

# BARRY

## REGENERATION THROUGH SENSE OF PLACE

FROM CONSULTATION TO BIG IDEA AND BRAND  
February 2017

Report Produced by



in association with



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the responses gleaned from three Sense of Place Community Engagement workshops undertaken in Barry during January 2017. These three workshops were set up in different parts of Barry and at differing times of the day to enable as broad a cross section as possible of Barry's residents and local interested parties to attend. The event was promoted to Barry Residents via direct email to known contacts and community leaders and via social media links targeting residents. A total of 39 people across a broad spectrum of interests, community groups, social, economic and race diversity attended the three sessions and contributed their thoughts and ideas regarding Barry's history, people, architecture and built environment, language and food culture, arts and cultural assets and relationship with the great outdoors, as well as a number of other questions aimed at drawing out ideas around personal connection, key assets and the personality of Barry. Young people were absent from the attendees, and so contribution from this sector of the community was sought by working with an existing youth group and asking them key questions. The results are included within this report.

This report also includes the results of interviews undertaken by John Till of thinkingplace with 'stakeholders', individuals who are some way invested in Barry's future prosperity. These included business leaders, senior figures and individuals holding decision-making positions within organisations that are important to Barry.

From the information and insights gleaned from both the community sessions and the stakeholder interviews, coupled with immersion work undertaken by Angharad Wynne and the thinkingplace team, this report goes on to clarify Barry's story and propose a new set of concepts and ideas that form the basis for a fresh set of brand values for the town, and ways of representing those brand values visually.

A list of attendees at the community sessions and interviewees is included in the Appendix to this report.

## 2.0 Feedback from Community sessions

### 2.1 PEOPLE OF BARRY, PAST AND PRESENT

#### KEY

	Mentioned by all three groups. Likely to be significant to Barry's story
	Mentioned by two of the three groups. May be significant
	Mentioned by only one group but noteworthy and potentially relevant

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
David Davies, Llandinam	Y	Y	Y
St Baruc	Y	Y	Y
Saints activity in the area emanating from Llancarfan (Cadoxton – St Cadog, Merthyr Dyfan etc)	Y		Y
Dinosaur footprints at Bendricks, part of Barry's Paleolithic story.	Y	Y	Y
Romans	Y	Y	Y
Visionaries who developed the docks		Y	
People who set up the first cemetery in Barry became the Burial Board. This became the first council for Barry		Y	
Barry was the 'wild west frontier town' of Wales (c. 1885-1890)		Y	
Thomas Knight, pirate	Y	Y	Y
Viking activity on Flatholm		Y	
Dai Woodham, took over part of the old docks area. Built a business scrapping old locomotives, became known locally as the Steam Railway Graveyard'. Ended up saving 220 steam locomotives, which have formed the basis of Railway Heritage Museum collections across the UK.		Y	Y
John Wesley - preacher		Y	
The Norman, De Bari family	Y	Y	
Sir John Jackson. He designed Barry's Breakwater c.1880s. Gave his name to Jackson's Bay		Y	
Thomas A Walker – brought workers from the Severn Tunnel to Barry to build the town.		Y	
Prof. Dai Smith, Historian	Y	Y	
Prof. Deirdre Beddoe – expert on Welsh Women's History & Women's Rights	Y	Y	

Mr John Claxton Meggitt – 4 times Mayor of Barry. Owner of the Meggitt Timber importing business. Member of the first Town Council. He kept detailed scrapbooks about Barry that were kept in the Library Archives and have been a great source for local historians.		Y	
St Johns of Fonmon – pre industrial landowners			Y
Popham Family – pre industrial landowners			Y
Baron Romilly and the Romilly Family. Pre industrial landowners. They provided the land for Romilly Park on three conditions: 1. That the Council built a road around it; 2. That the existing large trees be retained; 3. That a high quality garden designer be engaged to lay out the park. Originally Mr Morson (who went on to work on the gardens at nearby Dyffryn Estate) was engaged, but disagreements over money led to the laying out of the park being done by the Borough Surveyor.	Y	Y	Y
Lord Jenner – involved in the development of Barry Docks	Y		
Lord Windsor – involved in the development of Barry Docks	Y		
Lord Plymouth – it was his estate manager, James Forrest who laid out Barry Island			Y
James Walker (gave his name to Walkertown on the West End of Barry), he was involved with the development of the railway			Y
Gwyn Thomas, Novelist and short story writer.		Y	
Dr Treharne – Medical Officer of Health for Barry Docks		Y	
Gareth Jones – Newspaper journalist, Spy who exposed Stalin’s crimes and murder victim.		Y	
Bernard Baldwin – set up local Nos Galan		Y	
Dan Evans – Barry’s Department Store Owner (store no longer exists, but was once an icon of the town’s retail offer)		Y	
Gwynfor Evans – MP		Y	
Dockers / The Dock Workers – a cosmopolitan mix, international and diverse	Y	Y	
The Coal Workers / Railway men who managed the transportation of coal from the Valley’s pits to Barry Port		Y	
Labourers – Irish Navigators who made up much of the early labour force as did workers from the west country & Scandinavia		Y	Y
Early Visitors – Edwardians. Had bathing machines moored at the Iron Pier. This early development of tourism was driven by the Plymouth Estate who were also involved with the tourism boom at Penarth.	Y	Y	Y
Day trippers coming from the industrial heartlands of the coal valleys on day trips during their Miner’s holidays. They shaped the tourist-scape of Barry. Development of the railway for visitors c. 1903, 1904 (?) increased visitors	Y	Y	Y
Barry to Minehead steamer (c 1960s) and subsequent hovercraft c 1970s.			Y
Women from the valleys who came to work in service in Barry			Y
Ronnie Boon – rugby international, cricketer and local councilor.		Y	
Lee Selby – current IBF featherweight champion		Y	
David Davies – Commonwealth and Olympic Swimmer	Y	Y	
Billy Butlins – established the Butlins Holiday Camp on Barry Island (1960s)	Y	Y	Y

The Brothers, Pat and John Collins established Barry Island Fair and were involved with it until fairly recently when it was taken over by Henry Danter a showman from the Midlands.	Y	Y	
Dorothy Rees – first female MP was from Barry		Y	
Dr Mary Lennox – first Health Officer from Barry		Y	
Julia Gillard, PM of Australia was born in Barry.	Y	Y	
Barry has a Historic Women’s Trail	Y		
Barry Boy Scouts. They were very strong in Barry. Pre WWI, 1 <sup>st</sup> Barry Sea Scouts won the King’s Banner	Y		
American Troops, they were accommodated along the coast near Barry. King Square was the site for a gathering of American Troops in 1918. Ethnic minority troops were segregated.	Y		Y
50% of all overseas aid for the Army and Navy went through Barry Docks during WWII	Y		Y
Ken Rogers, a Barry Island trader. Started off as a small stall-holder on Barry Island, now owns a number of businesses on the front. His son, Ian now involved with the company.	Y		
Seamen of Barry. They congregated around Thompson Street, was once a red-light area. The Chain Locker was a famous Seamen’s pub. They came from all across the world and integrated into the Barry community.	Y		Y
Merchant Navy was a significant employer during the war			Y
Education in Barry was among the best in the country at the turn of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, the effect of boom-town. A number of grammar schools developed here. Major Edgar Jones and his daughter, Miss Vaughan Jones were important figures, both were teachers and became head teachers.	Y	Y	Y
Geest – the Dutch Banana boat company operated in and out of Barry	Y		Y
There was a teacher training college in Barry, a PE college for women.	Y		
Louis Ross and Rhys Howell – creators of ‘Barrybados.’	Y		Y
Gavin & Stacey	Y		
Andrew and Lee Selby – contemporary boxers	Y		
Colin Buffin – Commonwealth Games gymnast, from Barry, trained at YMCA	Y		
Dr Jane Salisbury, social scientist	Y		
Ronnie Boon – rugby player	Y		
Derek Tapscott - footballer	Y	Y	
Derek Brockway – BBC Wales weatherman and presenter. He was Head Boy of Barry Comprehensive School.	Y		
Witch / Wizard of Cadoxton Church (folkloric character)	Y		
Thomas Ubank – researched and wrote the first History and Geography of Barry. Headmaster of Cadoxton School			Y
Henry Marc Brunel, (son of Isambard Kingdom Brunel) engineered Barry Docks with his partner Sir John Wolfe Barry			Y
Some early aviators and their story is associated with Barry			Y

### **2.1.1 TELLING BARRY'S STORY USING & PRIORITISING THE KNOWLEDGE GLEANED**

It is important that Barry grasps and expresses its proud history. Those who attended the workshops had a good grasp of the town's history, but tended to focus on Barry's industrial history. It would be good to tell a broader story of the layers of history that have created Barry from prehistory to the modern day. Barry's history is focused on social history - the story of people interacting and creating a place.

Interestingly, it has a long tradition of 'pilgrimage' in a broad sense. During the early Medieval, four pilgrimages to St Baruc's on Barry Island was equivalent to one to Rome. Later 'pilgrim workers' journeyed to Barry from all four corners of the globe to capitalise on work during the industrial boom years. Miners and their families on day trips made their 'holiday pilgrimages' here by steam train, and to this day, Gavin and Stacey fans still come to Barry on modern day-trip pilgrimages on coach tours that show them sights from the popular TV show.

This sense of 'pilgrimage' is mirrored in a modern context by the transportation clustered around Barry. It is somehow indicative of this sense of 'coming to Barry', be it the railway or indeed Wales International Airport on its boundary at Rhoose.

Barry also has strong stories around trade that relate to its coastal position and importance as an industrial and wartime port. The town's maritime history is dominated by trade, be that during the modern era with intriguing smuggling and piracy stories or the industrial era through to the present day.

