

Proposed Solar Project, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan

Addendum to archaeological desk-based assessment
P1716

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A report for ABPmer
by Richard Roberts BA (Hons)

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**Proposed Solar Project, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan:
Addendum to archaeological desk-based assessment P1716**

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Summary

On behalf of ABPmer, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Division (GGAT Projects) has produced an addendum to their recent archaeological desk-based assessment on a proposed solar project at the port of Barry in the light of a refined redline boundary which defines a revised proposed development area. The addendum provides a review of the assessment based on the refined redline boundary, and provides a statement of the revised mitigation in respect of the refined redline boundary. A general watching brief with contingencies to record unknown sites or features has been recommended on any ground intrusion works, with particular regard to the area closest to the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM GM 310), i.e. the area of the coal yard.

Acknowledgements

The addendum report was prepared by Richard Roberts BA (Hons) Project Manager of GGAT Projects. The illustration was prepared by Paul Jones (Senior Illustrator GGAT Projects).

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Abbreviations

CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
GGAT:	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Gm:	A Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) in Glamorgan
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT Curatorial)
BDXXX:	A new site of archaeological interest discovered during the desk-based assessment
HLW:	Registered Historic Landscapes of Wales
LB:	Listed Building
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NMGW:	A find held by the National Museum and Galleries of Wales
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
NRW:	Natural Resources Wales (including the former CCW - Countryside Council for Wales)
OS Map:	Ordnance Survey Map
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER - indicated by a letter suffix, in this case 's')
GA:	Glamorgan Archives (also GRO: Glamorgan Record Office)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SRD:	Supply and Reserve Depot

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Associated British Ports (ABP) are proposing to submit a planning application for a ground mounted solar Photovoltaic (PV) system project in ABP Barry, South Wales. The Vale of Glamorgan Council requested in their scoping opinion (ref: 2014/00574/SC1) that a heritage and archaeology desk study be submitted with the planning application.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (GGAT Projects) was commissioned by ABPmer to undertake a desk-based assessment of the proposed Solar Park development at the Port of Barry, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan (GGAT project no. P1716) in August 2014, the results of which were presented in a report (Roberts 2014, GGAT report no. 2014/062).

This work identified a total of 92 known archaeological interests within the study area, including 71 identified through documentary analysis, map regression and a site visit (BD001-BD071). Twenty-two identified interests were identified within the then proposed development area, including a single Scheduled Ancient Monument, a Round Barrow (SAM GM310), and several references to inhumation burials relating to a suspected early Christian cemetery, and a part excavated well of at least medieval date. In addition buildings relating to the adjacent docks including a powder magazine, and weighing machine house and a complex of industrial buildings established during World War II, part of the Supply Reserve Depot related to the US Army's G-40 Camp, which played a significant role in supplying the Allied forces during the D-Day landings in Normandy were also located within the original redline boundary. Of the 22 interests within the original proposed development area, 9 sites (including SAM GM310) were assessed as being of national significance, with a further 6 sites of at least regional significance (Value B), whilst the remainder were assessed as local, minor or unknown value (Value C, D or U). Development effects were assessed and mitigation devised.

The archaeological assessment was designed to determine the effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. The assessment reviewed information held by the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) the National Monuments Record (NMR), and at Cadw, as well as cartographic and documentary sources. Aerial photographs were also examined and a site visit conducted. The assessment was design to conform to the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards in British Archaeology: Archaeological desk-based assessments* (1994, amended 1999, 2001, 2008 and 2012).

1.2 The Current Addendum Report

Following the submission of the final draft report for the desk-based assessment, the redline boundary of the development was substantially refined with the result that it now excludes most of the archaeological interests previously identified with the exception of two interests, BD026 and BD035 (see Figure 1), both relating to areas of rail sidings and assessed as minor or damaged interests (Value D), which have been largely if not entirely removed, their sites now taken by landfill. The current addendum report sets out the revised mitigation in the light of the current refined redline boundary.

1.3 The Refined Redline Boundary

The refined or revised redline boundary (see Figure 1) centred on ST 12836 67105 covers the south western extent of the previously proposed Site 1 development area, extending only as far north east as the north eastern boundary of the former coal yard and excludes the bunds that form the breakwaters. The development area currently excludes all known archaeological

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interests of significance including the Barry Round Barrow PRN 00717s/NPRN 307770, Scheduled Ancient Monument (GM310), the excavated well site BD001, as well as interests relating to a Late Roman/Early Medieval cemetery site and various dock and military buildings (see Roberts 2014 for further details).

