

Report No. 2/2013-14

DRAFT REPORT OF THE SCRUTINY PANEL

SUBJECT:

How effective is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in conserving and enhancing the Park's archaeological heritage?



Carreg Cennen

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is one of a number of scrutiny studies carried out by the Brecon Beacons National Park. Assisted by officers and external members of the public with an interest in Archaeology the members of the Scrutiny Panel came together to answer the question as to “How well the BBNP carried out its duty in conserving and enhancing the Archaeology in the National Park”. The report starts off with an analysis of the current Management Plan and its part in setting the strategic nature of Archaeology as it exists in the National Park. Questions were then posed by members of the Panel to other National Park Heritage staff, voluntary bodies such as the National Trust and the role that the Archaeological Trusts play in Wales in providing support for the conservation and enhancement of the archaeology in the National Park. Cadw the Welsh Government body for archaeology were also asked about their role.

The Panel’s recommendations are detailed in the report and although there is a great deal of archaeology in the Park with 370 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, there is a modest budget both within National Parks, Cadw and the Archaeological Trusts so any progress must be seen in this context. The recommendations focus on the benefits of all with an interest in Archaeology to work in partnership and to sign up to agreed terms of working together to avoid duplication. Suggestions for more awareness with other staff in the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority together with the proposal that the recommendations are considered in the emerging National Park Plan.

The staff now have the report and will report their response to the recommendations to the Audit and Scrutiny committee later in the year.

FOREWORD

The Scrutiny topic for the second half of 2013-14 focused on the overarching question:

How effective is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in conserving and enhancing the Park's archaeological heritage?

The study area was derived from an in-depth look at the NPA's six Improvement Objectives although some of the objectives that had been scrutinised during the last three years were excluded on this occasion to avoid duplication. By placing the shortlist on the National Park web site and contacting organisations and public bodies within the National Park we were able to engage the public in the choice of topic. Following this consultation exercise the Improvement Objective that came forward was **How the Park's historic environment and cultural heritage will be conserved, enhanced and promoted**. Having taken the public vote into consideration, the Authority approved this topic at its meeting on 3rd May 2013.

To obtain meaningful evaluation of the scrutiny study and from experience of previous scrutiny studies honing down on the topic is very beneficial. Therefore this study focussed on Archaeology.

As well as making recommendations we have added measures to these recommendations so that it will be clear how this scrutiny study is progressing.

The topic is particularly timely as a working group has been set up to review the Brecon Beacons National Park Management Plan 2015- 2020. It is hoped that this study will help to inform the emerging updated Plan of the issues and opportunities facing Archaeology in the National Park.

From the outset in scrutinising Archaeology we need to recognise the first purpose of the National Park namely *to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park*. The BBNPA Members recognised the importance of this area of service delivery by designating a Member with lead responsibility for Heritage –currently Mr Martin Buckle. He has been active in this role, and continues to work closely with the officers. However, we also have to be realistic, the Archaeology Officer has been in post for 18 months and although there is support from the Archaeological Trusts and a number of other agencies and volunteers, she has more than enough to do in her job. The Brecon Beacons National Park contains some 357 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) which are nationally important sites and as such are afforded legal protection and many thousands of archaeological sites of local or regional importance that do not have legal protection.

Guidance given at an early stage in the Scrutiny study by the Heritage Officer for Archaeology (HOA) encapsulates the essence of this study **“People will only conserve what they value, they will only value what they understand, and they will only understand what we have information on and what they are given a chance to**

enjoy or experience for themselves.” So following these wise words we hope that this study furthers your understanding and appreciation of the National Park’s archaeology and helps the Authority in evaluating its cultural history in the emerging Management Plan.

As the lead member in this study I should like to thank all members, staff as well as the enthusiastic assistance given by volunteers, too many to mention by name, however they do appear in the appendices. Indeed, this study would not have been possible without the commitment and enthusiasm of the external members of the panel.

Ian J.S. Rowat

Ian J S Rowat



**Scrutiny Panel’s site visit
to Penyrwlodd Burial Chamber, near Talgarth**

INTRODUCTION

The conservation and enhancement of archaeological records provides evidence of the development of humanity over time. We learn from this evidence as we evolve - not knowing our past hinders our ability to develop in the future.

National Parks were designated as such because of a combination of their rich variety of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage (including archaeological heritage), which should be conserved and enhanced under the First Purpose of the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). Archaeological heritage within the Brecon Beacons National Park contributes to a number of its special qualities including 'Sense of Place and Cultural Identity', 'Sense of Discovery' and 'Peace and Tranquillity'.

The work of the BBNPA seeks to conserve and enhance our archaeological heritage. This activity is rooted in the National Park Management Plan which provides the overall strategic direction for the Authority and the Local Development Plan, which provides the spatial interpretation of the Management Plan. At an operational level it works through: project and policy work of the heritage team; working with the Authority's broader planning services; local schools and relevant community groups with the education team; interpretation through the education and tourism teams; and on site work with wardens.

CURRENT PRACTICE

Management Plan:

The BBNPA's strategic objectives are identified in Chapter 7 of the National Park Management Plan. Objectives relevant to archaeology within the Park's 1st Purpose (Conserving and Enhancing the National Park) include:

- Support and encourage, through partnership working, the development and promotion of a regional strategy for understanding, protecting, managing, monitoring, raising awareness and enjoyment of the Park's Historic Environment
- Protect and manage historic landscapes
- Protect and manage historic parks and gardens
- Protect and enhance scheduled and designated sites
- Seek to protect and enhance, where appropriate, regionally and locally important historic environment features (including historic buildings and archaeological sites) that do not have statutory designations
- Seek to manage all sites appropriately, concentrating on threatened and neglected sites/types whilst involving local communities

- Increase awareness and appreciation of the Park's historic environment through a coordinated programme of public information and community outreach

Objectives relevant to archaeology within the Park's 2nd Purpose (Enjoying and Understanding the National Park) include:

- Information, interpretation and education will be at the heart of all projects to ensure the long term support, understanding and commitment for the National Park from visitors and the local populations
- Promote opportunities to connect people to the National Park
- The BBNPA will provide a range of information on the National Park, its recreational opportunities and its special qualities to provide a holistic understanding to a range of audiences
- Encourage partnership working between those involved in interpreting the National Park to ensure greater coordination and better use of limited resources
- Enable and support local communities in defining and presenting their cultural heritage stories

Objectives relevant to archaeology within the Park's Duty (Fostering the Economic and Social Well-being of Local Communities) include:

- Enhance the National Park experience for all people, residents and visitors alike.

