



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Sir Richard Gwyn
Roman Catholic
School, Argae Lane,
Barry, Wales
CF63 1BL

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Pre-Planning (Vale of Glamorgan)

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Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by HCUK Group on behalf of AECOM, to inform proposals for the proposed replacement Sir Richard Gwyn Roman Catholic School at Argae Lane, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, CF63 1BL.

The assessment has confirmed that the Site has a negligible potential for Palaeolithic remains, a moderate potential for Mesolithic material, a high potential for archaeological remains of later prehistoric date (Neolithic to Iron Age), albeit most likely in the form of stray finds representing flint scatters as have been found during fieldwalking projects over land to the southeast of the Site. There is also a high potential for Roman remains based on evidence within the study area which shows a number of settlements and numerous findspots. The site appears to have been agricultural land surrounding settlements during the early medieval to modern period, until the school was first constructed in the 1960s.

There are no designated sites such as scheduled monuments within the study area, other than five listed buildings. Of these, three lie within the centre of Cadoxton and will not be affected by the proposals. Biglis farm and Biglis Farm Barn are both grade II listed and lie southeast of the Site in open agricultural land and have intervisibility with the Site. As the proposals will replace the existing school with new school buildings, no change to the significance of the listed buildings will occur from effects to their setting caused by the proposals.

Crynodeb

Paratowyd yr asesiad desg archaeolegol hwn gan HCUK Group ar ran AECOM, i lywio cynigion ar gyfer yr Ysgol Gatholig Syr Richard Gwyn newydd arfaethedig ar Lôn Argae, y Barri, Bro Morgannwg, CF63 1BL.

Mae'r asesiad wedi cadarnhau bod gan y Safle botensial esgeulstadwy am olion Palaeolithig, potensial cymedrol am ddeunyddiau Mesolithig, potensial uchel am weddillion archaeolegol o'r oes cynhanesyddol diweddarach (Neolithig i'r Oes Haearn), er eu bod yn fwyaf tebygol ar ffurf darganfyddiadau ar wasgar sy'n cynrychioli gwasgarwyr fflintiau fel y canfuwyd yn ystod prosiectau cerdded caeau ar dir i'r de-ddwyrain o'r Safle. Mae hefyd potensial uchel am weddillion Rhufeinig yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth o fewn yr ardal astudio sy'n dangos nifer o aneddiadau a sawl man canfod. Ymddengys i'r safle fod yn dir amaethyddol o gwmpas aneddiadau yn ystod y cyfnod canoloesol cynnar i'r cyfnod modern, tan i'r ysgol gael ei hadeiladu gyntaf yn y 1960au.

Nid oes safleoedd dynodedig fel henebion cofrestredig o fewn yr ardal astudio, ac eithrio pum adeilad rhestredig. O blith y rhain, mae tri yng nghanol Tregatwg ac ni fydd y cynigion yn effeithio arnynt. Mae fferm Biglis ac Ysgubor Fferm Biglis yn adeiladau rhestredig gradd II ac wedi'u lleoli i'r de-ddwyrain o'r Safle ar dir amaethyddol agored ac mae ganddynt ryngweledd â'r Safle. Gan y bydd y cynigion yn disodli'r ysgol bresennol gydag adeiladau ysgol newydd, ni fydd unrhyw newid i arwyddocâd yr adeiladau rhestredig yn codi o effeithiau i'w lleoliad a achosir gan y cynigion.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by James Meek MCIfA, Director at Archaeology Collective, part of the HCUK Group, on behalf of AECOM.
- 1.2** The report provides an archaeological desk-based assessment of Sir Richard Gwyn School, Argae Lane, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan (centred on NGR 313768 169896; Figures 1 and 2), the Site in relation to a planning application for development there. The Site occupies an area of around 5ha.
- 1.3** By way of introduction, the Site is formed of the extant Sir Richard Gwyn School and its associated playing fields, car parking and access roads.
- 1.4** The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the significance of any relevant heritage assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to heritage assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering etc) where necessary.
- 1.5** The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual and ecofactual material (e.g. stone tools, bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.
- 1.6** The standard is stated by ClfA as: *Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*
- 1.7** A desk-based assessment is defined by ClfA as: *.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It*

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

- 1.8** For the purposes of Planning Policy in Wales TAN 24 – The Historic Environment, the **historic environment** is defined as: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (para 1.7, Welsh Government 2017).*
- 1.9** A **historic asset** is: *An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*
- 1.10** This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Planning Services at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in their decision about the application and what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. This report includes a desk-based assessment and settings assessment based on ‘Settings of Historic Assets in Wales’ guidance (Cadw 2017).
- 1.11** Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017; available online).
- 1.12** This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital data held by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), and by the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time. The report also references the ‘Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)’. A written scheme of investigation for the methodology of the assessment was submitted to and approved by the Planning Services section of GGAT.
- 1.13** Data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the Site for designated historic assets and HER data, which is referred to as the ‘study area’. The

study area has been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site, taking into account its location, topography, and character. Its 1km radius extent has been confirmed with GGAT.

- 1.14** This assessment will be in accordance with Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales, Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 and the procedures set out in ClfA's 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' .

Geology

- 1.15** The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology across the entire Site as being Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone (sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period)¹ (Figure 3).
- 1.16** A band of overlying superficial deposits of Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel (sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period) runs across the majority of the site excluding a strip along the southern edge of the Site (Figure 3).

Topography and the Site

- 1.17** The Site occupies an area of around 5ha on relatively level ground at around 8m above Ordnance Datum to 10m aOD on the northern and eastern edges.
- 1.18** The Site is bounded to the northwest by Argae Lane, which comprises metal fencing and some larger trees; and to the southwest and southeast are mature hedgerows. The field to the south east is covered with solar panels and is grazed by sheep. Agricultural land lies to the southwest. The northeastern boundary is far slighter than the others, and separates the Site from further agricultural land to the northeast.
- 1.19** The extant school buildings are located in the centre of the northern side of the Site adjacent to Argae Lane. An all-weather pitch is present directly east of the school buildings. Car parking areas lie to the west and south of the school buildings. Grassed playing fields cover the southern half of the Site. The western corner of the Site contains further grassed areas.

¹ BGS Geology Viewer website



Photo 1: Western entrance into Sir Richard Gwyn School from Argae lane



Photo 2: View northeast along Argae Lane, with curved frontage building of later 20th century date



Photo 3: View northeast along Argae Lane, showing eastern entrance to north of curved school building



Photo 4: View northwest showing western end of curved school building and modern link building that joined with original 1960s buildings



Photo 5: Part of original 1960s school building



Photo 6: View southwest to the car parking area on the western side of the school buildings



Photo 7: View northwest towards the western entrance into the school



Photo 8: View northeast from western car park area towards main school buildings and west end of modern curved frontage building



Photo 9: View south across western side of school buildings



Photo 10: View west from northern side of playing fields across bike storage area at southern end of western car park



Photo 11: View southwest across western side of playing fields



Photo 12: View east along southern side of the school buildings and area of hardstanding



Photo 13: View southeast across hardstanding play area to south of school buildings, with grassed playing fields beyond



Photo 14: View south across playing fields in southern half of the Site



Photo 15: View east across eastern half of site including playing fields and part of the all weather pitch



Photo 16: View northeast across school buildings on eastern side of the site



Photo 17: View southeast across all-weather pitch on the eastern side of the Site



Photo 18: View west across single storey school buildings on eastern side of the main school buildings



Photo 19: View north along hardstanding car parking area in northeastern corner of Site



Photo 20: Single storey school buildings on eastern side of main school building pf 1960s date to rear



Photo 21: View south across original school buildings of 1960s date in southeastern corner of main school buildings



Photo 22: View north along eastern edge of 1960s school buildings towards rear of modern curved building on Argae Lane

2. Methodology

Sources

- 2.1** A written scheme of investigation detailing the proposed methodology for this historic environment desk-based assessment was prepared in advance of the report being commenced, and the written scheme has been approved by GGAT.
- 2.2** In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:
- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Application Boundary (i.e. the study area);
 - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales National Monument Record information;
 - Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes; Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Cadw / Welsh Government);
 - Air photographs held by RCAHMMW, Britain from Above, Google Maps and those taken for the scheme;
 - Review of Lidar data, both that from the LLE website and the Lidar survey undertaken specifically for the site;
 - Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment;
 - Various online sources.
- 2.3** The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by assessment and site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Assessment of Significance and Importance

- 2.4** Historic assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in PPW², and taking account of the Welsh Government's guidance in TAN24³ and Cadw's Conservation Principles⁴. Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the Conservation Principles as
- "embrace[ing] all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it."*⁵
- 2.5** Where potential impacts on the settings of historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s).
- 2.6** The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance. Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by PPW but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. An historic feature which lacks a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest is not considered to be a historic asset; it may also be said to have negligible importance.
- 2.7** The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).

² Planning Policy Wales v11, Wales Government 2021

³ WG 2017

⁴ Cadw 2011

⁵ Ibid

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high (National / International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low (Local)	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

Archaeological Potential

2.8 The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Application Boundary, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, in terms of physical impact.

2.9 Archaeological potential is determined through the following levels:

- a. High Potential – where historic assets of a certain period or type are known to exist or where their likelihood of being present is near certain;
- b. Moderate Potential – where the evidence suggests that historic assets of a certain period or type are likely to be present;
- c. Low Potential – where the evidence indicates that there is a slight chance for historic assets of a certain period or type to be present;
- d. Negligible – Where the evidence indicates that previous investigation, former disturbance, topographic location is such that no remains of a certain period or type will be present.

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Legislation

3.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Wales. This has been consolidated by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- a) to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- b) to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- c) to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

3.2 The new Act consolidates the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on place names.

Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

3.3 Planning Policy Wales v11 was revised in February 2021. Technical Advice Note 24 'The Historic Environment' was adopted on 31st May 2017 and is unaltered by the February revisions. This replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. This states that *'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:*

- a) *World Heritage Sites*
- b) *Scheduled monuments*
- c) *Archaeological remains*
- d) *Listed buildings*
- e) *Conservation areas*

f) *Historic parks and gardens*

g) *Historic landscapes*

h) *Historic assets of special local interest'* (Ibid para 1.4)⁶

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

3.5 TAN 24 also notes the importance of The Conservation Principles document (Cadw 2011)⁷ being used for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales '*and provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers*'⁸. It notes that '*Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process*'⁹.

3.6 Conservation Principles includes the following six principles.

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

3.7 The significance of a historic asset is defined in TAN 24 as comprising four heritage values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed: Evidential value; Historical value; Aesthetic value and Communal value.

3.8 TAN 24 discusses Heritage Impact Assessments and notes '*that they are a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the*

⁶ TAN 24, para 1.4

⁷ Cadw 2011, Conservation Principles

⁸ TAN 24, para 1.10

⁹ Ibid

significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. A Heritage Impact Assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.'

- 3.9** Guidelines for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales have been prepared by Cadw¹⁰.
- 3.10** TAN 24 discusses what the setting of a historic asset comprises in para 1.25: *'The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.'*¹¹
- 3.11** It notes that the principles used for determining setting impact *'are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:*
- *The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance*
 - *the prominence of the historic asset*
 - *the expected lifespan of the proposed development*
 - *the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity*
 - *non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.'*¹²
- 3.12** Further it recognises that *'There will be cases where a proposed development will enhance the setting of a historic asset and this will be treated as a benefit resulting from the development. Mitigation of damaging effects could be achieved through good design and in some cases screening or landscaping.'*¹³

¹⁰ Cadw 2017, Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales, May 2017

¹¹ TAN 24 para 1.25

¹² TAN 24 para 1.26

¹³ TAN 24 para 1.28

Relevant Local Policies:

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026

- 2.10** The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan is the spatial development strategy for the area and was formally adopted in June 2017. The Local Development Plan contains policies to protect and enhance the contribution of listed buildings, historic landscapes, archaeology and World Heritage sites as part of managing change in the Council area. The Council is preparing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) to replace the existing adopted LDP. The new Plan will be called the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2021 – 2036.
- 2.11** The Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 pre-dates the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016, but the approach is similar. The following policies are relevant to this assessment.

Table 2: Relevant Local Policies

Relevant Section	Details
Policy SP10 - Built And Natural Environment	<p>Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Development proposals must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1** Cadw record five listed buildings within 1km of the Site, but no other designated sites. The Vale of Glamorgan Council record ten County Treasure sites within the study area, these include all of the listed buildings.
- 4.2** There are 109 archaeological sites recorded on the GGAT HER within 1km of the Site. These are shown on Figures 6 and 7, and listed in Appendix 2. All of the County treasures are recorded on the GGAT HER. GGAT HER records are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) which are prefixed GGAT.
- 4.3** A search was undertaken of National Monuments Record (NMR) data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). It appeared that all sites recorded on the NMR were also recorded on the GGAT HER and so just GGAT HER data has been used, as this contains a larger record of known sites within the area.

Timescales

- 4.4** Timescales used in this assessment:

Table 3: Timescales

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British)	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Early Medieval	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval	1086 –1485	
Post-Medieval Period	1485 – 1900	
Modern	1901 – Present	

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.5** There are no scheduled monuments, registered historic battlefields, registered historic parks and gardens and no World Heritage Sites within 1km of the Site boundary.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Area

- 4.6** There are five listed buildings recorded within the 1km study area (Table 4; Figure 5). These are all also recorded on the GGAT HER. There is also the single Conservation Area of Cadoxton 680m to the southwest (Figure 5).
- 4.7** These include the Church of St Cadoc in Cadoxton, some 830m to the southwest (Grade II*, Record No. 113175). The church lies at some distance from the Site and is separated from it by existing residential and other buildings. There will be no physical impacts to the church from the development and there will be no indirect impacts upon its setting from the proposals. The development will therefore have no change on the significance of the Church of St Cadoc.
- 4.8** In the churchyard of St Cadoc lies the Grade II listed medieval cross base (record No. 15901). This will again not be impacted upon in any way from the development proposals. There will therefore be no impact upon its significance from the proposals.
- 4.9** Also within Cadoxton lies the Old Schoolhouse, a former school now converted to residential development (Grade II, Record No. 13411). This lies 780m southwest of the Site and there will be no direct or indirect impacts upon the building. There will therefore be no impact upon its significance from the proposals.
- 4.10** All of the above listed buildings lie within the Cadoxton Conservation Area. This was first designated in 1976 and the boundary amended in 1979. The Conservation Area Appraisal states: *'Although not exhaustive, the defining characteristics of the Conservation Area that reinforce the designation can be summarised as follows:*
- *Historic village core centred around St. Cadoc's Church, a landmark in the valley floor;*
 - *Network of small winding lanes, footpaths and green open spaces reflecting the earlier scattered rural settlement;*
 - *Location in a narrow river valley with higher ground to the south;*
 - *Mixture of stone built farmhouses and stone and brick built late 19th century terraced workers cottages;*
 - *Abundant open spaces, including Cassy Hill and Little Hill (a former quarry);*

- *Three listed buildings: St. Cadoc's Church (Grade 2*); a cross in the churchyard (Grade 2) and the Old Schoolhouse (Grade 2), together with 7 locally listed 'County Treasures'.*

4.11 The proposed development will have no physical or indirect effects upon the Conservation Area. The distance and topography is such that there will be no changes to the significance of the Conservation Area from the development.

4.12 The closest listed buildings to the Site are located at Biglis Farm, including the farmhouse (Grade II, Record No. 26509) and its associated barn (Grade II, record No. 26510). These lie around 290m southeast of the Site. There will be no physical impacts upon these buildings from the development proposals, although the proposals will have some intervisibility with buildings.

