

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Coed Parc, Newcastle, Bridgend**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By Philip Poucher

Report No: 1474


Archaeology Wales Limited  
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN  
Telephone: 01686 440371  
E-mail: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)


# Archaeology Wales

## Coed Parc, Newcastle, Bridgend

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared For: Wales & West Housing

Edited by: Mark Houlston  
Signed:   
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 17/6/16

Edited by: Mark Houlston  
Signed:   
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 20/6/16

By  
Philip Poucher

Report No: 1474

**June 2016**

## CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	3
2. Site Description	3
3. Methodology	4
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies	5
4.2 The Historic Landscape	6
4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7
4.4 Listed Buildings	7
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	7
5. Map Regression	13
6. Aerial Photographs and Lidar	18
7. Site Visit	20
8. Impact Assessment	22
8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Setting	22
8.2 Previous Impacts	23
8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development	24
9. Conclusions	28
9.1 Physical Impacts	28
9.2 Visual impacts	30
9.3 Mitigation	30
10. Sources	32
Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the regional HER	
Appendix II: List of sites recorded on the National Monuments Record	
Appendix III: Designated Archaeological Sites	
Appendix IV: Specification	
Appendix V: Archive Cover Sheet	

### List of Figures

1	Location map
2	Site plan
3	Development proposals
4	Designated archaeological landscapes and areas within a 1km study area
5	Designated archaeological sites within a 1km study area
6	Non-designated archaeological sites within a 500m study area
7	Sites of archaeological potential within the proposed development area

- 8 Extract from an estate map dated 1779
- 9 Extract from the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1813
- 10 Extract from the parish tithe map of 1842
- 11 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1877
- 12 Sales catalogue plan of 1909
- 13 Sales catalogue plan of 1938

#### List of Photos

- 1-2 Old views of Coed Parc house
- 3-11 Current views of Coed Parc house
- 12-17 Views of the front lawn and driveway approach to Coed Parc
- 18-21 Views of the coach house and associated features to the west of the house
- 22 Track between the plantation and the walled garden
- 23 View of the former plantation
- 24-25 Views of the former walled garden
- 26 The modern car park within the site
- 27 View of the former paddock area
- 28 Partial view of an upstanding wall defining a former garden enclosure
- 29-31 Views of the remains of modern development along the eastern edge of the site
- 32 View of the site from the east
- 33 **View from Newcastle Castle (GM063/LB 11313) and St Illtyd's Church (LB 11312)**
- 34 View from Old Bridge (GM049/LB 11303)
- 35 View from Walters Road
- 36-37 View from Newcastle Cottage (LB 11320)
- 38 View from West Cottage (LB 11317)

#### *Copyright Notice:*

*Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to WYG and Wales and West Housing Association, to use and reproduce the material contained within.*

*The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.*



## *Non – Technical Summary*

*In April 2016, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by WYG, acting on behalf of their clients Wales and West Housing, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of Coed Parc, Park Street, Bridgend. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development, along with the conversion of an existing listed building on the site.*

*The development proposals will have both a direct and indirect impact on Coed Parc house (LB 11316), which is Grade II listed, and its grounds which form the setting to the house. The direct impact on the house itself in terms of the conversion to two residential units, as well as the impact on an adjacent coach house, is not known, but Listed Building Consent will be required prior to any development. It is noted that an appropriate and sympathetic conversion will be beneficial to the deteriorating structures. Surviving original features within the surrounding grounds that form the setting to the house have been subdivided into several areas, for the purposes of this report, comprising the adjacent coach house (CPB01), the front lawn and driveway (CPB02), a former walled kitchen garden (CPB03), former plantation (CPB04), former paddock/garden (CPB05), former walled garden enclosure (CPB06) and the wooded boundary to the site (CPB07).*

*CPB02 lies to the south of the house, and comprises the main visual setting for the house. There will be a minor direct and indirect impact on this area due to the proposed addition of a new residential unit, a new path and possible property boundary. Improved vegetation management in this area is also likely to have a beneficial impact on views of the house.*

*CPB03-CPB06 all lie to the north (rear) of the house. These elements have lost much of their coherence and integrity since the mid-1940s in terms of the setting for the house, and the proposed development in this area is considered to have a minor indirect (visual) impact on the house and its setting. Individually there is considered to be a moderate direct impact on the remains of the walled kitchen garden (CPB03), the former plantation (CPB04) and a former walled garden enclosure (CPB06). There is considered to be a minor direct impact on the former paddock/garden (CPB05). The wooded boundary to the site (CPB07) remains an important element to the setting, and this will be largely retained, the impact on which is considered to be negligible.*

*The site lies within the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area. The proposed development is considered to have a minor direct and indirect impact on this area due to the changes made largely to the north (rear) of the house.*

*The surrounding vegetation and dense urban setting around the site is likely to prevent any indirect impact on surrounding Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, registered Historic Landscapes, and listed Historic Park & Gardens, with the exception of Newcastle Cottage, which is a Grade II listed building on West Road to the north. This building has very limited views of the proposed development area, and therefore the impact on Newcastle Cottage is considered to be negligible.*

*Research highlights a general potential for medieval archaeological features associated with the nearby medieval settlement of Newcastle. There is also considered to be a low potential for Bronze Age and Roman archaeological remains to be present.*

*It is recommended that any work on Coed Parc house should be preceded by a full building survey. Archaeological recording is also recommended on surviving above ground remains of*

*the former walled kitchen garden (CPB03) and adjacent garden enclosure (CPB06) prior to development works in this area, but following vegetation clearance. A further archaeological watching brief on development works is also considered to be appropriate mitigation to ensure the preservation through record of any features associated with the house and its grounds, as well as addressing the general archaeological potential identified in this area.*

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 In April 2016 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by WYG, on behalf of their clients Wales and West Housing, to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed residential development on land at Coed Parc, Park Street, Bridgend, and the conversion of an existing Grade II Listed Building on the site (NGR SS 90100 79829, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2432).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in April 2016 and approved by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) (see Appendix IV).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide BCBC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, Edition 8, January 2016, Chapter 6, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 Detailed development plans are not yet available, but the site has been allocated within the adopted Local Development Plan for the construction of twenty residential dwellings, covering a site area of circa 1.4 hectares (3.53 acres). Work will also include the restoration and conversion of the Listed Building, likely to be converted into two residential units.
- 1.5 A Development Framework for the site has been produced for BCBC, by GVA Grimley Ltd (2001) that sets out many of the considerations required in the design of any development of this site. This includes consideration of the Listed Building and its setting within its grounds. Current development proposals include the development of nine detached residential units to the rear (north) of the main house, three terraced units to the east of the house, one to the southwest of the house, along with the renovation and conversion of the main house into two residential units with an extension on the western side (Figure 3).

## 2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is centred on Coed Parc, located in Bridgend, approximately 1km to the west of the town centre in the old town ward of Newcastle. The site is accessed from Park Street (A473) to the south, and comprises approximately 1.4 hectares (3.5 acres) within an established residential area. It is bounded to the north, east and west by existing dwellings on West Road, Coed Parc Court, Park Street and Walter Road respectively.
- 2.2 Coed Parc forms the main building within the site boundary and has been in Council ownership since 1967 and formerly accommodated the headquarters of the County Library Service. The main house is Grade II listed, and comprises a two-storey masonry structure with a painted render finish and a pitched slate roof. External doors and windows are painted timber single-glazed units. On the western side of the house is the

former coach house, also two-storey, built in a similar style. To the east lies the concrete foundation pad of a former modern single-storey building which housed the reference and local study library. The site is accessed via a driveway from Park Street to the south, which runs through landscaped gardens to the south of the main house. A tarmacked area lies in front of the main house, with a car park to the northwest.

- 2.3 To the rear of the house lies former garden enclosures, occupying rising ground to the north. These areas include a walled kitchen garden and are interspersed with and surrounded by mature trees and overgrown areas. A more detailed description of the site is provided in section 7.
- 2.4 The geology of the area proposed for development comprises interbedded mudstones and limestones of the Porthkerry Member (BGS, 2016). Site investigations undertaken in 2010 indicate that ground deposits consist of varying depths of topsoil, overlying loose sandy clay, underlain by limestone boulders in a compact clay.

### 3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the approved Specification (Appendix IV).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:
  - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
    - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at GGAT within a 500m radius of the development site;
    - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the development site;
    - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting;
    - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP), satellite imagery evidence and Lidar;

- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps & plans;
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
- Place-name evidence;
- Assessment of records held by the Portable Antiquities Scheme;
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) The history of the site.

d) The potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records

f) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 4.1 *Previous archaeological studies*

4.1.1 The site of the proposed development has not been subject to any previous known archaeological investigations.

4.1.2 There are several recorded archaeological investigations within the 500m search area. The earliest of which was the excavation of a standing stone 230m to the south of the site in 1964. The stone was removed for re-erection, and the site excavated, revealing a cremation deposit below the stone containing part of one adult, along with ash charcoal (Lewis, 1966). Although highlighting a potential for Bronze Age archaeology in the area this excavation is of little direct relevance to the site.

4.1.3 **In 1996 floodlighting was installed around St Iltyd's church to the east. A watching** brief undertaken on the groundwork recorded some medieval pottery, iron objects and later glass close to the castle, and some disturbed human bone within the churchyard (Ponsford, 1996). In 2009 a watching brief was also undertaken on foundation excavations for an extension on No.1 Mill Street adjacent to the castle. Although revealing evidence of an earlier structure, all finds and features appeared to date to

the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Sell, 2009). These archaeological investigations are of little direct relevance to the development site.

- 4.1.4 More recently an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cardiff Archaeological Consultants in 2014, on foundation work at Ty Eglwys, Newcastle Hill. This report is not yet available within the regional HER, but it is understood that only 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century finds were recovered, the site having been cleared of any earlier archaeology presumably during post-medieval or modern redevelopment.

## 4.2 *The Historic Landscape (Figure 4)*

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within any registered Historic Landscape (Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS 1998), neither do any lie within a 1km radius of the site. Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows (HLW (MGI) 1), Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, lies 1.6km to the southwest. This registered landscape is subdivided into a series of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), some of which extend beyond the limits of the registered Historic Landscape boundary. HLCA 018 Ogmored extends to within 300m of the site to the southwest. This area is described as centred on the nucleated-organic shrunken settlement and medieval castle strategically located within an agricultural/floodplain landscape with enclosures of medieval or earlier origin. Important character elements include buildings of architectural interest, multi-period archaeological sites, ancient woodland and a communication corridor with historic associations.
- 4.2.2 The site lies within the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area, first designated as such in 1975, and amended in 1983 and 1999. It encompasses one of the original two settlements now engulfed by Bridgend, lying on elevated ground overlooking the Ogmored River. It is described as possessing a village quality created by the winding steep hill and mix of terraced cottages and lane-like streets. The core is centred on the medieval castle ruins and adjacent **St Illtyd's church, also including St John's Hospice** further down Newcastle Hill, which dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and several large houses such as Newcastle House, Newcastle Cottages and West Cottage. There is a pleasant contrasting size of intermingled properties, with modern infill developments in distinctly segregated sites. Important areas of trees are also included and protected by Tree Preservation Orders. There are ten Listed Buildings within this Conservation Area, of which Coed Parc is one.
- 4.2.3 Bridgend Town Centre Conservation Area lies 250m to the east, on the eastern banks of the Ogmored River. Similarly Merthyr Mawr Road Conservation Area lies 420m to the southeast on the east banks of the Ogmored River.
- 4.2.4 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, neither do any lie within the 1km search area around the proposed development. There are two registered gardens located slightly further afield, to the north. 1.9km to the north lies Glanrhyd Hospital (GM10), comprising the formal gardens and informal grounds of a former lunatic asylum that has main views southwards towards the proposed development area. Similarly, 2.3km to the northeast lies Court Colman (GM7), a Victorian formal and informal garden with a small park, which has main views southeast in the direction of the proposed development area.

4.2.5 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape area of H17 Bridgend Historic Core. This is **described as an area of 'High' value**, representing the extent of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century urban settlement of Bridgend following its rapid industrialisation. It has lost some of its integrity as a result of the expansion of the urban settlement in the surrounding area, although the area of Newcastle Hill, as defined by the Conservation Area, retains some of its integrity and architectural character.

#### *4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5, Appendix III)*

4.3.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km search area around the proposed development, none of which lie within the area of proposed development.

4.3.2 Just over 170m to the northeast lies the remains of the medieval Newcastle Castle (GM063). This is a mid-12<sup>th</sup> century castle consisting of the stone-built remains of a rectangular keep, curtain wall and Norman gateway. The medieval bridge, known as Bridgend Old Bridge (GM049) also lies 250m to the east, crossing the Ogmere River. The bridge dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and was partly rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The third SAM is a prehistoric standing stone (GM145) which lies 250m to the south. This site has been excavated (Lewis, 1966) and the stone slightly moved from its original position. The excavation uncovered a cremation burial underneath the stone.

#### *4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 5, Appendix III)*

4.4.1 Due in large part to its urban setting, there are 76 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area around the proposed development, 10 of which lie within the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area, 39 within the Bridgend Town Centre Conservation Area and 6 within the Merthyr Mawr Road Conservation Area.

4.4.2 These listed buildings include five Grade II\* listed buildings (Old Bridge LB 11303, **St John's Hospice LB 11311**, **St Illtyd's Church LB 11312**, Newcastle Castle LB 11313 & Newcastle House LB 11318); the remainder are all Grade II listed.

4.4.3 Coed Parc is a Grade II Listed Building (LB 11316) lying within the proposed development area, and development plans include the restoration and conversion of this building into residential dwellings. This was built in 1899 for Samuel Llewellyn, in an Arts and Crafts/Art Nouveau style, the listing description is included to the rear (Appendix III).

#### *4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 6 & 7, Appendices I & II)*

4.5.1 There are 57 sites listed on the HER within 1km of the proposed development site. One site lies within the proposed development area, comprising the previously mentioned Grade II Listed Building of Coed Parc (PRN 01922m). The full catalogue provided by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report (Appendix I).

- 4.5.2 There are also 79 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area. Two sites lie within the proposed development area, one of which (NPRN 18365) is a duplicate of Coed Parc PRN 01922m, although it is recorded more in terms of its later use as local government offices. The other recorded site (NPRN 265760) relates to the gardens and grounds surrounding Coed Parc. A further 31 of these NMR sites are duplicated on the HER records. A list of NMR sites is included in the rear of this report (Appendix II).
- 4.5.3 Seven artefacts are recorded within the National Museum of Wales database, listed as lying within a similar search area (exact grid references are not provided). The finds include two Neolithic flint scrapers and a Neolithic flint axe head, a Bronze Age flint flake and charcoal sample, a Roman pottery jar and an Early Medieval capped tombstone.
- 4.5.4 These sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

*Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)*

- 4.5.5 There is currently no recorded evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity either within the 1km search area, or indeed the wider landscape. Activity during these periods is likely to be largely based on hunter-gatherer societies who moved through the landscape, leaving little trace of their presence in this area, the closest recorded Mesolithic find being a single flint tool (scraper) found a short distance to the south of Ewenny.
- 4.5.6 During the subsequent Neolithic period there appears to have been a gradual move away from hunter-gatherer societies with groups starting to become more settled and adopting agriculture to varying degrees. Flint artefacts dating to this period have been recorded in the general area around the proposed development site, including flint scrapers (PRN 02160m) and an axehead, but there is little to indicate any more intensive activity within the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 4.5.7 A further flint artefact has been recorded on the National Museum of Wales database in the area and dated to the Bronze Age. Little information is available regarding this find, but it may be associated with the site of a standing stone (PRN 0390m) located 240m to the south of the proposed development. The stone still stands, and is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (GM145), although it has been moved slightly from its original position. The site was excavated in 1964 (Lewis, 1966), which revealed remains of a cremation burial below the stone. The site lies on the floodplain of the Ogmores River but appears relatively isolated, with the next closest area of recorded Bronze Age activity being a cluster of cremation burials and cairns in the vicinity of Coity over 2km to the northeast.
- 4.5.8 Typically by the Iron Age, evidence of settlement activity generally starts to increase, although no Iron Age sites are recorded within the 1km search area and even in the wider landscape, sites dating to this period are relatively rare, with the closest recorded



site being a hillfort near Merthyr Mawr House over 2km to the southwest. The Merthyr Mawr hillfort does however occupy a small promontory overlooking the Ogmore River, and the site of the present medieval castle in Newcastle has been suggested as occupying a similar advantageous position that may have appealed to Iron Age fort builders (Randall,1955,12). The construction of the medieval castle may have largely removed any pre-existing Iron Age remains should they have existed, as there is no indication of a ditched enclosure on the site. The author goes on to suggest possible prehistoric routeways through the area in the form of two ridgeways converging near the castle site, one now followed by Llangewydd Road running off to the northwest, the other coming from Pen-y-fai to the north, although the provenance of these routes is unestablished.

- 4.5.9 Generally therefore, there would appear to be some, albeit low, potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological sites within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

*Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410) & post-Roman/ Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)*

- 4.5.10 There are two recorded finds of Roman date within the 1km search area, a pottery jar is recorded in the NMW data, and a hoard of 26 coins of Claudius Gothicus (emperor in 268-270AD) described as being found in Newcastle. There is no known context for this coin hoard, the majority of known sites of Roman date in the area are largely concentrated to the south. The main Roman road between the Roman forts at Caerleon and Neath is believed to pass just to the south of Bridgend, along with the location of **the 'lost' Roman fort of Bromium, which is thought may lie between the Ogmore and Ewenny Rivers.**
- 4.5.11 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are not well documented. This area probably lay within the emerging kingdom of Glwysing, which by the 10<sup>th</sup> century had become Morgannwg (later Glamorgan). Although some settlement and industrial sites are recorded throughout Wales, much of the physical evidence of the Early Medieval period comes from religious sites. A cross-incised gravestone (PRN 378m) and coped grave-slab (PRN 379m), both discovered within **the grounds of St Illtyd's church (PRN 377m), are described as Early Medieval features.** These however are relatively late, 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> century, and may post-date the Norman conquest. A bronze-plated iron hand-bell (PRN 4728m) is recorded briefly (Fox,1946,122) as coming from Newcastle; this artefact is described as being Early Medieval in date. Other than these finds there is little to suggest any form of pre-Norman settlement in the immediate area.
- 4.5.12 Overall, the hoard of Roman coins suggest some potential for Roman archaeological activity in the vicinity, although the potential for early medieval remains is considered to be very low.

*Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

- 4.5.13 The history of Newcastle as a settlement would appear to start in the medieval period. Bridgend was not recorded until the post-medieval period. The first mention of

Newcastle comes from 1106, when Henry I confirmed grants made by Robert FitzHamon to Tewkesbury Abbey, which mentions both a castle and church at Newcastle. Robert FitzHamon was the first Norman lord of Glamorgan, and this castle (PRN 376m) represented the western edge of his territory, defined by the Ogmor River. This original castle was probably a ringwork, but no earthwork remains survive as it was rebuilt in stone in the mid to late 12<sup>th</sup> century, either by Earl William (1147-83) or by Henry II who held the lordship between 1183-89. The adjacent church (PRN 377m) appears originally to have been dedicated to St Leonard. It is not clear when the dedication changed. The church was extensively rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and little of the original fabric appears to survive other than in the tower and the re-used stone around the north windows of the vestry. The tower itself was rebuilt in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with no earlier fabric surviving.

- 4.5.14 It is likely that some form of settlement (PRN 2329m) grew up around the castle and church during the medieval period. Later mapping suggesting this is likely to have been immediately to the west of the castle and church, and subsequently extending down Newcastle Hill towards the river. A second possible medieval route is suggested by Soulsby (1983) as following a curvilinear route from the castle initially southwest (partly roughly followed by a driveway to Elmsfield Court, to the rear of No.40 Park Street) then curving round to meet the river **on the opposite bank to St Mary's Church**, a route now roughly followed by Glan-y-Parc and Angel Street. The settlement however was not granted a borough charter, and therefore documentary evidence is scarce, and the settlement may have remained a relatively small one. Some medieval structures are recorded beyond the castle and church. Adjacent to the church lies the vicarage (PRN 412m), which was originally recorded as containing 13<sup>th</sup> century features, leading to the suggestion that it may have been built on the site of an earlier church, although this fabric may represent re-used material following the various rebuilds of the adjacent church. Midway down Newcastle Hill lies a former hospice (PRN 391m). This is a 15<sup>th</sup> century structure, with 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century alterations, thought to have been used as a small hospice by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. A water mill (PRN 1058m) is also mentioned in a survey of 1631 at Newcastle, which may have medieval origins. The location of the mill is uncertain, although 19<sup>th</sup> century maps shows Newcastle Mill lying to the north and east of the town (at Millfield) and it is likely any medieval mill would have been similarly built on lower ground close to the river.
- 4.5.15 On the opposite banks of the Ogmor River a second medieval settlement is recorded, referred to in later documents as Old Castle, or Nolton. This also appears to have been **a relatively small settlement, the reference to 'Old Castle'** may indicate a settlement pre-existing the establishment of Newcastle. The site of an earlier castle (PRN393m) on the east side of the river has not been established (although further 12<sup>th</sup> century castles were also built in Coity to the northeast, and Ogmor to the southwest), but **the presence of a medieval tithe barn (PRN 1673m) opposite St Mary's church** is believed to be part of this medieval settlement, and may even have been built on the site of the old castle. Although a river crossing between the two settlements is likely, the old bridge across the Ogmor River is recorded as having being built in *circa* 1425 (PRN 392m). Shortly thereafter, from the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, the first references to Bridgend are recorded.

