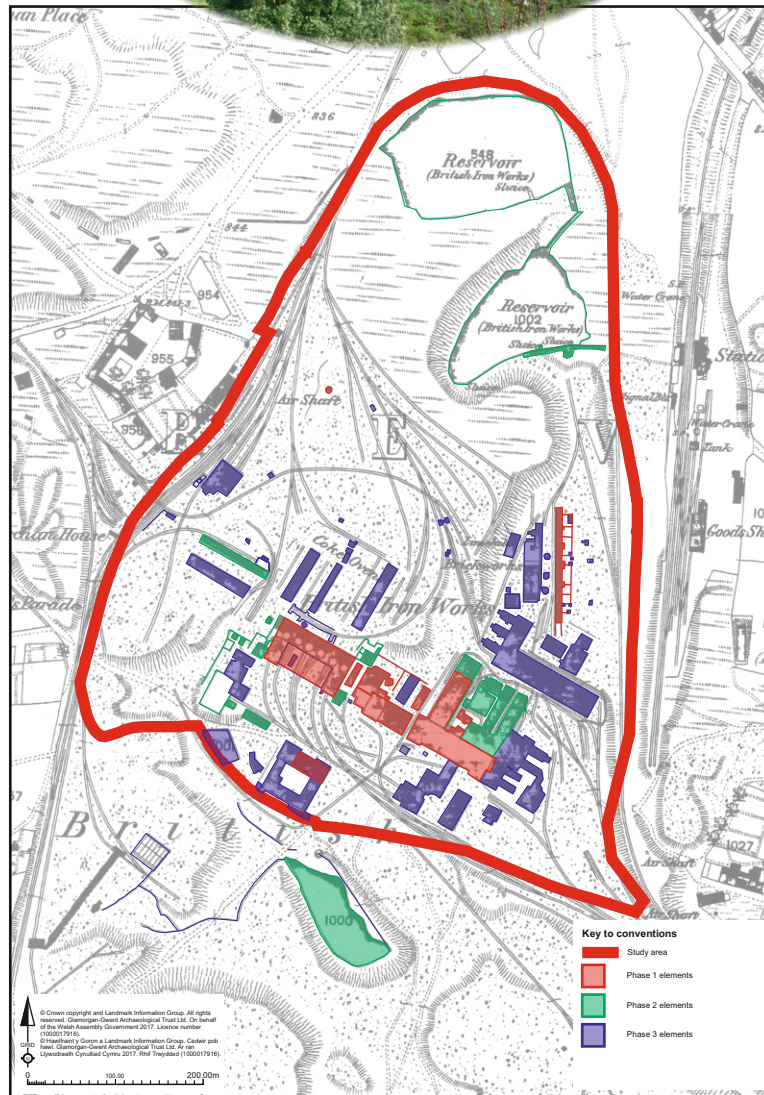


The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust



ANNUAL REVIEW 2018



The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd
Heathfield House Heathfield Swansea SA1 6EL



Front cover:- *Photograph top.* The British Ironworks Site, Abersychan, Torfaen. View from the west of the furnace bank looking east, showing the standing engine house and office/workshop quadrangle.

Figure below. Phases 1-3 (The British Ironworks) superimposed over the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map of 1879.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	1
REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2017 — MARCH 2018	2
GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services.....	2
GGAT 43 Regional Archaeological Planning Management and GGAT 92 Local Development Plan Support.....	8
GGAT 100 Regional Outreach	10
GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data	17
GGAT 135 Historic Environment Record Management and Enhancement	20
GGAT 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War	22
GGAT 147 Traditional Farm Buildings	26
GGAT 148: The British (Abersychan) Ironworks Survey.....	27
Appendix 1 Welsh Archaeological Trust Grant Scheme 2017–2018: Schedule 2: The Targets.....	31
Appendix 2 Planning Statistics 2017–2018	32

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

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument)

WATs: Welsh Archaeological Trusts

WO: War Office

© Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and Cadw. All rights reserved, underlying copyrights are stated.

REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2017 — MARCH 2018

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

The Trust responded to consultations on the Marine Plan for Wales, the Planning Law in Wales (*Law Commission Report No 233*), and completed a questionnaire regarding National Resources Wales Area Statements. In respect of the development of the Marine Plan for Wales, we benefitted from early stage dialogue and meetings with the Marine Plan team and through attending formal workshops. This early interaction and exchange has helped towards to a marine plan that successfully highlights the major concerns regarding the protection of the historic environment in the marine environment. Similarly, before responding to the Law Commission review on codifying law as applicable to both the planning and the historic environment regimes in Wales, we benefitted from attending presentations on the proposals.

Reports of damage to Monuments

When reports of possible damage to archaeological sites are received from the public, they are usually reviewed and responded to by trust staff. Trust staff will often use regional networks established over many years that include national and local government bodies, umbrella groups, national and regional organisations, archives and trusts, archaeology and history societies, ecclesiastical bodies, university departments, museums and libraries, community councils and many other public local groups to identify key parties to assist in supporting effective outcomes.

Following discussions between Cadw, the WATs, and other historic environment professionals, trust staff produced a draft recording form for use on all classes of site to provide a consistent record of monument condition to inform management recommendations. Feedback on the first draft was incorporated into the form and passed to the HER for comment regarding the integration of the terminology used in the form into the HER thesaurus. An updated form was circulated to partners.

In the reporting period, we reported particular concerns regarding damage to the parapets of the bridge running over the scheduled Cwm Clydach dam (GM395/LB82081), and the deterioration of Backingston Chapel (GM548). We provided information to assist research or conservation work (for example at Canada Tips, Blaenavon and Chepstow Castle). Following a further landslide at Rhossili, and potential damage to a scheduled monument, collaboration between ourselves, the National Trust, Cadw, and Swansea Council, quickly established that the damage was outside the scheduled area and there was no threat to the historic environment.

Specialist advice to local authorities

Specialist advice to local authorities was provided partly through trust representation on a variety of local authority-led committees, either through attending meetings or by responding to papers, and by responding to individual enquiries from members and staff.

Responses can be wide ranging and varied in their complexity. At one level, we discussed with the Vale of Glamorgan Council and specialists on the review of the proposed extent of LiDAR data coverage for the coastal area Worms Head to Ogmores-by-Sea, which is being used to inform future Shoreline Management Plans. We recognised the benefits that its use could have for furthering

understanding of knowledge of and protection of the historic environment along parts of the South Wales littoral, and encouraged these uses. At another level, a member of the public reported the location of a Second World War pillbox within an area of development due for demolition. The site was not recorded on the Historic Environment Record, however, following discussions with the relevant unitary authority Conservation Officer and various council departments, the site was visited by trust staff, the interest confirmed, and the pillbox saved.

Specialist advice in connection with agri-environment management

The Trust continued to provide information and advice to Welsh Government agri-environment scheme 'Glastir' to ensure that the historic environment features on farms within the scheme are properly managed and the outcomes effectively monitored.

We continued to provide information and advice to the WG Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) team on sites where permission to plough had been sought, and where ploughing had already taken place, responding to five cases this year.

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

The Trust continues the commitment to work arising out of the pan-Wales projects on Historic Churches and Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites, and the Caerleon Environs project. The Trust continued to sit on the National Welsh Medieval Sculpture Advisory Panel and provided the secretariat for the Caerleon Research Committee.

Trust staff sit on the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) as Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, and attend regular meetings to assess the impact of proposed changes and to provide advice to the incumbent and parishioners. The Faculty system has recently moved to a digital online consultation programme.

Information derived from past Cadw projects was regularly passed to on enquirers regarding many of the pan-Wales projects. There is continued interest in the Historic Landscape Characterisations, particularly in the Gwent Levels, Gower and Merthyr Tydfil areas. In addition, the Historic Churches project information now available on our website has had much use by various researchers, with the Industrial Ironworks data also popular with people interested in the industrial valley sites. Coastal sites are being reported by the public more often following the Arfordir project and much interest is shown in the recent First and Second World War projects.

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

During the course of the year, the Trust provided information and advice on the historic environment to other 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 through the Severn Estuary Coastal Engineering Group and the Swansea/Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group and provided regular updates on relevant Trust work when unable to attend.

Preliminary discussions took place with a representative of the Coal Authority in respect of plans to exchange data and knowledge to increase the protection and preservation of industrial remains on and outside Coal Authority land.

Spotlight – award winning collaboration



The Institute for Continuous Improvement in Public Services gave its 2018 'Collaboration' Award to Natural Resources Wales and its partners the Welsh Archaeological Trusts at its annual Awards Ceremony in Leeds in March 2018. NRW and the WATs have developed ways of effective non-polarised working.



Working with Natural Resources Wales

The Trust have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Natural Resources Wales with the objective of providing an accessible, sustainably managed, well-protected and understood natural and historic environment, integrating the historic environment into Natural Resource Management and Planning utilising an Ecosystem Approach that ensures natural and historic environment assets contribute to the economic and social vitality of Wales.

Initial consultations with Natural Resources Wales fall within the Cadw funded Heritage Management project remit with any additional detailed project work funded by NRW. Information and advice is provided by the Trusts throughout the year regarding the potential impact on historic environment assets of proposed NRW work, such as flood risk management schemes, forestry management work, general maintenance work and Marine Licencing. In the reporting period, the Trust responded to eight Marine Licence consultations, ten flood risk management consultations, three consultations in respect of forestry works and three in respect of habitat creation or other matters.

