

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT THE MOLE, BARRY, S WALES

JAC28975 The Mole,  
Barry, S Wales  
Archaeological Desk  
Based Assessment

1

19 June 2023



## REPORT

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19 June 2023

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study site, which comprises the 19<sup>th</sup> century Mole in Barry Docks, and an area of open water around it, has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential, and potential effects on the settings of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area.

Within a 500m radius of the study site, there are 11 listed buildings and 1 Conservation Area.

Following an assessment making use of a site visit, map topography analysis, and Google Earth imagery, two designated heritage assets were identified as potentially subject to impacts on their settings:

- North Hydraulic Pumping House, Grade II Listed Building 13468, 270m north-west of the study site;
- Former Barry Docks Offices, Grade II\* Listed Building 13443, 500m north-east of the study site;

As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Roman	The paucity of evidence within the study site and study area suggests a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present, other than isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Early Medieval/ Medieval	There is limited evidence of early-Medieval/Medieval activity in close proximity to the study site. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant finds or features from these periods to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Post Medieval to Modern	There is an identified low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods to be present within the study site. Some vestiges of the original construction and use as a port remain, but these are fragmentary and therefore of low significance.	Low/Local

The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be low for all periods. This is mainly due to the location of the Mole within what was the tidal river-bed of the Cadoxton River prior to the construction of the first dock in 1889. Some minor vestiges of the original industrial/port activity remain.

There is the potential for some limited impact on the settings of two designated heritage assets, but in neither case would the proposed development be likely to cause appreciable harm to their significance.

Some vestiges of the original port structures remain along the edges of the Mole, and some limited recording of these may provide a suitable level of mitigation for any potential impacts.



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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Philip Bethell of RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of ABP.
- 1.1 The subject of this assessment (the study site) is No 1 Dock and The Mole, Neptune Road, Barry Waterfront, Barry, referred to simply as The Mole. The study site is the subject of a planning application to Vale of Glamorgan Council, planning application reference 2023/00051/HYB.
- 1.2 It is intended that the DBA will respond to comments made on the application by Judith Doyle of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). It will form a stand-alone report to support the planning application.
- 1.3 The study site application boundary has an area of approximately 11ha, the Mole itself having an area of approximately 3ha. The study site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 11524 67339. The study site comprises an area of open water in the dock to north and south of the Mole, and the historic Mole itself, which is attached to the land at its western end.
- 1.2 The proposed development is for a mixed development including a marina, residential area, commercial area, and associated infrastructure. Part of the proposals are also to raise the level of the Mole to counteract potential future flood events.
- 1.3 This desk-based assessment is designed to provide the baseline information to enable informed decisions about managing any impacts that may potentially arise on any significant archaeological assets in the study site. This report discusses the potential for encountering below-ground archaeology during the course of the development within the study site, using data from a study area radius of 500m.
- 1.4 Further consideration is given, and an initial assessment made, to potential impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets within 500m of the study site boundary.
- 1.5 The 500m study area radius has been chosen because of the density of modern built form which surrounds the study site, which serves both to have impacted adversely on any archaeological/historical features, and to obscure views to and from the study site towards any designated heritage assets.
- 1.6 A specification for this assessment was issued to GGAT in June 2023, and accepted with some comments.
- 1.7 This desk-based assessment uses evidence from the Glamorgan-Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and other sources. Additionally, in accordance with the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), the assessment includes the results of a site inspection, an examination of published and unpublished records and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise
- 1.8 In accordance with government policy (Planning Policy Wales and associated guidance), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.9 As a result, the assessment enables relevant planning decision makers to make a suitably informed decision, in relation to archaeology and built heritage, on an application for the study site's development. Specifically, this would include assessment of the significance of archaeological heritage assets on and close to the study site and assesses the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological heritage assets, thus enabling potential impacts on such assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological impact



mitigation solutions. Consideration is also given to potential impacts on the settings of heritage assets.



## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

### Legislation

- 2.1 National (UK-wide) legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 The Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015 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.
- 2.3 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act was 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). This legislation and guidance supersedes the previous Welsh Office Circulars which formed the basis of historic environment policy in Wales.
- 2.4 A new Historic Environment (Wales) Act has been given Royal Assent on June 14<sup>th</sup> 2023. The purpose of this Act is to consolidate existing Welsh and UK-wide legislation in one place. The 2023 Act consolidates enactments in or made under the following:
- the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953;
  - Parts 1 and 3 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
  - Parts 14 and 15 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
  - the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
  - Part 5 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004;
  - the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- 2.5 The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 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). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 2.6 PPW is additionally supported by guidance published by Cadw. This includes Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017), and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017).

### National Planning Policy

#### *Future Wales – the National Plan 2040 (February 2021)*

- 2.7 Future Wales is the national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040. It addresses key national priorities, including sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate-resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and well-being of communities.
- 2.8 Policy 18 of Future Wales – 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Developments of National Significance' – makes reference to the historic environment, with clause 6 stating that renewable



developments will be permitted as long as 'there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets'.

***Planning Policy Wales (PPW)***

- 2.9 Chapter 6 of PPW11, entitled 'Distinctive and Natural Places', has a section entitled 'The Historic Environment' (section 6.1 - pp. 125-131) which provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 6.1 in relation to the historic environment can be summarised as seeking to:
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
  - conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
  - safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
  - preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
  - preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
  - protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
- 2.10 Section 6.1 of PPW11 describes the historic environment as comprising all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. The historic environment is made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets.
- 2.11 Welsh planning legislation and policy guidance outlines that the conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, whether those remains are scheduled or not (PPW11 Para. 6.1.23). In order to take account of archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process, Local Planning Authorities in Wales need to be fully informed about the nature and importance of archaeological remains, and their setting, and the likely impact of any proposed development upon them.
- 2.12 Paragraphs 6.1.26 of PPW11 states that where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.
- 2.13 Paragraph 6.1.27 of PPW11 states that if the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief.
- 2.14 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance PPW11, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.



## Local Planning Policy

- 2.15 The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-2026 was adopted in June 2017. The following policy is relevant to heritage assets associated with the site:

### **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:

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.

### **POLICY MD8 - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

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.

- 2.16 Supplementary Planning Guidance in regards to the above policies has been provided in the form of the County Treasures SPD (2009) providing further guidance and register in relation to Locally Listed buildings, while the Conservation Areas Rural Vale (2006) guidance documents provides further planning guidance in relation to developing within, or in proximity to, Conservation Areas.
- 2.17 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

## Definitions and Guidance

- 2.18 The '*Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*' published by Cadw in March 2011 provides the basic principles under which all subsequent guidance has evolved. The six principles expressed are:

- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
- Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.



### **Definition of the historic environment**

- 2.19 The historic environment is defined in TAN 24 (at para. 1.7) 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.”*

### **Definition of Heritage Assets**

- 2.20 Heritage assets are defined by Cadw (March 2011) and TAN 24 (2017) as:

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

- 2.21 A Designated Heritage Asset is considered to be a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. In Wales areas of landscape have been designated and included in the non-statutory Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.

### **Significance**

- 2.22 Significance in relation to heritage policy considerations is defined as:

- The sum of the cultural heritage values (Cadw 2011).

### **Setting**

- 2.23 Guidance on the assessments of impact on the settings of heritage assets is provided by Cadw in ‘*Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*’ (May 2017). This provides a 4-stage process for determining if any impact on the settings of historic assets would arise from a proposed development, and how it could be mitigated if impacts are identified



## 3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### Geology

- 3.1 Superficial Tidal Flat deposits of clay, silt and sand are present across the study site. These deposits overly a solid geology comprising Triassic Mudstone of the Blue Anchor Formation, and Mudstone and Limestone (interbedded) of the Penarth Group.

### Topography

- 3.2 The Mole has an uneven surface, with dense scrub and some mounds of deposited material making it difficult to know how level the underlying surface is. The Mole lies approximately 5-6m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Timescales used in this report

#### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	c. 800,000	-	10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000	-	4,000 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,000	-	2,500 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,500	-	700 BC
Iron Age	c. 700	-	AD 43

#### Historic

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Post-Roman/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1536
Post Medieval	AD	1536	-	1750
Industrial	AD	1750	-	1899
Modern	AD	1900		Present day

### Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with national and local policy, considers both the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site, and the potential for impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known heritage assets within a 500m radius of the study site boundary (Figs. 2a and 2b), also referred to as the study area. This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence in the Vale of Glamorgan Historic Environment Record (HER) held by GGAT for the study site and for a 500m radius around the study site (the study area). Data held by The National Monuments Record (NMR), part of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) was also consulted together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the late nineteenth century onwards until the present day. Readily available digital historic maps were used.
- 4.3 LiDAR data was not considered for the study site, due to the built-up nature of the area, for which LiDAR would not provide any new information.
- 4.4 A wider search for aerial photographs from CRAPW was not undertaken, as the oblique aerial photographs present in the Britain from Above collection provide a sufficient record of the major changes which have taken place across the study site and wider study area in the last 100 years.
- 4.5 A further assessment is made in a later section of potential effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets within 500m of the site. A brief assessment of potential impacts on built heritage assets is also included below.



- 4.6 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

## **Previous Archaeological Work**

- 4.7 The following relevant events have taken place within or just beyond the study area:
- E006100 – GGAT Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment.
  - E002274 – DBA centred on Nell's Point, Barry Island, 1km south-east of the study site.
  - E003497 – DBA of Barry Waterfront, identified structures and features associated with the Victorian docks.
  - E002591 – Evaluation at Paget Road, 750m south of the study site, found no archaeological features, but recorded a windblown sand deposit dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
  - E006499 – Watching brief on site of Former Marine Hotel, Friars Road, 450m south-east of the study site. Only found material related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century hotel.
  - E001305 – Barry Dock included in GGAT 76 Waterfronts in SE Wales survey.
  - E000841 – Field observation at East Barry House, 350m north-west of the study site.
  - E000840 – Beggar's Well field observation, 350m west of the study site.
  - E000765 – Excavation at Barry Island Abbey, 600m south-east of the study site. Explored 6 tumuli in late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Prehistoric and Medieval remains including burials recovered.
  - E000764 – Excavation at St Barruc's chapel, 600m south-east of the study site.

- 4.8 Events are referred to below as appropriate.