- 4.5.16 There is no direct evidence to indicate medieval settlement extended into the proposed development area, although the site is clearly within relatively close proximity to the known medieval features of the castle and church and likely settlement immediately to the west of these. Given this proximity it is likely therefore that the proposed development was at least part of the agricultural land that would have surrounded any settlement at Newcastle and may therefore contain archaeological evidence associated with medieval Newcastle.

*Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)*

- 4.5.17 Although Newcastle emerged as an important market centre (Soulsy 1983) there is no indication that it ever expanded into a larger settlement until the later post-medieval period. The site is mentioned by Leland in *circa* 1539, who describes it as a village “whereof that part that standeth on the weste side of the Bridg is caullid Castell Newith **and is in West Thawan**”. It is also shown on **Christopher Saxton’s map of Glamorgan** in 1578, although with a larger settlement of Bridgend on the opposite banks of the river.
- 4.5.18 Bridgend itself developed into an important regional market town and agricultural centre. Trade and settlement began to increase in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as the area became more industrialised. Notable tanneries and a woollen factory are recorded in Bridgend in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, along with pottery production in Ewenny to the south. Coal deposits to the north of Bridgend were mined from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and began to attract associated industry, such as the late-18<sup>th</sup> century Bedford ironworks at Cefn Cribbwr. Bridgend began to act as a network hub, particularly after the arrival of the railway in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; the town developed as a trading and business centre for an increasingly industrialised region.
- 4.5.19 Newcastle appears to have remained a relatively peripheral part of the development of Bridgend until the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1822 Park Street was officially opened and settlement began to expand across the river into the area around Newcastle. Historic mapping indicates however that settlement expansion was relatively slow in this area until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when a sudden expansion in the population of Bridgend subsumed Newcastle to form a larger town, with settlement expansion continuing throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5.20 Up until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the proposed development area remained on the edge of any settlement development at Newcastle, and appears to have formed an area of open land, or farmland, between West Street to the north and the relatively newly established Park Street to the south. This semi-rural and more picturesque aspect was within easy reach of the burgeoning town of Bridgend and was clearly seen as the prime location for the creation of high-status dwellings. By the later 19<sup>th</sup> century houses such as Westfield (PRN 1926m) on West Street, and Bryn-heulog on Park Street had been established.
- 4.5.21 In 1899 Coed Parc was built for Samuel Llewellyn as a large two-storey high, villa-style house in an Arts and Crafts/Art Nouveau style. The full Listed Building description is included to the rear (Appendix III). The site is best illustrated by a sales catalogue of 1909. The house consists of a ground floor containing a large entrance hall with teak

panelling and parquet flooring, a large dining room that opens into a conservatory, a drawing room with a bay window and a morning room and a study. Smaller rooms include a cloakroom, toilets, china pantry, storeroom, tradesman's entrance, kitchen, larder, scullery, laundry and coalhouse. Two staircases gave access to the first floor, the main staircase, described as a handsome staircase in teak, with panelling and stained glass lights, and a servants' staircase. The first floor contained six bedrooms, one over the dining room, one over the study (with access to the balcony), one over the drawing room, another over the morning room, along with a north bedroom and servants' room. Alongside these were toilets, a linen closet and housemaids pantry. At this point the attic space above appears to have been undivided, and the basement below contained two cellars and the boiler house. Aside from the extensive use of teak other features mentioned include steel casements for the windows, blinds to cover the windows and modern and artistic fireplaces, some in marble. The house had a southerly aspect, and to the front lay a terrace, with steps down onto a lawned area (described as undulating and with flower beds and mature trees) and a carriageway (gated at the Park Street entrance) curving round to the east, and a footpath to the west. To the west of the house lay a courtyard and then a stable block against the western boundary, with a small square building to the southwest of this. The stable block is described as containing a coach house, harness room, two stalls, a loose box and two large lofts, with a covered yard for washing and a manure pit and tank in a large well-paved yard. This was also accessed via a separate driveway from Park Street, along the western edge of the property boundary. To the east of the house, at a slightly lower level, lay a croquet or tennis lawn. To the north of the house lay the kitchen garden, walled on three sides. In the northwest corner of the kitchen garden were a range of buildings comprising a greenhouse and vinery, along with a potting shed and boiler house behind, with a lean-to shed attached. The kitchen garden had been planted with fruit trees and berries. To the north of the walled kitchen garden lay a separate garden area, with a paddock in the northeast corner of the site, and a wooded plantation in the northwest corner of the site. A footpath also gave access to West Street to the north. The surrounding grounds are described as giving the house **"a charming air of seclusion, so that while possessing all the advantages of a town residence the place is perfectly private and sheltered"**.

- 4.5.22 In 1938 the owner, Walter Alfred Emerson Pyman, put the house and grounds up for sale once more. The sales catalogue indicates the layout of the house was little changed, although the attic space had been subdivided into two bedrooms, a bathroom and storeroom. A list of fixtures and fittings mentions brass light fittings, brass stair rods on the staircase, many fitted cupboards and dressers with panelled doors and extensive use of linoleum on many of the floors. The stables to the west had been converted into a garage, with room for two cars and mention of a chauffeur's wardrobe. The property was advertised in the Western Mail stating the house has been modernised in every detail, and that the property offered the opportunity to develop without interfering with the amenities of the residence. The layout of the grounds also appears unchanged, although the accompanying plan is not annotated. A greenhouse and potting shed are mentioned, presumably the range of buildings still standing in the northwest corner of the walled kitchen garden. A chicken run is also described, as is a thatched summer house with open sides on pole supports. The location of this is unclear, other than being situated on one of the lawns.

4.5.23 Whether or not the property was sold at that point is not clear, but with the outbreak of war the following year the house became the local military headquarters. After the war, in 1945, it was sold to Richard Thomas & Baldwin Ltd (RTB), a major iron, steel and tinplate producer. During this period a series of timber-framed single-storey structures were added to the east of the house, over the site of the former tennis lawn and paddock area. These were partly used as a workshop and the site became the base for the architectural team working on the Spencer Steelworks at Llanwern, which were opened in 1962. The site was bought by Glamorgan County Council in 1967 who undertook a major site clean-up and internal alterations works to set the site up as the headquarters of the Glamorgan County Library Service. The library services have since occupied the site until recently and it has been open to the public as the County Borough Reference and Local Study Library.

## 5 Map Regression (Figures 8 – 13)

### 5.1 *Christopher Saxton map of Glamorgan 1578*

5.1.1 Very little detail is included within this map, but it was examined as it represents an early indication of the settlement at Newcastle. The site is shown as a castle on this map, on the western side of the Ogmores River. On the opposite, eastern side of the river lies the larger settlement of Bridgend, with Nolton shown adjacent.

### 5.2 *Estate map of Charles Edwin, in the manor of Newcastle 1779 (Figure 8)*

5.2.1 The earliest available detailed map of the area come from surveys and plans of the estates of Charles Edwin Esq, compiled in the later 1770s and 1780s. Unfortunately the development area lies just outside the properties of Charles Edwin and is therefore not mapped, but detail is provided on the surrounding area. The castle and adjacent church in Newcastle are clearly shown, with a small number of buildings scattered in their immediate vicinity. The bulk of the settlement however appears to be arranged along Newcastle Hill, which heads down towards the old bridge, with Bridgend town on the opposite banks of the river. Just to the south of the river crossing, on the west bank, lies a tannery. A stream runs along the base of the escarpment upon which the castle and church are built, with a limekiln cut into the lower slopes and a tucking mill on the opposite side of the stream, within the floodplain of the Ogmores River. There appear to be three main roads into Newcastle, which follow the routes of modern West Road, Llangewydd Road and Cefn Glas Road, all running off to the north and west. Park Street had not been laid out at this stage.

5.2.2 To the west of the proposed development site lie agricultural fields, aligned off West Road, with some indication they may formerly have been sub-divided into narrow strips, as would be anticipated around a medieval settlement, and the development site may therefore sit within former agricultural land surrounding the main medieval settlement. A number of limekilns and detached barns are spread throughout these fields, and a footpath runs along the southern edge of the fields, adjacent to a stream, providing another route of access to Bridgend.

### 5.3 *Ordnance Survey Drawing (Bridgend) of 1813 (Figure 9)*

- 5.3.1 This map depicts Bridgend and the surrounding landscape in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although this is reasonably well surveyed, it is often difficult to accurately overlay on current maps and establish precise layouts and boundaries. The core of urban development in Bridgend is concentrated around the medieval centres of Old Castle on the eastern side of the Ogmor River, and Newcastle on the western side. Urban development in Newcastle is concentrated along Newcastle Hill around the castle, expanding westward along West Road and Llangewydd Road to the north of the site. West Road represents the main route west out of the town towards Laleston and beyond. Park Street is not marked on this map, although there is a short road running through this area that appears to give access to the surrounding countryside, later maps suggest this route lies under Coed Parc Court and is also partly followed by Glan-y-Parc to the south.
- 5.3.2 To the west, Bridgend is surrounded by agricultural land, with the landscape divided into fields. No settlement is shown within the area of proposed development.

### 5.4 *Newcastle Parish Tithe Map of 1842 (Figure 10)*

- 5.4.1 This map provides a detailed and accurate depiction of the layout of the landscape towards the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. As indicated on the previous map urban development in this area is concentrated along Newcastle Hill, from the old bridge across the Ogmor River to the south, up to a point just beyond the castle to the north. To the west are West Road and Llangewydd Road, with development extending a short distance along these roads.
- 5.4.2 Park Street is shown on this map (it was officially opened in 1822 (<http://hellohistoria.blogspot.co.uk/2013/04/bridgend-short-history-1100-950.html>)). The road seen on the previous map giving access to the surrounding agricultural land can be seen as a track running northeast to southwest (No.64), just to the east of the proposed development site. The site itself sits within a large field (No.51) in between West Road and Park Street. The land is owned and occupied by William Lewis, which indicates he lived in a house at the northeast corner of the field, close to the junction of West Road and Newcastle Hill, although set back from the road frontage. The site of the house has since been redeveloped. The field, including the area of the house, is described in the apportionments as field, house, garden and building, with the field used as pasture. William Lewis also owned the small enclosure (No.52) alongside the track to the east of the site, described in the apportionments as a garden. Aside from this land William Lewis also owned a number of properties within the Newcastle area of Bridgend, including a cottage (No.49), three houses (Nos.67, 89 & 90) and an office (No.109). There is no indication within these descriptions of any features of note within the area of proposed development.
- 5.4.3 The layout of field boundaries to the north and south of Park Street would indicate, as the maps suggest, that Park Street was imposed over an existing field system, with original field boundaries aligned off West Road. Remnants of narrower fields to the west of the site further suggest this area was formerly sub-divided into a series of strip fields. The northern boundary to the site is formed by a field boundary enclosing a

strip of land along West Road (No.48), at the western end of which lies a roadside building (No.259), just to the northwest of site. The field is described simply as a field, in pasture, owned by Mary Jenkins and occupied by Cadogan Williams, who appears to have farmed several fields surrounding the town. The building is described as a Malthouse and yard, owned by Gwennlian Jenkins but occupied by Morgan Howell, who also occupied the field to the west. To the southwest lies another building with associated enclosures (No.258) fronting Park Street. Comparisons with later mapping would suggest this is likely to represent the building immediately to the southwest of the development site. The apportionments indicate this is also owned by William Lewis, **but is leased to 'Thomas Horseman', and is described as a house, garden and stables.**

### 5.5 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1877 (Figure 11)*

- 5.5.1 This map shows the spread of urban development, most notably along North Street and the eastern end of Park Street. The larger field shown on the tithe map, within which the proposed development sites, has been subdivided. The eastern side of the field, **alongside the track and surrounding the 'garden' depicted on the tithe map, now** forms an area of tree planting alongside a meandering track to Elmsfield, with access also connecting to the garden area, which appears in a more formal garden layout. Elmsfield is presumably a dwelling of some status, with this track forming part of a formal driveway to the house. The site of the house now lies under the modern development of Coed Parc Court. The tree-lined western edge of this area now forms part of the eastern boundary of the proposed development site.
- 5.5.2 To the west property boundaries are marked out that now define the western edge of the proposed development area. Two properties lie on Park Street immediately to the southwest of the site. The easternmost of the two lay on the street frontage, and although unnamed would appear to more closely correspond to the building shown on the tithe map as leased to Thomas Horseman. The house is backed by a tree-filled rectangular enclosure, at the northern end of which lies a second unnamed building accessed via a driveway along the eastern side of the property boundary. The property boundaries now coincide with the boundaries of Nos.44 & 46 Park Street. There is the potential that No.44 may represent the building depicted on this 1877 map, but the current No.46 does not align with the street frontage building, and therefore may be a later rebuild. Immediately to the west a large dwelling has been laid out, with terraced gardens to the front and rear, and glasshouses along the northern edge of the rear garden area. To the north of this lies a possible formal garden and orchard area. This building is named as Bryn-heulog, corresponding to No.48 Park Street, and is recorded in the NMR as Parkhurst (NPRN 19604). Along the eastern side of these property boundaries, within the western edge of the proposed development site, lies a boundary of woodland, with several more trees shown within the site. This layout of woodland is suggestive of designed planting, possibly forming part of a semi-formal parkland view, although there appears to be no direct association with surrounding dwellings. Access to the site is via a trackway in the northeast corner, which runs from West Road, past a building that is set slightly back from West Road itself. It is not clear if this building corresponds to the house shown on the tithe map to the northeast of the field, possibly belonging to the landowner at that time (William Lewis), as there appears to be some differences in the layout and orientation between the two maps.

No further features of archaeological interest are noted within the proposed development area.

- 5.5.3 The site would still appear to lie outside the main urban focus of Bridgend, although this area possibly consisted of landscaped peripheral high-status dwellings rather than agricultural land. Agricultural land still lies to the west and south, and Park Farm has been established to the west. To the south of the street, immediately to the southwest of the site, lies a large quarry, adjacent to which is a saw pit, indicating an area of industrial activity on the fringes of the town.

## 5.6 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1899*

- 5.6.1 The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map would appear to show the site a short time before the construction of Coed Parc itself. Terraced and semi-detached housing had now expanded westward along Park Street, as far as No.40 on the north side of the street, and included the properties along the southern side of the street facing the proposed development site, with further development also to the west. To the north there had also been some development along West Road, although the rectangular field that forms the northern boundary to the site was still undeveloped. Bryn-heulog and adjacent buildings to the southwest remain unchanged, as does the eastern boundary to the site, beyond which lies the driveway to Elmsfield, which is shown more clearly to the east of the site, to the rear of properties fronting Newcastle Hill. The presence of a fountain in front of Elmsfield indicates a dwelling of some status. The building to the northeast, adjacent to the trackway access to the site area, appears to have been rebuilt as the parish hall (still extant).
- 5.6.2 The site itself remains largely unchanged, being an open area of land encompassing some small stands of trees. The wooded boundary along the western edge of the site has been partially removed around the boundaries of the present Nos.44 & 46 Park Street, although further woodland planting has been added along the southern boundary of the site. Access to the site is still via the track in the northeast corner.

## 5.7 *Sales Catalogue Plan 1909 (Figure 12)*

- 5.7.1 A plan accompanying the sale of Coed Park in 1909 depicts the layout of the house and surrounding lands in detail. The current boundaries of the proposed development site were clearly demarcated as part of the development of Coed Parc. The layout of the site is detailed in 4.5.21 above.
- 5.7.2 Beyond the site boundaries the layout of Penygraig House and Brynheulog to the southwest is also shown, with Parkhurst to the west of Brynheulog. To the east the area is marked as Elmsfield, although the house itself is not shown. The drive and enclosed garden area are marked. To the north the field bordering the site is still undeveloped with the exception of three cottages at the western end, described as well-built and in good repair, each with two downstairs rooms and three bedrooms.



## 5.8 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1919*

- 5.8.1 This is the first detailed map of the wider area that also depicts the layout of the site after the construction of Coed Parc. The site appears as it is laid out on the sales catalogue plan, although this map also depicts a band of trees along the Park Street frontage, as well as along the northern and north-western boundary. The area labelled as **'Plantation'** is also shown as wooded, with a small building shown against the western boundary.
- 5.8.2 There has been little further development in the area immediately around the site, other than the expansion of development along Sunnyside Road to the southeast. The quarry to the south had gone out of use by this date.

## 5.9 *Sales Catalogue Plan 1938 (Figure 13)*

- 5.9.1 A second sales catalogue plan shows little change in the layout of the Coed Parc site, other than also including the small building within the plantation area, as depicted on the OS map of 1919. The plan does depict tree planting absent from the initial sale catalogue plan. The band of trees along the southern edge of the site is shown within a narrow enclosure, and consisting of coniferous and deciduous trees. Further deciduous planting is shown along the south-western boundary, and alongside the main drive. Trees are also shown in an L-shaped enclosure to the north of the house, possibly depicting the site of the orchard. Two further access points are also shown along the eastern boundary, giving access to the Elmsfield drive to the east.
- 5.9.2 Further afield the area to the east is depicted as a largely wooded area, and is labelled Elmsfield, but it is not clear if a building was still standing at this point. Development is shown along Park Street, including the area opposite the entrance to Coed Parc. To the north the field bordering the northern edge of the proposed development area remains undeveloped. The sales particulars indicate this area is separately owned but also up for sale, and that the owners of Newcastle House on the opposite side of West Road had first option on buying this property (which they did not exercise), but also that there had been a covenant on this land not to develop it, except for the extreme western end furthest from Newcastle House.

## 5.10 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1940*

- 5.10.1 By 1940 there had been an intensive expansion of urban development to the west of the site, along Park Street, together with the construction of Parkfields Road and associated development to the south. Urban development now surrounds the site to the south and west, with Walters Road also under construction by this time. The basic layout of the site itself remains largely unchanged, although woodland planting surrounding the entrance driveway and associated footpath now appears more extensive. The small outhouse within the wooded enclosure to the northwest has also gone by this time. The northern parts of the site, described on the 1909 sales catalogue plan as a garden and paddock, appear to have been amalgamated, and trees have spread throughout this area. Only the northernmost of the two footpaths providing access to Elmsfield to the east is still depicted. Elmsfield itself appears to have been

demolished and the track gives access to the rear of properties along Newcastle Hill, as well as Newcastle Hill itself.

#### *5.11 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Plan of 1964*

- 5.11.1 By 1964 the site is shown in its current configuration, with **a large 'd'**-shaped building added to the east of the house, and only the former enclosed garden area immediately to the northwest of the house remaining as an identifiably enclosed area. Trees appear to have spread across much of the area to the north of the house, and alongside the driveways to the south. Urban development also infills the area to the north of the site, along the southern edge of West Road.
- 5.11.2 The wooded area around the former Elmsfield driveway to the east has spread up to the eastern boundary of the site. The former driveway is still shown, and footpath access to Parc Coed also still exists, with both the northern and southern footpaths shown once more.

#### *5.12 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Plan of 1967*

No change.

#### *5.13 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Plan of 1970-1*

No change, other than the loss of one of the footpaths accessing the area to the east of the site.

## 6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar

- 6.1 Aerial photographic evidence of the area held by the Aerial Photographic Unit in Cardiff and elsewhere have been examined, including photographs from the 1920s to the present day.
- 6.2 The earliest aerial views of Bridgend examined come from the 1920s. These views however are all largely concentrated on the main settlement of Bridgend, and Newcastle and Coed Park appear only on the periphery with little detail discernible. Rows of regular terraced housing are shown along the eastern end of Park Street, Cae Dre Street and Sunnyside, as well as the southern end of Newcastle Hill. Newcastle itself is shown as a relatively wooded area, with the site only partially discernible as an area of woodland.
- 6.3 A series of relatively high level vertical shots taken by the Royal Air Force in the mid to late 1940s also exist. By this time Coed Parc itself was already well established, and the area to the north of the main house is largely screened by mature tree growth making it difficult to pick out any individual features. To the south of the house mature trees surround the lawn area and no features are discernible to the front of the house. In the surrounding area the site is now surrounded by urban development to the south, and work has started on development at Ystrad Fawr to the north, although the field

immediately to the north, between the site and West Street, remains undeveloped. A wooded area is also still visible to the east, as shown on historic mapping.

- 6.4 By the late 1960s large-scale development had occurred to the west and north, including the field immediately north of the site, which now lies within the much larger urban sprawl of Bridgend. The site itself is difficult to distinguish in any great detail amongst the mature tree growth, although the house and the kitchen garden to the north can be discerned. To the east, the area immediately beyond the site boundary still appears to be an undeveloped wooded triangular plot of land.
- 6.5 The earliest satellite imagery is from 2003, when the site was still in use as the library centre. The main house, and coach house to the west, are clearly discernible due to the lighter-coloured slate on their roofs. The area immediately in front of the house and between the house and coach house, has been tarmacked-over to provide car parking facilities. Long pitched-roof rectangular buildings have been added to the east of the house. An additional area of car-parking has also been added in the northwest corner of the site. The boundaries of the site are all lined with mature tree growth and the area of the walled kitchen garden is relatively clear, and grassed over, with a cluster of mature tree growth to the east. In front of the house the driveway and footpath are tree-lined, with a lawned area in between, and thick mature tree coverage along the Park Street frontage. The surrounding area is well developed. This is repeated on satellite imagery of 2005, 2006, and 2008. By 2009 tree growth appears to have spread across the kitchen garden area and by 2013 the site as a whole appears somewhat derelict. The modern buildings to the east of the main house have been removed down their concrete floor pad, and some mature trees have been removed immediately to the north of the house to reveal two enclosures, the walled kitchen enclosure and an enclosure to the east, separated by walling.
- 6.6 Lidar data at 0.5m DTM and 0.5m DSM is available for the site area. The DTM data at 0.5m has been affected by the mature tree growth across the site, which affects the clarity of the image available, and the landform is in fact best viewed at 1m resolution. This data shows the gradual slope of the ground from a highpoint to the northwest, down to the southeast. The site of the main house and coach house, as well as the former modern buildings to the east, have all been terraced into the ground. The southern end of the main eastern arm of the entrance drive also appears to have been terraced into the ground. The area of car-parking in the northwest corner is also visible as a flattened platform, elsewhere no features of specific archaeological interest are noted. Further afield the cliff-line along the former edge of the Ogmore River is clearly visible, upon which the medieval castle was built. Although the line of the river itself has shifted further to the east, the former river channel, and possible former floodplain, can be seen. The site is located on ground that slopes down towards this former floodplain, with the castle and its immediate surrounds siting on higher ground.