Table 4: Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Easting	Northing
13175	Church of St Cadoc	II*	At junction of Coldbrook Road West and Brock Street in small churchyard. GGAT HER PRN GGAT03725s	312992	169347
13411	The Old Schoolhouse	II	On corner of Coldbrook Road East and Coldbrook Road West. GGAT HER PRN GGAT01961s	313056	169334
15901	Cross in Churchyard at Church of St Cadoc	II	To S of nave of church. GGAT HER PRN GGAT00574s	312997	169339
26509	Biglis Farmhouse	II	In the low lying land of the Moors around the Cadoxton River, SW of the village and reached by a farm track. GGAT HER PRN GGAT00851s	314217	169855
26510	Barn at Biglis Farm	II	Farmyard lies to E of farmhouse and barn is nearest and at right angles to it. GGAT HER PRN GGAT05514s	314247	169827

County Treasures

4.13 The Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures list contains 10 sites within the 1km study area (Figure 5). These all refer to buildings or structures of post medieval date which are also recorded on the GGAT HER and discussed further in the next section. Biglis Farm and Biglis Farm Barn are also listed buildings, the others are all locally listed. Potential impacts to Biglis Farm and Biglis Farm Barn are discussed in section 5 of this report.

4.14 The majority of the buildings lie within the centre of Cadoxton and will have no direct or indirect impacts from the development proposals and their significance will not be altered.

4.15 Pont y Rhydyll (522) lies 70m northeast of the Site. Coldbrook Fawr lies 50m north of the Site. Potential impacts to these heritage sites are discussed in section 5 of this report.

Table 5: Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures within 1km of the Site

id	Name	Site description	easting	northing
523	Coldbrook Fawr	C17th house. Central entry and central stair. Formerly winding stair by the fireplace. Stop chamfered beams. GGAT HER PRN GGAT00850s	313611	169985
2185	Biglis Farm Barn	19th century barn. Listed Building No. 26509; GGAT HER PRN GGAT00851s	314240	169800
524	Biglis Farm	Large farmhouse of C17 and C18 origin with later modelling. Listed Building No. 26509; GGAT HER PRN GGAT00851s	314199	169850
522	Pont y Rhydyll	Stone built bridge over brook. Formerly whitewashed. GGAT HER PRN GGAT00849s	313859	170095
1413	Golden Grove	Two-storey dwelling house of five windows, slate roof, end gables. Central door with portico. GGAT HER PRN GGAT06193s	312921	169397
1412	The Bowers	Two-storey cement rendered house, slate roof, modern windows, gabled porch, and northern wing, depicted on 1st edition OS mapping. GGAT HER PRN GGAT06192s	312882	169402
1414	Yew Tree House	Two-storey partly cement rendered, stone, slate roof. Part of the C18 layout of Cadoxton. GGAT HER PRN GGAT06194s	312978	169380
1421	Rock Cottages	Two-storey cottage, rendered with slate roof. Of 18th century origin. GGAT HER PRN GGAT06196s	312884	169282
1420	Hatch Cottage	Two-storey pebble-dashed cottage, partly cream washed. Slate roof, three stacks, and porch. GGAT HER PRN GGAT06196s		
1415	Double Cottage	Two-storey rendered cottage with slate roof. GGAT HER PRN GGAT00994s	313011	169389

Archaeological Sites Recorded on the GGAT HER

4.16 The GGAT HER records 15 sites of prehistoric date within the study area. The earliest of these was a Mesolithic flint scatter found at Coldbrook Fach in 1965. (GGAT00777s), around 80m to the south of the Site. The scatter comprised three cores, two blades, and a scraper. Several fire-cracked flints were also recorded. Another flint scatter site is recorded in close proximity to this at Biglis Farm, which is recorded as a general prehistoric date, but is said to comprise a scatter of microliths which are characteristically of Mesolithic date (GGAT06394s).

4.17 A Neolithic flint was also recovered at Coldbrook Fach around 340m to the south, as part of a lithics survey undertaken in 2000 (GGAT00789s). Further Neolithic flint scatters have been recovered during recording following ploughing in the fields to the southeast of the site (GGAT01381s, GGAT01382s, GGAT 01383s, GGAT01384s and

GGAT01383s). Flints of Neolithic date were found in a numerous places across the area including within the study area and beyond it. A scatter of Neolithic flints, including a fine scraper, have been recovered from the flower beds at Victoria Park in Cadoxton (GGAT01491s) 900m to the southwest.

- 4.18** Flint scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered from an area at Coldbrook Fach Neolithic and Bronze Age date recovered from around 190m south of the Site (GGAT03571s and GGAT00787s). This site is noted as also being in the vicinity of a recently excavated Romano-British settlement.
- 4.19** A possible Bronze Age round barrow was identified to the north of Little Green, St Andrews Major 760m north of the Site (GGAT01949s) although the provenance of this is uncertain.
- 4.20** The Iron Age is also represented on the GGAT HER in the study area, including a possible hill fort identified as a series of banks and ditches in an existing field system located 850m northwest of the Site GGAT00791s.
- 4.21** General prehistoric finds, which cannot be dated to any specific period are also represented. These include a flint scatters containing no diagnostic pieces 650m southeast of the Site (GGAT03926s and GGAT03942s).
- 4.22** Although the GGAT HER records numerous flint scatters within the study area, none have been located within the Site, possibly due to the fact it is a school with its associated playing fields which would have not been subject to fieldwalking survey. The potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period is considered to be high based on the number of flint scatters in the area, especially from an area close to the southeast of the Site, indicating similar finds would be present within the area. Should archaeological remains be represented by stray finds in the topsoil, this would be considered of local (low) archaeological importance. If remains of settlement or other activity were revealed, comprising below ground features, this would be more likely of regional (moderate) archaeological importance.

Roman

- 4.23** The GGAT HER holds 17 records of Roman date within the study area. Many of these have been identified through the same surveys as identified a number of the flint scatters.
- 4.24** There is evidence for Roman settlement within the study area, including a group of grass mounds that appeared to be the remains of Romano-British roundhouse formerly located at Pencoedtre Wood following excavation in advance of development, lying 1km to the east of the Site (GGAT00022s). A Roman building was also revealed during excavation at Main Street, Cadoxton 700m to the southwest (GGAT00572s). This was dated between 2nd-4th century AD. Romano-

British occupation has also been identified at the Cassy Common Enclosure, 930m to the southwest (GGAT02527s). An unenclosed settlement was also excavated at Biglis, 500m to the southeast of the Site (GGAT00578s). This was determined to be an agricultural settlement of three phases dating between the 1st-4th century AD and included some Iron Age activity also.

- 4.25** In 1979 GGAT excavated the Biglis Hoard 660m to the southeast of the Site (GGAT02155s). This comprised 33 coins and 20 brooches and was found in the area to the north and east of the unenclosed settlement mentioned above.
- 4.26** Roman coins have been found at Cadoxton Sea View House 820m to the southwest (GGAT00573s); a further coin at Cadoxton found in the 1960s (GGAT00985s); and a coin found by metal detector survey 420m to the southeast (GGAT03914s). A Roman brooch was also found during this metal detector survey in the same location (GGAT03915s).
- 4.27** Roman Pottery has been recorded 820m to the south of the Site (GGAT01471s); a greyware sherd was found 80m to the southeast (GGAT03455s); a greyware sherd was recovered 120m to the east (GGAT03456s); another was found 280m to the southeast (GGAT03457s); two greyware sherds were found 500m to the southeast (GGAT03458s); seven sherds of greyware were recovered 650m to the southeast (GGAT03459s); and four more 730m to the southeast (GGAT03460s). All those found to the southeast were recovered as part of the fieldwalking as part of the Eastern Vale Survey. Further Romano-British pottery was found during a separate fieldwalking exercise at on the Pymbylu Moors at Biglis Farm (GGAT06393s) 680m to the southeast.
- 4.28** The potential for Roman archaeology is considered to be high. Fieldwalking surveys and metal detecting have recovered a number of Roman artefacts to the southeast of the Site, close to the previously excavated settlement at Biglis Farm. Again, as the survey did not cover the school site, there is still a good possibility for further artefacts of Roman date to be present within the Site. Agricultural settlement or activity such as field boundaries or enclosures may be present. The presence of a further Roman settlement area at Cadoxton to the southwest of the Site further highlights the Roman presence in the area.
- 4.29** The archaeological importance of further stray finds of Roman date within the site would be local (low). If settlement or land divisions were present, this would be considered to local (low) to regional moderate) archaeological importance.

Early Medieval

- 4.30** The GGAT HER holds two records of early medieval date.

- 4.31** These both relate to inhumation burials. During the excavations of the Roman settlement at Biglis, a collection of burials were recorded post-dating the settlement and were dated to the early part of the 5th century and the mid-7th century (GGAT03833s). These were located around 550m southeast of the Site.
- 4.32** The second group of early medieval inhumation burials was recorded at Cadoxton-Juxta-Barry, where an excavation produced evidence of 'a long series of burials underlying the late 12th century chancel of the parish church, one of which was overlain by a carbonised plank' (GGAT03835s). The HER record also notes that the possible evidence for a timber building was also found. These burials lie 830m southwest of the Site.
- 4.33** The potential for early medieval archaeology is considered to be low (table 6). The identified sites both lie in the areas of confirmed Roman settlement areas, Biglis and Cadoxton. The presence of inhumation burials at each of these sites suggests a continuation of occupation in those areas following the cessation of the Roman Empire. It cannot at present be said that settlement would lie within the Site area, but land divisions associated with agricultural activity could well be present.
- 4.34** The archaeological importance of remains of early medieval date would be regional (moderate) if associated with burials or settlement evidence or local (low) if associated with agricultural activity and land divisions.

Medieval

- 4.35** The HER holds 17 records of medieval date within the Study area. None lie within the Site.
- 4.36** The majority of records are located within Cadoxton around 650m to the southwest of the Site and are associated with the medieval settlement there. Records include St Cadoc's Church at Cadoxton-Juxta-Barry which first appears in the documentary sources in 1254 (GGAT00574s); the base of a medieval Cross (now a War Memorial) within the churchyard (GGAT00575s); the churchyard itself (GGAT03725s); a medieval building at Edward Street excavated 1965 (GGAT00977s); medieval occupation identified through a pottery scatter from the 12th to 13th centuries at Bridge Street (GGAT00978s); a medieval pottery scatter found at the rear of 3 Brock Street (GGAT01397s); medieval (and post medieval) pottery from Casey Common (GGAT01019s); a pottery scatter and food refuse of the 12th – 14th century within archaeological layers overlying Roman archaeology within the centre of Cadoxton (GGAT01395s); and medieval pottery of 13th and 14th century date found at Ashgrove in Cadoxton (GGAT00982s).

- 4.37** Further pottery scatters have been found on agricultural land on the northeastern side of Cadoxton, some 520m southwest of the Site (GGAT00982s, GGAT00983s and GGAT00984s).
- 4.38** A possible deserted rural settlement is recorded 300m to then northwest of the Site (GGAT01913s). Adjacent to the north of this possible settlement area is a hollow way (medieval trackway) identified from an aerial photographs from the 1940s (GGAT03905s)
- 4.39** Around 820m to the southeast of the Site lie further medieval remains, including Old Court Manor house, which, before its destruction in 1963, comprised both the south and west sides of the building and internal building foundations (GGAT00576s and GGAT02734s).
- 4.40** The fieldwalking surveys over the area southeast of the Site have also revealed medieval pottery scatters (GGAT00986s and GGAT00790s).
- 4.41** Medieval lynchets, representing remnants of cultivation lie in agricultural land 1km to the northeast of the Site (GGAT00845s).
- 4.42** Based on the information held within the GGAT HER, the potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to be present within the site area is low. If any medieval remains were present, they may include agricultural features such as field boundaries or lynchets (though they have been levelled within the Site). The Site lies away from known settlement centres and would thus lie within their agricultural hinterland. The archaeological importance of such remains would be considered local (low), being associated with agricultural remains.

Post Medieval & Modern

- 4.43** The GGAT HER holds 35 records of post-medieval within the study area and one of postmedieval/modern date. There are no solely modern sites recorded on the GGAT HER.
- 4.44** The majority of these records are associated with extant buildings within Cadoxton. They include Caelau Cottage (GGAT00636s) 1km to the southwest; Cross Elm House 930m to the southwest (GGAT00979s); Double Cot House 730m southwest (GAT00994s); The Old Schoolhouse, 770m southwest, now a dwelling (GGAT01961s); Hillside house, dating from between 1750-1800, 920m to the southwest (GGAT02055s); The Bowers, Coldbrook Road 860m southwest (GGAT06192s); Golden Grove, Coldbrook Road West 825m southwest (GGAT06193s); Yew Tree House, Coldbrook Road West 725m southwest (GGAT06194s); Hatch Cottage, Cowbridge Street 990m southwest (GGAT06195s); and Rock Cottages, Cowbridge Street 930m southwest (GGAT06196s).

- 4.45** A number of post medieval farmsteads are recorded in the study area on the GGAT HER including: Greenyard, a former 19th Century farmstead located 570m to the north (GGAT01846s); Old Mill Farm 970m to the southwest (GGAT00719s); Biglis Farm, 270m to the east which is part 17th-18th century in date (GGAT00851s); the adjacent Biglis Farm Barn, a 19th century barn (GGAT05514s); the former Coldbrook-Fach Farmstead 250m to the southwest (GGAT06856s); Coldbrook-Fawr Farmstead 120m to the northwest (GGAT06857s); and Ty-Verlon Farmstead 830m to the southeast (GGAT06858s).
- 4.46** Other post medieval buildings include: Ty Du, the remains of a former 17th century homestead 980m to the northeast (GGAT00847s); Coldbrook Fawr house of 17th century date 30m to the north on the opposite side of Argae Lane (GGAT00850s); and Gilbert Cottages of 19th century date 700m to the north (GGAT01845s). Remains of a further homestead at Coldbrook Farm has been recorded 250m to the southeast (GGAT00788s). And a former building has been identified at Ty Verlon from cartographic research 830m to the south (GGAT03049s).
- 4.47** Post medieval agricultural field patterns have been identified at Biglis Moors 450m to the east (GGAT03956s) and ridge and furrow remains at Old Court, Biglis 790m to the southeast (GGAT04328s).
- 4.48** Four former railway bridges are recorded over the former Barry Railway identified during a walkover survey for a desk-based assessment to the north and northwest of the Site. These include the remains of bridge, west of Coldbrook Fawr farm 300m to the northwest (GGAT03276s); remains of a bridge west of Greenyard Farm 280m to the northwest (GGAT03277s); a bridge 500m to the north (GGAT03278s); and a further bridge north of Gilbert Cottages 690m to the north (GGAT03279s). The former Barry Railway itself is recorded on the GGAT HER which went from Trehafod to Barry, and which was opened in 1889 and closed in 1962 (GGAT02430.0s). the line of this passed to the west of the Site.
- 4.49** A 17th century bridge is also recorded on the GGAT HER, Pont y Rhydyll, over the Cold Brook on Cadoxton Road 60m to the northeast of the Site (GGAT00849s).
- 4.50** Industrial sites within the area include a quarry 280m to the northwest (GGAT03277s); the Biglis Brick Works 990m to the southeast (GGAT03047s); the Odyn Sarn Lime kiln which were part excavated lying 530m to the southeast (GGAT00769s);
- 4.51** Finds of post medieval date have been recorded from Cadoxton in the area of Double Cot House where pottery dating from the 12th - 19th Century, and coins of Elizabeth 1 and George 1 & 11 were recovered around 920m southwest of the Site (GGAT00995s). Finds have also been recovered from Near Hillside Cottages where post medieval pottery was recovered alongside medieval pottery (GGAT00997s).

Post medieval finds were also recovered from work undertaken near Golden Grove House 620m to the southwest (GGAT00998s).

