

**PENCOEDTRE HIGH SCHOOL, BARRY,  
VALE OF GLAMORGAN:  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
REVISED 2019**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Bouygues-UK





**DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2019/29

Gorffennaf 2019  
July 2019

**PENCOEDTRE HIGH SCHOOL, BARRY, VALE OF  
GLAMORGAN:**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT  
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
REVISED 2019**

Gan / By

**Alice Day ACIfA and James Meek MCIfA**



*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys*

*The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.*

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir  
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ebost: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk](http://www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk)

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited*  
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,  
Carmarthenshire SA19 6E  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Email: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Website: [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

*Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.  
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)  
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: Professor B Burnham. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K Murphy BA MCIfA*



**PENCOEDTRE HIGH SCHOOL, BARRY, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
REVISED 2019**

**CONTENTS**

	<b>SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	3
1.1	Project Proposals and Commission	3
1.2	Scope of the Project and Methodology	3
1.3	Abbreviations	5
1.4	Illustrations	5
1.5	Timeline	6
1.6	Relevant Planning Policy Relating to the Historic Environment	6
<b>2</b>	<b>LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY</b>	10
<b>3</b>	<b>HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	15
3.1	Archaeological and Historic Background	15
3.2	Historic Landscape Areas	17
3.3	Historic Parks and Gardens	17
3.4	Scheduled Monuments	19
3.5	Listed Buildings	19
3.6	Non-designated Archaeological Sites	22
3.7	Other Archaeological finds	27
3.8	Aerial Photography and LiDAR	27
3.9	Historic Mapping	27
3.10	Site Walkover Survey	34
<b>4</b>	<b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>	39
4.1	Previous Impacts to the Development Site	39
4.2	The Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development	39
4.3	Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features	39
<b>5</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE</b>	41
<b>6</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	43
6.1	General Conclusions	43
6.2	Archaeological Mitigation	44
<b>7</b>	<b>SOURCES</b>	46

## **TABLES**

<b>Table 1:</b>	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	5
<b>Table 2:</b>	Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development site	20
<b>Table 3:</b>	Known historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR databases within 1km of the proposed development site	23
<b>Table 4:</b>	Site potential definitions	41
<b>Table 5:</b>	Site importance definitions	41

## **FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1:</b>	Map of South Wales showing the location of Barry	11
<b>Figure 2:</b>	Map showing the location of the proposed new Pencoedtre High School	12
<b>Figure 3:</b>	Layout of the grounds at Bryn Hafren Comprehensive School	13
<b>Figure 4:</b>	Extract of the Masterplan for the new proposals showing the new school area and proposed new car parking and playing areas on existing school footprint	14
<b>Figure 5:</b>	Map showing Wenvoe Castle, the registered Park and Garden that lies within 2km of the proposed development site	18
<b>Figure 6:</b>	Map showing Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development site	21
<b>Figure 7:</b>	Map showing historic assets recorded in the HER and <i>only</i> in the NMR within 1km of the proposed development site	26
<b>Figure 8:</b>	Extract of the 1811 original 1:63360 OS survey drawing	29
<b>Figure 9:</b>	The 1842 Merthyr Dyfan Parish Tithe Map where it joins the 1840 St Andrews Major Parish Tithe Map	30
<b>Figure 10:</b>	Extract of the 1879 OS 1:2500 Map	31
<b>Figure 11:</b>	Extract of the 1901 OS 1:10560 Map	32
<b>Figure 12:</b>	Extract of the 1949 OS 1:10560 Map	33
<b>Figure 13:</b>	Map showing the locations and directions of photos taken during the site walkover survey	35

## **PHOTOGRAPHS**

<b>Photo 1:</b>	Looking northeast at Bryn Hafren school buildings, Barry, from the southwest corner of its grounds	36
<b>Photo 2:</b>	Looking west at Bryn Hafren school, Barry, from east of the school buildings, next to the astroturf	37
<b>Photo 3:</b>	Looking west-southwest at Bryn Hafren school, Barry, from the east end of its grounds	38
<b>Photo 4:</b>	Looking east-southeast in the southeast corner of the grounds at Bryn Hafren School, Barry, thought to be the site of a former quarry (PRN GGAT02807s)	38

**PENCOEDTRE HIGH SCHOOL, BARRY, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**REVISED 2019**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were initially commissioned by AECOM to prepare a Historic Environment (Archaeological) Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed school development site in Barry, Vale of Glamorgan (roughly centred on ST 12056 70315). The proposals were originally for refurbishment and extension (and re-naming) of the existing Bryn Hafren Comprehensive School, now known as Pencoedtre High School. In 2019 the project was taken over by Bouygues-UK and the scheme was altered for a complete rebuild of the school in the field to the south of the existing buildings.*

*The vast majority of the school grounds have been terraced and levelled, with two areas apparently remaining undisturbed. These include the field south of the main school building which slopes gently upwards to the south, and an area in the far south-eastern corner of the grounds which is at a far lower level than the flat terracing and is sloping ground.*

*A 2km radius search area from the development area boundary was used to evaluate impacts on designated historic assets. There is one registered Park and Garden, two Grade II\* Listed Buildings and six Grade II Listed Buildings within the 2km search area. In addition to this there are forty undesignated sites of archaeological interest within 1km of the site recorded on the Historic Environment Record and National Monument Record, and further findspots have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.*

*Two undesignated historic assets possibly exist within the proposed development site boundary. PRN GGAT01413s is an 18th-19th century lime kiln identified in 1971, but is now lost, possibly destroyed. Its grid reference would place it somewhere in the very northeastern corner of the school grounds, east of the astroturf, or somewhere slightly beyond the boundary. The other is PRN GGAT00943s a series of banks and ditches seen in 1965 but now lost or perhaps misidentified in the first place. This site was interpreted as an Iron Age hillfort and remains may now be hidden below ground.*

*It is considered that there will be negligible impact on the settings of any known historic assets, designated or undesignated, within or in the locality of the proposed development site (apart from PRN GGAT01413s and GGAT00943s, should they be disturbed). This is because there is considered to be either a) no intervisibility between the development site and any historic asset, or b) minimal change to the setting of any historic asset due to the proposed development replacing the existing school buildings.*

*The archaeological assessment has concluded that there is low archaeological potential within those areas of the site that have been previously levelled, or where existing school buildings are present. Archaeological potential is still present for the two small areas of the site where previous levelling has not occurred, including the field to the south of the existing school buildings where it is proposed to construct the new school. Within these areas there is low potential for archaeology of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age dates and of Early Medieval to the modern eras, but a medium potential for archaeological remains of Iron Age or Roman date.*

*It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area where groundworks are proposed which could expose, damage or destroy any underlying archaeological remains. The nature of such archaeological works would need to be discussed with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Planning*

*Services section, the archaeological advisors to the planning authority. It proposed that in the first instance a geophysical survey will be undertaken within the southern field, within which the new school is to be built, in order to determine if any potential archaeological remains are present. If few or no remains are identified then it is expected that an intermittent archaeological watching brief would be required during construction. Further more detailed archaeological works may be required if significant remains are identified. It is considered unlikely that any further archaeological mitigation would be required in the other parts of the proposed development site, where the ground has already been heavily disturbed through levelling.*



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were initially commissioned by AECOM to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) for a proposed development site in Barry in the county of Vale of Glamorgan (roughly centred on ST 12056 70315; Figures 1, 2 & 3). The proposals were originally for the refurbishment and extension (and re-naming) of the existing Bryn Hafren Comprehensive School.
- 1.1.2 In late June 2019 the delivery of the project proposals had been given to Bouygues-UK. At this time the school has been re-named to Pencoedtre High School and the initial plans of refurbishment and extension were revised to propose a full new build and demolition of the existing school buildings (Figures 3 and 4).
- 1.1.3 No archaeological work is known to have previously been undertaken at the proposed development site.
- 1.1.4 The proposed school site lies approximately 800m southwest of an area known as Merthyr Dyfan, where a deserted medieval village is known to have existed in a small valley. The village was partly excavated between 1968 and 1978, and pottery found indicated a 13th or early-14th century date. It is likely that further medieval remains could be present in the vicinity. The church of St Dyfan and St Teilo, c.1km east-northeast of the school, has a medieval core and is a Grade II\* Listed Building. There are further known medieval sites in the locality, including two Scheduled Monuments approximately 1km northwest of the school: the remains of Highlight Church (SM No. GM344) and the ruins of Highlight Medieval House (SM No. GM301). In the wider Barry area older remains have often been found, particularly of Roman date – farmsteads, houses, a cemetery and findspots of brick, tile, pottery and coins have all been discovered.
- 1.1.5 This desk-based assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment. It will be used to support a forthcoming planning application for the development.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology**

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated as:

*Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

*.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed*

*research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed residential development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
  - Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
  - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
  - Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
  - National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
  - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
  - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW – via the Landmap website);
  - Site visit and walkover survey;
  - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
  - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
  - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 As well as considering all archaeological sites within the development area it was determined that a 2km radius search area from the development area boundary would be sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, registered Historic Landscapes, registered Parks and Gardens, Grade I, II\* & II Listed Buildings). A 1km radius search area was used for undesignated archaeological sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monument Record in order to provide sufficient overview of the nature of the areas heritage and ascertain archaeological potential of the site area.
- 1.2.7 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as

*All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed,*

and a historic asset is

*An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (Welsh Government 2017).*

- 1.2.8 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in. *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).
- 1.2.9 The report was revised in July 2019 to reflect the changes in the Masterplanning for a complete New Build.

### **1.3 Abbreviations**

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

### **1.4 Illustrations**

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

## 1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

## 1.6 Relevant Planning Policy Relating to the Historic Environment

### ***National Policies and Guidance***

- 1.6.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. This has recently been superseded by the The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:
- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
  - to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
  - to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.
- 1.6.2 The new Act amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on placenames.
- 1.6.3 TAN 24 The Historic Environment was adopted on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017 which replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. This states that 'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment

<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

- World Heritage Sites
- Scheduled monuments
- Archaeological remains
- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Historic parks and gardens
- Historic landscapes
- Historic assets of special local interest'

1.6.4 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.

1.6.5 This report will also make reference to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely: Conservation Principles (March 2011); Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017); Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017); and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017).

#### **Local Policies**

1.6.5 The proposed Pencoedtre High School lies within the Vale of Glamorgan Council. The Historic Environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (2011-2026) (adopted June 2017).

1.6.6 The following section discusses the relevant policies regarding archaeology and the historic environment included within the LDP.

#### **Strategic Policy SP10 Built and Natural Environment**

1.6.7 Policy SP10 states that '*Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including:*

- 1. The architectural and / or historic qualities of buildings or conservation areas, including locally listed buildings;*
- 2. Historic landscapes, parks and gardens;*
- 3. Special landscape areas;*
- 4. The Glamorgan Heritage Coast;*
- 5. Sites designated for their local, national and European nature conservation importance; and*
- 6. Important archaeological and geological features.*

1.6.8 Although much of the policy refers to the preservation and enhancement of designated features of the historic environment, it does also recognise the more general 'important archaeological features' of the area which would include non-designated sites and monuments.

#### **Policy MD2 - Design of New Development**

1.6.9 Policy MD2 regarding the design of new development includes a number of different elements not specifically related to the historic environment,

although three elements do. The policy and the relevant elements state:  
*'In order to create high quality, healthy, sustainable and locally distinct places development proposals should:*

- 1. Be of a high standard of design that positively contributes to the context and character of the surrounding natural and built environment and protects existing features of townscape or landscape interest;*
  - 2. Respond appropriately to the local context and character of neighbouring buildings and uses in terms of use, type, form, scale, mix, and density;*
  - 10. Incorporate sensitive landscaping, including the retention and enhancement where appropriate of existing landscape features and biodiversity interests;*
- 1.6.10 Although somewhat general it does note that the existing context and character of the built environment is important to be considered during the design stage of a development. It also recognises that the retention and enhancement of existing landscape features is important, which would include features associated with the historic environment.

***Policy MD8 - Historic Environment***

- 1.6.11 The most specific policy of the LDP relating to the Historic Environment is Policy MD8. This states: *Development proposals must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan, specifically:*
- 1. Within conservation areas, development proposals must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area;*
  - 2. For listed and locally listed buildings, development proposals must preserve or enhance the building, its setting and any features of significance it possesses;*
  - 3. Within designated landscapes, historic parks and gardens, and battlefields, development proposals must respect the special historic character and quality of these areas, their settings or historic views or vistas;*
  - 4. For sites of archaeological interest, development proposals must preserve or enhance archaeological remains and where appropriate their settings.*
- 1.6.12 Policy MD8 is very similar to Strategic Policy SP10, but removes references to the natural environment and expands on what the historic Environment covers. Again much relates to designated features, including the setting of such features. Within paragraph 7.45 of the LDP in relation to designated sites it confirms that *'National legislation and planning policy indicates that all of these facets of the historic environment should be protected. The preservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including the settings of historic assets, is a key aspect of the Council's wider responsibilities, and will constitute a material consideration of significant weight when determining.'*
- 1.6.13 Paragraph 7.48 also notes that a list of buildings and structures of local architectural and historic interest that has also been collated, to ensure that such structures are also afforded some protection through consideration of their significance during development design.
- 1.6.14 Additionally Policy MD8 covers non-designated sites of 'archaeological interest'. Paragraph 7.49 of the LDP states that *'The Vale of Glamorgan has considerable archaeological and historical interest.'* It recognises that

the 'Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust curates the authority's Historic Environment Record.