Barry is rare in Britain in the proximity of its industry and tourism hotspots. There are few places that combine coal and candyfloss, ships and chips, bananas and bumper-cars so seamlessly. This forms an interesting concept to develop in terms of brand development.

### **2.1.2 KEY PHASES OF THE TOWN'S DEVELOPMENT & KEY PEOPLE INVOLVED AS CAPTURED DURING THE WORKSHOPS:**

#### **TRIASSIC PERIOD**

The coastal section at The Bendricks is a Site of Special Scientific Interest because of the dinosaur tracks exposed here. It is considered to be one of the best sites in Britain for dinosaur tracks of the Triassic Period.

220 million years ago, in the later part of the Triassic Period, this area lay in the arid belt north of the equator (currently occupied by the Sahara), and South Wales was a hot desert. The Vale of Glamorgan was an area of rocky limestone hills.

Although annual rainfall was low, when it did rain, the rain fell in torrents causing flash floods. The floods created rivers, which carried boulders, pebbles, sand, silt and mud down to low ground and to a large lake or inland sea, which lay where the Severn Estuary is today. The deposits of these flash floods can be seen in the almost flat-lying beds of rock along the shore between Bendrick Rock and Sully Island. Fine sand-filled cracks in some of the beds also suggest that these were once wet muds and silts, which dried out and cracked when exposed to the sun. Although this area was a desert, it was not devoid of life. That is clear from the footprints of animals preserved in the sandstone and siltstones exposed at the Bendricks.

#### PREHISTORY TO ROMAN

Barry has been the site of human habitation for many centuries. Mesolithic flint tools have been found at Friar's Point on Barry Island, and Neolithic polished stone axe heads found at nearby St Andrew's Major. Furthermore, urns containing cremation ashes found within Bronze Age barrows on Barry Island and Cold Knap Point suggest that the area continued to be inhabited through to the Iron Age, when a large defended enclosure or hillfort was constructed at what is today known as the Bulwarks at Porthkerry.

Finds suggesting that Romans farmed the area have been unearthed at the site of Barry Castle and Biglis, and both St Nicholas and St Baruc's Chapel have re-used Roman bricks and tiles as part of their construction.

#### DARK AGES – MEDIEVAL

During the Dark Ages, the Vikings launched raids in the area – possibly from Flat Holm and Steep Holm islands just off the coast in the Bristol Channel. The names of these islands derive from a Scandinavian word for an island in an estuary.

Following the Norman Conquest, the area was divided into manors with the Barry area split into two large lordships, Penmark and Dinas Powys. Penmark was split into the sub-manors of Fonmon, West Penmark and Barry. Dinas Powys was split into the sub-manors of Cadoxton and Uchelolau. The sub-manor of Barry was granted to Odo, a Norman Knight, who assisted in the Norman Conquest of England during the 11th century. As reward for his military services, Odo was granted estates in Pembrokeshire and around Barry, Wales, including Barry Island. Odo's grandson, Gerald of Wales, gives the origin of his family's name, de Barry, in his *Itinerarium Cambriae* (1191): "Not far from Caerdyf is a



*small island situated near the shore of the Severn, called Barri, from St. Baroc ... . From hence a noble family, of the maritime parts of South Wales, who owned this island and the adjoining estates, received the name of de Barri."*

They established their seat at Barry Castle, located on high ground overlooking the Bristol Channel, a site occupied in Roman times by a native homestead. The castle was a small fortified manor house, built to replace an earlier earthwork. By the late 13th century the castle had two stone buildings on the east and west sides of a courtyard. Early in the 14th century the castle was strengthened by the addition of a large hall and gatehouse on its south side, the ruins of which are all that survive today.

More recent etymologists seem to agree that Barry actually derives its name from the middle Welsh 'barr' meaning 'hill'.

By the mid 14th Century, Barry had grown into a thriving village with its own port, church and watermill. However, the population was soon to be tragically afflicted by the Black Death and the consequences of Owain Glyndwr's rebellion against English rule under Henry IV, which swept across Wales in the early 15th Century. It took some 300 years for Barry to recover once more to hold the status of a village.

#### THE MODERN AGE – BARRY PRE-INDUSTRY

During this period, the coastline of the Bristol Channel was a haven for smugglers and pirates. Barry Island has a chilling history. It was, as its name suggests, once a true island, and the private domain of smuggler Thomas Knight. He built fortifications around the shoreline, and ran a fleet of heavily-armed smuggling ships from the island, importing spirits and tobacco from the Channel Islands, and soap from Ireland. Knight probably arrived in Barry in 1783, on a 24 gun brig called the John O'Combe. At the height of his powers he was reputed to have a force of 60-70 men defending the island from uninvited interest.

Knight's influence grew rapidly, and within a year or so, the customs authorities had difficulty in recruiting members, since the local population had more respect for Barry's smuggling king than for the legitimate crown. Knight's crews did not hesitate to fire on preventive vessels, and the crews of the revenue cutters evidently went in fear of their lives.

Knight was implicated in the heavy seizure of tobacco at Goldcliff in 1784, and some indication of the importance attached to his influence in the area can be gained from the fact that the seized goods were taken to Cardiff under armed guard, at considerable expense. Local people refused to help with the transport, because they were terrified of how Knight would exact his revenge.

Knight's reign was brief, and in 1785 a concerted effort by the authorities dislodged him — he retreated to Lundy. His position as king-pin on Barry Island was taken by another smuggler, named William Arthur. Arthur proved as tough a nut to crack as his predecessor, and the local collector of customs estimated that it would require the efforts of 60 dragoons to once more make the island safe.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL ERA

The pattern of fields, homes and farmsteads around Barry village recorded in 1622 was to remain pretty much the same until the industrial revolution, which saw Barry grow at an exponential rate to absorb the new workforces that flocked to work in heavy industry flourishing in the area. Most of the land upon which Barry town as we know it today was in the hands of a few wealthy landowners, including the Jenner Family, Lord Plymouth and Baron Romilly.

During the 1880s Barry was selected by David Davies and other leading industrialists to be developed as a coal port in order to relieve the pressure of demand on Tiger Bay in Cardiff, and expedite the export of coal from Davies' and his partners in Ocean Collieries pits in the Rhondda. A group of colliery owners formed the Barry Railway Company and chose to connect the South Wales Valley coalfields with Barry, developing an industrial scale port able to process and export over nine million tons of black gold to the world by 1903. Barry Docks were opened in 1889 by David Davies and John Cory. The principal engineer was John Wolfe Barry, assisted by Thomas Forster Brown and Henry Marc Brunel, son of the famous engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

The docks occupy the former sound between Barry Island and the mainland. The contractors built dams to connect each end of the island to the mainland, drained or pumped the water from the site and excavated it. They used the material to level the area round the docks and for the core of breakwaters to protect the entrance. The works included a basin with gates at each end, which served as a lock between the sea entrance and the docks, the dock walls and quays, coal loading equipment and railways to deliver coal from the mines to the docks. A second dock and second entrance lock were added in 1898. Barry Dock Offices was built in 1897-1900 by the architect Arthur E. Bell. Of course, a port attracted its own trade and ship-yards, cold stores, flour mills and an ice factory grew up around the port area. By 1913, Barry was the largest coal export port in the world.

A port attracted workers, and the demand for housing for workers and their families grew. Irish Navigators, labourers from the West Country and Scandinavia flocked to build row upon row of terraced workers houses in local limestone and brick. The town flourished with families of

the workers, and soon day trippers and visitors flocked in their thousands to Barry Island on the railway built to carry coal.

#### AT THE FOREFRONT OF EDUCATION

Under the leadership of enlightened educationalists such as Major Edgar Jones, education in Barry also thrived at this time. He was appointed headmaster of the County School in Barry in 1889. At the time of his appointment the school was three years old and had 157 pupils, but the numbers grew so rapidly that the buildings had to be enlarged during his first year. By 1913 Major Edgar Jones had introduced a system of differentiation in the school. He divided education in the school into four departments: academic, technical, commercial and agricultural.

Barry was later to become home to a teaching college, The Glamorgan College of Education, now part of The University of Glamorgan, and no longer with a campus in the town. The college was at the heart of the renowned Barry Summer school, founded by Lesley Moore who became its Vice-Principal and Wyndham Heycock its co-director between 1962-1973. The original summer school espoused pioneering new approaches to art and education and attracted iconic artists from all over the world such as Tom Hudson, George Brecht, Robin Page, John Epstein, Roland Miller, Jazz musician Larry Adler and today's Royal Academy Artist Terry Setch, who each shared their experience and taught at the school, which attracted pupils from all across the globe to Barry over the summer months.

#### BARRY DURING THE WARS

When World War I (1914–18) began, the government took control of all the railways and docks. There was a boom in employment as the docks continued to export coal but also exported timber and hay, imported grain and loaded naval vessels with equipment, munitions and supplies. By 1920, the Barry Railway Company had a workforce of 3,169.

During World War II (1939–45) Barry Docks were used to import war materials. A ring of barrage balloons protected the docks. One was located on The Mole and another beside Barry Island Station. The US Army built a large camp in the spring of 1942 to house troops that serviced the docks. The 517 Port Battalion, with about 1,000 men in four companies, had moved to Hayes Lane Camp in Barry by September 1943. Three companies worked at the Barry docks, discharging cargo, while the fourth moved to Cardiff. The Americans imported vast amounts of food through the Cardiff and Barry Docks to feed their troops. The quantity and quality causing some resentment from the local people, who were making do with wartime rations. Some 50% of war aid for the Army and Navy overseas was shipped through Barry Docks during World War II.