- 4.52** The Palmerston Learning Community Centre is also recorded on the GGAT HER dating from the post medieval to modern period, lying 980m south of the Site (GGAT06207s). It is recorded as a symmetrical red brick former school building featuring three gables to front elevation.
- 4.53** Although there are a substantial number of post medieval sites within the study area, these are mostly located in areas of existing settlement, where existing farmsteads are located, former industrial sites or transport links, none of which are known to have been present within the Site area. The area would have been utilised as agricultural land until the development of the school and therefore the potential for any significant remains of post medieval date to be present is considered low. If present they would likely be associated with former agricultural use of the land prior to the school being built, and be considered of local (low) archaeological importance.

Unknown

- 4.54** There are 20 records of unknown date recorded on the GGAT HER within the study area. A number of these may be able to be ascribed to other periods, but most have not been subject to more detailed investigation to clarify their dates and just identified from walkover surveys or remote surveying.
- 4.55** Two possible round barrows (Bronze Age burial mounds) are recorded in the study area, although they are also it is also suggested they could be spoil heaps or even of Roman date (GGAT02791s, 830m northwest; GGAT02792s, 800m northwest).
- 4.56** An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken for land at Pencoedtre to the northwest of the site by GGAT identified a number of features of unconfirmed dates. These include a possible post medieval field banks 850m to the northwest (GGAT02796s); undated earthworks, possibly mining pits 990m to the northwest (GGAT02797s); a precursor to Ty-y-Coed farmhouse 780m to the northeast (GGAT02798s); two undated quarries and limekilns (GGAT02799s, 650m northwest; and GGAT02801s 600m northwest); an enclosed wood 760m northwest (GGAT02802s); two ponds (GGAT02803s 940m to the northwest, and GGAT02804s 840m northwest); a possible post medieval farmhouse ruin 760m northwest (GGAT02808s); and a possible military building 700m to the northwest (GGAT02809s).
- 4.57** Two undated quarries have been identified from the first edition Ordnance Survey maps (GGAT03475s, 660m northwest; and 575m northwest GGAT03476s).

- 4.58** An enclosure of possible Romano-British date has been recorded on aerial photographs on the hill to the SW of Biglis Farm in an area of known Romano-British activity 350m to the southeast (GGAT03508s).
- 4.59** The remains of a railway bridge were identified west of Coldbrook Fawr farm, which would indicate it is of post medieval date (GGAT05013s), which is probably the same as that recorded as GGAT03276s. To the north of Gilbert Cottages the remains of bridge abutments were identified (GGAT05014s) which are probably the same as those recorded as GGAT03279s.

Historic Maps

- 4.60** The earliest available map to show the site in any detail is the Original Surveyor's drawing of Llantrisant dating from 1811 (not illustrated). The map is at a small scale and other than showing the route of Argae Lane, an approximation of the undeveloped field layout that covers the site area and the locations of Coldbrook Fach and Coldbrook Fawr farms, no other detail is visible.
- 4.61** The Tithe Map of St Andrews Parish of 1840 shows the layout of the Site at that time in clear detail (Figure 8 top left). The northern boundary is formed by Argae Lane, with the Site area covering parts of four fields. The largest field to the west covers just over half of the site (No 1039). The northeastern side of the site is almost equally divided by three northeast-southwest aligned fields, Nos 1048a, 1048 and 1047. The land was owned by Sir Richard Bassett Esq and tenanted by Richard Thomas. None of the fields were named, with 1039, 1047 and 1048 being used for pasture and 1048a as meadow. Coldbrook Fach farm is shown to the southwest and Coldbrook Fawr to the northwest of the Site area.
- 4.62** The 1882 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 8, top right) shows little change in the Site area, other than fields 1048 and 1047 from the Tithe map have been combined into a single field. A number of trees are shown along the internal field boundaries, with a line of three trees also shown projecting into the western field. A ford is indicated on Argae Lane directly north of the site. Coldbrook Fach and Coldbrook Fawr farms are both indicated.
- 4.63** There is no change on the 1900 OS map (Figure 8, bottom left) within the Site area, but to the west of the Site the line of the Barry Railway is first shown. There is also no change on the 1920 OS map (Figure 8, bottom right). There is again no change in the layout of the Site on the 1942 OS map (Figure 9, top left).
- 4.64** By the 1970 OS map (Figure 9, top right) the main school buildings have been erected on the Site, then called St Cadoc's Roman Catholic Secondary School. The field boundaries within the Site have been removed and the extant boundaries of the school to northeast, southwest and south had been laid out. The extent of the map

does not show the line of the Barry Railway, but by 1970 it was disused. The layout within the Site remains the same on the 1987 OS map (Figure 9, bottom left) although the road layout to the west of the Site has been altered and the route of the A4231 had been constructed. The 2003 OS map (Figure 9, bottom right) shows no change within the layout of the School and is as remains today, excluding the addition of the all weather pitch to the east of the school buildings, additional structures and portacabins around the school and the layout of the playing fields is not shown.

Aerial Photographs and LiDAR Data

- 4.65** The earliest aerial photograph to view of the Site dates from 1945 (Google Earth) and 1947 (APU online). The Site layout is the same as that shown on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps from 1900 when the Barry Railway had been constructed. No archaeological features could be seen on either aerial photograph within the Site.
- 4.66** The 1969 aerial photograph was taken after the school had been constructed (possibly in the mid-1960s). It shows no detail to suggest any archaeological remains within the Site area.
- 4.67** By 2001 the large car parks to the east of the Site had been constructed, but the majority of the school buildings remained in a similar layout to that shown on the 1970 OS map, with three additional structures along the northeastern edge of the school buildings. The curved building located on the northeastern side of the school had been constructed by 2006, the central small building on the northeastern side had been removed and the access road layout had been slightly altered. The playing pitches were present in the southern area of the site.
- 4.68** By 2009 an area of hard standing had been constructed in the northeastern corner of the site. An earth bank had been constructed to the south of the school curving around the boundary with the sports pitches. By 2014 the all weather pitch had been constructed directly east of the school and the earth bank had been slightly altered to skirt around the southern side of the pitch. By 2016 a large building had been added between the school and the all weather pitch.
- 4.69** A review of Lidar data for the Site has been undertaken through the manipulation of the data in QGIS to ascertain whether any earthworks are present within the Site and surrounding area which may indicate archaeology. The area of the school buildings and associated hard standing surfaces around it cover the northern half of the Site. The Lidar data does not show the all weather pitch, and also shows the original alignment of the earthwork bank shown on the 2009 aerial photograph, indicating the data dates between 2009 and 2014. The main features that the Lidar data shows in the southern half of the site are likely to be associated with drainage for the playing pitches, comprising linear marks running both north to south and east

to west. The line of the stream course shown in the adjacent field to the east, which runs to a pond north of Biglis farm can be traced partly into the eastern half of the Site, but is no longer visible at ground level. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.70** The GGAT HER holds records for 45 archaeological investigations within the 1km study area (Appendix 2; table App2.2). These include a number of archaeological observations which have identified sites that are recorded as archaeological sites above.
- 4.71** A number of other records relate to the desk-based assessments where new sites have been identified and noted above. Fieldwork projects including evaluations, excavations and watching briefs are also recorded and relate to information discussed within the archaeological information above.

5. Impact Assessment

Proposed Development

- 5.1** The proposed development comprises the complete replacement of the existing school building with a new building in the southwestern corner of the Site, with associated parking in the northwestern corner. A new Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) will be erected to the north of the school. A new 4G rugby pitch will be constructed in the northeastern corner of the Site, and further playing field and running track in the southeastern part. New access roads, drop off areas and associated services will be constructed around the Site.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival

- 5.2** Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.
- 5.3** The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere¹⁴, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.
- 5.4** For the Argae Lane site, the area has been shown to have been agricultural land since at least the 19th century and probably since the medieval period. For the majority of the site area, where development has not previously occurred, archaeological remains will likely be located close to the existing ground surface buried beneath former plough derived soils (possibly up to 0.5m depth).
- 5.5** It is not until the 1960s that the Site was developed when the existing school was built. The northern half of the site will have suffered disturbance from construction of the school, the all weather pitch, associated parking areas and roadways. Any archaeology that may have been present in these areas will have been disturbed from the development, although the extent of disturbance is not clear. Archaeological remains may survive relatively undisturbed in islands between or even below disturbances, such as between building foundations, and between or around service trenches.

¹⁴ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

- 5.6** The playing fields in the southern part of the Site appear to have been subject to drainage as shown on Lidar data. This will have caused some deeper below ground disturbances, but archaeological remains could still survive between and below such intrusions.

Assessment of Potential Effects and Significance of Effects

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.7** The closest listed building to the Site is that of Biglis Farmhouse (Record No. 26509) and the Biglis Farm Barn (Record No. 26510). These lie approximately 190m southeast of the Site and will have intervisibility with the existing school, and therefore the proposed new school layout also. Overall the change in the setting of the grade II listed buildings will not materially alter from the present layout. The change to the significance of the listed buildings from the development proposals is considered to be negligible to very slight.

Known Non-Designated Archaeological and Historical Assets

- 5.8** The Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures include Biglis farm and its associated barn, as discussed above. It also lists the nearby sites of Coldbrook Fawr farm (ID 523) 50m to the north and Pont Y Rhydyll (bridge) 70m to the northeast. The present northern boundary of the school is tree covered and this will prevent some intervisibility between these two buildings and the school. As noted above, the proposals will result in a reorganisation of the layout of the school, but it will still be a school with associated playing fields, parking areas and other infrastructure. The change to the significance of the County Treasure sites from the development proposals is considered to be negligible to very slight.

Hitherto Unknown Archaeological Assets

- 5.9** The assessment report has indicated that there is a relatively high potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman date to be present within the Site.
- 5.10** For the prehistoric period the greatest potential is for stray finds to be recovered from the topsoil of the site, which would be of local (low) archaeological importance. Should settlement or other prehistoric activity be present, this would be of regional (moderate) importance .
- 5.11** For the Roman period, there is also a high potential for artefacts of this date to be present within the topsoil, which would be considered of local (low) archaeological importance, but local to regional (moderate) importance if settlement or land divisions were revealed.

- 5.12** Such remains would be exposed, damaged or destroyed by any groundworks undertaken at the Site. Any remains below the existing buildings, car parks and roadways are likely to have already been disturbed to some extent, but within the playing fields area to the south of the Site the potential for far less disturbed remains to be present is much higher.
- 5.13** Activities such as demolition and removal of floor slabs or existing ground surfaces within the developed area of the site could expose buried archaeological remains. The construction of the new school in the southwestern corner of the Site will require more substantial groundworks, in an area which has been far less disturbed by past development. This could expose, damage or destroy relatively well preserved buried archaeological remains if present.
- 5.14** The construction of the new all-weather pitch (MUGA) and drainage for the new playing pitches will all cause below ground disturbances. They may require initial topsoil stripping and landscaping, all of which could significantly threaten underlying remains.
- 5.15** It is likely, based on the archaeological potential of the site and the undeveloped nature of the southern half (existing playing fields) that some form of archaeological evaluation will be required to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their depth, character, extent, state of preservation and significance. The results of this will determine if further archaeological works will be needed in advance of development. For the already developed area of the Site, archaeological observation during the removal of foundations and floor slabs may be required, followed by any appropriate subsequent archaeological mitigation if required.

6. Conclusions

6.1 This report provides the results of a historic environment desk-based assessment prepared for the proposed replacement school site at Sir Richard Gwyn Roman Catholic School, Argae Lane, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan.

6.2 Based on the information within the GGAT HER, supplemented by historic mapping, aerial photographic and lidar data, the Site is considered to have the following potential for archaeological remains by period as indicated in Table 6. The likely archaeological importance of such remains by period, are also indicated in the table.

Table 6: Archaeological Potential and Importance

Period	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Importance
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic – Negligible, no finds of this date recorded in the study area Mesolithic – Moderate, quite a number of Mesolithic flints have been recovered from the area by fieldwalking Neolithic to Iron Age – High, due to number of flint artefacts recovered in fieldwalking surveys to the southeast of the Site	Local (Low) where associated with stray finds Regional (moderate) should remains of settlement or other activity be identified
Roman	High. There are a large number of known Romano-British sites within the study area indicating settlement and field divisions, as well as finds	Local (low) to regional (moderate), Finds and field boundaries would be local, settlement or other activity would be regional
Early Medieval	Low. Early medieval sites seem to be located adjacent to the confirmed Roman settlements southeast and southwest of the Site area	Local (low) probably associated with agricultural activity
Medieval	Low. The site area lay outside of known settlement centres and probably lies in agricultural land	Local (low) probably associated with agricultural activity
Post medieval / Modern	Post medieval – The site area lay outside of known settlement centres and lay in agricultural land until the school was constructed in the 1960s	Local (low) probably associated with agricultural activity

6.3 The construction of the current school buildings on the site will have partly truncated any archaeological remains that may have been present within the Site area, but remains may still exist between and below these past intrusions. The same will be

true from construction of the areas of existing car parking, roadways, areas of hardstanding and all-weather pitch.

- 6.4** The school playing pitches in the southern area of the Site do appear to have had drainage put through them, some levelling of the play areas is also a possibility, but the relatively level nature of the Site is such that this is unlikely to have caused very significant truncation. There is still a good potential for well-preserved archaeological remains to be present within this area of the site.
- 6.5** On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed replacement of the school, with the new building being located into the southwestern corner of the Site, could negatively affect archaeological deposits. It is likely that a phase of evaluation will be required in the undeveloped areas of the Site, followed by any necessary mitigation. Evaluation would not be possible in the northern part of the site amongst the existing building and any further archaeological works may need to be wait until demolition of the superstructures of the existing buildings have been completed.
- 6.6** The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance or during development of the Site would need to be discussed and agreed with the Planning Services team at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Vale of Glamorgan Council.