The Trust and NRW continue to work together to understand and protect both the historical and natural environments with the aim of mutually rewarding results. Joint training events, regular meetings, specialist workshops, and lessons learned by sharing experiences, all contributed to continuous improvements and positive outcomes.

Two examples serve to show how collaboration through the Memorandum of Understanding has helped to deliver positive outcomes.

Under the Environmental Impact Assessments (Forestry) legislation, it is the owner's responsibility to invite organisations and interested parties to site visits pertaining to live applications. NRW strongly advised the owner/applicant at Grey Hill to invite Cadw and the trust to the site visit but did not themselves extend the invitation to the WATs. Concerns were voiced by the trust that because NRW had not invited them it was in breach of the ethos of the MoU. Collaboration: If the MoU had not been in place this case could have resulted in polarised positions, the MoU enabled a positive way of working through the problems encountered moving towards a satisfactory outcome. This case raised the need for clarity and improved

understanding in relation to consultees, engagement and communication channels. Continuous improvement: In response, a new MoU appendix 6 was initiated to address this gap with NRW and the WATs working together, engaging at the delivery, management and Board levels.

Cadw received an enquiry about repairs to the flood bank along the coast at Sudbrook, near the Sudbrook Camp Scheduled Monument and palaeochannels of the Portskewett Pill. Cadw and the trust was initially alarmed that they did not have notice of the intended works. Collaboration: This was not the case: NRW had followed the appropriate routes of consultation, the initial misunderstanding centred around different names being used in correspondence, even though the grid references were consistent. Continuous improvement: It was agreed that the MoU Appendix 4 would benefit from further clarifications and improvements and that NRW would share the MoU more widely to raise awareness. Appendix 4 had been in place for less than a year, the ethos of the appendices as working documents, which can respond to emerging improvements, is working. The learning from this case underpinned the need for grid references and that including alternative case names is a future improvement.

A liaison meeting was held between the four Welsh Trusts, Cadw and NMR on Historic Landscapes. It is intended that this will be an annual occurrence.

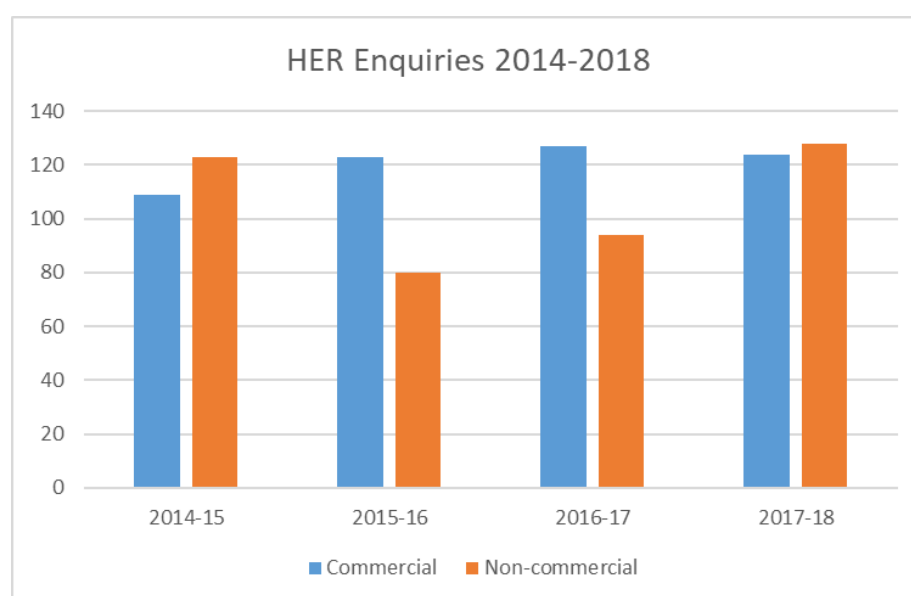
D. Information and advice to members of the public and community groups

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 2017-2018 252 HER enquiries were made, comparable with 221 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

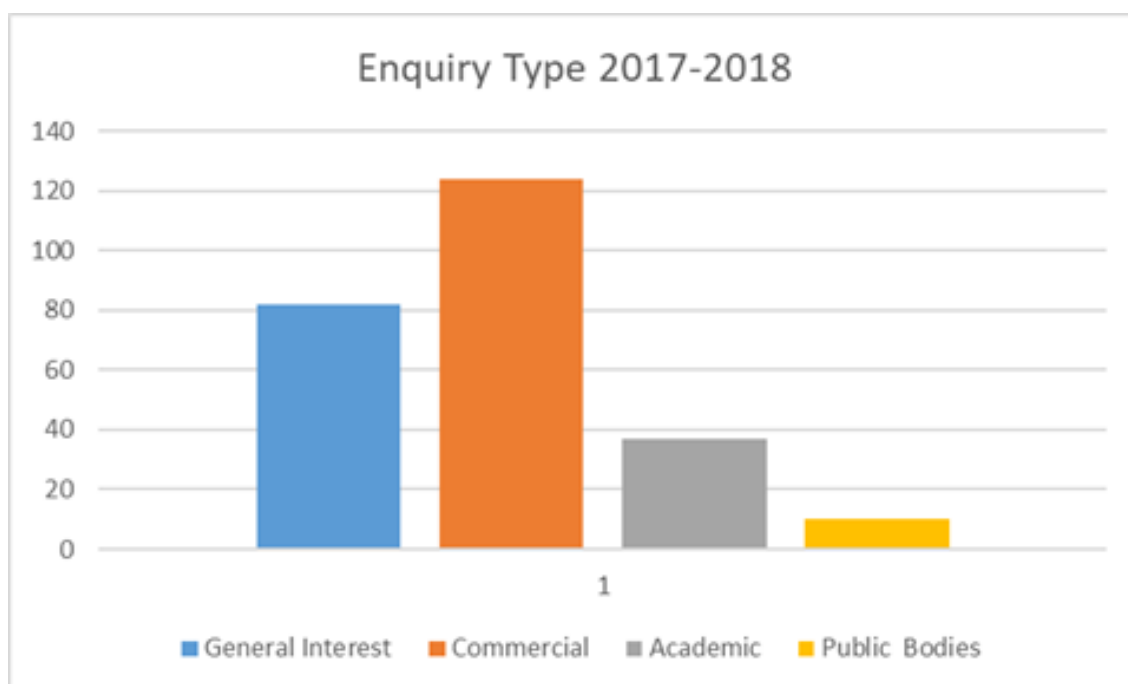
**These exclude consultations for Natural Resources Wales, the Forestry Industry and Public Utilities, etc, which are reported elsewhere.*



Historic Environment Record Enquiries 2014-2018.

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

General Interest		Academic	
Family History	3	Lecturer/Teacher	8
Historical Archaeological Society	9	Post-graduate	10
Member of the Public	70	University/College Student	19
Total	82	Total	37
Commercial		Public Bodies	
Archaeologist	80	Unitary Authority	4
Consultant	43	Cadw	2
Other	1	NRW	1
Total	124	Other	3
		Total	10



2017-2018 Range and type of HER enquiries

Visits to Archwilio

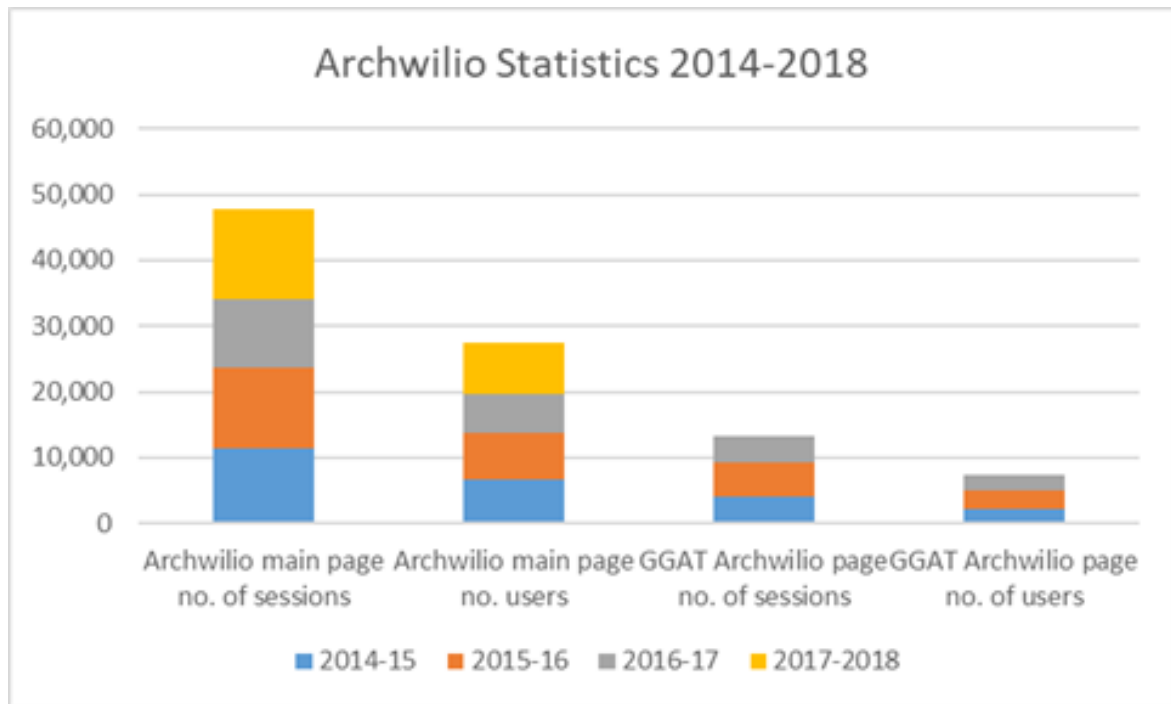
Figures for Archwilio show an increase of approximately a third in visits to the website: statistics for the period April 2017 to March 2018 indicate that there were over 13,000 user sessions to the Archwilio home page (www.archwilio.org.uk). The number of users were 7,811 with a 20:80 ratio for returning vs new visitors.