In the first part of 1944 there was intense activity in preparation for the Normandy landings. Barry Docks were an embarkation point for troops in the second and later waves of this invasion. Porthkerry Park was used as a vehicle park and ordnance store. 15,000 long tons (15,000 t) of equipment, including 1,269 vehicles, and 4,000 troops were carried from the Docks to Normandy. Over 40 ships eventually left Barry to take part in the D-Day landings. They built an additional camp in the part of the town known as Highlight. It was mostly incident free, but for the ugly spectre of racism that reared its head on a number of occasions. Thompson Street, the area of Barry mostly frequented by Sailors of the many different nationalities who sailed in and out of the port, was eventually placed "out of bounds" to American servicemen after an American complained that he had seen a black soldier being served in one of the clubs in the area.

After the invasion, coal was carried from Barry to liberated ports in France.

#### DECLINE OF INDUSTRY, BANANA BOATS AND A LOCOMOTIVE GRAVEYARD

Coal exports had been in decline since World War I. The Strikes and Great Depression of the 1930s caused further problems, and while the docks proved useful during World War II, they were nationalised soon after the war ended.

The Geest company used the docks to import West Indian bananas from 1959 until the 1993, and the boats, and their trade are still fondly remembered by many in the town.

From 1957, many obsolete railway wagons were scrapped and cut up at the former West Pond site between Barry and Barry Island. Other former Great Western steam locomotives were withdrawn from service and stored on sidings beside West Pond sidings area. Most ended up in the hands of Woodham & Sons scrap merchants. This local Barry business had been established in 1892, initially buying old rope, dunnage wood and scrap metal from the ships, boats and marine businesses which used Barry Docks, which they then resold or scrapped.

During the 1960s, rows of redundant steam locomotives were a picturesque sight for holidaymakers travelling to Barry Island, and became a centre for pilgrimage for steam enthusiasts from the emerging steam railway preservation movement.

While there were still a significant number of steam locomotives in the yard, railway preservationists began buying the better examples from the late 1960s in order to restore them to working order. The first locomotive to be the subject of a rescue appeal was GWR Mogul number

5322, but the first to be bought and actually moved from the yard was Midland Railway 3835 Class 4F 0-6-0 number 43924 in September 1968. The engine was taken on by the 4F Locomotive Society, and the engine now resides at the Worth Valley Railway.

Over 200 steam locomotives were eventually rescued in this way, to form the basis of most of the UK's transport museums and steam railway collections today.

#### BARRY ISLAND AS A TOURISM DESTINATION

Tourism had begun during the Edwardian era through the encouragement of the Plymouth Estate who set up bathing huts at Nell's point, but the real flourishing came when Barry Island was linked to the mainland during the 1880s, as the town of Barry expanded and Barry Dock was developed. Passengers began using the railway, and the Island became a popular resort and holiday destination for miners and their families across South Wales and beyond.

Until 1897, there was no established fairground on the island apart from a few carousels run by Bavarian showman Jacob Studt, a set of swing-boats hand-made by Sydney White of Cardiff and a playground slide set up on the main beach for each summer season. With no competition the Switchback was a very popular and crowded attraction with Victorian holidaymakers and day trippers from the South Wales Valleys for fifteen years until a much larger Figure 8 roller coaster, opened on the edge of the beach level with the present pleasure park site in the spring of 1912. The Switchback's trade declined, in competition with the more exciting Figure 8 and it only operated for another two years, finally closing in 1914 just as World War I in Europe started and the number of holiday visitors dropped off dramatically. A military hospital was established on the island, near the fairground and thousands of injured soldiers recuperated on the beaches and sand-dunes.

When in 1923 Barry Town Council replaced the previous rough tarmac shoreline roadway with a new brick and concrete Promenade, the fairground was relocated from the beach onto its current permanent site and enclosed inside an iron railing fence. The White Bros (sons of Sydney White who died in 1938), who held the beach concession, bid for and became the first tenants of the newly formed Barry Island Pleasure Park.

The White brothers remained in control of the park until the close of the 1929 season, when a rival fair operator and showman, Pat Collins outbid them. The funfair continued in the Collins' family until the 1980's when it was bought by Ken Rogers, the millionaire owner of the Hypervalue Group.

Billy Butlin's inspiration for his holiday empire came from a less than happy holiday to Barry Island in his youth, when he'd been locked out of his B&B all day by his landlady. He finally decided to build one of the Butlins Holiday Camps on Barry Island.

What was to become the last-built and smallest of the Butlins Holiday Camps came to Barry Island in 1965. Billy Butlin took out a 99-year lease on the headland at Nell's Point in 1966. Building work began there in the winter and the gates opened to campers on 18 June 1966. Barry Island holiday camp contained all the tried and tested Butlins ingredients: the famous Butlins Redcoats, funfair, early morning wake up with Radio Butlins, dining hall, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, ballroom; boating lake, tennis courts, sports field (for the three legged and egg and spoon races and the donkey derby), table tennis and snooker tables, amusement arcade, medical centre, theatre, arcades of shops and the Pig and Whistle Showbar. A 430 metres (1,410 ft) chairlift system was opened in 1967. There were 800 chalets, all very basic, 'no-frills' and designed to modern 1960s standards, which, on the outside, meant wooden panels and flat roofs.

The camp continued to be enormously successful throughout until the 1980s, but on 29 October 1986, Butlins announced that the camp would have no place in the company's future and the camp would close after Christmas. The camp closed on 31 December 1986.

#### GAVIN & STACEY TO BARRYBADOS

In the past few years, Barry and Barry Island and its funfare have been immortalized in the BBC TV series 'Gavin and Stacey', and bus tours filled with fans of the show on guided 'Gavin and Stacey' tours of Barry are a regular sight about the town.

Capitalising on the increase of visitors to Barry on the back of 'Gavin and Stacey' and the regeneration of Barry Island, childhood friends, Louis Ross and Rhys Howell developed a line of merchandise, using a nickname often used by the people of Barry for their town 'Barrybados'. This merchandise has proved very popular with exports worldwide. The pair have now opened an outlet on Barry Island, and Barrybados continues to thrive through social media coverage and a tourism and merchandise focused website.

Today, though Barry is the largest town in Wales, it continues to be a town of districts: Barry Island, Buttrills, Cadoxton, Colcot, Coldbrook, Cwm Talwg, Gibbonsdown, Gladstone, Highlight, Holton, Merthyr Dyfan, Palmerstown, Pencoedtre and Romilly. Some of these such as Cadoxton and Merthyr Dyfan were early Medieval Villages, ecclesiastical parishes in their own rights with histories going back to the Romans, but other areas were largely farmland or estate land before the Industrial boom that built Barry, and their names and stories more generally relate to how they were developed and by whom. These districts still largely have their own personality, sense of place as well as social history

and socio-economic structures that maintain their distinct culture and identity.

### **2.1.3 BARRY'S FOUNDING MYTHOLOGY**

Saint Cadog was born about 497. He built a church and monastery at nearby Llancarfan, which grew into one of the most important monasteries in Wales, where many holy men were trained. One manuscript refers to 'The College of Cattwg (Cadog) in Llancarvan with three cells (halls or subject houses) and a thousand saints (monks), together with two cells in the Vale of Neat (Neath)'. Llancarfan did not survive the incursion of Norman power into South Wales, being dissolved about 1086.

St Cadog remains one of Wales' most important Saints. He is patron of famine victims, deafness and glandular disorders. According to church calendars, his feast day is celebrated on September 25<sup>th</sup>. In addition to Llancarfan in the area, Cadog also gave his name to Cadoxton (in Welsh, Tregatwg). Many stories are told of Cadog, and one of these involves how Barry Island got its name. As already mentioned, the story was noted by the chronicler, Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerarium Cambriae* (1191). Here's the story in full.

It was customary for monks to retreat to isolated places or to islands during Lent. Flatholm Island in the Bristol Channel is one such place that was reputedly used by the monks of this area including Cadog and his companions. One year, Cadog, Baruc and Gwalches, went there. During their stay wolves swam from the mainland to the island and attacked the sheep and lambs. Cadog noticed two of them escaping from the island and swimming for the mainland. The saint raised his eyes to the heavens and prayed for help. At once the wolves were turned to stone and that's where they are still, in the sea not far from the island. Today they are known as Wolves Rocks.

When the three friends sailed back for the Vale's coast, Cadog realised that he'd left an important book on Flatholm Island and he asked both friends to sail back there to retrieve it. Baruc and Gwalches duly turned back to retrieve the book, but on the way back they were caught in a terrible storm. Their boat sank and both friends drowned. Gwalches' body was washed to the beach on Flatholm Island and was buried there. Baruc's body was washed to the shore of another small island and he was buried there and the place was called Baruc Island, which today is known as Barry Island.

Although some of the remains of the boat were washed ashore, there was no sign of Cadog's important book. After a while Llancarfan monks went to fish on the sea and many fish were caught. One day, while some of these fish were being prepared and gutted, Cadog's book was

discovered not much worse for wear after its sojourn in the belly of the sea fish.

A chapel and shrine dedicated to St Baruc was constructed where St Baruc was buried on the Island, and legend has it that a fresh water spring bubbled up about the same time. Both became places of religious significance during the Middle Ages, and at one time, a pilgrimage to Baruc's burial place was considered very important. In fact, four visits to St Baruc's were considered the equivalent of one to Rome. Thus, Barry Island became a sacred place of Christian pilgrimage. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to the saint can still be seen. The ancient chapel and priest's house are still used for a Celtic service on the feast of St. Baruc on 27th September each year.