- 1.6.15 Paragraph 7.49 continues to say that '*Archaeological features can have a considerable bearing on the feasibility of development proposals. Where archaeological remains are known or understood to be present, an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity and submitted as part of planning application. Where a development proposal affects an important archaeological site or its setting, there will be a presumption in favour of physical preservation of the remains, regardless of whether or not the site is a Scheduled Monument. Where development is permitted, remains should be preserved and sensitively incorporated into the development scheme or removed for preservation off site, where appropriate, in accordance with advice from Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.*' This recognises that in some cases preservation of an archaeological site may be through record, as opposed to preservation *in-situ*, where this is deemed appropriate. Typically this would be where archaeological remains are of lower significance or where they are of moderate significance, the need for the development outweighs the significance of the archaeology. Where remains are of high significance preservation *in-situ* would be favoured.

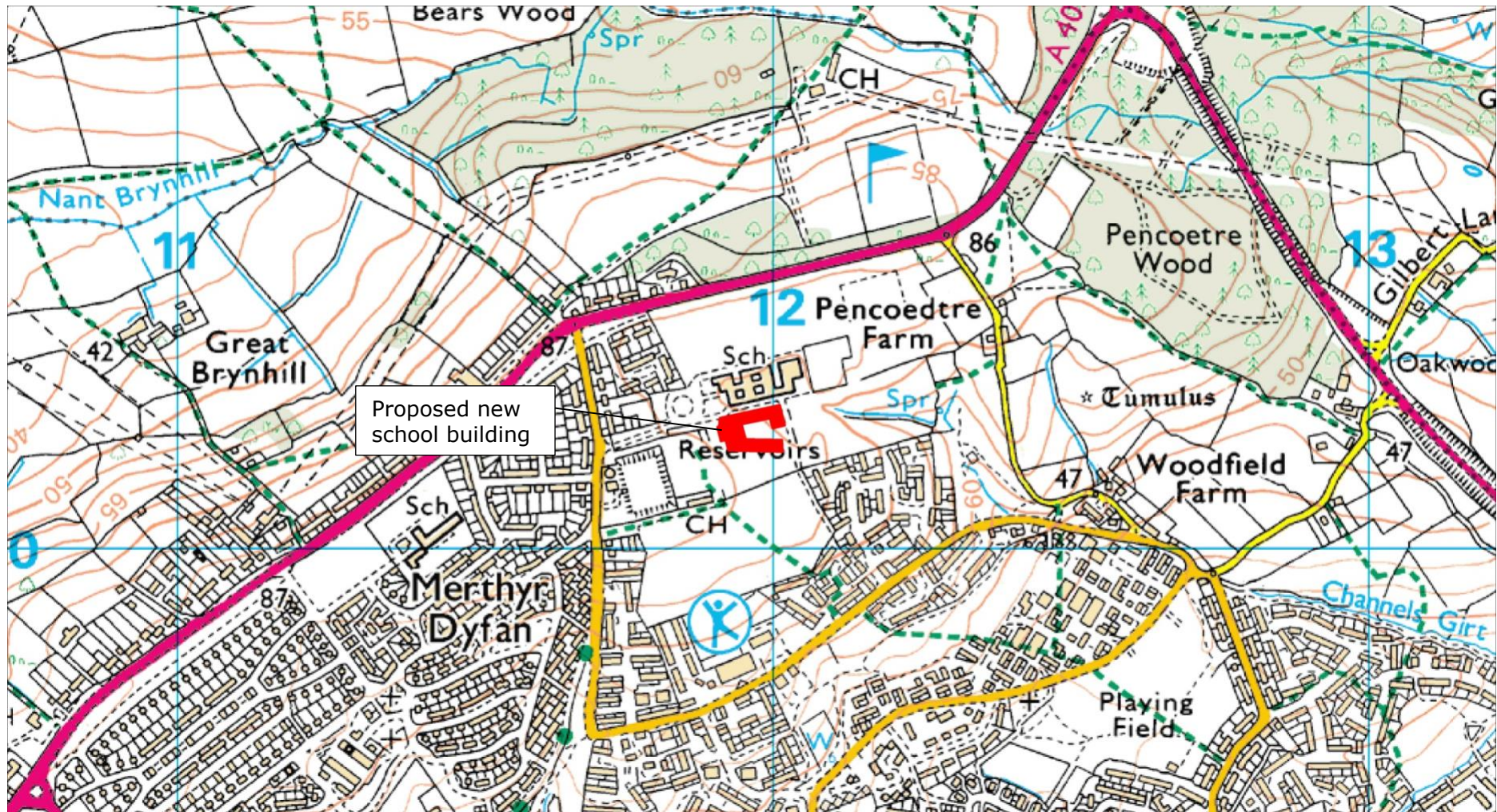
## **2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located close to the northern edge of the town of Barry in the county of Vale of Glamorgan (roughly centred on ST 12056 70315; Figures 1-3). The development area comprises the extent of the school buildings and playing fields, which mainly lie to the north and east of the buildings, with a further field to the south. The playing fields are mostly under grass, and there are two tarmac ball courts and one AstroTurf court.
- 2.2 To the northwest lies the A4226 road, with housing beyond to the northwest and Wenvoe Park beyond to the northeast. Barry Rugby Football Club is south of the school, and to its southwest and east there is scrubland leading onto a park and more housing. The school sits on the south side of a hill, not far below its summit. The school grounds are highest in the north, west and southwest parts at 86m above OD dropping down to around 79m OD in the eastern area of the existing school buildings and the southeastern part of the area. Terracing has taken place to the north and east of the school buildings to provide large flat play areas. The field south of the school gently slopes upwards from the buildings to its southwestern corner.
- 2.3 The British Geological Survey records the underlying bedrock beneath the site as interbedded limestone and mudstone, of the Porthkerry Member - sedimentary rocks formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. There are no recorded superficial deposits covering the bedrock.





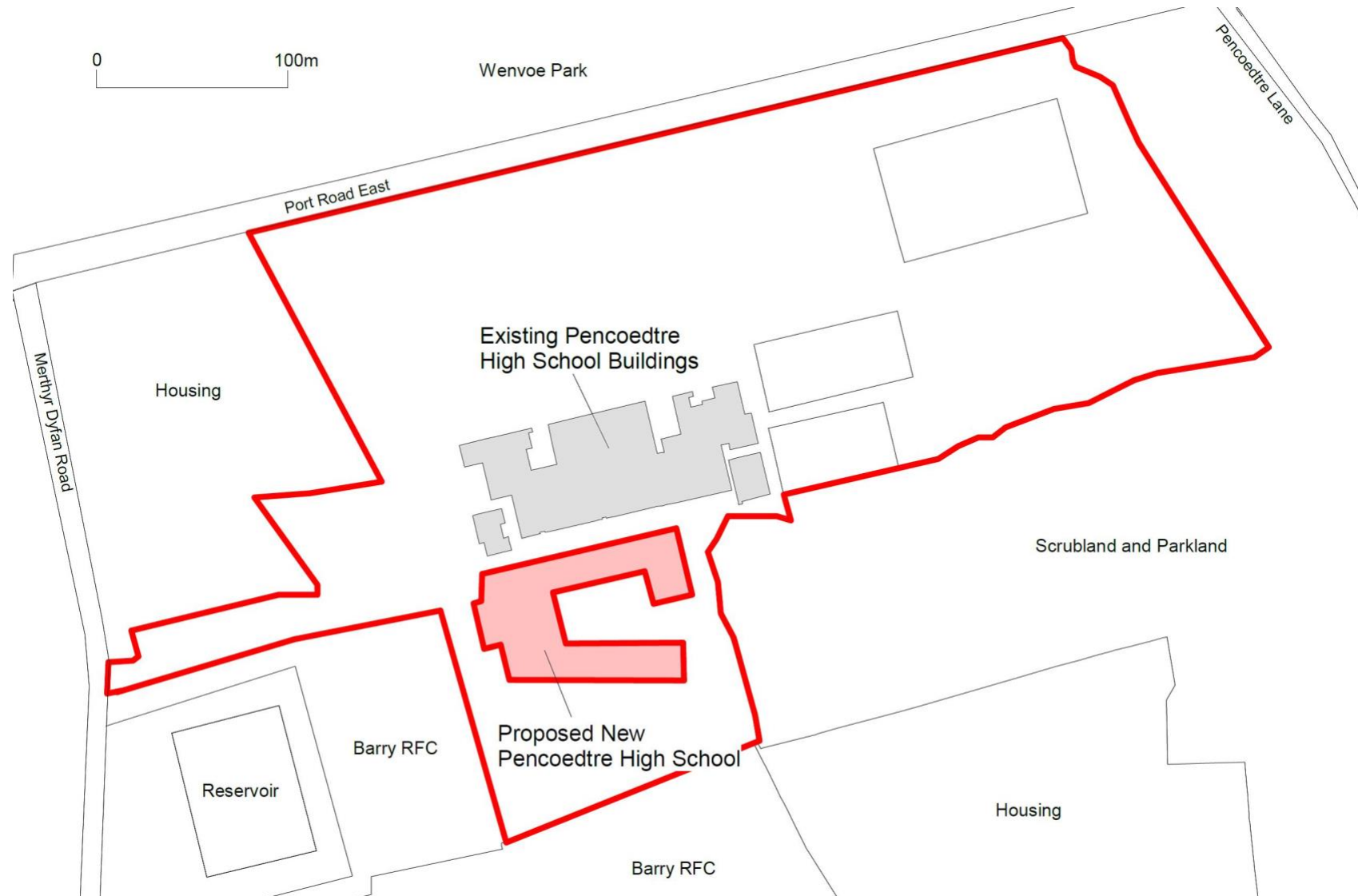
**Figure 1:** Map of South Wales showing the location of Barry, Vale of Glamorgan



**Figure 2:** Map showing the location of the existing school  
and the approximate location of the proposed new Pencoedtre High School building (red)

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930





**Figure 3:** Layout of the existing Pencoedtre High School buildings in Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, with the approximate proposed footprint of the new building shaded in red



**Figure 4:** Extract of the Masterplan (revised 19-09-2019) for the new proposals showing the new school area and proposed new car parking and playing areas on existing school footprint

Plan supplied by Bouygues-UK – prepared by HLM Architects

### **3 HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1.1 Archaeology of Palaeolithic date is very rare in the vicinity of Barry. The only known site in the Vale of Glamorgan is the findspot of a Palaeolithic hand axe, found in 1940, near Lavernock Fort, c.7km east of Barry. Throughout most of Wales, evidence of Palaeolithic humans has been removed by erosion during the last Ice Age, but the ice is thought not to have extended into this area so perhaps further evidence has yet to come to light (Green and Walker 1991).
- 3.1.2 Mesolithic microlith flint tools have been found at Friars Point on Barry Island and near Wenvoe (Dowell 1971). More recent findspots closer to the proposed development site include two bone needles containing counter-sunk perforations located some 2.5km southeast, and a flint scatter comprising of three cores, two blades, and a scraper, 2km to the east. A small number of findspots are recorded in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole comprising flint blades, flakes, microliths, cores, arrowheads, scrapers and gravers.
- 3.1.3 More sites of Neolithic date are known within the wider area around the proposed development site, mainly located to the north and east. There are several chambered tombs and there are findspots of flint scatters, stone axes and arrowheads. In Barry, a polished axe, a flint scraper and other flint tools have been found. The nearest recorded Neolithic site to the proposed development comprised a scatter of Neolithic flints, including a fine scraper, that were found in the flower beds at Cadoxton (Victoria Park), over 1.5km away to the southeast.
- 3.1.4 Bronze Age sites are known within the wider area around the proposed development site, again mainly to north and east. Findspots include flint tools, a bronze spear, and a hoard (bronze weapons and jet bead). Burial mounds are common, and a settlement, which is very rare, has also been found. Nearest to the proposed development are burial mounds in Pencoedtre wood, 1km east-northeast, but these may be Roman like others found slightly to the south. A Bronze Age barrow and inhumation cemetery has also been recorded recently on the Five Mile Lane road scheme to the northwest by Rubicon Heritage (D Gilbert pers. comm.).
- 3.1.5 The Iron Age is well represented near to the school site although are more evenly dispersed. They include settlements, field systems and defended enclosures. Pottery and a hearth were found 2km southwest of the school in the early 1980s when Barry College was built (Thomas and Davies 1965). Ditches and banks of an Iron Age Hillfort were reported south of and possibly within the grounds of Bro Hafren school.
- 3.1.6 There is a very clear Roman presence in and around Barry - several settlement and other types of site have been excavated in and around the town and numerous finds have come to light (Evans 2001). Farmsteads existed on the site of Barry Castle and Biglis and there have been reports of a cemetery containing lead coffins with scallop-shell decoration. Roman bricks and tiles are incorporated into the building fabric St. Baruc's Chapel and St. Nicholas Church (Moore 1984) and a Roman villa was discovered in Llandough (Owen John 1979). In 1980 a Roman building consisting of twenty two rooms and cellars in four ranges around a central courtyard was excavated at Glan-y-môr and is believed to be a third-century building associated with naval activity, maybe a supply depot (Dowell and Evans 1981). The nearest settlement to Bryn Hafren school is in Pencoedtre woods, just over 1km to the east.