7. Bibliography

Primary Sources

OS maps 1882-2003

Tithe Map 1840

Secondary Sources

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<https://www.googleearth.co.uk>

<https://places.library.wales/>

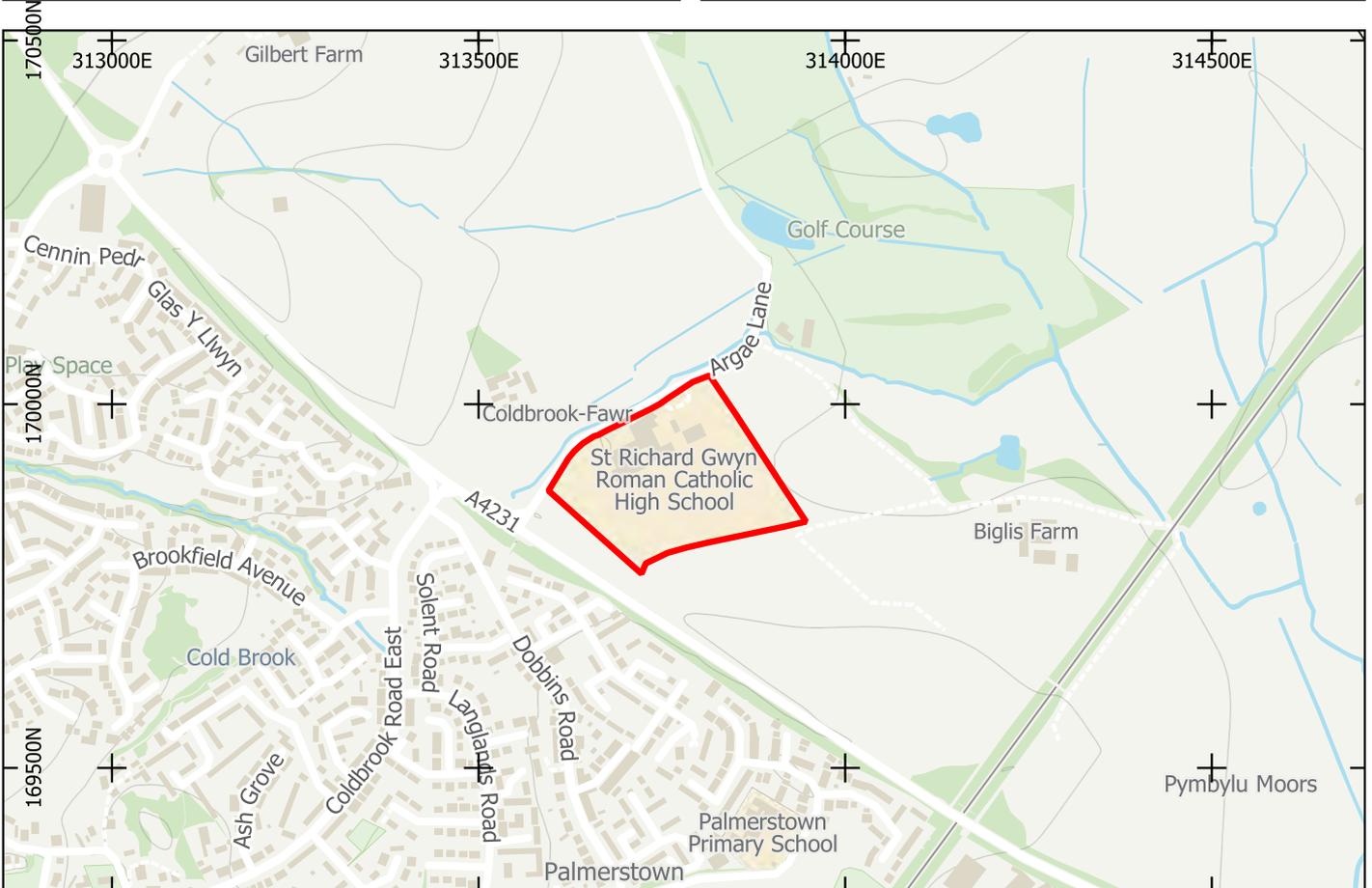
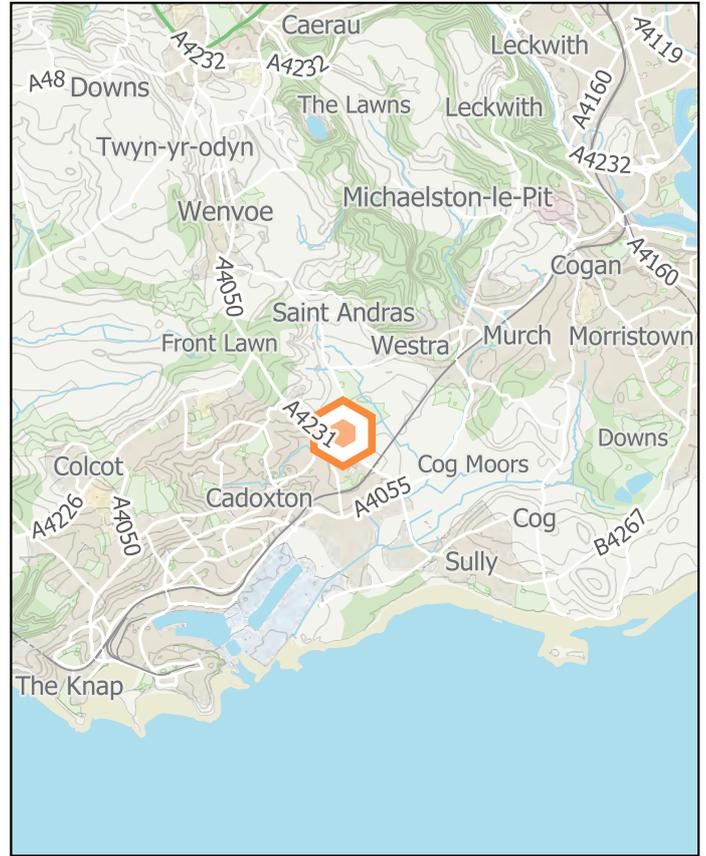
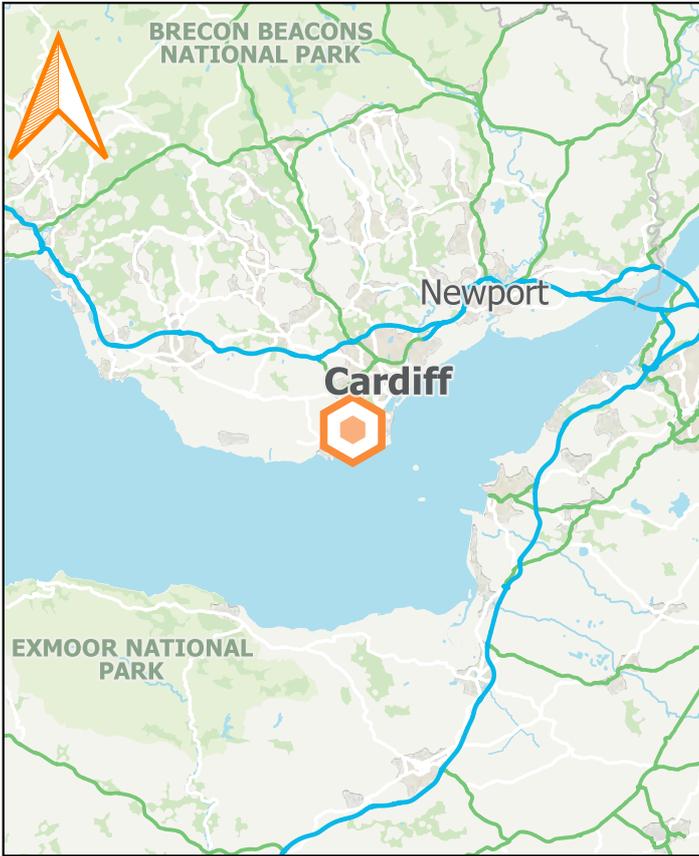
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8. Figures



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 1
Site Location Plan





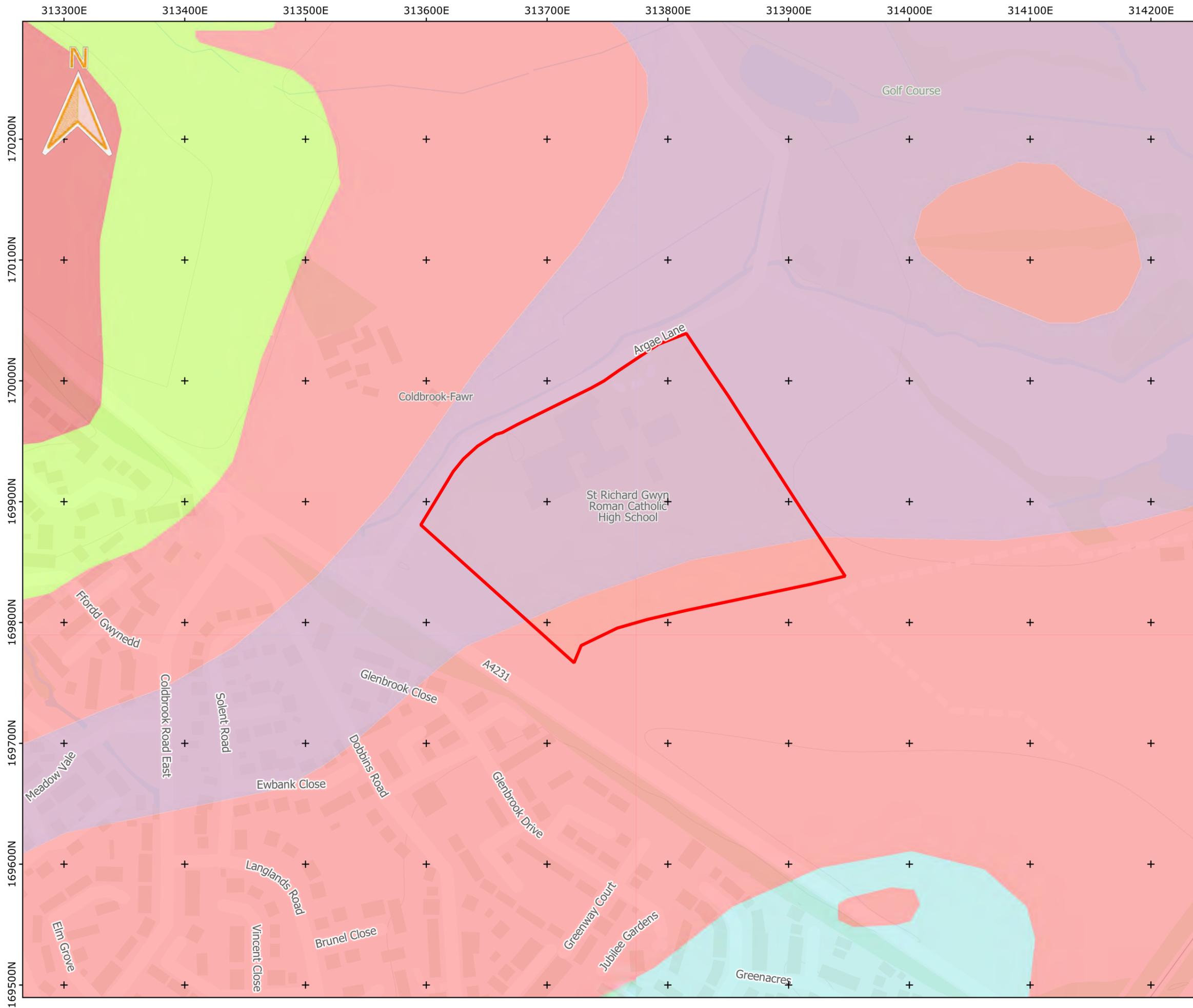
**St Richard Gwyn Catholic
High School, Argae Lane,
Barry, CF63 2FD**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Figure 2

Site Location overlaid on modern
aerial photograph





Key:

-  Site boundary
-  Mercia Mudstone Group, conglomerate
-  Blue Anchor Formation, mudstone
-  Friars Point Limestone Formation, limestone
-  Penarth Group, mudstone and limestone, interbedded
-  Superficial Alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel overlying Mercia Mudstone

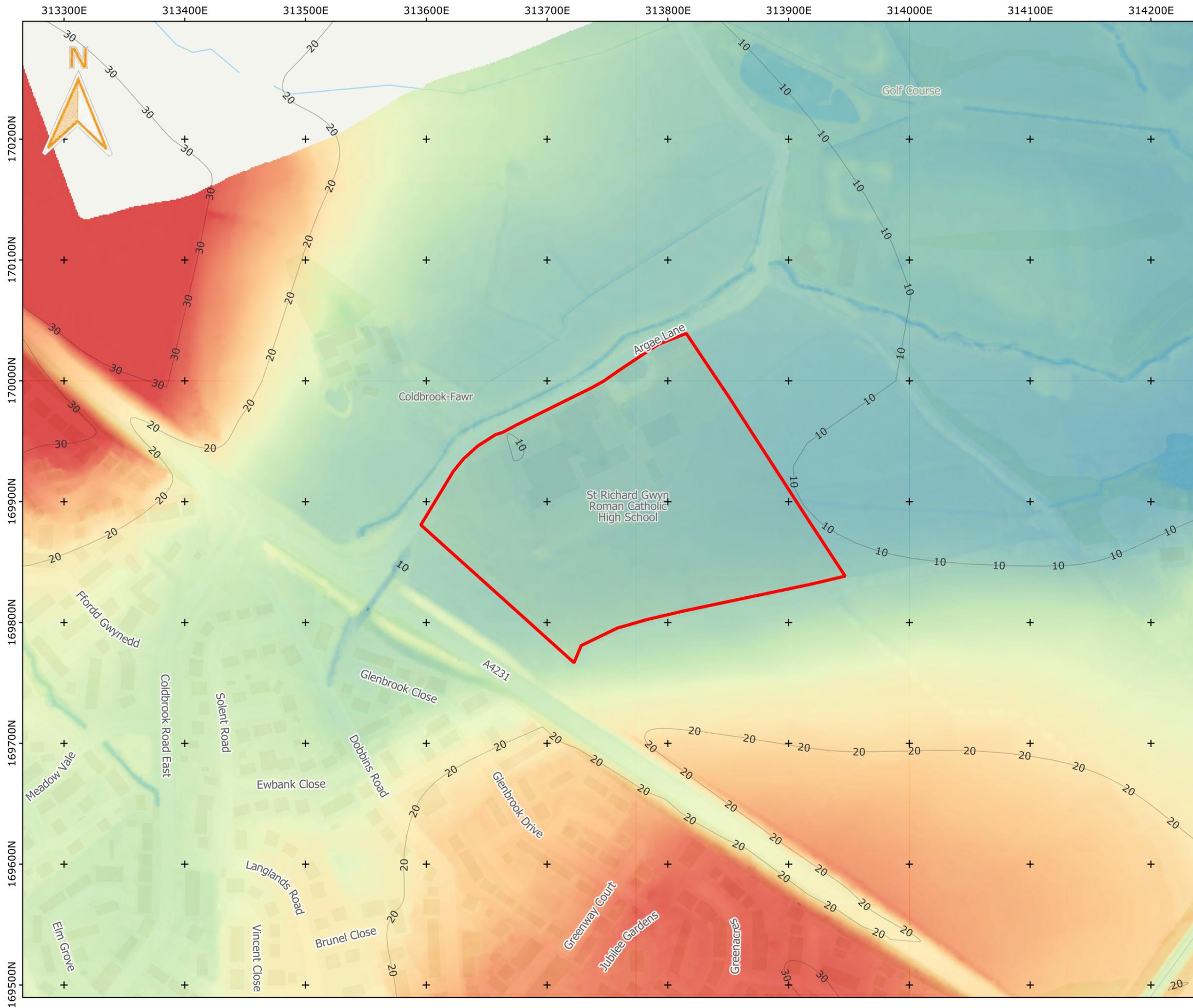
0 25 50 75 100 m



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 3

Geology of the Site



Key:

- Site boundary
- Heights above Ordnance Datum
- 6
- 9
- 13
- 16
- 20
- 23
- 27
- 30

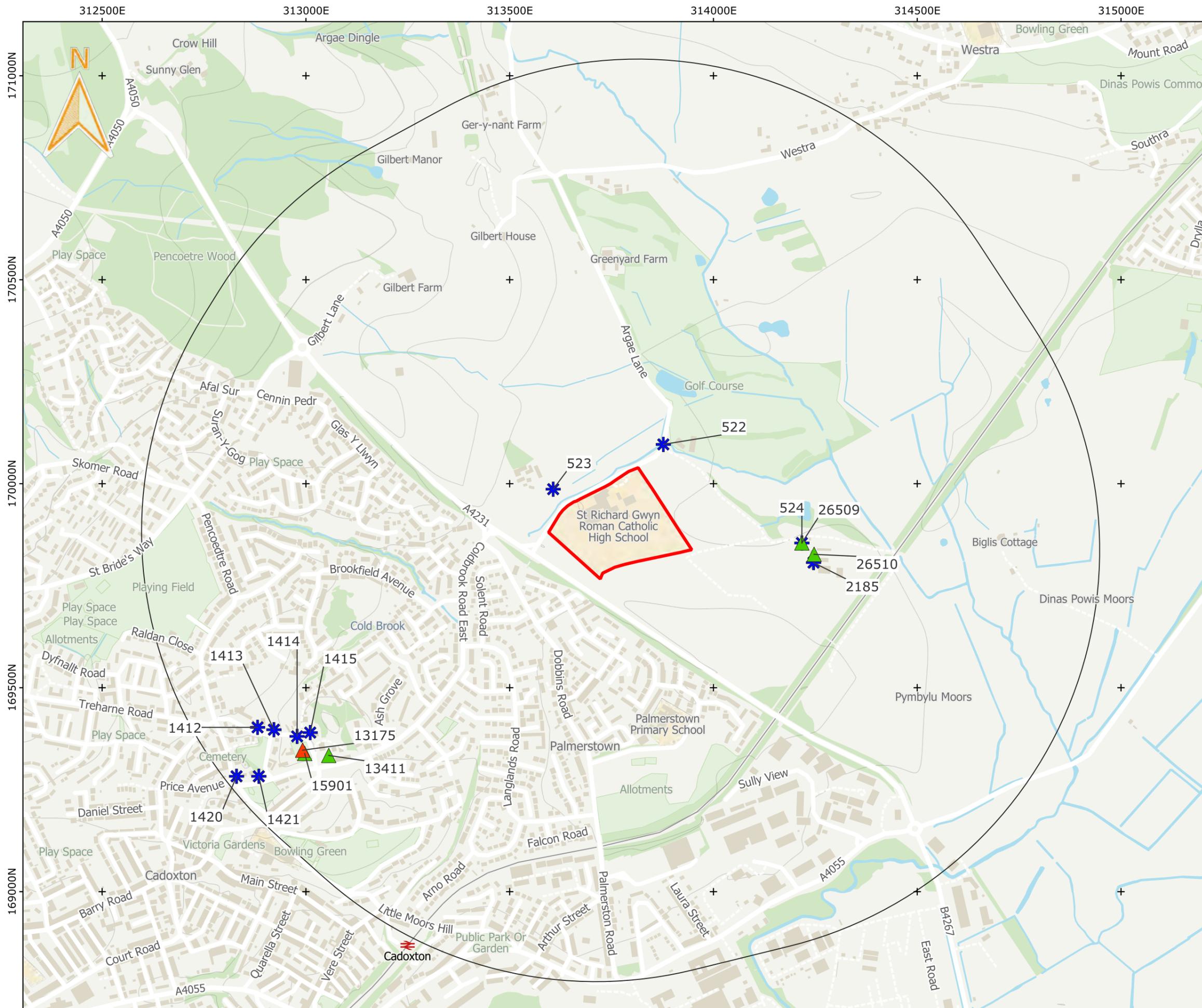
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St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 4