## 2.2 BUILDINGS & ARCHITECTURE

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Garden Suburb (Westward Rise)		Y	Y
Railway workers cottages		Y	
Dow Corning Factory	Y	Y	
Red Brick Victorian houses e.g. Park Road		Y	
Terraced Streets		Y	
Dock Office Building	Y	Y	Y
Town Hall & King Square	Y	Y	Y
Memorial Hall	Y	Y	Y
Drill Hall		Y	
The Fire Station (Court Road)		Y	
Custom House		Y	
Watchtower	Y	Y	Y
Merthyr Dyfan Church (Gibbonsdown)		Y	
Barry Castle	Y	Y	Y
Pre-fabricated houses built after WW II off Coldbrook Road		Y	
Western and Eastern Shelter, Barry Island	Y	Y	Y
Knap Lake (Harp Shaped)		Y	
Porthkerry Viaduct	Y	Y	Y
Roman Lodge at The Knap		Y	
Late Victorian Pomp (Corner Buildings, now largely demolished)		Y	
Shelly limestone / limestone – common stone used for Barry buildings	Y	Y	Y
Cadoxton Stone	Y		
Red brick	Y	Y	Y
St Nicholas Church	Y		
St Baruc's	Y		
The Pumphouse	Y		Y
Cadoxton School	Y		Y
Barry's Parks	Y		Y

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
The Golden Stairs, Porthkerry	Y		
Railway bridge tunnels	Y		
The railway line	Y		
Old Village Road cottages	Y		
St Curig's Church, Porthkerry	Y		
Bandstand at Victoria Park			Y
The Savoy (art deco building now a snooker hall) It was built as a dance hall			Y
All Star Garage in Market Street			Y
Merry Friars on the Island. It was built as a dance hall and club. Now a gym.			Y
Amy Evans Hospital on Holton Road (plaque to her dog on the rear)			Y
The Rolling Bridge at the Docks			Y
Holton Road Houses (built c 1910)			Y
The Sea Walls			Y
View from Jenner Road			Y
Reading Rooms on Porthkerry Road – now a private house			Y
Higgledy Piggledy streets of Barry, steep hills		Y	Y
Nightingale cottage			Y
The Towers (snakes heads carvings on the tower) on Holton Road, now Ty Hafan Building			Y
The Docks			Y
The Breakwater			Y
Barry Island public loos – art deco			Y
Barry is near to the most southerly point in Wales – Rhose Point. It is the most southerly town in Wales			Y
Police housing, Court Road, Wenvoe Terrace and Salisbury Road			Y
The horse's trough, built into the wall of Birdcage walk opposite Barry station			Y
LOST BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES OF NOTE:			
Barry Maternity Hospital	Y		
Barry Cinema	Y		
Dinam Hall – Presbyterian Temperance Hall (c/o Merthyr Street/Belvedere Crescent.			Y
Butlins	Y		
The Knap Lido	Y		

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
The Royal Pub, Cadoxton	Y		
Cadoxton House	Y		
YMCA on The Knap	Y		
Old Barry Police Station (was a fire station)	Y		
Coal Hoists at the Docks	Y		

### 2.2.1 REFLECTIONS ON BUILDINGS & ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Throughout the groups, talk of the nature of Barry's town planning, the higgledy-piggledy rows of terrace houses, spread across a steep amphitheatre like basin addressing the sea was mentioned. Likewise, the distinctiveness of certain views in Barry. Views of rooftops, of the ocean, of Dow Corning factory and the sea, the docks and the ever present definite line and boundary of the railway intersecting Barry, between town and residential housing and the old industrial area of the docks.

Most of present day Barry town and the residential area was constructed during the industrial era, with some post war redevelopments. Thus there is a great deal of communality of style and building materials. Significant building materials include locally quarried grey limestone: Shelly Limestone, local Cadoxton limestone and red brick.

CADW have now published a thorough and valuable character study focusing on the geography and built environment of Barry Island. It is beautifully illustrated with historic and contemporary images. A link to it can be found here.

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/regenerationandsustainability/understandingcharacter/barryisland/?lang=en>

All three groups showed a great deal of pride in local buildings and their history. A broad range of buildings were thought of as important. There were however, certain buildings that were mentioned by all three groups as being significant, representative or iconic in terms of Barry's built environment. They are shown here:



Dock Office



Barry Castle



Town Hall and King Square



Memorial Hall



Watchtower



Porthkerry Viaduct



Barry Island Eastern Shelter



The Pumphouse

In addition to the significance is Barry's street-scape and topography, there are a few other buildings and structures of note, that should be included here as they are important either to Barry's story or its current and future sense of place. They are:



St Barucs



Island Artwork



Beach Huts



Dow Corning Works

### 2.3 LANGUAGE & DIALECT

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Sentences as questions, rising at the end. Possibly a common language trait with other Dock areas where diverse languages have influenced the local dialect and accent		Y	
Multicultural history has had a significant impact on Barry's language culture. Urdu, Punjabi, Indian, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish and Chinese Mandarin are among the main foreign languages spoken in the town.	Y		
While Welsh language is not strong in Barry, it does have a number of Welsh schools now and there is an increase in people speaking the language (particularly among young people)	Y		
"Was up?"		Y	
"I gos" and "I dos"		Y	Y
"Alright?"		Y	
"Aia!"		Y	
Barry accent is similar to Cardiff's with broad vowels, but it is distinctive from the Cardiff accent. Has a particularly broad, flat 'a'		Y	Y
"Welsh brings people together"	Y		
"Don't give me those eyes."	Y		
"Hey Bra!" (Bra = clipped version of 'Bro' – seems to occur among surfer communities locally)	Y		
"W' 'appnin?"	Y		
'Peng' = 'fit' originates from the Chinese word for girl.	Y		
"Lysh" – shared with many valleys communities.	Y		
"It's older than when people arrived on Flatholm" – the gist of a local saying.			Y
"What's occurrin'?" – Gavin and Stacey coined this phrase, not actually authentically Barry.	Y		
Corruption and Anglicisation of Welsh place names			Y
"Do you think I came over on the last banana boat?"			Y
Few Ts and hs are pronounced.			Y
"I seen it", "I done it"			Y
"Down the Island" as a way of referring to going to Barry Island			Y
"Goin to The Baahs" – going to the baths, the Lido at The Knap			Y
Some Welsh phrases peppered through conversation e.g. "Da iawn" for very good.			Y
Welsh "ych-a-fi" meaning 'yuck' has become "akki" in Barry.			Y

### 2.3.1 REFLECTIONS UPON BARRY'S LANGUAGE AND DIALECT STORY

While much interesting information was gathered from the three groups regarding local language and dialect, there was little communality of thought across the three. It suggests that there's little left that is truly distinctive in terms of Barry language and dialect.

While there are now a number of Welsh schools in Barry and the vicinity, Welsh is not a core feature of the language characteristics of the town. This has much to do with the history of migration into Barry by peoples from across the world and it being built to support the industry surrounding an industrial port. However, Welsh seems to be peppered through the 'lingua franca' of Barry, with phrases like *da iawn* (very good) being used and some Anglicisations of Welsh phrases, e.g. the Welsh expression for 'yuck', *ych-a-fi* has locally become 'acki'.

Barry is a multicultural melting pot, and Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish and Chinese Mandarin are present within the language culture of the town thanks to the long established ethnic populations who have settled here. All groups agreed that racism was a rare occurrence in the town, partly due to the long history of settlement, collaboration and friendship. In a way, the first generation of Barry's settlers during the industrial boom were multicultural. It has grown and developed from that point with multiculturalism, diversity and tolerance at its core.

Like many accents developed around industrial ports, influenced by so many diverse language sounds, Barry's accent has broad vowels (similar to Cardiff and also places such as Liverpool). Barry's accent has a particularly flat 'a' sound.

There are some linguistic features of note, that have some communality with phrases and patterns found across the industrial valleys of south east Wales. Among the more localised is a pattern of saying: "I goes" and "I dos", i.e. adding 's' to the end of vowels, and "I seen it" and "I done it".

There are some local sayings that relate to the social history of the region and are worth noting. One respondent spoke about a phrase something like "it's older than when people first walked on Flatholm," as a way of relating something's great age (the phrase is probably not exactly correct). And also a saying relating to the history of the Geest Banana Boats: "Do you think I came over on the last banana boat?" In other contexts, this might be considered inappropriate due to its racial undertones, but in Barry's easy multicultural environment, it seems to be accepted as part of the vernacular.

## 2.4 FOOD & DRINK

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Barry is mostly associated with seaside fare: ice cream, chips, candy-floss etc	Y	Y	Y
Pasties		Y	
Brain's Beer		Y	
Curries and international cuisine outlets are numerous here. It reflects multicultural settlement and nature of the community, but not particularly distinctive in this day and age.	Y	Y	Y
"Half and half" (half rice, half chips) believed to have originated here	Y		
Gwyn Thomas called Barry Island "the kingdom of the chip."			Y
<b>Producers / local Produce:</b>			
Hot Diggidy Dog Sauce is made in Barry	Y	Y	
Vale of Glamorgan Brewery operates from the town		Y	
Pepper Pasties, made by The Jolly Baker (Old Bakery run by Greek Family)	Y		
Vic Hopkins Butchers, High Street	Y		
<b>Significant / distinctive or culturally resonant eateries:</b>			
The Gallery, Broad Street		Y	
Casa Paco, Broad Street – the menu hasn't changed since the day it opened	Y	Y	Y
Booty's cafe, Western Shelter		Y	
Irene's Supper Bar, Park Crescent		Y	
Marcos of Barry Island and Porthkerry Park cafes	Y	Y	
Hang Fire, Pumphouse	Y	Y	Y
Helen's Café on Barry Island			Y
Bospherous Kebab Shop			Y
Streets on Broad Street	Y		Y
The Athena on Broad Street (end of an evening out food stop)			Y
The Bridge Café, Cold Knap			Y
Golden Star, Chinese, Main Street	Y		
Yangtze Chop Suey House, Barry Road in Cadoxton thought to be oldest Chinese in Wales (?)			Y
Cadoxton Multicultural Voluntary Community café, Main Street	Y		

#### 2.4.1 REFLECTIONS UPON BARRY'S FOOD AND DRINK STORY

As with language, there was little that really typified Barry in terms of food and drink culture. It has no distinctive cuisine of its own, but rather associates with the beach and fair ground fare of fish and chips, ice-cream, doughnuts and candy-floss.