## 7 Site Visit (Photos 3 – 38)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2016. Conditions were dry and warm, with reasonable visibility. Open access was achievable to the site, although areas were overgrown in impenetrable scrub. The interior of the main house and adjacent coach

house were not accessible, having been secured with metal shuttering to prevent vandalism.

- 7.2 The main house appears externally as described in the listing description. The walls are covered by a white-painted roughcast render with a cill band and plinth. Two bays project on either side of the south-facing main door, with ground-floor bay windows, and a wooden veranda between the bay windows, over the front door, in a dilapidated and deteriorating condition. Door and window details were covered by metal shuttering, but external roller binds were visible on the front windows. A mosaic paved porch to the front door lies between the two bay windows. To the west is a recessed section of the house, with smooth render to first floor level indicating the site of the former conservatory, which no longer stands. The hipped roof with projecting eaves is covered in light grey slate, with two projecting banks of chimneys stacks encased in smooth grey concrete render. A third bank of chimney stacks on the eastern side of the house has been removed. Cast-iron guttering survives, although broken and rusting in places. A modern single-storey flat-roofed extension has been added to the rear, with an earlier hipped roof single-storey extension to the west housing the boiler house, and adjacent fuel tank. External access to the basement is from the western side of the house.
- 7.3 In front of the house the area is tarmacked, and bounded by a low brick wall, covered in roughcast render and topped by moulded concrete capping. The wall is now backed by dense overgrown bushes masking views of the house from the lawn in front. The lawn itself is grass-covered, sloping gradually to the south, and featureless except for a concrete cylindrical marker at the northern end of the lawn, 1.2m high, and engraved **"Mick, 1921 – 1934", presumably marking** the burial of a family pet. The lawn is enclosed to the east by the curving driveway, tarmacked and *circa* 4.5m to 5m wide. To the west it is bounded by a footpath, *circa* 1.2m wide. Both driveway and footpath are flanked on both sides by mature trees and bushes, with dense trees and bushes then infilling the areas between these routes and the property boundary. Taller trees tend to line the periphery, with an expanse of rhododendron to the south of the driveway. The entrance to the driveway from Park Street is formed by a simple curving low mortared stone wall, and a modern metal traffic barrier gate, with no formal gateway elements present.
- 7.4 To the west of the main house the tarmacked area extends to and around the coach house. The building is contemporary with the main house, in white-painted roughcast render, with a slate-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves and a projecting roof ventilator. There is a wide ground floor opening, and narrower first floor opening on the eastern gable wall, with a central doorway on the southern wall and an adjacent blocked entrance to the east. Internal access was not possible. Adjoining the southwest corner of the building is a possible timber-framed structure in a state of collapse, this area had been fenced off to prevent access. The former driveway access that now runs along the external side of the western property boundary is bounded by a low stone wall to the east, a higher stone wall to the west, with an opening to the coach house yard bounded by square mortared-stone pillars *circa* 2m high. The entrance is currently blocked by herras fencing and large stone blocks.
- 7.5 In between the main house and the coach house a narrow lane gives access to a car park in the northwest corner of the site. To the west of the lane lies the former

plantation. A rectangular wooded area, mostly of horse chestnut, that slopes gradually down to the south. The southern end is bounded by a 0.6m high mortared-stone retaining wall with steps down to the level of the coach house. The wall is topped by remnants of an iron rail fenceline. The western edge is largely fenced from properties on Walters Road. To the east of the lane lies the former walled kitchen garden. The southern edge is defined by a 1.2m high mortared-stone retaining wall, the western edge is defined by a brick wall on top of a stone-built base, up to 1.7m high internally. The northern edge is defined by remnants of a mortared-stone and brick built wall, which rises up to *circa* 1m high to the east, but is largely lost in the dense scrub. The eastern edge is defined by a 2.5m high brick wall, again difficult to discern amongst the overgrowth. Dense scrub surrounds a featureless central open area. Scrub thickens along the eastern and northern sides of the garden area. Brick and stone footings for the former greenhouses and potting sheds in the northwest corner of the site are visible at ground level amongst the scrub, but the extent of these remains was lost to the overgrowth.

- 7.6 To the north of the walled kitchen garden lies a car park, a level area overlying a former garden of which no trace remains. To the east the ground falls by *circa* 1m into the former paddock area, now occupied by some mature trees. To the south an iron rail fenceline is visible amongst the scrub, to the south of which lies an L-shaped enclosure that is too densely blanketed in scrub to enter. The eastern side of the former paddock area has been excavated away for the concrete footings of the former RTB and library building. The surface of the concrete pad is *circa* 1.2m lower than the ground level to the west, and *circa* 2.5m lower than the ground level to the north. The outline of these footings can be seen on modern maps within the northeast corner of the site. Due to the natural ground slope down to the south and southeast the southern edge of the concrete pad is *circa* 2m higher than the ground level immediately to the east of the site. The northern and northeast edges of the site are bounded in very tall mature trees, beyond which lie a variety of largely modern boundaries. Midway along the eastern boundary the boundary changes from tall mature trees to tall thick bushes.
- 7.7 The dense nature of the tree, bush and scrub growth throughout and bounding the site prevents external views in most directions, other than brief glimpses of adjacent properties to the west and Coed Parc Court to the east. This growth also prevents views of the house itself both from outside the site boundary, but also now from many locations within the site, and a coherent form to the garden enclosures to the rear of the house has been lost to overgrowth and modern development.
- 7.8 Site visits were also made to the surrounding designated archaeological sites, to examine potential visual effects of the proposed development. These are discussed in Section 8 below.

## 8 Impact Assessment

### 8.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Setting*

- 8.1.1 Coed Parc house (PRN 1922m, NPRN 18365), along with its surrounding grounds (NPRN 265760) which comprise the whole proposed development site, is a site of archaeological interest. The house is Grade II listed (LB 11316). The building still

stands with many original features present, although the condition of the interior of the house is uncertain. Elements of the exterior of the house are also deteriorating, such as the wooden veranda and cast iron drain pipes. The adjacent coach house and surrounding grounds are not included within the listing description, but they all form important elements of the setting of the listed building.

- 8.1.2 The coach house (CPB01) is the only remaining standing building within the grounds, other than the main house itself. This is contemporary with the main house, and appears in relatively good condition, likely to retain many original features, although it had been converted from stabling to a garage by the late 1930s. The design of the building is sympathetic to the main house, with the similar external finishes, and was therefore intended to be visually associated with the main house. An attached building to the southwest appears to be in an advanced state of collapse, and could not be examined in any detail.
- 8.1.3 To the front of the house lies the lawn, driveway and associated planting. These elements (CPB02) would have provided the main visual setting for the approach to the house and are all largely still intact. However, tree and scrub cover has been allowed to expand and now impacts upon this setting by obscuring the house through dense high vegetation that has grown along the northern edge of the lawn in front of the house, and by the expansion of vegetation alongside the driveway limiting views towards the house. Early photographs (Photos 1 & 2) and maps (Figures 12 & 13) indicate vegetation at the top of the lawn was limited, and elsewhere screening vegetation was initially confined to the boundary of the site, later infilling the area between the boundary and the driveway. This vegetation, as indicated in the sales catalogue description (see 4.5.21), was intended to give the site an air of seclusion, allowing the house to be visually appreciated only from the lawn and driveway area to the south.
- 8.1.4 To the rear of the house lies the garden area (CPB03-CPB07), both functional and pleasure gardens, and also provides a wooded backdrop to the house. The rear of the house is set slightly into the rising ground, and contains few ornamental elements, it is clear the house was largely meant to be appreciated from the south. Several individual elements to the rear gardens can be defined from historic mapping (Figures 11 & 12), although the coherence and integrity of this area has been severely reduced due to the expansion of vegetation and modern development.
- 8.1.5 To the east of the house lay the tennis and croquet lawn. This has been removed through later 20<sup>th</sup> century development, and it is unlikely any elements survive. In the northwest corner of the site lay a garden, the use and layout of which is unspecified. This site however is now occupied by a modern car-park and no longer forms a comprehensible part of the original setting of the house.
- 8.1.6 Immediately to the north of the house lay a walled kitchen garden (CPB03). This area still retains its external walling, although this is partly tumbled to the north. Footings of the original greenhouses and vinery are also visible in the northwest corner. The interior of the garden now appears featureless, and no internal pathways, planting beds, or fruit trees are apparent, with thick scrub growth around the periphery of the garden. In its current condition it is difficult to appreciate its association with the

residential use of the house although it is possible that, if cleared, structural remains will be more comprehensible.

- 8.1.7 **To the west lies an area labelled as 'plantation', now comprising** an area of woodland within the northwest corner of the site. This area is likely to contain trees planted contemporarily with the layout of the grounds, although potentially also prior to the establishment of Coed Parc. These trees would appear to have formed part of the general woodland screening and setting for the house.
- 8.1.8 In the northeast corner of the site lies the former paddock (CPB05). This would appear to have been a relatively undeveloped part of the site, labelled initially as a paddock, and subsequently as a garden. The area appears relatively featureless, with some mature trees that may even predate the establishment of the house, but form part of the secluded wooded setting for the house. This area has been impacted upon by the construction of the former RTB building along its eastern edge, reducing ground levels and removing any associated original features within its footprint.
- 8.1.9 Immediately to the northeast of the house lies an overgrown garden within an L-shaped enclosure (CPB06). Its function is unclear, it may have formed an ornamental garden or orchard. The boundaries, with the exception of the eastern end, appear to have been retained. It shares a western wall with the walled garden, and a further wall encloses the southern side. The northern side appears to be enclosed by cast iron rail fencing. The eastern end of the enclosure has been removed with the development of the RTB building. The interior was too overgrown to examine. As with the neighbouring kitchen garden, in its current condition the garden contributes little to the setting of the house, but it is possible that once cleared of vegetation the site may be more comprehensible.
- 8.1.10 The boundary of the site (CPB07) is largely defined by large mature trees and dense bushes. Many of which would have been original features, some possibly predating the establishment of the house, but these trees would have formed part of the deliberate screening of the house to give it a secluded setting.
- 8.1.11 Aside from the house and its setting, there is also considered to be a general potential (CPB08) **for medieval archaeology due to the site's proximity to the medieval** settlement of Newcastle. Research indicates however that this settlement may never have been extensive, and the site may lie within the agricultural land surrounding any settlement. There is also considered to be a low potential for Bronze Age and Roman archaeological remains to be present in the general area.

## 8.2 *Previous Impacts of the Proposed Development*

- 8.2.1 The establishment of Coed Parc itself is likely to have had some impact on any pre-existing archaeological remains. The house and adjacent coach house appear to be partially terraced into the sloping ground, and similarly the establishment of enclosed gardens and possibly the front lawn and driveway is likely to have been preceded by landscaping works, all of which may potentially have disturbed any pre-existing archaeological remains. The presence of mature trees that may pre-date the establishment of the house may however suggest that any landscaping works associated with the layout of the grounds were relatively low impact.

8.2.2 The house and grounds may also have been modified during its life as a high-status residence in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although again sales catalogues indicate that any modification is likely to have been relatively minor. Subsequent to its acquisition by RTB and the County Borough Council, there is likely to have been renovation work to the interior of the house (the extent of which is unknown) and works in the grounds. The most extensive of which is clearly the creation of the range of buildings to the east of the main house, the foundations of which are likely to have removed any archaeological deposits associated with house or of earlier date. Similarly, the establishment of the car park to the north east is likely to have impacted upon below-ground remains, and removed any elements of the former garden in that area. The driveway to the house is also likely to have been altered, both widened and re-laid during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the site. Historic maps suggest the driveway may have been gated, but there is now no indication of this. A formal entrance to the drive may also have been removed during later 20<sup>th</sup> century redevelopments.

### *8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development*

8.3.1 Current development proposal comprise plans for the renovation and conversion of the main house into two residential units, with a rebuilding/extension on its western side. New residential units are to be largely established to the rear of the house, although also with terraced units to the east, and a detached unit to the southwest. The house is Grade II listed, and Listed Building Consent would be required for any works that affected the building. Any development within the site boundary is likely to impact upon the setting of the Listed Building.

8.3.2 Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could also expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the installation of the **contractor's compound, construction** of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works, including the removal of trees;
- Surface stripping;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure;
- Foundation excavations, considered likely to be conventional trench and fill;
- Service installation

8.3.3 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites beyond the site boundary, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

#### *Coed Parc and its Setting*

8.3.4 The major potential impact is likely to be on Coed Parc Listed Building and its setting. The detail of the impact on the interior of the Listed Building is not currently known, particularly as the building is currently secured. The listing description was written in 1986. As stated within the Development Framework document (GVA Grimley Ltd, 2001) any conversion should have full regard to the historic interior, and any works to the exterior will be limited and sensitive, and should not affect the overall appearance



of the building. An attached boiler house range on the western side of the main house, fronted by a small enclosed yard that currently houses a former fuel tank, will be converted/rebuilt as an extension on the western side of the main house. Details of the work on the house will have to be agreed prior to any development works commencing, to address any impacts on the listed building itself. The deteriorating nature of elements of the building should be noted, and the site currently attracts anti-social activity due to its disuse and secluded nature. Therefore appropriate sympathetic renovation and the continued management of the building would be considered a beneficial impact.

- 8.3.5 As the whole development site comprises the former grounds of Coed Parc any development within the grounds will affect the setting of the Listed Building. The main visual aspect of the listed building is to the south (CPB02), with views from the lawn and driveway within the site area, and the main views from the house encompassing the front lawn and surrounding planting. Development work in this area is limited, largely to retain one of the main elements to the setting of the Listed Building. The removal and thinning out of some high and thick vegetation both in front of the house and along the line of the driveway will restore much of the visual aspect of the site that has been lost in recent years, and can be seen as a beneficial development. The main changes to this view of the house will be the western extension on the house, the addition of a pathway over the relatively featureless lawn, the potential introduction of a property boundary along the western edge of the lawn, and the proposed development of a residential unit to the southwest of the lawn. The planned development of the residential unit is unlikely to significantly intrude into current viewpoints of the house, although it may form more of a visual impact in terms of views from the house itself. It is also likely to impact on the initial approach to the house from the entranceway, by introducing development into an area that would originally have had garden planting or trees, although the area has since become unmanaged.
- 8.3.6 Development to the rear of the house may be partially visible as the ground rises, but will be clearly set back from the house and is unlikely to overshadow the house itself. The coherence and integrity of the former garden enclosures to the rear, within which much of the proposed development is set, has gradually been lost as this area was abandoned and redeveloped once the house ceased to be a domestic residence in the 1940s. Individual elements of these gardens do still remain, largely in the boundaries of the walled kitchen garden (CPB03) and L-shaped garden enclosure to the east (CPB06). The development proposals will lead to the loss of some of these elements, through the removal of some of the standing walls and the iron rail boundaries, and development on the site of the former greenhouses and vineries in the northwest corner of the walled kitchen garden, the footings of which are still partially visible. The southern boundary walls of these areas will be retained, but there is likely to be a moderate direct impact on the remains of CPB03 and CPB06 in particular. There is also considered to be a moderate impact on the location of the former plantation (CPB04) along the western boundary. Much of the integrity of this area has been lost already, with the northern end comprising scrub, the wooded area becoming overgrown, and the establishment of a modern boundary to the west. However, mature trees do remain in this area, some of which are likely to be removed through the establishment of a new access route across the area of former plantation. The remaining definable

area of the former paddock to the northeast (CPB05) is likely to have lost much of its original appearance through the construction of the RTB building at the eastern end, and also through the establishment of the car park to the west. The only definable elements that are still retained would appear to be some mature tree planting, otherwise the area appears relatively featureless. As these trees will be retained, the proposed residential units in this area are considered to have a minor impact.

- 8.3.7 The development of a terraced range to the east of the house will be visible in views of the house. Although this will introduce a new visible element to the original setting of Coed Parc house, this development overlies the site of the former RTB building and will be significantly less visually intrusive than that building. The concrete footings that currently lie in this area currently have a detrimental impact on the setting, and have also removed any original elements to the surrounding grounds to the east of the house.
- 8.3.8 Much of the woodland and vegetation screening that surrounds the site (CPB07) forms the backdrop to the house and its grounds, and provides the air of seclusion that is mentioned in early sales catalogues. These boundaries are likely to be largely retained.

#### *Historic Landscapes*

- 8.3.9 No registered Historic Landscape or Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.10 HLCA 018 Ogmores, associated with Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows (HLW (MGI) 1) Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest extends to within 300m to the southwest of the site. Glanrhyd Hospital (GM10) and Court Colman (GM7), both registered Historic Parks & Gardens, lie around 2km to the north with southward views. However, due to the dense urban setting and surrounding tree cover, there will be no indirect impact on these areas by the proposed development.
- 8.3.11 The site lies within the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area. This is centred on the medieval castle ruins and adjacent church, but also includes a mix of intermingled property including some large residences, distinct modern infill developments, and important areas of trees. Coed Parc house, and the adjacent coach house, will be retained and restored within the development proposals. New residential units will largely be arranged within the area to the rear of the house, and much of the tree planting that defines this area, but has lost some of its integrity due to overgrowth, will also be retained and managed. As such it is considered to have a minor impact on the Conservation Area, however the final design of the new residential units has not yet been established, and care should be taken to ensure it is in keeping with the appearance of the Conservation Area.
- 8.3.12 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape area of H17 Bridgend Historic Core. This encompasses the larger urban setting of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Bridgend, also including areas of more recent development as well as areas such as the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area that retain some integrity and architectural character. The main impact will therefore be on the Conservation Area itself, which is discussed above.

### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

- 8.3.13 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.14 Three SAM sites are located within 1km of the proposed development. The closest of which is Newcastle Castle (GM063), occupying a prominent position 170m to the northeast. Despite this location and proximity however, there is no visual relationship between the two sites. Due to the urban surrounds, and tree-lined seclusion of the site there is not considered to be a visual impact on the setting of the castle.
- 8.3.15 Bridgend Old Bridge (GM049) lies 250m to the east, similarly there is no visual relationship between the site and this SAM. The Ogmore River, Bridgend town centre and to some extent Newcastle Hill leading up to the medieval castle provide part of the setting of this SAM, the proposed development site is not considered to affect this setting.
- 8.3.16 A prehistoric standing stone (GM145) lies 250m to the south, again with no visual relationship between it and the proposed development site. The stone now lies in an area of modern development, and the proposed development, which will not be visible, is not considered to have an impact on the setting of this monument.
- 8.3.17 The tree-lined seclusion of the site and dense urban surrounds are also considered to prevent the proposed development from having an indirect (visual) impact on any surrounding SAM beyond the 1km search area used within this assessment.

### *Listed Buildings*

- 8.3.18 Beyond Coed Parc and its setting there are a large number of Listed Buildings included within the 1km search area around the proposed development area, however the impact of the development on these individual sites is very limited. The current site is secluded both by urban development on all sides, but also by tree and scrub cover across the site. Many of these trees throughout the site will be retained by the proposed development, ensuring the site continues to be relatively secluded from external viewpoints associated with any Listed Buildings. Therefore, the only Listed Buildings with any visual relationship, and therefore potential indirect impact (other than Coed Parc itself), lie along West Road to the north.
- 8.3.19 The site formerly had associations with Newcastle House (LB 11318) which originally would have had views across the site, and may even have been responsible for some of the woodland planting at the site. However, this visual relationship has been gradually removed, first by the development of Coed Park itself, and then by urban development along the southern edge of West Road, and as a result there will be no impact on this Listed Building. The adjacent West Cottage, Grade II listed (LB 11317) is closer to the street frontage with better views along West Road. However, its main aspect is to the southeast, and views of the proposed development are blocked by development along the southern edge of West Road and the lower ground levels within

the proposed development site (Photo 38). Therefore there will be no impact on this site either.

- 8.3.20 Newcastle Cottage lies on the opposite (west) side of Newcastle House, and is Grade II listed (LB 11320). The proposed development site will be partially visible from this building, in between the houses opposite (Photo 37). This view however will be greatly reduced by the presence of large mature trees along the northern boundary of the site, and the fact that ground levels within the site are lower, therefore the view of any development in this area will at best be partial. This is considered to have a negligible impact on this Listed Building.
- 8.3.21 The remaining listed buildings will not be impacted upon by the proposed development, either due to distance from the site or intervening topographical, vegetation and built features preventing any inter-visibility between the sites.

#### *Non-designated Archaeological Sites*

- 8.3.22 Other than Coed Parc house and its associated grounds, no specific archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area. However, the site is highlighted as an area of general archaeological potential relating largely to activity associated with the medieval settlement of Newcastle. The extent of the medieval settlement is not known, although it is currently believed to be focused on an area to the east of the site. The site itself is considered more likely to lie within agricultural land immediately surrounding the medieval settlement. There is also considered to be a low archaeological potential for finds and features related to Bronze Age and Roman activity in the area. There is the potential therefore that groundworks associated with the proposed development, in areas not previously developed, may directly impact on such archaeological remains should they be present.

