Weycock Cross: Former Barry College Campus

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Cardiff and Vale College Group

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Contents

1.0 Introduction

Origins and scope of report

1.1 Cardiff and Vale College Group has commissioned Lichfields to produce a desk-based assessment (DBA) to support the proposed redevelopment of the former Cardiff and Vale College (CACV) campus at Weycock Cross, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR [ST 10704 68635], hereafter referred to as the "site"). This DBA has been produced in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Policy Wales[1], local planning policies and in accordance with guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)[2], Cadw and the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT).

1.2 This report deals solely with buried archaeological historic assets and does not cover built historic assets (such as listed buildings), except where such discussion aids the interpretation of the buried heritage resource, or where buried fabric is likely to be affected by proposals. Setting issues affecting the historic built environment are not discussed in this report. Issues affecting the historic built environment are addressed in the planning statement.

1.3 The information presented within this document is correct at the time of writing to the best knowledge of the author, within the limits imposed in dealing with historic materials and mapping. The archaeological resource is by its nature an unknown resource prior to confirmation through site investigations.

Proposed Development

1.4 The purpose of this DBA is to inform the proposed redevelopment of the site, which comprises the construction of housing on the former Cardiff and Vale College campus at Weycock Cross (proposed in outline) and upgrades to the existing access drive (proposed in detail). This would involve the demolition of the majority of the existing dilapidated buildings and structures on the site, except for one existing two-storey building. The proposed development includes the removal of a number of trees.

1.5 The application is a hybrid outline planning application and so assumptions have been made regarding the intrusive works associated with the scheme. It is assumed that foundations will be to a standard depth of 1.5m below ground level and that no basements or dewatering are proposed.

Aims and Objectives

1.6 The purpose of this DBA is to determine the significance of any historic assets affected by the Proposed Development and assess the impact of the Scheme on this significance. The objectives are to:

1 Identify the presence of known designated and non-designated archaeological assets (historic assets valued for the archaeological interest) and the potential for unknown archaeological assets that may be impacted by the proposed development;

2 Assess the significance of any archaeological assets identified;

[1] Welsh Government, Planning Policy Wales, 2021

[2] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

3 Assess the likely impact on the significance of identified archaeological assets from the proposed development; and

4 Provide recommendation for an appropriate mitigation strategy aimed at removing/reducing the impact of the proposed development upon the significance of identified archaeological assets.

Assumptions and Limitations

1.1 The following assumptions were applied to translate effects on heritage significance/harm in PPW terminology into the above framework:

1 Archaeological potential has been considered in relation to the pattern and significance of known assets (drawn from the Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record) in the vicinity and site land use history to understand level of potential and likely effects.

2 The study has utilised a range of sources on the area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of sources (e.g. Historic Environment Record (HER) data and grey literature reports). It has been assumed that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.

3 The depths of the existing basements within the site and the proposed piling and foundations for the new development have been advised by the project engineer.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The following methodology was submitted to Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) as part of the 'Cardiff and Vale College: Rhoose at Cardiff Airport: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment'. This was signed off by Officers via email on 29th August 2023.

2.2 In order to assess the significance and potential for archaeological assets, the site is placed into its full archaeological and historic context. This was achieved through collecting data within a 500-metre study area around the site outline. The data was obtained from principal sources, in this instance the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER), which provides information on non-designed historic assets (including monuments, buildings and findspots) and past archaeological investigations (events). Information on statutorily designated assets was obtained from Cadw's digital dataset, Cof Cymru.

2.3 The HER dataset is managed and maintained by the GGAT. The Cof Cymru (the National Historic Assets of Wales) is managed by Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service (Cadw). The following additional sources are also examined:

- National Library of Wales and The Genealogist for Tithe Mapping
- Promap: Digital historic Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition to present
- British Geological Survey (BGS): Online digital solid and superficial geological data and historic borehole records
- LiDAR provided by the Environment Agency Survey Open Data Index Catalogues
- Aerial photographs available on the National Collection of Aerial Photographs for Wales (CRAPW) and The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW)
- Other relevant records available from The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW)
- Documentary sources – Published histories, site reports, and monographs
- Internet Sources: Web-published material, including local planning authority planning policies, conservation area information, and information on designated assets.

2.4 The locations of known designated and non-designated archaeological assets within the study area are shown on plans at Appendix 2 and cross-referenced with the gazetteer at Appendix 1. The study area contains a number of listed buildings, however, as this assessment deals solely with buried archaeological assets, only those within the site are referenced.

2.5 All distances are quoted to the nearest 5 meters.

2.6 The above desktop research has been supplemented by a site visit to understand the current form and any features visible within the site, such as earthworks, structures or finds. The site visit was carried out on 23rd August 2023 when conditions were dry and fair.

Assessing Significance and Potential

2.7 Cadw's Conservation Principles[3] sets out Cadw's guidance on the ways to define significance. The significance of a historic asset lies in its value to the current and future generations due to its heritage interest, be it archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. The determination of the significance of an asset, whether it is designated or non-designated, is based on one or more of its values as outlined by Cadw, using professional judgement. The four principal values are:

Evidential value: every historic asset has a unique story to tell. The surviving historic fabric and detail — whether above or below ground — helps us to understand when and how each historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. Pictorial and documentary sources may also increase our understanding;

Historical value: historic assets may illuminate particular aspects of the past. They can help us to understand how people lived and worked, and the beliefs and values they cherished. They may be associated with notable people or events. Through evocation and association, historic assets can connect past people, aspects of life and events with the present;

Aesthetic value: we may value historic assets for their visual qualities, whether they result from conscious design and craftsmanship, or from the fortuitous effect of change over time. Tastes alter and so do historic assets: earlier records and careful analysis of what survives may help in appreciating aesthetic value;

Communal value: historic assets may be cherished by the people and communities who relate to them, and they may play an important part in collective experience or memory. Historic assets can have economic as well as social value with the capacity to provide a valuable source of income or employment.

2.8 The heritage importance of the potential archaeological remains is then assigned a level of importance. This will always be a matter of professional judgment by the assessor, but any existing designation categories can provide guidance. Accordingly, the following levels of importance have been accorded to the various designation types and non-designated historic assets. This should be seen as a starting point. There may be instances where the particular characteristics of a specific asset merit a different category and, if so, this will be set out in the assessment.

Table 2.1 Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets

Importance	Designation types
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance. Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated archaeological assets of schedulable quality and importance. Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Archaeological assets that contribute to regional research objectives.

[3] Cadw's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (2011).

Low	Archaeological assets of local importance. Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Archaeological assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained

Assessing Potential

2.9 Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an incompletely unknown quantity which can never be fully identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence, but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the Site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below-ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork, typically through non-intrusive (e.g. geophysical, LiDAR), or intrusive (archaeological investigation, geoarchaeological evaluation) survey.

2.10 A site's archaeological potential is assessed using professional judgement and knowledge, considering the archaeological remains expected to exist on the site and takes into consideration historic and recent impacts and thus its likely survival. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

High: The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the Site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;

Moderate: The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the Site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.

Low: The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the Site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.

Uncertain: Insufficient information to assess past human activity.

Professional Standards

2.11 Lichfields works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Lichfields fully recognise and endorse the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*. This report has been signed off by Nick Bridgland (Heritage Director), who is a full member (MCIfA) of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Archiving

2.12 The final DBA report will be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales **(**RCAHMW) and the HER held by GGAT. This will conform to the guidelines set out in: '*The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017); 'Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives' (RCAHMW); and '*Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)'* (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022).

2.13 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

3.0 Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 This DBA has been produced within the context of national legislation and policy, as well as local planning policy. European, national and local policies of relevance with respect to heritage and the historic environment are highlighted and summarised in this section.

Legislation

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.2 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings. Relevant policies relating to the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments are contained within national and local development plan policies.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

3.3 This Act places duties on public bodies requiring them to act in accordance with the 'sustainable development principle'. The Act also establishes well-being goals which include achieving 'a Wales of vibrant culture and Welsh language', described as 'a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language'. The Act lays down the principle that a properly protected, conserved and enhanced historic environment can improve the quality of life and well-being for everyone.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

3.4 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the Historic Environment (TAN24, see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment. This legislation and guidance supersede the previous Welsh Office Circulars which formed the basis of historic environment policy in Wales.

Planning Policy

Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (PPW11)

3.5 The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Edition 11 from February 2021 (PPW11). This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Chapter 6 of PPW11, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', contains policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment investigation of historic assets. The relevant objectives in relation to archaeology can be summarised as seeking to:

- *"Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy"*
- *"Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales"*

3.6 The Chapter states in relation to archaeology:

"Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a Scheduled Monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting…"

"…In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development."

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (June 2017)

1 Policy MD8 – Historic Environment: For sites of archaeological interest, development proposals must preserve or enhance archaeological remains and where appropriate their settings.

2 Policy SP10 – Built and Natural Environment: Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including important archaeological and geological features.

3.7 The Vale of Glamorgan Council is currently preparing a new Local Development Plan to replace the existing adopted LDP, the new Plan will be called the Replacement Local Development Plan, it began development in 2021 and is expected to be adopted in 2036.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment

3.8 The purpose of TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. It provides specific guidance on how Scheduled Monuments and archaeological remains should be considered.

3.9 The TAN states the need for a desk-based assessment, and field evaluation where appropriate, should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application.

Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (2011)

3.10 This guidance sets out the heritage values to be assigned to historic assets to assist towards understanding their significance.

The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017)

3.11 The four-stage approach to assessing effects on setting is set out in the previous section. Options to mitigate or improve the effects of a proposal should be considered at Stage 4.

Proposals to offset or compensate for the effects should also be presented to the decision maker so they can weigh the benefits of the proposal against its impact (p.10).

4.0 Baseline Conditions

Introduction

4.1 A site's location, topography, and geology can provide indication of its suitability for past human activity. Topography and geology can provide information on whether ground levels have been raised or terraced away and can contribute to our understanding of the archaeological potential and survival of a site.

Site and study area

4.2 The site of development is located on Waycock Road on the north-western outskirts of Barry in the Vale of Glamorgan, NGR (ST 10704 68635). It comprises 2.9-hectares of land, encompassing a group of buildings that were originally constructed as an Isolation Hospital in 1905 and later used as a college campus for Cardiff and Vale College. The site also includes various late-20th century buildings, surrounding car parking, historic woodland and a c.180m vehicular driveway providing access between Waycock Road and the former campus. The site has been vacant for some time and the existing buildings are in a severely dilapidated and overgrown condition.

4.3 The site does not contain any above-ground designated historic assets and is not located within a conservation area, historic landscape characterisation area or any other designated protected area. The existing buildings within the site, dating from 1905, are not locally listed but are considered non-designated historic assets by virtue of their historic and architectural interest.