Topography of the Site



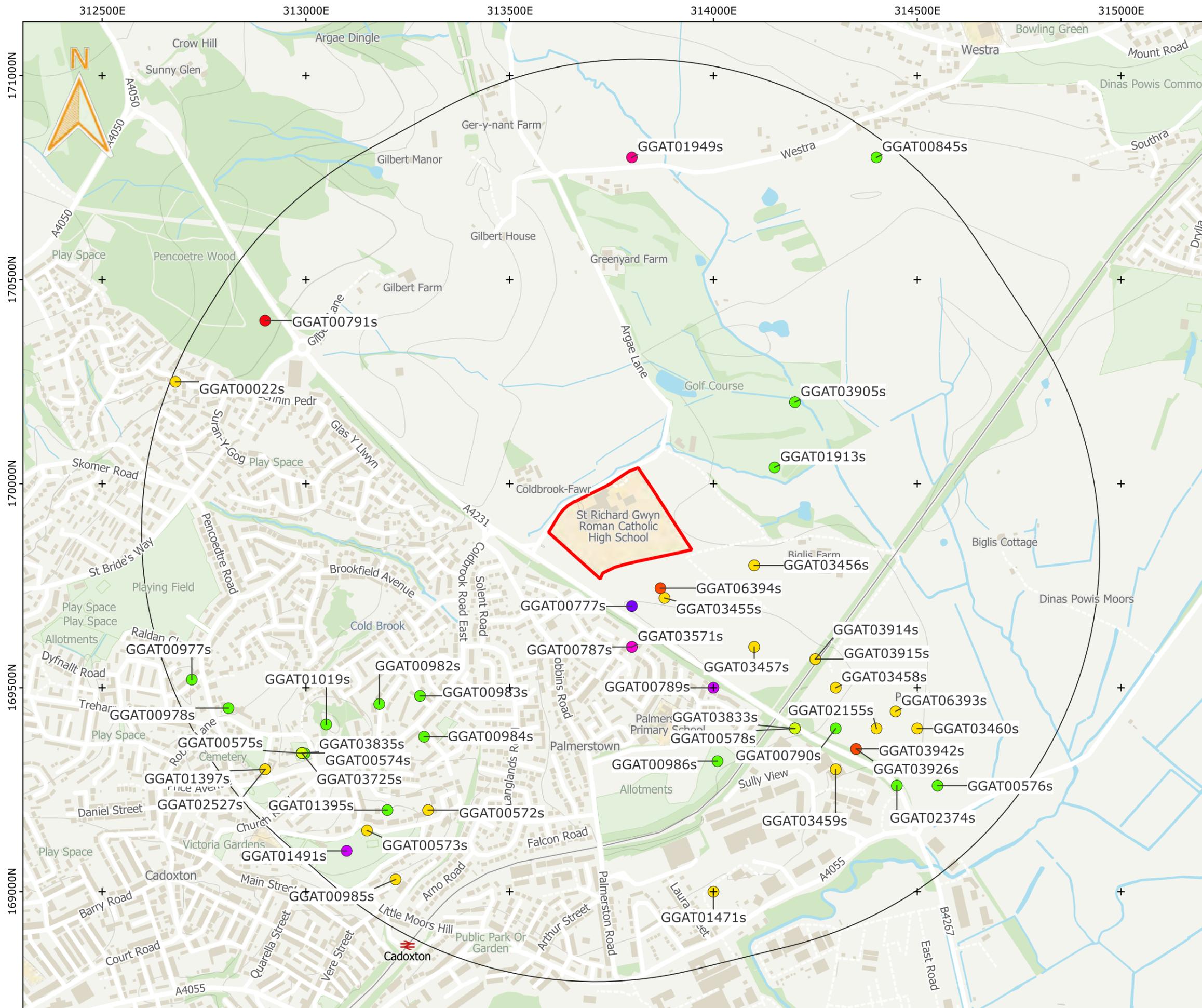
Key:

- Site boundary
- 1km Search Area
- Listed Buildings**
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▲ Grade II
- Conservation Area
- ✱ County Treasures



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 5
Designated Heritage Assets and County treasures within 1km of the Site



Key:

- Site boundary
- 1km Search Area

Historic Environment Record data

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- Neolithic / Bronze Age
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Prehistoric
- Iron Age / Roman
- Roman
- Early Medieval
- Medieval

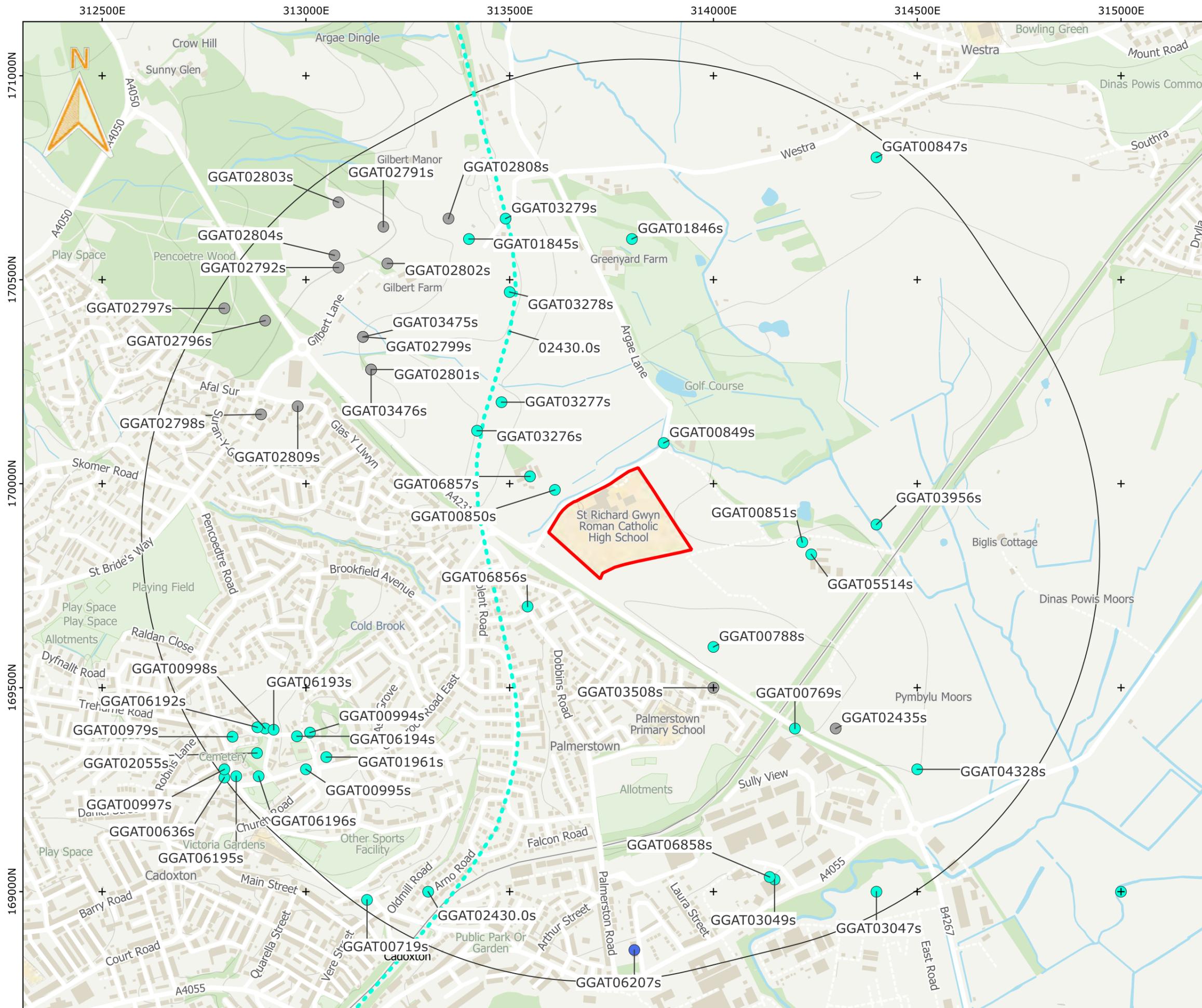
0 100 200 300 400 m



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 6
Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record Entries within 1km of the site, Mesolithic to Medieval

Project No.08640A | 24/1/2023 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Area