## 9 Conclusions

### *9.1 Physical Impacts*

- 9.1.1 The proposed development will have a direct physical impact on Coed Parc grade II listed building (LB 11316) and the setting of its surrounding grounds. The house itself will be converted into two residential units with an extension to the west. The full direct impact on the Listed Building is not known, but Listed Building Consent will be required prior to any development. The condition of the house is also deteriorating, therefore a sympathetic renovation is considered to be beneficial.
- 9.1.2 There will also be a direct impact on features associated with Coed Parc house, which form part of the setting of the Listed Building (visual impacts are discussed below), these features have been labelled CPB01 – CPB07 (Figure 7).
- 9.1.3 CPB01 represents the adjacent coach house, this will be retained, restored and converted. The full direct impact on this building is not known.

- 9.1.4 CPB02 represents the front lawn and driveway, which forms the main visual setting for the house. Development proposals are likely to include cutting back and removing some vegetation, restoring viewpoints which is considered beneficial, other existing features such as some woodland planting, the lawn and driveway will be retained. One new residential unit is proposed within this area, which may have a direct impact on former areas of planting as well as the line of an original footpath, otherwise the direct impact on this area is considered to be minor.
- 9.1.5 CPB03 represents a walled kitchen garden to the rear of the main house. Development proposals include the establishment of new residential units in this area which will have a direct impact on footings of former greenhouses and vineries, as well as remains of the northern and eastern standing walls of the garden. No internal features are visible above ground, but the development proposals may affect any below-ground remains associated with the layout of the garden. Due to the current visible condition of this garden, this impact is considered to be Moderate.
- 9.1.6 CPB04 represents a former plantation. New access proposals will have a direct impact on this area by removing some of the tree cover that defines this area. This is considered to be a moderate impact.
- 9.1.7 CPB05 represents a former paddock and garden area to the northwest of the house. This area has already lost much of its original appearance through modern development, and appears largely featureless other than some mature tree planting. These trees will be retained, and planned residential units in this area are considered to have only a minor impact.
- 9.1.8 CPB06 represents an overgrown enclosed garden adjacent to the walled kitchen garden. Development proposals are likely to lead to the loss of the western boundary wall and northern iron rail boundary fence, internal features are unknown. This is considered to be a moderate direct impact.
- 9.1.9 CPB07 represents the wooded boundary to the site, designed to give the grounds an air of seclusion. This will largely be retained, with the only new entry from Walters Road to the west, although this boundary is currently a modern one. Therefore the direct impact on this feature is considered to be negligible.
- 9.1.10 As Coed Parc and its grounds forms part of the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area there is considered to be a minor direct impact on this Conservation Area.
- 9.1.11 A potential for archaeological finds, features or deposits associated with the medieval settlement of Newcastle has been identified (CPB08), along with a low potential for Bronze Age and Roman archaeology in the area. There is the potential therefore for development works to have a direct impact on any associated sites, should they exist.
- 9.1.12 Other than Coed Parc, no further Listed Buildings, or Scheduled Ancient Monuments, will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.1.13 No Registered Historic Landscapes or Listed Historic Parks & Gardens will be directly affected by the proposed development.

## 9.2 *Visual Impacts*

- 9.2.1 The proposed development will have an indirect (visual) impact on the Coed Parc listed building and its setting. The main views of and from the house are from within the grounds to the south, within the lawn and driveway area (CPB02). A thinning out and management of the vegetation area the lawn and driveway is likely to improve and restore views, which is considered to be beneficial. The establishment of a new residential unit to the southwest of the lawn, along with a new path and potential new property boundary is considered to have a minor indirect impact on these views to and from the house. An extension on the western side of the house may be the most visually intrusive element, but the current design of this extension is not yet established and will require Listed Building Consent. Development to the rear of the house is also considered to have a minor impact, as it will be set back from the house and will not overshadow it. Development to the east of the house will be more visible, but this is also considered to be minor due to the prior effect of former modern development in this area.
- 9.2.2 The original gardens, north of the main house, have lost much of their coherence in terms of the setting for the house since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The retention of the wooded site boundary, along with areas of further planting, and the retention of garden enclosure walls immediately to the north of the house, should help to reduce the visual impact of the development in this area on the setting of the house.
- 9.2.3 As mentioned, the house and grounds form part of the Newcastle Hill Conservation Area. Care should be taken to ensure the final design of new residential units is appropriate to the Conservation Area, but overall there is considered to be a minor indirect impact.
- 9.2.4 One Grade II listed building to the north, Newcastle Cottage (LB 11320), will have partial views of the proposed development area. However, these views are likely to be largely unaffected by the proposed development area, therefore the indirect impact on this building is considered to be negligible.
- 9.2.5 The tree and vegetation cover around the site boundary and dense urban setting of the site itself, serves to prevent any visual impact of the proposed development on other surround Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monument, registered Historic Landscapes or listed Historic Parks and Gardens.

## 9.3 *Mitigation*

- 9.3.1 As stated within the Development Framework (GVA Grimley Ltd, 2001;25) any work on Coed Parc house should be preceded by a full building survey **“to identify all features of historic importance and make recommendations for restoration, refurbishment or replacement prior to the commencement of development”**.
- 9.3.2 As standing and surface remains of elements of the former kitchen garden (CPB03) and adjacent garden enclosure (CPB06) survive, these remains should be archaeologically recorded prior to the removal of any of these elements during proposed development works. Vegetation clearance would be required prior to any recording taking place.

- 9.3.3 Further features relating to the layout of the grounds around Coed Parc house may be revealed during development works. Furthermore, there remains a potential for medieval archaeological remains, and possible earlier remains, within the proposed development area. Therefore an archaeological watching brief should be maintained on any ground-breaking activity in this area.
- 9.3.4 In order to reduce the indirect (visual) impact of the proposed development both on the setting of Coed Parc house and also on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape then it is suggested that much of the wooded boundary to the site, along with a variety of mature trees within the site, should be retained and managed within the proposed development, to maintain the secluded nature of the site as a whole.

## 10 Sources

- Anon. 1835, *A Directory of South Wales*.
- Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK. 1998, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*.
- Evans, E.M. 2001, Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey: Final Report GGAT Report No.2001/023.
- Evans, E.M. 2003, *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk Based Assessment* GGAT Report 1317.
- Fox. 1946, 'The Early Christina period', in Nash-Williams (Ed), pp.105-22.
- GVA Grimley Ltd. 2001, *Bridgend County Borough Council: Coed Parc Development Framework*.
- Jones, D & Soulsby, I 1976 *Historic Towns of Mid Glamorgan*.
- Lewis, S. 1849, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, London.
- Lewis, J.M. 1966, 'The excavation of four standing stones in South Wales' in *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, iii, pp.250-64.
- Nash-Williams, V. (ed). 1946, *A hundred years of Welsh archaeology*.
- Ponsford, M. 1996, *A Watching Brief at Newcastle Castle and St Iltyd's Church, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan*, GGAT Report No.96/02.
- Randall, H.J. 1955, *Bridgend: The Story of a Market Town* Newport, Mons.
- RCAHMW. 1976-88, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan. Vols 1 – 4* Cardiff (HMSO).
- Scammell, W. & Co. 1852, *City of Bristol and South Wales Directory*, Bristol.
- Sell, S.H. 2009, 1 Mill Lane, Newcastle: Archaeological Watching Brief GGAT Report No.2010/03.
- Soulsby, I. 1983, *The Towns of Medieval Wales*, Chicester.
- Webster & Co. 1865, *Postal and Commercial Directory of the City of Bristol, and the County of Glamorgan* London.
- Williams, G. 1978, *Old Bridgend in Photographs*, Barry.

### *Archives*

#### Glamorgan Archives

- DRA/21/21-24 Bridgend: Coed Parc (list of fittings), 1907
- DRA/21/414 Bridgend: Coed-Parc – sales catalogue booklet, 1909
- DSA/14/116 Coed Parc, Park Street, Bridgend – auction particulars, 1938
- DRA/21/393-406 Bridgend: Collector's books (Brackla St, Coity St, Grove Road and Park St), 1900-1910
- DRA/19/211-215 Abstract of title, Schedule of Deeds etc of William Williams of Newcastle, 1897
- DST/37/117/i-ii Lease for 42 years (also counterpart) from William Davies of Brynheulog, 1892



- DDUN/1 Survey and plans of the estates of Charles Edwin esq, Map XIV, 1779
- DN/E/2 Maps of Estates. The Property of The Right Honorable Sir John Nicholl Knight,  
c.1813
- DN/E/2/10, 11 Newcastle. Coity, 'Map of Park, Newbridge and Tyla Farms', 1813

### *Maps*

- Anon 1779 *Survey and plans of the estates of Charles Edwin esq, Map XIV*
- Anon 1842 *Newcastle Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*
- British Geological Survey 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 5/6/16)
- Bowen, E. 1729 *Map of South Wales*
- Budgen, T. 1813 ***Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Bridgend***
- Ordnance Survey 1877 *1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1899 *2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1919 *3<sup>d</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1940 *1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1964 *1:2500 plan, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1967 *1:2500 plan, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1970-1 *1:2500 plan, Glamorganshire*
- Rees, W. 1932 *South Wales and the Borders in the 14<sup>th</sup> century*
- Saxton, C 1578 *Map of Glamorgan*

### *Aerial Photographs*

- Anon. 1920, Aerial views (various), Remembering Bridgend: [https://www.facebook.com/rememberingbridgend/photos/?tab=album&album\\_id=784208241601592](https://www.facebook.com/rememberingbridgend/photos/?tab=album&album_id=784208241601592)
- Royal Air Force 1946 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *CPE UK 1871, frame 3120-1*
- Royal Air Force 1947 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *CPE UK 2258, frame 5112*
- Royal Air Force 1948 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *541 RAF 5, frame 4040*
- Royal Air Force 1950 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *58 RAF 497, frame 5192*
- Royal Air Force 1954 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *58 RAF 1335, frame 97*
- Royal Air Force 1960 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *58 RAF 3506, frame 13-14*
- Royal Air Force 1962 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *58 RAF 5210,*
- Royal Air Force 1969 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *58 RAF 9412, frame 9*
- Ordnance Survey 1962 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 62 013, frame 23*
- Ordnance Survey 1967 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 67 090, frames 137-8*
- Ordnance Survey 1979 Vertical Aerial Photographs – *OS 79 129, frames 83-84*
- MAFF 1982 MAFF, frame 143-4
- Google Earth 2003-2013 Satellite imagery

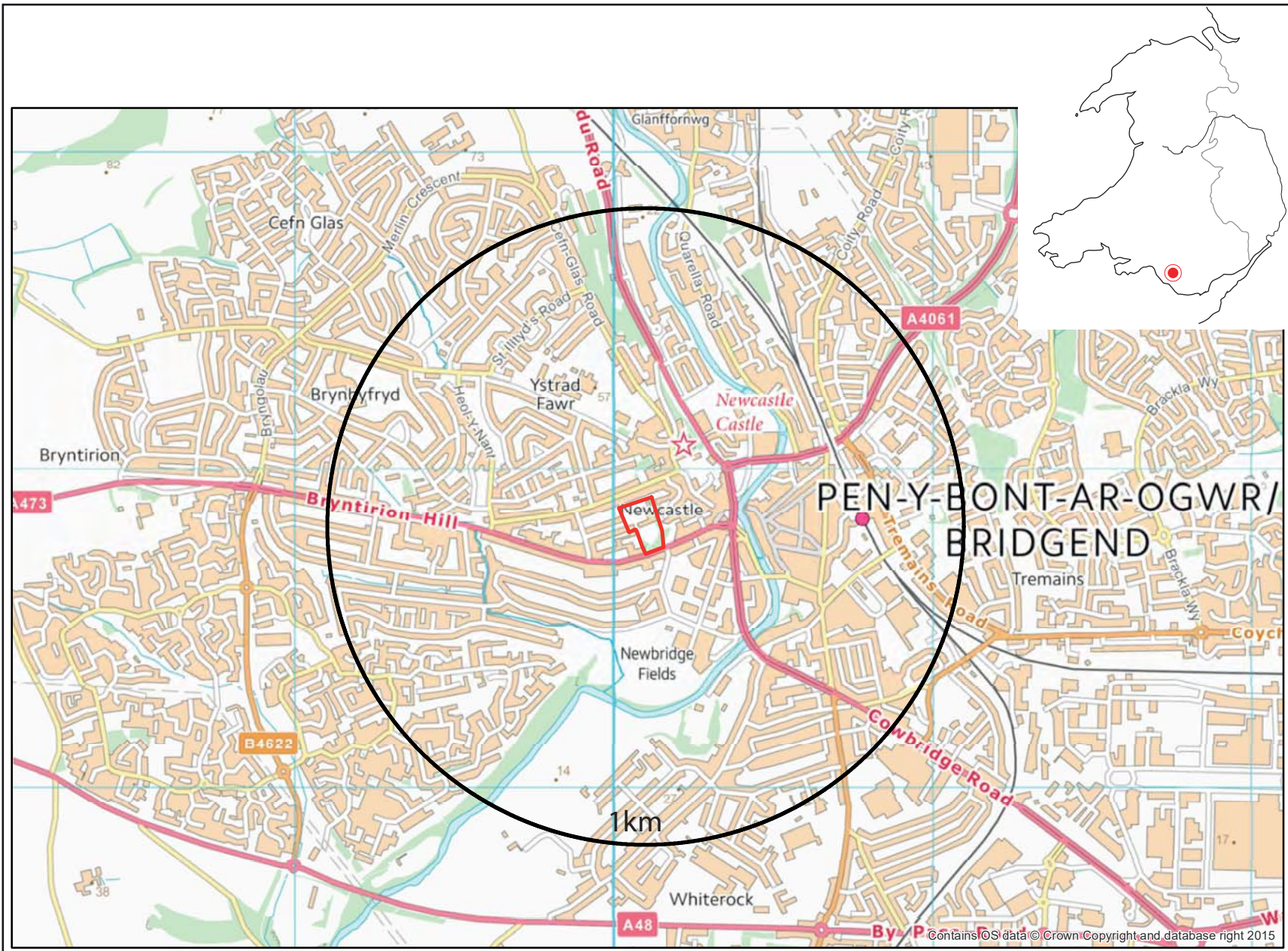


Figure 1: Location of proposed development site in red, within a 1km search area for designated sites.



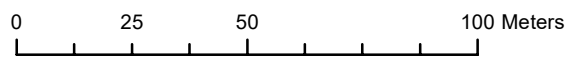
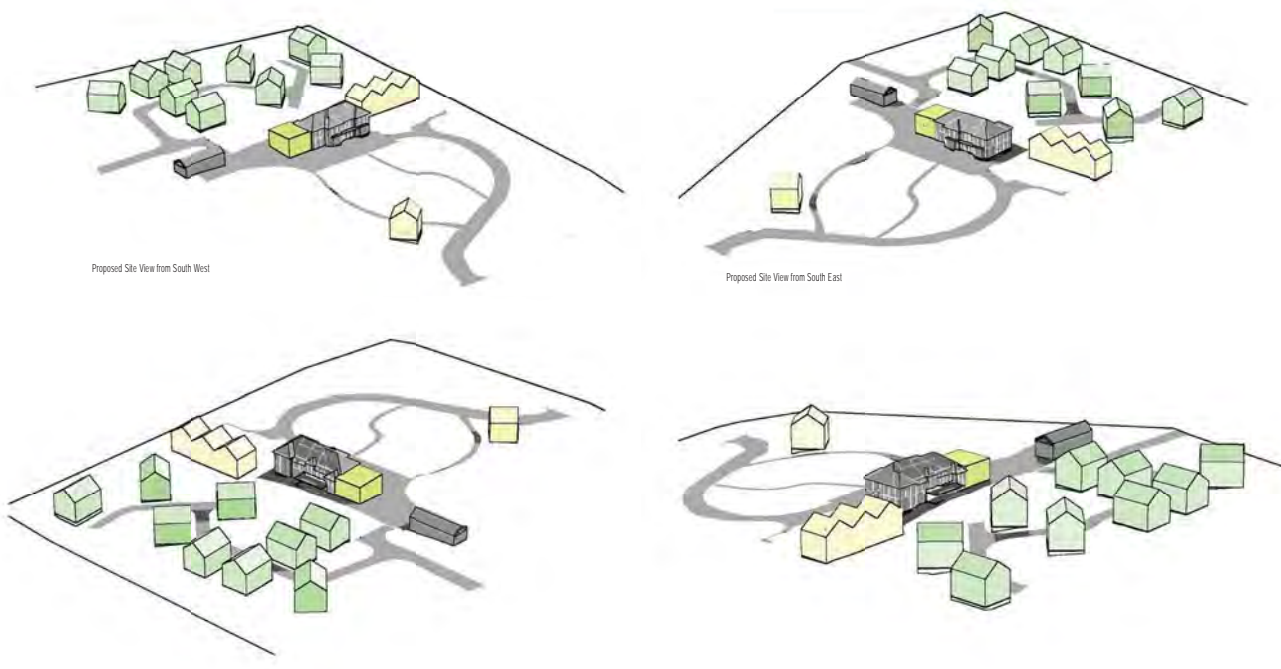


Figure 2: Location of proposed development area marked in red.