## **Prehistoric**

- 4.9 There are no Prehistoric finds or features recorded within the study site.
- 4.10 Within the study area and just beyond, there are a number of isolated findspots of Prehistoric material. These include a Neolithic Axe (00565s), 420m south-west of the study site. A Neolithic flint scatter was recorded at Friars Point, 1km south of the study site.
- 4.11 A flint knife was found east of Paget Road (00567s), 700m south of the study site.
- 4.12 A Bronze Age flint assemblage (04069s) was found 700m south of study site, and is considered to indicate the presence of Bronze Age settlement.
- 4.13 More securely dated Bronze Age burials were recovered at Friars Point, 1km south of the study site (02992s, 00557s, 00559s, 00560s, 00561s). Several tumuli were investigated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and cremations were recorded.
- 4.14 A collection of flints, not specifically dated but Prehistoric (00555s), was recovered 650m south-east of the study site.
- 4.15 Based on the available evidence, it is considered there is a low potential for any finds or features from the Prehistoric periods to be present within the study site. Any finds that are present would be isolated residual finds redeposited in the make-up of the Mole, and so be of low importance.

## **Roman**

- 4.16 There are no Roman finds or features recorded within the study site or the 500m study area.



- 4.17 A well of possible Roman date was recorded 700m south-west of the study site (00564s). A collection of unlocated Roman pottery 'from Barry Island' is also recorded in the HER (02967s).
- 4.18 The HER speculates that the Medieval castle was built on the site of a Roman settlement (02202s).
- 4.19 Based on the available evidence, it is considered there is a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present within the study site. Any finds that are present would be isolated residual finds redeposited in the make-up of the Mole, and so be of low importance.

## Post-Roman/Early Medieval/Medieval

- 4.20 No finds or features from these periods are recorded within the study site.
- 4.21 The origin of the Barry place name is Early-Medieval and was recorded in use by the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The Manor of Barry was granted soon after the Norman Conquest, and a castle built by the 12<sup>th</sup> century (02204s). The village of Barry developed around the castle on the mainland, some distance north-west of the island.
- 4.22 Within the 500m study area, the site of a Medieval building with 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, was recorded 330m north of the study site (00972s).
- 4.23 A Medieval midden and hearths were recorded at Beggar's Well, 380m west of the study site (01005s, 01006s). 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery was associated with these features.
- 4.24 A Medieval pottery findspot dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries was found at East Barry House, 380m north-west of the study site (01007s).
- 4.25 While St Barruc himself lived in the Early-Medieval period, his remains were housed in a Norman chapel (03805s, 005533s SM GM120), a Scheduled Monument 600m south-east of the study site. The chapel is mentioned in documents of c. 1100 and has later Medieval additions. Burials enclosed in stone slabs, and one under the chapel porch, were recorded in 1884 and 1968 (03834s, 03832s). The extent of the cemetery has not been confirmed.
- 4.26 St Barruc's Well is recorded (00556s) 850m south-east of the study site.
- 4.27 A Medieval structure was excavated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, 700m south of the study site (04069s, 00554s). This was believed to be the site of St Pieiro's monastery, which is now believed to be on Caldey Island. Pottery finds are dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century, but the structural remains are not easily interpretable – they could possibly be stables, monastic cells or pilgrim accommodation. The structures have also been considered to be possible domestic settlement.
- 4.28 A findspot of Medieval pottery is recorded from allotments near Barry Island Farm, 800m south-west of the study site (00970s).
- 4.29 While Medieval settlement and ecclesiastical activity have been recorded from the mainland and Barry Island, the location of the study site within the tidal river-bed suggests there will be a low potential for and Post-Roman to Medieval finds or features to be present within the study site. Any finds that are present would be isolated residual finds redeposited in the make-up of the Mole, and so be of low importance.

## Post Medieval, Industrial & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.30 Historic maps have been used as the basis for interpreting the development of the study site during these periods.
- 4.31 The earliest map seen for this study is the Saxton map of Glamorgan (not illustrated), dated 1579. It shows Barry Island as an island, separated from the mainland by two branches of the Cadoxton



River. The Bowen map of 1766 (not illustrated) shows more detail, with Barry village on the mainland to the north of the island, and the church shown at the western end of the village.

- 4.32 The 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing (not illustrated) shows a more accurate picture of the island surrounded by tidal flats, with the main river-bed running around the northern side of the island. Barry Farm is shown to the north of the river, along with the castle. Only a 'Lodging House' is depicted on the island.
- 4.33 The tithe maps of the 1840s (not illustrated) indicate that the island was given over to cultivation and grazing and was largely surrounded by saltmarshes.
- 4.34 On the 1885 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map (Figure 3), the whole of the study site is shown as lying within the tidal bed of the Cadoxton River. On the island itself, Barry Island Farm is located towards the eastern end, and the 'Site of Monastery' is labelled, indicating the location of St Barruc's Chapel.
- 4.35 The biggest development within the study site during these periods was the construction of the Barry Docks in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which included the Mole. The map shown on Figure 3 shows that none of this development had been constructed in 1885.
- 4.36 As coal exports from Cardiff increased, and handling charges increased, a group of independent coal owners developed Barry specifically as a coal export port (NPRN 34234). The first dock (No 1, in which the study site lies) opened in 1889. The eastern (No 2) dock was completed in 1898.
- 4.37 By 1901 (Figure 4), the docks including the Mole had been built, and the island was linked to the mainland via a dam/causeway west of the study site. The Mole and the rest of the docks had numerous railway tracks laid across all of its extent to enable trucks to carry coal right to the dock edge for loading into ships. Some residential development was present to the south of the study site, on the northern edge of Barry Island. The peak of the coal export trade from Barry was in 1913.
- 4.38 In 1921 (Figure 5), the density of railway tracks leading to the coal tips had increased since 1901. The housing development to the south of the study site had a church and a school, and allotment gardens to the west.
- 4.39 The OS mapping of 1938 to 1947 (Figure 6) shows the Mole as stripped of its industrial features, and effectively lying empty and disused. The railway tracks and coal chutes are still present to the north and south of the study site. This picture remained into the 1960s (Figure 7), although the residential development had increased in density to the south and the north of the study site.
- 4.40 By 1975 (Figure 8), the Mole and areas to the west and south were redeveloped as an oil storage terminal, with large circular tanks covering the whole extent of the Mole. The erosion of the railway features on the north side of the harbour can be traced through the map progression, with some limited industrial development taking place alongside the disused railways.
- 4.41 By 1991 (Figure 9) the number of oil tanks on the Mole had been reduced, and only the eastern third of the Mole was in use for storage. By 1999 (Figure 10) the whole study site was void of any mapped development and the Mole was unoccupied. Oil storage tanks were confined to the land along the southern edge of the dock. To the north of the study site the last vestiges of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial activity were being removed, with a new highways layout in place prior to redevelopment for housing.
- 4.42 The OS map of 2006 (Figure 11) shows no change within the study site, but the first phases of residential development had taken place to the north, including a large superstore. The oil storage terminal was still present to the south of the study site.
- 4.43 By 2022 (Figure 12), no vestige (other than the Mole itself) of the industrial/port activity remained, with residential development to be seen to the north, south and west of the study site. The Mole is now partially used as a diving training centre, with temporary structures and additional jetties at its eastern end.



- 4.44 Aerial photographs help to illustrate the major periods of this development throughout the 20th and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Figure 13, an aerial view of 1932, shows the docks completely given over to the loading of coal into ships. The Mole was covered in railway tracks leading to the coal chutes present around the fringes of the Mole. No larger structures were present. Figure 14 shows the oil storage terminal in its later stages, as the tanks on the Mole had been removed, but their bases were still visible. The surface of the Mole had become overgrown and the surface was disturbed and uneven. The oil tanks to the south of the study site were still present.
- 4.45 An aerial view from 2021 shows the study site as it is today, with the Mole largely grassed over. A roadway leads along the northern edge, to a tarmac area with car parking and temporary structures/containers used by a diving training school. Some new jetties and floating structures had been added at the eastern end of the Mole.
- 4.46 Recent apartment buildings can be seen enclosing the study site to the west, and there is now residential development to north and south of the study site.
- 4.47 In terms of surviving industrial structures, there is the main body of the Mole itself. The four rectangular jetty bases along the northern side of the Mole (Plate 1) and the single one at its eastern end, along with a railway track along its northern edge (Plate 3), are all that remain of the original coal loading set up and use for oil storage. The redevelopment of the Mole as an oil storage terminal and the subsequent removal of the tanks are considered to have most likely removed all other traces of the original surface structures of the Mole.
- 4.48 Within the study area, there are a number of elements of the docks and associated buildings, including the dock offices (LB II\*, NPRN 147) 500m north-east of the study site (Plate 9); a pump house (NPRN 32761, LB II), 270m north-west of the study site (Plate 10); a sliding bridge, dry docks, locks and other surviving stone plinths further afield around the docks (Coflein).
- 4.49 Apart from those noted above, it is considered that there is a very low potential for any intact features from the original building of the Mole to be present.

## Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.50 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (PPW 11 as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in PPW 11 centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for this or future generations, and is considered to be the sum of all its heritage values.
- 4.51 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2b, no designated World Heritage Sites, Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields lie within the 500m study area.
- 4.52 The designated heritage assets within a 500m radius of the study site (see Figure 2b) include the following:
- 11 Listed Buildings of national significance within Wales
  - 1 Conservation area of local significance

### Site visit

- 4.53 This assessment has been informed by a site visit in June 2023, including visits to individual assets. Plates 1 to 11 illustrate this.
- 4.54 As a result, the following observations can be made:
- The study site is surrounded to west, north and south by modern development, and by 500m of open dock to the east.
  - To the west, the view is cut off by 3- 4-storey apartment blocks which prevent any further view in this direction (Plate 3);



- To the south, a substantial extent of modern housing encloses views in this direction (Plates 2, 5).
- To the north there is also extensive modern development (Plate 7), although to the north-west the view is a little more open towards the pump house (Plate 8). More of the town can be seen further north-west, as the ground rises up from sea level (Plate 8).
- To the east, there is a greater expanse of open water, and some of the structures of the eastern dock can be seen at the limit of the 500m study area.
- The results of this enclosing aspect mean that most of the listed buildings within the study area have no intervisibility with the study site. These include the listed lamp standards and statue adjacent to the Dock Office building, 500m east of the study site, and the group of four listed houses on the High Street, 500m west of the study site (See Figure 2b).
- All locally listed buildings that are not also listed buildings, are not intervisible with the study site.
- The Pump House and the Dock Office are partially visible from the study site.