As with language, Barry's multicultural history is reflected in the available cuisine, with ethnic eateries from Chinese to Indian, Kebabs to Welsh Cakes all a part of the food environment. There is an unsubstantiated claim that the Yangtze Chop Suey House in Cadoxton may be the oldest in Britain.

Barry seems to have only two current food producers of note:

The company who make 'Hot Diggidy Dog Sauce' a chili sauce. See [www.doggidy.com](http://www.doggidy.com)

Vale of Glamorgan Brewery who make hand crafted ales. They were awarded the Champion Beer of Wales in 2015 for their brew, Dark Matter. See [www.vogbrewery.co.uk](http://www.vogbrewery.co.uk)

Much of Barry's cuisine offer is informal café fare with a multicultural twist. Italian and Greek family run establishments have been the mainstay of the town's food offer for generations. However, the recent opening of Hang Fire at the regenerated Pump House building, is forging a way ahead and making clear and confident statements about Barry's future trajectory, with a waiting list for a table of up to three months at the time of writing.



## 2.5 CREATIVITY & THE ARTS

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Grace Williams, Composer	Y	Y	
Margaret Lindsey Williams, Portrait painter to the rich and famous		Y	
Robert Thomas, sculptor		Y	
Ceri Thomas, painter		Y	
Gwyn Thomas, author and short story writer		Y	
John Arthen Evans, ran the Welsh Society in Barry, behind bringing the Eisteddfod to the town. Part of the visual arts scene in Barry and a local teacher		Y	
A number of local amateur dance groups operate in the town – schools dance event annually at MEMO	Y	Y	
A number of amateur dramatic groups operate in the town	Y	Y	Y
'Barrybados'		Y	
Festivals: Cadstock and Glastonbarry	Y	Y	Y
Leslie Moore, Senior Art Advisor Wales, artist. Ira Moore (his wife – also an artist?)	Y	Y	
Sally Moore, contemporary painter, was brought up in Barry (daughter of Leslie Moore)	Y	Y	
Alan Salisbury, Wales Portrait Prize		Y	
Barry has a few choirs, Barry MV, Barry Ladies and Barry Youth Choir among them	Y	Y	Y
Roger Livsey		Y	
Barry Summer School: Artists from all over the world as well as people wishing to learn from them. 1960-1979. Prior to this it was Glamorgan Summer School. Leslie Moore (Artist) was the Vice Principal, Wyndham Haycock (Artist) was the Principal. For a few years it included a Jazz summer school. Terry Seton, Earnest Eboli and Tom Hudson were other artists who tutored on the courses.	Y	Y	
David Davies' granddaughters were famous collectors of impressionist paintings, collection housed in National Museum and Gallery.	Y	Y	
Evan Charlton, artist		Y	
Felicity Charlton, artist		Y	
National Eisteddfod has been held in the town twice, in 1920 and 1968.	Y	Y	Y
MEMO – Memorial Hall. There's a cenotaph and a hall of memories there.		Y	Y
Lots of pub bands in Barry		Y	
Barry has a number of open mic events each week.		Y	Y
Prof Tony Curtis	Y		

Mike Young, the creator of Superted lived here while he was creating the cartoon character.		Y	
<b>MENTIONED</b>	<b>Group 1</b>	<b>Group 2</b>	<b>Group 3</b>
Bob Hope, his mother lived in Barry (Greenwood Street)		Y	
Marie Pres, painter (daughter of Pres' Fishmongers)			Y
Canon Hill Art Studios – artist workshop space			Y
Arts Central Gallery	Y		Y
Art 4 You			Y
Prof. John Morgan Lloyd, Professor of Music in Cardiff. Taught Grace Williams	Y		
Barry is “a hotbed of creativity.”	Y		Y
Bro Radio, based at Barry YMCA	Y		Y
Jazz Festival			Y
Robert Tear, Tenor	Y		
Events on Barry Island			Y
Eileen Allan, dramatist and artist	Y		
Vale of Glamorgan Artists	Y		
Romilly School Choir (Romilly Old Boys) historic choir had some success, no longer active	Y		Y
J M Edwards, Poet who won the 1938 National Eisteddfod Chair worked in Barry	Y		
Josephine Snowdon, National Eisteddfod Art Gold Medalist	Y		
Mural project behind Central Park			Y
Victoria Park has a space – Room in the Park – event space			Y
Surplus Fest – underground music festival in September			Y

### 2.5.1 REFLECTIONS UPON BARRY’S ARTS AND CULTURAL STORY

One participant summed up the sense each group had provided of Barry’s arts credentials and sense of current creative buzz: “Barry is a hotbed of creativity.”

The industrial boom laid a platform for the emergence of significant educational force in Barry from the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, and the development of tourism attracted artists to the town as well. Arts and culture flourished, and Barry produced or provided a vibrant home for a number of notable artists such as Evan and Felicity Charlton, Alan Salisbury, Leslie and Ira Moore and Margaret Lindsey Williams; musicians

such as Prof. John Morgan Lloyd and Grace Williams, and writers such as Gwyn Thomas. Their legacy continues to the current day with visual artists such as Josephine Snowdon, winner of the National Eisteddfod Gold Medal for Art, Marie Pres and Sally Moore hailing from the town as well as Mike Young, the animator who created 'Superted'.

As previously mentioned, a significant arts focused summer school was held in Barry during the 1960s and 70s. It was founded by artist Lesley Moore, who became its Vice-Principal and Wyndham Heycock its co-director between 1962-1973. The original summer school espoused pioneering new approaches to art and education and attracted iconic artists from all over the world such as Tom Hudson, George Brecht, Robin Page, John Epstein, Roland Miller, Jazz musician Larry Adler and today's Royal Academy Artist Terry Setch, who each shared their experience and taught at the school, which attracted pupils from all across the globe to Barry over the summer months.

Barry has also been the crucible for great political minds such as Gwynfor Evans, the first Plaid Cymru MP, Dorothy Rees one of the first female Labour MPs, Julia Gillard 27<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister of Australia and academics including the renowned historian Professor Dai Smith, Professor Deirdre Beddoe, an expert on women's history and rights.

Today, the town remains a 'hotbed of creativity' with a very active amateur dramatics, dance and open mic scene as well as thriving artist studios at Canon Hill. In recent years, lower house prices in Barry - compared to the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff - saw many artists move to the town. Engaging this creative talent and harnessing their energy towards the regeneration of the town will be important in the coming years for Barry to really thrive.

## 2.6 GREAT OUTDOORS

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Porthkerry Park, Nature Reserve	Y	Y	
Barry's Parks	Y	Y	Y
Most of Barry's Parks boast Green Flags	Y	Y	
Promontories are important outdoor spaces for the town: Friar's Point, Knap Point, Nell's Point		Y	
Beaches are important outdoor spaces for the town: Knap, Watchtower, Cold Knap, Bull's Nose, Jackson's Bay, The Island, Old Harbour, Whitmore (on the Island). Most are Blue Flag	Y	Y	Y
King Square and Central Park		Y	
Barry Cemetery		Y	
Nature reserve by Dow Corning (Wetland Centre) including a fishing lake, only for permit holders		Y	Y
Lake down at The Knap (shaped like a harp) Seawater Pool	Y		Y
Lido – not there anymore	Y		Y
Jenner Park – one of the oldest stadiums in Wales. 40 mile lap race held here on the track each year.			Y
Valeways walking group			Y
Barry as gateway to the natural assets of the Vale			Y
Flatholm and Steepholm			Y
Allotments behind Waitrose and along the cliff above the docks			Y
Dyffryn Gardens and Dyffryn House on our doorstep			Y
WILDLIFE:			
Seagulls	Y	Y	
Urban foxes		Y	
Swans on the boating lake		Y	
The Docks are currently a haven for wildlife in the middle of the town.		Y	
ACTIVITY:			
Watersports on 'The Mole'	Y	Y	
Splash Park		Y	
Skateboard park		Y	

MENTIONED	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Lots of Surf Life-Saving clubs train on Barry beaches: Jackson's Bay, Rhondda Lifesavers train at The Knap	Y	Y	
Barry Town Football Club (now Barry Town United) Winners of the Welsh Cup 1970s- early 2000s		Y	
Barry Athletics Club, created on the Earl of Plymouth's Estate. It includes a Cricket Club and Tennis Courts.	Y	Y	
Barry Rugby Club – produced a few Welsh Internationals	Y	Y	
Horse and Flower Show used to be run every year. (No longer happening.)	Y	Y	
Barry Carnival (no longer happening)	Y		
Ocean watersports	Y		
National Oceanic Research Centre		Y	Y
Hawking Centre	Y		
Barry Park Run – operated by the 'Seriously Mad Runners'	Y		
New Year's Day Swim and Boxing Day on Barry Island beach	Y		
Sea long line fishing. Over 14 different species of fish are caught off the Barry coast			Y
Sea Fishing Championships hold a leg between the Knap and Rhoose Point.			Y
Victoria Park Dog Show			Y
Vale of Glamorgan Show			Y
Paws in the Vale – dog resources for the Vale area			Y

### 2.6.1 REFLECTIONS UPON THE STORY OF BARRY'S GREAT OUTDOORS

Without question, Barry's beaches and promontories are the locals' favorite 'great outdoor spaces', with the very well kept parks across the town providing valued urban green spaces, and Porthkerry park offering wilder habitats to explore.

There seems to be nothing significant in terms of local wildlife, but engagement with the outdoors through organised sports and water-based activities appear to be an important part of Barry culture, be it surfing, rugby, football, athletics or sea angling, as such it has been a cradle for much sporting talent.