Following the updates to Archwilio and site rebuild in the first quarter of the year, there were no statistics recorded relating specifically to the number of users accessing GGAT specific pages on Archwilio, this will be remedied in the coming year. However, analysis of data from the GGAT website shows that nearly a third of visitors to the website both entered and exited via the GGAT HER webpage.

Over 46% 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 (101) visiting the website via social media.

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

Statistics for the Archwilio HER Public Access Website 2014-2018.



Statistics for the Archwilio HER Public Access Website 2014-2018.

Other enquiries and responses

Non-HER enquiries covered a wide range of topics, including requests for information on previous projects and requests for site management advice. Information was given to lecturers and students carrying out research on a variety of projects. Information and assistance was provided to support the production of leaflets and information panels, and advice given to a number of community groups wishing to carry out their own surveys or excavations. A television company, who proposed to carry out a mock excavation in the environs of Coity Castle, contacted the trust. Although the excavation was outside the scheduled area, it was within the battlefield site. A watching brief by a suitably qualified archaeologist was recommended, and carried out.

An increased awareness and willingness to protect the historic environment by many farmers has been seen. Perhaps an outcome or legacy of many years of contact with farmers through various agri-environment schemes. In one case, we contacted a farmer who had placed a picnic table and large stone on top of a Bronze Age cairn (not scheduled); he kindly removed them from the site when he realized the damage it would cause.

Site visits were also carried out to provide management advice on non-statutory archaeological sites. For example, at the request of a Gower landowner a site visit by Trust staff identified large previously unrecorded industrial remains within dense woodland, which included the rare survival for this area of a chimney stack and associated colliery buildings. The landowner continues to look

for a source of funding to repair rather than demolish the increasingly dangerous stack, which, until made safe, unfortunately prevents further recording or preservation!

Additional tasks this year were:

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

See under advice to national government.

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

Planning Statistics 2017—2018 (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 2017-2018 detailed statistics of the responses to planning applications made by the Archaeological Planning Management, 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 2017-2018 14,558 applications were registered by the Local Planning Authorities in southeast Wales, a decrease of 1,251 (7.67%) on the previous year, with the Local Planning Authorities making 1,260 direct consultations to Archaeological Planning Management. We also received 96 formal pre-planning enquiries, 32 of which originated from the Local Planning Authorities. This was a significant increase of 108.69% on the previous year and this area of work is expected to grow in the future. In regard to 19 applications, we advised the Local Planning Authority 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 reduction in such requests may be an impact from the formal pre-planning work.

The number of applications where we recommended that conditions requiring archaeological work to be undertaken should be attached to the planning consent was 288, a slight decrease on the previous year (7.98%). These conditions can be divided into three types, those requiring programmes of archaeological investigation of which there were 180 up by 16.88%; those requiring an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the development 38 a decrease of 39.68%; and those requiring buildings and structures to be recorded 70, a decrease of 28.88%. We were unable to follow up on 75 developments where we had identified potential interests due to time and staffing constraints. Had these applications been able to be pursued, then it is highly likely that the archaeological watching-brief and building recording interventions would have been at the same level in the previous year and the overall interventions increased. Priority had to be given to areas

Spotlight GGAT Archaeological Planning Management in numbers

Staff 3.4 (FTE)

Application review

**Applications mapped against
historic environment record
information 1,561**

**Detailed Applications reviewed
1,260**

Pre-planning enquiries 96

Additional works requested 19

Conditions requested

**Programmes of archaeological
work 180**

Watching-briefs 38

Building recording 70

**Environmental Impact
Assessment Screening 21**

**Environmental Impact
Assessment Scoping 5**

Utility Consultations 86

**Assistance with planning
enquiries 6**

Unitary Authorities Supported 12

of greatest risk. The archaeological planning management team has also been involved in six 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 21 screening requests (previous year was 23) and 5 scoping consultations (previous year was 12) during 2017-2018.

Major development impacts

A number of large-scale and complex development projects continue to be initiated in south east 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 several large housing developments such as Darren Farm; Land north of Garden Village, Swansea; Rockfield Farm, Undy; Churchlands and Northeast, Cardiff; Land north of M4 Junction 33; Southbrook Farm Solar farm, as well as the continuing work at Five Mile Lane.

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 86 proposals in 2017-2018 (76 in 2016-2017). 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.

Each Unitary Authority is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report each year to check that the policies within the Local Development Plan are being implemented in the anticipated manner. These may outline steps the Unitary Authority needs to take to secure policy implementation and may also lead to revisions or amendments to policy and the Local Development Plan. These ensure the strategy is sound, policies are implemented and progress is made, as well as informing around Local Development Plan issues.

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

<i>UA</i>	<i>Adoption Date</i>	<i>Review Date Due</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>BBNP: 2013-2022</i>	<i>17 December 2013</i>	<i>December 2018</i>	<i>Consultation received</i>
<i>BRI: 2006-2021</i>	<i>18 September 2013</i>	<i>September 2018</i>	<i>Gp1 Potential Move to JLDP</i>
<i>BLG: 2006-2021</i>	<i>22 November 2012</i>	<i>November 2016</i>	<i>Undertaken internally</i>
<i>Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP</i>			
<i>CAE: 2010-2031</i>	<i>23 November 2010</i>	<i>Replacement LDP to 2031 withdrawn October 2016</i>	<i>Gp1 Potential Move to JLDP</i>
<i>CAR: 2006-2026</i>	<i>28 January 2016</i>	<i>January 2020</i>	
<i>MTY: 2016-2031</i>	<i>25 May 2011</i>	<i>May 2015</i>	<i>Undertaken internally</i>
<i>MON: 2011-2021</i>	<i>27 February 2014</i>	<i>February 2018</i>	<i>Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP</i>
<i>NPT: 2011-2026</i>	<i>27 January 2016</i>	<i>January 2020</i>	
<i>NEW: 2011-2026</i>	<i>27 January 2015</i>	<i>January 2019</i>	<i>Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP</i>
<i>RCT: 2006-2021</i>	<i>02 March 2011</i>	<i>March 2015</i>	<i>Gp1 Potential Move to JLDP</i>
<i>SWA: 2010-2025</i>			
	<i>Un-adopted submitted to WG 28 July 2017</i>	<i>2020 if adopted in 2018</i>	
<i>TOR: 2013-2021</i>	<i>03 December 2013</i>	<i>December 2017</i>	<i>AMRs undertaken no Review as yet</i>
<i>Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP</i>			
<i>VOG: 2011-2026</i>	<i>28 June 2017</i>	<i>June 2021</i>	

LDP Progress Spring 2018

GGAT 100 Regional Outreach

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.

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.

Our groups continued to monitor their stretches of coastline and to report back when they see evidence of damage to known archaeological features, or where previously unknown features appear.

Arfordir volunteers reported damage or discoveries at the following sites:

- ❖ Second World War quadrant tower on Aberavon shoreline: now completely destroyed by the landowner (Kenfig and Margam groups)
- ❖ Erosion damage at Broughton (Gower), resulting in the exposure of possible human remains
- ❖ Exposure of further human remains at Cwm Nash, resulting in recovery of remains
- ❖ Erosion damage at Whitford (Gower) the intertidal peats
- ❖ Erosion damage at Cwm Ivy (Gower), resulting in recovery of animal bone from the intertidal peats
- ❖ Erosion damage at Oxwich/Slade (Gower), resulting in recovery of animal bone from the intertidal peats
- ❖ Cwm Ivy and Oxwich – Horse remains at both; ** stone building with stone floor at Broughton (Swansea Bay group)
- ❖ Cwm Nash further human remains (from a correspondent who had seen the Arfordir website but was not a member of a group)

Information about finds that has been made through Arfordir, was also supplied to the National Museum of Wales.

We have continued to support the groups as they improve their skills and knowledge. In April, the Margam group carried out an excavation in the enclosure around Capel Mair. The work complied with to a written scheme of investigation designed to meet professional standards but which was produced by a process of discussion of successive drafts drawn up by group members. As part of the upskilling process, Trust staff also visited the excavation to monitor progress. Following the excavation, the discussion process continued in the same way with the production of an interim report and revised written scheme for additional works resulting from the findings of the initial excavation.