- 3.1.7 Recent excavations, as yet unpublished, have been undertaken as part of the pre-construction works for the Five Mile Lane road scheme to the northwest of the proposed school refurbishment and extension site by Cotswold Archaeology and Rubicon Heritage. The works have included further excavation works on the late Iron Age and Roman Whitton Lodge enclosure site, the discovery of a Roman metalworking site, including evidence of a furnace and blacksmithing (Vale of Glamorgan Council website). East of this at Goldsland wood, lead mining is known to have been carried out from Roman times onwards (GGAT website).
- 3.1.8 The Early Medieval period is less well represented in the wider area around the school site. The excavation of the Roman Glan-y-môr site revealed it had been reused in the 6th and 7th centuries and also between AD 830 and 950 for a dry stone sub-rectangular building with a turf or thatched roof (Moore 1984). In Barry there are two probable Early Medieval church sites and one separate cemetery. The nearest is the Church of St Dyfan and St Teilo at Merthyr Dyfan, 0.5km south of the proposed development area.
- 3.1.9 Following the Norman conquest of England the Barry area was split into two large lordships, Penmark and Dinas Powys. Penmark was split into the sub-manors of Fonmon, West Penmark and Barry. Barry was granted by the de Umfraville family to the de Barri family and the seat of the manor was Barry Castle.

In 1191, Gerald of Wales described Barry Island, which was at this time separated from the mainland by a tidal estuary:

*A small island situated near the shore of the Severn, called Barri, from St. Baroc, who formerly lived there, and whose remains are deposited in a chapel overgrown with ivy, having been transferred to a coffin. From hence a noble family, of the maritime parts of South Wales, who owned this island and the adjoining estates, received the name of de Barri. It is remarkable that, in a rock near the entrance of the island, there is a small cavity, to which, if the ear is applied, a noise is heard like that of smiths at work, the blowing of bellows, strokes of hammers, grinding of tools, and roaring of furnaces; and it might easily be imagined that such noises, which are continued at the ebb and flow of the tides, were occasioned by the influx of the sea under the cavities of the rocks (Radice 1978). By the early 14th century Barry was into a village and port with a church and watermill but was then drastically reduced by the Black Death and the rebellion of Owain Glyndŵr. It was three hundred years before its populations was once again large enough to call it a village (Moore 1984).*

The proposed development is nearer to the former medieval village of Merthyr Dyfan than to Barry. Merthyr Dyfan deserted medieval village is located in a sheltered valley, c.500m northeast of the schools. The site was partly excavated between 1968 and 1978 and pottery found indicated it is of 13<sup>th</sup> or early-14<sup>th</sup> century date. The remains of several buildings, both of domestic and possibly industrial use, have been identified, together with the remains of a corn drying oven and a hollow way.

- 3.1.10 Barry grew when it was developed as a coal port in the 1880s. The coal trade was growing fast so some colliery owners formed the Barry Railway Company and also built docks. Work commenced in 1884 and the first dock basin was opened in 1889. The Barry Railway brought coal down from the South Wales Valleys to the new docks whose trade grew from one million tons in the first year, to over nine million tons by 1903. The port was crowded with ships and had flourishing ship repair yards, cold stores, flour mills and an ice factory. By 1913, Barry was the largest coal exporting

port in the world (Moore 1984). Behind the docks rose the terraced houses of Barry which, with Cadoxton, soon formed a sizeable town. The railways that had played a major part in the development of the dock helped make Barry Island a popular resort. The town now continues to benefit from tourist revenue and the coal industry is long gone.

- 3.1.11 Bryn Hafren Comprehensive was a brand new school for girls when it opened in 1971. Since 1993 it has had a mixed-sex joint sixth form with Barry Comprehensive School, a boys' school. Since late 2018, the school changed to a mixed sex facility throughout and re-named to Pencoedtre High School.

### **3.2 Historic Landscape Areas**

- 3.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within the boundary of any Historic Landscape recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). The nearest is the Llancafán Historic Landscape, which at its closest lies 5.5km away to the west-northwest.

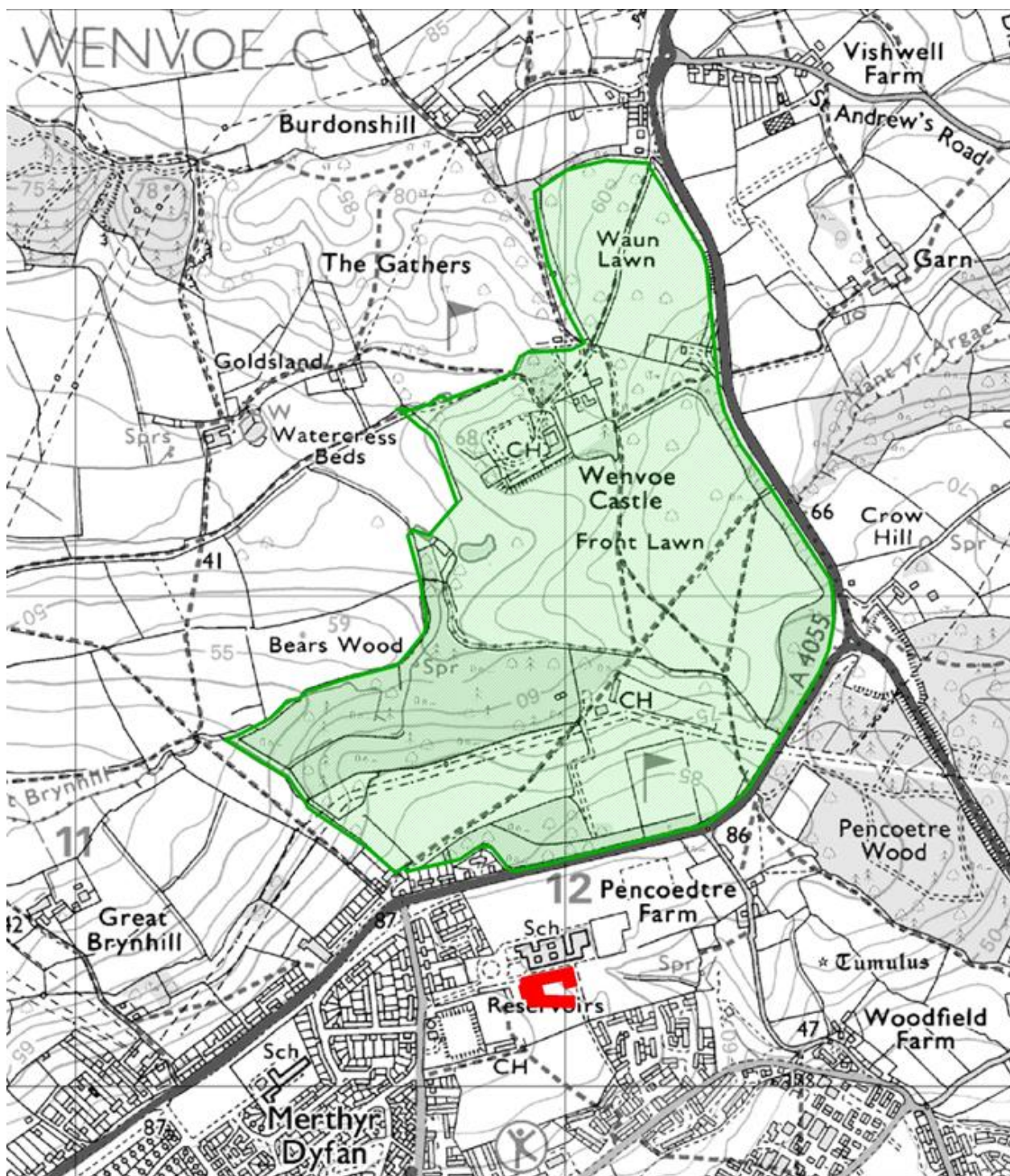
#### **LANDMAP**

- 3.2.2 The proposed development lies within landscape areas recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database. LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set.
- 3.2.3 The area lies within a historic landscape known as 'Barry' (Ref: VLFGLHL004). It is considered to have a high value because significant components of the pre-1890s settlement pattern survive, including St Baruch's Chapel (12th century), Barry Castle (late 13th-early 14th century) and the medieval parish churches at Cadoxton and Merthyr Dyfan.
- 3.2.4 Most of the proposed development site lies within the Barry visual and sensory aspect area (Ref: VLFGLVS219), which is deemed to have low value because overall it is neither rare nor visually pleasing.

### **3.3 Historic Parks and Gardens (Figure 5)**

- 3.3.1 There is one Registered Historic Park and Garden within 2km of the proposed development site: Wenvoe Castle (Ref. GM33), which has grade II status. The mid-18<sup>th</sup> century rococo landscaping in Bears Wood, where the remains of a grotto and serpentine canal survive, is of particular interest. Earlier remains include a house platform and probable terrace behind it, known as the 'Green'. The mid-18<sup>th</sup> century shrubbery, nursery, walled gardens and long walk may also be adaptations of earlier garden features. It is a large park situated north of the school grounds, on the northern side of Port Road East.
- 3.3.3 There is no Registered Historic Park or Garden further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.





**Figure 5:** Map showing Wenvoe Castle, the registered Park and Garden (green) that lies within 2km of the proposed development site (red)

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930



### **3.4 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 6)**

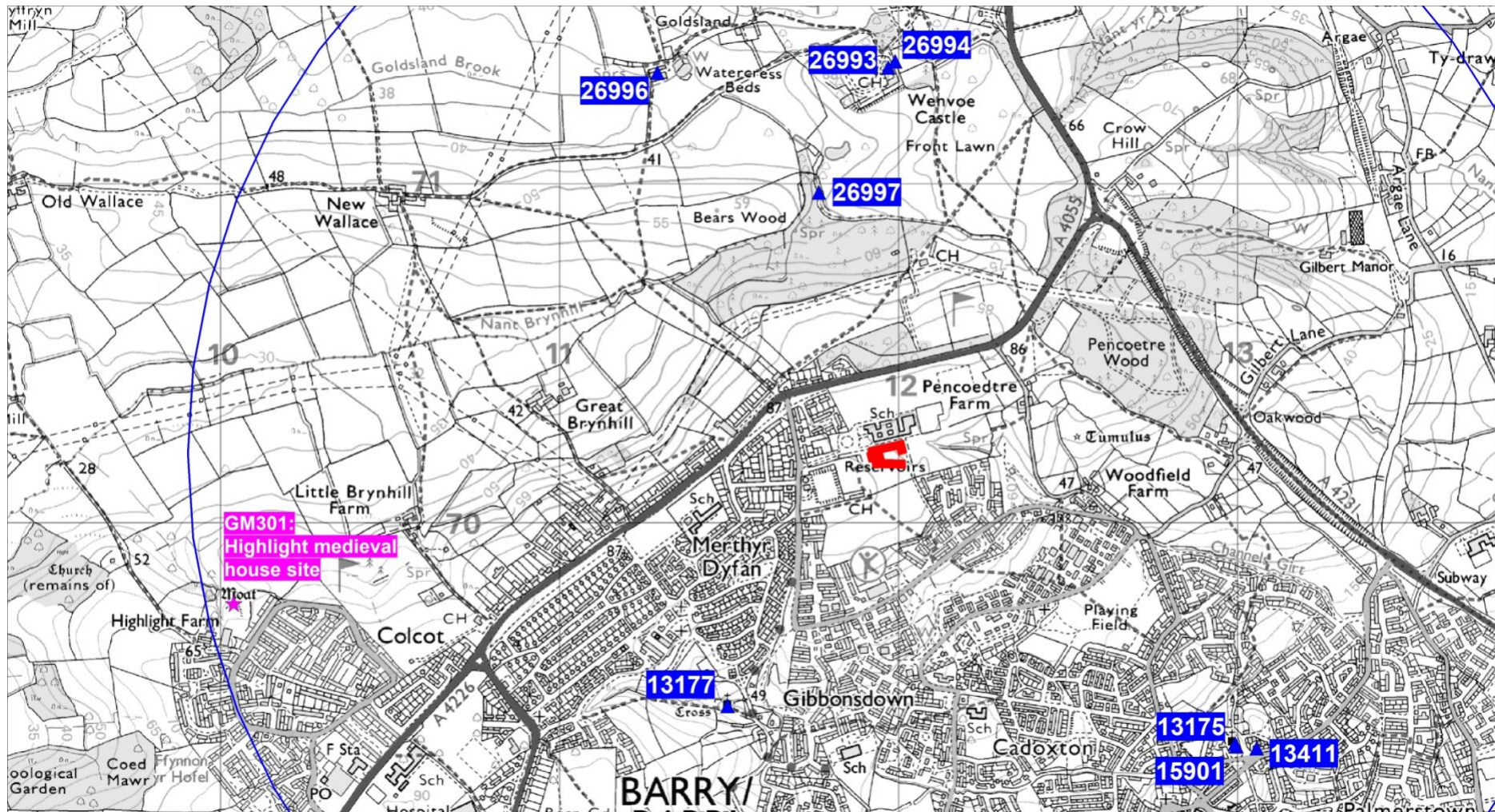
- 3.4.1 There is a single Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the proposed development site, the site of Highlight medieval house (GM301) (Figure 6). This lies 1.9km to the west-southwest of the proposed new Pencoedtre High School buildings. There is no intervisibility between this site and the development area, it being screened by topography and the existing built environment. There are no Scheduled Monuments further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.