4.55 The results of this preliminary assessment are that only two designated heritage assets have the potential to receive impacts to their settings as a result of any development within the study site:

- North Hydraulic Pumping House, Grade II Listed Building 13468, 270m north-west of the study site;
- Former Barry Docks Offices, Grade II\* Listed Building 13443, 500m north-east of the study site.

4.56 It is considered that all other designated heritage assets within 500m, do not have intervisibility with the study site due to the topography, and intervening buildings/urban development. As a result it is considered that no other designated heritage assets have the potential to suffer any impact to their settings as a result of development within the study site.

***North Hydraulic Pumping House, Grade II Listed Building 13468, 270m north-west of the study site.***

4.57 *Description:* The building has two ranges in red and blue engineering brick in matching styles with corbel-headed panels and segmental arched small-pane windows. The western section has a dado in brown glazed tiles and gauges fixed to one wall, and a travelling crane by East Ferry Road Engineering Works, Millwall, dated 1912. The Eastern section contains smithy hearths and the main chimney rising through the roof. The chimney is of square section, circa 42m high, tapering to a corbelled band, and a massively-corbelled ring. The south range contained the boilers and steam engines and has two gables to each end, each of 3 bays width (Plate 10).

4.58 *Significance:* The Grade II building is of national importance as an example of one of the few hydraulic power houses remaining in Wales, part of this important dock complex.

4.59 *Setting:* The immediate setting of the pumphouse is confined by modern retail, hotel and leisure development, which enclose it to the south-west and south-east. The chimney is a visible landmark across a wide area. The wider setting is focussed on association with the other vestiges of the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century port features, but does not lead to intervisibility with any of these features other than views to the upper parts of the chimney.

4.60 It is only this wider setting which contributes to the significance of the asset, via its association with the wider docks setting.

4.61 The study site has some glimpsed views to and from the Pump House from upper windows, and has views to the chimney. As such it does not make a meaningful contribution to the close setting (Plate 8). It does, however, form a part of the wider associative setting by contributing to the group



value of the surviving dock features. Given the extent of this wider setting, the study site can only be considered to make a minor contribution.

**Former Barry Docks Offices, Grade II\* Listed Building 13443, 500m north-east of the study site.**

- 4.62 *Description:* The former Dock Offices is built in the Neo-Baroque/Renaissance style with symmetrical elevations and central clock tower; it has 3 storeys over a basement. There are Portland stone facings to the ground floor and similar dressings above to brick elevations. It has a hipped slate roof with brick chimney stacks (Plate 9).
- 4.63 The tall stone clocktower has an octagonal base with deep volute brackets, square clock stage with columns and scalloped pediments, and octagonal cupola with domed roof.
- 4.64 *Significance:* Graded II\* as one of the most monumental commercial buildings in South Wales. It has a group value with the listed lamp standards surrounding it, and the statue of the main developer of Barry Port. It also has a wider associative group value with the other dock vestiges.
- 4.65 *Setting:* The immediate setting is confined by housing to the north, west and south-west. The newer housing along the north side of the dock inhibits all views to and from the asset in that direction (Plate 7). The south façade of the building looks south over the dock entrance, and it is more open to the south-east.
- 4.66 The clock tower is a visible landmark across a wide area. The wider setting is focussed on association with the other vestiges of the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century port features but does not lead to intervisibility with many of these features other than views to the upper parts of the clock tower.
- 4.67 The immediate setting, with its views south over the docks, is considered to contribute to the significance of the monument, but this contribution is lessened by the housing that lies around three sides of the building. The wider setting which contributes to the significance of the asset, via its association with the wider docks setting, also contributes to the significance of the asset.
- 4.68 The study site has no intervisibility with the bulk of the asset due to the intervening residential development, just partial views to the clock tower. As such it does not make a contribution to the close setting (Plate 7). It does, however, form a part of the wider associative setting by contributing to the group value of the surviving dock features. Given the extent of this wider setting, the study site can only be considered to make a minor contribution.

## Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.69 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Roman	The paucity of evidence within the study site and study area suggests a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present, other than isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Early Medieval/ Medieval	There is limited evidence of early-Medieval/Medieval activity in close proximity to the study site. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant finds or features from these periods to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of	Low/Local



	isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance	
Post Medieval to Modern	There is an identified low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods to be present within the study site. Some vestiges of the original construction and use as a port remain, but these are fragmentary and therefore of low significance.	Low/Local

- 4.70 The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be low for all periods. This is mainly due to the location of the Mole within what was the tidal river-bed of the Cadoxton River prior to the construction of the first dock in 1889. Some minor vestiges of the original industrial/port activity remain.



## 5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

### Site Conditions

- 5.1 Much of the study site is open water, on either side of the Mole (Plates 1 and 2). The Mole itself is largely overgrown with dense scrub (Plate 3). The surface appears uneven, with one large mound/bund towards the eastern end. There is a railway track visible from the entrance gate running along most of the northern edge of the Mole (Plate 3). Five masonry structures are visible around the perimeter of the Mole, these are the bases of the coal chutes which loaded the ships (Plates 1 and 8).
- 5.2 At the eastern end of the Mole, there are temporary structures and storage containers related to water sports training and Sea Scouts activities (Plate 4).
- 5.3 The Mole remains the only substantial part of the original Dock No. 1 that has not been developed.

### Proposed Development

- 5.4 The proposals for the study site are the subject of a hybrid application (2023/00051/HYB), and are made up of five distinct, but complementary, components as follows: 1. Outline planning permission is sought for the creation of a new 400-berth marina with floating pontoons within the No. 1 Dock at Barry Waterfront. 2. Full planning permission is sought for engineering works to raise the existing ground levels of the Mole site to a minimum of 9.00m AOD in order to mitigate against potential future flood risk. 3. On the eastern part of the study site outline planning permission is sought for the development of a marina office building which will include facilities for visitors/ members and a restaurant. 4. Adjacent to the marina building outline planning permission is sought for an incubator workspace building comprising offices, smart innovation space, break-out space and a café. 5. On the western part of the study site outline planning permission is sought for residential development comprising townhouses and apartments. The application also proposes ancillary development including access, parking, landscaping and public open space and other associated infrastructure.

### Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 The proposed development has the potential for effects on the settings of designated heritage assets in the wider area. The preliminary assessment has used the 4-step process outlined in Cadw's settings guidance (Cadw 2017).

#### **North Hydraulic Pumping House, Grade II Listed Building 13468, 270m north-west of the study site**

- 5.6 The study site forms no part of the close setting of the Pump House, which is largely confined by modern development. It does form a small part of the wider associative setting that encompasses the surviving historic elements of Barry Port. Given the extent of this wider setting, the contribution of the study site to the setting is limited. It can be considered that, as a minor part of its setting, the study site makes a small contribution to the significance of the Pump House.



- 5.7 It is considered, therefore, that development within the study site can have no more than a negligible to minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument. As a result, it is further considered that the proposed development would therefore have no more than a negligible impact on the significance of the Pump House.

***Former Barry Docks Offices, Grade II\* Listed Building 13443, 500m north-east of the study site.***

- 5.8 The study site forms no part of the close setting of the Docks Offices, which is largely confined by modern development. It does form a small part of the wider associative setting that encompasses the surviving historic elements of Barry Port. Given the extent of this wider setting, the contribution of the study site to the setting is limited. It can be considered that, as a minor part of its setting, the study site makes a small contribution to the significance of the Docks Offices.
- 5.9 It is considered, therefore, that development within the study site can therefore have no more than a negligible to minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument. As a result, it is further considered that the proposed development would therefore have no more than a negligible impact on the significance of the Pump House.

## **Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets**

- 5.10 The proposed development could potentially have a below-ground impact on any buried archaeological remains if any are present. The potential for hitherto unknown remains from any period to be present is considered to be low.
- 5.11 Any such impact could be destructive of any buried remains, but it is considered that any archaeological remains present in the study site are unlikely to be of more than low/local significance. The proposed development is therefore not considered likely to have any significant effect on the buried archaeological element of the historic environment.



## 6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential, and potential effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets in the surrounding area.
- 6.2 Within a 500m radius of the study site, there are 11 listed buildings and 1 Conservation Area.
- 6.3 Following an assessment making use of a site visit, map topography analysis, and Google Earth imagery, two designated heritage assets were identified as potentially subject to impacts on their settings:
- North Hydraulic Pumping House, Grade II Listed Building 13468, 270m north-west of the study site;
  - Former Barry Docks Offices, Grade II\* Listed Building 13443, 500m north-east of the study site;
- 6.4 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Roman	The paucity of evidence within the study site and study area suggests a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present, other than isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Early Medieval/ Medieval	There is limited evidence of early-Medieval/Medieval activity in close proximity to the study site. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant finds or features from these periods to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated residual finds in the made ground of the Mole, and so be of low significance.	Low/Local
Post Medieval to Modern	There is an identified low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods to be present within the study site. Some vestiges of the original construction and use as a port remain, but these are fragmentary and therefore of low significance.	Low/Local

- 6.5 The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be low for all periods. This is mainly due to the location of the Mole within what was the tidal river-bed of the Cadoxton River prior to the construction of the first dock in 1889. Some minor vestiges of the original industrial/port activity remain.
- 6.6 There is the potential for some limited impact on the settings of two designated heritage assets, but in neither case would the proposed development be likely to cause appreciable harm to their significance.
- 6.7 Some vestiges of the original port structures remain along the edges of the Mole, and some limited recording of these may provide a suitable level of mitigation for any potential impacts.



## Sources Consulted

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Glamorgan-Gwent Historic Environment Record

RCAHMW

Glamorgan Record Office

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British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> BGS Geology Viewer accessed November 2022

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Archwilio – [archwilio.org.uk](http://archwilio.org.uk)

Coflein – [coflein.gov.uk](http://coflein.gov.uk)

Britain from Above - <https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

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Cadw (2011) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales. Cadw, Cardiff.