Talks

Nine talks on various aspects of the Trust's work were delivered. One of these, a talk on 'Water transport in Wales and the Roman army', based on material from the Roman Roads and Vici project, was delivered at the annual archaeology day school of MANCENT (Manchester), the successor body to Manchester University's extramural department. The others were to local and regional bodies in or immediately adjacent our area. Two were given in association with the BBNP's annual Geopark Festival and Heritage Day, and were about monuments within the area of the park. Whilst subjects included the perennially popular subjects of historic churches, and the Romans in southeast Wales, three new PowerPoints were prepared to satisfy demand: 'The Archaeology of the Neath Area', Recent discoveries on Cefn Sychbant, and the Roman water transport lecture noted above. Another 'Prehistoric Rock Art on our Doorstep' was expanded to include additional information, including a newly discovered site. Altogether, 352 people attended lectures given by the Trust.

Feedback was collected where possible and we collected 32 responses from six of the talks, which can be tabulated as follows:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The presentation was clear and understandable	23	8	1	0	0
The presenter's appearance was neat and appropriate	23	9	0	0	0
The presenter understood the subject.	29	3	0	0	0
The presentation was the right length	27	4	0	1	0
The style of presentation was appropriate to the audience	23	9	0	0	0
There was sufficient time allocated for audience questions	24	8	0	0	0
Audience questions were satisfactorily answered	25	7	0	0	0
(For talks)The slides/illustrations were well chosen to illustrate the points made	27	4	1	0	0
I understand the subject of the presentation better now.	26	4	1	0	0

Collation of feedback from talks (qualitative data).

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.

Events

The Trust took part in two events for the 2017 Festival of Archaeology at Cadw properties, Castell Coch and Oxwich Castle, and at an event at Oystermouth Castle in collaboration with h Swansea City Council and the Friends of Oystermouth Castle. Finds handling was provided for all venues, giving the public an opportunity to touch and examine closely real archaeological artefacts. Verbal feedback at such sessions indicates that this is appreciated. In addition, at Oxwich where Cadw's theme was 'Shipwreck!' there was an exhibition on local results of the Arfordir project together with an opportunity to discuss them with the Arfordir co-ordinator. At Oystermouth we provided two additional activities in connection with the 'Year of Legends' theme – storytelling presenting the episode of the Hanged Man, William Crach, and a display of medieval cooking concentrating on the almond milk provided to William during his convalescence, and on other recipes suitable for a patient with difficulty swallowing. Attendance figures for Castell Coch and Oystermouth were comparable with those from last year. Figures at Oxwich were rather disappointing; perhaps due it following heavy rain on previous days. However, depth of engagement with those visitors who did come was very good.

In the Brecon Beacons National Park we participated in a number of events that formed part of the Fforest Fawr Geofestival. Trust staff attended the GeoFun Day at Craig y Nos with a presentation on burnt mounds (one of which was discovered last year at Pontsticill), drawing on work carried out for a pan-Wales project in 2006. This consisted of an exhibition and a display of cooking using heated cobbles. The display, although late in starting because of rain, attracted a considerable amount of interest, demonstrating – as at Oystermouth – the value of experimental archaeology in engaging the public with heritage. We also provided an expert speaker for an archaeology-themed walk. These walks have formed a feature of the GeoFest and other national events for the past eight years, introducing the walkers to the archaeology of some of the less well-known areas of the Beacons. One of the walkers from two years ago has started to provide the Trust with information on previously unknown features within the Rhos Gwawr sacred landscape between the Rhondda and Aberdare. Sometimes impact of these events may take a number of years to come to fruition.

Other events in which we took part were the Open Day for Cardiff University's CAER project community excavation at Caerau hillfort where we provided Iron-Age themed face-painting, and the Gower show, where the Trust's stand, again with finds handling opportunities, had over 300 visitors. A Roman cookery demonstration provided at St James's church in Swansea in conjunction with Swansea U3A occasioned much lively interaction about Roman food and cooking techniques. Trust staff also attended the opening of an exhibition about RAF Stormy Down at Porthcawl Museum, which enabled us to introduce our Second World War projects to a wider audience.

The Trust had a stand at Swansea Science Festival, an event aimed at families. Our presentation was on the SE Wales ironworks project. Since the focus was principally on engaging with children, we used an upgraded version of the water-powered Lego model of 18th century ironworking machinery developed during work with Cyfarthfa Primary School in 2015-16. This proved extremely popular, with over 1,000 visitors to the stand, and the children's questions and comments showed that it is an effective way of communicating industrial archaeology and explaining the technology behind it.



Museums Take-over day test-excavation in progress and satisfaction chart

We continued our partnerships with Swansea Museum and Porthcawl Museum for 'Taking over the Museum' running events at both museums, and also ran an event at Porthcawl for National Museums Week. These provided children with a rounded knowledge of the activities that professional archaeologists and museum curators undertake during and after any form of archaeological excavation. The children undertook finds washing and handling activities. In Swansea delivery was integrated with our local networks programme (see below), and the children proceeded to start on the construction of a finds identification toolbox document that will be used by students undertaking Stage 2 Data Collection module of the iThink curriculum on Swansea Bay in June 2018.

Work experience

Work experience placements were arranged with the Universities of Cardiff and Swansea. The component of the outreach grant allocated to this activity allowed us to provide support to 831 hours of work to be undertaken, mainly on backlog material for which no dedicated funding was available and could not otherwise have been carried out. One Cardiff placement involved the creation of a review of our feedback processes. The other placements were based on work in the HER sorting and accessioning backlog archives. Two students from the Swansea MA course in Heritage undertook placements gaining experience in the HER and heritage management through a programme of entering them onto the HER pictures taken in the course of Tir Gofal site visits (undertaken before the HER had a facility for accepting photographs) with the appropriate metadata.

Only a single school student applied for a work experience placement. This is in line with trends in recent years.

Guided walks

Trust staff provided expert speakers for guided walks on Cefn Sychbant in the Brecon Beacons as part of the Fforest Fawr Geofest, for Bridgend CBC for a walk on Mynydd Margam as part of the Love2Walk Festival, and for a walk around Caerleon by Langstone Primary School. Feedback from walkers collected by the BBNP included the following comments:

- ❖ 'a really excellent walk and education'
- ❖ 'helped me get a much better understanding of this area, its landscape, history & land use'
- ❖ 'interesting mix of archaeology, geology & botany. I am fascinated by cairns and other ancient monuments.'

Moreover, the most memorable features on the walk were archaeological – the large scheduled ring cairn in Cwm Cadlan and the newly discovered cup-marked stone.

Bridgend CBC invited feedback through social media and passed on the only comment that it received, in which the person posting it commented that the walk 'has fuelled my interest even more'.



Guided walks 2017: Geofest Cefn Sychbant and Love2walk on Mynydd Margam

Supporting and developing local heritage networks

Our work with local heritage networks was originally mainly designed around the Communities First network, with particular focus on three of Pioneer/Fusion groups in our area which welcomed our input: Cardiff and North Merthyr, Swansea, and Torfaen. With the end of Communities First at the start of the financial year, activity in the groups shifted towards finding ways in which the work they were doing to support disadvantaged communities could be continued by other means.

The Welsh Government redirected moneys from Communities First into providing free meals for children within communities formerly identified as community first during the summer months. The Trust. In Swansea, we worked closely with already identified partners in Penderry and Blaenymaes and offered activities as part of their Fun with Food initiative that ensures that children in receipt of free school meals are also able to obtain lunches during the holidays. We were able to provide three sessions of summer holiday activities as part of the offer. Two of these comprised finds handling sessions/roadshows, which were run in conjunction with the City and County of Swansea's Playbus, which delivers sessions of varied play activities to communities in various parts of the authority area. One of these was in Blaenymaes, among the most disadvantaged areas of Swansea, where the children shown how to make and decorate replica Bronze Age pots, and were also given the opportunity of handling genuine pottery dating from the Iron age to the 19th century. This was given as part of Gwalia Housing Association's input into the Fun and Food programme. A second Food and Fun session at Blaenymaes was themed around ancient Roman lunches, with the children preparing and sampling simple cold dishes using genuine Roman recipes and replica equipment. They were also given the opportunity to handle real Roman pottery. Some children came with their mothers, who also engaged deeply with the activity, taking away recipe sheets.



Cultural participation examining medieval finds

Also in Swansea, Trust staff have been heavily involved with the development of the new iThink humanities curriculum that derives 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. This was originally planned for Years 8 and 9, but following consultation with staff from the school and our partners at Swansea Museum it was decided that it should be delivered to a single year cohort only, as a combine cohort would be too large to teach effectively. This curriculum will be delivered to 2,000 students from year 8 during June 2018. The plan is that this should be tested in Olchfa and if successful will be rolled out for the whole of Wales. Students from Olchfa School from years 8 and 9 took part in Museums Takeover day at Swansea Museum and the Dylan Thomas Centre (see above)

Other heritage groups in Swansea to whom we have provided information and guidance are the Swansea Heritage group concerning a proposed archaeological investigation project at Sketty Hall, Swansea, and with the Friends of Oystermouth Castle in connection with a proposed community excavation on The Tump. Local groups in Gower have borrowed exhibition resources from the Trust, including the exhibition on historic churches and this gave us the opportunity to promote the

Spotlight on Public Engagement

Staffing 1.3 (FTE)

Facilitated Learning

Total Participants 214

Group Leaders instructed 30

Schools and groups worked with 9

Work Experience and training

Total participants 7

Total hours 831

Volunteering

Total volunteer hours 1,371.5

Events

Total events 18

Talk participants 262

Guided walk participants 28

Other event participants 2,113

Website

Sessions 8,301

Views 18,065

Increase in new visitors 82.4%

Social Media

Tweets 100

New followers 140

Total followers 1,659

Facebook items posted 251

Facebook likes 984

new church web pages. As part of the HLF Lost Treasures of Swansea Bay project, we delivered a Roman-themed session at Swansea Museum in conjunction with Swansea YMCA Young Carers and LGBT groups. We have also become involved with the new Swansea Cultural Heritage Network co-ordinated by Swansea University, which we anticipate will provide us with further opportunities for engaging with a wide range of community groups.