4.4 The study area covers an area on the outskirts of the town of Barry, comprising mostly woodland or agricultural land. The very edges of existing housing developments are included within the study area. Weycock Cross roundabout, from which the site derives its name, is located c.420m south-east of the site. Approximately 150m north of the site there is a large solar farm, which covers several fields, beyond which lies the Brynhill Barry Golf Course. A series of modern buildings and structures that are part of the Welsh Hawking Centre are located c.75m north-west of the site.

4.5 A 500m study area has been defined to assess archaeological potential and resources of the surrounding environs. A 500m study area was considered appropriate for the size and scale of the development site to assess the archaeological potential, in addition to its context, being located within suburban outskirts of Barry.

Geology and Topography

4.6 The underlying geology of the area can be divided into three separate sections. In the southernmost and western sections of the site the geology is classified as St Mary's Well Bay Member of interbedded limestone and mudstone, formed between 209.5 and 199.3 million years ago during the Triassic and Jurassic Periods. The north-eastern corner of the site is classified as Porthkerry Member of interbedded limestone and mudstone, formed between 201.3 and 190.8 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. While through the centre of the site there is a seam of geology running broadly north to south of Lavernock Shales Member of mudstone, which was formed between 201.3 and 199.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.

4.7 There are no superficial deposits within the site's boundaries recorded on the British Geological Survey (BGS). There are also no borehole surveys within the site or its immediate surroundings listed on the BGS. The closest borehole surveys are a cluster of 10 near Walters Farm, c.450m south-east of the site, however, none of the records from those are available on the BGS.

4.8 The nearest river to the site is the River Waycock, located around 390m to the west of the site, it is a tributary of the larger River Thaw which flows into the Bristol Channel c.7km to the west of the site. There is a very small and unnamed stream which flows across the very southern corner of the site and runs parallel to Waycock Road before joining the River Waycock. The site is located c.2.1km from the coastline and the Bristol Channel.

4.9 The site is set on a downwards slope from the east (c.57 AOD) to the west (47m AOD[4]), between the River Waycock valley and the higher ground centred around Colcot Road and Port Road.

[4] Topographic-map.com, found at https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/

5.0 Archaeological Baseline

Previous Archaeological Investigations

5.1 There are no previous archaeological investigations within the site and one within the study area. This is detailed in the following table and mapped at Appendix 2. Desk-based assessments have not been in referenced.

Table 5.1 Previous archaeological investigations within the study area

HER No.	Type	Location and distance from Site	Description	Organisation	Results
006914	Field visit	Walters Farm, c.330m east of the site.	Field visit carried out as part of an assessment for a proposal for mixed-used development on the farm.	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust	Identified a number of Medieval and Post-medieval sites across Walters Farm, including evidence of ridge and furrow farming, a number of historic field boundaries and trackways, as well as evidence of former structures including an anti-aircraft battery and the farm buildings themselves.

Designated Historic Assets

5.2 There are no designated archaeological assets within the site or study area.

5.3 There are no designated historic assets within the site or within the study area.

Non-Designated Assets

5.4 There is one non-designated archaeological asset within the site and 33 within the study area, all comprising monuments. The asset recorded within the site comprises a group of four extant buildings, constructed as an Isolation Hospital in 1905. These would more appropriately be classified as a building rather than a monument and are considered to be non-designated historic assets, rather than archaeological assets.

5.5 The non-designated asset within the site and study area are shown on the Figure at Appendix 2 and detailed in the gazetteer at Appendix 1. The table below lists features within the site that are either extant or may still have below-ground remains.

Table 5.2 List of all extant features within the site extent

HER No.	Site Name and Location	Form	Period	Description
06777s	Isolation Hospital, Barry	Monument (Building)	Post-Medieval (Modern)	A site identified on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1919). This record covers the existing Isolation Hospital building constructed in 1905.

Archaeological and Historic Background

5.6 The archaeological and historic background of the site and study area are discussed in detail below. All date ranges are approximate.

Prehistoric Period (800,000 BC -AD43)

The Palaeolithic period (800,000 – 12,000 BC)

5.7 This period coincides with the end of the Pleistocene period. It is marked by the first instances of flaked flint tool cultures and spans the biological evolutionary period from early hominid species to anatomically and behaviourally modern humans, by the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000 – 10,000 BC). During this time the climate warmed, after the end of the last glaciation, and the environment became increasingly wooded, with birch and pine forests. In Barry and other coastal locations across Britain the period was characterised by changing sea-levels, as continental icesheets grew or shrank in alternating glacial and interglacial cycles.

5.8 There is no evidence of Palaeolithic activity within the site or within the study area, although it is likely that the wider environs were inhabited by humans during the Palaeolithic period. Geoarchaeological evidence suggests that the southern Welsh coast, unlike most of the country, was not covered by the Devensian British-Irish Ice Sheet during the last Ice Age and was populated by early humans[5]. This certainly was true in the Upper Palaeolithic; the most recent subdivision of the period dating from 50,000 to 12,000 years ago. Significant evidence of human activity during the Upper Palaeolithic is found in Gower approximately 50km west of the site, at Paviland Cave. This cave contained some of the oldest burial remains in western Europe including bones and decorative artefacts, which were dated to 33,000 years old (NPRN: 3300251)[6]. Cathole Cave, also in Gower, houses the oldest rock art in Britian, dated to around 16,500 years ago (RN:305612).

5.9 While these important sites do exist within the broader region, there is very little evidence within the local area and none within the specific study area. The nearest Palaeolithic evidence is c.8.5km to the east of the site, comprising a hand axe discovered in 1940 in a field close to Lavernock Point (PRN:02750s). The lack of evidence in the area suggests that while human activity was present in the region during the Palaeolithic period, it was relatively small in scale, especially compared to other areas, such as Gower further up the coast.

5.10 The lack of Palaeolithic evidence in the study area may indicate that during various points in this period the site was submerged in water, due to fluctuating sea levels following several major glaciations during the Palaeolithic[7]. However, evidence suggests that at the end of the Palaeolithic period around 16,000 years ago, the Bristol channel would have been a river valley, covered by land. Instead of the site being c.2km from the coastline as it is now, it could have been up to 150km from the coastline.[8]

[5] Emery A. The LGM British-Irish Ice Sheet: An Introduction, Royal Holloway University, 2020, found at https://www.antarcticglaciers.org/glacial-geology/british-irish-ice-sheet/last-glacial-maximum/the-british-irish-ice-sheet-an-introduction/.

[6] https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/300251/

[7] Bristol Channel Palaeolandscapes, Coflein, found at https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/516096/

[8] Estimate based on research (RCAHMW) into Paviland Cave distance to coast, found at https://rcahmw.gov.uk/paviland-cave-and-the-ice-age-hunters/

The Mesolithic period (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

5.11 This period is typically characterised by increasingly complex flint tools, including the use of microlith technologies, and is typically identified through finds assemblages rather than structural remains. Human activity would have likely been focused close to water bodies, for predictable resources such as hunting and fishing, as well as communication.

5.12 There is no recorded evidence of Mesolithic activity within the site or within the study area.

5.13 Mesolithic human evidence tends to be grouped along rivers and when the HER is examined there are several Mesolithic records that correspond to the ancient path of the Cadoxtan River. This river would have once flown through much of what is now central Barry and was much larger than its current state, however, it is likely that the river silted up at some point in the late medieval/post-medieval period before being diverted during the construction of the Barry Docks. Near the former mouth of the river at what is now Friar Point, c.3.3km south-east of the site, a collection of Mesolithic, blades, flakes and microliths is recorded (PRN: 00774s). Approximately 3.8km to the south-east of the site, two Mesolithic bone needles were discovered (PRN: 00548s), and further up the former path of the river, approximately 4.5km to the east the site, several fire-cracked flints including two blades and a scraper are recorded on the HER.

5.14 Although it is possible that there was Mesolithic activity based around the River Waycock to the west of the site in a similar manner to the River Cadoxton, there is no evidence to confirm this. Generally it is considered unlikely that Mesolithic humans focused their activity within the site, which is quite a distance from the nearest river.

The Neolithic period (4,000 – 2,000 BC)

5.15 This era of human history is marked by the increased domestication of plants and animals, and the adoption of early agrarian communities. The former forests were cleared to make way for farmland, as small farmstead settlements were established.

5.16 Evidence of Neolithic activity across the wider Vale of Glamorgan area is much more widespread than in previous periods. However, the evidence within Barry still remains quite fragmentary, and there are no records of Neolithic activity within the site or within the study area.

5.17 North of Barry there are two significant Neolithic burial complexes, both of which are scheduled monuments. St Lythans Chambered Tomb (RN: GM008) approximately 3.2km north of the site, is a rectangular chamber set in the eastern end of a long mound, around 28m in length, dating to 4400-2900BC. Tinkinswood Chambered Tomb (RN:GM009) approximately 4.1km north of the site, is an even more significant monument, at 40m in length and containing assemblages of neolithic ceramic ware and human bones belonging to around 40-50 individuals. Dating suggests that the monument was built in the 4th millennium BC but saw usage throughout the Neolithic period.

5.18 In terms of sites near Barry, there are several Neolithic records noted on the HER. These are often in similar places to Mesolithic remains, whether this represents a continuation of certain sites of occupations throughout the periods, or whether it represents the particular conditions affecting archaeological survival or detection is undeterminable. A Neolithic hand axe was discovered at the Barry docks, c. 2.4km south-east of the site (PRN: 00565s), as well as a flint scraper in the old harbour c.2.4km south of the site (PRN:05195s), while there were also several Neolithic worked flints with other Mesolithic finds at Friars Point c.3.3km south-east of the site (PRN: 00991s). There is also a Neolithic axe find

approximately 2.3km south-west of the site, recorded on the HER as being found in the River Waycock (PRN: 02517s).

The Bronze Age (2,000 – 600 BC)

5.19 The Bronze Age marks the first adoption of metal technologies. This period saw increased economic and cultural communications with the rest of Europe, as well as a degree of population migration. The climate became wetter and forced the adoption of settlements in lower valleys. Ore resources, such as tin and copper, both necessary for bronze smelting, would have become increasingly important.

5.20 There are no records of Bronze Age activity within the site or the study area and the archaeological evidence that does exist within Barry appears in a similar context as in previous periods. Evidence of several Round Barrows exist at Friars Point, c.3.2 km south-east of the site, although there are thought to be six at Friars Point, only three have been confirmed as genuine burial mounds, containing cremation urns and some scattered grave goods (PRN: 00561s, 00560s, 00559s). A further burial was found on Barry Island beach, this time an inhumation, approximately 3.1km south-east of the site (PRN: 00568s). Recent excavations at Five Mile Lane, associated with the A4226 road improvement scheme, have revealed Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) and cremations to the north of the site (exact location unknown but it is understood this is outside of the study area).[9]

5.21 Following the trend of previous periods, it appears activity in Barry may still have been centred around the Cadoxton River, as 3.5km east of the site (in the suburb of Cadoxton where the river formerly flowed) a Bronze Age socketed spearhead was found (PRN: 00571s). In the Atlantic Trading Estate on the eastern side of the Barry Docks, approximately 4.3km southeast of the site, evidence of a Bronze Age roundhouse and an associated fence line and pit deposits as well as a later Iron Age four-posted building (PRN: 01997s). Near this site of occupation there is also a scheduled Round Barrow, the visual remains of which have almost vanished (RN: GM310). On the western outskirts of Barry c.2km south of the site, there is another scheduled Bronze Age Round Barrow (RN: GM360). Westward Corner Round Barrow. It is fairly small at 1.8m high, 9m in diameter and encircled by an irregular ditch. Near the Neolithic St. Lythans tomb, approximately 2.7km north of the site there is a record of a Bronze Age Round Barrow, which has now been ploughed over (PRN: 00377s).