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DCMS, 2010. Scheduled Monuments. Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 March 2010

### Cartographic

1569 Saxton's map of Wales

1766 Bowen's map of South Wales

1811 Ordnance Survey drawing

1840 Tithe map

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 and 1:10,000: 1885, 1901, 1921, 1936, 1938-47, 1965, 1975, 1984, 1991, 1999, 2006, 2022

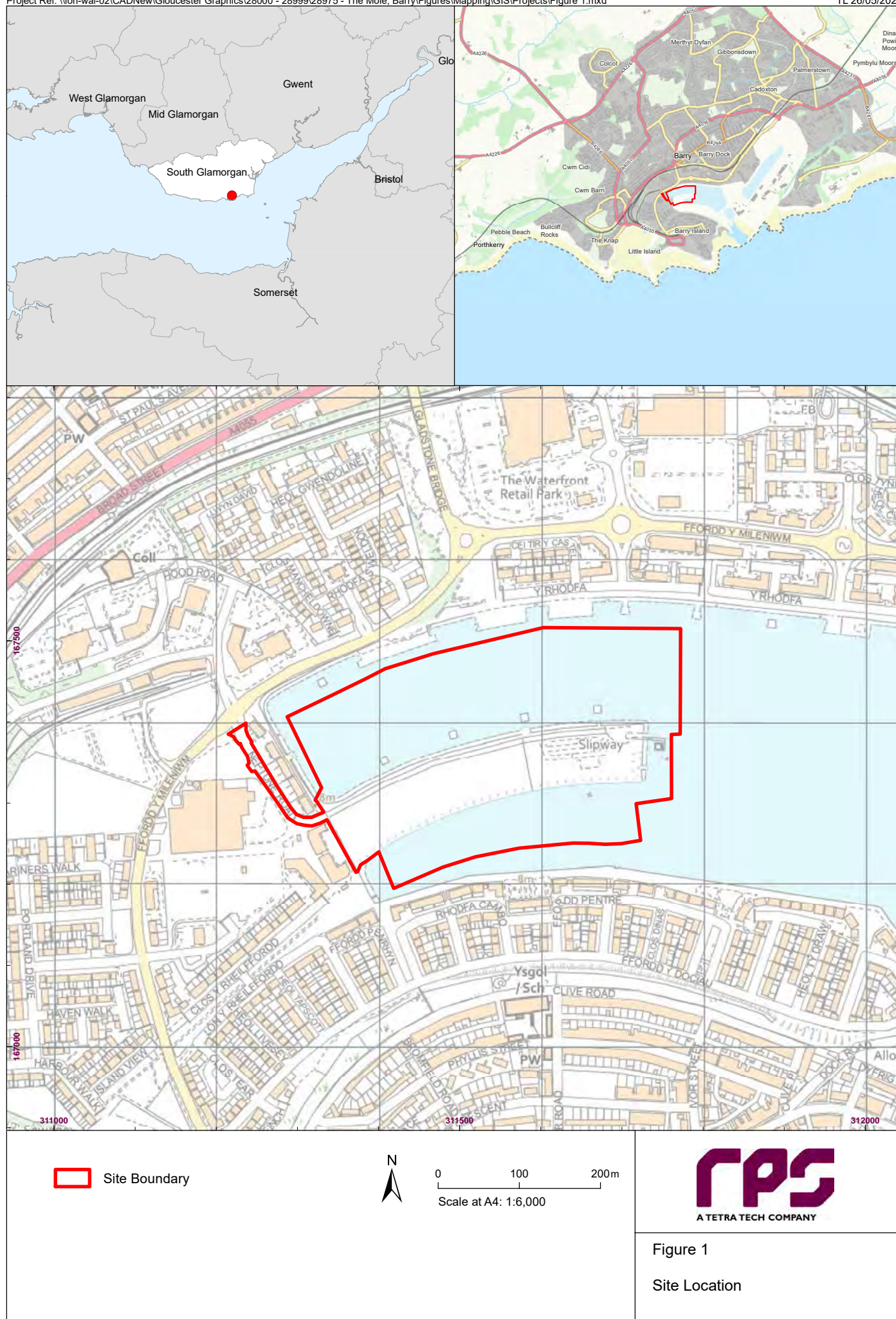
Ordnance Survey 1:2,500: 1879, 1900, 1920, 1936, 1956, 1971-72, 1984, 1992, 1996



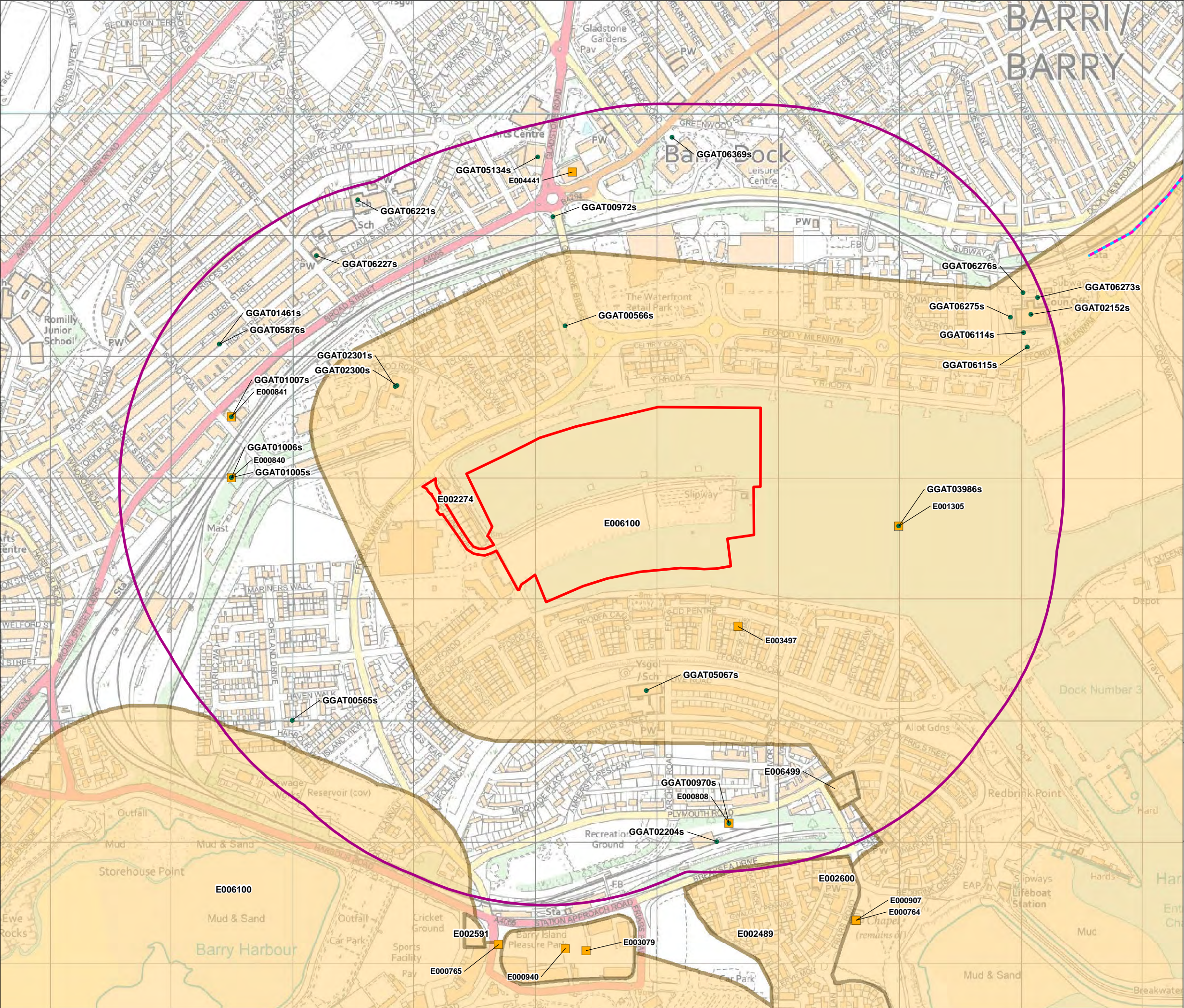


# FIGURES









**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- 500m Site Buffer

**Non-designated Heritage Assets:**

- HER Railway (linear)**
  - BARRY-TREHAFOD RAILWAY
- HER Tramway (linear)**
  - BARRY-TREHAFOD RAILWAY

**Previous Archaeological Work:**

- Event Record (point)
- Event Record (polygon)

Entire search area lies within events:  
E005443, and E005431

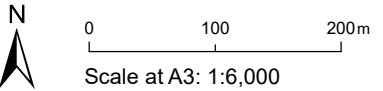
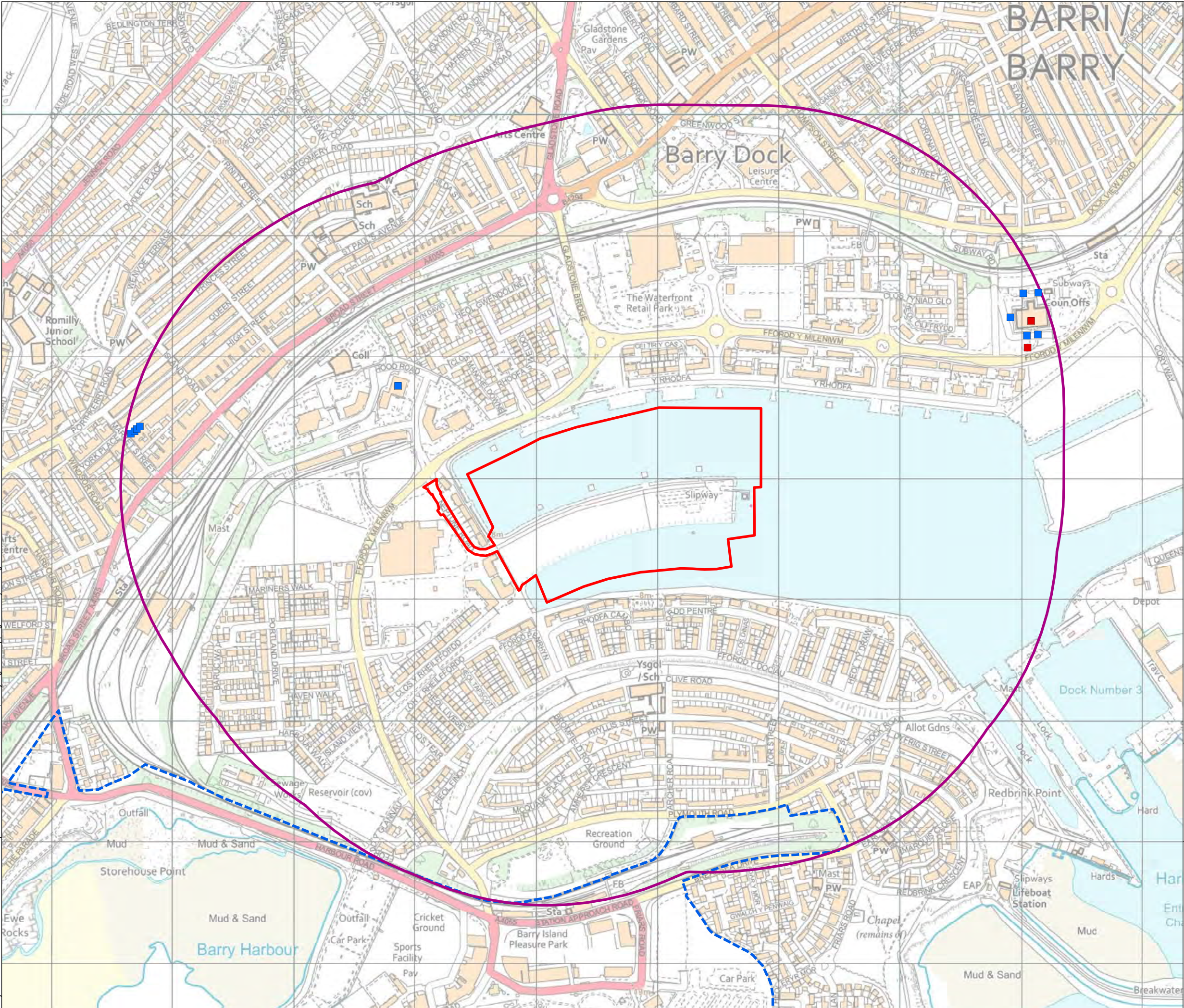