A new Cultural Participation Research Network covering the same area replaced the Cardiff and Merthyr Fusion Group. We hoped that this would enable us to continue the work we have already started in helping groups of disadvantaged residents increase their skills and confidence through taking part in heritage activities. Results have however been mixed. The loss of funding for key workers in Merthyr led to the collapse of the Men's Groups in the Gurnos with which we had been most active and won best community group for the whole of Wales in 2017. However, before its collapse, we arranged a partnership between for the Gurnos group and Dr Madeleine Gray of Cardiff University to research pilgrimage routes in Merthyr. The group was also able to visit Swansea Bay, where the members met up with Llanrhidian WI to undertake a guided walk on the archaeology of Swansea bay, led by Trust staff. We have also been involved with the council-led Merthyr Heritage Forum that had become a vehicle for the council to inform members of its actions. However, a discussion held at the end of the year on the role and future of the forum should pave the way to a return to a more interactive mode that should provide more scope for the Trust to have an impact.

Activity over the year in Cardiff was to be co-ordinated by a new voluntary-run Cultural Partners Network, but after the initial meetings to set up the network, they were discontinued after the bereavement of the organiser. It is hoped that the network will reform, but meanwhile the Trust continues to be involved with other partners within the Greater Cardiff area. A spin-off from our Cardiff networking and a prime example of the importance of this section of the trust's outreach work is work undertaken with the CAER HLF project (the Hidden Hillfort) led by ACE (Action in Cardiff and Ely) where the Trust was appointed a consultant on the management and research teams. CAER's new project working with residents in Caerau and Ely, among the most disadvantaged parts of Cardiff, is the pilot phase of a larger project intended to run over the next three years, and through it, the Trust hopes to be able to obtain funding to enable us to provide additional activities for the residents.

We provided resources over the course of the year for other groups in Cardiff. We provided a workshop on graveyard recording for the Friends of St Augustine', Penarth, the delivery of which was supported by additional funding, and

the Friends of the Bishop's Palace at Llandaff over their proposed community archaeology programme in connection with building work on a community centre.

Although the Fusion programme has continued in Torfaen, extending also into Caerphilly, shortage of council resources meant that a co-ordinator has only just been appointed. The Trust attended a workshop at Pontypool Museum with Fusion Partners for the unveiling of the Pontypool Town Educational Digital Resource, a new app to highlight the heritage of the town. So far the focus has been on providing training for partners on working with community groups and volunteers, and there has been rather more emphasis on the arts. We anticipate that there will be a greater emphasis on heritage during 2018.

Among our non-Communities First networks, we continue to provide liaison and secretarial support to the Bridgend Heritage Network. We also provided support for their 'Great Places' funding application by Bridgend CBC. Joint events with Porthcawl Museum are described above (under events); the Trust also provided information and guidance on best practice concerning the cataloguing and the archiving of the Blundell collection (of archaeological material) that the museum has recently acquired.

We have provided information, guidance and support to other local groups. St Dyfrig's Catholic Church, Treforest needed input into web-based resources in connection with an HLF lottery bid, and have since asked us to provide outreach activities over the summer months. The Friends of Neath Abbey Ironworks consulted us over a proposed survey to inform future grant applications for a wider programme of conservation and community involvement. We have also provided inputs into training and mentoring the Friends of Margam Park in respect of their fieldwork to investigate the enclosure at Capel Mair.

Social Media

The Trust continues to promote its activities and events through social media platforms. Some members of the public contact through social media rather than through more formal channels with requests for information on sites and past projects, including a Canadian in Quebec who had seen the reports on the SE Wales Ironworks Project and was looking for parallels for his own research on 19th century ironworks in Canada.

Devising and mounting resources and information on our website

A series of pages and photo galleries on prehistoric themes were devised, covering 'Homes', 'Submerged Landscapes', 'Spiritual Landscapes', and 'Artefacts', with an introduction on chronology and change, and summaries of all the nineteen projects on prehistoric themes that the Trust has carried out with Cadw grant aid since the late 1980s. The 'Spiritual Landscapes' section is further divided into eight parts, and is intended to replace the pages originally produced as part of the Funerary and Ritual Sites, which contained only the low-resolution images that were standard in the early 2000s, and now look very dated.

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

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

Through the use of volunteers, the Trust enabled members of the local community, community groups, history groups and university students to learn more about the HER and general archaeology of South 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 Archaeological Planning Management staff 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 was 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 would be promoted. This task was identified as of High Priority in the 2010 Historic Environment Record Audit and remains as such in the latest Audit (2015). Feedback received from participants in the project indicated that this aim has been achieved.

The sixth and final year of the project ran during 2017-18, completing a six-year programme to add grey literature information to the HER dating between 1978 and 2009.



Returning volunteer working on the GGAT 118 project

Following on from the first five years, a number of methods were used to advertise the project and recruit volunteers. This year all recruitment this year was carried out using digital media and platforms, including Facebook and the Volunteering Wales website. This briefly outlined the aims of the project, and provided links for further information, application details and contact details. 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 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 who participated in the final year of the project was 12: 6 of these volunteers continued on their placements from the previous year, while six further volunteers were recruited. Two of

these volunteers were unable to complete their placements due to gaining employment, one within the heritage sector.

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

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

The work programme involved the assessment of 494 reports held in the HER report archive dating between 2006 and 2008 (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 that 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 494 reports were as follows:

Reports that were only bibliographic references to an event	35
Duplicate reports	21
Reports where all information had already been added to the HER	133
Reports that lie outside the coverage area of GGAT's HER	10
Reports that do not constitute an Event record in the HER	9
Reports that were missing	19
Reports that were allocated to other work programmes	17
Reports requiring information to be added to the HER	250

From the 250 reports requiring information to be added to the HER, the following figures relate:

Number of new Event records created	268
Number of new Core records created	247
Number of new Artefact records	475
Number of edits to existing Event/Core records	>6,000
Number of Event areas added to polygon table	257
Number of PDFs created/linked to online	293

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), Archaeological Investigations Ltd, Cambrian Archaeological Projects, Cambria Archaeology, Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd, Channel Archaeology, Cotswold Archaeology, Foundations Archaeology, GSB Prospection, Monmouth Archaeology, Trysor and Wessex Archaeology. In the case of Cotswold Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology, 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 HER in the future.

The 293 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. It gave tangible benefits 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

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 2017-18 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. 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 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. In addition, during the period, data links were made with records of the Canal and River Trust.

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

A: Record Edits		B: New Record	
Record type	No of updates	Record type	Number of new records
Location	1,475	Location	1,019
Artefact	242	Artefact	190
Condition	1,626	Condition	1,639
Core	2,951	Core	509
Site Type/ Period	536	Site Type/ Period	617
Event	1,892	Event	302
Management record	0	Management record	0
Photograph	33	Photograph	1
Bibliographic Source	1,624	Bibliographic Source	479
Status	170	Status	204
Threat	0	Threat	0
Cross Reference	104	Cross Reference	866

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

Spotlight GGAT HER in numbers

Staff Resource 1.8 FTE

Total Volunteers 14

Total Volunteer Days 191

Total core records

Primary 23,386

Event 5,468

Artefact 5,836

**New Records added in 2017-
2018**

More than 12,700

**Existing Records edited in
2017-2018**

More than 18,000

**New online links to grey
literature reports 293**

Total enquiries processed 252

Total enquiry visits 22

**Unitary Authorities supported
12**

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 been working on finalising cataloguing the archaeological archives of Bernard Morris and Cefn Drum.

Incoming information from non-commercial sources for the reporting period, along with the majority of that for previous years was entered onto the record. In total 30 *Archwilio* app submissions were processed which resulted in 1 site update and 14 photographs catalogued and uploaded. Sixty sites have been updated, and 16 new sites added based on submissions by members of the public or heritage management staff reports.

The table below details the number of record edits, new records and photographs catalogued for 2017-18, excluding those that can be identified as being made against other funding (principally, the GGAT118 Access to Archaeology project).

There were over 18,000 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 (e.g. A2A), c.10,500 may be attributed to this project.

There were over 12,700 new records created for the period, over 5,000 can be attributed to this project.

Some additional tasks were undertaken to improve the quality and content of the record. These included adding records and creating links to data recorded by the Canals and Rivers Trust and linking all National Trust digital reports to Event records.

Two specific tasks were undertaken in relation to the progressing the HER backlog. Firstly, trust staff continued to compile descriptions for digital HER records, where these are missing, and of the 767 sites in Monmouthshire which required descriptions to be compiled in the digital record, 762 were compiled during the year. Secondly, trust staff updated the locational accuracy records in Monmouthshire where precision was only recorded to 100m or 1000m. Over 1,100 sites were assessed, and the locational accuracy of 420 were updated, but there is currently insufficient information to update the remainder.