Management Plan Actions

There are a number of specific actions within the National Park Management Plan that relate to the protection and enhancement of the Park's archaeological heritage. They include:

- Develop and deliver an implementation plan of positive project works to research, conserve and enhance the historic environment
- Develop education, interpretation and information strategies to raise awareness, enjoyment and understanding of the Park's historic environment
- Deliver two research projects for the historic environment in the National Park guided by *Introducing a Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*¹ research framework
- Develop a regional strategy to protect, manage and monitor the Park's historic environment

¹ <http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

- Coordinate resourcing and delivery of interpretation, information and education delivered within the NP and Geopark
- Provide local people with access to information, interpretation and education on their environment and promote the benefits on offer
- Encourage projects that promote a sense of community and a sense of place, emphasising local distinctiveness, culture and history

Last year, given that the HOA was recently in post, there were no specific high level objectives on archaeology, although a detailed work programme was in place. For 2014/15 under Management Plan Theme 1: *Managing Park Landscapes to maximise conservation and public benefits*, Improvement Priority 1 is: *Through effective partnership, facilitation, practical action and the planning function the Park's historic environment and cultural heritage will be conserved, enhanced and promoted*, with Improvement Objective 1: *Historic Environment – We will protect and enhance the Park's archaeology.*

Project Work

BBNPA Wardens and the Volunteer Coordinator work with the Heritage team on specific projects on a case by case basis.

The BBNPA has historically worked closely with farmers and landowners within the National Park regarding archaeological sites such as Carreg Cennen and Llanthony Priory, benefitting the landowner and the wider population by improving facilities to mitigate impacts of tourism.



Carreg Cennen



Llanthony Priory

Improvement works have also been undertaken at the Crannog at Llangors, where a landowner benefitted directly from the work of BBNPA officers who assisted in the preparation of a successful Heritage Lottery Bid. It is a good example of how partnership working can benefit the archaeological environment and the local population.

Cadw grant-funded the Llangors Crannog works to the Brecon Beacons National Park and gave scheduled monument consent: without their financial and enthusiastic practical support, the protection could not have been achieved.

BBNPA Officer

KEY QUESTIONS

At the scoping meeting for the study held on the 25th October 2013, five key framework questions were drafted to provide a focus and scope for the review. Then at the first panel meeting held on the 2nd December 2013 the panel members were invited to comment on and discuss the questions and they were further refined, as set out below. These are the key questions the Panel undertaking the scrutiny topic, sought to answer.

Topic Question:

How effective is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in conserving and enhancing the Park's archaeological heritage.

Framework Questions

- 1. Does the BBNPA have access to the data and information required in order to fulfil its 1st purpose of conserving and enhancing our archaeological heritage? If not, what information/data are we lacking?**
- 2. How does the BBNPA use and maximise its resources to conserve and enhance our archaeological heritage? Does this represent good value for money?**
- 3. What can we learn from projects or operating models in other NPAs'?**
- 4. What are the benefits to the public of the BBNPA's work to conserve and enhance our archaeological heritage?**
- 5. What are the responsibilities of other bodies in managing sites and what are the opportunities for working in partnership?**

Question 1

Does the NPA have access to the data and information required in order to fulfil its 1st purpose of conserving and enhancing our archaeological heritage? If not, what information/data are we lacking?

There are six sources of such information available from outside the BBNPA:

1. Data and information available online:

The BBNPA Heritage Officer for Archaeology (HOA) has immediate access to all the obvious online sources of site records relevant to BBNPA, including Archwilio, (a website and smartphone application <http://cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/> that highlights archaeological sites with a window that shows the features) Coflein, and the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the three Welsh Archaeological Trusts involved. They are Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) and Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). Such sources may not be fully up to date, and may occasionally necessitate further follow up enquires by the HOA.

In England, County and National Park based Historic Environment Records are normally publicly accessible and many provide electronic data available online via the Heritage Gateway scheme set up by English Heritage.

2. Longer written sources, e.g. excavation reports, monographs, and articles in journals:

Only a proportion of such material is yet digitized and available online. For the remainder the BBNPA's HOA has to search, and in the last resort will have to drive to Swansea, Welshpool or Llandeilo to obtain and copy the paper document from the HER. However, this is not a regular situation, and is not seen as a major hindrance. Nevertheless it would be useful for the BBNPA to build up, over time, a library of relevant publications, space and finance permitting.

3. Verbal or written responses from other bodies, e.g. the Wales Archaeology Trusts (WATs), in answer to BBNPA requests:

Relations with other relevant bodies are generally excellent, particularly with CPAT with whom the HOA has the most need to deal, and there appears to be little difficulty in gathering information in this way. Cadw is the Welsh Government body for the guardianship of the built heritage in Wales. There are sometimes difficulties obtaining the relevant information from Cadw, particularly relating to the condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), including those in the Authority's ownership. This is not due to lack of willingness or partnership working between the two organisations but due to difficulties with data management systems and staff shortages.

4. Information supplied to BBNPA by other bodies:

This is a less certain area. Some information filters through - often informally, e.g. at meetings but for the major bodies (Cadw/Royal Commission and Archaeological Trusts) it would be useful to establish a regular Memorandum of Understanding for the exchange of such information, as already exists with CPAT. The same could be applied to local societies, e.g. Brecknock Society, Llangynidr Local History Society etc who may have relevant local information. For the same reason it is important to continue good two-way contact with those university departments and charities such as the National Trust which may run student digs or surveys in the area.

5. Information submitted by the general public:

There is much anecdotal evidence of the interest in Archaeology, it is a topic that genuinely interests landowners in the Park. Good publicity and promotion of its aims by BBNPA will help - the HOA already leads walks, gives talks, and is involved with the Young Archaeologist Club (YAC),

BBNPA held its first Heritage Day on Sunday 6th April 2014, at the Theatr Brycheiniog. The day consisted of a series of presentations on current research and heritage projects within the National Park, and an exhibition by local heritage groups, organisations and societies show casing their work. Presentations were delivered by representatives from Cadw, the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, The Landmark Trust, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, The Brecknock Museum and Llangynidr Local History Society, on such diverse topics as the medieval castle at Hay, air crash sites in the National Park, the Bronze Age Sacred Mountain of Mynydd y Glog and the plans for the redevelopment of the Brecknock Museum.

The day was well received by speakers, exhibitors and attendees, with the majority of attendees rating their enjoyment of the day highly on the feedback forms received, and indicating that the day helped them to understand and enjoy the heritage of the National Park. The National Park Authority would hope to organise another Heritage Day to showcase the heritage of the National Park in the future.

In March 2013, a project involving The Green Valleys and the Rivers and Canals Trust with support in part from the BBNPA's Sustainable Development Funding, invited volunteers to help clear the Watton lime kilns in Brecon while learning about how they were built and used. There was a very good response which further demonstrates the general public's level of interest in the Park's cultural heritage.