5.22 There is a large amount of Bronze Age material across the Vale of Glamorgan and wider South Wales and all evidence suggests that the landscape was occupied by Bronze Age people. However, once again there is no evidence that Barry itself was an important site of occupation and it is likely that any settlement in the town was focused towards the shore and River Cadoxton rather than the site.

The Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43)

5.23 This period is marked by the adoption of iron tools, as well as an increased complexity of land use and division. Settlement areas became more extensive, aimed at better exploitation of the land. The period saw the development of hillfort sites, possibly defended intermittently occupied sites, or storage areas. These may indicate an increase in tension between social groups during this period.

5.24 There are no records on the HER of Iron Age activity in the site or within the study area.

[9] Vale of Glamorgan Council Website: Archaeological Work on Land at Five Mile Lane. At: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/Roads/Five-Mile-Lane/Archaeological-Work-on-Land-at-Five-Mile-Lane.aspx

5.25 The exact nature of the site and study area during this period is unclear. However, it is clear from the archaeological evidence in the wider environs that the region is an important site of Iron Age settlement, with a variety of sites pointing towards a complex society, similar to other important Iron Age landscapes across Britain. There are a large number of Iron Age hillforts across the region, notable ones nearby include; Westward Corner Hillfort c.2km south of the site (PRN: 02103s), The Bulwarks Camp c.2.5km south-west of the site (RN: GM029), Castle Ditches c.3.4km west of the site (RN: GM071), Llanvithyn Camp (RN: GM293), Kingsland (PRN: 01451s) and Danish Fort on Sully Island (RN: GM035).[10]

5.26 These Iron Age Hillforts across the local landscape suggest that there was significant Iron Age settlement in the area. Recent excavations associated with the Five Mile Lane (A4226 road) improvement scheme have revealed an Iron Age settlement enclosure with roundhouses and a field syste, located to the north of the site (exact location unknown but it is understood this is outside of the study area).[11]

5.27 It is likely that much of the study area was agricultural land and possibly woodland during this period. There is evidence of Iron Age agriculture in the wider environs for instance at the Whitton Field System (PRN: 03121s), approximately 3.3km north-west of the site, although it is unclear whether the remains at this site dated to the Late Iron Age or Roman period, a trend common among local agricultural sites. There are also several Iron Age enclosures c.2km west of the site at Mill Wood (PRN: 02412s, 02413s), as well as evidence of Iron Age pottery and the remains of a hearth c.1.2km south-east of the site (PRN: 00974s).

Roman Period (AD43-AD410)

5.28 The Roman conquest in Wales began in 48AD, five years after they had first arrived in Britain and by 78 AD it was completed. This period marks the introduction of a formalised major road network across England and Wales. Roman Wales was the farthest point west that the Romans reached in the British Isles and even though there was no land border, the Roman military evidently considered it a frontier. The fortress at Caerleon built in 75AD was one of the only three permanent Roman Legionary fortresses in Britian, it was occupied for just over 200 years. [12]

5.29 There are no records of Roman activity within the site or within the study area, however, the records of Roman activity within the wider environs are fairly prevalent.[13] Within Barry there are multiple findspots of Roman pottery sherds, mainly concentrated in the core of the old medieval village of Barry, west of the docks, c.1.9km south of the site (PRN: 00551s, 00967s, 01438s, 01436s). While there are also the scheduled remains of a Roman courtyard building on the coast, c.2.4km south of the site at Glan-y-mor (RN: GM419). Outside of Barry there are also records of a Roman villa site c. 2.1km north-east of the site (PRN: 00382s) and the remains of a Roman Lead Mine approximately 3km north-east of the site (PRN: 00902s). The scheduled Moulton Roman Site, c.1.9km west of the site, contains the remains of a Roman rural villa, likely belonging to a powerful local resident. Recent excavations at Five Mile Lane, associated with the A4226 road improvement scheme, have

[10] Davis O., Sharples N. (2020) Excavations at Caerau Hillfort, Cardiff: Towards a narrative for the hillforts of south-east Wales in Delfino D. et al. (eds) *Late Prehistoric Fortifications in Europe: Defensive symbolic and Territorial aspects from the Chalcolithic to the Iron Age*, Archaeopress Publishing.

[11] Vale of Glamorgan Council Website: Archaeological Work on Land at Five Mile Lane. At: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/Roads/Five-Mile-Lane/Archaeological-Work-on-Land-at-Five-Mile-Lane.aspx

[12] Caerleon – City of the Legion, Museum of Wales, found at https://museum.wales/articles/1326/Caerleon---City-of-the-Legion/

[13] A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Southeast Wales – Roman (2003)

revealed a Roman metalworking site to the north of the site (exact location unknown but it is understood this is outside of the study area).[14]

5.30 It is likely that much of the study area was used as agricultural land during this period.

Early Medieval Period (AD410-1066)

5.31 There seems to have been a period of decline with the departure of the Roman administration in Britain in the 5th Century. The early medieval period in Wales spanning the centuries between the end of Roman rule embodies a process of fundamental social, political and economic transition when the Welsh language, human landscapes, culture and belief first emerged. Population and general urban decline were seen in the context of successive settlement of northern Germanic peoples and the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms by the 7th century in England, which in turn became divided into manors and parishes. By the beginning of the 11th century, remaining Brittonic Celtic-speaking populations had split into distinct groups: the Welsh in Wales. The reshaping of the political geography of the country also saw the transition from pagan practices to Christianity as the dominant religion.

5.32 There are no records of early medieval activity within the site or within the study area. There is also a noticeable decline in the archaeological record in the surrounding area compared to the Roman period. The overall trend which the evidence highlights is the spread of Christianity into the area, for instance the establishment of the Llancarfan Monastery c.4.1km west of the site in the 5th/6th century (RN: GM075). There are also the scheduled remains of the early medieval St Baruc's Chapel on Barry Island as well as an associated graveyard noted on the HER c. 3.3km south-east of the site (RN: GM120, PRN: 03834s). The 1885 edition of the OS six-inch OS mapping of the area also notes the site of a Monastery around 100m north-west of St. Baruchs Chapel, although this is not noted on the HER. Another early Medieval church is recorded as St Dyfan's and St Teilo's Church at Merthyr Dyfan c.2km to the east of the site, which is today a medieval church built on the foundations of an earlier one (PRN: 00544s).

5.33 Additionally, there is evidence of the general decline after the collapse of Roman administration, with evidence of people reusing the previously mentioned Roman courtyard building as part of an early medieval structure at Glan-y-mor (PRN: 05192s) approximately 2.4km south of the site. Many of the small semi-urban towns of the Roman Period such as Cowbridge c.12.5km north-west of the site see significant decline in the early-medieval period archaeological record, which suggests a level of abandonment of some of these sites and a general population decline[15].

Later Medieval Period (1066-1520)

5.34 The Norman Conquest heralded a period of political and social upheaval in southeast Wales, leading to the establishment of the Norman manorial system into the Newport area. New places of worship replaced any existing Celtic churches, which had been founded between the 7th to 9th centuries, and although these new buildings normally retained their

[14] Vale of Glamorgan Council Website: Archaeological Work on Land at Five Mile Lane. At: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/Roads/Five-Mile-Lane/Archaeological-Work-on-Land-at-Five-Mile-Lane.aspx

[15] Pattison J. E., Is it necessary to assume an apartheid-like social structure in Early Anglo-Saxon England?, *in Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 2008

existing churchyards, the replacement churches were often themselves re-dedicated to Latin Saints. New churches were also built for the new settlements founded during the 11th and 12th centuries, and these were always dedicated to Latin Saints. The Norman Lords gave a considerable amount of their newly conquered lands to the church. The Welsh medieval landscape was dominated by pasture, much of it common, although there were extensive ecclesiastical estates.

5.35 Following the Norman conquest, the land in the local area was split by the Manorial system, with the lordship of Penmark being split into the sub-manors of Fonon, West Penmark and Barry.[16] The seat of the Barry Manor was Barry Castle, a scheduled monument approximately 1.8km south of the site (RN: GM135), that was built in the 13th century and based on a former Roman site. Another, newer, castle is recorded on the HER at Wenvoe, c.3.3km north-east of the site (PRN: 00007s). It is during this period that the settlement evidence becomes much more apparent, with sites like Barry Old Village to the south (c.2km) and the extinct village of Merthyr Dyfan to the east (c.1.8km) of the site, both of which have numerous archaeological records on the HER of former buildings (PRN:03553s, 00721s).

5.36 There are two scheduled medieval sites located within 1km radius of the site, within the current site of Brynhill Golf Club. The remains of Highlight Church (RN: GM344) c.780m north and Highlight Medieval House Site (RN: GM301) c.870m north-east. Both sites were occupied between the 12th and 15th centuries and indicate the presence of the now extinct medieval village of Highlight.

5.37 There are no records on the HER within the site and one within the study area dating to this period. This is the record of the Watler's Farm complex (PRN: 06767s) approximately 230m south-east of the site. The farm was already of a substantial size during the 16th and 17th centuries according to the HER entry and it is likely that the farm has its origins in the Medieval period. Evidence suggests that the vast majority of land in the area was used for agriculture and that this period accompanied a period of population growth, despite the Black Death in the 14th century.[17]

Postmedieval Period (1520-1900)

5.38 This period is largely characterised by the development of industrial sites across the landscape and the enclosure and intensification of agriculture. For much of the postmedieval period, the nature of the study area and Barry remained similar to the medieval period, comprising of small, nucleated villages surrounded by agricultural farmland. The wider landscape would change radically though in the 19th century due to the Industrial Revolution, which reflected most notably in the local area with the construction of Barry Docks and the establishment of various quarries.