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

In relation to the Historic Environment (Wales) Act, staff attended meetings with Cadw and others to discuss the impact of and work required for implementation. Actions have been undertaken arising from the meeting, which included gathering statistics on number of records created and associated word counts. The remainder of the work required for implementation was conducted under separate funding.

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

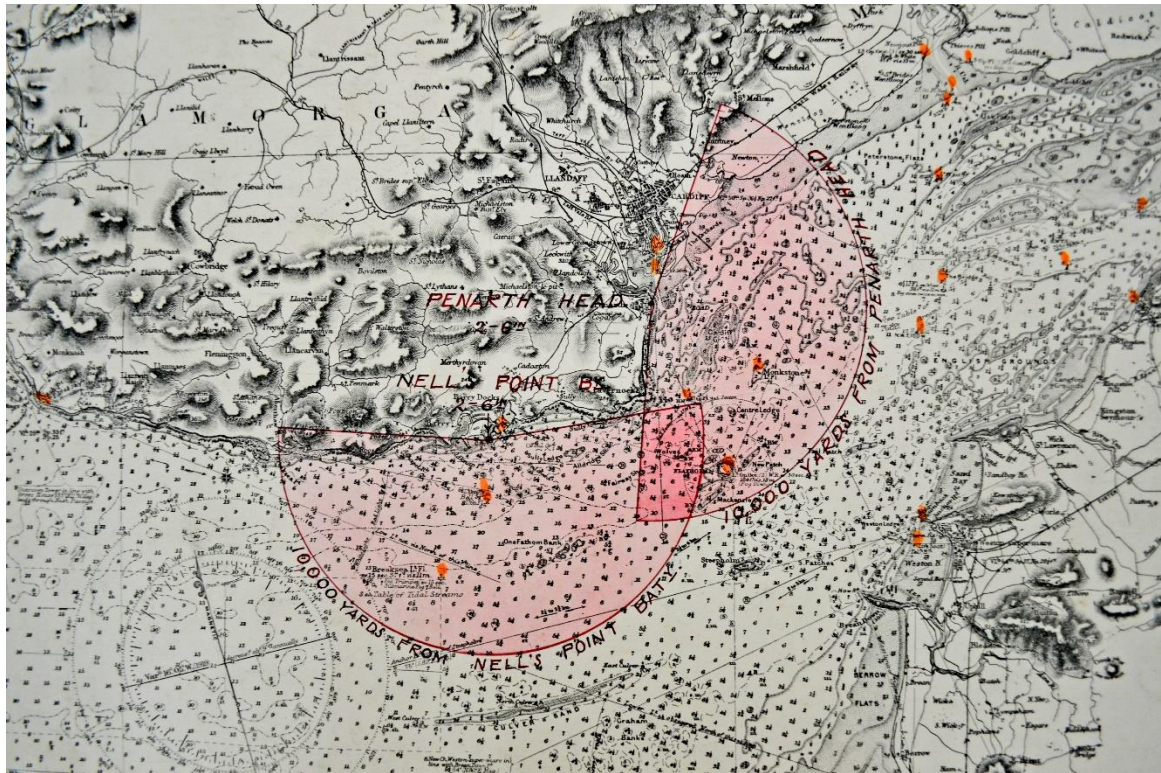
Quarterly progress reports were provided to Cadw and RCAHMW. An Annual Report was approved by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust and copied to Cadw. A HER User Survey Report was produced.

GGAT 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War

As a national border, the coast's security was an enduring concern. The availability of the fleet as a first line of protection, backed by defences on land, underpinned the strategy for Defence of the Realm. The potential vulnerability of the Bristol Channel area to hostile attack had been recognised since the 18th and 19th centuries and with the outbreak of the First World War, just as in the Second World War, there was a very real fear of German invasion. The defence on the Welsh side of the Bristol Channel consisted of the Severn Defences, a line of defence that stretched from the Severn Tunnel to the Burry Estuary, and was comprised of fixed and mobile defences, communication centres and central HQs.

The project established the location and survival of the coastal defence sites through assessment of historic maps and aerial photography and assessed the potential for survival of above and below ground archaeological evidence. The project assembled and collated information about these sites and has made conclusions concerning their physical legacy, with specific and general recommendations based on the results.

By the outbreak of the First World War, the Welsh side of the Bristol Channel included the coastal batteries at Penarth Head, Lavernock Point, Nell's Point in Barry and the Mumbles battery near Swansea. Artillery pieces at these locations had fields of fire that overlapped with those of the forts on Flat Holm and Steep Holm islands and were designed to sink enemy shipping threatening these ports. The greatest threat came from unarmoured cruisers and lighter vessels such as torpedo boats and therefore the guns selected to replace the plethora of Victorian pieces were standardised on the 6 inch Mark VII gun, a naval gun that came into service in 1898 and represented a good compromise of weight of shell and rate of fire (Gander 2011).



Map depicting the interlocking fields of fire between two of the coastal batteries (WO78/5223) (© Crown Copyright)

The 1904 Entente improved Franco-British relations and Germany was viewed as being the more likely future enemy and invader. With the greater confidence in the ability of the Royal Navy, the Defence Committee considered that invasion was a naval problem (CAB 38/16/2). The Western Defended Ports documents, drawn up in 1911 (WO 33/555 Part II&III), list the forms of probable attack to the South Wales ports. These attack scenarios come primarily from the sea in the form of 'Attack by unarmoured cruisers' or 'by small raiding party'. In order to combat and repel enemy action the reports go into considerable detail about the strategic defence network – from Coastal Battery fortifications to Infantry Division - that underpinned the Seven Defence scheme. On 1 August 1914, there were 11 Fortress Companies at home, all on coastal defence duties. Some were entirely for Electric Light (that is, searchlight) duty; others also had works responsibilities. On mobilisation, men of the Territorial Royal Engineers took over the home stations, although not all regulars were withdrawn right away, their places taken by men who were unfit for overseas service. Fortress companies provided support for Royal Garrison Artillery units, particularly with searchlights and associated equipment (Rinaldi 2008 p291).

In addition to the established centres of defence around the ports and strategic assets, documentary evidence exists for the mobile forms of defence through patrolling coastal areas. These coastal patrols were carried out both by regular units, such as the Welsh cycling battalions and by groups of organised volunteers. By way of example, 120 coast and channel watchers were enrolled in Porthcawl. They patrolled the coast from the mouth of the Ogmore River in the east, to Kenfig in the west.

Communication played a vital key role in the Severn Defence and evidence from the Western Defended Ports documents (WO 33/555 Part II & III) lists a range of communication methods that were to be employed in defence of the coast. The primary communication sites were the Port War Signal Stations. These were located at the Mumbles Battery (PRN 02243w) and the Nells Point Battery (PRN02018s). From these two locations, the Royal Navy could control the movements of all shipping in and out of both the adjacent docks, and also the Bristol Channel using flags and new wireless sets, keeping close liaison with the gunnery control in the room below. The next tier of the

communication chain was the Naval War Signal Stations. The majority of the sites utilised pre-dated the outbreak of conflict, particularly the purpose built sites constructed by commercial companies including Lloyds and Marconi, but also the Navy, Coastguard and GPO. These sites were not of a standard design but varied according to their location and role. In addition to the standard semaphore and Day shapes mast, they were also installed with a GPO phone line and wireless sets. A network of Cyclist's battalions supported all of these forms of communication. During the conflict, two Battalions operated in South Wales. No 7. Cyclist Battalion Welsh Regt. who were stationed in Llantwit Major and Barry and were recorded as undertaking coastal defence duties. (Glamorgan Gazette Friday 11th of December, 1914) and the 1/7th (Cyclist) Battalion TF: who were billeted in Newport Road, Cardiff on the 4 August 1914.

Outcomes

The project established that the survival of visible military archaeological remains directly attributable to First World War coastal defence within Glamorgan and Gwent is minimal. An initial scoping project Crawford (2014) and a further more in-depth report (Crawford 2016) recorded nine sites associated with the Severn Defences within the Glamorgan-Gwent area. An additional seventeen sites have been recorded, along with further information to those already known. The majority of these sites though in use during the period, originated before ever the first shots were fired during the 'War to end all Wars'. The coastal defence batteries defending the Welsh side of the Bristol Channel are a prime example. Initially constructed amid the anti-French paranoia of the 1860s, modernised and rationalised during the Owen review of the coastal defence of Britain during the 1900s and then used to defend these shores during the 1914-18 war. However, their story does not end there. Almost all were disarmed during the post-war period or sold off by the War Office. By the time of the Munich crisis of 1938, an awareness of the inevitability of war once again meant that those surviving batteries were further altered, updated when a second conflict overcame this Isle. This longevity of sites is something we have encountered throughout the First World War project; as most military structures are built in locations for good practical reasons that tend not to change over time. This, coupled with the fact that the military is an organisation with an extensive corporate history backed by a government department perhaps noted for its parsimony, tends to favour long periods in continuous occupation. For such sites, it is perhaps problematic to look through the relatively arbitrary lens of a specific time frame (1914-1918) as opposed to taking a more general view of the occupation. In addition, archaeological evidence for military activity associated with troop deployment around the South Wales ports is ephemeral at best. Troops stationed here would almost certainly made use of pre-existing facilities that would have required little in the way of adaption for military service and would go unrecognised with no archeologically visible legacy and would be impossible to quantify. The use of the transit sheds as accommodation by the Manchester Regiment at Cardiff Docks is certainly not unique and similar arrangements are likely to have been found at all the South Wales Ports. Yet again however, the archaeological legacy is non-existent due to the transitory nature of the occupation.