Proposed Site View from South West

Proposed Site View from South East

Proposed Site View from North West

Proposed Site View from North East



Proposed Site Section A - A



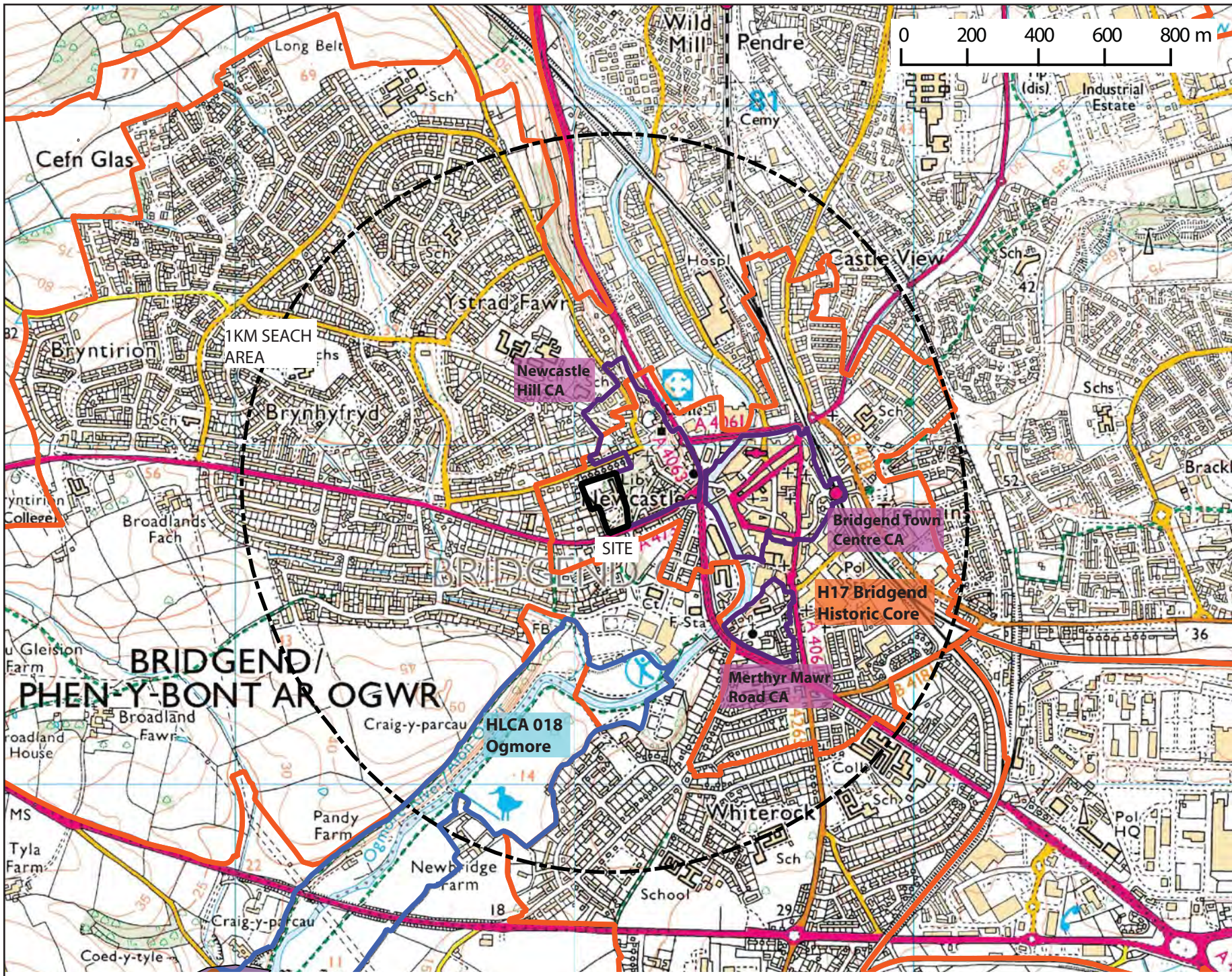
Proposed Site Section B - B



Proposed Site plan

Figure 3: Proposed development plan





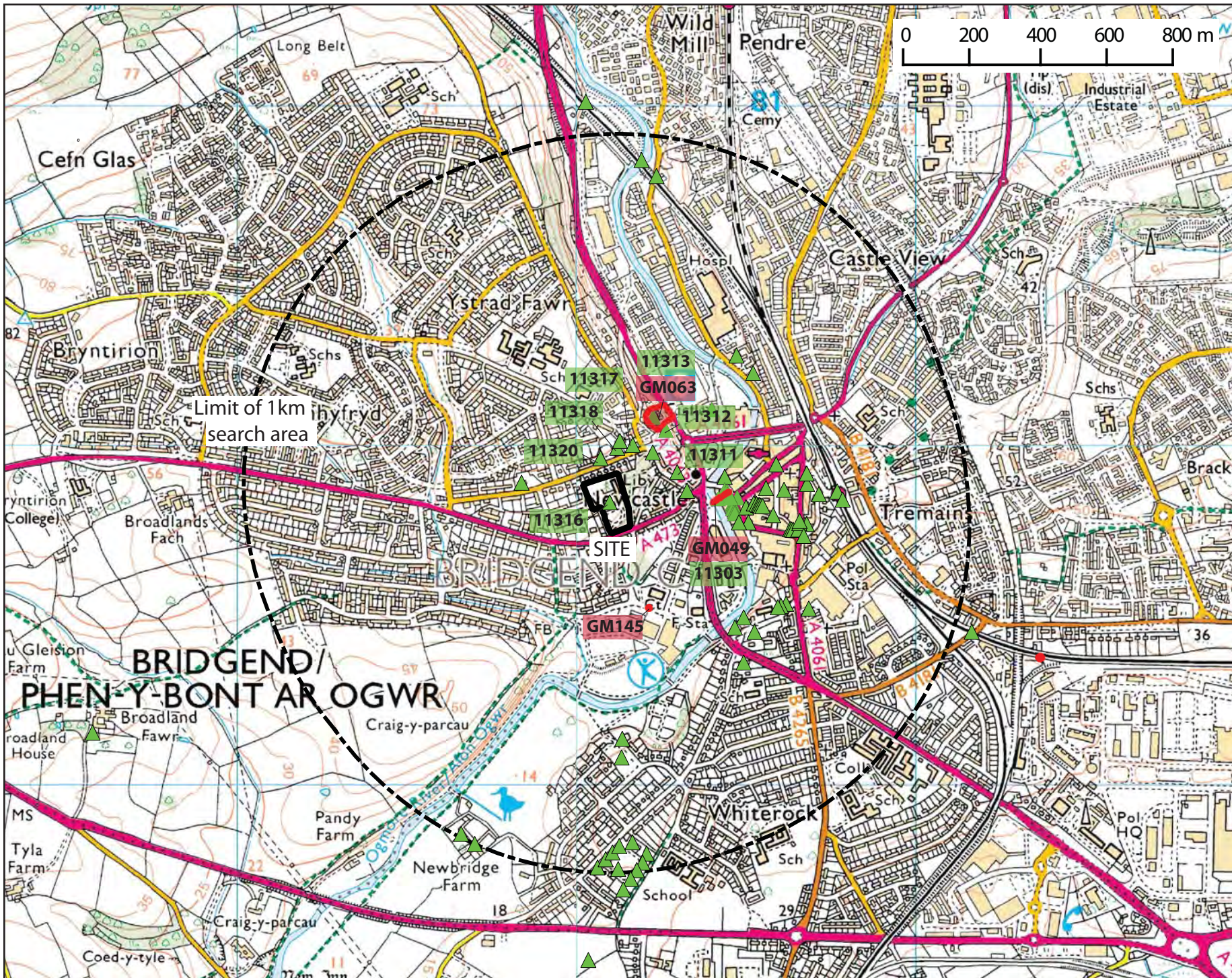
- Landmap Historic Landscape Areas
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA)

Figure 4: Designated archaeological areas and Landmap Historic Landscapes within a 1km search area around the proposed development site.

1:15,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey







-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building

Figure 5: Designated archaeological sites within a 1km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.

1:15,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey







- Site recorded on the HER
- Additional site recorded on the NMR

Figure 6: Non-designated archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER and NMR within a 500m search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text. 1:5000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



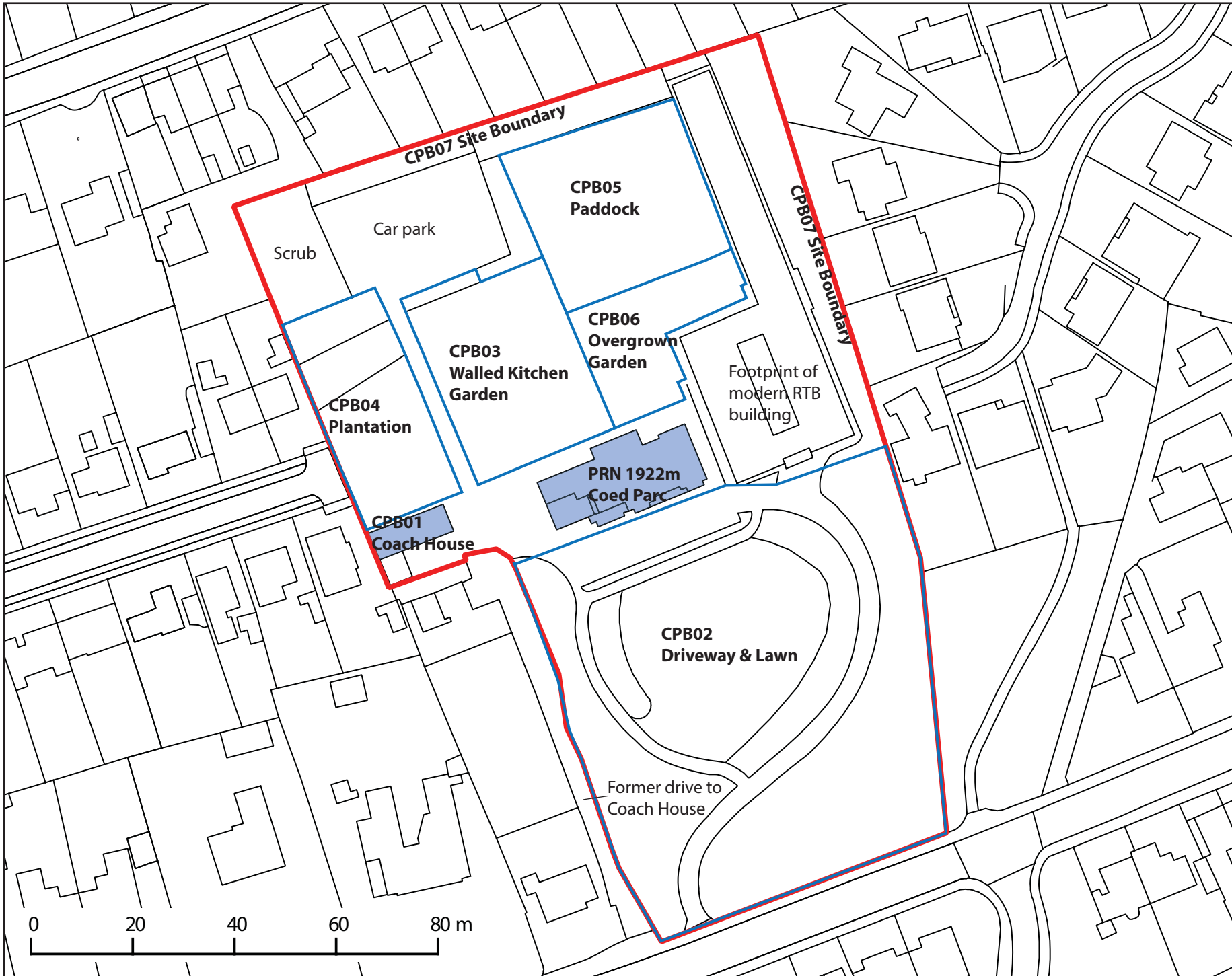


Figure 7: Sites of identified archaeological potential (in blue) within the proposed development area (in red). Sites labelled by references given in the main text.

1:1000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey





0m Approximate scale 500m



Figure 8: Extract from an estate plan drawn up in 1779. Approximate location of proposed development area highlighted in red.

Courtesy of Glamorgan Archives DDUN/1, map XIV





Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors drawing of 1813. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.



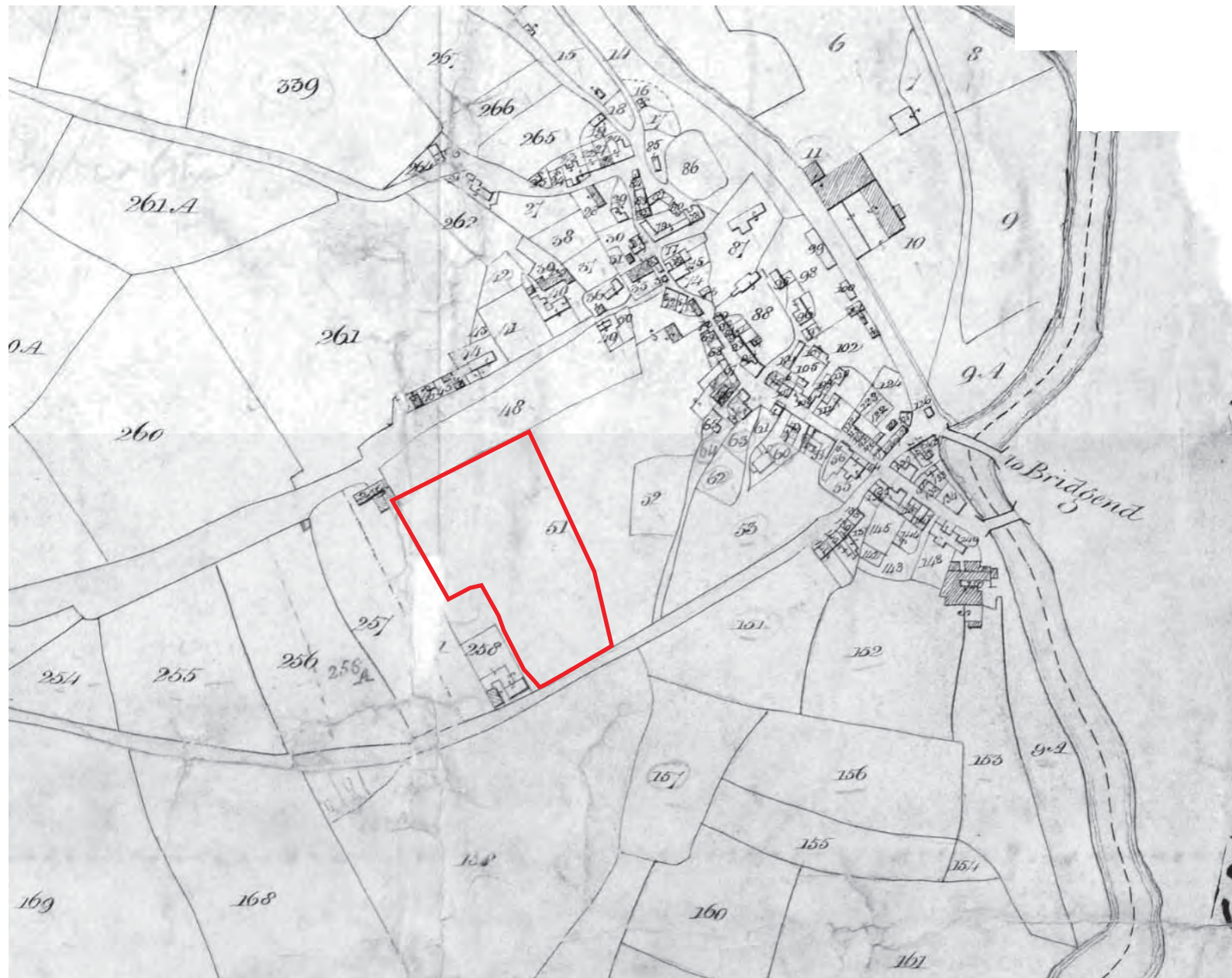


Figure 10: Extract from the Newcastle parish tithemap of 1842. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.







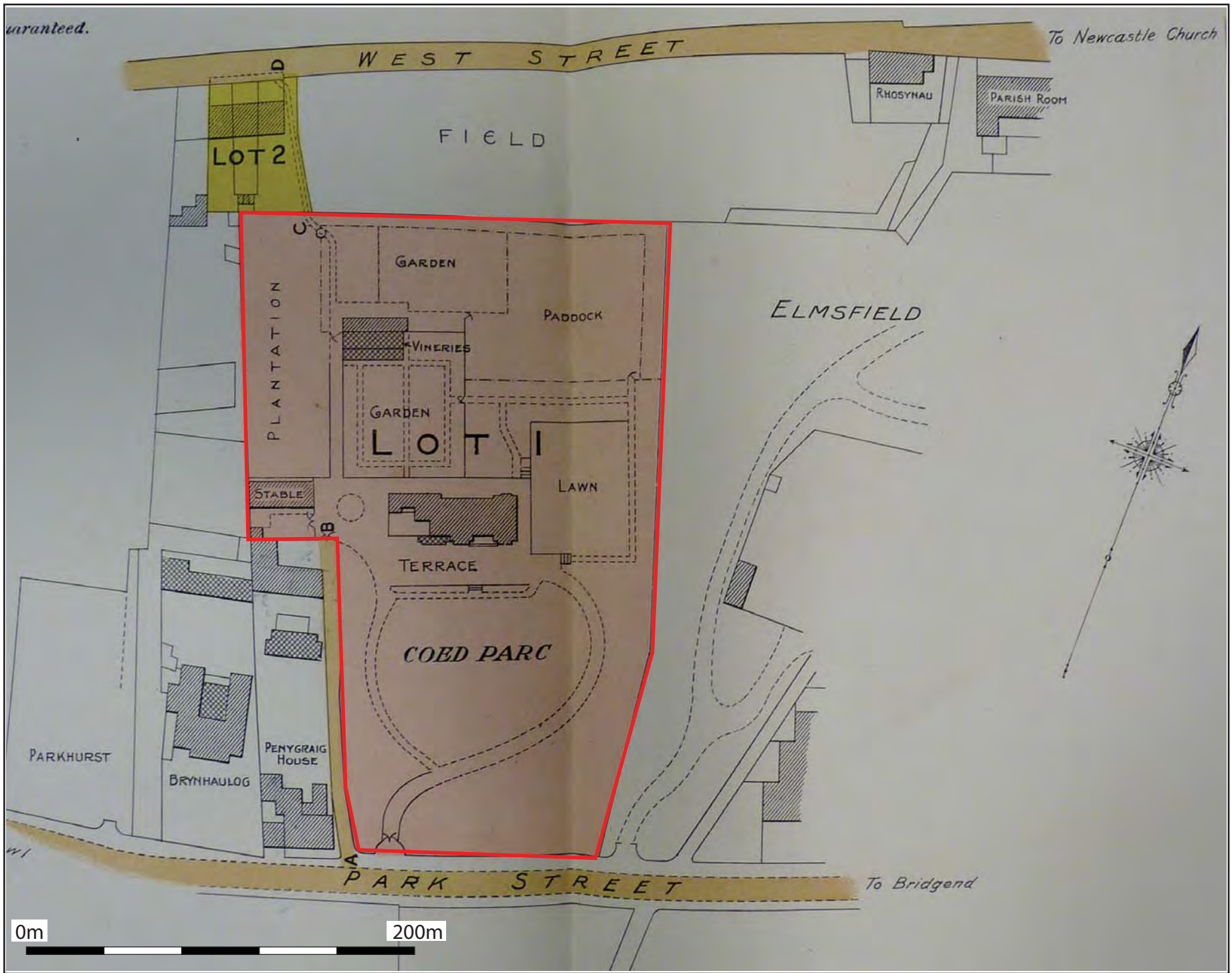


Figure 12: Extract from the Sales Catalogue plan of 1909. Outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.

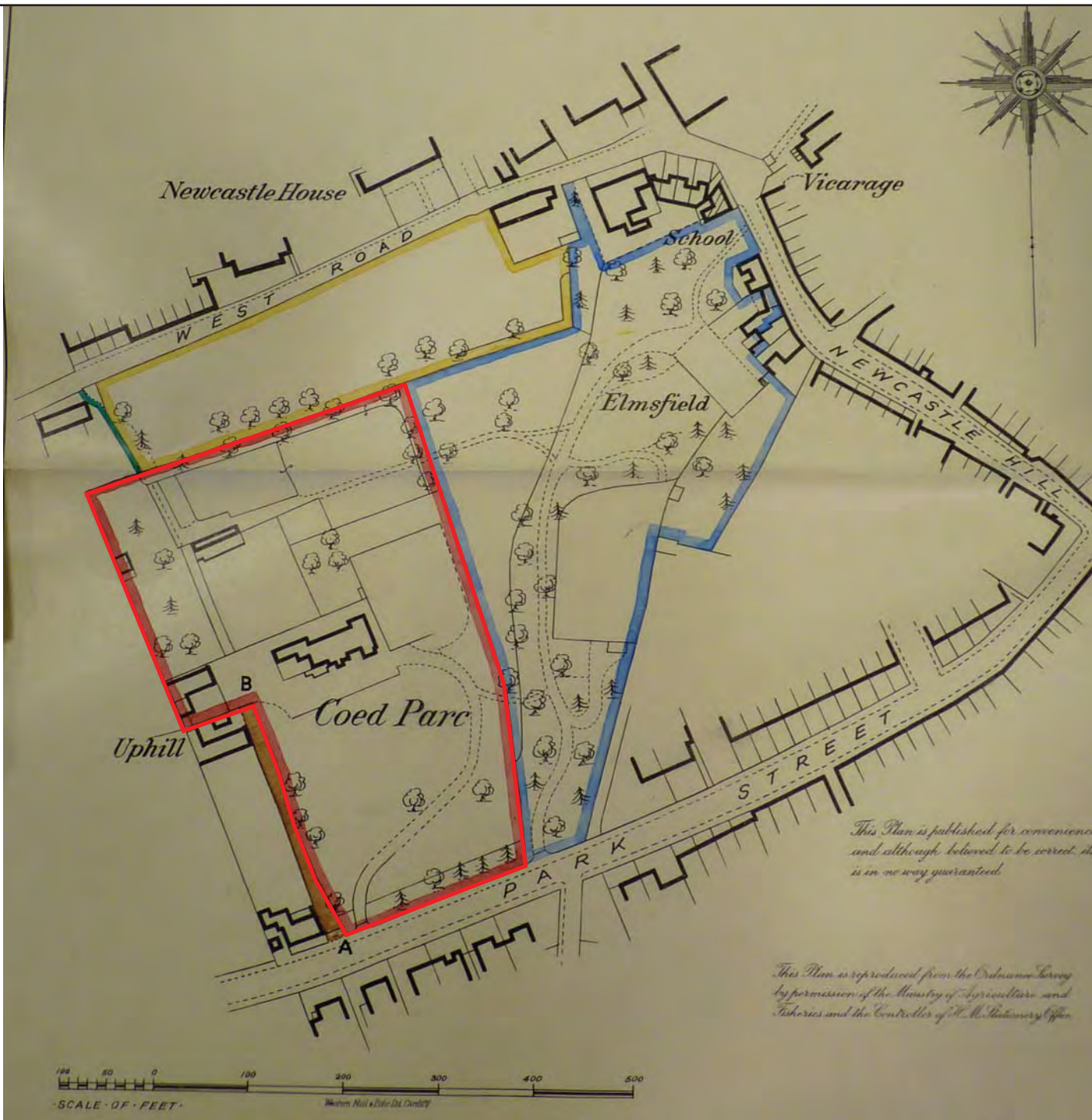


Figure 13: Extract from the Sales Catalogue plan of 1938. Outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.





Photo 1: Coed Parc, image accompanying sale catalogue of 1909. Taken from the lawn to the south.



Photo 2: Undated photo of Coed Parc, although the statue at the top of the garden appears in the picture, which would date to after 1934. Taken from the lawn to the south.



Photo3: Current condition of Coed Parc, facing northwest.



Photo 4: Front entrance to Coed Parc, showing wooden veranda.





Photo 5: Mosaic tiling in front of Coed Parc. 1m scale.



Photo 6: Detail of overhanging eaves and external roller blinds on windows.



Photo 7: Detail of cast iron drain pipes on Coed Parc. 1m scale.



Photo 8: Eastern gable elevation of Coed Parc.





Photo 9: Western elevation of Coed Parc.



Photo 10: Rear of Coed Parc, view southwest.





Photo 11: View east, showing the front of Coed Parc with the lawn to the right, behind the low rendered wall.



Photo 12: View north from the lawn to Coed Parc, similar to Photo 2.





Photo 13: Monument at northern end of front lawn, engraved "Mick, 1921-1934". 1m scale.



Photo 14: View northwest of Coed Parc from driveway approach.





Photo 15: View northeast along driveway, showing dense tree and scrub cover.



Photo 16: View north along footpath around the western side of the lawn. 1m scale.





Photo 17: View northeast of driveway entrance from Park Street, also show thick tree cover along Park Street.



Photo 18: View northwest of the former Coach House. 1m scale.





Photo 19: View west of collapsing structure adjoining the coach house.



Photo 20: View south of former entrance drive to the coach house.





Photo 21: Entrance to the coach house driveway from Park Street, now used as a drive to neighbouring private residence.



Photo 22: View north along track towards the car park, with the walled kitchen garden to the right, and the former plantation to the left. 1m scale.





Photo 23: General view south within the former plantation area in the northwest corner of the site.



Photo 24: View southeast into the central area of the walled kitchen garden, illustrating the overgrown nature of the site.