Figure 2a  
Historic Environment Record data  
plot





**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- 500m Site Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets:

**Listed Buildings**

- Grade II
- Grade II\*

**Conservation Area**

- Barry Marine

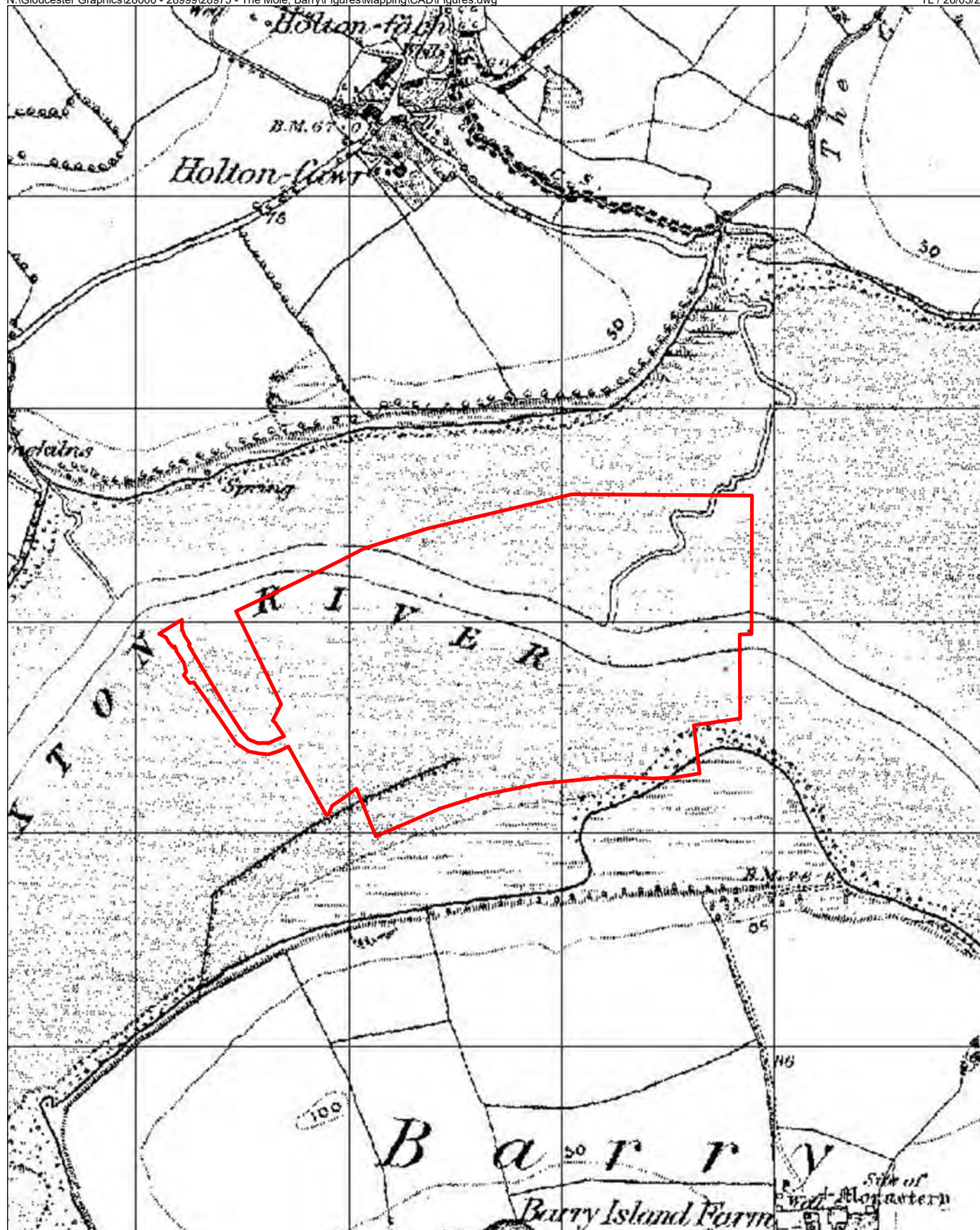


0 100 200m  
Scale at A3: 1:6,000



Figure 2b  
Designated Heritage Assets





 Site Boundary



0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

**rps**  
A TETRA TECH COMPANY

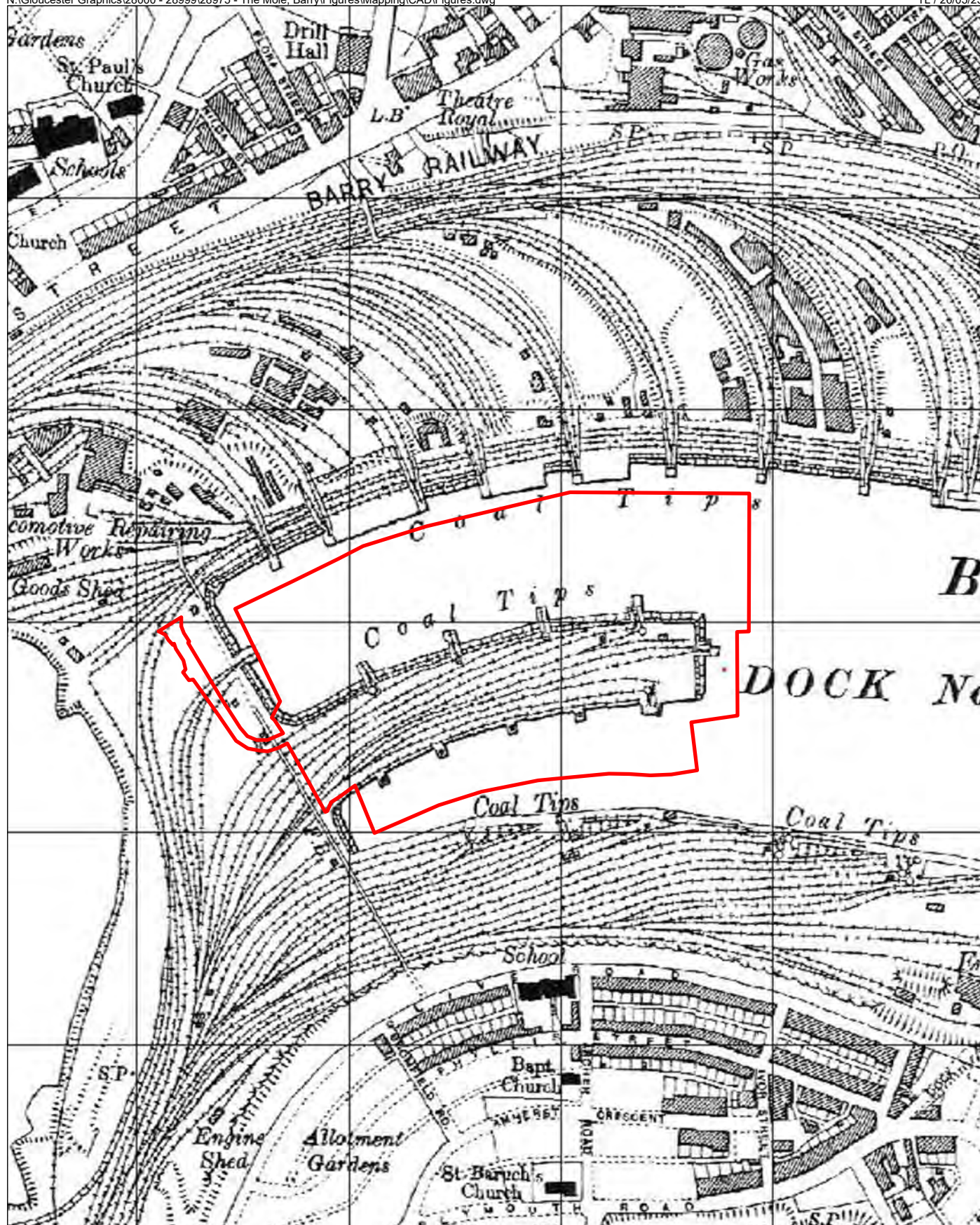
Figure 3

1885 Ordnance Survey Map