Nevertheless, what this project has succeeded in demonstrating is that primary archival work is key to sewing together the complex histories and relationships of sites leading to the location and possible discovery of unknown surviving physical remains. Previous studies into coastal defence have remarked on a general unpreparedness of Glamorgan and Gwent for war (Crawford 2016). Documentary research has displayed that our coastal defences as a whole, were in a high state of readiness at the outbreak of war, thanks to the close attention to home defence and the appreciation of the potential German naval threat during the previous ten years.

Some of the most exciting remains discovered during the course of the project were those of the No.1 and No.2 Emplacement Defence Electric Light (DEL) (PRN05568s) located on the beach beneath the Penarth Head Battery. The DEL was a defensive searchlight covering shipping into the Cardiff and Penarth Docks. The searchlight housings were mounted on a set of reinforced concrete legs, to set them high above the beach, making them look like an extra from HG Wells' War of the Worlds. Access to the site was from a set of concrete steps from the Penarth Head Battery above.

No 3 Electric Light Company staffed the emplacement. The site was still in use up until 1920, when the lights are shown on the Severn Defences Index Plans as having been 'withdrawn' (Map No. 4 WO78/5215). The Penarth Head Battery site and the DEL were sold at public auction in 1931. Local knowledge suggests the lights were still in place however up until the 1950, when they were demolished.



Remains of the searchlight battery are still to be found scattered across the beach. Scale 0.5m divisions (© Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and Cadw)

Further discoveries were made from documentary evidence, for example the plans for a series of fixed defences that were constructed to defend the Severn Rail tunnel and associated features. These composed of blockhouses, entrenchments and wire entanglement. What is interesting about these fieldworks is that one group were possibly cut into the remains of the Roman Camp at Sudbrook (PRN06169g), which is a Scheduled Monument and we can only wonder if an archaeologist was present during the excavation of the defence trenches!

References

CAB 38/16/2 Fixed defences at British defended ports. Standard of primary armament. Jan 24th 1910

WO 33/541 Land defence of the United Kingdom: South Wales Part II

WO 33/555 Defence scheme for Western Defended Ports: Part I, Milford Haven: Part II, Swansea: Part III, Cardiff and Barry Docks

WO 78/4397 Monmouthshire Field Defences 14/01/1916

WO 78/5215 South Wales and Severn Area: Severn Defences: Index Plans

Crawford, J. 2014, First World War Scoping Project. GGAT Report No. 2014/25,

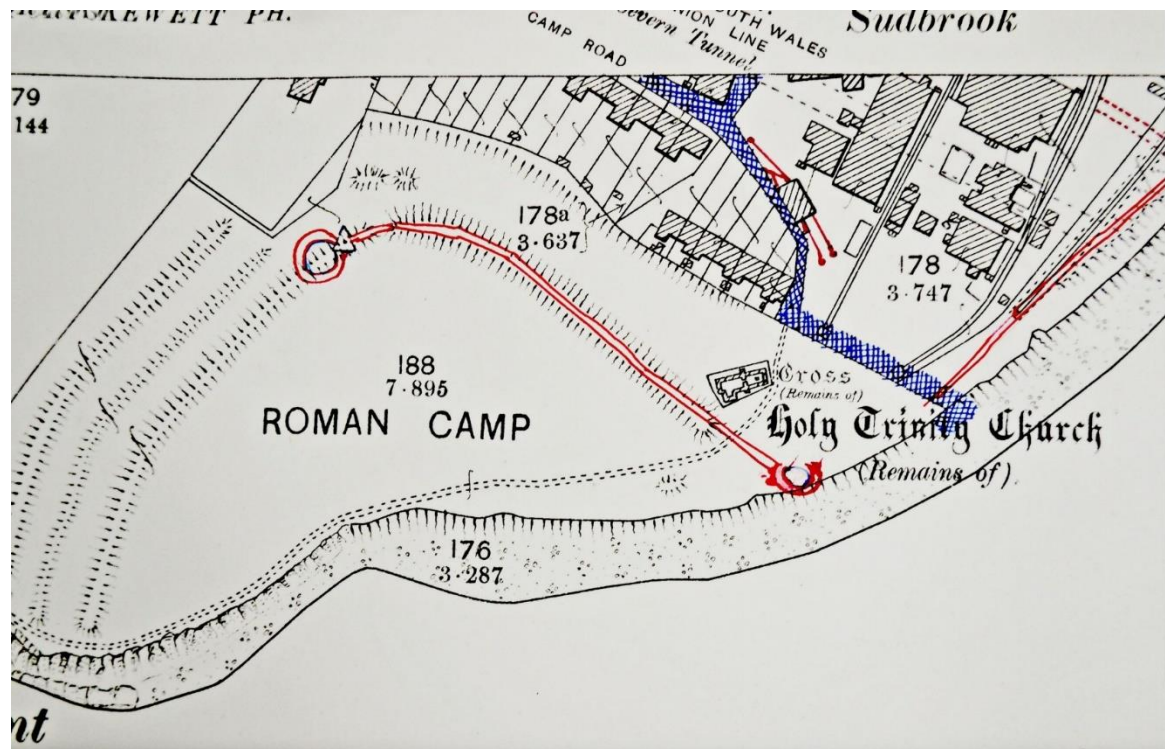
Crawford, J. 2016, The Call to Arms: South East Wales and the First World War. GGAT Report No. 2016/022

Gander, T. 2011, Twentieth Century British Coast Defence Guns, in Fortlet No.2

Glamorgan Gazette. Friday 11th of December, 1914.

<http://cymru1914.org/en/view/newspaper/3885902/7/ART97/coastal%20defence>

Rinaldi, R A. 2008, Order of Battle of the British Army 1914. Tiger Lilley Books.



A series of fixed field defences surround the Severn Tunnel engine house at Sudbrook (WO 78/4397) (© Crown Copyright)

GGAT 147 Traditional Farm Buildings

Historic farmsteads are heritage assets that make a significant contribution to the rural and semi-rural building stock, landscape character and local distinctiveness. However, only a very small proportion of the total building stock of historic farmsteads enjoy statutory designation, or are recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record. Historic farmsteads are also a commercial asset, which through conservation and reuse can make a significant contribution to the local economy. Changes in the use of buildings required by new farming practices and regulations can result in loss of character and removal or concealment of historic features. Individual farm buildings can also become redundant, neglected and then derelict. Unsympathetic conversion of redundant farm buildings also affects historic character.

The principal aim of the project is to create a consistent landscape-level understanding of farmstead character and survival in Wales in order to inform future land-use policy and interpretation. For Southeast Wales this will be achieved by creating a record of all traditional farmsteads and adding them to the regional Historic Environment Record. This information will be used to inform land-use and planning policy, including agri-environment schemes, and provide a starting point for more detailed analysis of the past, present, and sustainable future uses of these valuable heritage assets.

A pilot project was carried out in 2017-2018. An area north-west of Swansea that had a good variety of land use, including rural landscape, industrial settlement and urban spread was chosen. The Landmark raster copy of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition was used as a base map to identify the farmsteads. A rough boundary was drawn around the farmsteads on the 2nd edition map and their

rate of survival assessed using modern mapping. Up to twelve data fields were completed for each polygon to aid the categorisation of farm type.

A total of 211 farmstead polygons were created. Of these farmsteads 73 had buildings arranged around a courtyard (20 of a *Regular Courtyard* plan and 53 of *Loose Courtyard* plan), 70 had a *Dispersed* layout (31 cluster, 25 driftway & 14 multi-yard), whilst 40 were of *Linear Plan*, 6 *Parallel Plan*, 3 *Row Plan* and 2 *L-plan* (although 18 L-shaped buildings were noted within other farm types). One outfarm and 12 field barns were noted.

Farmstead Type	Percentage	No. of farmsteads
Dispersed	33%	70
Loose Courtyard	25%	53
Linear	19%	40
Regular Courtyard	10%	20
Field barn or outfarm	6%	13
Parallel	3%	6
Row	1%	3
L-plan	1%	2
Uncatergorised	2%	4

Distribution by farmstead type

Of the 211 farmstead polygons digitised, 50 (24%) coincided with existing HER Primary Record (PRN) Numbers. Although these PRNs could represent one building, the whole farm complex or a feature or find site. Some 42 (20%) farmsteads were considered to have experienced noticeable change but with less than 50% loss of buildings, and 88 (42%) of farmsteads showed significant change with more than 50% loss of buildings. Only 18 (9%) of farmsteads were considered to be extant and survived largely unaltered from the late 19th century and 37 (17%) were considered lost, the vast majority to modern housing developments. There were five cases where only the farmhouse survived, 18 farmsteads were found to be demolished, and in three cases tree cover made assessment impossible. In four cases the farmsteads remain uncatergorised as they were of uncertain type. For 148 (70%) farmsteads, some or all of their buildings survived in varying stages of change. Obvious signs revealing that a farmstead remained in agricultural use was noted in 82 (39%) cases.