***Young Archaeologists Club
visit to Watton Lime Kilns, Brecon***

6. Direct evidence by visits and study of actual sites:

This is one of the most important aspects and certainly the most difficult, since the condition of 357 SAMs cannot possibly be regularly reported upon by BBNPA staff alone, and the information currently available appears to be limited and out of date. The HOA is currently developing the training of volunteers to carry out much of this work on BBNPA owned sites, and we recommend that this initiative be built on.

7. Information on heritage matters coming to the HEA from other staff within the National Park Authority:

The HOA is based in the Planning Directorate and from interviews with planning staff there is joined up working in the directorate. Planning applications that come before the Authority have archaeological information where appropriate. The warden service has been carrying out practical management on various sites throughout the National Park over many years. For example, working with the Archaeological Trusts and using their knowledge to survey the Hafodiau on common land. The Heritage Officer has given advice on Allt yr Esgair Hillfort in the Usk Valley for clearance of scrub and path improvements, bracken clearance of SAMs is another case in point. Were it not for an active warden service and the help of volunteers these sites would have deteriorated.

Exchange of information obviously happens - and quite properly - on an informal basis as work programmes allow. The HOA would benefit from a process in place that allowed her to be confident that the procedure is automatic, as she is concerned that currently, there is a real risk of her failing to pick up material of relevance. In particular, although many Wardens do call in if they encounter archaeological issues there would be real benefit in formalising communication

between the HOA and the Warden team. It is always worth remembering that conservation techniques improve over the years and the HOA can offer advice on the most up to date practice.

After the lack of an archaeology officer for some seven years, the HOA was faced with a substantial backlog of information and also as a large amount of data and procedures had "lapsed". This appears to be under control now; the overall impression is of incoming data and information well available and well used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Work towards a complete library of publicised material to be available. To ensure that any support given by BBNPA for studies such as university dissertations carries a caveat to include a copy of published paper to be lodged in the library of the BBNPA.**

Measured by the number of publications received by the library

- 2. Use this report to stimulate the signing of Memoranda of Understanding for effective partnership working and data exchange with DAT, GGAT and Cadw.**

Measured by the number of Memoranda

- 3. Warden Manager to work with HOA to continue to oversee the wardens to ensure their practical techniques and understanding of archaeological sites within the National Park are kept up to date.**

Measured by the CPD assessment

- 4. That a clear process be established to involve the Heritage Officer for Archaeology in identifying work programmes in relation to heritage sites, that appropriate methodologies are used and for reporting on work completed.**

Measured by number of jobs completed in warden work programmes that support improvements to heritage sites

Question 2

How does the NPA use and maximise its resources to conserve and enhance our archaeological heritage? Does this represent good value for money?

The annual budget for Archaeology in 2013-14 is in total £14,000. In 2014-5 it reduces to £11,000 and it is worth noting that this is not a reflection on the Authority's perceived worth of archaeology but due to the budget constraints imposed on all National Parks in Wales.

Archaeology Budget for Financial Year:	
2013-2014	£14,000
2014-2015	£11,000

The budget is further broken down into sub headings for 2014-15:

Breakdown for 2014-2015	
Conservation of SAMs	£5,000
Heritage Day expenses	£3,000
Community archaeology and volunteer projects:	
Volunteer project to gather baseline data for SAMs in the National Park	£3,000
	<u>£11,000</u>

Interviews were held with four other National Parks and although their comments appear later in the report the financial and added value comments are highlighted here so as to give relevant and objective information.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) has a budget of £9,000 but they make the best use of this by working with partners. The NPA budget is used to pump prime much larger projects so in the last 5 years they have managed to draw down £1.25 million for three projects via Cadw, Welsh Government, ERDF and HLF. They also work with PLANED – a local leader group for funding.

Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA) has a budget of £20,000 per year, half of which is taken with conservation projects. Like other NPAs, partnership working is an important element, they already work with the National Trust where they match fund and are currently establishing a project with Natural Resources Wales and Cadw carrying out scrub control on SAMs.

When asked about applying for grants the Snowdonia HEA stated “*The two issues I have are 1: we have to ensure that we are not overlapping with core functions and 2: having the time to set these projects up – once up and running there is no problem.*” More than one National Park Authority mentioned that when grants were applied for, particularly community grants,

there were examples where equipment was duplicated and where these resources could have been better managed.

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) does not have a formal grant scheme for archaeology. However it does still have a small research element to its annual budget which is currently being used to support two research PhDs with Bradford University. £1,000 secures two periods of six months' work place experience for the two students.

They are more likely to directly fund (and project manage) conservation projects on private land than to grant aid on the premise that it gives better day to day control and is more cost effective. Natural England (NE) is a very important funder of HEA work in the YDNP although much is indirect and not specifically targeted at archaeology. They have organized and project managed Environmental Stewardship capital projects on behalf of NE and agreement holders - some £200,000 worth of projects over the last three years but this does not pass through the YDNPA accounts.

The YDNPA is currently working on a joint project with the Environment Agency relating to the Water Development Framework and heavy metal pollutions. £10,000 goes towards reports on conservation outlining constraints. English Heritage (EH) (Cadw's counterpart in England) funds a 'monuments at risk' grant in the Yorkshire Dales worth £85,000 over a five year period.

The YDNPA has successfully bid for EH support for a variety of projects – over the 18 years they have seed funded two posts, grant aided a variety of consolidation projects, funded or part funded some research initiatives and commissioned YDNPA to carry out projects.

NE funded three phases of HER (Historic Environment Record) enhancement through SHINE².

Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA), through the Action Area programme gives small grants to community groups for research and conservation projects. However as we have seen across the National Park Authorities the situation is that core budgets are dwindling and external grants have not been maintained or in some cases have been abolished. This has given rise to new ways of working. A small core budget will cover sites where there are existing agreements but for larger sites time goes on working with Natural England to draw down some of the funds for Agri Environment which has been a major source of funding over recent years.

NNPA has developed an approach which has seen staff taking on a more 'enabling' role, i.e. as opposed to direct delivery as previously. The role of the HEA is to work with partners whether Agencies, land owners, community groups, Universities and colleagues and

² Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE) is a single, nationally consistent dataset of undesignated historic environment features from across England

volunteers to achieve positive outcomes related to the statutory purposes and duty. The two most successful methods have been the Heritage at Risk project and the Community Archaeology Programme, working through a dedicated project officer to train volunteers to carry out practical tasks from survey to practical conservation.

The challenge is getting resources into archaeology where it is competing with everything else. It is important to understand from the beginning that archaeology is key to the landscape and not just the ecology, geology etc.