### **3.5 Listed Buildings (Table 2; Figure 6)**

- 3.5.1 There are two Grade II\* Listed Buildings and six Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development. The Grade II\* Listed Buildings are both medieval in origin, as is one of the Grade II Listed Buildings. The remaining Grade II Listed Buildings are all Post-Medieval in date.
- 3.5.2 The nearest Grade II\* Listed Building to the school is the Church of St Dyfan and St Teilo (LB No. 13177). It is the parish church of Merthyr Dyfan and lies in a valley 0.8km southwest of the school. The other Grade II\* is also a church – the Church of St Cadoc (LB No. 13175). It is in Cadoxton and is located 1.3km southeast of the proposed development site.
- 3.5.3 The only medieval Grade II Listed Building is the 'Cross in Churchyard at Church of St Cadog' (LB No.15901). Only the base remains, but the upper part is now a war memorial of 1922.
- 3.5.4 Three of the Grade II buildings are part of the Wenvoe Estate north of the school. They are a grotto, the wall of a former walled kitchen garden, and the former coach-house and stables.
- 3.5.5 The remaining Grade II building is a barn at Goldsland Farm, 1km north-northwest of the school.
- 3.5.6 There are no Listed Buildings further afield whose settings might be impacted upon by the development.

LB No.	PRNs	Grade	Name	Summary	NGR
13175	GGAT00574s	II*	Church of St Cadoc	Church here since C12 ( <b>medieval</b> ). Present building has C13 chancel, C15 nave and tower probably at expense of local Andrew family, C16 S porch. Extensive Victorian restoration, including rebuilding of nave walls, 1885, by John Price Jones, architect, of Cardiff.	ST 12992 69347
13177	GGAT00544s	II*	Church of St Dyfan and St Teilo	Substantially complete <b>late medieval</b> building. C13 nave and chancel, C16 W tower, restoration of 1857 added porch, and altered windows. Restoration of tower 1909, and other parts of church in 1970s.	ST 11495 69458
13411	GGAT01961s	II	The Old Schoolhouse	Former school and schoolhouse, now dwelling. 1847, with recent extensions. Formerly the National School 'for the education of poor children in the parishes of Cadoxton and Merthyr Dovan'.	ST 13056 69334
15901	GGAT00575s	II	Cross in Churchyard at Church of St Cadoc	Base of <b>medieval</b> cross restored as war memorial, 1922. Group value with church.	ST 12997 69339
26993	-	II	Former coach-house and stables at Wenvoe Castle	A neo-classical building by a nationally important British architect. Group value with the Castle and the kitchen garden wall.	ST 11969 71342
26994	-	II	Former walled kitchen garden wall at Wenvoe Castle- W range	A walled garden was associated with the original C16-17 house under Edmund Thomas. Listed as a historic part of the Castle complex, and for group value with the Stable Range which is immediately opposite.	ST 11989 71360
26996	GGAT02832s	II	Barn at Goldsland Farm	A planned, larger than average, early-mid C19 farmyard which reflects current theories of agricultural improvement.	ST 11288 71326
26997	GGAT2346s	II	Grotto in Wenvoe Castle Park	The Park at Wenvoe was largely the creation of Sir Edmund Thomas, third baronet, between 1733 when he inherited the estate and his death in 1767. The most interesting part of this mid C18 park is Bears Wood, laid out in Rococo style with intersecting rides leading to circular clearings, large at centre. In the tongue of the wood at the N end the estate map of 1762 shows a Grotto, serpentine Canal and a Green.	ST 11764 70973

**Table 2:** Listed Buildings within 2km of the the proposed development site (Figure 6)



**Figure 6:** Map showing Listed Buildings (blue) within 2km of the proposed development site (red)  
The blue arc represents limit of 2km search area

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930

### **3.6 Non-designated Archaeological Sites** (Table 3; Figures 7a and 7b)

- 3.6.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) records sixty three sites of archaeological interest within 1km of the site boundary, four of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A further two sites are recorded only in the NMR. Two of the Grade II Listed Buildings previously presented are recorded in the HER (both part of PRN GGAT02346s).
- 3.6.2 Two of the sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record lie within the west end of the school grounds (Figure 6). The southernmost of the pair, PRN GGAT02807s, is a quarry whose actual position is outside of the school grounds just to the east. The other record is an 18th-19th century lime kiln identified in 1971 'in the vicinity of Pencoedtre Farm' (PRN GGAT01413s). Its grid reference is not accurate and puts it anywhere within 100m north or east of the plotted point. It could thus lie somewhere in the very northeast corner of the school grounds or just outside of it. The aforementioned quarry is highly likely to have been for limestone, forming the bedrock geology of the area. The lime kiln was probably thus located quite close to it.
- 3.6.3 One other record may indicate archaeology within the proposed development site boundary, PRN GGAT00943s. Its full description is:
- Banks and ditches, interpreted as a hillfort, were identified in 1965. Further work by RCAHMW in 1976 showed the location reported lies on enclosed pasture with no trace of earthworks other than field-banks. Searches at likely sites in Pencoedtre Wood (ST 127 706) revealed no earthworks though the undergrowth was very dense, although a substantial modern bank was identified in a plantation north of the main road at ST 120 705.*
- It is possible as inferred that the initial interpretation of hillfort was erroneous, but it is possible that the banks and ditches were levelled for agricultural purposes and that archaeological remains still lie beneath the surface on and around the hilltop.
- 3.6.4 Many of the other historic assets recorded are located within 500m east of the proposed development site, which is at least partly due to the fact that the area has been subject to a previous detailed desk-based assessment (Locock 1994). The dates recorded for sites within this area are Neolithic to Post-Medieval. The one Neolithic site is a possible burial chamber, the location of which is now lost. Only one site is thought to be of Bronze Age date – a burial mound cemetery. An Iron Age date has been attributed to a system of banks and ditches possibly forming a field system and/or other enclosures. Several records are for Roman archaeology of confirmed date, mainly of a roundhouse settlement of Romano-British date. There is one early medieval site at Merthyr Dyfan Church around 900m to the south west. Many other medieval sites lie around the early centre of Merthyr Dyfan, again around 900m southwest. Several Post-Medieval sites related to farming.
- 3.6.5 The majority of the remaining records are between 0.5km and 1km away from the school and are Post-Medieval in date. The majority relate to houses or farms. There is one coal working site and one lime kiln.
- 3.6.6 The one medieval site is 'Cross Greenallt,' known from eighteenth century estate maps, which could have been an inscribed stone cross. There is one modern site – a military camp that was located in Wenvoe park north of the proposed new school site.

PRN/ NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT02795s	Neolithic long barrow at Pencoedtre	Uncertain as to whereabouts or actual existence	Neolithic	ST12537037
GGAT01941s	Pencoetres Wood	3 Bronze Age round barrows found in the Pencoetres Wood barrow cemetery (Parkhouse 1984). When a modern housing estate was constructed no evidence for the cairns' existence was found.	Bronze Age	ST12447045
GGAT02793s	Bronze Age round barrow at Pencoedtre 3	-	Bronze Age	ST12407050
GGAT02794s	Bronze Age round barrow at Pencoedtre 4	-	Bronze Age	ST12417049
GGAT00791s	Banks and Ditches in Field System	Slight banks and ditches which appear to continue in existing field system. 1762-3 Jenner family estate map shows present field system in existence by that date. Interpreted as a hillfort.	Iron Age	ST129704
GGAT00943s	Pencoedtre	Banks and ditches, interpreted as a hillfort, were identified in 1965. Further work by RCAHMW in 1976 showed no trace of earthworks other than field-banks.	Iron Age	ST121702
GGAT00018s	Pencoedtre Wood 1	One of a group of 5 grass-grown mounds, described by RCAHMW 1976. All appear to be round-houses of Roman or sub-Roman date (Bashford & Hughes 1998). Now destroyed.	Roman	ST12527026
GGAT00019s	Pencoedtre Wood 2	One of a group of 5 grass-grown mounds, described by RCAHMW 1976. All appear to be round-houses of Roman or sub-Roman date (Bashford & Hughes 1998). Now destroyed.	Roman	ST12587038
GGAT00020s	Pencoedtre Wood 3	One of a group of 5 grass-grown mounds, described by RCAHMW 1976. All appear to be round-houses of Roman or sub-Roman date (Bashford & Hughes 1998). Now destroyed.	Roman	ST12607032
GGAT00021s	Pencoedtre Wood 4	One of a group of 5 grass-grown mounds, described by RCAHMW 1976. All appear to be round-houses of Roman or sub-Roman date. Now destroyed.	Roman	ST12667032
GGAT00022s	Pencoedtre Wood 5	One of a group of 5 grass-grown mounds, described by RCAHMW 1976. All appear to be round-houses of Roman or sub-Roman date. Now destroyed.	Roman	ST12687025
GGAT02810s	Pc 19	A possible Bronze Age or Roman mound	Roman	ST12677027
GGAT02955s	Pencoedtre Wood, Barry	Sherds of Romano British pottery found with evidence suggesting the collapsed remains of two round-houses though it is possible that the features may have belonged to the post-Roman period.	Roman	ST125703



GGAT02797s	Undated earthworks at Pencoedtre	Earthworks, probably the result of mining	Roman?	ST12807043
GGAT00544s	St Dyfan's and St Teilo's Church at Merthyr Dyfan	The church of Merthyr Dyfan first appears in the documentary sources in 1254 (Lunt (ed) 1926, 316). Listed Building	Early Medieval	ST11496946
GGAT00976s; 15433	Pencoedtre Medieval House	Medieval house, excavated 1966; north-south rounded corners, 23.5m x 11.1m, door on west; additional buildings in vicinity. S end of building 'on stone platform'. Pottery 13th-14th century.	Medieval	ST12496990
GGAT00987s	Medieval pottery at Pencoedtre, Cadoxton	Finds scatter suggested as possible house site.	Medieval	ST12307045
GGAT03045s	Cross Greenallt, Barry	Medieval cross 'Cross Greenallt' (1762-3 and 1778 estate maps).	Medieval	ST12257065
GGAT03282.0s	Sc9	Disused trackway between Crowhill and Argae farms; appears on Estate maps of 1762 and 1798 and the Tithe map of 1840	Medieval	ST12607099
GGAT00545s	Merthyr Dyfan Churchyard Cross	The socket stone is set upon a base of two steps which have sides of 2.2m and 1.4m respectively. It has a square socket hole with sides and depth of 0.2m.	Medieval	ST1149969444
GGAT00722s	Merthyr Dyfan DMV	The shrunken medieval village of Merthyr Dyfan is in a sheltered valley between 53m and 61m O.D. The site was partly excavated between 1968 and 1978. Pottery found indicates 13th or early-14th century date.	Medieval	ST11396949
GGAT00977s	Medieval building at Edward Street, Cadoxton	Medieval house, excavated 1965, 15m x 6.6m. Pottery 12th-13th centuries.	Medieval	ST12726952
GGAT01400s	Inhumation Site, Vale Of Glamorgan	Human remains found near church, E side of churchyard wall in a bank. This was part of medieval graveyard. Remains are of one male and one female.	Medieval	ST114695
GGAT01403s	Building, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a building excavated in 1971, interpreted as a house belonging to the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. Artefacts found included metalwork and sherds of late-13th to early-14th century pottery.	Medieval	ST11646928
GGAT01492s	St Peter's Well	St Peter's Well, a holy well north of Barry; one of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter).	Medieval	ST11656929
GGAT03548s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a building, possibly part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan, partly excavated in 1982. Where seen it measured 5.9m wide and c13.6m long, on an E-W alignment, and overlay an earlier structure to the west.	Medieval	ST11736925
GGAT03549s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a structure, possibly part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. Only the north-east corner was excavated in 1982. A later structure overlay it to the east. A partly burnt clay floor area indicates that it may have been a kiln.	Medieval	ST11736925

GGAT03550s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	One of four buildings, partly damaged, forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. It was first located in 1971 and excavated in 1982. It was aligned E-W and measured 6.8m wide and at least 14.5m long where seen.	Medieval	ST11666930
GGAT03551s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	One of four buildings forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. This building had been largely destroyed but its south-west corner lay just inside the east wall of a second structure which may have been of a later in date.	Medieval	ST11666930
GGAT03552s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	One of four buildings forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. This building had been largely destroyed but it was a round cornered, if not round-ended, structure measuring 4.4m wide by more than 9m long.	Medieval	ST11666930
GGAT03553s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	One of four buildings forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. Only one corner of this building survived. Fragments of plaster were recovered from a rubble layer overlaying a clay floor.	Medieval	ST11666930
GGAT03554s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a building forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. This building had been largely destroyed but a slight curve in a surviving section of wall may be indicative of a round-cornered structure.	Medieval	ST11666934
GGAT03555s	Possible forge, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a building excavated in 1982, forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. It had been largely destroyed but excavation recovered ferrous slag suggesting the building may have been a forge or smithy.	Medieval	ST11706937
GGAT03556s	Barn, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a building, forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. It was discovered during the excavation of a gas pipe trench in 1968.	Medieval	ST11656931
GGAT03557s	Bakehouse, Merthyr Dyfan	Foundations of a building which formed part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan, excavated in 1977 in advance of a new road. The presence of an oven or corn-drying kiln and a hearth opposite suggest the building may have been a bakehouse.	Medieval	ST11716939
GGAT03558s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a substantial house, part excavated in 1968, forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. Aligned north-south, the house measured c12.2m by 7.6m with drystone walls 0.9m thick, with evidence dating to 13th/14th century.	Medieval	ST11406948
GGAT03559s	House platform, Merthyr Dyfan	East-west aligned house platform with structural evidence, situated to the north-west of the church, and forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. Investigations in 1978 found a doorway and porch in a wall to the north.	Medieval	ST11476950
GGAT03560s	Occupation layer, Merthyr Dyfan	An area of occupation soil to the south-east of the Church (PRN 544s) containing 13th to 14th century potsherds, discovered during trench	Medieval	ST11586943