1901 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary



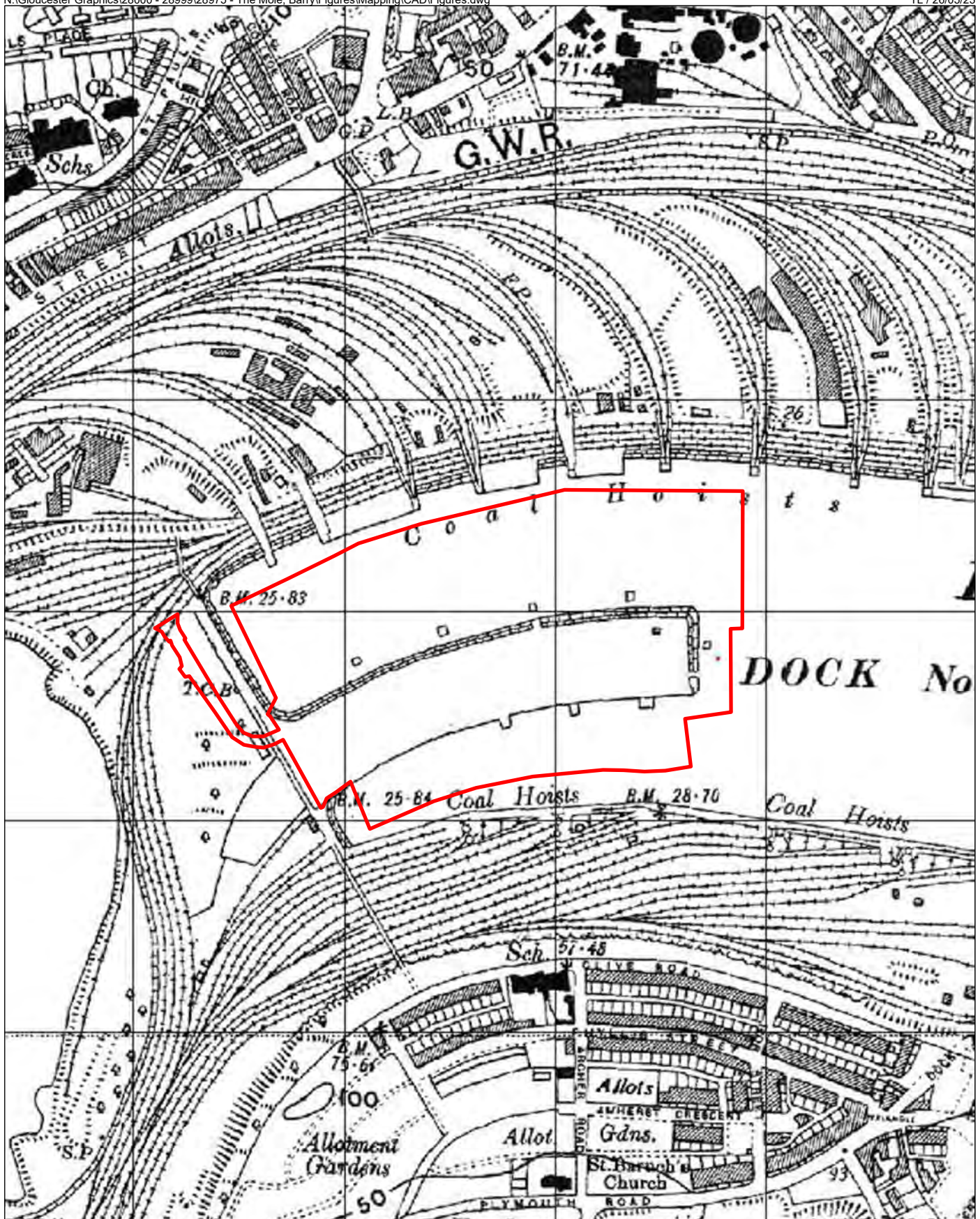
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Figure 5

1921 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary



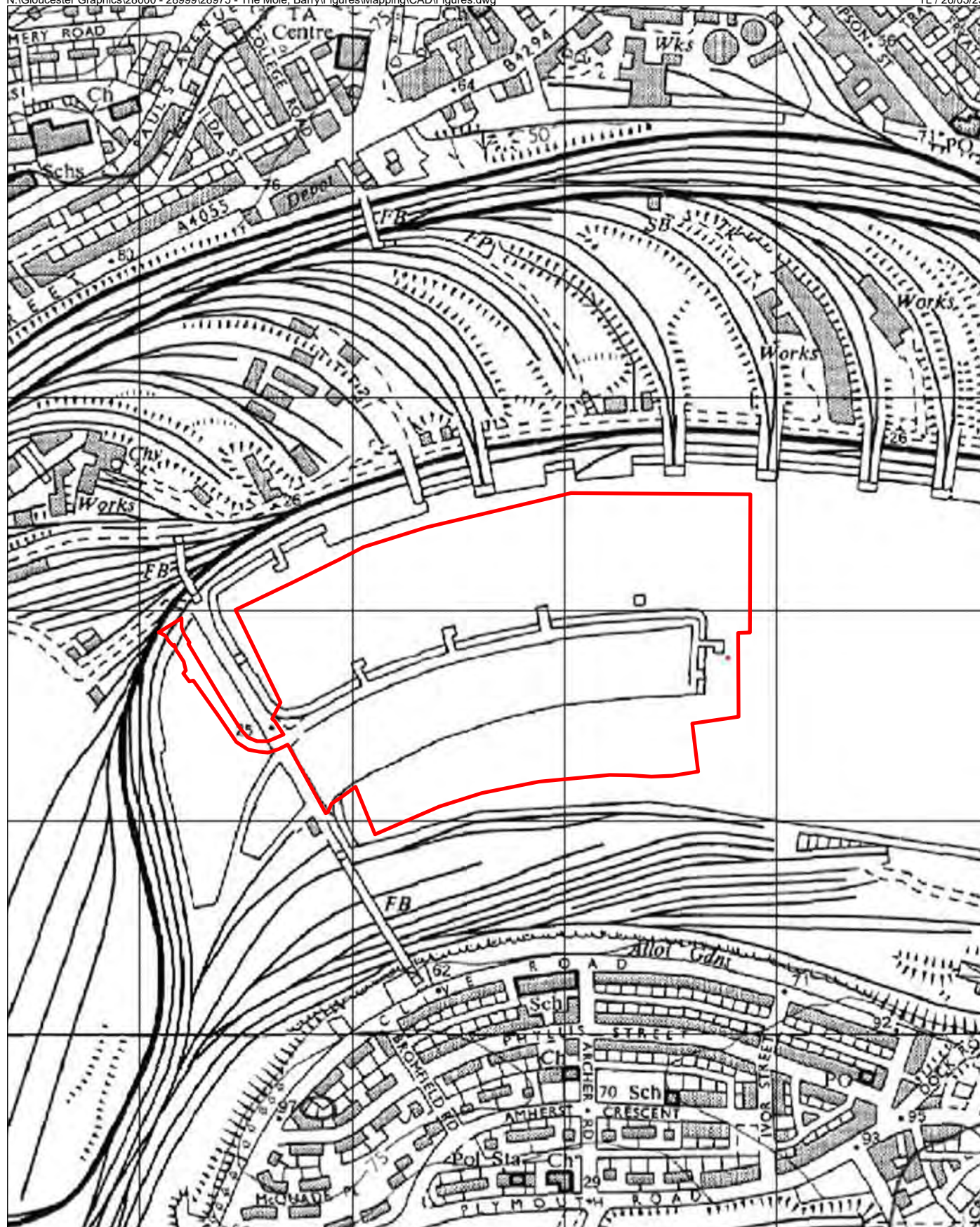
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Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 6

1938-47 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary



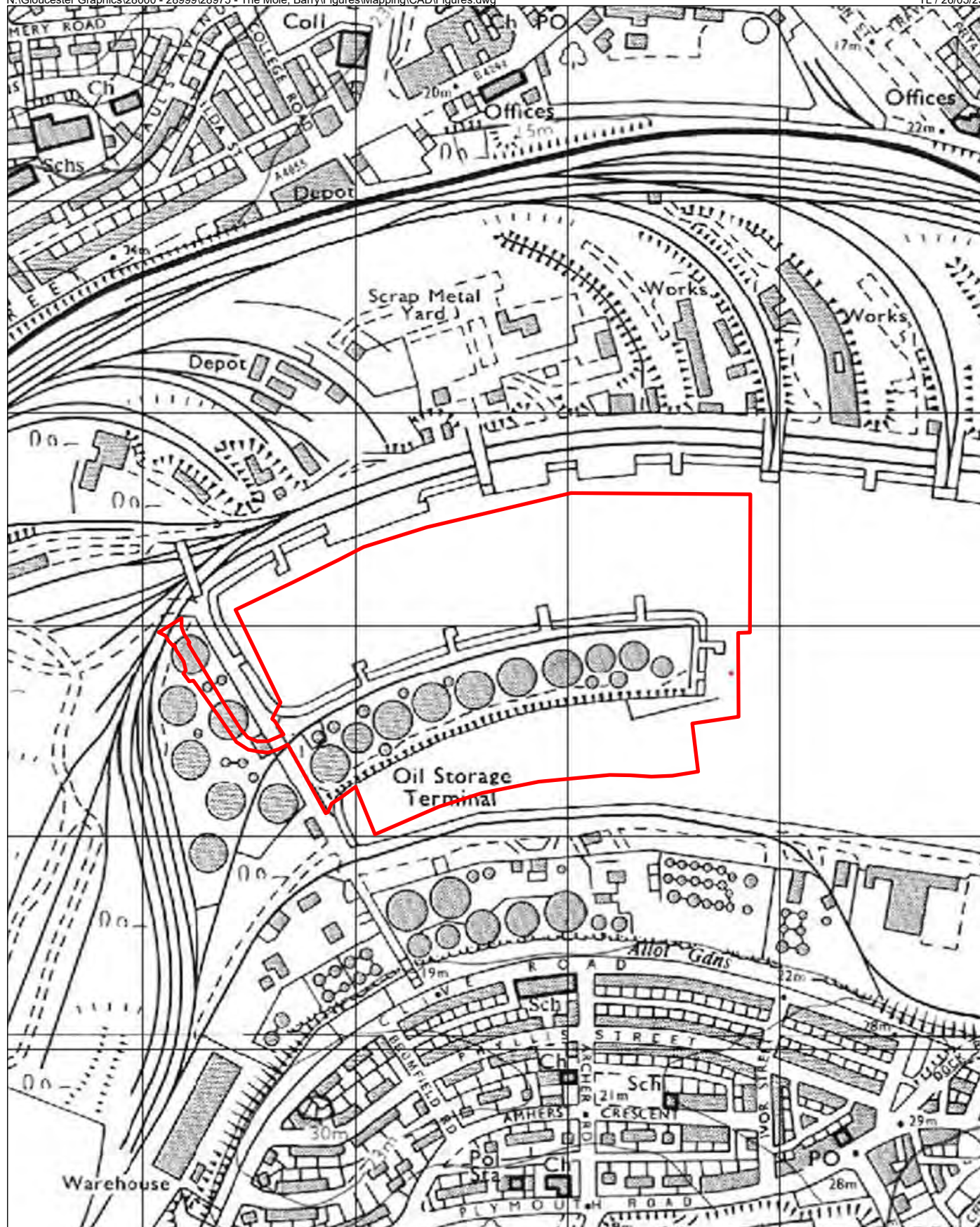
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Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 7