In general terms the community seems to focus its attention towards the coast and inwards to the town's green-spaces, but one or two respondents brought up the relationship between Barry and the broader and more diverse natural assets of the Vale of Glamorgan. Taking both its local urban resources, its coastal landscape and its proximity to the Vale's rich natural resources, Barry is extremely well served,

though more could be done to develop some of its outdoor and watersports activity to appeal to visitors and perhaps encourage longer stay in the area.

Barry sits as an urban gateway to this valuable nature and heritage rich area and an exploration of how to capitalise upon that relationship will be valuable as part of Barry's future direction.

## 2.7 PERSONAL RESPONSES – GETTING TO THE HEART OF BARRY

QUESTIONS	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	YOUTH GROUP RESPONSES
<p><b>If Barry could tell only one of its stories, which story would it be?</b></p>	<p>History of the Docks / Dockers            Fun at the fair            Its relationship with the sea            Barry Docks regeneration into a water activities centre for all            Docks            Barry Summer School            Communities            Story of beaches            Docks            Barry Docks</p>	<p>Its immense history to its massive coal export up to 1913 as a ‘world beater’            Train to the island for day trips from the valleys – the playground of the valleys            Story of Barry Docks coal trade            How it began            Coal exporter            Built for transport            Industrial port, docks and labour            Victorian life / past            How it became largest coal exporter in the world            It’s connection to the sea, particularly the Merchant Navy            Beaches            The docks and the sea, its worldwide maritime history in peace and war</p>	<p>About the beach in the summer, with the fairground rides and hot dogs and candy-floss.            Barry boom town, the story of a town on the frontier of British coal trade            The rise of the Docks and story of Welsh coal            The ongoing story of the Docks – still going and with a future            ‘Punch above our weight’ – world champion boxers, other sportsmen, Olympians            Its legacy to the railway heritage and preservation movement            Coal and empire            Coal – biggest exporter of coal in 1913            Maritime history            Coal and empire.            Building of the Docks</p>	<p>It was a major coal port            The war stories            The story of Barry Docks and how they grew and played a part in the coal mining and the war            Lee Selby – born in Barry, went to Colcot primary and Barry Comp, he’s the best boxer in his weight in the world.            Lee Selby, David Davies (founded Barry docks) and Grace Williams (composer)            Barry at war            Gavin and Stacey</p>

### 2.7.1 REFLECTIONS ON STORY PRIORITIES FOR BARRY

There is a good degree of homogeneity around the key stories of Barry that respondents felt were central to who and what the town is about. Of course these are stories from the town’s history, and not necessarily reflective of Barry’s future, but they are key aspects of Barry’s story. The key stories identified can be listed as:

- Story of the creation and contribution of the Docks and Dockworkers

- Story of the beaches
- Story of tourism connected to Barry Island and the funfair and seaside culture
- Story of coal export and trade

These represent the twin pillars of Barry’s offer: coal and candyfloss, Docks and daytrips.

## 2.8 VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF BARRY

QUESTIONS	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	YOUTH GROUP RESPONSES
<b>If aliens landed and you could show them just one photo of Barry to represent the town, what photo would that be?</b>	<p>Barry Island funfare</p> <p>Beach huts</p> <p>The view of the Dock Office with Docks in the background and David Davies statue</p> <p>Waterfront Docks</p> <p>Porthkerry Park with Viaduct</p> <p>Top of Barry Town – the sea</p> <p>Barry town from Holton Road</p> <p>Barry Island</p> <p>Town Hall</p>	<p>View looking east from Marine Drive</p> <p>Across the Docks to the steep streets</p> <p>Barry Island – an aerial view of beaches</p> <p>View of the terraced houses neat rows</p> <p>One of the old railway travel posters</p> <p>From Island to docks and crescent</p> <p>Dock Offices</p> <p>Barry Dock Offices</p> <p>View of Docks and Island from Trinity Hill</p> <p>Sea View of Barry Island</p> <p>Holton Road in around 1910</p>	<p>The beaches</p> <p>Aerial shot of the Docks</p> <p>The aerial view of the whole of Barry</p> <p>Fairground</p> <p>The Docks from the air</p> <p>View from ½ way down Trinity Street</p> <p>Aerial view (colour) of Barry</p> <p>The Pump House</p> <p>A seagull eating chips</p> <p>Barry Island and beach</p>	<p>Barry Island</p> <p>Barry Island</p> <p>The viaduct in Porthkerry</p> <p>Barry Island (clean beach, sun shining and clean promenade</p> <p>A bird’s eye view</p> <p>Theme park</p> <p>A busy day at the island</p> <p>Beach huts</p>



### 2.8.1 REFLECTIONS UPON VISUAL REPRESENTATION PRIORITIES & CHOICES

Again certain ‘icons’ arise time and time again across groups. Interestingly the ‘views’ offered from various points of Barry seem really important. This has been a recurring theme within group discussions and relates to the topography of the town, the amphitheatre like basin that affords views over rooftops, townscape and industrial-scape towards the sea.

## 2.9 BARRY’S PERSONALITY

QUESTIONS	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	YOUTH GROUP RESPONSES
<b>If Barry was a person, choose 3 words to describe that person’s personality:</b>	Chatty, kind, friendly Charismatic, unique, friendly Individualistic, straight forward, diverse Lacking creativity, proud Cheeky, insular, optimistic Beautiful, potential, requiring facelift Broad, creative, resilient Friendly, brash	Earthy, bouncy, proud Real, warm, down to earth Outgoing, humorous, modest Funny, sharp, hard working Fun, tough, friendly Authentic, humorous, hard working Cheap, cheerful, beautiful, Bright, outgoing Open, honest, chatty Very friendly person Forward looking, unprejudiced, caring	Friendly, honest, welcoming Loud, rude, stubborn Challenged, colourful, tired Loud, wide-boy, proud Blunt, abrasive, outgoing Brash, diamond in the rough, cheery Blunt, opinionated, enterprising Fun loving, enterprising, colourful Brash, stubborn, proud	Crazy, fun and judgmental Improving, interesting and chavy Caring, resourceful and seasoned Awesome, bold, community spirit, brave, colourful Exciting, scary and dirty Welcoming, exciting and interesting Friendly, welcoming and interesting Home, community and friendly

### 2.9.1 SUMMARY OF KEY PERSONALITY TRAITS FOR BARRY:

Key-words / sentiments that arise time and time again include:

- Friendly, welcoming
- Proud, stubborn

- Authentic, down to earth, honest
- Loud, outgoing, brash
- Resilient
- Interesting, exciting

### 2.9.2 BARRY'S PERSONALITY WORD ART



## 2.10 BARRY'S ASSETS

QUESTIONS	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	YOUTH GROUP RESPONSES
<b>What is Barry's greatest asset?</b>	Memories, resilience, <b>seaside</b> The people <b>Beaches</b> <b>Beaches</b> Art Central Gallery & Arts development service <b>Beaches</b> <b>Beaches</b> Barry Dock Waters, clear and safe <b>Beaches</b>	<b>Its people</b> Townscape <b>Its people</b> The people <b>It's people</b> <b>Its innovative people</b> <b>Coast and seashore</b> Proximity to Porthkerry park from waterside and town Easy to access from valleys and city It is unpretentious and down to earth <b>Waterfront and sea</b>	<b>Barry coastline</b> <b>The beaches</b> Memorial Hall <b>Its people</b> <b>Coastline</b> <b>The beaches</b> and parks <b>At present its beaches</b> Proximity to Cardiff and M4 Its ability to just get on with it (adaptability) <b>Beaches and coastal walks</b>	<b>Barry Island and Barry Island</b> pleasure park <b>The island</b> <b>Barry Island for tourism</b> <b>Barry Island</b> , Barry schools - Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Morgannwg <b>The island</b> <b>The beaches</b> <b>The new beach huts</b> <b>The island</b>

### 2.10.1 SYNOPSIS OF KEY ASSETS

The groups were quite clear about what Barry's current assets are:

- The people
- Beaches / coastline
- Barry Island

## 2.11 THINGS LOVED ABOUT BARRY

QUESTIONS	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	GROUP RESPONSES	YOUTH GROUP RESPONSES
<b>What do you love most about Barry?</b>	It's my home Porthkerry Park Diversity The people Its variety Dock Office Living here Opportunities	Its authenticity The people The proximity of coast and its superb views The views On the up Its people Outdoor spaces – coast, parks and surrounding countryside Its people It's where I belong My history is here	Barry's beaches and headlands History Barry Island Its diversity Coastline and country The beaches and the open spaces Its diverse and maverick character The people Beaches in winter with my dog Memories of friends and family	I love the fact there are lots of parks and places to hang around The beach in the summer The sports facilities The community, sports facilities, Porthkerry, Barry castle Barry promotes the Welsh language The people I love the amount of parks throughout the town The support for the Welsh language

### 2.11.1 SYNOPSIS OF LOVED ASPECTS OF BARRY

This very personal question has generated a greater diversity of response, but there are some clear themes here:

- Sense of home and belonging
- The people and community
- Beaches and coastline
- Maverick, diversity rich culture
- Outdoor spaces and activities

### **3.0 RESULTS OF STAKEHOLDER CONVERSATIONS**

Stakeholder conversations are a fundamental building block in creating a Place narrative. In intensive discussions of around 45 minutes key people within the place or who have an interest in it are asked to give their views about what it does well, its potential, barriers to improvement, its assets, its image and what it should focus on.

These unattributed conversations provide a wealth of information and are part of the process of re-connecting stakeholders with their place and them considering it in way they won't have previously. The discussions also allow us to probe certain issues in a way that other elements of engagement don't allow. For example lack of leadership is sometimes cited and that is often viewed as a public sector or political comment when actually it usually means that leadership isn't as strong as it could be from any sector.

We will only make use of information if it is emphasised and repeated by various stakeholders thus giving it a robustness that is important if using it as evidence. There is no doubt that stakeholders find the process cathartic and empowering and that it usually results in them becoming more interested in, and often an ambassador for their place.