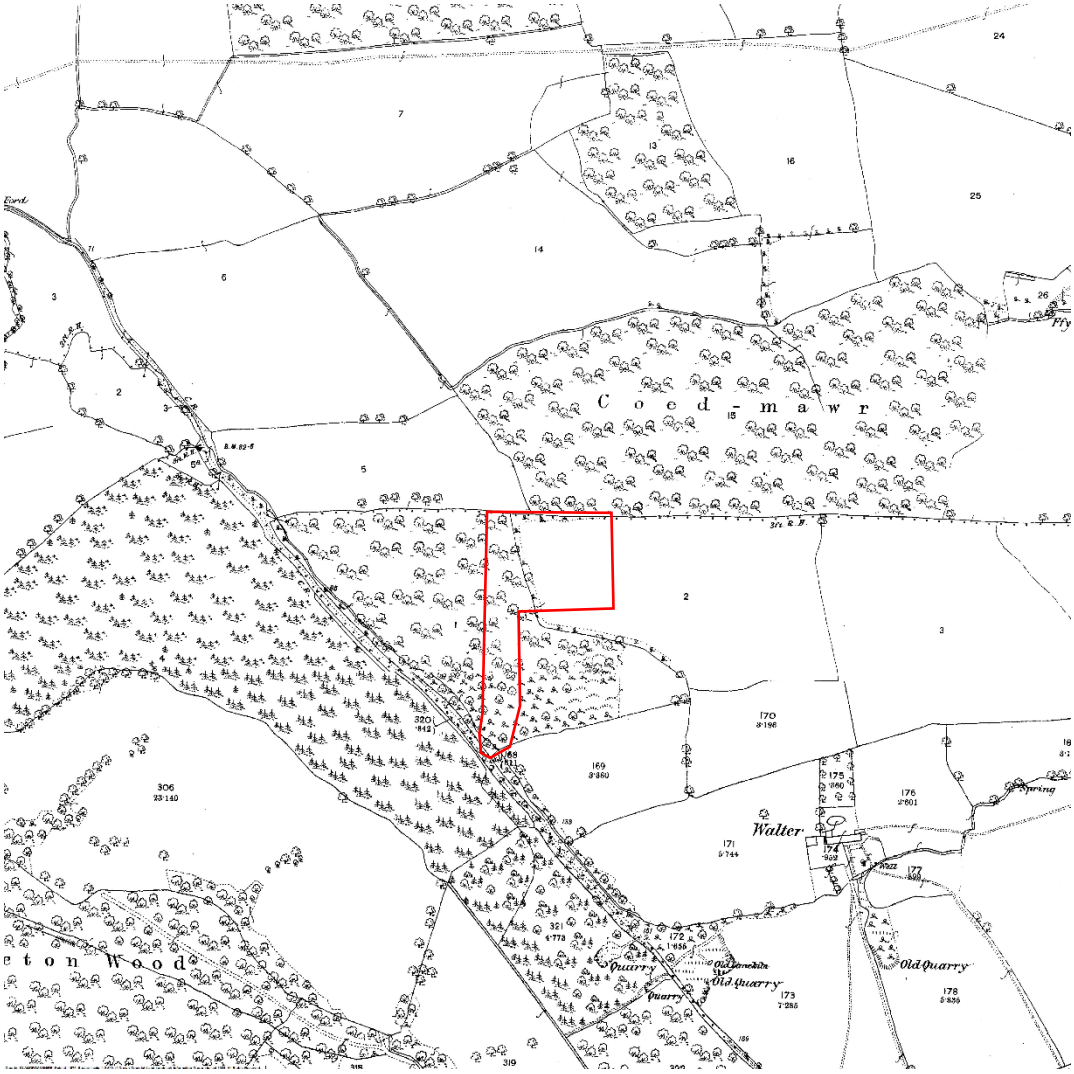
5.39 There is one record of post-medieval activity within the site and a further 21 within the study area. Within the site, this comprises the extant Isolation Hospital (PRN: 06777s), built in 1905 (according to an inscribed keystone on one of the buildings). This is discussed further in the Modern section below.

[16] Manorial map of Barry Glamorgan, III, p.120. RCAM (Wales) Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales).
[17] Powell N. (2005) Do numbers count? Towns in early modern Wales, Urban History, Vol. 32, pp.46-67.

5.40 Prior to the construction of the Isolation Hospital, the site appears to have been partially woodland and partially farmland associated with the nearby Walter's Farm, as can be seen on OS mapping dating to 1879 at Figure 5.1. Earlier 1841 Tithe mapping is available for the southern part of the site only, where it is shown as woodland.

5.41 There are 11 HER records of post-medieval activity within the study area that relate to Walter's Farm, the majority of these are existing structures or recorded trackways or field/parish boundaries, there is a record of ridge and furrow marks c.290m east of the site (PRN: 06907s). There is also a grouping of five records approximately 300m south of the site which relate to some now extinct Quarries and associated limekilns which can also be found on the OS mapping from 1879 on Figure 5.1 (PRN: 06768s, 06770s, 06905s, 06769s, 03951s). There are a number of other associated agricultural sites such as the FFynnon Yr Hovel Barn c.440m north-east of the site (PRN: 06819s).

Figure 5.1 OS Mapping, published in 1879, originally plotted at 1:2,500



Source: Promap

Modern Period (1900-present)

5.42 There are no records of Modern activity recorded on the HER, within the study area. However, as previously mentioned, the extant Isolation Hospital buildings are considered to date from the beginning of the modern period, with one of the buildings incorporating a datestone inscribed with the year 1905. The Isolation Hospital is first shown on OS mapping dating from 1919 (Figure 5.2), as four separate buildings, comprising the existing two-storey cottage and three, single-storey isolation wards, two rectangular-footprint and one square-footprint. Isolation Hospitals were constructed in great numbers across the United Kingdom in response to the Public Health Act of 1875 and Isolation Hospitals Act of 1893, with around 300 constructed between 1890 and 1914. In urban locations, Isolation Wards were constructed with large, separate pavilion-style wards, designed to contain infectious diseases and care for the infected. Their rural counterparts were smaller, and often attractively laid out with detached villas. The success of antibiotics in the treatment of infectious diseases from the 1940s led to the rapid decline of isolation hospitals.[18]

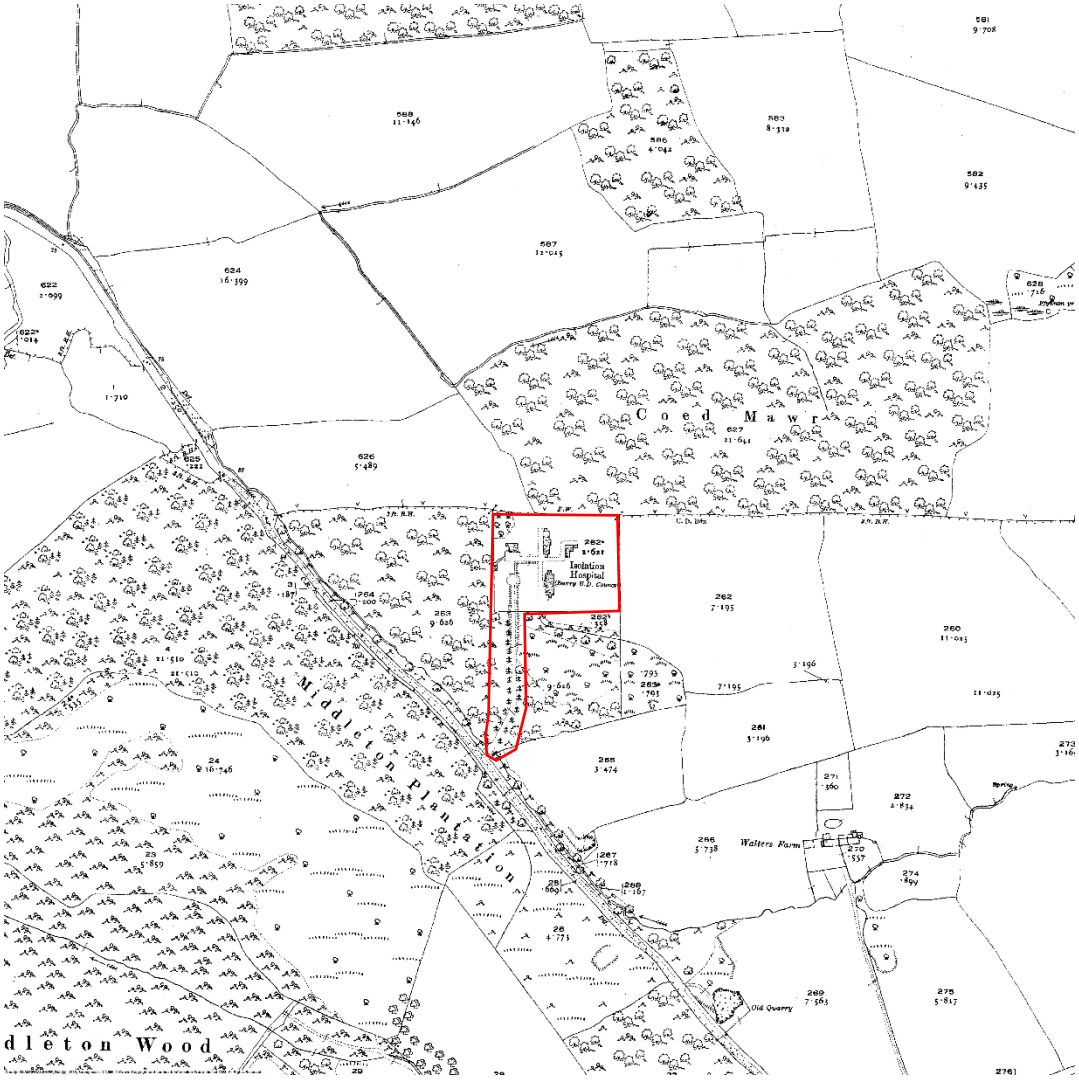
5.43 At some point between 1965 and 1975 the site was converted into a college campus, which brought about the construction of five further prefabricated buildings to the site, which were identified during a site visit, and can be seen on the 1975 OS Mapping at Figure 5.3 and aerial imagery from 2001, 2006 and 2023 at Figure 5.4. Of the five modern buildings within the site, two have been demolished in recent years.

5.44 Nearby there have also been several new buildings, including the Zoological Gardens, less than 100m north-west side of the site. In more recent years, north of the woodland, marked Coed Mawr “Big Trees”, there was a large solar farm constructed on former farmland. In recent years the woodland appears to have expanded slightly compared to what is marked on OS mapping, probably due to the partial abandonment of the site, which has seen a lack of maintenance for several years.

5.45 The expansion of Barry in the 20th century has seen some housing development on the south-eastern edges of the study area, however, the site remains isolated from suburban sprawl by farmland associated with the still extant Walters Farm.