1965 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary



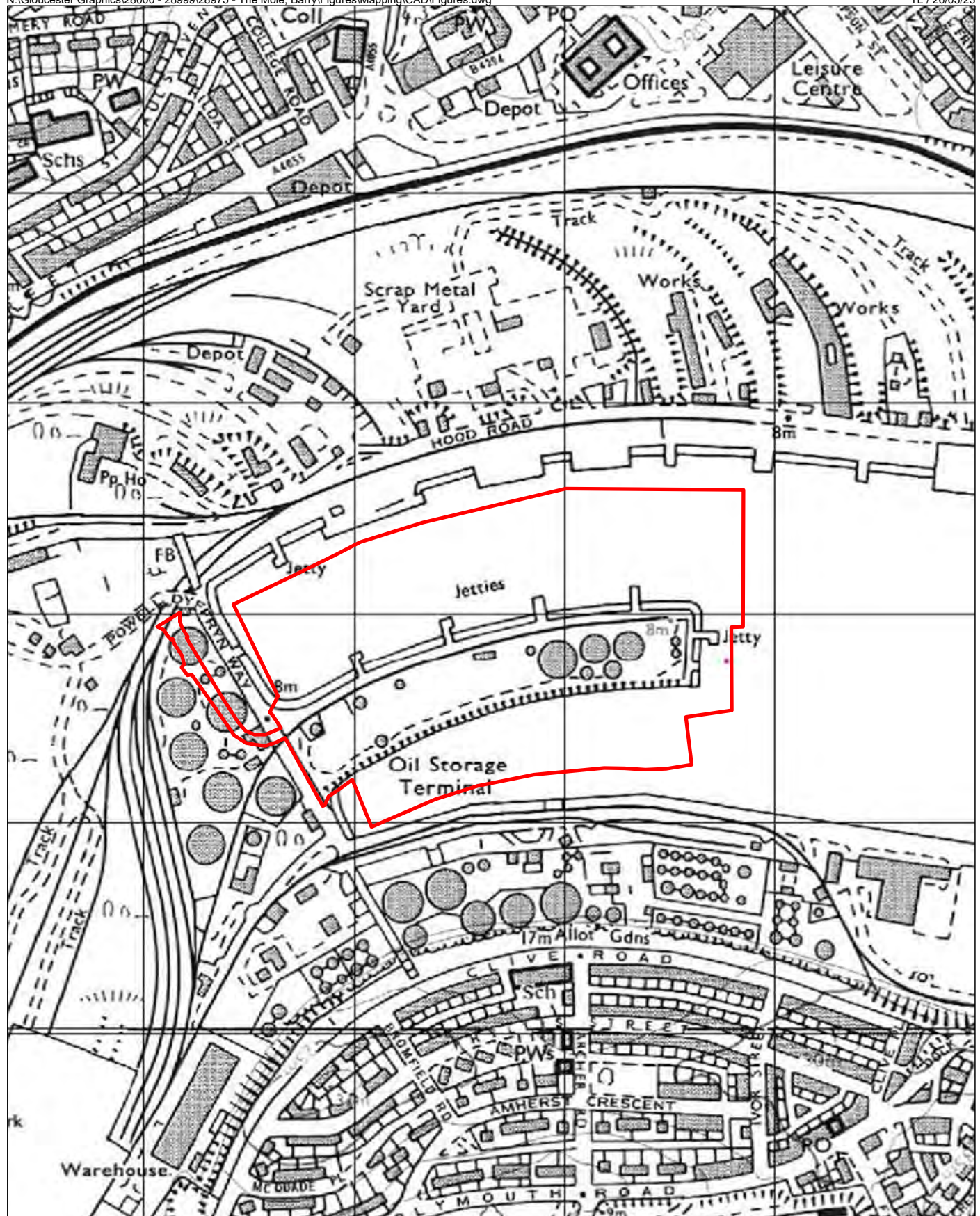
0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 8

1975 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary



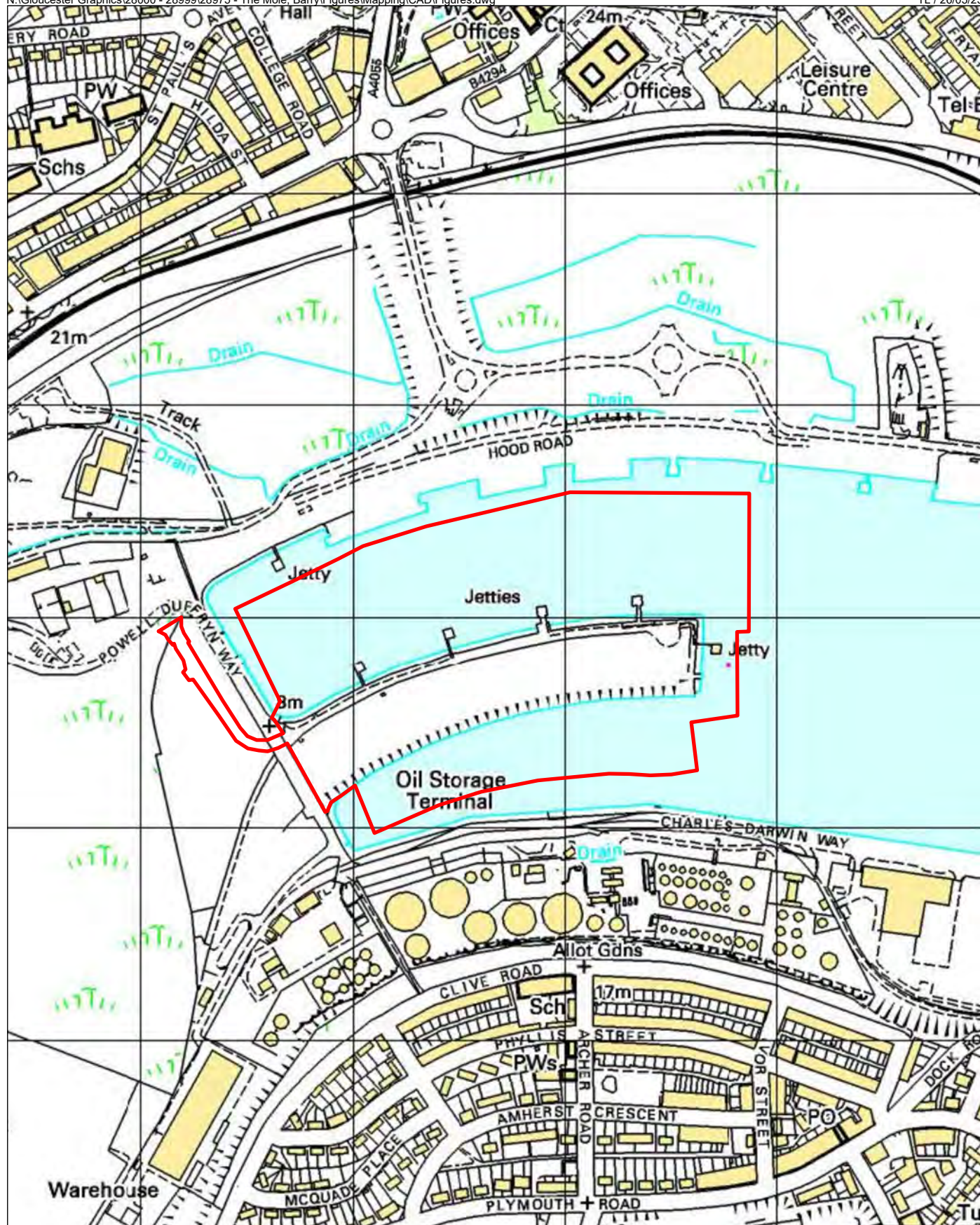
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Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 9