Photo 25: Wall footings for the former greenhouse and vinery in the northwest corner of the walled kitchen garden. Brick footings are visible just to the left of the 1m scale.



Photo 26: View southeast across the car park at the northern end of the site.





Photo 27: View east from the car park into the former paddock area, showing mature tree planting.



Photo 28: Partial view of the overgrown wall defining part of the southern edge of the overgrown garden area to the northeast of the main house.





Photo 29: View south along the footings of the former modern RTB and Library building to the east of the main house. 1m scale.



Photo 30: View north along the same modern concrete footings.





Photo 31: View west across the concrete footings towards Coed Parc.



Photo 32: View west from Coed Parc Court, a modern development adjacent to the site. This forms the best external view of Coed Parc house itself, partially visible behind the central house.



Photo 33: View from Newcastle Castle (SAM GM063/LB 11313) and St Illtyd's Church (LB 11312). Site not visible



Photo 34: View from Old Bridge (SAM GM049/LB 11303). Site lies in wooded area behind the houses.





Photo 35: View of western site boundary down Walters Road.



Photo 36: Newcastle Cottage, Grade II listed, on the north side of West Road (LB 11320).





Photo 37: View south from Newcastle Cottage (LB 11320). Tree-line represents the northern site boundary.



Photo 38: View southwest from West Cottage LB 11317, with the drive to Newcastle House (LB 11318) visible on the right, demonstrating the lack of visibility towards the site, which lies behind and at a lower level to the row of houses along the southern side of West Road.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX I:**  
**HER Gazetteer**

# GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

**Enquiry reference number: 5260**

**Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust**

**Produced for: Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales**

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-

**Derived from information held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust copyright.**

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust for publication in printed or multimedia form or to compile resources for commercial use (with the exception of grey literature reports), prior permission must be obtained in writing.

## Search criteria

Parc Coed, Bridgend

**PRN 00376m NAME NEWCASTLE (BRIDGEND) NGR SS90228007 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE Medieval, Castle, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** *A mid 12th Cnt castle, consisting of a rectangular keep, part of the curtain wall and a Norman gateway. The interior is grassed over.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A mid 12th Cnt castle, consisting of a rectangular keep, part of the curtain wall and a Norman gateway. The interior is grassed over. The castle is situated on a steep hill on the west side of the River Ogmere, at the edge of a precipitous escarpment above the narrow floodplain. There is no trace of a ditch, and the medieval parish church lies immediately to the south of the castle site. The first documentary evidence to Newcastle is in 1106. It was established by the first Norman lord of Glamorgan, Robert Fitzhamon, and is his only castle to the west of the River Ogmere, which otherwise marks his western boundary. Although there are no visible remains of earthworks belonging to this phase, the course of the later, stone curtain wall suggests that it was probably a ringwork. The only internal structure that may survive is a round-cornered building in the southeastern corner of the ward, the walls of which were partly demolished in order to construct the curtain wall. The castle was rebuilt in stone in 12th century, almost certainly either by Earl William (1147-83) or by Henry II who held the lordship of Glamorgan between 1183 and 1189. The surviving work is largely of this period, and consists of a D-shaped ward enclosed by a curtain wall which probably replaces an earlier ringwork, a south tower and a west tower, roughly the same size, both of which are square and straddle the curtain wall. Documentary evidence indicates that there was also a keep. In spite of the loss of the keep, Newcastle is the best surviving example of a 12th century castle in Wales, because of the virtual absence of later modifications. The most striking architectural feature is the gate, immediately to the east of the south tower. This is a simple opening and has facings in Sutton stone ashlar. The jambs and segmental arched head are ornamented by alternate sunk rectangular panels and strips of pellets, the whole being enclosed within a frame whose semi-circular arched head is embellished by a roll-moulding supported on attached columns with Norman capitals. The battered plinth to the curtain wall and towers was also originally faced in ashlar. Otherwise the fabric is in roughly coursed rubblework in the local sandstone. Later insertions are a 13th century hall with a central hearth, and windows of 16th century style inserted into the south tower. The hall lies to the north of the round-cornered building. There are also remains of another building in the northern part of the bailey, but there is insufficient evidence to be able to date it.*

## CONDITION

**CONDITION:** *Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977*

**STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument GM063 , listed building 11313 II\**

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 93036 GGATE004426*



## SOURCES

*Book RCAHMW 1991 An inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan Volume III Part 1a Medieval secular monuments: The early castles*  
*Ponsford assessment Newcastle and St Illtyd's Church 1996*  
 02/PM Desc Text/DOE/1979/Mid Glam Imp Report/p.3.2.1  
 01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/SS 98 SW 16  
 07/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/1986/Invent I 1/no102  
 05/PH Mention/RISW/Arch Camb/1869 Vol1 ser4 pp199-201  
 08/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/1991/Invent III 1b/EM3  
 06/PM Desc Text/Smith EG/1936/Neath Ant Soc/pp48-9  
 04/PM Desc Text/Williams G/1973/An Illustrated Guide to Ancient Monuments in Wales 4/Middle Ages p75  
 03/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1979-80  
 09/PM List/Cadw/1995/Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

**PRN** 00377m **NAME** ST ILLTYD'S CHURCH AT NEWCASTLE

(BRIDGEND) **NGR** SS90268004 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend

**TYPE** Medieval, Church, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Newcastle church is possibly a pre-Norman foundation, although it first appears in the documentary sources in 1106. It consists of nave, separate chancel, N aisle, W tower, S porch and vestry. It was extensively rebuilt in the 1849-50 and 1893-4, the only architectural features surviving from before that been two reset rear-arches in the vestry, and the tower which is probably post-medieval.

**DESCRIPTION** The presence in Newcastle Church of two Early Christian monuments of Class G and late 11th-early 12th century date (PRNs 378m, 379m; RCAHMW 1976, 66-7 nos 983-4) suggest that it may be a pre-Norman foundation, though not necessarily so, since it first appears in the documentary sources in 1106 (Clark 1901, 39). Its dedication as attested in documentary references appears to have been St Leonard. The present dedication to St Illtyd, recorded by Glynne (1901, 263) in 1860, may be an antiquarian conjecture, based on the fact that the festivals of St Leonard and St Illtyd fall on the same day. It stands alongside the castle at the edge of a cliff, and it is likely that parts of the original enclosure have been lost to quarrying and/or erosion. The churchyard cross does not survive. The church consists of nave, separate chancel, N aisle, W tower, S porch, and vestry to the N of the chancel with boiler-room underneath. It is constructed from the local limestone which outcrops at the back of the churchyard, with the pre-Victorian dressings in a sandier stone, apparently part of the same sequence; the Victorian dressings are in Bath stone. It was extensively rebuilt in the 19th century, and there is no evidence that any of the earlier fabric survives except in the tower, and in the two Decorated window dressings reset as rear arches to the N windows of the vestry. The church was visited by Glynne (1901, 263-4) in 1860 after the nave had been rebuilt and the N aisle added, but before the chancel was rebuilt. His description of the chancel is rather confusing: 'rather mean outside, though neat within; and has a lancet on the north side; a very diminutive east window of two lights, Decorated, having externally a mutilated crocketed hood, windows of a similar kind on the north and south of the chancel, and on the south a single light, with ogee head and hood on head-corbels'. The plan accompanying the faculty of 1892 (NLW LL/F/587; copy also displayed in the vestry) marked 'before rebuilding of chancel and vestry completed 1894', shows a single-light window in each of the N and S walls, the southern one being the larger, and a two-light E window; there was also a small vestry shown on the section as a lean-to, under a three-light window at the E end of the N aisle, and a diagonal buttress at the SE corner of the nave. It is presumably the two external hoods noted by Glynne which have been partially renewed and reset as rear arches to the N windows of the vestry, now partly concealed behind the organ; they appear to be of the same grey stone as is used in the dressings to the tower, and have suffered from weathering in a way which would not have occurred in their present position. The other surviving element of the pre-Victorian church is the tower. This was built or rebuilt in the 16th century; there is no evidence that any earlier work still remains. The mouldings and stops on the W door are almost identical with those to the lower rood stair door at the neighbouring church of Llangan. The tower basement preserves its 16th century ceiling. The two main restorations took place in 1849-50, (architect J Prichard), and 1893-94 (E M Bruce Vaughan), at a cost of approximately ?1800. The nave and porch were rebuilt and the N aisle added in the former restoration (Newman 1995, 158-9). In the latter the chancel and vestry were rebuilt, both on a larger scale, in a technique which corresponds closely to the earlier Victorian work; Prichard's chancel arch was taken down and reset between the N aisle and the new vestry, and the E window he had provided for the aisle was reset as the E window of the vestry. The floor of the chancel was raised. There is a medieval font, and a series of wall tablets dating back to the 16th century in the vestry. Otherwise all the internal fittings are Victorian or later. In addition to the two ECMS recorded above, there is a later medieval cross slab. The wall tablets, mainly in the vestry, include two 16th century examples. References: Documentary NLW LL/F/587, 1892, Faculty: Restoration and enlargement of church Published Butler, L A S, Medieval ecclesiastical architecture in Glamorgan and Gower, in T B Pugh (ed), Glamorgan county history: Volume III, The Middle Ages, 379-415 (385, 405) Clark, G L, 1901, Cartae et alia munimenta ad Dominum de Glamorganicia pertinent. Cardiff Glynne, S R, 1901, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses: Diocese of Llandaff. Glamorgan Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 1, 224-78 (263-4) Newman, J, 1995, The buildings of Wales: Glamorgan, 158-9 RCAHMW 1976 An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol i part iii: The Early Christian period Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

## CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

**STATUS** listed building 11312 II\*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE001386, GGATE004426

### SOURCES

Evans, E M 2003 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317*  
Report Evans, E M 1998 *Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, Deanery of Bridgend*  
*Ponsford assessment Newcastle and St Illtyd's Church 1996*  
02/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th C./SE Sheet;  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 98 SW 17/;  
Glam 1789  
05/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1981//;  
06/PM Desc Text//Smith E.G/1936/Neath Ant Soc.p.48-9/;  
04/PM Desc Text//DOE//1979/Mid Glam Imp Report/p.3.2.3;  
07/PM Mention//Grinsell L.V/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol.130 p.131-9;  
08/PM Desc Text//Hopkins T.J/1965/Glam Hist/Vol. 2 C.Cs Tour in;  
03/PM Desc Text//Glynne Sir S/1901/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.263-4;  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*  
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 *Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent*

---

**PRN** 00378m **NAME** EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT AT ST ILLTYD'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE **NGR** SS90248003 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend

**TYPE** Medieval, Gravestone, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Slab with incised outline crosses, found at St Illtyd's church Newcastle; now upright in the tower basement. Large rectangular slab of local sandstone, originally recumbent. It has fractured at the waist & central surface is worn away.

**DESCRIPTION** Late 11th to 12th century (Redknap & Lewis, 2007, 486, G113) Slab with incised outline crosses, found at St Illtyd's church Newcastle; now upright in the tower basement. Large rectangular slab of local sandstone, originally recumbent. It has fractured at the waist & central surface is worn away. At each end is a large ring-cross formed of four separate quadrants. Probably 11th or 12th Century (RCAHMW 1976, 66, no. 983)

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as G113

### SOURCES

RCAHMW 1976 *An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period*  
Book Redknap, M and Lewis, J M 2007 *A corpus of Early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales. vol 1: South-east Wales and the English border*  
02/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 98 SW 18/;  
01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.983;  
03/PH Desc Text//Westwood J.O/1876/Lapid Walliae/p.50-2;  
2 p.161-88;  
04/PM List//Nash Williams V.E/1950/ECMW/p.158-60;  
06/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 98 SW 18/;  
05/PM List//Nash Williams V.E//Bull Board Celtic Stud/ECMW Vol.8 Pt;  
07/PH List//Thomas A.T/1892/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/p.34 & 47  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN** 00379m **NAME** EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT AT ST ILLTYD'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE **NGR** SS90248003 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend

**TYPE** Medieval, Inscribed stone, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Coped grave-slab, discovered in 1853 as a step to the S door of the chancel & subsequently set upright against the internal N wall of the W tower.

**DESCRIPTION** Coped grave-slab, discovered in 1853 as a step to the S door of the chancel & subsequently set upright against the internal N wall of the W tower. Equal-armed cross in low relief formed by cable twist with traces of knotwork in central boss; other interlace patterns in angles of arms; inscription reads HIC. I[AC]E[T] / GVLGE //N.F[IL]IV / S.EIV[S] AERERN FECIT. LAPIDEM / EMIT HU[TR]VM.LAPIDEM 11th - early 12th century. (RCAHMW 1976, 66 no.984)

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

**STATUS** None recorded

## CROSS REFERENCES *Same as G114*

### SOURCES

*Book Redknap, M and Lewis, J M 2007 A corpus of Early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales. vol 1: South-east Wales and the English border*  
RCAHMW 1976 *An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period*  
02/PM List/RCHM//1976/ Glam Invent/No.984;  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 98 SW 18/;  
04/PM List/Nash Williams V.E/1950/ECMW/p.158-60;  
05/PH Mention/RISW/Allen J.R/1899/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol.16 No.61;  
06/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 98 SW 18/;  
07/PH List/Thomas H.T/1892/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/p.34-47  
03/PH Desc Text//Westwood J.O/1876/Lapid Walliae/p.50-2;  
p.1-69 5th series;  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN 00390m NAME BRIDGEND STANDING STONE NGR SS9021179515 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** Bronze Age, Standing stone, **RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** *Standing stone on the floodplain of the River Ogmore, slightly displaced from its original location. RCAHMW summarises the results of the excavation as follows: 'The stone was removed for re-erection in 1964 and the site excavated (Lewis 1966). The stone*

**DESCRIPTION** *Standing stone on the floodplain of the River Ogmore, slightly displaced from its original location. RCAHMW summarises the results of the excavation as follows: 'The stone was removed for re-erection in 1964 and the site excavated (Lewis 1966). The stone was 2.2m in total length and stood in an oval hole dug 0.8m into the subsoil. The filling showed signs recent disturbance but still contained some large packing stones and one flake of grey flint. Underneath the stone was a cremation deposit of burnt bone and charcoal. The bone fragments represented part only of one adult; the charcoal was entirely of ash except for one twig of hazel.' The stone is a block of grey sandstone, roughly a parallelogram in plan and re-erected so that its longer sides face S and E; top gently rounded. N side has a vertical groove on either side of a central 'panel' with a vertical row of four contiguous hollows immediately to the W of the W groove, with its centre c1m above present ground level. There is one similar hollow at about the same height to the E of the E groove. These have been suggested as cupmarks; they certainly seem to be artificial, unlike the grooves which could be the result of weathering, since they area aligned on the bedding planes of the stone (which can be seen more clearly on the S face). The grooves do not now extend down to ground level. The S side has no features which might be the result of deliberate activity. Reference: Lewis, J M, 1966, The excavation of four standing stones in South Wales, Bull Board Celtic Stud iii 1965, 250-64 (250-4) Dimensions: 0.9x0.5m; 1.6m high (1965/1976) On level ground in the valley of the Afon Ogwr. A sandstone monolith, leaning slightly to the NW, 0.9m wide and 0.5m thick. It was probably 1.5m high originally but soil has drifted against the base. Vertical corrugations on its E face are natural (they do not continue below the ground surface and were therefore interpreted by excavator as weathering.. The stone was removed for re-erection in 1964 and the site excavated. The stone was 2.2m in total length and stood in an oval hole dug 0.8m into the subsoil. The filling showed signs recent disturbance but still contained some large packing stones and one flake of grey flint. Underneath the stone was a cremation deposit of burnt bone and charcoal. The bone fragments represented part only of one adult; the charcoal was entirely of ash except for one twig of hazel. (Source 03/01) (1986) The stone now stands in grass next to a footpath leading to the Bridgend Bowls Centre. The whole area has been landscaped and built over. The stone stands 1.8m high, is 0.8m across and 0.6m wide. Its sides are roughly vertical. On the north side there are a series of vertical grooves, some with 'cup marks' along them. There are one or two 'cup marks' on the south side. (Source 06) GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project*

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** *Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977*

**STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument GM145*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 93086 GGATE000181*

### SOURCES

*PM Desc Text/Evans EM/2000/GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project*  
02/MM Record Card/OS//1967/SS 97 NW 1/;  
01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.559;  
03/PM Desc Text//1965/Bull Board Celtic Stud/21 p.250-4;  
06/MM Desc Text/Cadw/Whittle E/13.01.86 AM7//SS 97 NW  
05/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 97 NW 1/;  
04/PM Desc Text/DOE//1979/Mid Glam Imp Report/3.3.2;

---

**PRN 00391m NAME THE HOSPICE; THE TEMPLARS**  
**HOUSE NGR SS90297992 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** *Medieval, Hospital, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *Building on Newcastle Hill.*



**DESCRIPTION** *Building on Newcastle Hill. Listed as a 15th century building with later 16th/early 17th century alterations, comprising a two-storey end basement medieval and sub-medieval structure thought to have been once used as a small hospice of the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. PRN 2117m issued to The Hospice as a post-medieval building following a survey by RCAHMW in 1988 dating the house to the mid-16th century.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004*

**STATUS** *listed building 11311 II\*, registered parks and gardens PGW II\**

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2117m*

**SOURCES**

*02/PM Desc Text//1936-7/Trans Neath Ant Soc/p.49;  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 97 NW 2/  
p.446,448,452,477,510,587 Maps:  
06/PM Desc Text/RCHM/SMith P/1975/Houses of The Welsh Countryside/  
03/PM Desc Text/Rees W/1947/Hist of Order of St.John/p.45-6;  
05/PM Desc Text/DOE//1979/Mid Glam Imp Report/p.391;  
04/PM Desc Text//Evans C.J.O/1944/Glam Hist & Topography/p.206;  
07/MM Photo/RCHM/Brooksby H/1980//;  
08/PM List//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 Pt.2 p.211*

---

**PRN 00392m NAME OLD BRIDGE NGR SS90417983 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Medieval, Bridge, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Stone - 3 arches (formerly 4) 1 arch now built into adjoining structure. Of 15th Cnt type but evidently reconstructed. Now used as footbridge only.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Stone - 3 arches (formerly 4) 1 arch now built into adjoining structure. Of 15th Cnt type but evidently reconstructed. Now used as footbridge only.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977*

**STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument GM049 , listed building 11303 II\**

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 24136*

**SOURCES**

*Cadw Application for Scheduled Monument Consent  
02/PM Desc Text/Evans C.J.O/1944/Glam Hist & Topography/p206  
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/SS 97 NW 3  
04/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1979-80  
05/PM List/D&E/1979/Mid Glam Imp Report  
07/MM Desc Text/Cadw/Whittle E/13.01.86 AM7/SS 97 NW  
06/MM Record Card/OS/1982/SS 97 NW 3  
03/PM Desc Text/Jervoise E/1936/Anc Bridges of Wales/p87*

---

**PRN 00393m NAME OLD CASTLE (NEAR NOLTON) NGR SS90527949 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Medieval, Castle, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *In the C12th 2 castles were recorded at or near Bridgend. Oldcastle was presumably an earth & timber structure, and must have been built by 1100, as the later Newcastle was first heard of in 1106.*

**DESCRIPTION** *In the C12th 2 castles were recorded at or near Bridgend. Oldcastle was presumably an earth & timber structure, and must have been built by 1100, as the later Newcastle was first heard of in 1106.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *- -*

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Record Card/OS/1958/SS 97 NW 4  
02/PH Desc Text/Lewis/1849/Topographical Dictionary of Wales Vol1 p129  
08/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/1991/Invent III 1b/VE4  
03/PM Desc Text/Evans CJO/1944/Glam Hist & Topography pp206-7  
05/MM Record Card/OS/1978/SS 97 NW 4*

04/PM Desc Text/DOE/1979/Mid Glam Imp Report p322  
07/PM Desc Text/Jones D & Soulsby I/1976/Hist Towns of Mid Glam  
06/PM Desc Text/Spurgeon CJ & Thomas HJ/1973/Arch in Wales p48 no68  
01/PM Note/1973/Manning WH/Arch in Wales pp41 no56

---

**PRN 00394m NAME ROMAN COINS FROM NEWCASTLE NGR SS90617979 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** Roman, Coin hoard, **RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY** Hoard of 26 coins of Claudius Gothieus. Now in the National Museum of Wales.

**DESCRIPTION** Hoard of 26 coins of Claudius Gothieus. Now in the National Museum of Wales.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1977

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE001657

**SOURCES**

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 97 NW 5/;  
02/PM Desc Text//1927-9/Bull Board Celtic Stud/4 p.256;  
03/PM List//Wheeler REM/1923 Bull Board Celtic Stud/Vol.1 p.345-52

---

**PRN 00412m NAME ST ILLTYD'S VICARAGE / NEWCASTLE**  
**VICARAGE NGR SS90257999 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** Medieval, Vicarage, **RANK: 2**

Post-Medieval, dwelling, **RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** A 2-storey house with dormer windows in attic, cement faced stone walls forming main block, and modern windows with exception of a stone framed, 2-light Tudor type.