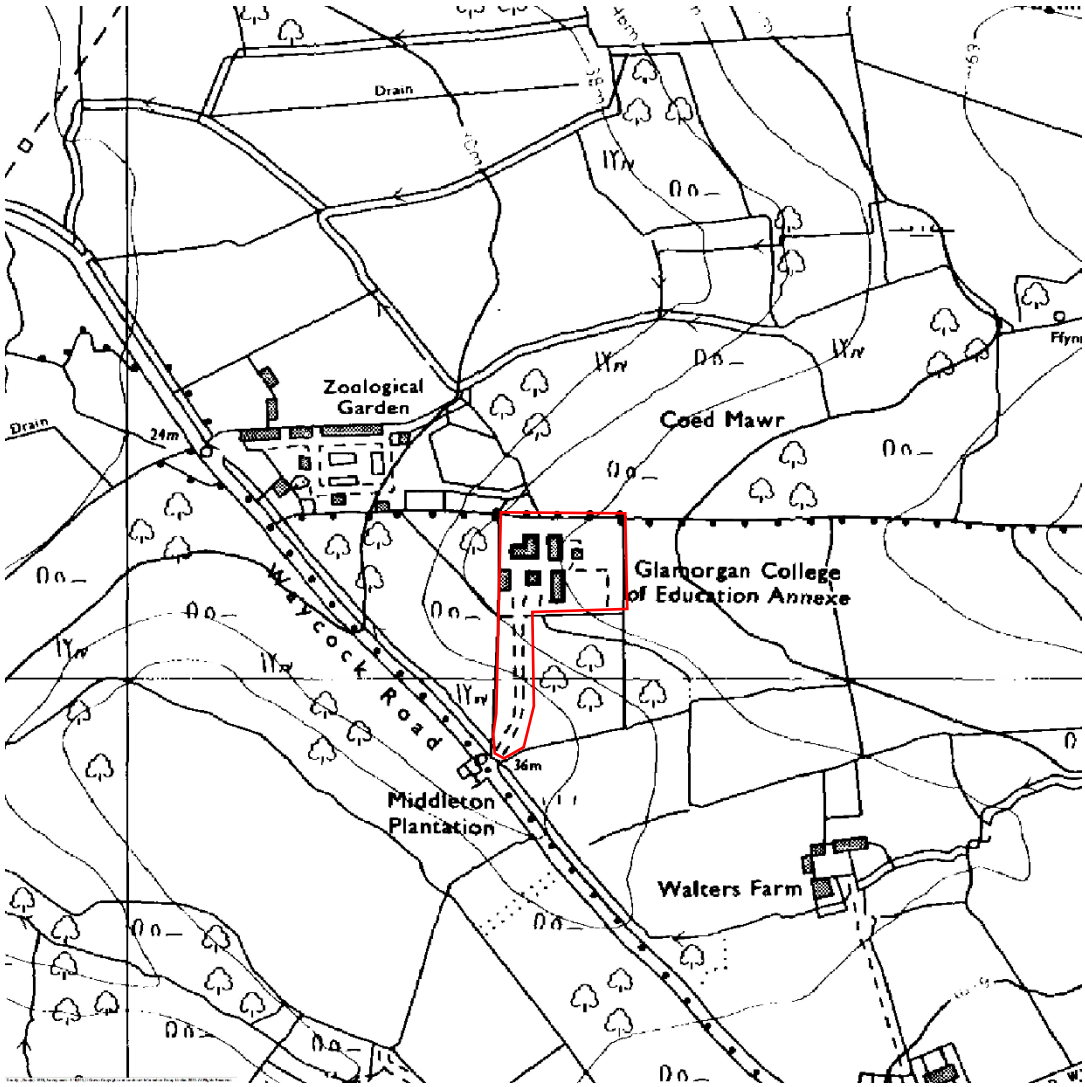
[18] Historic England. *Health and Welfare Buildings Listing Selection Guide*. P.13.

Figure 5.2 OS Mapping, published in 1919, originally plotted at 1:2,500



Source: Promap

Figure 5.3 OS Mapping, published 1975, originally plotted at 1:10,000



Source: Promap

Figure 5.4 Clockwise: Aerial imagery from 2001, 2006, 2023 and OS base mapping from 2023

Source: Google Earth Pro and Data Map Wales: Cadw Historic Assets

6.0 Potential and Significance

Survival

6.1 Unknown archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below-ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of this assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival.

6.2 The site appears to have been agricultural land and woodland, throughout much of its history, positioned on higher ground away from traditional population centres. Historic OS mapping and date stones present on the existing buildings indicate that the site was developed with an Isolation Hospital in 1905, comprising four separate buildings which are still extant. This development occurred along the boundary between farmland associated with nearby Walters Farm and woodland along Waycock Road. It is possible that this woodland was used as a tree plantation, with the woodland across the road marked as 'Middleton Plantation' on historic OS mapping from 1919.

6.3 OS mapping reveals that between 1965 and 1975 the site was converted into a college campus, with five pre-fabricated buildings also being built during this time, most likely coinciding with the introduction of hardstanding and a number of new utilities to the site. More recently the site has gone out of usage, with several of the buildings becoming severely dilapidated and a large amount of vegetation and overgrowth starting to cover the site.

6.4 In accordance with the WSI a site visit and walkover were carried out by Lichfields on 23rd of August 2023. It was observed that the existing driveway approach is surfaced in modern hard-surfacing (tarmac) which continues across the built-up and eastern part of the site over the former college car park. Along the western side of the drive run overhead electricity cables and a plant compound/area is located at the northern end of the drive. Numerous manholes evident throughout the developed parts of the site indicate utilities may be present throughout much of it. Seven of the buildings, including all four of those that date from 1905 are still extant, along with a concrete building platform of a former late-20th century building located in the north-eastern corner of the site. All of the buildings appear to have been vacant for a very long time and are in a dilapidated state, largely engulfed by overgrown vegetation.

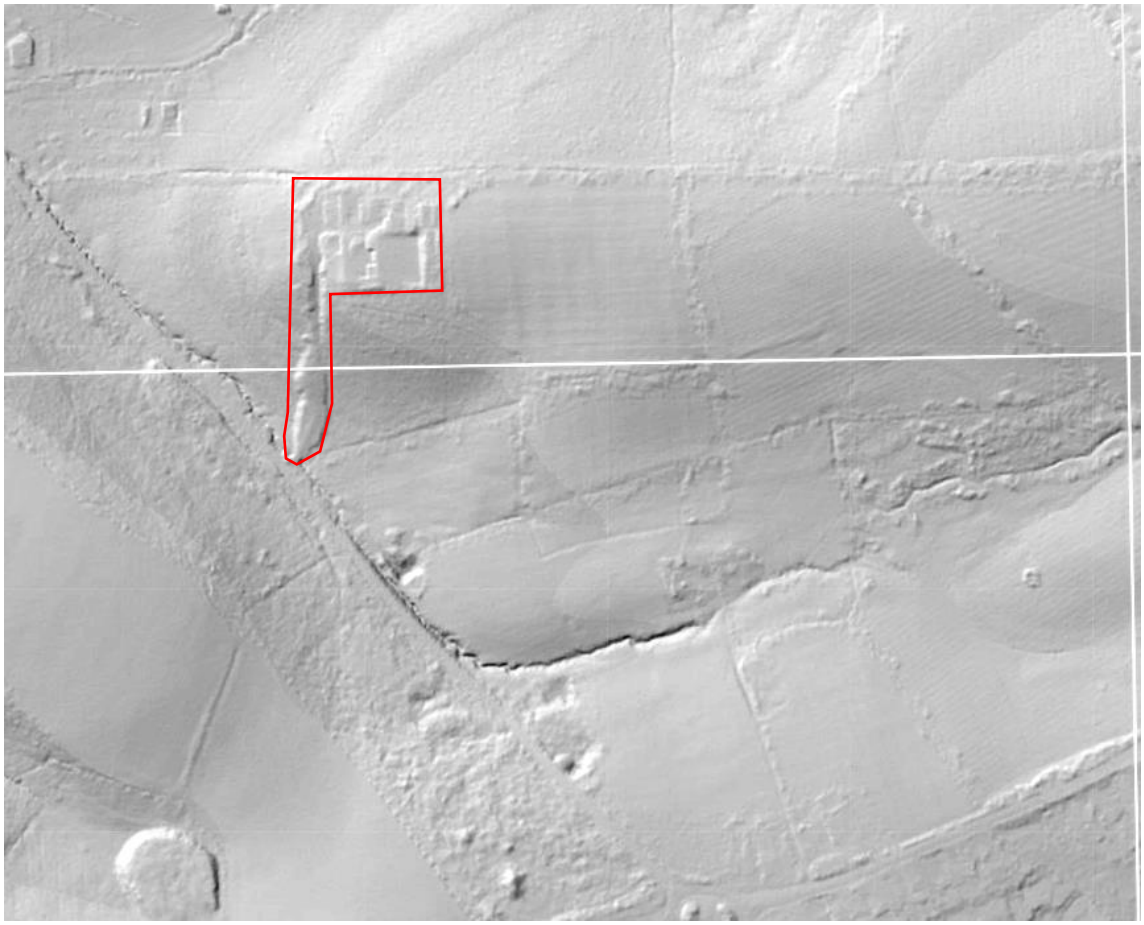
6.5 There are no underlying superficial deposits recorded on the BGS which may have affected archaeological survival.

6.6 The available LiDAR imagery (Figure 6.1) of the site reveals evidence of Ridge and Furrow farming in adjacent fields, which is supported by a record on the HER (PRN: 06907s). However, LiDAR does not reveal anything of this nature within the site boundaries.[19] The available utility plans show that there are several underground electrical cables around the site and one underground water pipeline which runs along the access pathway and terminates at the centre of the site. The installation of these utilities would have resulted in localised ground disturbance.

6.7 Archaeological survival across the site is generally expected to be **low**, as the development of the site in the 20th century is likely to have severely affected the survival of previous archaeological remains through truncation or removal.

[19] https://www.lidarfinder.com/

Figure 6.1 LiDAR Imagery of the site with nearby fields showing evidence of ridge and furrow marks. The approximate site boundary is shown in red.



Source: lidarfinder.com

Statement of Potential and Significance

6.8 The archaeological potential of each period is considered in light of the known archaeological and geological context of the site and in light of the archaeological survival defined above.

6.9 The HER data suggests that there is low potential for archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric periods. There is no evidence on the HER for activity within the site or study area in any prehistoric period. Although there have been no previous below-ground archaeological investigations in the area, and the wider landscape does show strong prehistoric activity, meaning this could be reflective of excavation bias.

6.10 There is a low potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period and early medieval period, as once again there are no records of activity within the site or study area on the HER from these periods. It is likely that the site was agricultural land and possibly woodland during these periods.

6.11 There is a low potential for archaeological remains of the later medieval period. While there are no records within the site there is one within the study area, this is the nearby Walter's Farm, which is thought to have been established during this period as part of the Manorial

system which was used to divide up agricultural land during this period. It is likely that the site continued farmland and possibly woodland during this period.

6.12 There is a low potential for archaeological remains dating from the post medieval period. There is one record within the site; the former Isolation Hospital, but in actual fact these buildings date from the beginning of the modern period. There are 21 further post-medieval records within the study area, many of which are associated with the nearby Walters Farm which seems to have expanded during this period. A field associated with the farm makes up the eastern edge of the site before it was developed at the beginning of the 20th century as a hospital.