Historic Environment Record data

- Post Medieval
- Post Medieval / Modern
- Unknown

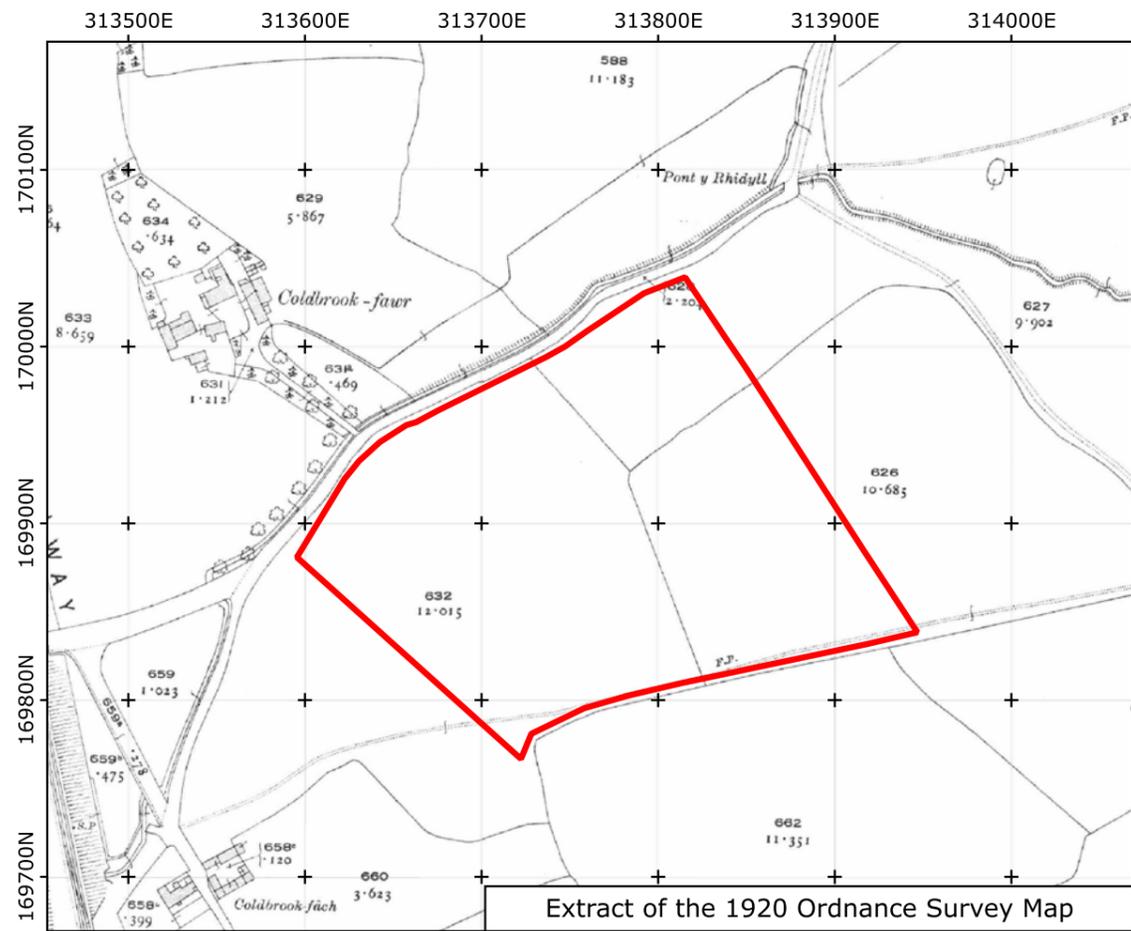
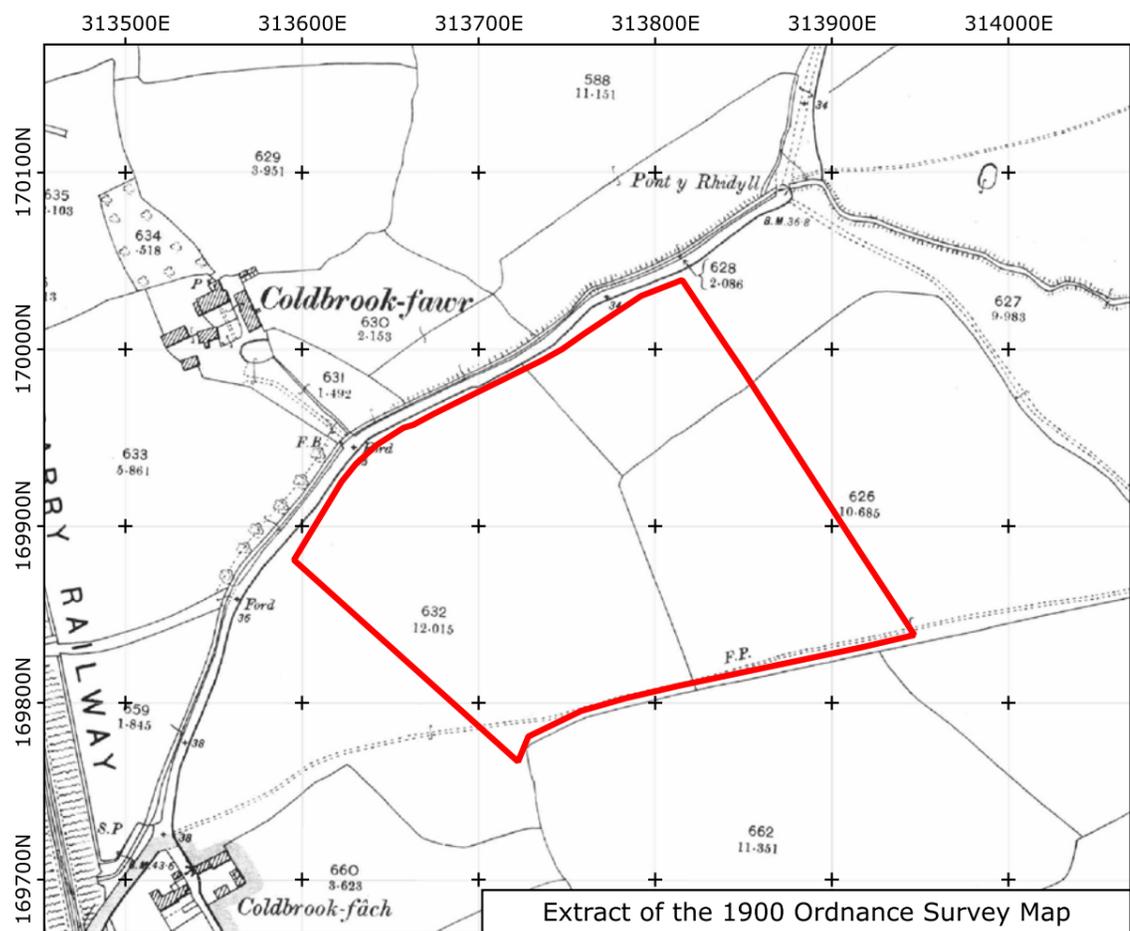
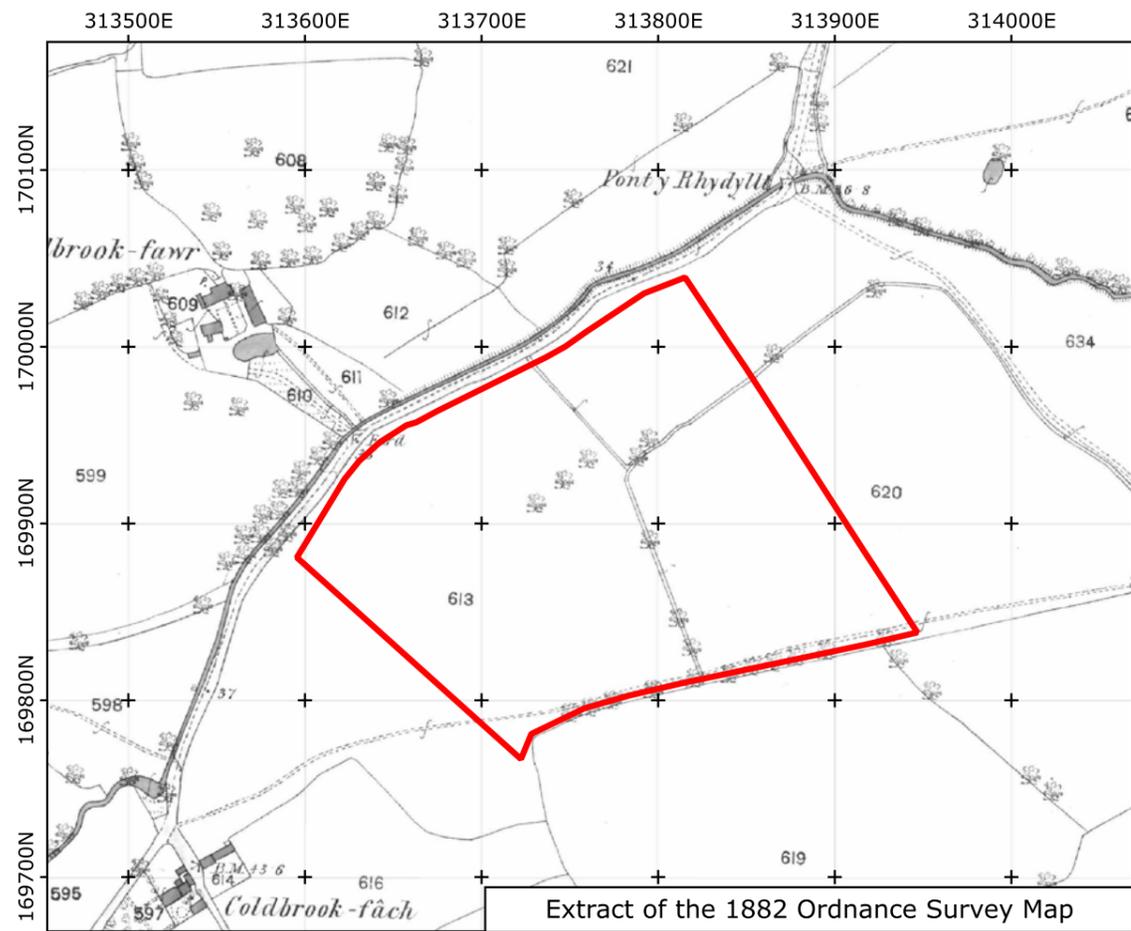
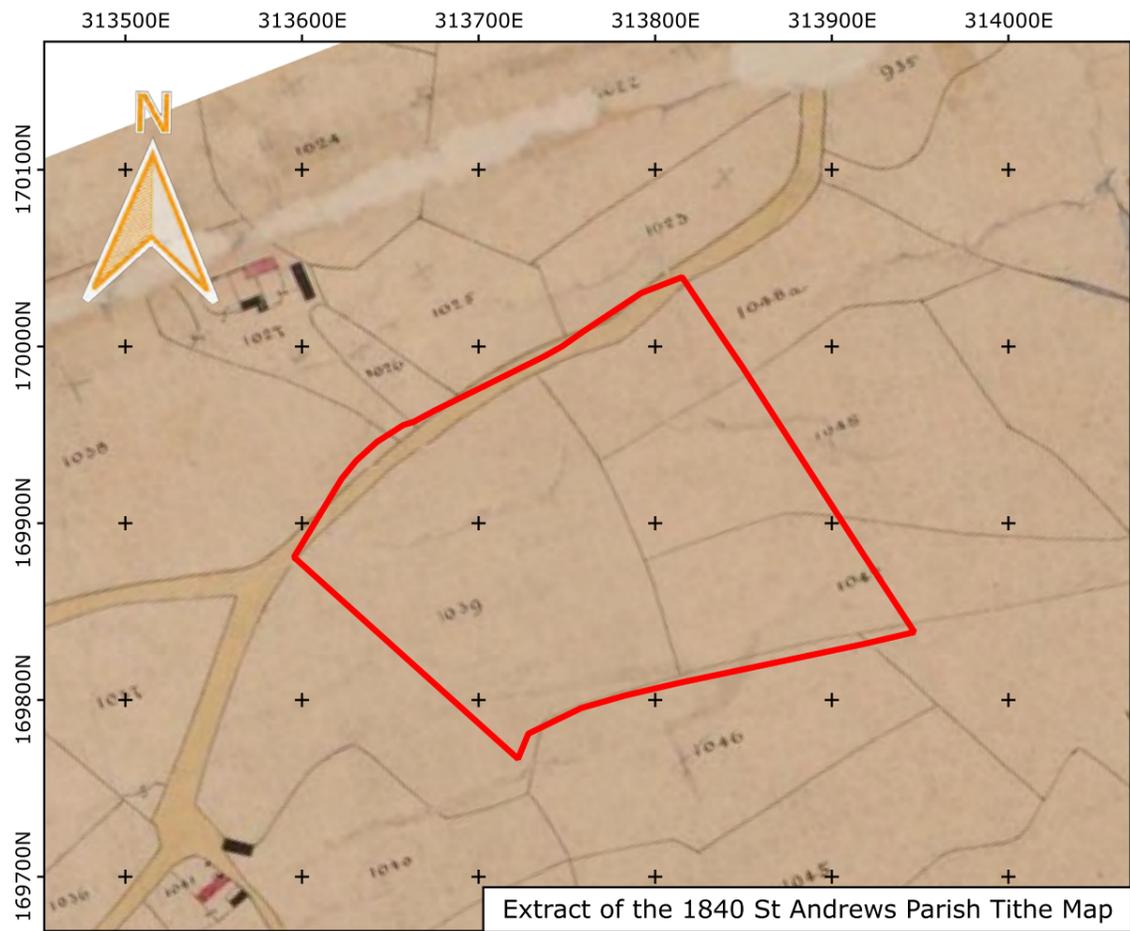
0 100 200 300 400 m



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 7
Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record Entries within 1km of the site, Post Medieval, Modern and Undated

Project No.08640A | 24/1/2023 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

 Site boundary

0 50 100 150 200 m

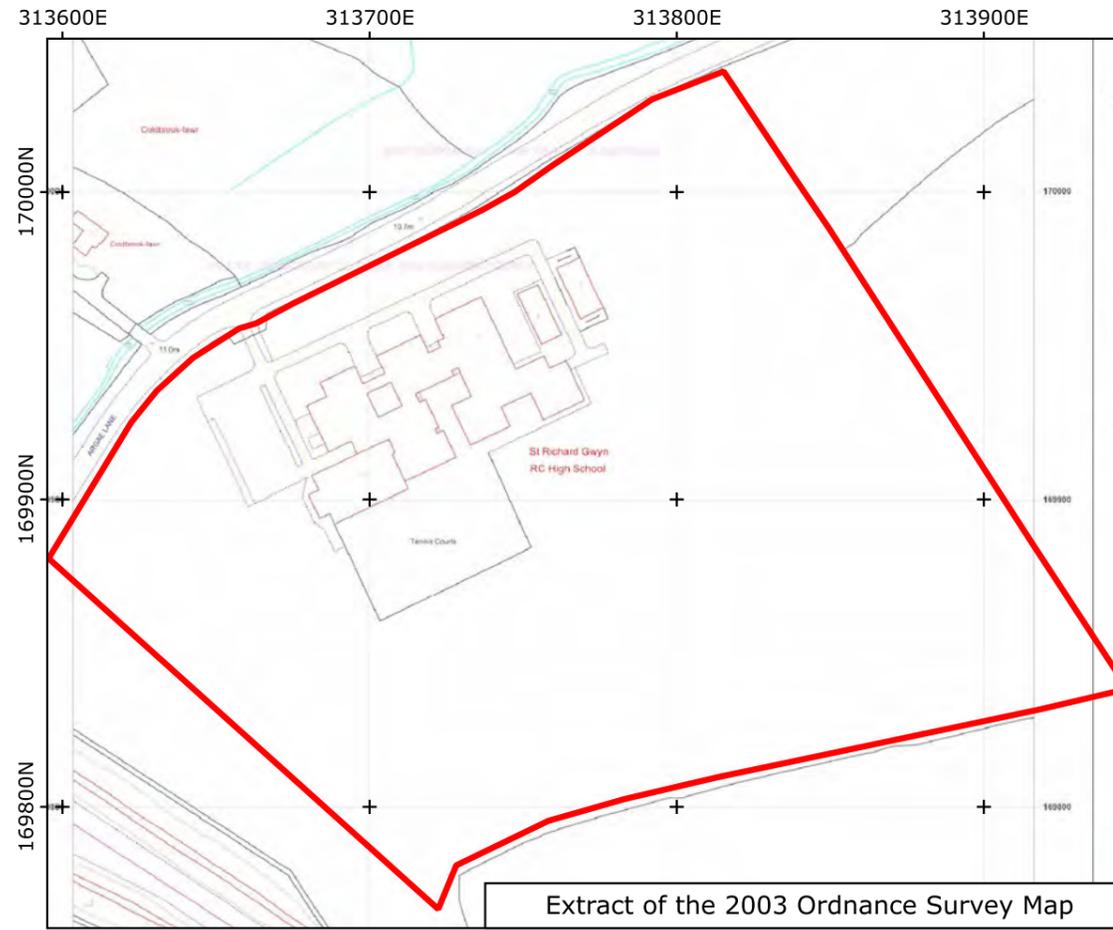
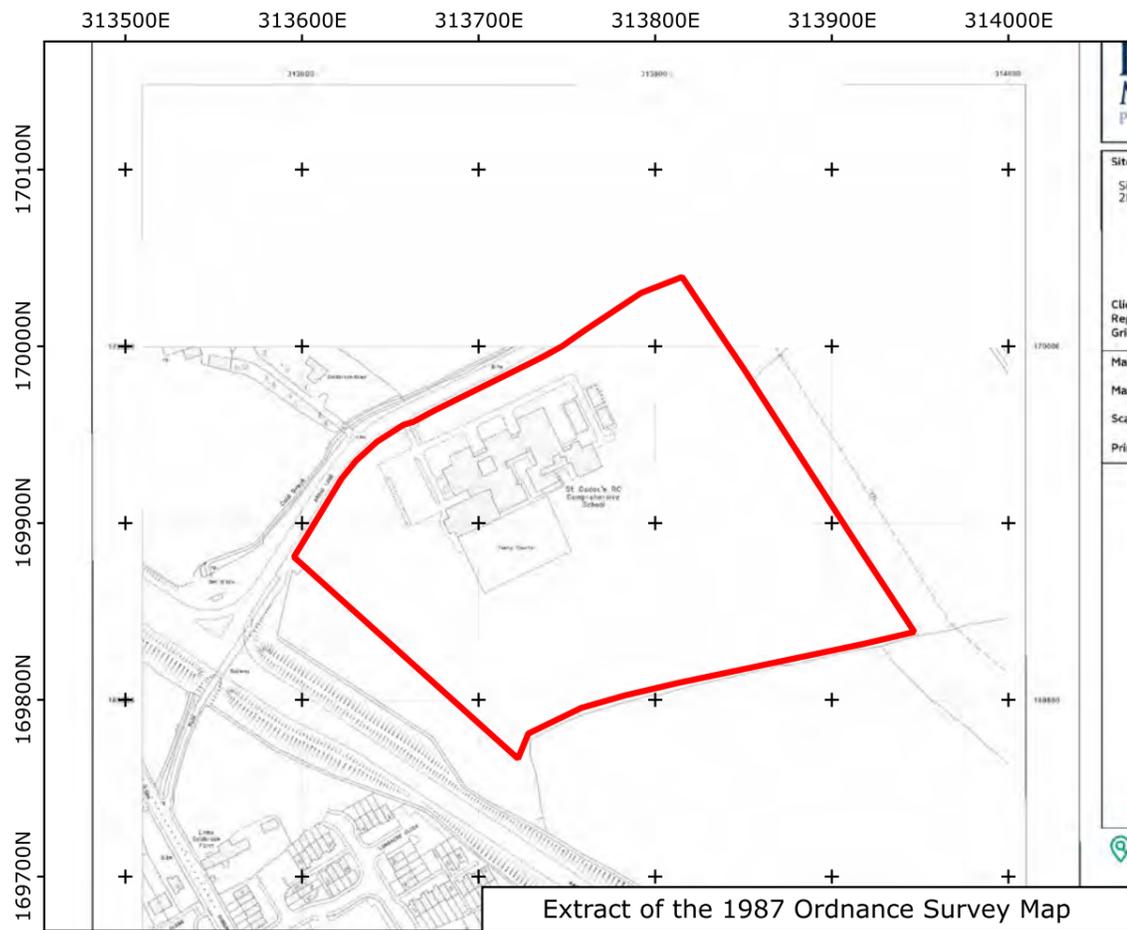
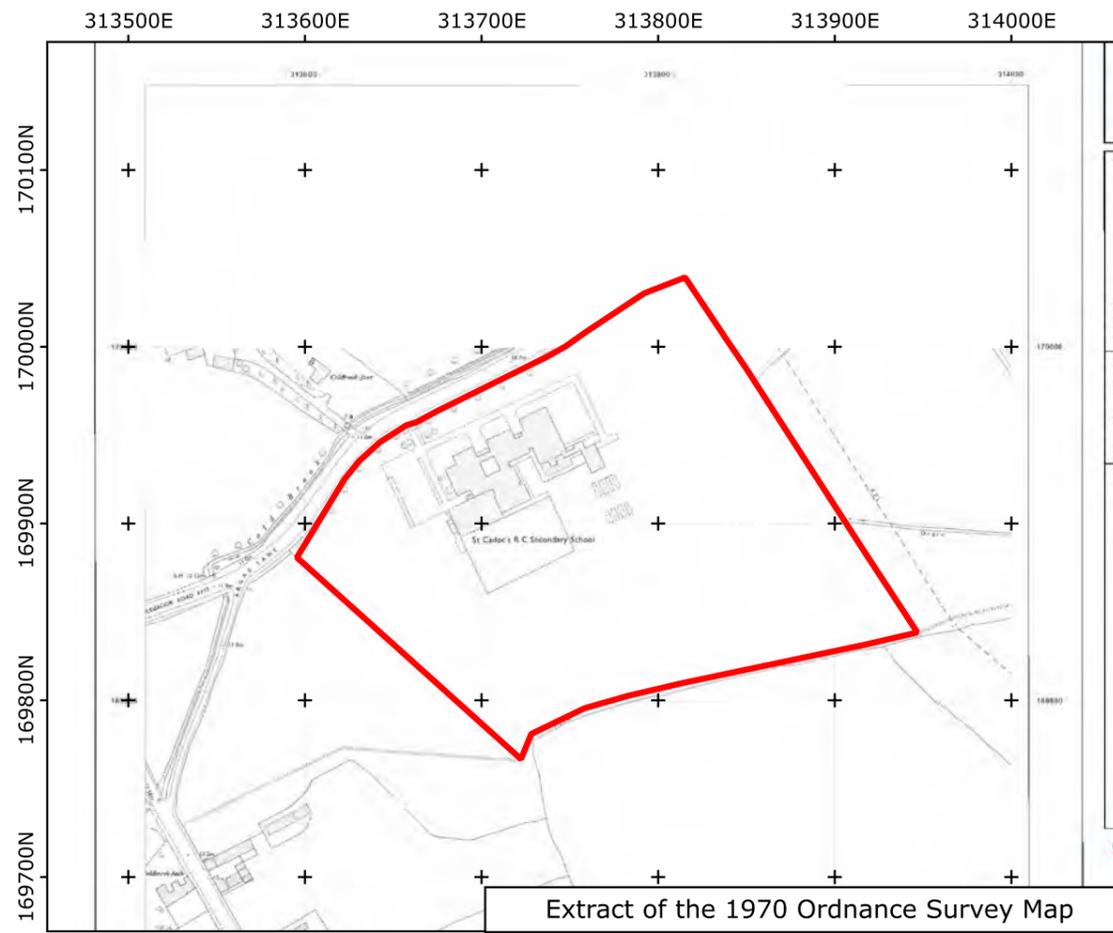
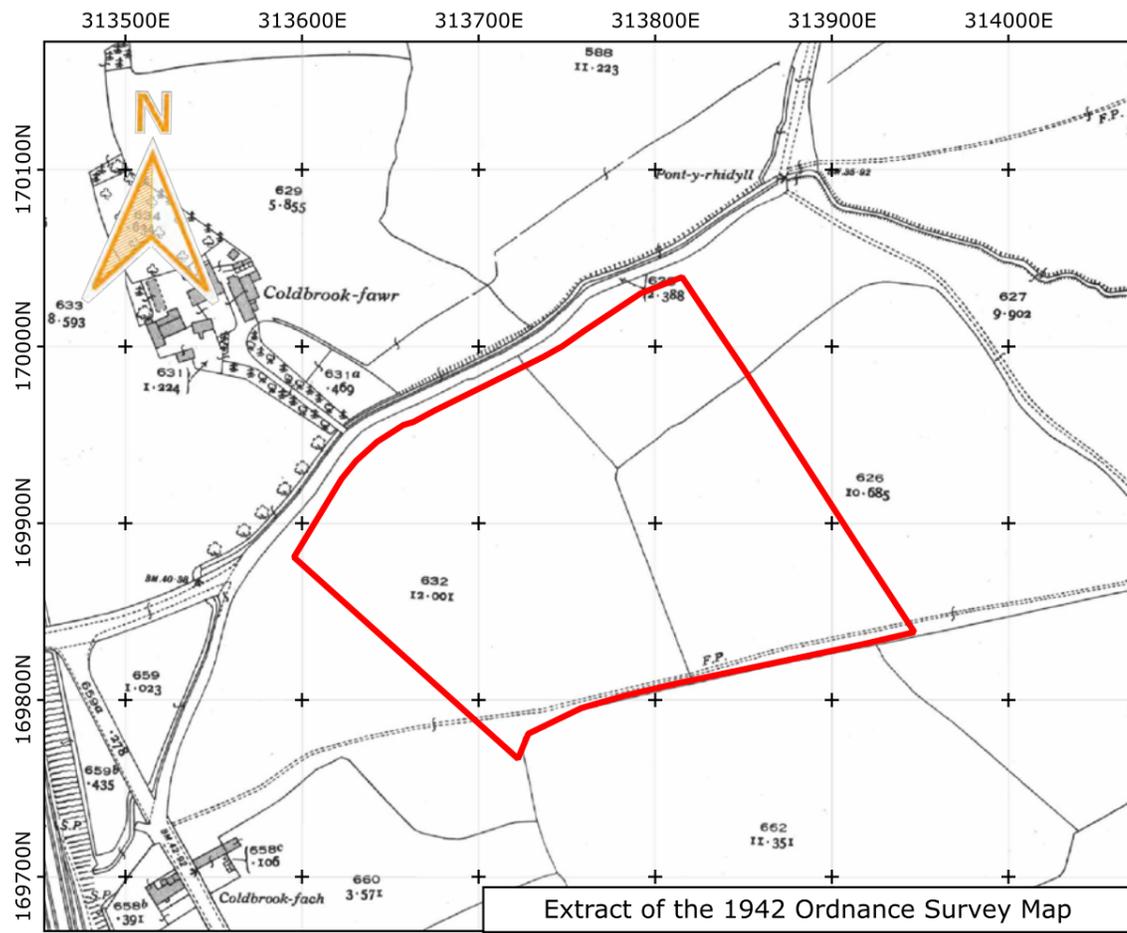