It comes back to the fact that if you've made the case from the beginning then it gets factored in early on.

To sum up, it is important that archaeology is embedded in the bigger picture.

National Trust Wales

RECOMMENDATIONS

The remit of the HOA needs to be wide to be effective and balance the planning work with the management of SAMs and the community work, requires partnership working and use of volunteers.

- 1. The line manager needs to be sure that work streams are clearly focussed without denting the enthusiasm of the post holder and that partners are signed up to deliver certain aspects of the Archaeology in the Park.**

Measured by the Planning Directorate's appraisal system and by direct input from the line manager

- 2. When other staff in the BBNPA are applying for grants there should be a scoping exercise to ensure that less represented areas of work could benefit from the grant**

Measured by monitoring the grant applications not only on equality criteria but also on spread across areas of Directorates

Question 3

What can we learn from projects or operating models in other NPAs?

The response from the four National Park Authorities contacted and those interviewing them really added to the whole scrutiny study.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNPA) has developed partnerships with a Community Council, and this innovative example is fully written up in the appendices. Nevern Community Council who own Nevern Castle carried out joint working with the PCNP during the last seven years and has secured interpretation and excavation for the Castle.

PCNPA have an internal training network. Working closely with the warden service they offer watching briefs while wardens carry out practical work. This enables them to recognise potential issues they may not have noticed before and they can feed these issues back. Also the HEA works closely with colleagues in rights of way.

Archaeological material can range from scattered flint tools from many thousands of years ago to the most modern archaeology such as St David's Airfield. The footprints in the concrete which date to the actual construction of the airfield tell their own story. Brief details of this are on a blog which can be accessed via the PCNPA website ³

PCNPA use their budget to influence certain other projects. For example, a project which has been running for a couple of years is the Stones of Stonehenge project. The HEA was able to work with a warden manager to provide better access for a team of archaeologists to be able to get in to the site where at least two of the bluestones at Stonehenge came from. This project has now been reported by the National Geographic who have been funding that particular aspect of the project. PCNPA staff improved access into the site so they could get their equipment in there and put down a metal membrane to protect the ground surface – that cost £1,000. Last year they carried out a lot of gorse clearance and that was managed by a warden who used the services of a Duke of Edinburgh Award group. The key point is that by carrying out these works PCNPA were involved and kept in the loop of that project.

An example of community engagement is at St David's Airfield – PCNPA are inviting the community council from Solva, the St David's City Council and any other interested parties to Oriol y Parc ⁴ to scan any pictures they can bring with them and record their memories. A similar project worked extremely well at Carew Castle with the local communities there.

³ <http://www.pembrokeshirecoast.org.uk/default.asp?PID=385>

⁴ Oriol y Parc, St Davids includes; the National Park Visitor Centre; art gallery; art and nature activity room and a cafe

PCNPA work with NT on grazing regimes which can uncover archaeology. NT facilitated grazing on the Gribbin at Solva, a rocky headland and the site of an Iron Age hillfort. As a result of the grazing a ditch has come into view, also the house platforms and gradually the site is coming to life.

PCNPA organise an Archaeology Day and around 90% of the audience at this event are local and return year after year. This year, tickets sold out in six weeks. At the time of writing, BBNPA is holding a Heritage Day on the 6th April 2014.

To engage with younger people PCNPA is setting up a Young Archaeologists Club (YAC) – they have liaised with the BBNPA archaeologist; she attended the Archaeology Day and will benefit from her experience on this in a form of shared knowledge. A YAC was set up in 1990s but it was soon realised that there was no capacity to administer them and the group lasted about 18 months. The Brecon Beacons Young Archaeologist Club has been in existence for six months and has a very active core of adult volunteers organising events. At a recent meeting some 13 young people were taking part. Interviews with participants as well as the parents/guardians showed a strong ethos in supporting the Club. Sitting socialising and learning about the historical world around them was particularly valued by participants.

PCNPA organised a schools programme at Carew Castle and Castell Henllys and together they generally receive around 8,000 school children per year, although this number has decreased recently due to the rising cost of transport getting the children to the sites.

PCNPA has worked in the past with the Black Ethnic Network and MEWN (Minority Ethnic Women's Network). A group from Swansea came and some of them had children who had attended the schools programme.

Snowdonia National Park Authority

In Snowdonia the NPA works with partners including local authorities, Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts; Universities including Bangor, Sheffield, Plymouth and Aberdeen. The HEA is based in the Planning department but like PCNPA works with colleagues from wardens, forestry service, ecologists, agriculture department. SNPA has Plas Tan y Bwlch, the environmental study centre so there is quite a lot of contact and involvement with them and elements of their work.

SNPA carries out work with volunteers but they highlighted capacity and supervision as being a time relevant issue. It appears there may be the potential for volunteer involvement in larger projects which are in the pipeline that other colleagues are setting up and also there may be some slightly smaller projects that could run in conjunction with Natural Resources Wales and Cadw.

Planning responsibilities could practically take up all HEA time and possibly it is seen as an important area of work that is time consuming, occasionally professionally difficult. However it holds the potential to make a huge difference to the historic environment. The most common area of this work is the attachment of conditions and this element takes a

sixth of the amount of time it actually takes to monitor a project and follow it through to its conclusion.

SNPA part funded a project with the National Trust. There is now an archaeologist in post at the National Trust specifically for the North Wales region.

SNPA gave evidence of several partnership projects. The Princes of Gwynedd was led by Conwy Council and was a partnership between SNPA, Gwynedd Council, and the National Trust. It involved providing information about specific sites, maps, plans and access information, commissioning new photographs, commissioning reconstruction drawings, producing a website and materials for the website, audio trails, a couple of videos, a series of expeditions relating to the Princes – the main one being in Conwy at the TIC and there are also mini hubs in Betws y Coed and Beddgelert. The National Trust's involvement was more substantial in Craflwyn which was linked to Dinas Emrys – that was their principal contribution. There was a guidebook, leaflet etc. A presentation is in the appendices.

Princes of Gwynedd is one of the schemes for heritage tourism. Another one is Ein Treftadaeth – Our Heritage – which is a mixture of themes led by Gwynedd Council again with Conwy, SNPA, the National Trust and many other partners including some local businesses/organisations and charities.

SNPA also hold Archaeology Days – to date they have held three, they are an important way of getting people involved and they always sell out.

Similarly, the BBNPA has made use of Cadw's heritage tourism funding and pan Wales interpretation framework in projects such as the Walking with Romans in Carmarthenshire smartphone application (y Pigwn animations etc.) and the new interpretative leaflet and board at Y Garn Goch.