#### **Barry stakeholder views**

##### **3.1 BARRY NOW**

- On an upward spiral
- Waterfront could be more visionary
- Has been lack of ambition need to be brave
- Island and town – need to be one
- Get over industrial heritage
- Potential
- Natural assets great & Cardiff relationship – commuter town
- Great location

- Neglected, rough, tough, beaten up, faded
- Two worlds – either side of the railway line
- Needs momentum to make change sustainable
- Punching below weight
- Innovative people in town
- Trying very hard
- Too big given next to Cardiff
- Seasonal
- Island bit of a gem
- Not had funding or investment of other similarly challenged town

### 3.2 BARRY'S ASSETS

- Beach
- Sand
- Cardiff
- Countryside
- Airport
- Enterprise Zone
- Park
- Waterfront
- Social capital
- Value, affordable, people don't expect big money
- Welcoming
- Motorway access

- Quality of life
- Great transport links
- Pride
- Local place for local people
- Meets basic needs

### 3.3 BARRY'S CHALLENGES

- Image, perception
- Crime, violence, drugs, fighting
- Retail, shops
- Change resistant
- No identity
- Poor visitor experience
- Split town centre and island
- Fragility, lack of confidence
- Town centre not used or relevant
- Seasonal
- Cardiff presence preventing investment
- Not got anything to associate with
- Not a destination

### 3.4 EXTERNAL PERCEPTIONS OF BARRY

- Gavin and Stacey

- Funfair
- Beach
- Holiday
- Butlins
- Cardiff
- Not much!

### 3.5 BUSINESS SITUATION IN BARRY

- Minimal
- Some small SME's
- No business to be done there
- Port related
- Lack of space
- Funding a challenge
- Hard to get investment against Cardiff backdrop
- Independents such as Pumphouse restaurant – strength, different; weakness, not known
- No business park
- Opportunity with EZ, Aston Martin and airport growth
- Untapped entrepreneurial spirit
- Start ups potential
- City deal opportunity
- Competition intense
- Cardiff & Vale college if invested in town
- More active private sector investment



### 3.6 VIEW ON BARRY'S VISITOR ECONOMY

- Lots don't come due to perception
- Congestion
- Lack of accommodation
- Regional day visit economy
- Litter, dereliction put people off
- What's the opportunity? – tried dog walking & active
- Some still come in coaches from Midlands
- Day out ok – ice cream, beach, cheap fish n chips, poor traffic management
- Lot of brown signs stimulating interest
- Warmer – (i.e. climate change means the climate is warming)
- Waterfront opportunity around Pumphouse
- No attempt to get beyond local
- Airport people only ask for accommodation in Barry when Cardiff is full
- Natural stuff there already
- Active & outdoor – walking, running, dog walking, mountain biking, kayaking – all year opportunity with minimal investment

### 3.7 BARRY'S FUTURE

- Don't need to try too hard as got natural beauty
- Town centre challenge same as everywhere
- 'Glastonbarry' 'Barrybados' are great
- International class outdoor destination
- Cardiff's beach, capital city's beach

- Airport, Aston Martin, EZ, St Athan – transformational opportunity for business
- Need to try and get overnight market
- Two way – Cardiff people coming to relax in Barry as well as commuter town
- Live and beach main pillars
- Beach resort
- All year, all weather beach and activity
- Healthy population linked to activity
- Activity linking to new demographic
- Live, work and play
- Combined offer with Cardiff
- Distinct destination offer
- Host for events

### 3.8 PROPOSITIONS

Those interviewed were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of propositions about Barry outlined below. The % relates to the number of people interviewed who either agreed or disagreed.

	Yes	%	No	%
Ambitious	5	50	5	50
<b>Family friendly</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>
Dynamic	3	30	7	70
<b>Confident</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Contemporary</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Aspirational</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Business focused</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>
Forward looking	6	60	4	40

<b>Attractive</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	3	30
<b>Complacent</b>	1	10	9	90

### 3.9 EXCEPTION REPORTING

Over and above the points highlighted in the responses above, the following elements are worthy of note. They are key questions raised or statements made during the interviews:

- Do the local authority have sufficient ambition?
- Recognition that Council is trying, being more commercial, supportive but needs to be more vocal too
- There is no aspirational document or vision for the place but local authority are brave in asking town what it wants to be
- Town not benefitting from beach/waterfront – signage, underpasses, gateways a priority – connectivity and infrastructure must be priority
- Cardiff next door is a challenge as Barry is overshadowed - focus goes there
- FE static but upward spiral medium to long term
- Education is poor and lots trying to educate kids outside town
- Not a great visitor experience – need to focus on small things e.g. litter, graffiti, dog mess, signage
- Barry is three very distinct places – island, waterfront and town
- Don't forget the green, The Vale
- Aston Martin & airport big opportunities
- A great value commuter part of Cardiff
- Business rates incentive needed for town centre
- Use the natural resources to grow the place as they're great e.g. watersports, walking, cycling, activities
- Quickly need more Pumphouses

- Needs strong leadership.
- Needs to be a destination for Cardiff and the region, day out, hotels really needed for weekends, place to play and do activities year round
- Too many competing views and agendas – need shared view and shared responsibility – leadership!
- Lot of people don't realise it has changed even in region – image holding it back
- Enterprise Zone can be a game changer linked to airport growth & Aston Martin
- Getting the waterfront right is vital – not good to date – needs aspirational masterplan – quality, design, vision, great public realm
- Needs a strong identity – can't just be part of The Vale
- Place is 'change resistant' looking back to good old days that weren't that great
- Can't do everything – focus on island and waterfront
- Make train experience better and focus on one station
- Navigation a nightmare
- Commuting to Cardiff pretty good especially by train – still big opportunity to improve the demographic
- Needs a sense of place and an identity
- Town isn't going to be about retail apart from basics – a need to reinvent

## 4.0 CLARIFYING THE STORY, PROVIDING A CONTEMPORARY POSITION FOR BARRY

From the information and insights gathered from the consultation activity, Angharad Wynne and the thinkingplace team have refined Barry's story and identified a contemporary position for the town's sense of place. The themes are drawn from the story of Barry and form two key pillars identified during the consultation process. The 'story' will be honed over the coming months to form a 'storybook' for Barry which will encapsulate its history, present and its future trajectory or vision in a public document.

### 4.1 THEMES & PILLARS

The historic themes of the story will form the core subjects for future interpretative work and inform various activities from information provision to products and activities to interpretation and public realm design. The contemporary positioning, informs a new vision for Barry, becomes core to its brand values and the strategic activity from town planning to community and resource management to tourism and development of investment opportunities.



## 4.2 HOW THE NEW PROPOSITION CAN BE EXPRESSED:

### 4.2.1 QUAYSIDE AND SEASIDE

- Aspirational, active leisure landscape
- Reinvent and reinvigorate Barry's offer to create a contemporary quay, coast and countryside destination
- Develop watersports provision, identify top rate professional watersports outfit with whom enthusiastic community volunteers can work
- Provide offer that stimulates increased visitor spend
- Support café culture
- Develop more sophisticated food and drinks offer
- Connect assets (asset packaging)
- Capitalise on regional assets – countryside, heritage and creativity
- Position Barry as a destination and resort base for the Vale – business and leisure visitors
- Manifest the creative spirit of Barry, and its story in the public realm, provide platforms and spaces for artists
- Engage whole community in the experience Barry offers

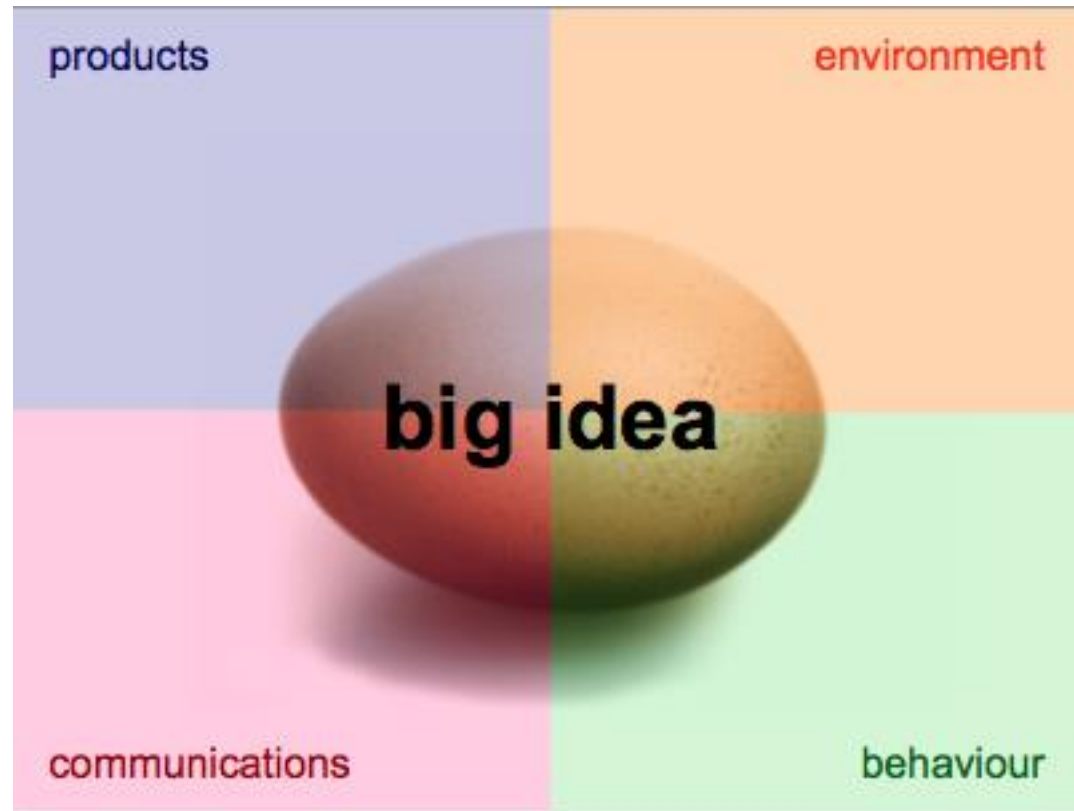
### 4.2.2 SPIRIT OF INNOVATION

- Nurture and support enterprise and daring
- Develop strategy and strategically develop
- Encourage enterprise – beach huts
- Rejuvenate old buildings to create hubs for incubating creativity across arts and business start ups
- Harness and connect 'independents' and SME talent
- Promote activity that expresses Barry's 'Maverick' nature, e.g. Barrybados brand
- Make proximity to Cardiff an asset – connect

- Promote the new Enterprise Zone, celebrate Aston Martin's arrival loudly and proudly
- Market Barry as a place to stay for big Cardiff events, and attract and host more business events to the town
- Develop confidence
- Continue to offer good value

## 5.0 THE BIG IDEA

What we call 'the big idea' is an approach, a position, a philosophy or a guiding spirit that will help to positively change behaviour and influence decision making, approach, development activity and how a place communicates. Like the key themes and story, it influences how a place acts, presents itself and eventually, how it is perceived.