6.13 There is a moderate potential for archaeological remains of the modern period, associated with the existing and former college buildings, four of which were constructed in 1905 as an isolation hospital. As the buildings are still extant the evidential value and importance of this is negligible.

6.14 Overall, there is a **low** potential for archaeological remains on the site, with any remains likely to be associated with previous agricultural activity, or with potential activity associated with the early-20th century Isolation Hospital. It is likely that previous archaeological remains were damaged during the development of the site at various stage throughout the 20th century.

6.15 There is also a **low** potential for paleoenvironmental remains to exist within the site due to the lack of any superficial deposits noted on the BGS.

Table 6.1 Potential and significance

Period	Potential	Features	Value (Importance)
Palaeoenvironmental	Low	There are no recorded deposits within the site that may have aided geoarchaeological survival, such as alluvium, peat, or river terrace deposits.	Evidential (Low)
Prehistoric	Low	Flint scatters, hand axes, animal bones and settlement activity such as ditches and potholes.	Evidential (Medium)
Roman	Low	Settlement, agricultural, military or industrial activity such as ditches and potholes. Pottery and other artefacts.	Evidential, Historic (Medium)
Early Medieval	Low	Settlement or agricultural activity or artefacts, such as pottery.	Evidential, Historic (Medium)
Later Medieval	Low	Agricultural activity including ridge and furrow or artefacts, such as pottery.	Evidential, Historic (Low)
Post medieval	Low	Agricultural activity including ridge and furrow or artefacts, such as pottery.	Evidential, Historic
Modern	Moderate	Building foundations, material culture refuse, including any associated artefacts of the former Isolation Hospital.	Evidential, Historic (Low)

7.0 Potential Effects

Proposals

7.1 The assessment of the effects of the proposed development has been based on the application drawings and assumptions regarding intrusive works. The key elements of the proposal that are relevant to this assessment are:

1. The proposed redevelopment of the site, including the demolition of all of the existing and buildings and structures on site, except for the two-storey cottage at the northern end of the driveway approach, which forms part of the 1905 Isolation Hospital;
2. The construction of up to 16 new dwellings laid out in a 'J' formation, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. The maximum proposed height of the new houses is two storeys, with associated foundations expected to be to a standard depth of 1.5m below ground level; and
3. Associated hard and soft landscaping, including the relaying of hard surfacing, an attenuation basin (SuDS) and planting scheme. The proposal includes a detailed application to improve the existing access drive within the site, which includes the removal of six trees. Trees may also need to be removed within the outline area of the development site, as shown on the Green Infrastructure parameter plan.

7.2 The associated infrastructure and engineering works are assumed to include below-ground intrusive works to a maximum depth of 5m below ground level. No basements or dewatering are proposed.

Figure 7.1 Proposed Illustrative Layout

Source: Lichfields, drawing ref. IL60108/03-003RevA

Effects on non-designated archaeological assets and unknown archaeological remains

7.3 Should any archaeological remains be present within the site, below the existing made ground, these could be impacted by the proposed intrusive ground works within the site. Any archaeological remains below the level of made ground could be impacted through truncation or being wholly removed during construction activities associated with the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site with numerous residential buildings, new utilities, and the removal of trees.

7.4 As the proposed buildings are generally sited within the existing developed parts of the site and are of a similar scale to the existing buildings (between one and two storeys), the associated foundations and other intrusive works, are therefore unlikely to extend below the area of made ground. This would need to be confirmed by reviewing the detailed design

and engineering drawings alongside a Geotechnical Survey of the site to confirm whether the intrusive works would penetrate below the levels of made ground.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

8.1 There is one non-designated archaeological asset within the site and 33 within the study area. These are all classified as monuments, although the record within site would more appropriately be classified as a building. The asset recorded within the site comprises a group of four extant buildings, constructed as an Isolation Hospital in 1905. These are considered to be non-designated historic assets, rather than archaeological assets.

8.2 Previous archaeological investigations have shown that much of the study area was likely used as agricultural land, since at least the medieval period. The site appears to have encompassed part of an agricultural fields as well as woodland, since at least the postmedieval period. The site was developed in 1905 as an Isolation Hospital, before being converted into a college campus, with nine new single-story prefabricated buildings being introduced between 1965 and 1975. Seven out of nine of these buildings are still standing today, including all four of the 1905 Isolation Hospital buildings and three modern college buildings.

8.3 Archaeological potential is generally expected to be **low** based on the desktop research prepared for this report, due to the lack of archaeological remains within the site and study area from most periods, as well as the 20th century development of the site which will have impacted archaeological survival. There is **low** potential for paleoenvironmental remains to exist within the site due to the lack of any superficial deposits within the site recorded on the BGS.

8.4 Should any archaeological remains be present within the site, below the existing made ground, these could be impacted by the proposed intrusive ground works within the site. Any archaeological remains below the level of made ground could be impacted through truncation or being wholly removed during construction activities associated with the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site with numerous residential buildings, new utilities, and the removal of trees.

8.5 As the proposed buildings are generally sited within the existing developed parts of the site and are of a similar scale to the existing buildings (between one and two storeys), the associated foundations and other intrusive works, are therefore unlikely to extend below the area of made ground. This would need to be confirmed by reviewing the detailed design and engineering drawings alongside a Geotechnical Survey of the site to confirm whether the intrusive works would penetrate below the levels of made ground.

Recommendations

8.6 As the archaeological potential within the site is considered to be low for all periods, the chances of the proposed development impacting archaeological remains is low. The site cannot be considered to be either a “site of archaeological interest” or contain “important archaeological features” (see Local Development Plan Policies MD8 and SP10). Accordingly, the proposed development is in accordance with the Local Development Plan (Policies MD8 and SP10).

8.7 If at the detailed design stage it is found that the proposed development would intrude below the existing depths of made ground across the site, GGAT officers may require a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of development. A staged programme of investigation could comprise: Geoarchaeological monitoring of relevant geotechnical investigations; and further archaeological mitigation in the form of trial trenching, archaeological watching briefs or full excavation, if significant finds are found during earlier investigations.

Appendix 1 Archaeology Gazetteers

Non-Designated Archaeology Assets - Monuments

RN	Type	Name	Description	Period
GGAT06767s	Monument	Walter Farming Complex	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879), Walters Farm was of a substantial size during the 16th and 17th centuries.	Medieval
GGAT03951s	Monument	Possible Limekiln, Barry	Limekiln of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48	Post Medieval
GGAT03952s	Monument	Possible Quarry South of Walters Farm, Barry	Quarry of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48	Post Medieval
GGAT06777s	Monument	Isolation Hospital, Barry	A site identified on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1919).	Post Medieval
GGAT06780s	Monument	Guide post, Weycock Cross	A site identified on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1919).	Post Medieval
GGAT06784s	Monument	Semi-detached Dwellings, Barry	A site identified on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1919).	Post Medieval
GGAT06785s	Monument	Semi-detached Dwellings, Barry	A site identified on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1919).	Post Medieval
GGAT06793s	Monument	Dwelling, Port Road, Barry	A site identified on the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1935).	Post Medieval
GGAT06819s	Monument	Ffynnon Yr Hovel Barn	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval

RN	Type	Name	Description	Period
GGAT06822s	Monument	Walters Farm	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval
GGAT06885s	Monument	Agricultural building, Walters Farm	A detached agricultural building dating from the mid 19th century, first depicted on the 1st Ed OS Map (1879).	Post Medieval
GGAT06886s	Monument	Pond, Walters Farm	Pond, elliptical in form approx. 17m (east-west) by 8m located north of the main farmstead range of Walters Farm (06822s). First shown on 1st Ed. OS Map (1879) and visible on OS Maps until 1948 when it is no longer visible.	Post Medieval
GGAT06887s	Monument	Orchard, Walters Farm	Sub-rectangular orchard enclosure approx. 33m (east-west) by 52m. Part of the mid to late 19th century re-organisation of Walters Farm (06822s/06767s).	Post Medieval
GGAT06888s	Monument	Garden, Walters Farm	Garden to the south of Walters Farm (06822s), first shown on estate plan of 1798 (GA D/WE/2).The garden had been modified by the 1st Ed. OS map (1879).	Post Medieval
GGAT06892s	Monument	Manorial/Parish Boundary Highlight	Boundary between the former parish of Highlight and Merthyr Dyfan, and the southern extent of the Manor of Highlight. Depicted on Estate plans of 1767 and 1798 and Merthyr Dyfan tithe map of 1839-42.	Post Medieval
GGAT06893s	Monument	Well, Ffynnon-yr-Hovel	Well at watercourse and field boundary to the south-west of Highlight Farm. First depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1879).	Post Medieval
GGAT06896s	Monument	Pond, Coed Mawr, Highlight	Linear pond as depicted and named on the Cefn Mably Estate plan (1767). The pond lies between two enclosures with names containin the element 'marl' which suggests the feature may have originally been a marl pit.	Post Medieval
GGAT06898s	Monument	Trackway, Weycock Cross to Walters Farm	Track from Weycock Cross to Walters farm, first depicted on 1st Ed. OS Map 1:2500 (1879) and later 1st Ed. OS Map 1:10560 (1885).	Post Medieval
GGAT06899s	Monument	Trackway, Port Road to Walters Farm	First shown on Wenvoe Castle Estate Map (1798) and unchanged on Tithe Map of 1839-42. Remains in use as the main access track from Port Road (A4226) to Walters Farm.	Post Medieval
GGAT06900s	Monument	Trackway, Port Road to Walters Farm	Former track leading south east from Walters Farm, towards Port Road (A4226). First depicted on 1st Ed. OS Map 1:2500 (1879) and later 1st Ed. OS Map 1:10560 (1885). Not depicted on later maps so presumably went out of use	Post Medieval

RN	Type	Name	Description	Period
GGAT06901s	Monument	Trackway, Port Road to Walters Farm	Track leading west from Port Road (A4226) to Walters farm (06822s), first depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1879). By the time of the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919) the route is no longer shown.	Post Medieval
GGAT06902s	Monument	Trackway, Highlight to Sutton	A trackway running east-west south of Coed-bach Wood between Sutton and Highlight, first depicted on 1st Ed. OS Map 1:2500 (1879).	Post Medieval
GGAT06905s	Monument	Quarry, Walters Farm	First depicted on 1st Ed. OS Map (1879), a small quarry within an area of woodland.	Post Medieval
GGAT06907s	Monument	Ridge and furrow, Walters Farm	Area of former plough marks noted on aerial photography, dating from mid-19th Century to early mid-20th century.	Post Medieval
GGAT06889s	Monument	Spring, Walters Farm	Spring feeding irregular ditch/stream. First depicted on the 1st. Ed. OS Map (1879).	Unknown
GGAT06798s	Monument	Hedgerows, Weycock Cross	A site identified on the Tithe Map of Porthkerry Parish, 1838.	Unknown
GGAT06803s	Monument	Hedgerows, Weycock Cross	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879). The hedgerow bisecting the site north-south also appears to be either of significant age or the centre of significant activity when compared to the surrounding hedgerows.	Unknown
GGAT06768s	Monument	Old Limekiln, Weycock Cross	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879).	Unknown
GGAT06769s	Monument	Old Quarry, Weycock Cross	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879).	Unknown
GGAT06770s	Monument	Old Quarry, Weycock Cross	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879).	Unknown
GGAT06771s	Monument	Well, Walter Farm	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879). By the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1900) the well is no longer shown.	Unknown
GGAT06775s	Monument	Cwm-cidy Lodge, Barry	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879).	Unknown
GGAT06776s	Monument	Cwm-cidy Kennel, Barry	A site identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878/1879).	Unknown