2. Assessment (based on refined redline boundary)

2.1. Value of the Archaeological Interests

Two interests (see Table 1, below) have been identified within the revised development area (refined redline boundary line). The value of these interests has been assessed according to the assessment criteria. There are no protected interests (i.e. Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings) within the revised development area. The nearest protected site is Scheduled Ancient Monument SAM GM310: Round Barrow 612m N of Bendrick Rock, which is located c. 55m outside and beyond the north eastern boundary of the revised development area. Two sites, both assessed as Value D, i.e. minor or damaged sites are recorded within the revised development area. A summary of the valuation results is presented in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Value of archaeological interests within the development area

ID	Name	Condition	Rarity	Group Association	Historical Association	Confidence	Value
BD026	Rail Sidings, S of No. 2 Dock, Barry	Destroyed	Low	High	Unknown	High	D
BD035	Rail sidings, Cross Breakwater	Destroyed	Low	Medium	Unknown	High	D

2.2. Effect on Known Interests

No development effect for the two interests BD026 and BD035 has been identified, given that they are both destroyed. The effects of the development on the archaeological resource are summarised in Table 2, below.

Table 2: Effect of the development on archaeological interests

ID	Name	Value	Magnitude of Effect¹	Significance of Effect
BD026	Rail Sidings, S of No. 2 Dock, Barry	D	None	None
BD035	Rail sidings, Cross Breakwater	D	None	None

2.3. Effect on Potential Interests

Given the past nature of the area, there is potential for the survival of unknown or potential interests (e.g. prehistoric, Roman, or medieval features) associated with the occupation and burial activities based on previous evidence from the adjacent area. There is also a possibility for the survival of waterlogged deposits at depth, given the coastal saltmarsh location. It is therefore considered that there is some potential for an effect on potential and as yet unidentified interests (i.e. other than interests listed in Tables 2 and 3, above), dependant on full construction details.

¹ A severe magnitude of effect has been assumed for the majority of surviving interest within the proposed development area as the full details of the proposed development are as yet not known.

3. Mitigation (based on refined redline boundary)

3.1. Introduction

The objective of mitigation is to limit and reduce any residual impact the development might have on the heritage resource to an acceptable level by a range of measures such as preservation in situ or preservation by record. The exact mitigation measures adopted are dependent on the nature and scale of the final detailed development plans.

3.2. Revised Mitigation

A general watching brief with contingencies to record unforeseen remains on ground works, with particular regard to the area nearest to the Scheduled Ancient Monument, i.e. within the area known as the coal yard, should be conducted.

Mitigation against accidental discovery (i.e. for unknown interests): in order to ensure that any further potential archaeological remains are identified, would be provided by the general archaeological watching brief. This should apply to initial ground investigation work and also carried out during any ground intrusion works, such as topsoil stripping, overburden (made-ground) stripping, concrete slab removal and excavation. Again particular regard should be paid to the area along the north eastern boundary of the coal yard area.

3.3. Report and archive preparation and deposition

The project mitigation should ensure the following:

- Preparation of technical, academic and popular dissemination of the results of the archaeological work at the site
- Deposition of copies of the report with the Historic Environment Record (HER), curated by GGAT
- The preparation of archive data and records resultant from the project, and deposition within a suitable receiving museum or similar institution. A copy of the archive index is to be supplied to the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

3.4. Residual Effects Following Mitigation

There are no residual effects for the two known sites in the revised development area. It is not possible to estimate residual effect values for unknown or potential sites and the magnitude and significance of residual effect remains unknown.

The potential magnitude and significance of effect of the development on the heritage resource following mitigation, i.e. the residual effects, are presented in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Magnitude and significance of effect following mitigation

ID	Name	Value	Magnitude of Residual Effect	Significance of Residual Effect
BD026	Rail Sidings, S of No. 2 Dock, Barry	D	None	None
BD035	Rail sidings, Cross Breakwater	D	None	None

Bibliography

Roberts, R. 2014, *Proposed Solar Project, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan: Archaeological desk-based assessment*, GGAT report no. **2014/062**, Swansea.

Appendix I

Gazetteer of Archaeological Interests in the Revised Development Area

ID

BD026

Name

Rail Sidings, S of No. 2 Dock, Barry

NGR Period

ST1275667255 Modern

Type

Sidings

Description

Extensive rail sidings shown on the 3rd edition (1920) and 4th edition (1943) 1:2,500 OS maps. Modern APs indicate area remained undeveloped and is in an overgrown state in 2008; the area has been subsequently heavily disturbed by landfill activities.

ID

BD035

Name

Rail sidings, Cross Breakwater

NGR Period

ST1257266947 Modern

Type

Sidings

Description

Rail sidings at Cross Waterbreak, first depicted on 2nd edition OS map of 1900, altered and added to on successive editions. Area subsequently lost to landfill activities.



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd
(Projects Division)**



QUALITY CONTROL

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.