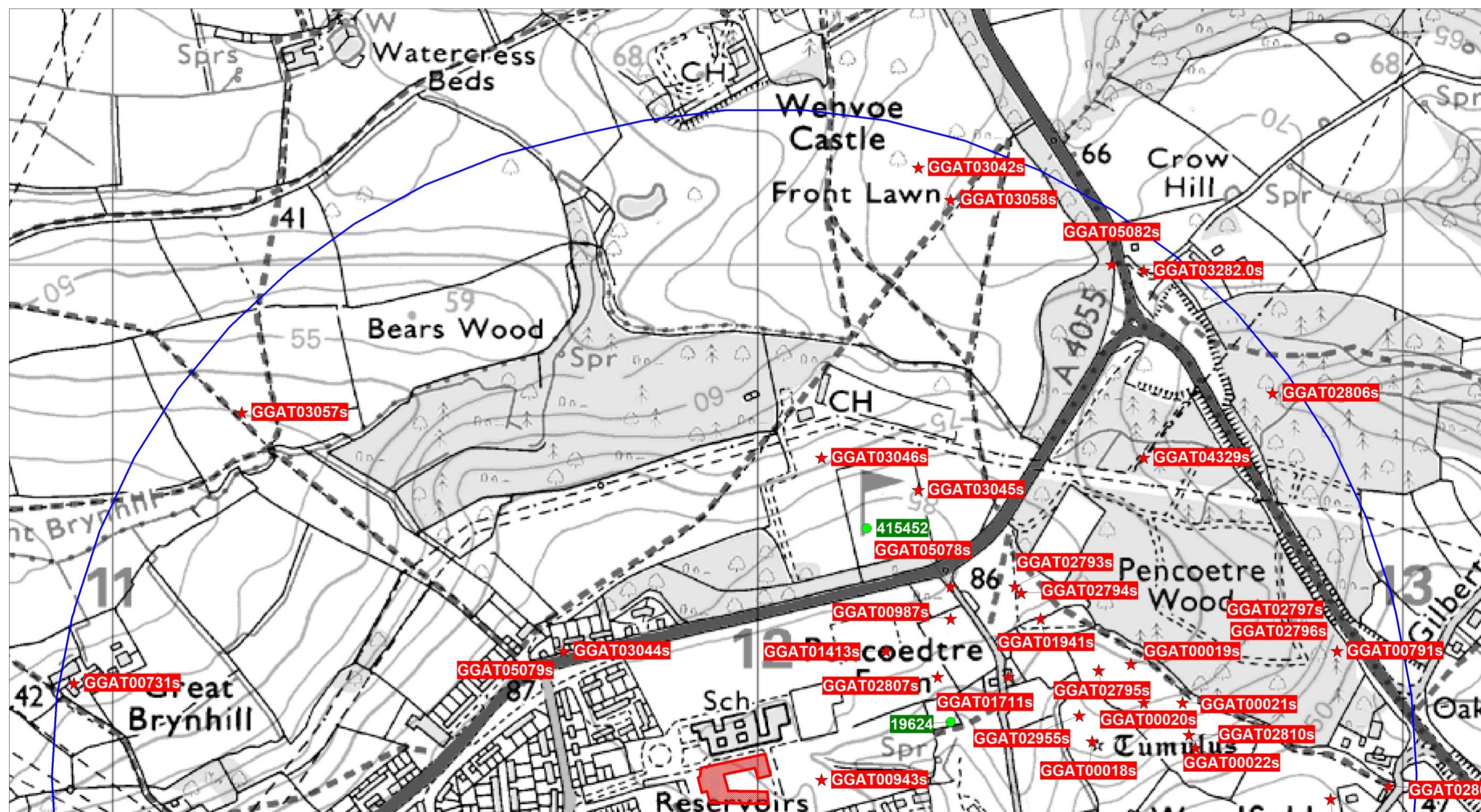
		digging in 1978, and associated with the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan.		
GGAT03561s	House, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a house excavated in 1968/9, forming part of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan. The remains had been extensively robbed but revealed three floor levels, the last of 18th century date. It is shown on a map of 1783.	Medieval	ST11646928
GGAT03562s	Corn drying kiln, Merthyr Dyfan	Remains of a corn drying kiln/oven located close to the Cold Brook stream, to the north-west of the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan, consisting of a circular pit with traces of a flue containing 13th/14th century pot sherds.	Medieval	ST11346948
GGAT03563s	Hollow Way, Merthyr Dyfan	Traces of a former hollow way measuring 9m wide by 1.5m deep, flanking the east side of a building platform belonging to the medieval shrunken village of Merthyr Dyfan, from which 13th/14th century pot sherds were recovered during excavation.	Medieval	ST11476950
GGAT02798s	Ty-y-Coed farmhouse	Farmhouse existing below modern farmhouse, and has probably been extensively disturbed	Post Medieval	ST12897017
GGAT01411s	House	Mortared wall-foundations of C17th farmhouse. Floors of lias slabs found. Finds: C17/18th pottery/clay pipes/roofing slates & iron objects.	Post-Medieval	ST121697
GGAT01412s	House	Partially-mortared foundations of (?) early C18th house of undetermined dimensions found during building operation. Finds: C18th pottery & clay pipe.	Post-Medieval	ST121698
GGAT01413s	Limekiln at Pencoedtre Farm	An 18th-19th century lime kiln identified in 1971 in the vicinity of Pencoedtre Farm near Barry.	Post-Medieval	ST122704
GGAT01711s; 19624; 307783	Pencoetre	Pencoedtre Farm comprises a regional house with the chimney backing on to the entry and outside cross-passage.	Post-Medieval	ST12397036
GGAT02346s; 27995; 265817	Wenvoe Castle	The survival of the bones of a landscape park and gardens of the mid to late eighteenth century. The mid-eighteenth century rococo landscaping in Bears Wood, where the remains of a grotto and serpentine canal survive, is of particular interest.	Post-Medieval	ST121713
GGAT02796s	Post-Medieval field bank at Pencoedtre	Field bank	Post-Medieval	ST129704
GGAT03042s	Moorcock Farm	Moorcock Farm (1762-3 and 1798 estate maps)	Post-Medieval	ST12257115
GGAT03044s	Wsp 3	Abandoned section of road leading to Dinas Powys (1762-3 and 1778 estate maps)	Post-Medieval	ST117704
GGAT03057s	Wsp 17	Old limekiln (1762-3 estate map)	Post-Medieval	ST11207077
GGAT03058s	Wsp 18	Coal pits (1762-3 estate map)	Post-Medieval	ST123711
GGAT03060s	Wenvoe Castle - Perimeter Belt	18th century park feature, possibly associated with Wenvoe Castle	Post-Medieval	ST12457115
GGAT05078s	Abandoned Section Of Road, Wenvoe	Abandoned section of road between Wenvoe and Cadoxton (1762-3 and 1778 estate maps)	Post-Medieval	ST123705



GGAT05079s	Abandoned Section Of Road, Dinas Powys	Abandoned section of road leading to Dinas Powys (1762-3 and 1778 estate maps)	Post-Medieval	ST117704
GGAT05082s	Perimeter Belt	18th century park feature	Post-Medieval	ST12557100
GGAT00975s	Ffynnon John Lewis	Ffynnon John Lewis -site of medieval village - refer to G Tyley for further details - some info in Arch in Wales (refers to burials in greater churchyard, and houses -Harris, Parkhouse and Tyley is rescue excavation of buildings)	Post-Medieval	ST11656932
GGAT01411s	House	Mortared wall-foundations of 17th Cnt farmhouse/floors of lias slabs found during building. Finds: 17/18th Cnt pottery/clay pipes/roofing slates & iron objects.	Post-Medieval	ST121697
9194	St Michael and All Angels Roman Catholic Church, Barry	-	Post-Medieval	ST11376968
GGAT02809s	Military building	Survives as a substantial circular mound	Modern	ST12987019
GGAT03046s; 415452	Wsp 5	Second World War camp.	Modern	ST121707
9198	Jehovah's Witness Chapel, Barry	Built c.1980.	Modern	ST1244569749
GGAT02806s	Enclosure within Pencoedtre Wood	Enclosure of unknown date	Unknown	ST128708
GGAT02807s	Quarry (site of) Pencoedtre	-	Unknown	ST12287036
GGAT04329s	Pencoedtre Wood	Prior to the planting of the Pencoedtre Wood a number of banks and ditches were noted, some of which were quite substantial. This site now seems to be destroyed by levelling operations undertaken by the Forestry Commission.	Unknown	ST1260070700
GGAT03722s	Ffynnon Mynwen	Ffynnon Mynwen, near Merthyr Dyfan church (Jones 1954, 188); one of Jones's Class D wells, 'wells named apparently after secular people and personages ... some of these names may have been of local or minor saints'.	Unknown	ST115695

**Table 3:** Known historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR databases within the proposed development site, in order of PRN/NPRN within order of date (Figures 7a and 7b)

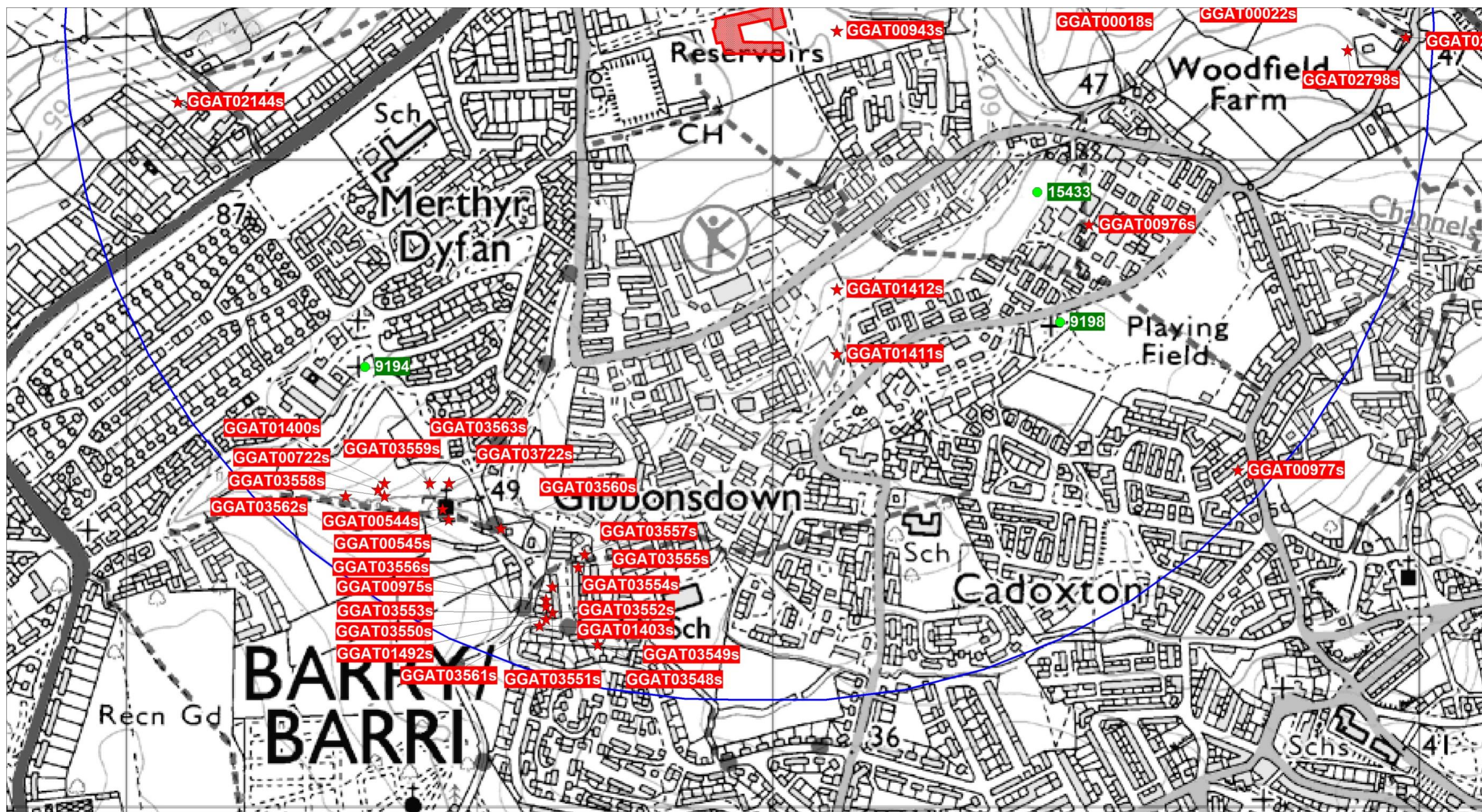




**Figure 7a:** Map showing historic assets recorded on the HER (red) and *only* in the NMR (green) within 1km of the proposed development site, north of Pencoedtre High School

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
© Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930





**Figure 7b:** Map showing historic assets recorded on the HER (red) and *only* in the NMR (green) within 1km of the proposed development site, south of Pencoedtre High School

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
© Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE. Licence No 100020930



### **3.7 Other archaeological finds**

- 3.7.1 Finds have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and the National Museum of Wales (NMW) object collection in the area around the proposed school, but none within the grounds.
- 3.7.2 The PAS records several finds within 2km of the school. The oldest of these are two Roman brooches and a Roman coin. Many medieval coins have been reported, along with a buckle, a mirror and a seal matrix. A Post-Medieval copper alloy mortar was also found.
- 3.7.3 Animal bone and pottery of Iron Age date found in Colcot are kept in the NMW collection. These are probably the finds from the excavations that took place prior to the construction of Barry College. Further afield, the NMW holds hundreds of Roman artefacts, mainly gathered from the excavations at Goldsland wood, which is 2.5km north of the school. There objects include iron nails, slag, animal bone, slate and marine mammal shells, but in the main the remains consist of ceramic sherds from brick, tile, and many different types of pottery vessel. Despite the wood's name, it appears that only lead was mined here, and it is in these mines that many of the Roman objects were found (GGAT website).