St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 8

Historic Maps
1840 - 1920

Project No.08640A | 24/1/2023 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

Site boundary



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 9

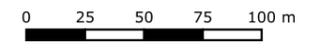
Historic Maps
1942 - 2003

Project No.08640A | 25/1/2023 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

 Site boundary



**St Richard Gwyn Catholic
High School, Argae Lane,
Barry, CF63 2FD**

Figure 10

Lidar data for the Site

313600E 313700E 313800E 313900E

170000N

169900N

169800N



Key:

- Site boundary

KEY:

- SITE RED LINE BOUNDARY

HARD LANDSCAPE

- VEHICULAR GRADE MACADAM
- PERMEABLE PAVING TO SOCIAL AREA
Pedestrian & MFWP Grade
- EXTERNAL DECK
- PERMEABLE ASPHALT PAVING
Pedestrian & MFWP Grade
- 4G ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH
- PERMEABLE SPORTS SURFACING
- PERMEABLE FEATURE PAVING TO SOCIAL PLAY AREA
Pedestrian & MFWP Grade

SOFT LANDSCAPE

- AMENITY GRASS
- SPECIES RICH HABITAT PLANTING
- RAIN GARDEN PLANTING
- ORNAMENTAL PLANTING
To Social Spaces
- EXISTING TREES
To be retained and protected
- PROPOSED TREES
- HABITAT AREA
For non commercial gardening or growing food plants

0 10 20 30 40 50 m



St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School, Argae Lane, Barry, CF63 2FD

Figure 12
Development Proposals Masterplan

Appendix 1: Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record data

Table App1.1: Archaeological records within 1km of the Site

PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT00777s	Flint scatter, Coldbrook Fach	Flint scatter found in 1965, comprising of three cores, two blades, and a scraper. Several flints were recorded as fire-cracked.	Mesolithic	ST138697
GGAT00789s	Coldbrook Fach Findspot	0 Neolithic. One tool type and material, Single item. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.	Neolithic	ST140695
GGAT01381s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Neolithic flint scatters were found during the course of ploughing at the following points: ST 153688/154688 155688/154689/158689 and 159686	Neolithic	ST153688
GGAT01382s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Neolithic flint scatters were found during the course of ploughing at the following points: ST 153688/154688 155688/154689/153689 and 159686.	Neolithic	ST154688
GGAT01383s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Neolithic flint scatters were found during the course of ploughing at the following points: ST 153688/154688 155688/154689/153689/158689 and 159686.	Neolithic	ST155688
GGAT01384s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Neolithic flint scatters were found during the course of ploughing at the following points: ST 153688/154688 155688/154689/153689/158689 and 159686.	Neolithic	ST154689
GGAT01385s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Neolithic flint scatters were found during the course of ploughing at the following points: ST 153688/154688 155688/154689/153689/158689 and 158686.	Neolithic	ST153689
GGAT01491s	Victoria Park, Cadoxton Flint scatter	A scatter of Neolithic flints, including a fine scraper, have been found in the flower beds at Cadoxton (Victoria Park).	Neolithic	ST131691
GGAT03571s	Coldbrook Fach Flint scatter	Finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date recovered from the development area and the site is in the vicinity of a recently excavated Romano-British settlement.	Neolithic, Bronze Age	ST138696
GGAT00787s	Coldbrook Fach Flint scatter	Finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date recovered from the development area and the site is in the vicinity of a recently excavated Romano-British settlement.	Bronze Age	ST138696
GGAT01949s	Round Barrow, North Of Little Green	In 1984 the site of a possible round barrow was identified to the north of Little Green, St Andrews Major. No description was made of the monument itself at that time, and no trace of it was found at this location during a visit made for the present stud	Bronze Age	ST13807080

GGAT00791s	Banks and Ditches in Field System, Barry Hillfort	Slight banks and ditches which appear to continue in existing field system. 1762-3 Jenner family estate map shows present field system in existence by that date.	Iron Age	ST129704
GGAT03926s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Flint Scatter of Prehistoric date, identified from Field Survey and Metal Detecting within the study area of Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48	Prehistoric	ST14356935
GGAT03942s	Flint Scatter Findspot	Flint Scatter of Prehistoric date, identified from Field Survey and Metal Detecting within the study area of Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48	Prehistoric	ST14356935
GGAT06394s	Findspot, Biglis Farm, Barry	A scatter of flint microliths was found during field-walking on the Pymbylu Moors at Biglis Farm	Prehistoric	ST1387069744
GGAT00022s	Building, Pencoedtre Wood 5	One of a group of 5 grass-grown mounds, described by RCAHMW 1976. Excavation before development showed that this group of mounds were not cairns. All appear to be round-houses of Roman or sub-Roman date (Bashford & Hughes 1998). Recently destroyed when	Roman	ST12687025
GGAT00572s	Roman building/ occupation at Main Street, Cadoxton	Roman drystone building and other features, dating between 2nd-4th century AD. Two late C2 AD silver coins were found in 1968, together with late Iron Age pottery and iron slag found in the flower beds.	Roman	ST133692
GGAT00573s	Roman coin from Cadoxton Sea View House	AE Gloria Exercitus coin dug up in the garden of Sea View House, Victoria Park, Cadoxton in July 1935.	Roman	ST13156915
GGAT00985s	Coin Findspot	Roman silver coin found in 1960s.	Roman	ST13226903
GGAT01471s	Roman Pottery Scatter	Roman pottery found.	Roman	ST1469
GGAT02155s	Biglis Hoard	33 coins and 20 brooches found in the area N and E of the site excavated by GGAT in 1978-9.	Roman	ST144694
GGAT02527s	Cassy Common Enclosure	Romano-British occupation	Roman	ST12906930
GGAT03455s	Findspot - Vale Survey, St Andrews Field 232	1 rim sherd greyware found during fieldwalking for Eastern Vale Survey	Roman	ST13886972
GGAT03456s	Findspot - Vale Survey, St Andrews Field 233	1 greyware base found during fieldwalking for Eastern Vale Survey	Roman	ST14106980
GGAT03457s	Findspot - Vale Survey, St Andrews Field 237	1 sherd greyware found during fieldwalking for Eastern Vale Survey	Roman	ST14106960
GGAT03458s	Findspot - Vale Survey, St Andrews Field 250	2 sherds RB greyware; 2 sherds redware, possibly RB; all found during fieldwalking for Eastern Vale Survey	Roman	ST14306950
GGAT03459s	Findspot - Vale Survey, St Andrews Field 252	7 sherds RB greyware found during fieldwalking for Eastern Vale Survey	Roman	ST14306930

GGAT03460s	Findspot - Vale Survey, St Andrews Field 253	4 sherds RB greyware found during fieldwalking for Eastern Vale Survey	Roman	ST14506940
GGAT03914s	Coin Findspot	Coin of Roman date, identified from Field Survey and Metal Detecting within the study area of Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan.	Roman	ST14256957
GGAT03915s	Brooch Findspot	Brooch of Roman date, identified from Field Survey and Metal Detecting within the study area of Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan.	Roman	ST14256957
GGAT06393s	Findspot, Biglis Farm, Barry	A scatter of Romano-British pottery sherds was found during field-walking on the Pymbylu Moors at Biglis Farm	Roman	ST1444769442
GGAT00578s	Biglis Unenclosed Settlement, Enclosed Settlement	Agricultural settlement of three phases between the 1st-4th century AD.	Roman, Iron Age	ST14206940
GGAT03833s	Inhumation at Biglis	A collection of burials cut into some of the latest feature of this Roman settlement site, and has a date-range between the early part of the 5th century and the mid 7th century (Parkhouse 1988, 31).	Early Medieval	ST14206940
GGAT03835s	Inhumations at Cadoxton-Juxta-Barry	A excavation produced evidence of a long series of burials underlying the late 12th century chancel of the parish church, one of which was overlain by a carbonised plank. Possibly evidence of a timber building also found.	Early Medieval	ST12996934
GGAT00574s	St Cadoc's Church at Cadoxton-Juxta-Barry	The church of Cadoxton first appears in the documentary sources in 1254. It consists of nave, separate chancel, W tower with stair turret, S porch, and rood stair. Norman and Perpendicular architectural details survive. The main restoration took place in 1885. UA Local List (Adopted), listed building VoG: 976,13175	Medieval	ST12996934
GGAT00575s	Cadoxton-Juxta-Barry Churchyard Cross	The base of the Cross is still in position and now bears a modern shaft and head; it serves as a War Memorial. UA Local List (Adopted), listed building VoG: 1016,15901	Medieval	ST1299769340
GGAT00576s	Old Court Manor house	Before their destruction in 1963, both the S and W sides, comprising of upstanding masonry, as well as internal building foundations could be seen. Today only the E side of the Court's enclosure survives, being incorporated into a modern hedge.	Medieval	ST14556926
GGAT00716s	Middleton Moat (GM378), Sully	Much eroded Scheduled homestead moat with roughly rectangular platform some 100ft by 90ft. There are traces of a ditch on the north and east sides. No traces of any medieval buildings are visible within the moat, and no references to the site are known. UA Local List (Adopted), Scheduled Monument VoG: 824,GM378	Medieval	ST1504168621