Northumberland National Park Authority

Much of Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA) conservation work is also delivered in partnership by staff and volunteers through their *Heritage at Risk* project. This includes carrying out the Scheduled Monument condition survey and undertaking practical conservation tasks, with appropriate support and/or oversight as necessary. NNPA have set out to work with and through local communities which ensures a partnership approach and empowers local communities. Training of these volunteers was largely down to Natalie Ward, archaeologist now employed in BBNPA, with the help of English Heritage and Institute for Archaeologists funding.

NNPA take work placements and research studentships from/with Universities (principally Newcastle University) to achieve positive outcomes which benefit both the student and the Authority. Examples include student projects on peat depths, historic building surveys and conservation area appraisals.

The Management Plan -Annual Action plans capture the work of both partners, reflect joint objectives and acts as a focus for the strategic delivery of first and second purpose work. It also provides a framework for working across the Authority and influences the annual Corporate Plan.

NNPA raises awareness primarily through the Communications Officer on press releases, through Facebook, blogs and direct outreach. The Community Archaeology Officer provides a welcome public face for research and engagement.

Mention needs to be made of the unique partnerships on Hadrian's Wall and Otterburn.

Hadrian's Wall, a World Heritage Site, is made up of a number of designated sites – there is the frontier and a number of sites along the Cumbrian coast co-ordinated by the Hadrian's Wall Trust. There are a number of partners involved including the National Park Authority. Other partners include Northumberland County Council, Cumbria County Council and Allerdale District Council. It is a World Heritage Site for its significance as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, incorporating a series of scheduled ancient monuments. The Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist is based at English Heritage and ultimately has the main curatorial responsibility for the Wall. The protection of undesignated heritage assets in the vicinity of the World Heritage Site remain the responsibility of the various Local Planning Authorities.

Otterburn, a small village in Northumberland and the site of a battle in 1388 is now the base of one of the UK's largest army training ranges. Otterburn Training Area has its own management framework with a series of working groups of which cultural heritage is one, so again it is very strongly defined by partnership working. It is chaired by the Ministry of Defence's Historic Environment Advisor with representatives from NNPA, English Heritage, Natural England, the local community, Society of Antiquaries. In terms of the strategic framework for the range there have been various planning documents and a supplementary planning document. There is an overarching management plan - the Integrated Rural Management Plan – then there are a series of component management plans within which there is the Archaeological and Historic Environment Management Plan. Further, there is a whole framework on areas of archaeological sensitivity that covers landscape areas as well as the designated sites, and undesignated sites that have a wider landscape value and are protected.

NNPA is developing a new nationally significant Landscape Discovery Centre and several members of staff drawn from across different departments have been allocated to work with the core project team, with the planning, design and communications work carried out by specialist consultants.. The Sill Landscape Discovery Centre ⁵is a HLF funded project.

NNPA has a Business Plan target to promote engagement with younger people in the 16-25 age group. This includes the Mosaic project and Young Rangers - there have been positive outcomes from work with these groups.

⁵ <http://www.thesill.org.uk>

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) works with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society to ensure a wider mailing list for the YDNPA annual historic environment day school (now in its sixteenth year), and have encouraged and supported societies in their bids for lottery and other funding – but do not consider that HLF money/community archaeology grants are always well spent and represent good value for money.

A good example of cross boundary working is where YDNPA are carrying out joint events with the Nidderdale AONB.

YDNPA set up the Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust some 15 years ago, the Trust is a charity that aims to raise funds - the HEA is adviser to the Trust and have initiated and managed various projects. They are currently working on a joint project with the Environment Agency relating to the Water Development Framework and heavy metal pollutions.

The Scheduled Ancient Monument status affords a site valuable recognised protection, i.e. to damage a SAM is illegal and therefore there is generally no need to seek a legal order to protect a site.

They do have formal management agreements on some sites which are registered land charges but YDNPA have paid the other party's legal fees.

YDNPA was successful in a bid for the Council for a British Archaeology community archaeology bursary training placement and the successful applicant has been in post for 3-4 months.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the HOA runs a training day for relevant NPA staff and members

Measured by the event being in the 2014-15 programme.

2. That consideration be given to recommending the inclusion of heritage research in future discussions on the BBNPA research prospectus.

Measured by research projects to be agreed.

Question 4

What are benefits to the public of the NPA's work to conserve and enhance our archaeological heritage? The 'public' includes residents of the park and its visitors (the two can be interchangeable).

Information on how the public benefits from the work of the BBNPA has been derived from data gathered from the large scale residents' survey undertaken by the BBNPA in 2013, the Heritage Team, the scrutiny study group and rural practice surveyor, a study from the National Trust on Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment (2010) and general internet research on the topic.

In 2013 the BBNPA carried out its first in depth residents' survey. The residents' survey provides an idea of how the work of the Authority is perceived by residents, and will inform future priority setting through evidence based decision making.

In the survey, residents were asked to rank a number of statements relating to the historic environment and cultural heritage of the Brecon Beacons National Park using a scale of 1-5, with 1 being the most important element to them, and 5 being the least important. The survey states that looking after and promoting the historic environment and cultural heritage of the National Park is seen as important to 96% of all residents. The most important aspects for residents in looking after and promoting the National Park's historic and cultural heritage is more interpretation and better access to information, and providing more events relating to historic environment and cultural heritage.

The following table and comments are taken from the residents' survey and show some of the relevant results from the survey:



The highest ranked statement overall was to 'provide more interpretation and better access to information on the historic environment and cultural heritage'.

Providing more events relating to historic environment and cultural heritage has the next highest ranking, followed by the provision of advice and on maintaining and conservation of the historic environment

Over one-quarter (27%) of those providing 'other' actions the BBNPA could undertake to protect and promote the historic environment and cultural history of the area, relate to planning control. These include some views on relaxing the current planning regulations to allow development (e.g. affordable housing), although most comments relate to considering stricter planning rules and/or better enforcement (e.g. wind turbines, inappropriate development).

Some one in ten (13%) comments focus on controlling or providing better access to the historic and cultural environment. This includes public transport, signposting (e.g. footpaths, road signs), access for the disabled and prevention of improper access (e.g. motorbikes).

Just less than one in ten identify a greater opportunity to engage with local communities and schools via educational activities and volunteering, while 3% suggest greater partnership activities with Local Authorities and other Heritage organisations (e.g. Cadw).

The work of the BBNPA in conserving and enhancing our archaeological heritage crosses both Park Purposes and its Duty. It contributes to all aspects of sustainable development principles, and benefits the public in the following ways.

Environmental Benefits

National Parks are designated as Category V (International Union for the Conservation of Nature - IUCN) protected landscapes where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural and economic value. Protecting and enhancing the archaeological environment reinforces the cultural and economic value of the Category V designation.