### **3.8 Aerial Photography and LiDAR**

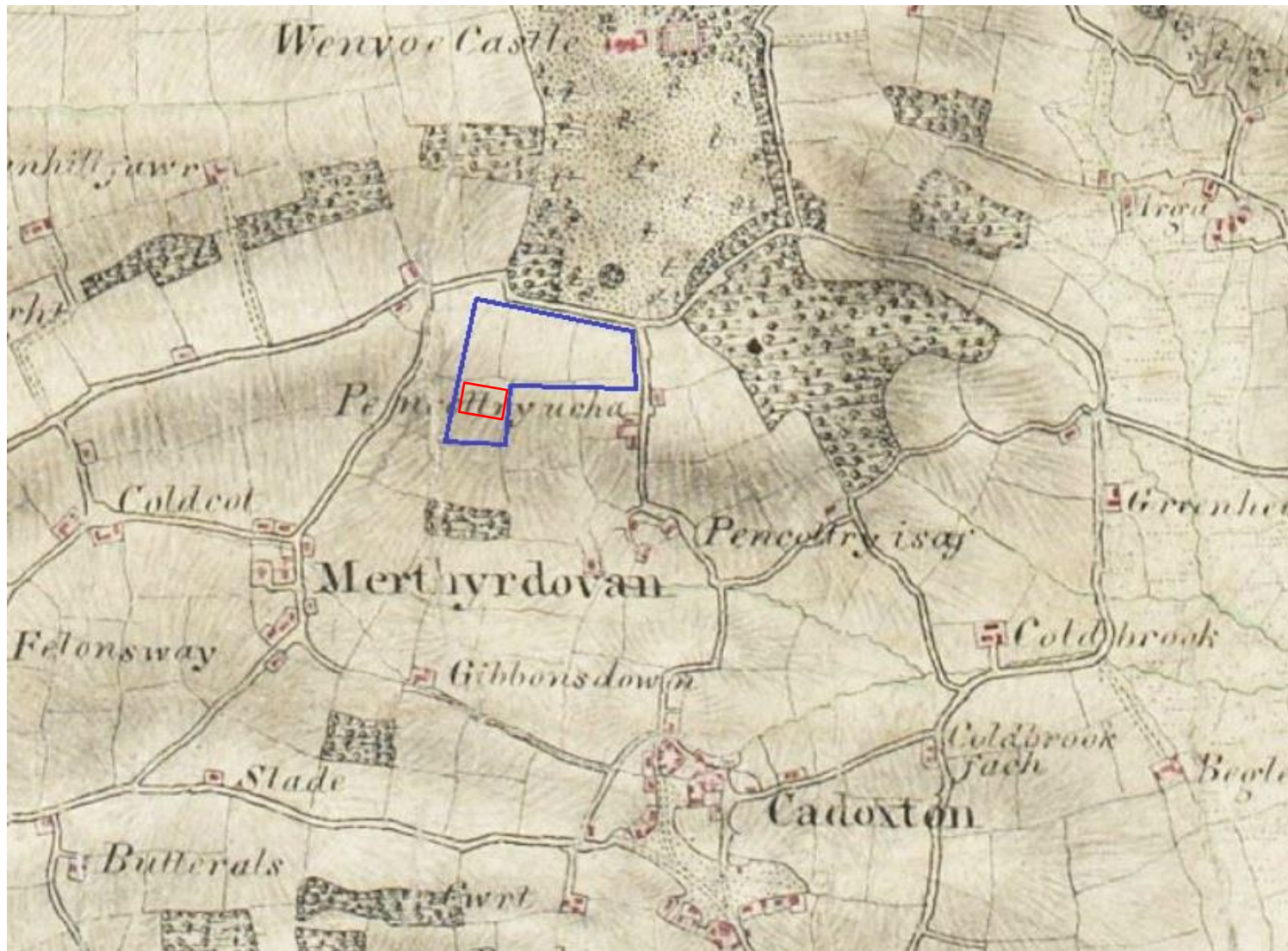
- 3.8.1 RAF aerial photos of 1946 were consulted but did not reveal any sites of archaeological interest not already known or revealed by historic mapping (see next section). Photos held by the RCAHMW, modern aerial photography, and LiDAR images, also do not show any unknown features. A list of aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW consulted for this report and which show the development area is shown in the Sources section below.
- 3.8.2 Lidar images clearly show the extensive levelling that has occurred within the playing fields surrounding the school site.

### **3.9 Historic Mapping**

- 3.9.1 The original Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing of 1811 shows how rural this area of Barry was two hundred years ago (Figure 8). Dispersed farmsteads surround the villages of Merthyr Dyfan and Cadoxton. The nearest farm to the proposed development site was situated at its southeast corner and was at that time labelled as 'Pencottry Ucha,' the place later known as Pencoedtre. Wenvoe Castle and Park is shown to the north of the proposed site. Most of the roads shown on this map have been fossilised in the present day system.
- 3.9.2 In the early 1840s Parish tithe maps were produced, showing every parcel of agricultural land in each parish. The proposed development site sits partly in Merthyr Dyfan parish and partly in St Andrews Major parish, extracts of which are shown in Figure 8. The Tithe map shows many more fields in the study than shown on the 1811 map (due to the map scale and function of the plans), but they were almost certainly there in 1811 and possibly long before as many of them are long and thin suggesting a fossilisation of the medieval strip field system that was introduced throughout Norman Britain. Some of the fields are larger but still have the gentle s-shaped curved boundaries characteristic of strip fields.
- 3.9.3 The apportionments to the tithe maps list the fields by their number on the map and gives further details of their ownership and use. Pencoedtre was

owned by Robert Francis Jenner of Wenvoe Castle, and occupied by Thomas Howell. Most of the fields were under arable, indicating ploughing, the rest under pasture.

- 3.9.4 Towards the end of the century highly accurate and detailed maps were issued by the OS. The 1879 1:2500 OS map (Figure 10) shows the same layout of fields and roads as the tithe map. In addition it shows a footpath crossing the west part of the site northwest to southeast, and the positions of trees along the field boundaries. The buildings at Pencoedtre are shown in detail and a quarry can be seen north of the farm, just outside the northeast corner of the current school grounds.
- 3.9.5 Twenty years after this signs of the expansion of Barry town appear in this area in the form of the reservoirs southeast and southwest of the school site shown on the 1901 1:10560 OS map (Figure 11). No further change is shown to the study area until 1949 (on the 1:10560 OS map; Figure 12) when housing appears along Port Road East and Merthyr Dyfan Road.
- 3.9.6 The current school is shown on OS maps for the first time in 1991.

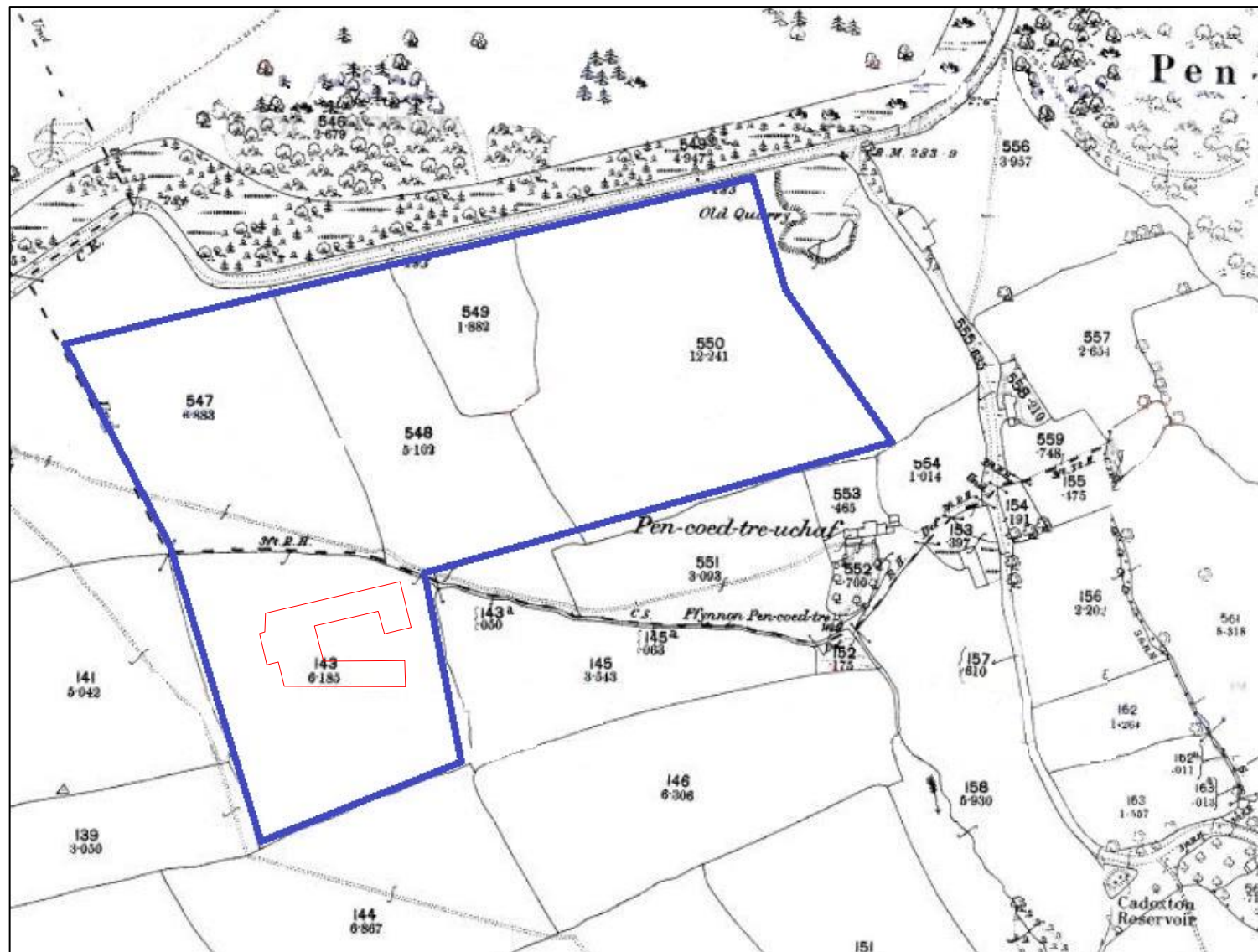


**Figure 8:** Extract of the 1811 original 1:63360 OS survey drawing of this area, with the approximate position of the site outlined in blue and proposed new school in red