**DESCRIPTION** A 2-storey house with dormer windows in attic, cement faced stone walls forming main block, and modern windows with exception of a stone framed, 2-light Tudor type. Originally recorded as a 13th-16th century house with modern alterations. Early features include an outer moulded doorway thought to be c1240. Suggestions made that the vicarage lies on the site of an earlier church. PRN 2120m issued for a post-medieval building following survey work by RCAHMW in 1988 dating the house to the 16th century. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 2120m

**SOURCES**

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 97 NW 27/;  
02/PM Desc Text//Evans C.J.O/1944/Glam Hist & Topography/p.205-6;  
05/PM Desc Text/RCHM//1978/Glam Invent/  
03/PM Desc Text//1936-7/Trans Neath Ant Soc/Vol.6 p.99;  
04/PM Desc Text//Smith E.G/1931/Neath Antiq Soc/p.48,49;  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

---

**PRN 00915m NAME BRIDGEND TOWN HALL NGR SS90507986 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Town hall, **RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Post-medieval civil building, Classical Revival architecture of the early Victorian period. Thought to be unique in Wales. Built on the site of the earlier town hall.

**DESCRIPTION** Post-medieval civil building, Classical Revival architecture of the early Victorian period. Thought to be unique in Wales. Built on the site of the earlier town hall. Demolition proposed in 1969/70 caused much response.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1979

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 31741

**SOURCES**

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM//1978/Glam Invent/

---

**PRN 01058m NAME NEWCASTLE MILL NGR SS90187995 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** Medieval, Water mill, RANK: 1

**SUMMARY** Survey of 1631 mentions a water mill at Newcastle. A tucking mill is shown on site now occupied by a depot while a corn mill lay N of the present rugby field.

**DESCRIPTION** Survey of 1631 mentions a water mill at Newcastle. A tucking mill is shown on site now occupied by a depot while a corn mill lay N of the present rugby field.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1980

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

01/PM Desc Text/DOE//1979/Mid Glam Imp Report/3.2.7

---

**PRN 01318m NAME NEWCASTLE HOUSE, W ROAD NGR SS9011879987 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1

**SUMMARY** Early 17th Cnt origins; remodelled & refronted C.1800; Georgian 2-storey cement render symmetrical 6-window main (SE) front with plinth end in-line 2-window to SW.

**DESCRIPTION** Early 17th Cnt origins; remodelled & refronted C.1800; Georgian 2-storey cement render symmetrical 6-window main (SE) front with plinth end in-line 2-window to SW.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1981

**STATUS** listed building 11318 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

02/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Interest/  
Hist Tours in Mid Glam/appendix 1;

01/PM Mention/Archaeol Implication of Mid Glam/Soulsby & Jones/1979/  
03/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p594 no683 R9

---

**PRN 01319m NAME UNITARIAN CHAPEL / ELIM PENTECOSTAL**

**CHURCH NGR SS90327986 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1

**SUMMARY** The chapel built sometime after 1702, and in use by 1717. It was rebuilt in 1795 in the Georgian style, and became the Unitarian chapel following an early 19th century split which led to the foundation of the Tabernacle Chapel.

**DESCRIPTION** Post medieval Unitarian Chapel, Park Street, Newcastle, Bridgend, situated on the corner with Newcastle Hill, set back behind a rubble wall; stepped down towards a corner entrance, with cast iron gates. Bridgend was an important Nonconformist centre. The site was acquired in 1702 by Michael Williams, later Sherrif. The chapel built sometime after, and in use by 1717. In was rebuilt in Georgian style in 1795, and became the Unitarian chapel following an early 19th century split which led to the foundation of the Tabernacle Chaple.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1981

**STATUS** listed building 11315 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 10010

**SOURCES**

02/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Building of Special Interest/p28,53a,59i  
Hist Tours in Mid Glam/Appendix 1;

01/PM Mention/Archaeol Implication of Mid Glam/Soulsby & Jones/1979/

---

**PRN 01339m NAME THE SHIP HOTEL NGR SS90517978 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Inn, RANK: 1

**SUMMARY** Cross street. C17th or earlier origin, enlarged or altered in later C18th to earlier C19th; formerly



with a house to SW. Three storeys. Stuccoed Cladding.

**DESCRIPTION** *Cross street. C17th or earlier origin, enlarged or altered in later C18th to earlier C19th; formerly with a house to SW. Three storeys. Stuccoed Cladding.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981*

**STATUS** *listed building LB II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 19958*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/Addenda*

*01/PM List/Welsh Office/1980/Building of Special Architectural and*

---

**PRN 01340m NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SS90517978 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Milestone, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Dated 1836. Ornatly moulded cast-iron mile-post in Gothic style, one of a series on the A48 to the W of Cardiff.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Dated 1836. Ornatly moulded cast-iron mile-post in Gothic style, one of a series on the A48 to the W of Cardiff.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981*

**STATUS** *listed building 11275 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 32806*

**SOURCES**

*02/PM Desc Text/CADW/1986/Building of Special Architectural and Hist*

*Hist Interest/Addenda;*

*01/PM List/Welsh Office/1980/Building of Special Architectural and Interest/p9,53a,17i*

---

**PRN 01341m NAME WYNDHAM HOTEL NGR SS90507980 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Inn, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Post-medieval building on an island site whose main wings face Wyndham Street and Dunraven Place, said to have been a coaching inn dating to the 17th century, and once to have housed the Court House and Prison.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Post-medieval building on an island site; the main wings facing Wyndham Street and Dunraven Place, with side and rear elevations to Cross Street and Elder Street, said to have been a coaching inn dating to the 17th century, and once to have housed the Court House and Prison. The main wings are of different phases of construction, altered c1830s to 1850s. Other later additions.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981*

**STATUS** *listed building 11274 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 28102*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/Addenda;*

*02/PM Desc Text/CADW/1986/Building of Special Interest/pp8,53a,16i*

*01/PM List/Welsh Office/1980/Buildings of Special Architectural and*

---

**PRN 01548m NAME FIND SPOT AT NEWCASTLE HILL NGR SS90128011 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Findspot, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *No further information can be found.*

**DESCRIPTION** *No further information can be found.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982*

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Note/GGAT/Daly J/1982//Sketch Included*  
*01/MM Note/GGAT/Daly J/1982//Sketch Included (the source can not be found).*

---

**PRN** 01673m **NAME** ST MARY'S CHAPEL TITHE BARN / NORTON TITHE BARN **NGR** SS90527949 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend  
**TYPE** *Medieval, Tithe barn, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A five-bay, former tithe barn situated opposite St Mary's Church, Bridgend, comprising of an 18th century adaptation of a medieval structure, unusual in having its small doorway on the east side.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A five-bay, former tithe barn situated opposite St Mary's Church, Bridgend, comprising of an 18th century adaptation of a medieval structure, unusual in having its small doorway on the east side. The barn is said to have been built on the site of the earlier Oldcastle (PRN 393m), which was thought to have existed by c1100, and differences in level on the ground between the tithe barn and the river suggest the possibility of a ring work. It has been suggested that the barn incorporates part of the castle's ruins. The barn is now in use as an office and meeting room in the grounds of a hospital. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004*

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2123m, Associated with 393m*

**SOURCES**

*02/PM Map//1900//OS 6*  
*p9 No325;*  
*01/PM Desc Text//Soulsby & Jones/1976/Mid Glam Implications Report/*  
*04/PM Desc Text/CBA/Spurgeon CJ & Thomas HJ/1973/Archaeol in Wales/*  
*Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*  
*Vol13 p48*  
*03/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 97 NW 4/;*  
;

---

**PRN** 01882m **NAME** TABERNACLE CHAPEL **NGR** SS906798 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Inscribed Tabernacle 1850 plain classical style. Snecked blue lias facings, pale free- stone dressings, slate roof.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Inscribed Tabernacle 1850 plain classical style. Snecked blue lias facings, pale free- stone dressings, slate roof.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Desc Text/NMR//1986//*

---

**PRN** 01889m **NAME** ADARE STREET NO 6 **NGR** SS90607977 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Early 19th Cnt simple classical 3-storey, 2 window scribed cement render front. Slate roof, brick/rubble chimney stacks. Some Victorian fittings remain inside.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Early 19th Cnt simple classical 3-storey, 2 window scribed cement render front. Slate roof, brick/rubble chimney stacks. Some Victorian fittings remain inside.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

## CROSS REFERENCES - -

## SOURCES

*Hist Interest/p1,53a,1i*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01890m NAME NAT WEST, ADARE STREET NGR SS90607986 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Bank (financial), RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Mid 19th Cnt 2-storey, 5 window late Georgian stucco front with end pilaster strips; partly hidden behind Edwardian 1-storey channelled ashlar classical front.

**DESCRIPTION** Mid 19th Cnt 2-storey, 5 window late Georgian stucco front with end pilaster strips; partly hidden behind Edwardian 1-storey channelled ashlar classical front.

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** listed building 11260 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 19434

## SOURCES

*Hist Interest/p1,53a,2i*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural and*

---

**PRN 01891m NAME VICTORIA PUBLIC HOUSE NGR SS90587979 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Public house, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Late Georgian, 3-storey, 4-window scribed render front with plinth. Slate roof & stock brick end chimney stacks. Recessed sash glazing, small pane to 1st floor

**DESCRIPTION** Late Georgian, 3-storey, 4-window scribed render front with plinth. Slate roof & stock brick end chimney stacks. Recessed sash glazing, small pane to 1st floor

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** listed building 11261 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 20276

## SOURCES

*Hist Interest/p1,53a,3i*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01893m NAME CAROLINE STREET NO 31,33,35 NGR SS90637975 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Late Georgian 3-storey, 3-window stucco front with slate roof & brick end chimney stacks. Recessed 16 pane sash windows to 2nd floor. Modern shop fronts.

**DESCRIPTION** Late Georgian 3-storey, 3-window stucco front with slate roof & brick end chimney stacks. Recessed 16 pane sash windows to 2nd floor. Modern shop fronts.

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** listed building 11264 II, listed building 11265 II, listed building 11266 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 18230

## SOURCES

*Hist Interest/p3,53a,6-8(1)*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01898m NAME DUNRAVEN PLACE NO 3 NGR SS90447990 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Early 19th Cnt Late Georgian 3-storey, 3-window stucco front with later glazing. High parapet, cornice, cill bands & rusticated G-floor; modern corrugated roof.



**DESCRIPTION** *Early 19th Cnt Late Georgian 3-storey, 3-window stucco front with later glazing. High parapet, cornice, cill bands & rusticated G-floor; modern corrugated roof.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11272 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p6,53a,14(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01899m NAME** *SITE NAME NOT KNOWN* **NGR** *SS90477984* **COMMUNITY** *Bridgend*

**TYPE** *Unknown, Commemorative monument, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Portland stone, tapering obelisk with figure of Britannia below emblems of sacrifice & victory. Swept out cornice above channelled square pedestal.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Portland stone, tapering obelisk with figure of Britannia below emblems of sacrifice & victory. Swept out cornice above channelled square pedestal.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11273 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 32764*

**SOURCES**

*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Building of Special Interest/p7,53a,15(1)*

---

**PRN 01900m NAME** *DUNRAVEN PLACE NO 10 and 12* **NGR** *SS90447986* **COMMUNITY** *Bridgend*

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Building in existence 1830/2; later alterations. Classical 3-storey, 4-window scribed stucco front with plain high parapet & bracket cornice.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Building in existence 1830/2; later alterations. Classical 3-storey, 4-window scribed stucco front with plain high parapet & bracket cornice.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982*

**STATUS** *listed building 11276 II, listed building 11277 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 18583*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p9,53a,18 & 19(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01901m NAME** *DUNRAVEN PLACE NO 14* **NGR** *SS90457986* **COMMUNITY** *Bridgend*

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Early 19th Cnt; greatly altered. 3-storey, 2-window, scribed stucco pedimented front; Moulded cornice continuous with nos 16 & 18. Modern shop front.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Early 19th Cnt; greatly altered. 3-storey, 2-window, scribed stucco pedimented front; Moulded cornice continuous with nos 16 & 18. Modern shop front.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11278 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 18584*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p10,53a,20(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of a Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01902m NAME DUNRAVEN PLACE NO 16 and 18 NGR SS90457984 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY** Early 19th Cnt with later alterations. Terraced pair of classical 3-storey, 2-window scribed stucco front, broader to left. Overall balustraded parapet.

**DESCRIPTION** Early 19th Cnt with later alterations. Terraced pair of classical 3-storey, 2-window scribed stucco front, broader to left. Overall balustraded parapet.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** listed building 11279 II, listed building 15679 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 18586

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p10,53a,21 & 22(1)*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01903m NAME DUNRAVEN PLACE NO 22 - 30 NGR SS90467983 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY** Early 19th Cnt & later alterations terraced group of 3-storey classical scribed & plain stucco frontages with overall moulded cornice & plain entablature;

**DESCRIPTION** Early 19th Cnt & later alterations terraced group of 3-storey classical scribed & plain stucco frontages with overall moulded cornice & plain entablature;

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** listed building 11280 II, listed building 11281 II, listed building 11282 II, listed building 11283 II, listed building 11284 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p11,53a,23-27(1)*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01904m NAME BARCLAYS BANK NGR SS90487977 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Bank (financial), RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY** Italianate High Renaissance plazzo style; late C19th. 3-storey, 4-window freestone bank frontage; rusticated ground floor over plinth. Slate roof, bracket cornice.

**DESCRIPTION** Italianate High Renaissance plazzo style; late C19th. 3-storey, 4-window freestone bank frontage; rusticated ground floor over plinth. Slate roof, bracket cornice.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** listed building 11285 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 17991

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p12,53a,28(1)*  
*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Building of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01905m NAME ELDER STREET NO 1 - 11 NGR SS90547982 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY** 19th Cnt varied short 2-storey terrace; scribed stucco except No1 which is roughcast, frontages with plinths, slate roofs & brick capped rubble chimney stacks.

**DESCRIPTION** 19th Cnt varied short 2-storey terrace; scribed stucco except No1 which is roughcast, frontages with plinths, slate roofs & brick capped rubble chimney stacks.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1992*

**STATUS** listed building 11286 II, listed building 11287 II, listed building 11288 II, listed building 11289 II, listed building 11290 II, listed building 11291 II  
**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 18625

#### SOURCES

02/pm desc text/Cadw//1991/Listed Building List/  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Listed Building List/p13,53a,35(2);

---

**PRN 01910m NAME RIVERSDALE NGR SS90497948 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1  
**SUMMARY** Late Georgian with modern extensions & alterations to glazing. 2-storey, 5-window scribed stucco front; slate roof, wide eaves, bracketed to central bays.

**DESCRIPTION** Late Georgian with modern extensions & alterations to glazing. 2-storey, 5-window scribed stucco front; slate roof, wide eaves, bracketed to central bays.

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Near destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** listed building 11298 II  
**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 19867

#### SOURCES

Hist Interest/p17,53a,42(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or

---

**PRN 01911m NAME CAE COURT NGR SS9046579457 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1  
**SUMMARY** Victorian Gothic heavily gabled 2-storey & attic 3-bay front with 1-storey & attic single bay ranges stepped down to either side. Rubble with freestone dressings.

**DESCRIPTION** Victorian Gothic heavily gabled 2-storey & attic 3-bay front with 1-storey & attic single bay ranges stepped down to either side. Rubble with freestone dressings.

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** listed building 11299 II  
**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 18193

#### SOURCES

Hist Interest/p18,53a,43(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or

---

**PRN 01918m NAME PUBLIC LIBRARY NGR SS90567987 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** Modern, Public library, RANK: 1  
**SUMMARY** Built 1907. Mannerist 2-storey, 3-bay front; Bath free -stone detailing with red brick facing to 1st floor & channelled grey local stone to ground-floor.

**DESCRIPTION** Built 1907. Mannerist 2-storey, 3-bay front; Bath free -stone detailing with red brick facing to 1st floor & channelled grey local stone to ground-floor.

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** listed building 11308 II  
**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 31739

#### SOURCES

Hist Interest/p23,53a,52(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or

---

**PRN 01919m NAME YORK TAVERN NGR SS90597994 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Public house, RANK: 1  
**SUMMARY** C18/C19. 3-storey, 3+2 window stucco Wyndham Street elevation with plint & painted end pilaster



*strip; slate roof, rubble & brick chimney stacks.*

**DESCRIPTION** *C18/C19. 3-storey, 3+2 window stucco Wyndham Street elevation with plint & painted end pilaster strip; slate roof, rubble & brick chimney stacks.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11309 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 28133*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p23,53a,53(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01920m NAME BREWERY HOUSE NGR SS90398009 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Brewhouse, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Later C18 Georgian 3-storey, 3-window pebbledash front with 1 & 2-storey set back extensions to either side, later lean-to porch to centre & adjoining verandah.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Later C18 Georgian 3-storey, 3-window pebbledash front with 1 & 2-storey set back extensions to either side, later lean-to porch to centre & adjoining verandah.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11310 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 19094*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p24,53a,54(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01921m NAME NAZARETH APOSTOLIC CHURCH NGR SS90227997 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Ecclesiastical building, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Ca.1860 Victorian Gothic single storey 3-window rubble front with freestone dressings; gable ended porch to right. Proprietary slate roof with overhanging eaves.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Ca.1860 Victorian Gothic single storey 3-window rubble front with freestone dressings; gable ended porch to right. Proprietary slate roof with overhanging eaves.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11314 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 11798*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p28,53a,58(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01922m NAME COED PARC NGR SS90107983 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Villa, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Built 1899. 2-storey villa with attic, roughcast 3+1 window front with cill band & plinth, advanced outer bays to main block, left hand bay set back.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Built 1899. 2-storey villa with attic, roughcast 3+1 window front with cill band & plinth, advanced outer bays to main block, left hand bay set back.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11316 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *- -*

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p29,53a,60(1)*

*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01923m NAME WEST ROAD NO 6 (WEST COTTAGE) NGR SS90167999 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Late Georgian roughcast 2-storey, 4-window front to L- plan structure; formerly 3 cottages. Slate roof, ridge cresting & rendered end chimney stacks.

**DESCRIPTION** Late Georgian roughcast 2-storey, 4-window front to L- plan structure; formerly 3 cottages. Slate roof, ridge cresting & rendered end chimney stacks.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** listed building 11317 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 28022

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p29,53a,7,61(1)*

*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01924m NAME NEWCASTLE HOUSE GARAGE and**  
**OUTHOUSE NGR SS9012680007 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE Post-Medieval, Garage, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** C18. 2-storey, 5-window thin render front, some brick dressings; steep slate roof & stone chimney stack. Casement windows & slit window to hay loft gable end.

**DESCRIPTION** C18. 2-storey, 5-window thin render front, some brick dressings; steep slate roof & stone chimney stack. Casement windows & slit window to hay loft gable end.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** listed building 11319 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 37617

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p31,53a,63(1)*

*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01925m NAME 10 WEST ROAD / NEWCASTLE**  
**COTTAGE NGR SS90077996 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Late 16th and mid 17th century, sub medieval house with refenestration and alterations c1900. The house is classified as a two-and-a-half storeyed two-unit, end-entry house with a hall and inner room that is said to have been originally two cottages.

**DESCRIPTION** Late 16th and mid 17th century, sub medieval house with refenestration and alterations c1900. The house is classified as a two-and-a-half storeyed two-unit, end-entry house with a hall and inner room that is said to have been originally two cottages.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** listed building 11320 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 28023

**SOURCES**

*Hist Interest/p31,53a,64(1)*

*01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Buildings of Special Architectural or*

---

**PRN 01926m NAME NO48 WEST ROAD NGR SS89857990 COMMUNITY Bridgend**  
**TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Late Georgian, 2-storey, 3+1 window roughcast front with plinth. Slate roofs, with wide eaves to left; brick chimney stacks. Mainly small pane sash windows.