The direct benefits to the public of the work of the BBNPA include the following:

- Preservation and enhancement of the archaeological environment
- Understanding who we are and how we have interacted with the natural landscape
- Informing environmental decisions we make in the future
- Provide evidence:
 - Ecology – archaeology can reveal information on environmental stability and change
 - Climate change

Conservation principles lie at the heart of all organisations that are operating in the historic environment sector. The restoration and on-going maintenance of historic buildings and landscapes improves their environmental quality and the area surrounding them. Natural historic landscapes can also play a key role in supporting and conserving biodiversity, for example the natural environment of the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal plays an important role in supporting wildlife.

An improved historical environment in turn provides a variety of environmental benefits to the public.

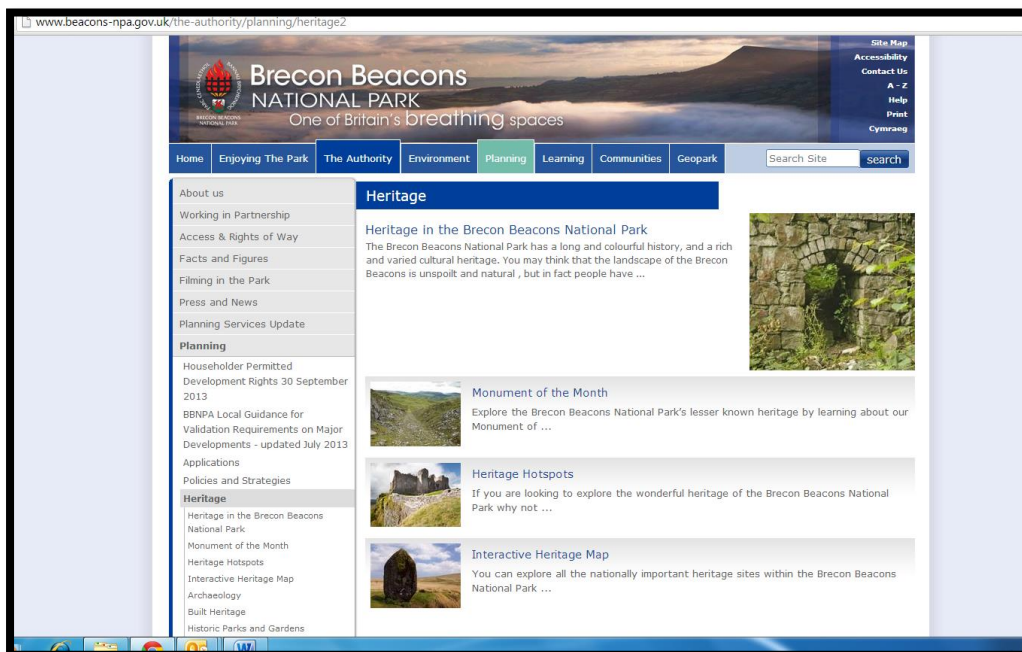
The direct benefits to the public of the work of the National Park Authority include the following:

Promoting access to and understanding of the historic environment:

- Making the historic environment accessible to all.
- Improving signage to raise awareness of the heritage assets in and around Welsh communities.
- Provision of information and raising awareness for both residents and visitors is essential to proper management.

The following are examples of BBNPA interpretation projects that have an archaeological focus:

- development of Walking with Romans smartphone application;
- new interpretation boards at Maen Llia (following cleaning and conservation after it was vandalised to raise awareness of the importance and significance of the site);
- new interpretation board and leaflet at Y Garn Goch hillfort;
- numerous Geopark trail leaflets which include archaeological and historical information, a recent example is the trail to the Cribarth from Abercraf;
- work undertaken on the BBNPA website heritage section – information on archaeology of the National Park, timeline, interactive heritage map, monument of the month etc.



Increasing feelings of community identity and pride:

- Establishing community pride and sense of place by enhancing the heritage of an area is very important to local communities, and is fundamental to sustaining traditions and establishing a sense of place.
- By helping people understand the past and future development of where they live, heritage can nurture community identity and facilitate community cohesion and ownership.
- High quality historic environments (including archaeological sites) can provide a stimulus for generating confidence in an area and promoting civic pride.

An example of this is the Calch Project which received Sustainable Development Fund money and in which the BBNPA is working with DAT, National Museum of Wales and the Black Mountain Centre to repair and conserve some of the surviving structures at the Black Mountain limestone quarries; developing self-guided trails around the site to encourage visitors; investigating the history of the lime industry to discover and celebrate its links with local communities.

Increasing community capacity and ownership:

- The historic environment can act as a focal point for encouraging local communities to work together and take responsibility for the quality their local historic environment.
- There are a range of opportunities for volunteering and training in the National Park to enable local communities to participate in the conservation of the historic environment.

The BBNPA HOA works with the Warden Team and work parties on practical tasks such as clearing scrub from Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are opportunities within the BBNPA for volunteering to work with the heritage team on specific projects to record and monitor the archaeological sites in the National Park.

Volunteers helping with scrub clearance:



Pen y Crug, Brecon



Allt yr Esgair

Wellbeing and Quality of Life:

- The archaeological environment can enhance leisure and recreation opportunities which in turn improves people's overall health, fitness and sense of wellbeing
- Volunteering can contribute to a feel good factor

Providing Learning Opportunities:

- Archaeology is a learning topic in its own right which supports the national curriculum
- Educational visits and activities are a key activity for many organisations
- Organisations have developed educational resources and tools to support the national curriculum

The BBNPA Education Department organises days with schools focusing on early peoples and the Romans. A Heritage Day has been organised by the NPA for early April 2014 and it will be great learning opportunity.

Economic Benefits

The direct benefits to the public of the work of the National Park Authority include the following:

- Sustainable Tourism:
 - o visitors benefit through an enriched experience
 - o local residents benefit through an improved understanding of their local area
- local businesses benefit through increasing numbers of tourists

The archaeological environment provides specialist local jobs in the heritage construction sector and specialist archaeological and architectural services. Jobs are also created in the organisations with a role to protect and enhance the archaeological environment, such as local trusts, societies, Cadw, local authorities. Jobs are also created directly and indirectly through tourism related to the archaeological environment. Some visitors come to the Brecon Beacons National Park specifically to appreciate its historic environment and, more generally, the National Park experience is enriched for all its visitors by the variety of its component parts, such as archaeology.

Grants are provided to organisations within the park with a role to protect and enhance Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites, for example those providing specialist archaeological and architectural services, trusts and societies.

The volunteer coordinator develops skills in in young people and adults alike, which they will need to improve their employability and fulfil their potential at work. Our education service also provides a valuable service to the public.