1991 Ordnance Survey Map





Site Boundary



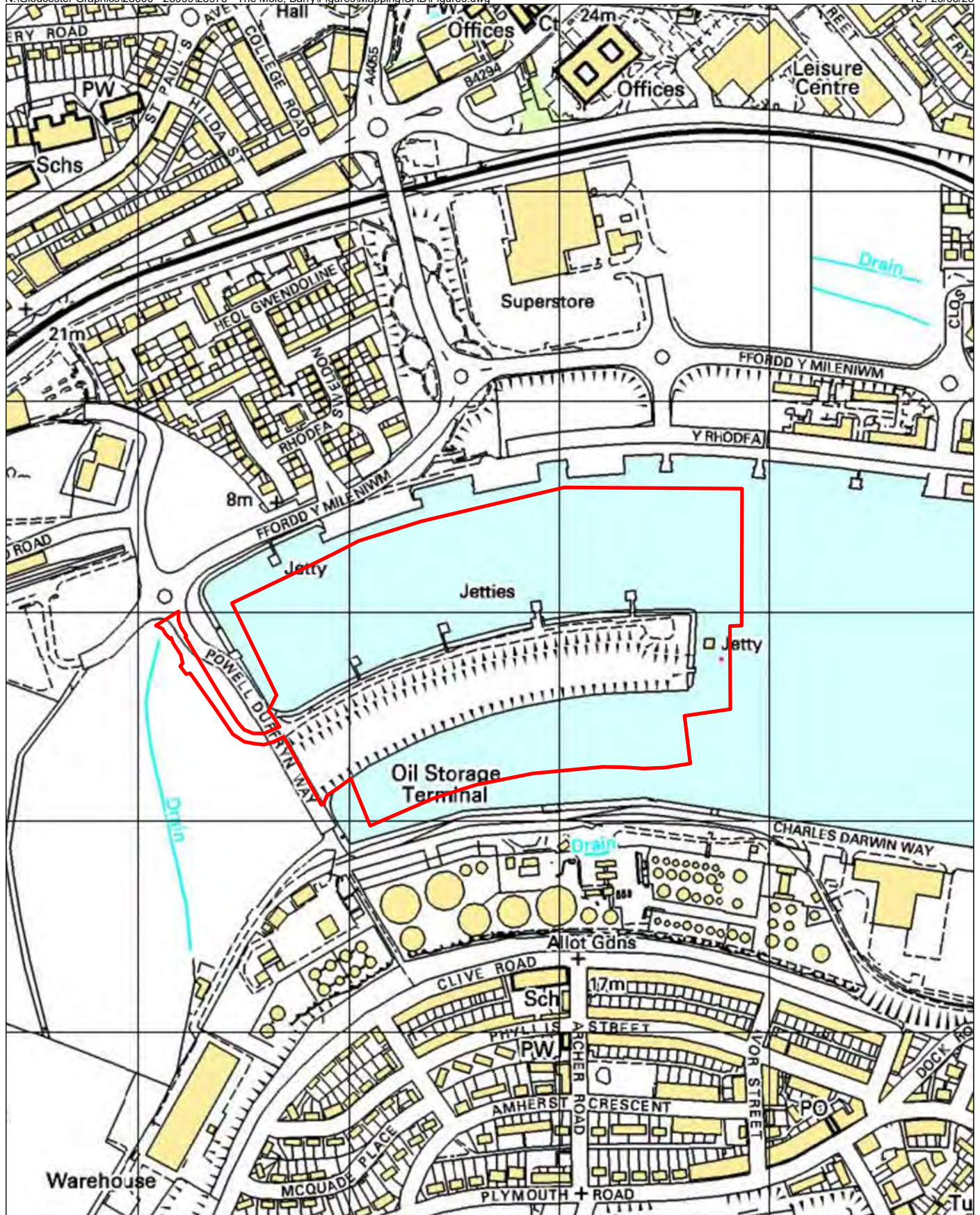
0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 10

1999 Ordnance Survey Map





Site Boundary



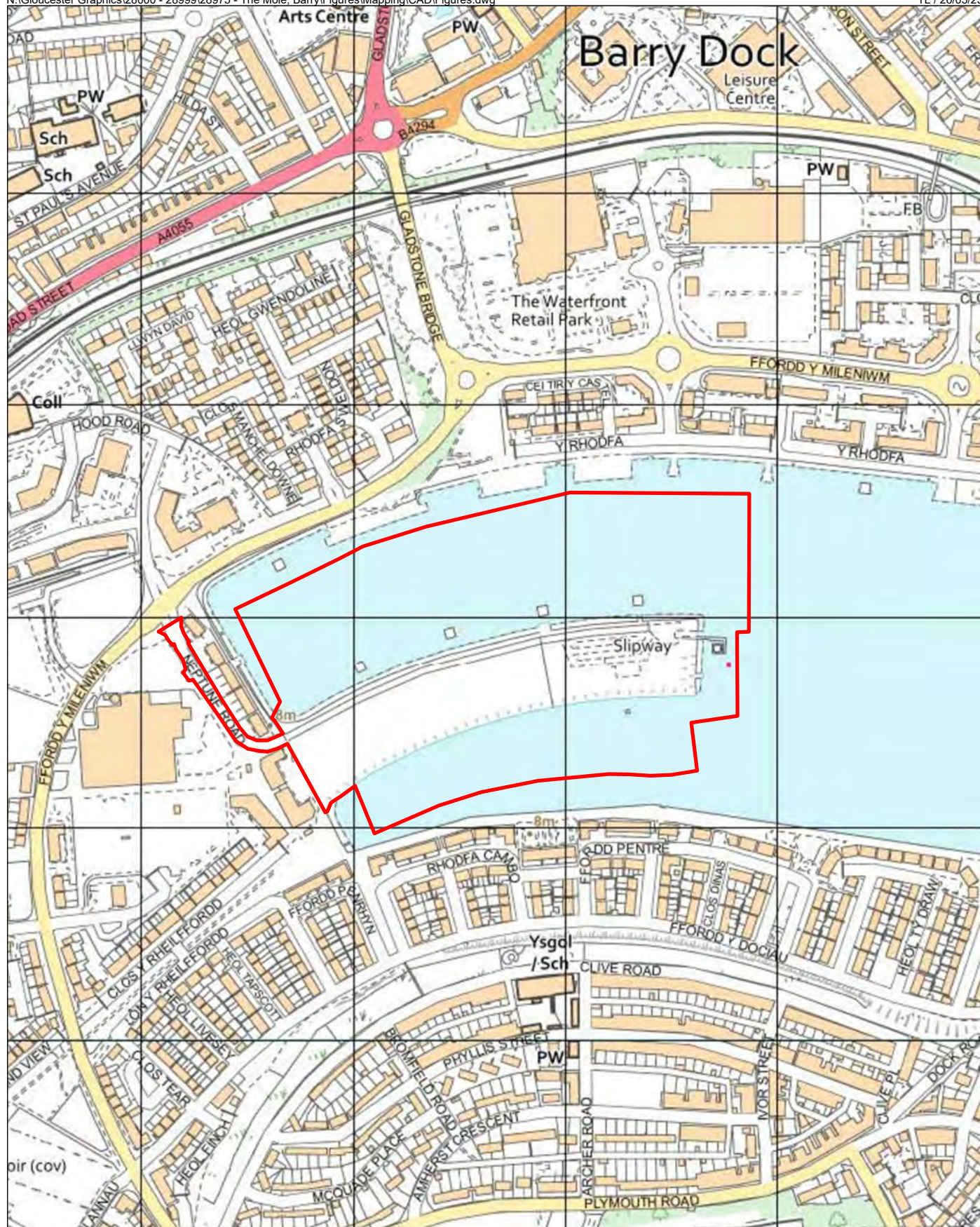
0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 11

2006 Ordnance Survey Map





 Site Boundary



0 50 100m  
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

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Figure 12

2022 Ordnance Survey Map





Legend

 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 13

1932 Aerial Photograph, view  
east over Barry Docks





Legend

 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 14

Aerial Photograph, late 20th  
century, view east over Barry  
Docks





# Legend

Site Boundary



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only



Figure 15

2021 Aerial Photograph, view  
west of Barry Docks





# PLATES





Plate 1: View east along the northern side of the Mole



Plate 2: View along the northern side of the Mole towards the dock entrance (not visible)





Plate 3: View west from the Mole, showing the surviving railway tracks along the north side and the enclosing apartment blocks to the west.



Plate 4: Temporary structures on the eastern end of the Mole





Plate 5: View south to the modern residential development from the Mole



Plate 6: View west towards the Mole from near the dock entrance





Plate 7: View north-east from the Mole towards the council offices



Plate 8: View north-west towards the Pump House from the Mole





Plate 9: View north towards the council offices from near the dock entrance



Plate 10: The Pump House





Plate 11: View of dock entrance from the north west



## APPENDICES



## Appendix 1

### Gazetteer of HER entries



HER	Monuments		
ID	Type	Description	Location
GGAT06369s	Monument	Sloping masonry-faced embankment aligned northwest-southeast and approx 30m in length Connects dock number three with the East Breakwater at Mark Rock	ST1259366877
GGAT05134s	Monument	Modern, Drill hall, RANK	ST1140567929
E004441			
GGAT06221s	Monument	Primary school depicted on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	ST1110867858
GGAT06227s	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL, CHURCH	ST1104067766
GGAT00972s	Monument	Site of Medieval Building - medieval pottery 15th-16th century. Refer to H.J.T.	ST11436783
GGAT01461s	Monument	Formerly an old mission hall, bought by the congregation. This then became Bethesda.	
GGAT05876s	Monument	Bethesda Independent Chapel was built in 1889 and modified in 1907.	ST1088067620
GGAT02301s	Monument	Pump house	ST11176755
GGAT02300s	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL, PUMP HOUSE	ST1117367550
GGAT01007s	Monument	East Barry House, pottery of 12th/15th century. Found in disturbed garden soil	ST109675
E000841			
GGAT00566s	Monument	Unknown, Cemetry	ST11456765
GGAT06276s	Monument	Post Medieval, Lamp Post	ST1220567705
GGAT06275s	Monument	Post Medieval Lamp Post	ST1218467665
GGAT06273s	Monument	Post Medieval Lamp Post	ST1222967697
GGAT02152s	Monument	Post Medieval Office	ST1221867669
GGAT06114s	Monument	Post Medieval Lamp Post	ST1220667639
GGAT06115s	Monument	Post Medieval Statue	ST1221267615
GGAT01006s	Monument	Medieval, Hearth	ST109674
E000840			
GGAT01005s	Monument	Medieval, Midden	ST109674
GGAT03986s		POST MEDIEVAL, dock	ST1200067320
GGAT00565s	Monument	At Barry Docks a polished celt was found at a depth of about 16m	ST1167
GGAT00970s	Monument	Medieval 13th - 14th Century, and post - medieval pottery from allotments, near site of Barry Island Farm	ST11726683
GGAT02204s	Monument	Medieval, Settlement	ST117668
HER	Events		
E000840	Event	A field observation was made at Beggars Well by H.J. Thomas and G. Davies in 1965	ST109674
E004441	Event	Photographic Survey	ST1146267904
E000841	Event	A field observation was made at East Barry House by H.J. Thomas and G. Davies in 1965	ST109675
E002274	Event	Desk Based Assessment	ST1195466377
E006100	Event	Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	SS5711599529
E001305	Event	Field visit to Barry Dock (03986s) undertaken as part of GGAT 76 Waterfronts in Southeast Wales	ST1200067320
E003497	Event	Desk Based Assessment	ST1173567154
E000808	Event	Field observation	ST11726683
E006100	Event	Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	SS5711599529
E002591	Event	The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned to undertake an archaeological field eval	ST11306662
E000765	Event	An excavation was undertaken at Barry Island Abbey by J. Storrie between 1894-1	ST11346663
E000940	Event	Desk Based Assessment	ST1145566622
E003079	Event	Desk Based Assessment	ST1145566622
E002489	Event	An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Foundation Archaeology	ST118666
E006499	Event	WATCHING BRIEF	ST1190966884
E002600	Event	Evaluation	ST119667
E000907	Event	Excavation	ST11936667
E000764	Event	Excavation at ST BARRUC'S CHAPEL by MoPBW	ST11936667





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