GGAT 148: The British (Abersychan) Ironworks Survey

An audit of industrial heritage assets at risk across Wales has been actioned for South Wales and a number of monument classes at risk have been identified. One of the initial priorities that emerged concerned the ferrous related processing sites. An initial or preliminary rapid review of main iron processing sites was undertaken to assess the anticipated level of survival and hence the current level of threat to the resource. Nearly half of the sites examined had both below and above ground remains that were not protected to any extent through scheduling or listing, and as such were suggested to be vulnerable to development, be that piecemeal or wholesale, especially given their general location in close proximity to the urban settlements that originally developed in conjunction.

The aim of this particular project was to 'survey the extent, nature and survival of the British Ironworks and associated domestic remains together with research of surviving archives and current and historic planning proposals for the redevelopment of the site.' The intended outcomes of the project were that definition of the extent, nature, and condition of the resource would be improved, potential avenues of further investigation, recording and protection requirements would be identified, and existing records enhanced. Initially it was intended that 'a number of test pits (x10)' would 'be excavated at specific locations to test the survival, nature and extent of below ground remains.' However, due to issues of safe access, this was replaced with more extensive desktop analysis, walkover survey, and mapping work.

The project established the full extent of current knowledge about the site, and allowed a more accurate chronology of the development of the site to be established. The project identified, located, described and evaluated some 46 individual interests, providing updated descriptions and condition/significance information on all sites visited. It also identified current levels of protection and threats and made recommendations for protection and further investigation

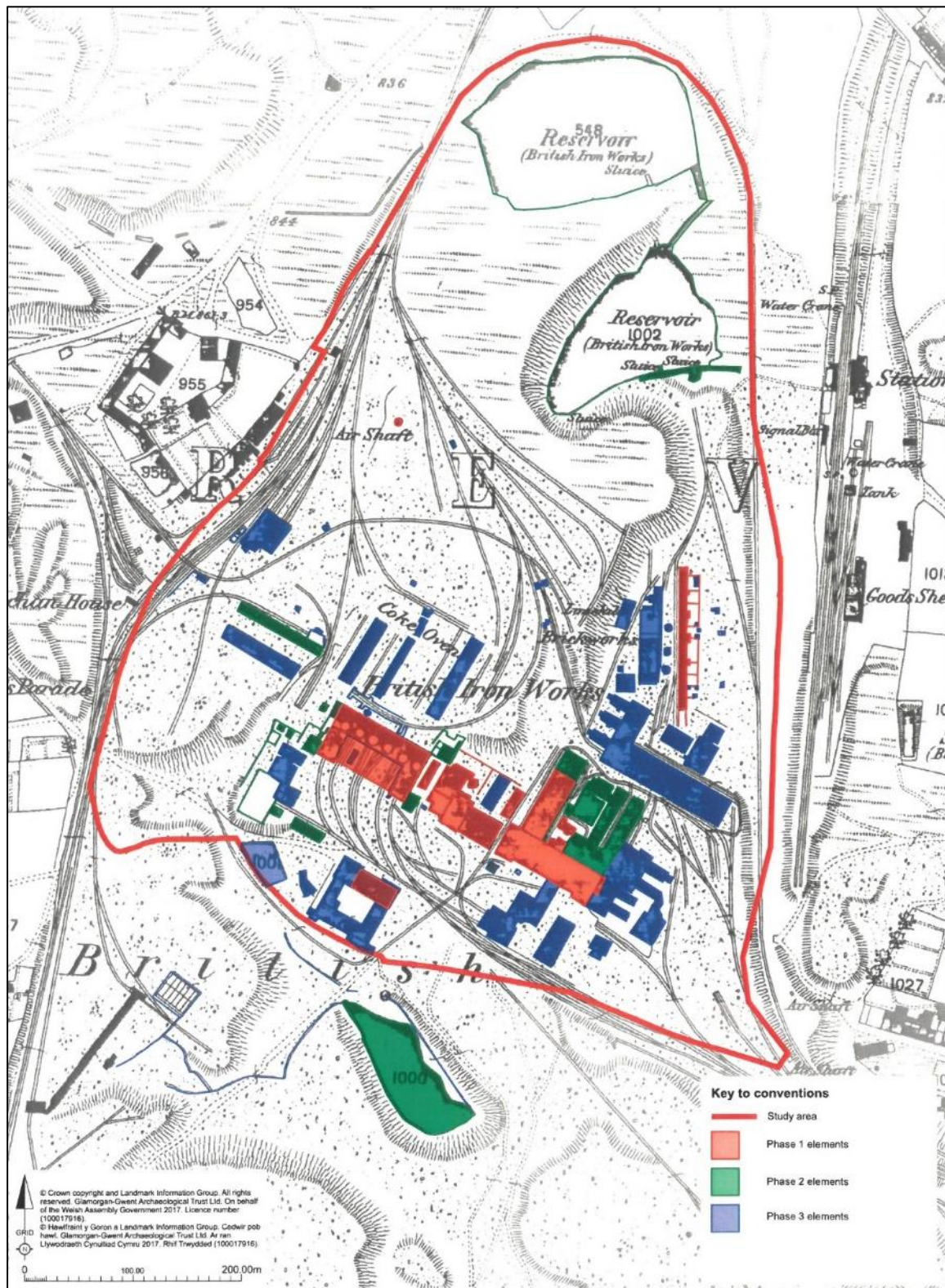


The British (Abersychan) Ironworks Site with scheduled/listed Engine House, left and listed Office and Workshop Quadrangle, right (© Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and Cadw)

The study, utilising extensive documentary sources, also examined the developmental background, and chronology of the British Ironworks, which allowed the phasing of the British Ironworks site to be established; four phases identified, three of which relate to the development and use of the site as an ironworks (see below). Documentary research assisted in the more precise identification of the 'Old Forge and Mill' complex at the works and the engine house for the coupled 52½-inch blowing engines of 1826, features associated with the original Decimus Burton designs for the works. The surviving engine house (SM MM216; LB 18595), formerly considered to date to 1845, has been proven to be the engine house constructed in 1827 for the rolling engine associated with the 'Old Forge and Mill' complex, which was only later adapted as a pumping engine. Other documentary material of the period provided considerable detailed information about the 'New Forge and Mill' of 1865-66.

Within the study area, only three sites were found to be currently protected by either listing or scheduling or a combination thereof: the scheduled and listed surviving Engine House (SM MM216/LB 18595), and the listed remains of the Office and Workshop Quadrangle (LB 14870) with the scheduled Air Furnace (SM MM221). Other standing remains identified included a well-constructed masonry chimney base, and remnants of the retaining wall of the furnace bank. In

addition, of note were fragmentary remains of walling exposed by a washout in the area of the coke yard.



Phasing Plan of the British Ironworks (copyright notice encapsulated)

The study confirmed that as evidenced by previous evaluation, supported by geotechnical information most of the elements of the works, although buried, survive in reasonably good condition. These included the furnace bases and charging bank, the coke ovens and coke yard,

and the foundations and floor levels of the casting house, the engine house for the coupled blast engines, and the extensive the forge and mill complexes of the works. Other elements such as the site of the brickworks, and sites of various known and potential engine houses, though not evaluated, given the preservation of adjacent and nearby elements, were considered likely to be similarly preserved.

Recommendations have been made for preservation *in situ* and consideration of further evaluation, and/or partial or even full excavation to investigate the development of, and processes carried out over the British Ironworks site, with a potential ultimate aim of revealing the remains for public display/presentation. A programme of structural survey and conservation has also been recommended in respect of the standing building remains at the site.

Appendix 1 Welsh Archaeological Trust Grant Scheme 2017–2018: Schedule 2: The Targets

Award of Funding 2017-2018: 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 2017.</i></p>	<p>The target was completed through undertaking our First World War Defence of the Realm Project (GGAT 137) in line with the planned program and our British Ironworks Project (GGAT 148) with a proposed slight variation to the planned program as agreed with Cadw.</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 Accessing APM Derived Data Projects (GGAT 118).</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 2017)</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), Accessing APM Derived Data (GGAT 118), and Traditional Farm Building (GGAT 147) 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 2017).</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 project. There were no specific community archaeology projects in our Final Grant Application. Some community involvement occurred as part of the First World War Defence of the Realm project (GGAT 137).</p>

Appendix 2 Planning Statistics 2017–2018

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	335	35	12	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	BLG
BRI	1,127	125	30	0	0	12	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	BRI
CAE	842	90	39	0	0	13	3	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	7	CAE
CAR	2,809	183	154	0	1	41	26	4	7	0	1	14	7	0	7	0	13	CAR
MON	1,406	314	337	0	3	73	67	14	15	0	4	57	18	0	5	0	40	MON
MTY	318	69	43	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	6	MTY
NEW	1,045	119	172	0	2	37	37	3	4	0	4	28	8	0	8	0	12	NEW
NPT	943	81	47	0	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	5	2	0	3	0	7	NPT
RCT	1,126	142	88	0	0	14	10	1	0	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	4	RCT
SWA	2,088	226	151	0	0	22	12	5	2	1	3	25	11	0	2	0	7	SWA
TOR	556	57	40	0	0	12	3	1	0	1	0	8	4	0	3	0	3	TOR
VOG	1,324	177	146	0	2	37	13	10	9	0	1	27	8	0	4	0	15	VOG
BBNP	639	33	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	BBNP
TOTAL	14,558	1,651	1,260	0	9	286	179	43	38	5	14	180	70	0	43	0	115	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