Examples of other sections of BBNPA working with the HOA and archaeological trusts are; the Romans in Carmarthenshire project: Partnership project with the National Trust as lead

partners, funded by ERDF money through Cadw, and the Development of a mobile application for Y Pigwn and Garn Goch.



**Y Pigwn, near Trecastle
Site of Roman Marching Camp**

**Postern entrance at Y Gaer Fawr,
Garn Goch Iron Age Hillfort, near Llandeilo**



Historically, BBNPA has carried out significant (and continues to do so) work with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) giving advice on the CALCH (lime kilns) in the west of the Park. At Carreg Cennen Castle DAT provided a weekend event, weekday schools events and have delivered events in partnership with DAT and the Geopark that focus on British Archaeology week.

RECOMMENDATION

Building on the good work in setting up the Young Archaeologists Club, work with organisations such as the University for the Third Age (U3A) and history societies to train volunteers to help with recording and monitoring the SAMs.

Measured by the number of volunteers, number of SAMs surveyed by volunteers, number/percentage of SAMs with up to date condition information, number of training days organised and number of communities or community groups engaged.

Question 5

What are the responsibilities of other bodies in managing sites and what are the opportunities for working in partnership?

To give objectivity, questionnaires were sent out to the Archaeological Trusts and Cadw and their response is summarised below. Interviews were conducted with Archaeology Officers in four National Parks, which have proved very useful and form the basis of the recommendations.

Cadw

The response from Cadw indicates that a partnership approach and the establishment of a collaborative working group to avoid the duplication of activities would be very much welcomed.

The presence of National Park archaeologists in Snowdonia and Pembrokeshire, in addition to the County Archaeologist for Denbighshire continue to provide Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with consistent and mutual support, primarily as active partners with both expertise and experience to implement conservation projects of all scales within their regions. In addition to their technical and archaeological knowledge the ability to locate match funding for projects is a major contributing factor in the wellbeing and improvement of the historic environment within these regions. It is hoped that the BBNPA can develop a similar level of specialist expertise and cooperation. **Cadw**

Monitoring data from Cadw's Field Monument Warden (FMW) indicated that 95% of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Park area were in a stable, improved or greatly improved condition. This encouraging statistic may well be explained by the predominance of pastoral farming and the effect of managed grazing etc. For those SAMs which were deemed to have deteriorated in condition, the primary causes were a decrease in grazing and unmanaged woodland (tree throw, shading and over/undergrazing). Interestingly, only two monuments to date had been damaged by the activities of visitors to the BBNP.

It is important that BBNPA and Cadw coordinate activities in order to maximise limited resources and establish a sustainable approach. **Cadw**

The World Heritage Site at Blaenavon, is another example of an effective partnership involving the BBNPA. The Blaenavon Industrial Landscape partnership aims to conserve and enhance the area so that future generations may understand the contribution South Wales made to the Industrial Revolution and involves, amongst others, BBNPA, Torfaen Borough Council, Monmouthshire County Council, Blaenau Gwent County Council, Blaenavon Town Council and Cadw.

The Welsh Archaeological Trusts

Wales is served by a network of four regionally based Archaeological Trusts which were set up in the mid 1970s specifically to address concerns over the impact of development on archaeological features. The aim was to provide support, advice, information and understanding about the archaeology of Wales to local authorities, to the general public and to other professionals across a whole range of interests and disciplines. Half-hour telephone interviews were conducted with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).

DAT and CPAT both see development control as their first priority: they advise planning authorities on planning applications which require some sort of archaeological mitigation. By appointing an HOA, BBNPA brought this function in-house but before that the Trusts were contracted to advise the Planning Department of BBNPA. Both Trusts are happy with the new arrangement since all advice depends heavily on the Historic Environment Record. Maintaining this computerised database of sites, monuments and other archaeological activities in their area is a major role of each Trust and is funded by Cadw. Much work has gone into making the HERs in Wales comparable and compatible with each other and hence easily accessible to National Park staff.

Surveying the Scheduled Ancient Monuments (which appear on the HER) has been neglected until recently but Cadw is now funding a project where CPAT and the Heritage Team at BBNPA are working together to assess the condition of SAMs owned by BBNPA. The CALCH project to conserve the remains of the lime industry in the area around Herbert's Quarry is a partnership between BBNPA and DAT. Formal arrangements like this are the exception and most of the activities of the Trusts need not involve the HER directly. For instance, developers privately commission the Trusts to provide archaeological surveys, whilst Cadw has commissioned CPAT to work on crashed aircraft sites in the Park. These are generally of shorter duration. The Trusts would welcome more joint working with BBNPA especially when it involves longer term aims and more community involvement.

As well as their databases the Trusts have decades of experience which they are anxious to offer. Their expressions of goodwill towards the HER are born partly from a natural, human desire of older staff to pass on their experience to the next generation (a mentoring role) but also from the pressing need to avoid duplication and promote synergy when funds are tight. Communication is paramount. CPAT sits on some of the panels that contribute to the running of the Park e.g. the Sustainable Development Fund Board, and some advisory committees. It would welcome more of this so that both sides had a clearer idea of what the other was doing and could perhaps establish links with other projects. This need not involve further travel if phone or video links were used.

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology Trust

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology Trust (GGAT) gave a very good introduction to its remit which is worth reproducing here, as it does help clarify the role of this Trust as distinct from a National Park archaeologist.

The GGAT is one of four Trusts working closely with other national, regional and local bodies, to help protect, record and interpret all aspects of the historic environment and make the results available to the public. They maintain the Historic Environment Record, provide strategic advice, and also case management support where development proposals, agri-environmental, forestry and woodland schemes impact on the historic environment.

The GGAT goes on to outline its relationship with BBNPA indicating that it used to provide services relating to the historic environment and the information provided under the Memorandum of Understanding, as well as access to HER. The respondent goes on to say that, in their opinion because the HOA is based in the planning directorate, she is not necessarily best placed to contribute effectively to the conservation and management of archaeological sites on land owned by the National Park. In the opinion of the GGAT respondent - this does not allow her to develop synergies easily with the local communities and other colleagues. Clearly this is an ambiguous statement, not based on evidence that needs further expanding on so that the relationship between these two bodies can progress. As we shall note elsewhere in this report, other National Park Authorities have worked in tandem with Archaeological Trusts who are also independent limited companies with charitable status.

PCNPA has a service level agreement with Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) which is one of the four archaeological trusts in Wales. They also work with BBNPA as part of their area overlaps the BBNP area. Their service level agreement provides a National Park archaeologist for 3.5 days per week. So for 156 days in the year there is someone who can liaise directly with DAT and carry out the work for the National Park.