## 5.1 BARRY'S 'BIG IDEA

Barry needs to begin to drive forward its agenda, its vision rather than being impacted on by variables of funding regimes, political sphere etc. Historically, it has had a great impact upon the world, it was born from innovation and the need to make something happen. It's time for it to regain that sense of drive and action. The big idea developed for Barry draws upon these threads as well as its topography, coastal tourism, watersports potential and the entrepreneurial element emerging within the business community. The 'big idea' is described simply as Barry – Making Waves. This is an approach, a core positioning, not a marketing strapline.

### BARRY – MAKING WAVES

BIG IDEA - POSITIONING



BEHAVIOUR



BUSINESS



LEISURE & TOURISM



STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

This is a way of thinking and behaving, a new positioning for Barry, not a strapline.

Changing ways of thinking, behavior and positioning is one of the core aims of our big idea for Barry. Below outlines ways in which applying 'Barry – Making Waves' as a core proposition and 'philosophy' could influence Barry's behavior as well as its environment, communications and products/outputs in the core areas of Business, Leisure and Tourism and Development.

#### 5.1.1 BEHAVIOUR

- Act confidently – Place Board can support and defend decisions made for the town
- Be clear and strategic about future direction and development
- Create a greater impact as the Vale's town, as the largest town next to Cardiff, next to airport, the city's seaside etc – connect, harness assets and be bold
- Manage developments to fit Barry's purpose and future
- Be more ambitious on behalf of the town
- Celebrate leadership
- Nurture and incubate creative, entrepreneurial mavericks.
- Engage whole community, enable them to experience all of Barry
- Reinvent and reinvigorate Barry's sense of self with innovation at the core of thinking
- Be clear about future direction
- Celebrate Barry 'swagger'

#### 5.1.2 BUSINESS

- Harness the creative, quirky, entrepreneurial, maverick nature of the people of Barry, support development of SMEs
- Demonstrate leadership and celebrate business leaders
- Encourage links between entrepreneurs and artists
- Use empty buildings to support start ups
- Create pop-up shops in empty town centre units
- Connect 'Independents'

- Support and invest in Business facilities – Enterprise Zone and in the town
- Attract small business events – grow over time
- Invest in business conferencing and meeting facilities
- Develop leisure and dining offer to support business and leisure travel
- Connect with the Airport and with Cardiff
- Capitalise on assets – great place to live, great transport links, half an hour away from the capital city, affordable business premises, supported business environment, creative atmosphere

#### 5.1.3 LEISURE & TOURISM

- Develop Barry as a visitor destination, harnessing rural and heritage assets of the Vale and Capital City proximity, great transport links, airport etc.
- Encourage and develop facilities to host visitors overnight
- Stimulate and support more sophisticated dining, activity and leisure offer that generates additional spend per head
- Celebrate and promote current assets more widely
- Improve interpretation of Barry's story across the town
- Package assets across the town and region and signpost more clearly and creatively.
- Talk it up – celebrate, be proud, shout loud – all year round

#### 5.1.4 DEVELOPMENT

- Develop a strong, ambitious masterplan & place document
- Work rigorously with developers to manage and deliver Barry's place strategy / vision
- More confident leadership of the process of place making – Place Board
- Be more ambitious
- Work to connect the assets across the city – signage & interpretation and transport / people movement strategy

- Understand the value of key developments, ensure they are professionally led and managed, supported by enthusiastic community members
- Transform the unsightly – short term and long term solutions
- Be innovative about empty spaces

## **6.0 A Brand for Barry**

The story, personality, pillars, themes, vision and big idea come together to inform a new brand for Barry. The brand wheel below demonstrates how all our learning from the processes and inquiries together form a credible set of brand values, brand personality and core for Barry as it moves forwards.

The Brand harnesses Barry's assets, existing and future developments, geographical position, history, sense of place, story themes and personality to build a brand for the town.

## 6.1 BRAND WHEEL



## 7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS, WAYS OF MOVING FORWARD

- Agree way forward, feed back to community and stakeholders, engage them in the future
- Build a place board to support decision-making and confidence building. Work to develop existing Advisory Group by harnessing the additional talent, passion, experience and influence of some community members and stakeholders identified during this process. It will provide independence, a voice for the place' leadership, energy, risk taking and dynamism.
- Develop and agree the place strategy and branding
- Develop a place book to communicate Barry's story, and brand values
- Use that work to develop a masterplan to inform future development work, funding bids and attract investment
- Develop a signage, signposting, movement plan and interpretation strategy
- Tell Barry's key stories within the public realm: public art, place making, signposting, street furniture, interpretation. Key themes: Place of Pilgrimage (ancient to modern times), maritime history – pirates to global trade, coal and candyfloss – the industrial boom of industry and tourism, Barry now, Barry's future.
- Invest in colour and story across townscape and assets
- Transform the unsightly, fill the long term empty
- Prioritise development investment and manage the process
- Align strategies across planning, tourism, arts and culture, leisure, community development etc.
- Encourage and support initiatives to engage the community in their place, enable them to access and enjoy assets – Barry a place to live, work and play
- Develop more initiatives and activities to engage the business community

## **APPENDIX**

### **1.0 LIST OF ATTENDEES FOR SENSE OF PLACE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOPS**

#### **1.0.1 Workshop 1:**

**YMCA Barry, Court Road, Barry, CF63 4EE, Monday 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017, 10am-1pm**

Gill Munro, Gibbonsdown Children's Centre

Emily Forbes, Barry Town Council

Melanie Weeks, VoGC (Library and Information Service)

Gill Davies, Vale 50+ Forum

Philip Walters, Barry Community Water Activity Centre

Anthea Clements, YMCA Barry

Rachel Honey Jones, Newydd HA

Simon Fenoulhet, Artist (Western Shelter project)

Mark Ellis, VoGC (Communities First)

Beverley Lennon, Barry Resident

Tracey Harding, VoGC (Arts Development)

#### **1.0.2 Workshop 2:**

**The Station Buildings (Barry Tourist Railway), Station Approach, Barry Island, CF62 5TH, Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> January 2017, 6-9pm**

Cllr Lis Burnett (VoGC)

John Buxton, Cambrian Transport (Barry Tourist Railway)

John Greatrex, VoGC / Friends of Victoria Park

Cllr Stefan Wiliam, VoGC

Mike Heffernan, Chair of Barry Island Historical Group

Allan Bosley, Secretary of the Barry Island Historical Group  
Cllr Nic Hodges, VoGC  
Andy Griffiths, Barry Resident  
Phil Kinsey-Griffiths, Barry Resident  
Gareth Kiddie, GKA  
Cllr Julie Aviet, VoGC  
Professor Tony Curtis, Barry Resident

### **1.0.3 Workshop 3:**

**Castleland Community Centre, Belvedere Crescent, Barry CF63 4JZ, Friday 13<sup>th</sup> January 2017, 1-4pm**

Anne Phillips, Public Health Wales  
Keith Williams, Barry Community Water Activity Centre  
Sue Northover, Barry Resident  
Helen Payne, Barry Resident  
Peter Phillips, Castleland Community Centre  
Sue Bowyer, Barry Resident  
Geraint Evans, Corporation Chair of Cardiff and Vale College  
Dr Matthew Griffiths, Civic Trust Cymru (Retired Director)  
Stephen Newman, Barry Resident  
Cllr John Drysdale, VoGC  
Dorothy Connell, Barry Resident  
Brian Mills, Cambrian Transport (Barry Tourist Railway)  
Fay Blakeley, Homemade Wales  
Hywel George, Griot Creative  
Colin Davies, VoGC (Communities First)



## 2.0 LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED BY JOHN TILL OF thinkingplace.

NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION
Rob Thomas	Managing Director	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Debra Barber	Managing Director	Cardiff Airport
Emil Evans	Vice principal	Cardiff and Vale College
Paul Roberts	Chief Executive	Newydd Housing Association
Professor Heather Stevens CBE	Chair	The Waterloo Foundation
Jeremy Symons	Director	Cooke & Arkwright
Simon Baston	Director	DS Properties
Ross Mackintosh	Director	Mack Events
Callum Couper	Port Manager, South Wales Ports	ABP
<i>Meurig Watts *</i>	<i>Head of Regeneration (South)</i>	<i>Welsh Government</i>
<i>Nick Williams *</i>	<i>Senior Regeneration Manager</i>	<i>Welsh Government</i>
<i>Emma Jenkins *</i>	<i>Regeneration Project Manager</i>	<i>Welsh Government</i>

*\* Welsh Government ended up being one combined interview*