GGAT00790s	Medieval And Post Medieval Finds	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery and stone roofing tile scatter noted during ploughing.	Medieval	ST143694
GGAT00845s	Westra Fawr Infield Lynchet	Lynchets on sloping ground representing remnants of cultivation. Possibly medieval.	Medieval	ST144708
GGAT00977s	Medieval building at Edward Street, Cadoxton	Medieval house, excavated 1965, 15m x 6.6m. Pottery 12th-13th centuries.	Medieval	ST12726952
GGAT00978s	Medieval occupation at Bridge Street, Cadoxton Findspot	Pottery, 12th-13th centuries, post-medieval. (Dowdell 1965, no. 48d.)	Medieval	ST12816945
GGAT00982s	Medieval Pottery At Ashgrove Cadoxton	13th-14th century pottery	Medieval	ST13186946
GGAT00983s	Pottery Scatter	Medieval pottery scatter ? agricultural.	Medieval	ST13286948
GGAT00984s	Pottery Scatter	Medieval pottery scatter ? agricultural.	Medieval	ST13296938
GGAT00986s	Pottery Scatter	Medieval pottery scatter.	Medieval	ST14016932
GGAT01019s	Casey Common Findspot	Medieval and post-medieval pottery. (Dowdell 1965, no. 48 b.)	Medieval	ST13056941
GGAT01395s	Pottery Scatter and Food Refuse at Cadoxton, Barry	12-?14th Century pottery & food refuse was found overlying Roman levels. No medieval structures were located.	Medieval	ST132692
GGAT01397s	Pottery Scatter	At the rear of 3 Brock Street 13-14th Century and 17th Century pottery was found. No structures were present.	Medieval	ST129693
GGAT01913s	Possible Deserted Rural Settlement, Dinas Powys	Not visited.	Medieval	ST14157004
GGAT02374s	Old Court, Biglis Enclosure	'Old Court' was formerly well-marked by a ruined wall and earthworks but some years ago the remains were almost entirely destroyed and the field used as a rubbish dump.	Medieval	ST14456926
GGAT03725s	Cadoxton-Juxta-Barry Churchyard	The churchyard now and on the tithe map of 1844 is quadrangular.	Medieval	ST12996934
GGAT03905s	Aerial Photograph Feature Hollow way	Hollow Way? of Medieval? date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan.	Medieval	ST142702
GGAT00636s	Caelau Cottage	Post-medieval house on the corner of Price Avenue and Bridge Street, Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, with chimney-backing-on-the-entry, outside cross-passage, and fireplace stairs.	Post Medieval	ST12806928

GGAT00719s	Old Mill Farm, Barry	This farm building is unusual, for though being a 'type H' house in plan it has the entry wall away from the fireplace. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1426	Post Medieval	ST13156898
GGAT00769s	Odyn Sarn Lime kiln	Excavation has been undertaken on late 18th early 19th Century limekilns some 100m to the south - east of the Biglis Villa site, as part of Trust's Barry Dock link.	Post Medieval	ST142694
GGAT00788s	Coldbrook Farm settlement, Dinas Powys	Remains of homestead consisting of faintly defined rectangular embanked enclosure. North side cut away by new road revealed in section a dry stone wall.	Post Medieval	ST140696
GGAT00847s	Ty Du	Remains of former C17th homestead, with C18th additions.	Post Medieval	ST144708
GGAT00849s	Pont y Rhydyll, Cadoxton Road, Dinas Powys Bridge	A C17 stone built bridge over the Cold Brook in Cadoxton Road, Dinas Powys. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 522	Post Medieval	ST1387870100
GGAT00850s	Argae Lane, Coldbrook Fawr	C17th house. Central entry and central stair. Formerly winding stair by the fireplace. Stop chamfered beams. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG 523	Post Medieval	ST1361169985
GGAT00851s	Biglis Farm, Dinas Powys	Part C17th-18th. Exposed beams. UA Local List (Adopted), listed building VoG 524,26509	Post Medieval	ST1421869857
GGAT00979s	Cross Elm House	Two unit central stair passage house with hall and parlour c1800	Post Medieval	ST12826938
GGAT00994s	Double Cot House	Two-storey rendered cottage with slate roof. UA Local List (Adopted), listed building VoG: 1415, LB	Post Medieval	ST13016939
GGAT00995s	Double Cot House Area – Findspot	Double Cot House, Cadoxton, pottery from 12th - 19th Century, and coins of Elizabeth 1 and George 1 & 11.	Post Medieval	ST130693
GGAT00997s	Near Hillside Cottages – Findspot	12th - 15th Century and Post Medieval pottery including Stratford ware and North Devon gravel-tempered ware.	Post Medieval	ST128693
GGAT00998s	Findspot Nr. Golden Grove House	Golden Grove House: Pottery of 12th/15th Century and Post Medieval, also Pennant sandstone and limpet shells.	Post Medieval	ST129694
GGAT01845s	Gilbert Cottages	19th Century agricultural cottages, situated near the former railway line.	Post Medieval	ST134706
GGAT01846s	Greenyard (house)	19th Century farmstead on low lying ground.	Post Medieval	ST138706
GGAT01961s	The Old Schoolhouse	School & schoolhouse, now dwelling. 1847. Rendered, some ashlar joints marked on below cills, long & short painted quoins, window surrounds & cills. UA Local List (Adopted), listed building VoG: 986, 13411	Post Medieval	ST13056933

GGAT02055s	Hillside (house)	Dating from between 1750-1800, key features of the direct entry end chimney 'Hillside' include a clay bake oven built under stone stairs, joist beam ceilings and gable entry stone-stairs without outshut (RCAHMW 1988).	Post Medieval	ST12886934
GGAT02430.0s	Barry-Trehafod Railway	(ST 107 672 to ST 044 919) Barry Railway, from Trehafod to Barry, was opened in 1889. (ST 133 690 to ST 084 883) Cadoxton to Treforest closed 10.9.62.	Post Medieval	ST133690
GGAT03047s	WSP 6 Brickworks	Biglis Brick Works (OS maps).	Post Medieval	ST144690
GGAT03049s	WSP 8 Building	Ty Verlon (Estate maps and OS maps).	Post Medieval	ST14156903
GGAT03276s	SC1 – Railway bridge	Remains of Railway bridge, west of Coldbrook Fawr farm, formerly carried farm track over Barry Railway (PRN 2430s); rusticated masonry and vermiculated details, approached by grassed-over ramp from the east; now buried to parapet level.	Post Medieval	ST13427013
GGAT03277s	SC2 – Quarry	Small grass covered railway-side quarry	Post Medieval	ST13487020
GGAT03278s	SC3 – Railway bridge	Remains of Railway bridge, west of Greenyard Farm formerly carried farm track over Barry Railway (PRN 2430s); rusticated masonry and vermiculated details; now buried to parapet level.	Post Medieval	ST13507047
GGAT03279s	SC4 – Bridge	Bridge abutments, north of Gilbert Cottages; rusticated masonry; part demolished and much reduced in height; remains of bridge which formerly carried Barry Railway (PRN 2430s) over Gilbert Lane.	Post Medieval	ST13497065
GGAT03953s	Cog Moors Drainage System	Drainage System? 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	ST1569
GGAT03956s	Biglis Moors Field System?	Field System? 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	ST144699
GGAT04328s	Ridge and furrow at Old Court, Biglis	8 strips of possible ridge and furrow earthworks were noted in the south-west of a field at Old Court. This site was probably a Medieval or Post-medieval grange. The field next to was recorded in the 1840 Tithe map as having strips but not the field concerned. A modern drain runs across the field and the features may result from that but they are quite extensive covering most of the field.	Post Medieval	ST14506930

GGAT05514s	Biglis Farm Barn (house)	A fine C19 farm barn of regional character. Built of stone rubble with tooled dressings and a corrugated sheeted roof. UA Local List (Adopted), Listed Building VoG: 2185,26510	Post Medieval	ST1424069827
GGAT06192s	The Bowers, Coldbrook Road West (house)	Two-storey cement rendered house, slate roof, modern windows, gabled porch, and northern wing, depicted on 1st edition OS mapping. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1412	Post Medieval	ST1288169403
GGAT06193s	Golden Grove, Coldbrook Road West (house)	Two-storey dwelling house of five windows, slate roof, end gables. Central door with portico. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1413	Post Medieval	ST1292169397
GGAT06194s	Yew Tree House, Coldbrook Road West (house)	Two-storey partly cement rendered, stone, slate roof. Part of the C18 layout of Cadoxton. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1414	Post Medieval	ST1297869381
GGAT06195s	Hatch Cottage, Cowbridge Street (house)	Two-storey pebble-dashed cottage, partly cream washed. Slate roof, three stacks, and porch. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1420	Post Medieval	ST1282969283
GGAT06196s	Rock Cottages, Cowbridge Street (house)	Two-storey cottage, rendered with slate roof. Of 18th century origin. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1421	Post Medieval	ST1288469283
GGAT06856s	Coldbrook-Fach Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	
GGAT06857s	Coldbrook-Fawr Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	
GGAT06858s	Ty-Verlon Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	
GGAT06207s	Palmerston Learning Community Centre	Palmerston Learning Community Centre is a symmetrical red brick former school building featuring three gables to front elevation. UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1484	Post Medieval, Modern	ST1380668857
GGAT02791s	Mound/possible barrow at Pencoedtre 1	Described in 1994 as a low mound 8m in diameter, possibly a round barrow or spoil heap, adjacent to a quarry pit or pond. Access could not be gained to the precise location of this feature, although it is suspected that it has been destroyed during development	Unknown (prehistoric?)	ST13197063
GGAT02792s	Mound/possible barrow at Pencoedtre 2	An archaeological assessment of land at Pencoedtre, near Barry, reported a series of mounds in the vicinity (South-East Vale Survey archive). Excavation showed several to be of probable Roman origin, but others - the present example included - were not confirmed.	Unknown (prehistoric?)	ST13087053

GGAT02796s	Post-Medieval field bank at Pencoedtre	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report no. 94/072 Project No. A213; Post-medieval field bank (Maynard 1978 no. 12).	Unknown Post Medieval	ST129704
GGAT02797s	Undated earthworks at Pencoedtre	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report no. 94/072 Project No. A213 Undated earthworks (mining pits?)	Unknown	ST12807043
GGAT02798s	Ty-y-Coed farmhouse	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report no. 94/072 Project No. A213. Site of Ty-y-Coed farmhouse. Ty'n-y-Coed (PC 8) lies under the modern building, and has probably been extensively disturbed.	Unknown (Post medieval?)	ST12897017
GGAT02799s	Quarry and limekiln Pencoedtre	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report No. 94/072 Project No. A213. See also PRN 03475s.	Unknown (Post medieval?)	ST13147036
GGAT02801s	Quarry and limekiln Pencoedtre	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report No. 94/072 Project No. A213. See also PRN 03476s.	Unknown (Post medieval)	ST13167028
GGAT02802s	Enclosed wood	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report No. 94/072 Project No. A213 Enclosed wood in 1878	Unknown	ST13207054
GGAT02803s	Pond 1878 (extant 1994)	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report No. 94/072 Project No. A213 Pond 1878 (extant 1994)	Unknown	ST13087069
GGAT02804s	Pond 1878 (extant 1994)	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report No. 94/072 Project No. A213 Pond 1878 (extant 1994)	Unknown	ST13077056
GGAT02808s	Ruin (post-med farmhouse)	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report No. 94/072 Project No. A213 Ruined post-medieval farmhouse	Unknown Post medieval	ST13357065
GGAT02809s	Military building	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Pencoedtre, Ne Barry, South Glamorgan Report no. 94/072 project no. A213, Military building, PC 18 survives as a substantial circular mound positioned on the break of slope overlooking the valley along which Pence	Unknown	ST12987019
GGAT03475s	Quarry, Dinas Powys	Quarry depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	Unknown (Post medieval?)	ST13147036

GGAT03476s	Quarry, Dinas Powys	Quarry depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	Unknown (Post medieval?)	ST13167028
GGAT03508s	Palmerston Enclosure	On the basis of air photos taken in the late summer of 1983, a large sub-rectangular enclosure was recognised on the hill to the SW of Biglis Farm in an area of known RB activity.	Unknown (Romano-British?)	ST140695
GGAT02435s	Event record	See event E001118	Undated	ST143694
GGAT05013s	Railway Bridge - Coldbrook Fawr Farm	A remains of a railway bridge were identified west of Coldbrook Fawr farm. Standing structure - part buried - damaged. Local/low importance. A minor effect. Roberts, 1997.	Undated Post medieval	ST12917263
GGAT05014s	Bridge Abutments - Gilbert Cottages	Bridge abutments were located north of Gilbert Cottages. It is a standing structure which is damaged. it is of low importance and would have a minor effect if there were any works.	Undated Post medieval	ST12917263
GGAT05015s	Trackway - Crowhill and Argae Farms	A disused trackway was identified between Crowhill and Argae Farms. It was a linear feature, intact but overgrown of low importance. It would have a minor effect if any works were done.	Undated	ST12917263

Table App1.2: Previous archaeological investigations recorded within 1km of the Site

PRN	Name	Event Type	Organisation	Year
GGATE003810	Pencoedtre, NE Barry	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	1994
GGATE006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project	GGAT	2016-17
GGATE006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project	GGAT	2016-17
GGATE006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project	GGAT	2016-17
GGATE006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project	GGAT	2016-17
GGATE005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	Project	University of Reading	2015
GGATE005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	Project	University of Reading	2015
GGATE005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	Project	University of Reading	2015
GGATE005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	Project	University of Reading	2015
GGATE000771	Settlement, Biglis Farm, Barry, South Glamorgan	Excavation	GGAT	1978-9
GGATE000770	Main Street, Cadoxton, Partial Excavation, 1971	Excavation		1971
GGATE000709	Pencoedtre Wood 5, Eval 1998	Evaluation	Unknown	1998

GGATE000789	Odyn Sam, Unspecified Excavation, 1978-79	Excavation	GGAT	1978-79
GGATE000796	Medieval And Post Medieval Finds, 1978		GGAT	1978
GGATE000798	Near Hillside Cottages, Field Observation, 1965	Field observation		1965
GGATE000813	Edward Street, Cadoxton, Field Observation, 9.80	Field observation		1980
GGATE000814	Double Cot House Area, Field Observation, 1965	Field observation		1965
GGATE000815	Near, Golden Grove House, Field Observation, 1965	Field observation		1965
GGATE000825	Bridge Street, Cadoxton, Field Observation, 9.80	Field observation		1980
GGATE000826	Cross Elm House, Field Observation, 1962	Field observation		1962
GGATE000829	Ashgrove Cadoxton, Field Observation, 1965?	Field observation		1965?
GGATE000830	Field Observation, 9.80 near Palmerstown in Barry, Vale of Glamorgan	Field observation		1980
GGATE000831	Field Observation, 9.80 near Palmerstown in Barry, Vale of Glamorgan	Field observation		1980
GGATE000832	Field Observation, 9.80 near Palmerstown in Barry, Vale of Glamorgan	Field observation		1980
GGATE000848	Casey Common, Field Observation, 1965	Field observation		1965
GGATE000873	Round Barrow, North Of Little Green, Field Observation, 1984	Field observation		1984
GGATE001118	Biglis	Excavation		1965
GGATE002389	St. Andrews-Coldbrook Fawr Gas Pipeline DBA	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	1997
GGATE002465	St Andrew's Major Golf Course extension near Barry	Watching Brief	Cotswold Archaeology	2000
GGATE003344	Cadoxton House, Barry EVAL	Evaluation	GGAT	2010
GGATE003661	Greenyard Farm St Andrews Major DBA	Desk Based Assessment	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	1992
GGATE003902	Barry Docks Link Road	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	1978
GGATE006414	Biglis Farm Solar Farm, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan	Watching Brief	GGAT	2016
GGATE004474	Old Court, Biglis	Field Visit	GGAT	2015
GGATE004321	Cosmeston to Cog Moors Pumping Main WB	Watching Brief	GGAT	1994-1995
GGATE004321	Cosmeston to Cog Moors Pumping Main	Watching Brief	GGAT	1994-1995
GGATE002465	St Andrew's Major Golf Course extension near Barry	Watching Brief	Cotswold Archaeology	2000
GGATE003661	Greenyard Farm St Andrews Major DBA	Desk Based Assessment	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	1992
GGATE006414	Biglis Farm Solar Farm, Barry	Watching Brief	GGAT	2016
GGATE004872	Desk-Based Assessment of Pencoedtre	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	2003
GGATE002203	Whitton Mawr - Sully Moors Gas Pipeline DBA	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	1996

GGATE002204	Whitton Mawr - Sully Moors Gas Pipeline WB	Watching Brief	GGAT	1997
GGATE003810	Pencoedtre, NE Barry, South Glamorgan	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	1994
GGATE003344	Cadoxton House, Barry Eval	Evaluation	GGAT	2010
GGATE003084	St Andrew Major Mains Rehabilitation	Watching Brief	GGAT	2009