Appendix 2 Archaeology Figures

Key

Site Boundary

Previous Investigations:

Field Visit

0 50 100 150m

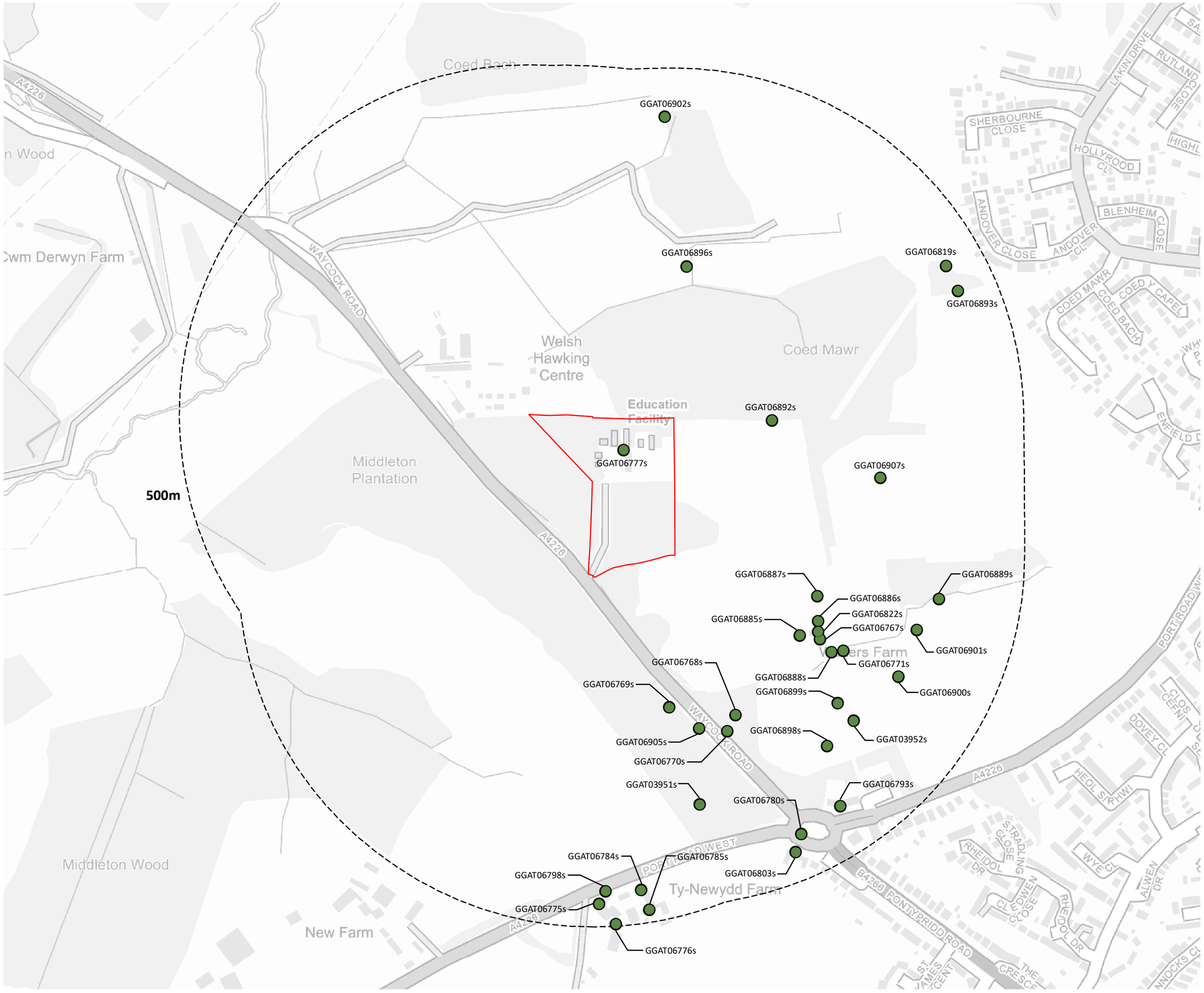
Derived from information held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust Database Right

LICHFIELDS

Project	Barry College - Weycock Cross
Title	Previous Investigations
Client	Cardiff and Vale College Group
Date	08.09.2023
Scale	1 : 5,000 @ A3
Drawn by	GF
Drg. No	GIS\LF\60108\05-02

N

GIS Reference: S:\LF Jobs\LF60000 - 61999\LF60108 - Barry College\LF60108-05 - Barry College - Weycock Cross - Previous Investigations - 08.09.2023.mxd



Key

Site Boundary

Non-designated Archaeological Assets:

Monument

0 50 100 150m

Derived from information held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust Database Right

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LICHFIELDS

Project	Barry College - Weycock Cross
Title	Non-designated Archaeological Assets
Client	Cardiff and Vale College Group
Date	08.09.2023
Scale	1 : 5,000 @ A3
Drawn by	GF
Drg. No	GIS\LF\60108\05-01

N

GIS Reference: S:\LF Jobs\LF60000 - 61999\LF60108 - Barry College\LF60108-05 - Barry College - Weycock Cross - Non-designated Archaeological Assets - 08.09.2023.mxd

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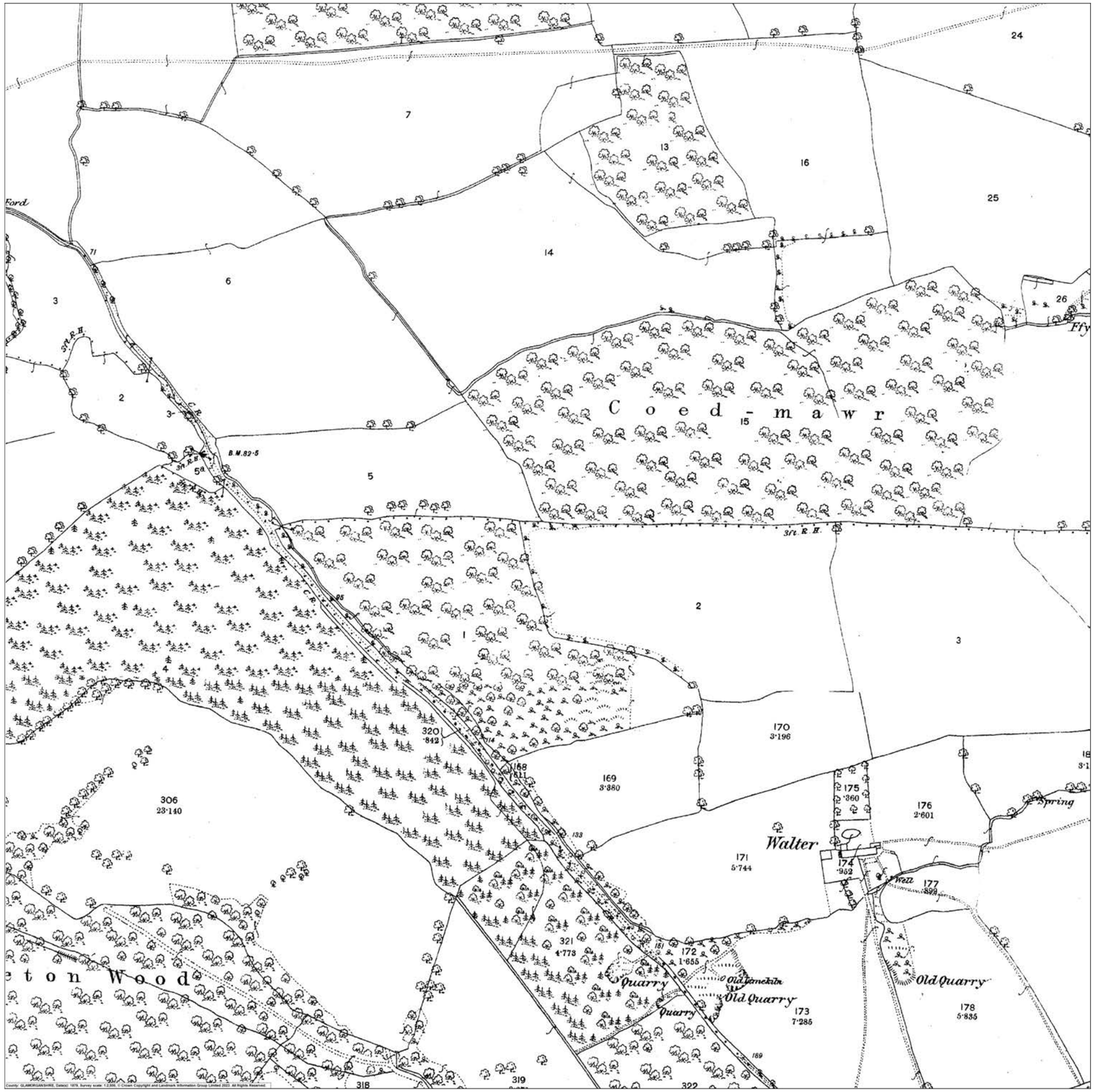
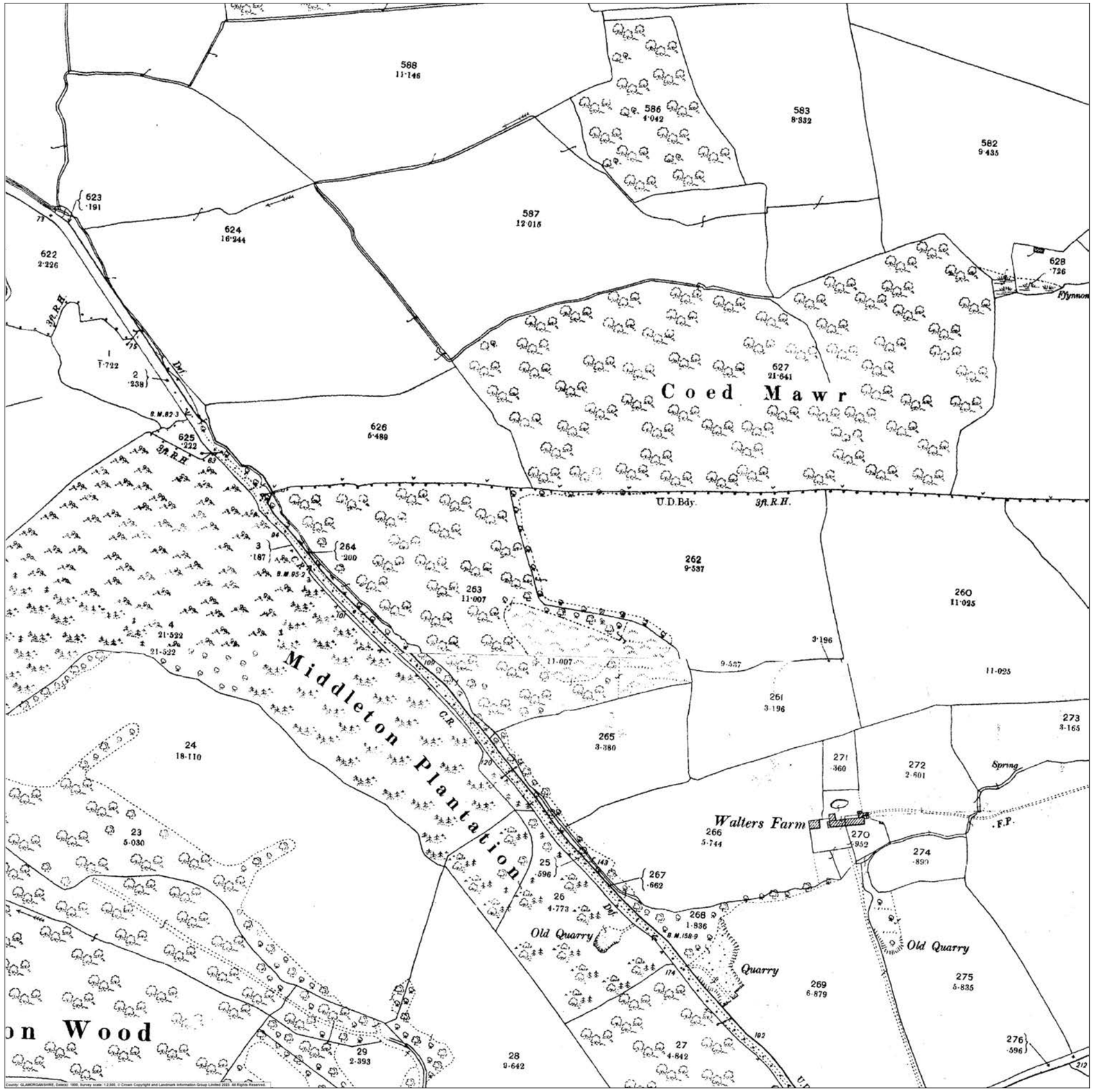
Appendix 4 Historic Maps



Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County: GLAMORGANSHIRE
Published Date(s): 1879
Originally plotted at: 1:2,500



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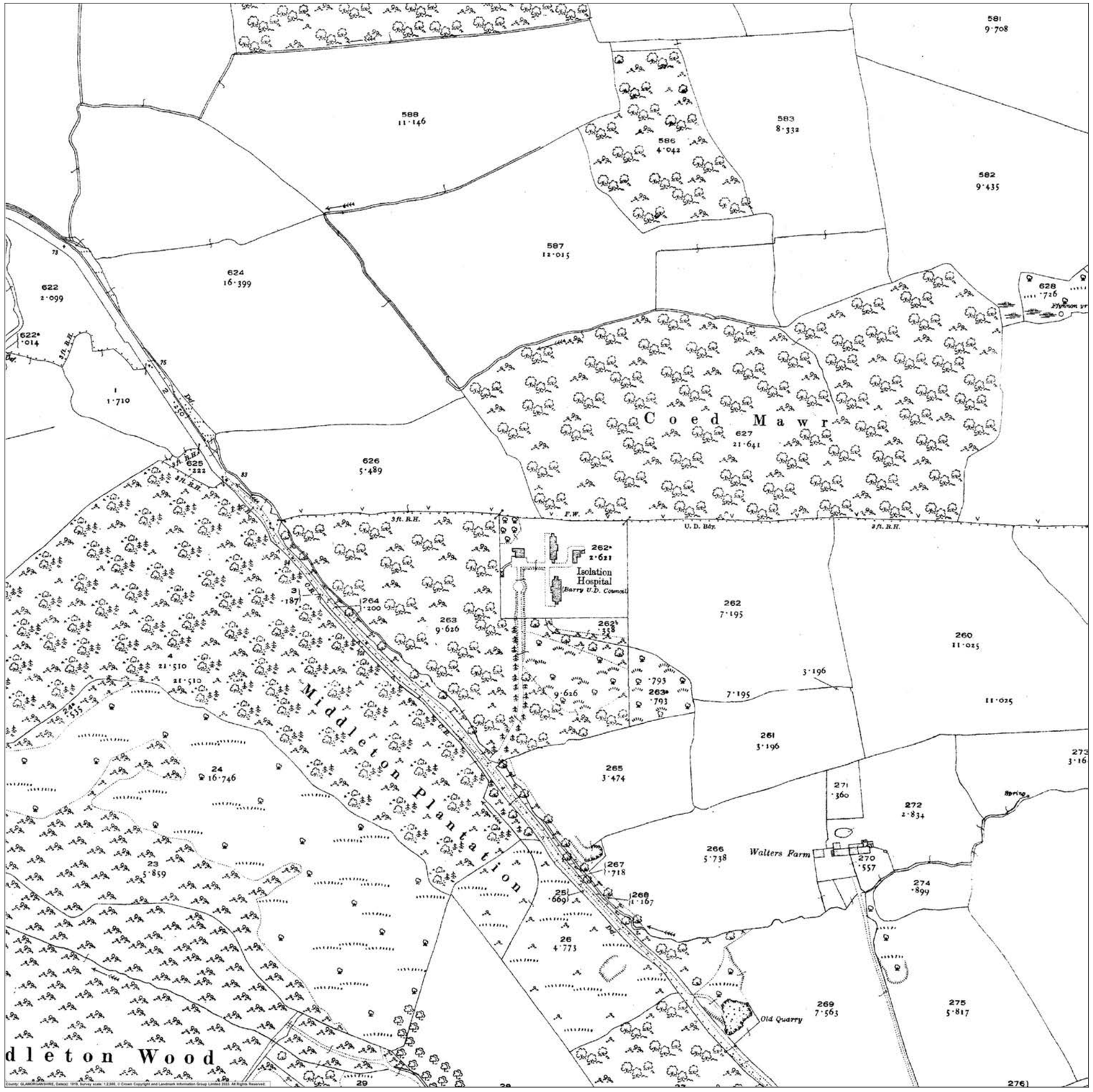
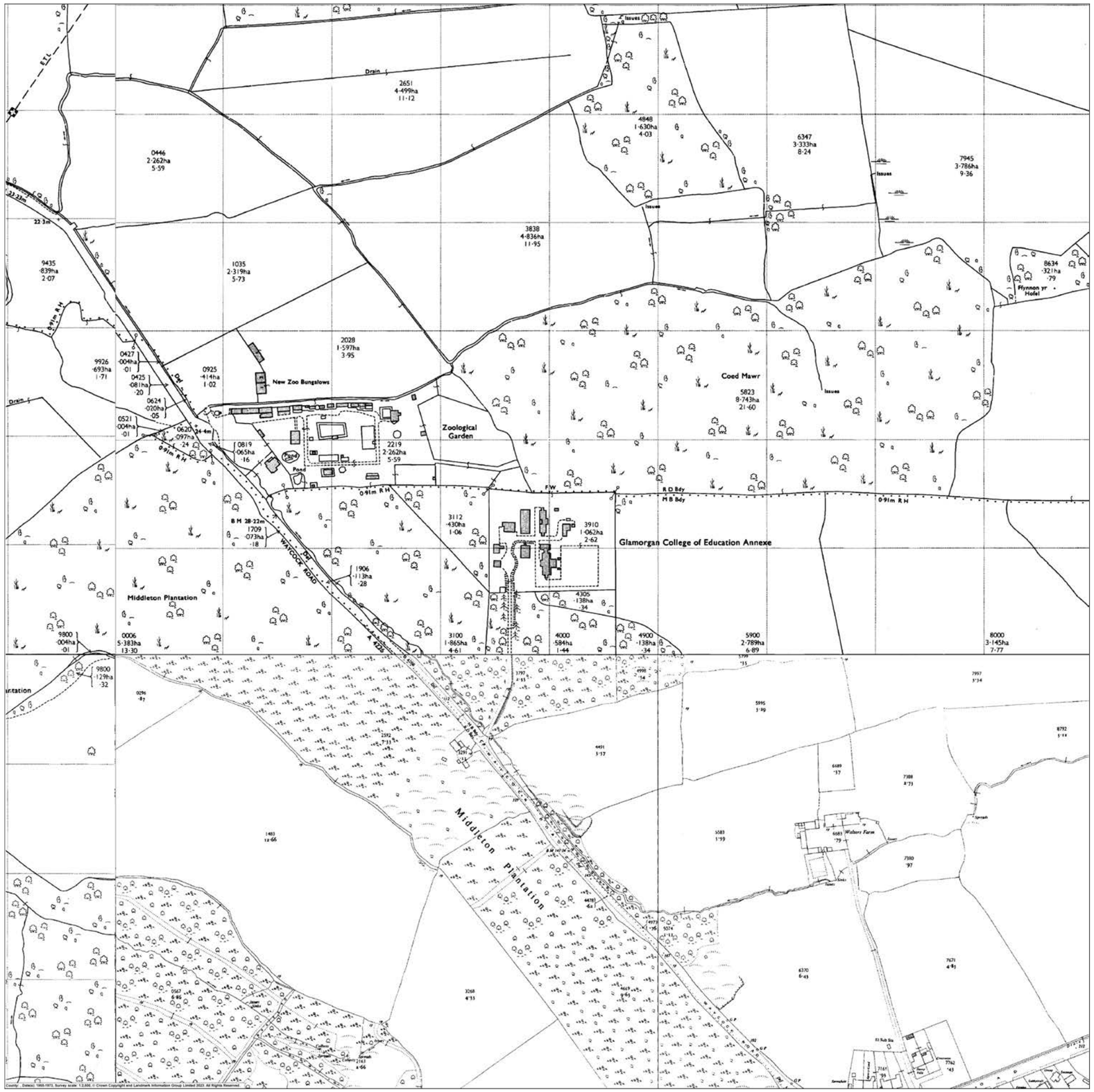
Published Date(s): 1900
Originally plotted at: 1:2,500



Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County: GLAMORGANSHIRE
Published Date(s): 1919
Originally plotted at: 1:2,500



Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County:
Published Date(s): 1955-1973
Originally plotted at: 1:2,500

Birmingham
0121 713 1530
birmingham@lichfields.uk

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