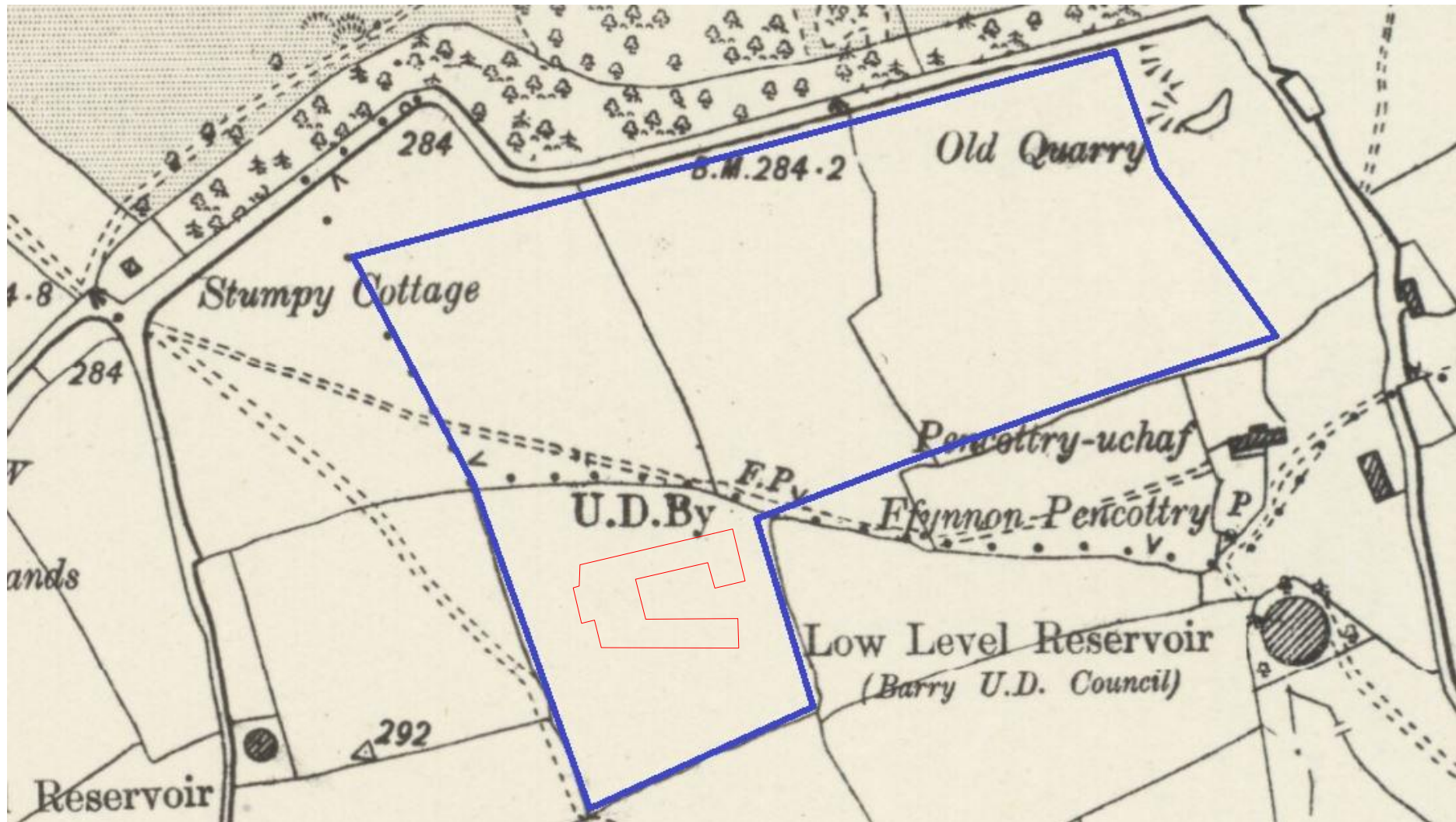
**Figure 9:** The 1842 Merthyr Dyfan Parish Tithe Map (southwest half of image) where it joins the 1840 St Andrews Major Parish Tithe Map (northeast half of image), with the approximate position of the site outlined in blue and proposed new school in red



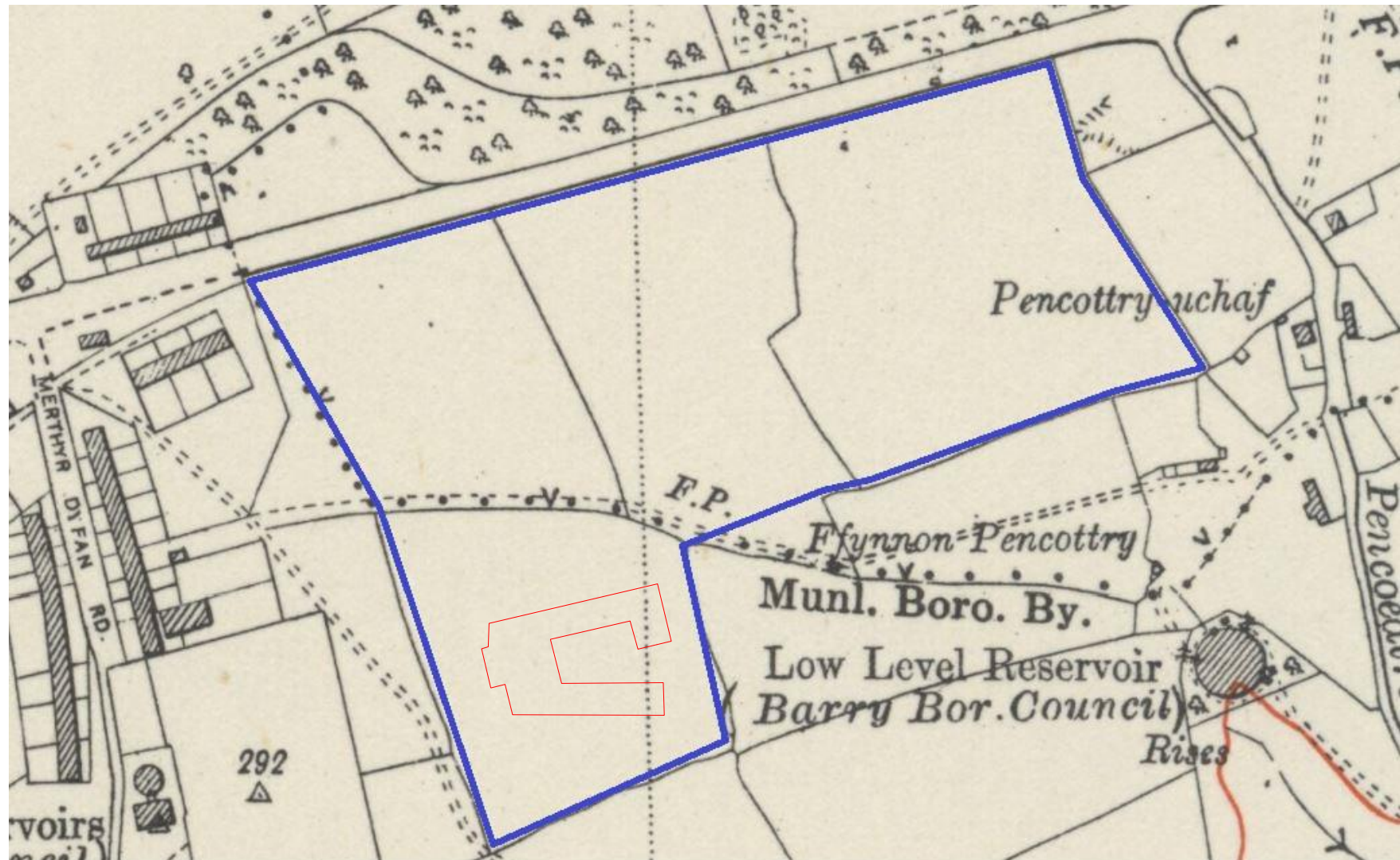


**Figure 10:** Extract of the 1879 OS 1:2500 Map, with the approximate position of the site outlined in blue and proposed school in red





**Figure 11:** Extract of the 1901 OS 1:10560 Map, with the approximate position of the site outlined in blue and proposed school in red

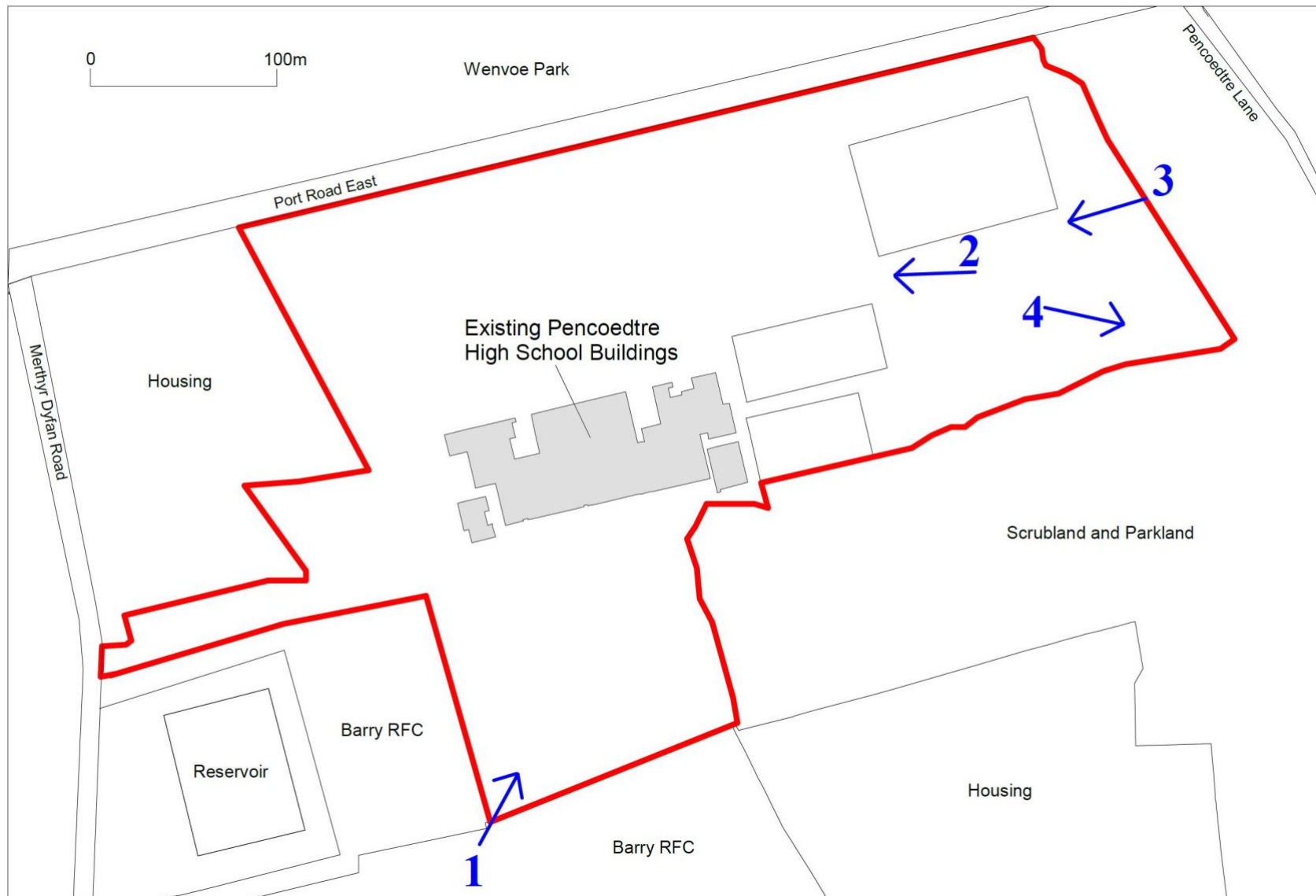


**Figure 12:** Extract of the 1949 OS 1:10560 Map, with the approximate position of the site outlined in blue and proposed school in red

### **3.10 Site Walkover Survey**

- 3.10.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2018. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the proposed development location from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form. Figure 13 shows the locations and directions of photos taken.
- 3.10.2 It was confirmed that the proposed development site is not intervisible with, and would therefore have no impact on the setting of any Scheduled Monument or Listed Building. Neither would there be any impact on the setting of any other known archaeological site. The closest designated historic asset is Wenvoe Historic Park and Garden (Grade II) which lies immediately north of the development area. Trees and hedges are present lining both sides of Port Road which do restrict views to and from the school site and the Historic Park and Garden. The school site lies on slightly lower land, which again reduces the intervisibility between them.
- 3.10.3 No previously unknown archaeological site was found during this site walkover survey, and there was no sign of the possible limekiln (PRN GGAT 01413s) or the possible hillfort (PRN GGAT00943s).
- 3.10.4 It was observed that most of the proposed development area has previously been terraced and landscaped, and that most of the boundary is planted with tall hedges (Photos 2 and 3).
- 3.10.5 The only areas that have possibly never been subject to levelling are the field south of the main building, which slopes gently upwards to the south (Photo 1) and the far southeastern corner of the grounds where there are areas of trees and scrub in a dip that is probably the original ground level below the terracing (Photo 4). Piles of building rubble and other Post-Medieval/modern rubbish have been dumped in this dip.





**Figure 13:** Map showing the locations and directions of photos taken during the site walkover survey



**Photo 1:** Looking northeast at Pencoedtre High School buildings, Barry, from the southwest corner of its grounds, across the southern field where the new school is to be built



**Photo 2:** Looking west at Pencoedtre High School, Barry, from east of the school buildings, next to the AstroTurf, in a 90 degree panorama





**Photo 3:** A 120 degree panoramic view centred on west-southwest showing the east end of the grounds at Pencoedtre High School



**Photo 4:**

Looking east-southeast in the southeast corner of the grounds at Pencoedtre High School, Barry

## **4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

### **4.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area**

- 4.1.1 The proposed development area would have been used for agricultural land until the construction of the school site. The land will have been subject to some ploughing as it is recorded as being mostly arable land on the Tithe apportionment. Ploughing will have caused some disturbance to the upper parts of any underlying archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 The development area is also known to have been previously disturbed by the construction of the school in the 1960s and extensive levelling of the surrounding playing fields. The field south of the main building and the far southeastern corner of the school grounds may have escaped this levelling.

### **4.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development**

- 4.2.1 Full details of the construction design for the new school building have not been produced as yet. The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent at the school development site, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. These activities would include:
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, access roads, parking, storage areas, borrow pits and/or attenuation ponds;
  - Topsoil stripping;
  - General landscaping and terracing works;
  - Landscaping for any new sports pitches and any associated drainage required;
  - Foundation excavation;
  - Construction of roads, car parks and infrastructure for the school; and
  - Service installation.
- 4.2.2 It is noted in the Masterplanning document by HLM that by building a brand new school building, this will have the added benefit of keeping the vast majority of works away from the existing sports fields and pitches, allowing them to continue in use. It is thus surmised as being most likely that contractors compound and storage areas will all be located within the southern field, causing minimal disruption to the existing school.