PCNPA have a very good collective collaboration with Cadw. For the last few years we have been given funding by Cadw to carry out repairs on scheduled monuments within the National Park
PCNPA Officer

To give an example of PCNPA's relationship with Cadw, the Director and Assistant Director came to visit work at Nevern Castle excavation, a student archaeologist uncovered a twelfth century door - the timing was very fortunate and it is extremely beneficial to have buy-in to your projects at Director level.

Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA) has also worked in partnership and received funding from Cadw for several successful projects as noted earlier. They commented however, that they were perhaps a little remote from their centre of organisation which is in the South. Also, even though there is a dedicated senior inspector with responsibility for the area, they do also have other responsibilities and concerns. *“We are all faced with diminishing resources but Cadw have to set the agenda as the state heritage body.”*

Asked about overlaps between Cadw and the HEA they stated that Cadw tend to focus on the designated sites such as scheduled monuments and listed buildings etc. They are involved in landscapes and parks as part of their portfolio, and the reworking of the Heritage Bill at the moment. However it is the undesignated features which comprise the bulk of the historic landscape and which SNPA has to ensure are treated properly via the planning process and other measures.

English Heritage is structured into local teams each of which has a historic places team which among other things will look at issues such as local planning and neighbourhood planning. There is a development management team which is mostly casework focused on the consent process, and obviously casework that comes in relating to development, and thirdly a heritage at risk team. For some management agreements on monuments at risk, funding is actually coming from English Heritage to enter into agreements with owners as a partnership approach. NNPA have been able to use Agri Environment and English Heritage in a complementary way so our role has sometimes been as a broker in trying to get the best possible outcome not just for heritage but for the landscape and vice versa.

Northumberland National Park.

An interesting discussion on where the HEA should be based, whether the NPA archaeologist post being in the Countryside department might be a more natural place to be rather than in the Planning section. However, in a small organisation with good communication it should not be an issue and should be up to individual organisations to operate what works best for them.

Effectively there are probably three maybe four quite distinct roles within the post, and they could all be naturally housed in different sections but planning is the statutory function. Given the current situation that is probably from where the historic landscape can best be protected.

Across the UK NPAs since the Edwards Report came out in 1991 the profile of archaeology and particularly landscape archaeology was raised and made an important contribution to the management of National Park landscapes. A lot of staff came into this area of work at around and just before that time, and are now coming to the end of their careers so we need to be mindful of the future to maintain and pass on skills. It is important to provide career entrants with career pathways, and provide opportunities to the talented and committed people to have a career in heritage management, when there could be more

attractive opportunities financially and in terms of job progression and satisfaction. We need to be mindful of the next generation.

Between October 2012 and September 2013 the Authority hosted an Institute for Archaeologist Workplace Learning Bursary work placement – a paid training post for 12 months, providing training for career entrants in all aspects of the National Park Authority’s heritage management work.

A recommendation on this might be difficult for BBNPA to implement on its own, but it is something that the Joint Statement Group for the Historic Environment Group, particularly the archaeological officers are currently pursuing.

*The National Park Archaeologists meet up once a year and feed information into the Joint Statement for the Historic Environment - I attend every year and consider this to be a very useful event and exchange of information amongst National Park archaeological peers. **BBNPA Heritage Officer***

RECOMMENDATION

There is a need to clarify roles and responsibilities of all those with an interest in archaeology in order to encourage joint working to conserve and enhance the Park’s archaeological heritage.

Measured by evidence of all bodies signing up to a memorandum of understanding.

CONCLUSION

The Panel have made recommendations for taking the study forward which focus on partnership working and the signing of Memoranda of Understanding with the Archaeological Trust to ensure that effort in this work is not duplicated or lacking in focus. Other recommendations are for the staff of the Authority to look at and to bring back to the Audit and Scrutiny Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Work towards a complete library of publicised material to be available. To ensure that any support given by BBNPA for studies such as university dissertations carries a caveat to include a copy of published paper to be lodged in the library of the BBNPA.**
- 2. Use this report to stimulate the signing of Memoranda of Understanding for effective partnership working and data exchange with DAT, GGAT and Cadw.**
- 3. Warden Manager to work with the Heritage Officer for Archaeology to continue to oversee the wardens to ensure their practical techniques and understanding of archaeological sites within the National Park are kept up to date.**
- 4. That a clear process be established to involve the Heritage Officer in identifying work programmes in relation to heritage sites, that appropriate methodologies are used - and for reporting on work completed.**
- 5. The line manager needs to be sure that work streams are clearly focussed without denting the enthusiasm of the post holder and that partners are signed up to deliver certain aspects of the Archaeology in the Park area.**
- 6. When other staff in the BBNPA are applying for grants there should be a scoping exercise to ensure that less represented areas of work could benefit from the grant.**
- 7. That the Heritage Officer for Archaeology runs a training day for relevant NPA staff and members.**
- 8. That consideration be given to recommending the inclusion of heritage research in future discussion on the BBNPA research prospectus.**
- 9. Building on the good work in setting up the Young Archaeologist Club work with organisations such as the U3A and history societies to train volunteers to help with recording and monitoring the SAMs.**
- 10. There is a need to clarify roles and responsibilities of all those with an interest in archaeology in order to encourage joint working to conserve and enhance the Park's archaeological heritage.**

GLOSSARY

<i>Archwilio</i>	A website and smartphone application showing archaeological sites on a base map
<i>BBNPA</i>	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
<i>Cadw</i>	Welsh Government body for the Historic Environment
<i>Coflein</i>	The online database for the National Monuments Records of Wales (NMRW) - the national collection of information on the historic environment of Wales maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.
<i>CPAT</i>	Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust
<i>DAT</i>	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
<i>ERDF</i>	European Regional Development Fund
<i>GGAT</i>	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
<i>HEA</i>	Historic Environment - Archaeologist
<i>HER</i>	Historic Environment Record
<i>HLF</i>	Heritage Lottery Fund
<i>HOA</i>	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Heritage Officer for Archaeology
<i>NNPA</i>	Northumberland National Park Authority
<i>PCNPA</i>	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
<i>RCAHM</i>	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
<i>SNPA</i>	Snowdonia National Park Authority
<i>YDNPA</i>	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

APPENDICES

- 1. Panel Members – List**
- 2. Cadw Response**
- 3. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust interview notes**
- 4. Dyfed Archaeological Trust interview notes**
- 5. National Trust Wales interview notes**
- 6. Northumberland NPA interview notes**
- 7. Yorkshire Dales NPA interview notes**
- 8. Pembrokeshire Coast NPA interview notes**
- 9. Young Archaeologists Club – notes**
- 10. Benefits to the Public – report**
- 11. Data held and sourced by BBNPA – report**