### **4.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features**

- 4.3.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

*The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.*

- 4.3.2 The closest designated historic asset is Wenvoe Historic Park and Garden (Grade II) which lies immediately north of the development area. Trees and hedges are present lining both sides of Port Road which do restrict views to



and from the school site and the Historic Park and Garden. The existing school site lies on slightly lower land, which again reduces the intervisibility between them. The new school buildings will also lie in the lower parcel of land, though slightly further south. Although there will be intervisibility between the new school and Wenvoe Park, there will be no real material change in the built environment with a new school building replacing the existing. It is thus considered that the new school will have a very low to negligible impact on the registered park. Careful design of the new building could even result in a minor beneficial impact on Wenvoe Park by replacing a later 20<sup>th</sup> century structure with piecemeal additions, with a single purpose built and modern designed building.

- 4.3.3 There will be no impact on the settings of any other known historic assets, designated or undesignated, within or in the locality of the proposed development site. This is because there is considered to be either a) no intervisibility between the development site and any historic asset, or b) no likely significant change to any historic asset due to the proposed development being a replacement of an existing building.

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance and potential, with known evidence of human activity dating back to the Mesolithic period, and especially from the Roman period onward.
- 5.2 The site walkover survey did not identify any unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development.
- 5.3 An assessment of the potential for buried archaeology within the site as a whole is discussed below in order of archaeological period. The scale of potential is defined in Table 4. It should be noted that this only provides an indication of potential and does not entirely preclude the presence of significant archaeological remains of any period within the site area. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 5.

Archaeological Potential	Definition
<b>High</b>	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
<b>Medium</b>	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
<b>Low</b>	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
<b>Negligible</b>	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

**Table 4:** Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
<b>High</b>	Features of national importance - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
<b>Medium</b>	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
<b>Medium / Low</b>	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
<b>Low</b>	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
<b>Uncertain</b>	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
<b>Negligible</b>	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

**Table 5:** Site importance definitions

- 5.4 In the majority of the grounds the potential for archaeology of all periods is negligible/low due to the previous extensive disturbance of the grounds

when they were landscaped. In the two small areas where it is suspected that the ground surface is original, the following potentials for archaeology apply.

- 5.5 For Palaeolithic to Bronze Age and medieval dates the potential for archaeology is considered to be low, based on the fact that there are no known sites, or only one, near to the proposed site, but there are known sites from these periods in the wider area. If such remains were identified within the site they could be considered anything from high importance for earlier prehistoric remains due to their rarity to low where medieval agricultural features were revealed.
- 5.6 The potential for Roman and Iron Age archaeology is considered to be medium. There are not many known Iron Age sites in the vicinity, but hilltops were most common as settlement areas at that time. A possible Iron Age defended enclosure/hillfort (PRN GGAT00943s) exists on this hill although no visible remains survive and no indications of any such feature are visible on Lidar data. It is possible that the possible hillfort has been mis-located or it lies further to the north within the Wenvoe park and garden on higher ground. A Romano-British roundhouse settlement has been excavated in Pencoedtre Wood, 500m east. The remains of the hillfort, if present, would be of at least medium importance.
- 5.7 No Early Medieval records of archaeology exist in the immediate local area, and potential for such archaeology within the proposed development boundary is low. There are only five known sites within 5km of the proposed site, some without firm dating evidence. One of these, the nearest to site, 1km southwest, is Merthyr Dyfan Church (PRN GGAT00544s). An Early Medieval origin is suspected only because of the name 'Merthyr' meaning martyr. Early medieval remains would be considered of medium to high importance.
- 5.8 During the Post-Medieval era, farmsteads are known to have existed throughout this area before urbanisation took hold. Mapping shows that at least by 1811 the land was enclosed and the proposed development site was fields for crops and animals. The tithe apportionment records that much of the land was arable. It is possible that a Post-Medieval limekiln (PRN GGAT 01413s) is located just within the northeast corner of the grounds or slightly beyond. The potential for Post-Medieval archaeology is therefore considered to be medium, although any such remains would be of low importance (excluding the lime kiln which might be medium).
- 5.9 All the visible above ground structures within the school grounds are modern in date and have been built since 1960. There is a small chance that the remains of other modern structures, related to farming or to the school, could be present within the site area. The potential for modern archaeology therefore is low, and its significance would also be low.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 General Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 The proposed development of the new Pencoedtre High School, replacing the existing buildings contains two possible historic assets. The vast majority of the school grounds have been terraced and levelled. The only areas that have possibly never seen any ground disturbance save the plough are the field south of the main building, which slopes gently upwards to the south, and the far south-eastern corner of the grounds where there are areas of trees and scrub in a dip that is probably the original ground level below the terracing. The new school building is proposed to be constructed within the southern field.
- 6.1.2 There is one registered Park and Garden, and there two Grade II\* Listed Buildings of medieval origin, one Grade II Listed Building of medieval origin, and five Post-Medieval Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development. In addition to this there are forty undesignated sites of archaeological interest within 1km of the site recorded in the HER and NMR databases, and further findspots have been reported to the PAS.
- 6.1.3 The closest designated historic asset is Wenvoe Historic Park and Garden (Grade II) which lies immediately north of the development area. Trees and hedges and topography shield intervisibility between the sites in the main. The proposals will not result in a significant change to the landscape in general. It is thus considered that a minimal negative effect on the setting of the park and garden will occur through the development which through careful design could actually be mitigated to give a minor beneficial impact by replacing the existing buildings and extensions with a modern designed school building.
- 6.1.4 It has been established that there will be no impact on the settings of any other known historic assets, designated or undesignated, within or in the locality of the proposed development site. This is because there is considered to be either a) no intervisibility between the development site and any historic asset, or b) no likely significant change to the setting of any historic asset due to the proposed development merely replacing the existing school with a new building.
- 6.1.5 Two historic assets are possibly located within the development site, that of the post-medieval limekiln in the northeastern part and the site of an Iron Age hillfort. No remains of either site are visible, and any such remains may have been removed during levelling of the playing fields and school buildings. It is possible that remains survive in those areas of the site that were not subject to previous landscaping.
- 6.1.6 Other known historic assets within the study areas used for this assessment areas the proposed development site, the presence of remains in the wider area means that there would have been some potential for such remains to exist prior to the construction of the extant school buildings and extensive levelling works.
- 6.1.7 In the two small areas where it is suspected that the ground surface is original, including the southern field where it is proposed that the new school building will be constructed, the following potentials for archaeology apply:
- Palaeolithic to Bronze Age – low potential
  - Roman and Iron Age – medium potential (including remains of the possible Iron Age defended enclosure/hillfort)
  - Early Medieval – low potential

- Medieval – low potential
  - Post-Medieval – medium potential (including remains of the limekiln)
  - Modern – low potential
- 6.1.6 In the event that archaeological sites were present, their significance would depend on which archaeological period they were from as follows:
- Palaeolithic-Bronze Age and Early Medieval – High Significance
  - Iron Age and Roman – medium to high significance
  - Medieval - low
  - Post-Medieval low to medium significance
  - Modern – low significance

## **6.2 Archaeological Mitigation**

- 6.2.1 It is anticipated that as a minimum an archaeological watching brief would be required in the previously unlevelled areas of the Pencoedtre High School development site where groundworks are to be undertaken. This would include perhaps all of the southern field in which it is proposed that the new Pencoedtre High School will be built, including associated contractors compound and storage areas.
- 6.2.2 It is considered most likely that no further archaeological mitigation would be required in the areas of the Pencoedtre development site where levelling has previously occurred, which is likely to have removed any archaeological remains that may have been present.
- 6.2.3 From the information gathered in this assessment it is proposed that an archaeological evaluation using geophysical survey (gradiometry) will be undertaken of the southern field where the new school building is proposed, as this area does not appear to have been significantly disturbed in the past. The results of the geophysical survey would provide a better indication of the below ground archaeological potential of the site area and determine the scope of any further archaeological mitigation that might be needed at the site.
- 6.2.4 The nature of all subsequent archaeological works following the results of the geophysical survey, would need to be discussed with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Planning Services section, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority.
- 6.2.5 Should hitherto-unidentified archaeological sites be discovered during any mitigation carried out at the site (either through geophysical survey or a watching brief for example), further archaeological work may need to be undertaken to mitigate any disturbance to such remains. The scale of such works would be dependent upon the archaeological importance of any identified remains.
- 6.2.6 In general any new sites of high or moderate significance revealed during a watching brief would either need to be preserved *in situ* or fully excavated and recorded before development continues. It is considered unlikely that any such sites would be found at the Pencoedtre High School development site.
- 6.2.7 The above mitigation would comply with national and local planning policies as laid out in section 1.6 above. Based on Policy MD8 of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan, paragraph 7.49 states '*Archaeological features can have a considerable bearing on the feasibility of development*

*proposals. Where archaeological remains are known or understood to be present, an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity and submitted as part of planning application* ' An initial geophysical survey of the southern field would be considered a stage of evaluation.

- 6.2.8 The policy recognises that in some cases preservation of an archaeological site may be through record, as opposed to preservation in-situ, where this is deemed appropriate. Typically this would be where archaeological remains are of lower significance or where they are of moderate significance, the need for the development outweighs the significance of the archaeology.

## 7 SOURCES

### Published

Cadw. 1998. *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*. Cardiff: Cadw

CIfA. 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at:  
[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_3.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf)  
[Accessed 10/Nov/2017]

Corbett, J.S. 1925. *Glamorgan, Papers and Notes on the Lordship and Its Members... with a Memoir*. Cardiff Naturalists Society.

Dowdell, G. 1971. *Archaeology in Wales* 11: 10–11.

Green, S. and Walker, E. 1991. *Ice Age Hunters: Neanderthals and Early Modern Hunters in Wales*. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales.

Moore, D. 1984. *Barry: The Centenary Book*. The Barry Centenary Book Committee Limited.

Radice, B. 1978. *Gerald of Wales: The journey through Wales and the description of Wales*. Penguin Random House.

Thomas, H.J. and Davies, G. 1965. *Archaeology in Wales* 5: 25.

Welsh Government. 2017. *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. Cardiff: Cadw. Available at:  
<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/policy/170531tan-24-the-historic-environment-en.pdf>  
[Accessed 21/Dec/2017]

Welsh Government. 2017a. *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. Cardiff: Cadw. Available at:  
<http://cadw.gov.wales/docs/cadw/publications/historicenvironment/20170531Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%2026918%20EN.pdf>  
[Accessed 21/Dec/2017]

### Unpublished

Cotswold Archaeology. 2017. Land east of five mile lane, Whitton Mawr, Dyffryn, Vale of Glamorgan. CA Report No. 17115.

Dowell, G. and Evans, E.M. 1981. Glan-y-môr, Cold Knap, Barry, in GGAT Annual Report 1980–81: 1–3.

Evans, E. 2001. Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey: Final Report. GGAT Report No. 2001/023.

Locock, M. 1994. Archaeological desk-based assessment: Pencoedtre, NE Barry, South Glamorgan. GGAT Report No. 94/072.

Owen John, H.S. 1979. Llandough: a late Iron Age farmstead, Romano-British villa and medieval monastic grange, in GGAT Annual Report 1978–9: 27–38.

### Database

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust at Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea SA1 6EL

## Websites

Archwilio: The historic environment records of Wales. Available at:

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/> [Accessed 5/Jun/2018]

British Geological Survey mapping portal. Available at:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 5/Jun/2018]

Natural Resources Wales LiDAR Composite Dataset. Available at:

<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en> [Accessed 5/Jun/2018]

Natural Resources Wales LANDMAP interactive mapping. Available at:

<http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/> [Accessed 5/Jun/2018]

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales – National Monument Record database interactive mapping. Available at:

<http://map.coflein.gov.uk/> [Accessed 5/Jun/2018]

Vale of Glamorgan Council: Archaeological Work on Land at Five Mile Lane.

Available at:

[http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/our\\_council/press\\_and\\_communications/latest\\_news/Five-Mile-Lane/Archaeological-Work-on-Land-at-Five-Mile-Lane.aspx#ad-image-0](http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/our_council/press_and_communications/latest_news/Five-Mile-Lane/Archaeological-Work-on-Land-at-Five-Mile-Lane.aspx#ad-image-0)

## Cartographic

Original 1:63360 Ordnance Survey drawing	1811
Marthyr Dyfan Parish Tithe Map	1840
St Andrews Major Parish Tithe Map	1842
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500	1879
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560	1885
Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500	1900
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560	1901
Ordnance Survey 1:2500	1920
Ordnance Survey 1:10560	1921
Ordnance Survey 1:2500	1936
Ordnance Survey 1:10560	1949
Ordnance Survey 1:2500	1955
Ordnance Survey 1:1250	1955
Ordnance Survey 1:1250	1964
Ordnance Survey 1:10560	1965

## Photographic

RAF vertical aerial photographs

Sheet 153, sortie no. CPE/UK/2081, frame nos. 3412-3	1947
Sheet 153, sortie no. CPE/UK/2081, frame nos. 4412-4	1947
Sheet 154, sortie no. 58/1080, frame nos. 1-4	1953
Sheet 154, sortie no. 58/1120, frame nos. 242-3	1953
Sheet 154, sortie no. 58/RAF/5154, frame nos. 77-85	1962
Sheet 154, sortie no. 58/RAF/5154, frame nos. 421-52	1962

Ordnance Survey aerial photographs

79-130, 147-50	1979
89-072, 460-9 and 481-90	1989



# **PENCOEDTRE HIGH SCHOOL, BARRY, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:**

## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2019/29

Gorffennaf 2019  
July 2019

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

**Alice Day**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**


Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Dyddiad / Date 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been revised, checked and approved by

**James Meek**

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature ...  ..... Dyddiad / Date 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept 2019

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau  
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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