**DESCRIPTION** *Late Georgian, 2-storey, 3+1 window roughcast front with plinth. Slate roofs, with wide eaves to left; brick chimney stacks. Mainly small pane sash windows.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987*

**STATUS** *listed building 11321 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Interest/p32,53a,65(1)  
01/PM Desc Text/CADW//1986/Building of Special Architectural or Hist*

---

**PRN 02116m NAME 15-17 ANGLE ST NGR SS90397983 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Former site of a town house on the north side of the Old Bridge at Bridgend, with possible 15th century origins. It was demolished in 1968.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Former site of a town house on the north side of the Old Bridge at Bridgend. The building had dressed stone doorways and windows, and gable-entry stone fireplace stairs. The NMR records that it had 15th century origins, and was demolished in 1968.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1990*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 17977*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p564 no19*

---

**PRN 02117m NAME THE HOSPICE NGR SS90297992 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Hospice, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Recorded as a mid-16th century building, thought to have been once used as a small hospice of the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem.*

**DESCRIPTION** *The Hospice is situated on Newcastle Hill, Bridgend, and thought to have been once used as a small hospice of the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem. This PRN was issued following the RCAHMW survey of the building which classified it as a mid-16th century two-and-a-half storey town house of unusual quality having a two-unit, chimney-backing-on-the-entry plan with a passage separating the hall from twin service rooms; the passage is entered through a storeyed porch, later enlarged. Above the hall is a single room open to the roof, while at the service end a Great Chamber has a loft above. The original PRN (391m) is issued to the Hospice as a medieval building of 15th century date with later alterations.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1990*

**STATUS** *listed building 11311 II\*, registered parks and gardens PGW II\**

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 19927, Associated with 391m*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p586 no512 B41-2*

---

**PRN 02120m NAME NEWCASTLE VICARAGE / ST ILLTYD'S**

**VICARAGE NGR SS90257999 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Vicarage, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Former post-medieval two-unit, direct-entry house with a lateral chimney to the hall and a heated parlour, dating to the 16th century.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Former Newcastle Vicarage situated to the south of St Illtyd's Church, Bridgend. This PRN was issued following the RCAHMW survey of the building which classified it as a former post-medieval two-unit, direct-entry house with a lateral chimney to the hall and a heated parlour, dating to the 16th century. No reference to those medieval features recorded by the original PRN (412m) for a 13th-16th century vicarage, possibly on the site of an earlier church.*



**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 412m*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p594 no684 AL5*

---

**PRN 02121m NAME SHIP INN NGR SS90517973 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Inn, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Former public house on Queen Street, Bridgend, comprising a 17th century two-unit, direct-entry building with a hall and heated outer room.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Former public house on Queen Street, Bridgend, comprising a 17th century two-unit, direct-entry building with a hall and heated outer room.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1990*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 19959*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p604 no898 A20*

---

**PRN 02123m NAME NORTON TITHE BARN / ST MARY'S CHAPEL TITHE**

**BARN NGR SS90527949 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Tithe barn, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A five-bay, former tithe barn situated opposite St Mary's Church, Bridgend, comprising of an 18th century adaptation of a medieval structure said to be the ruins of the earlier Oldcastle thought sited here.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A five-bay, former tithe barn situated opposite St Mary's Church, Bridgend, comprising of an 18th century adaptation of a medieval structure, unusual in having its small doorway on the east side. The barn is said to have been built on the site of the earlier Oldcastle (PRN 393m), which was thought to have existed by c1100, and differences in level on the ground between the tithe barn and the river suggest the possibility of a ring work. It has been suggested that the barn incorporates part of the castle's ruins. The barn is now in use as an office and meeting room in the grounds of a hospital.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1990*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 1673m, Associated with 393m*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p620 no1277*

---

**PRN 02124m NAME 20 LLANGWYDD RD NGR SS90138008 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A post-medieval house with dressed stone doorways.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A post-medieval house with dressed stone doorways.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1990*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *- -*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p589 no573*

---

**PRN 02125m NAME CLIFTON HOUSE NGR SS90228000 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A post-medieval house on Newcastle Hill, Bridgend, with two distinctive types of dressed stone windows, and gable-entry fireplace stone stairs.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A post-medieval house on Newcastle Hill, Bridgend, with two distinctive types of dressed stone windows, and gable-entry fireplace stone stairs.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1990*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 18320*

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p572 no185*

---

**PRN 02160m NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SS90257950 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Neolithic, Scraper (tool), RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Find spot of a Neolithic flint scraper.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Find spot of a Neolithic flint scraper. Neolithic scraper, One tool type and material, Single item. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*02/mm letter/NMW/Walker EA/1991//*

*01/mm svr/GGAT/Jones S/1990//*

---

**PRN 02239m NAME RHUAMAH BAPTIST CHAPEL NGR SS90167999 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *The foundation of this 1890 Welsh Baptist chapel was laid by the Countess of Dunraven. It is surrounded by a contemporary cemetery. Only the base walls, c.0.5-1m high, remain. Its plan is approximately rectangular, with two semicircles on the front side.*

**DESCRIPTION** *The foundation stone of this 1890 Welsh Baptist chapel was laid by the Countess of Dunraven. (<http://www.bridgend.gov.uk/Web1/groups/tourism/documents/marketing/002137.hcsp>) The site has been visited on 05/06/08 and is largely destroyed. Only the base walls of the structure, from underground to c.0.5-1m high, remain. Its plan is approximately rectangular for three of the sides (2 width sides and the bottom side) and the front present two semi-circular shapes next to the south-east of the door. The first semicircle is about 5m long and the second 2m. The foundation is about 12m in length (NW-SE) and 6 m in width (SW-NE). It is surrounded by a cemetery with some burials earlier from given date (1890) of the church, one of them is from 1810. In the cemetery, which has a quadrangular form, a narrow track runs from east to south-west.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1992*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/mm letter/GGAT/Hill C/1992//*

<http://www.bridgend.gov.uk/Web1/groups/tourism/documents/marketing/002137.hcsp>

---

**PRN 02329m NAME BRIDGEND / PENYYBONT AR OGWR NGR SS903799 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Medieval, Settlement, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Bridgend not known in the medieval, area covered by 2 settlements Newcastle NW bank of Ogwr + smaller Nolton S bank. Robert fitz Hamon built castle c1106, tithe barn at Nolton, no bridge over Ogwr until C15th. 1631 Bridgend 8 houses, by 1820 covered all.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Bridgend not known in the medieval, area covered by 2 settlements Newcastle NW bank of Ogwr + smaller Nolton S bank. Robert fitz Hamon built castle c1106, tithe barn at Nolton, no bridge over Ogwr until C15th. 1631 Bridgend 8 houses, by 1820 covered all.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1992*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

---

**PRN 04639m NAME NEWCASTLE CHURCHYARD NGR SS90268004 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Medieval, Churchyard, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *This churchyard, which is now quadrangular, was irregular in 1842 at the time of the tithe map; it is likely that parts of the original enclosure have been lost to quarrying and/or erosion, since E side is at the edge of a sheer rock face.*

**DESCRIPTION** *This churchyard, which is now quadrangular, was irregular in 1842 at the time of the tithe map; it is likely that parts of the original enclosure have been lost to quarrying and/or erosion, since E side is at the edge of a sheer rock face. The ground slopes up from S to N and is raised above surrounding area to S. The present boundary consists mainly of a stone wall, with railings at the W side; there is a half-timber lych gate at the SW corner, and a single gate on the N side. Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 0377m GGATE004426*

**SOURCES**

*Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in north-western Glamorgan  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN 04728m NAME BELL FROM NEWCASTLE BRIDGEND NGR SS9080 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Early Medieval, bell, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A bronze-plated iron handbell from Newcastle, Bridgend (Fox 1946, 122)*

**DESCRIPTION** *A bronze-plated iron handbell from Newcastle, Bridgend (Fox 1946, 122) Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - *GGATE001386*

**SOURCES**

*Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN 07465m NAME Bridgend Drill Halls NGR SS9063579841 COMMUNITY Bridgend**

**TYPE** *Modern, Drill hall, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Drill Hall located on Derwen Rd. The Derwen Road Drill Hall is first shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1901 as two separate rectangular buildings set back from the road to form a yard. By the time of third Edition OS map, the southern structure is labelled as a Picture Theatre (cinema) with the northern block remaining a Drill Hall. One Hall was built in Both structures have had smaller square annexes built, projecting forward to Derwen Road. One Drill Hall was built in 1892 and the other in 1894. The former was the home of I Company, 2nd Volunteer Battalion The Welsh Regiment, with the latter being the HQ and meeting place of No.8 Company, Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers (Drill Halls Project 2014), though it is not clear which is which. The Drill Hall was sold in 1938 as a new Drill Hall was nearing completion. It was finally aquired by council in June 1939 and used as a storage facility for gas masks. The halls were apparently utilised for exhibitions until the 1970's but have been demolished and are now the site of a car park and a Public Convenience. There is some confusion regarding the possible presence of a Drill Hall in "Coity Street", a name that does not actually exist in Bridgend. However, Ciity Road changes into Derwen Road after passing beneath a rail bridge and the confusion probably arises from the presene of two adjacent but administrativly separate Drill Halls.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Drill Hall located on Derwen Rd. The Derwen Road Drill Hall is first shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1901 as two separate rectangular buildings set back from the road to form a yard. By the time of third Edition OS map, the southern structure is labelled as a Picture Theatre (cinema) with the northern block*



remaining a Drill Hall. One Hall was built in Both structures have had smaller square annexes built, projecting forward to Derwen Road. One Drill Hall was built in 1892 and the other in 1894. The former was the home of I Company, 2nd Volunteer Battalion The Welsh Regiment, with the latter being the HQ and meeting place of No.8 Company, Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers (Drill Halls Project 2014), though it is not clear which is which. The Drill Hall was sold in 1938 as a new Drill Hall was nearing completion. It was finally acquired by council in June 1939 and used as a storage facility for gas masks. The halls were apparently utilised for exhibitions until the 1970's but have been demolished and are now the site of a car park and a Public Convenience. There is some confusion regarding the possible presence of a Drill Hall in "Coity Street", a name that does not actually exist in Bridgend. However, Ciity Road changes into Derwen Road after passing beneath a rail bridge and the confusion probably arises from the presene of two adjacent but administrativly separate Drill Halls.

#### **CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004823

#### **SOURCES**

*Report (digital) Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent*

---

**PRN** 07935m **NAME** Dunravens Place War Memorial, Bridgend **NGR** SS90477984 **COMMUNITY** Bridgend

**TYPE** Modern, War memorial, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** *On an island site, enclosed behind iron railings. \_x000d\_ \_x000d\_ Unveiled 11 November 1921; designed by Walter Crook and sculpted by Messrs H H Martyn and Co Ltd of Cheltenham. Portland stone. Tapering obelisk with figure of Britannia below emblems of sacrifice and victory. Swept out cornice above channelled square pedestal with shields over copper 1st world war commemorative tablets in architraves. Decorative band below, 2nd World War tablet added; the whole on stepped circular base. (Cadw listing information)*

**DESCRIPTION** *On an island site, enclosed behind iron railings. \_x000d\_ \_x000d\_ Unveiled 11 November 1921; designed by Walter Crook and sculpted by Messrs H H Martyn and Co Ltd of Cheltenham. Portland stone. Tapering obelisk with figure of Britannia below emblems of sacrifice and victory. Swept out cornice above channelled square pedestal with shields over copper 1st world war commemorative tablets in architraves. Decorative band below, 2nd World War tablet added; the whole on stepped circular base. (Cadw listing information)*

#### **CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004823

#### **SOURCES**

*Report (digital) Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent*

---

AM - 05.17.16 (15:05) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1260.  
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.  
tel (01792) 655208, fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk), website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: NMR List**

NPRN	Name	Type	Period	Grid Reference
10004	ENGLISH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL (UNITED REFORMED CHURCH), WYNDHAM STREET, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS9062879918
10007	RUHAMAH WELSH BAPTIST CHAPEL, WYNDHAM STREET, BRIDGEND, PEN-Y-BONT AR OGWR	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS9052479845
10010	UNITARIAN CHAPEL (ELIM PENTECOSTAL CHURCH), PARK STREET, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90337986
10011	NORTH STREET WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90367992
11792	MASONIC TEMPLE, ADARE STREET, BRIDGEND,	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90607984
11798	NAZARETH APOSTOLIC CHURCH, NEWCASTLE HILL, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90227997
11815	TABERNACLE WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ADARE STREET, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90617983
11819	TABERNACLE HALL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, ELDER STREET, BRIDGEND,	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90637980
13793	BRIDGEND ENGLISH WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, TONDU ROAD, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90347991
13817	ST ILLTYD'S CHURCH, TONDU ROAD, BRIDGEND,	CHURCH	Medieval	SS90278003
17955	ADARE STREET, 6, BRIDGEND	SHOP	Post Medieval	SS90597977
17977	ANGEL STREET, 15 AND 17, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90407978
17991	BARCLAYS BANK, DUNRAVEN PLACE, BRIDGEND	BANK (FINANCIAL)	Post Medieval	SS90487977
18193	CAE COURT	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90467945
18230	CAROLINE STREET, 31-35, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90637975
18320	CHURCH HOUSE, NEWCASTLE HILL	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90228000
18365	COED PARC; MID GLAMORGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES HEADQUARTERS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE	Modern	SS90097982
18582	DUNRAVEN PLACE, 3, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90437990
18583	DUNRAVEN PLACE, 10 AND 12, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90447986
18584	DUNRAVEN PLACE, 14, BRIDGEND; BEAR HOTEL	HOTEL	Post Medieval	SS90457985
18585	DUNRAVEN PLACE, 5-15, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS904798
18586	DUNRAVEN PLACE, 16-18, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90457984



18587	DUNRAVEN PLACE, 22-30, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS904797
18625	ELDER STREET, 1-11, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90537982
19064	HOUSE, BY NEWCASTLE HILL	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS902799
19094	JOLLY BREWER	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90398011
19303	MARKET STREET, UN-NAMED HOUSE	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS905798
19434	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK, ADARE STREET, BRIDGEND	BANK (FINANCIAL)	Post Medieval	SS90607986
19441	NEWCASTLE HOUSE;WEST ROAD, 8, BRIDGEND	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90127998
19604	PARK STREET, 48, BRIDGEND;PARKHURST	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90057975
19605	PARK STREET, 67 & 69, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90197974
19815	QUEEN STREET, 2, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90507972
19867	RIVERSDALE	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90497948
19868	RIVERSIDE, MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90477945
19927	ST. JOHN'S HOSPICE	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90287992
19958	SHIP HOTEL, CROSS STREET	HOTEL	Post Medieval	SS90517978
19959	SHIP INN, CAROLINE STREET	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90517979
19987	SQUARE (THE), 1-11, BRIDGEND	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS90218003
20275	VICARAGE, NEWCASTLE HILL	VICARAGE	Post Medieval	SS90257989
20276	VICTORIA PUB. HOUSE, ADARE ST.	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90587979
23610	CAROLINE STREET - MILESTONE	MILESTONE	Post Medieval	SS90527978
23627	SHIP INN - MILEPOST	MILEPOST	Post Medieval	SS90517979
24136	OLD BRIDGE, PENNEBONT (FOOTBRIDGE)	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	SS90417983
28022	WEST ROAD 6;WEST COTTAGE	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90167999
28023	WEST ROAD 10;NEWCASTLE COTTAGE	HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90077996
28024	WEST ROAD 48;WESTFIELD	DWELLING	Post Medieval	SS89837988
28102	WYNDHAM HOTEL, BRIDGEND	HOTEL	19th Century	SS9049879812

28133	YORK TAVERN	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90597994
31738	BRIDGEND GENERAL HOSPITAL;OLD WORKHOUSE	HOSPITAL	Post Medieval	SS904802
31739	BRIDGEND PUBLIC LIBRARY	PUBLIC LIBRARY	Post Medieval	SS90567987
31742	TOWN HALL; COUNTY COURT AND OFFICES, BRIDGEND	PUBLIC BUILDING	Post Medieval	SS90507986
31844	PALACE CINEMA, DERWEN ROAD	CINEMA	20th Century	SS90647983
32764	DUNRAVEN PLACE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	20th Century	SS90477984
32806	MILE POST	MILEPOST	Post Medieval	SS90517978
33317	RIVERSIDE MINERAL WATER	MINERAL WATER FACTORY	Post Medieval	SS905800
34778	BRIDGEND RAILWAY WAREHOUSES	RAILWAY WAREHOUSE	Post Medieval	SS90558000
37617	NEWCASTLE HOUSE OUTBUILDINGS	OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval	SS90128001
37618	NEWCASTLE HOUSE WATER TANK	WATER TANK	Post Medieval	SS9080
37668	RIVERSDALE TITHE BARN	TITHE BARN	Post Medieval	SS904794
43137	NEW BRIDGE;EMBASSY BRIDGE	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	SS90407988
93036	NEWCASTLE CASTLE, BRIDGEND	CASTLE	Medieval	SS9022480078
97226	WELSH BAPTIST CHAPEL (RUHAMAH), WEST ROAD, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90167999
97227	HOPE BAPTIST CHAPEL, QUEEN STREET, BRIDGEND	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	SS90497973
265669	YSTRAD FAWR, GARDEN, BRIDGEND	COUNTRY HOUSE GARDEN	Post Medieval	SS8957479992
265759	ELMSFIELD, GARDEN, BRIDGEND	GARDEN	Post Medieval	SS9018879881
265760	COED-PARC, GARDEN, BRIDGEND	GARDEN	Post Medieval	SS9010879802
265761	BREWERY HOUSE, GARDEN, BRIDGEND	GARDEN	Post Medieval	SS9035880095
300860	BRIDGEND, STANDING STONE	CUP MARKED STONE	Bronze Age	SS90217951
301222	BRIDGEND	TOWN	Post Medieval	SS9056579834
301395	NEWCASTLE GRAVE SLAB	INSCRIBED STONE	Medieval	SS90248003
401431	NOLTON, TITHE BARN	TITHE BARN	Post Medieval	SS90527948

401432	OLDCASTLE, NOLTON, SUGGESTED CASTLE SITE	EARTHWORK	Unknown	SS90527950
404791	GARAGE & OUTHOUSE RANGE AT NEWCASTLE HOUSE, BRIDGEND	OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval	SS90127998
408590	MARKET HALL, BRIDGEND	MARKET HALL	Post Medieval	SS9057079671
409660	CHAPEL OF REST; THE RANGE, ELDER YARD, ELDER STREET	CHAPEL OF EASE	19th Century	SS90537983
412826	OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATHS, NEWBRIDGE FIELDS, BRIDGEND	SWIMMING POOL	Modern	SS9032079448
415289	BREWERY FIELD STADIUM, BRIDGEND	STADIUM	20th Century	SS9032880176
416691	THE CINEMA, BRIDGEND	CINEMA	20th Century	SS9052979794
418658	BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL CIVIC OFFICES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE	Post Medieval	SS90417972



*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III:**  
**Designated Archaeological Sites**

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km

SAM No.	Name	Grid Ref	Site Type	Period
GM049	BRIDGEND OLD BRIDGE	SS 90423 79841	Bridge	Medieval
GM063	NEWCASTLE CASTLE	SS 90238 80077	Castle	Medieval
GM145	BRIDGEND STANDING STONE	SS 90211 79515	Standing stone	Prehistoric

### Listed Buildings within 1km

LB No.	Name	Eastings	Northings	Grade
11260	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK,ADARE STREET	290610	179863	II
11261	THE VICTORIA P.H. ADARE STREET	290578	179788	II
11262	NEWBRIDGE FARMHOUSE,BOWHAM AVENUE	289658	178849	II
11263	FARMYARD BUILDINGS (NW FARMHOUSE & NE SIDES) AT NEWBRIDGE FARM,BOWHAM AVENUE	289698	178819	II
11264	NO.31 CAROLINE STREET (ROSSIE ATTIRE)	290628	179747	II
11265	NO.33 CAROLINE STREET (OGMORE CLUB)	290632	179746	II
11266	NO.35 CAROLINE STREET (THE WELSH CONNECTION)	290637	179745	II
11267	THE OLD POLICE STATION	290677	179762	II
11268	FORMER FIRE STATION & POST OFFICE VAN DEPOT	290678	179880	II
11269	THE CHATEAU WINE & FOOD BAR	290652	179746	II
11270	PROPERTY TO RIGHT OF CHATEAU WINE & FOOD BAR	290655	179765	II
11271	FORMER COACH HOUSE TO THE OLD POLICE STATION	290656	179771	II
11272	NO.3 DUNRAVEN PLACE (DENTAL SURGERY)	290435	179901	II
11273	WAR MEMORIAL,DUNRAVEN PLACE	290472	179840	II
11274	WYNDHAM HOTEL,DUNRAVEN PLACE	290498	179811	II
11275	MILEPOST OUTSIDE NEW CORDS & ZENITH WINDOWS LTD.DUNRAVEN PLACE	290505	179767	II
11276	NO.10 DUNRAVEN PLACE	290435	179862	II
11277	NO.12 DUNRAVEN PLACE (ANGLIAN WINDOWS CENTRE)	290442	179859	II
11278	NO.14 DUNRAVEN PLACE (CLAY TRAVEL)	290443	179849	II
11279	NO.16 DUNRAVEN PLACE (ASTLEY SAMUEL LEEDER)	290449	179845	II
11280	NO.22 (DUNRAVEN ARCADE) DUNRAVEN PLACE	290458	179823	II
11281	NO.24	290460	179818	II
11282	NO.26 (DUNRAVEN ARCADE) DUNRAVEN PLACE	290459	179808	II
11283	NO.28 DUNRAVEN PLACE	290464	179800	II
11284	NO.30 DUNRAVEN PLACE	290465	179793	II
11285	BARCLAY'S BANK,DUNRAVEN PLACE	290477	179767	II
11286	NO.1 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290521	179823	II
11287	NO.3 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290529	179821	II
11288	NO.5 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290534	179818	II
11289	NO.7 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290538	179818	II
11290	NO.9 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290542	179816	II
11291	NO.11 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290547	179815	II
11292	GLANOGWR (INCLUDING GLANOGWR COTTAGE) (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT)	290131	179074	II

11293	ST.MARY NOLTON CHURCH,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290523	179444	II
11294	ASHFIELD,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290491	179354	II
11295	2 GARTH CELYN,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290616	179527	II
11296	NO.4 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD (NOLTON COURT)	290601	179521	II
11297	NO.6 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD (NOLTON COTTAGE)	290592	179517	II
11298	RIVERSDALE,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290491	179487	II
11299	CAE COURT,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290465	179457	II
11301	RANDALL MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN,WOTTON STREET	290668	179727	II
11302	HERMON CHAPEL,NOLTON STREET	290683	179513	II
11303	OLD BRIDGE	290416	179837	II*
11304	COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC AT BRIDGEND GENERAL HOSPITAL (FORMER UNION OFFICES)	290519	180207	II
11305	THE OLD WORKHOUSE, BRIDGEND GENERAL HOSPITAL	290470	180259	II
11306	BRIDGEND RAILWAY STATION (W.PLATFORM BUILDING)	290767	179858	II
11307	BRIDGEND RAILWAY STATION PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	290783	179834	II
11308	PUBLIC LIBRARY,WYNDHAM STREET	290557	179868	II
11309	YORK TAVERN P.H.	290587	179938	II
11310	THE JOLLY BREWER,BREWERY LANE,NEWCASTLE	290397	180099	II
11311	ST JOHN'S HOSPICE	290295	179915	II*
11312	ST ILLTYD'S CHURCH	290262	180039	II*
11313	NEWCASTLE CASTLE	290224	180078	II*
11314	NAZARETH APOSTOLIC CHURCH,NEWCASTLE HILL	290223	179973	II
11315	UNITARIAN CHAPEL (ELIM PENTECOSTAL CHURCH)	290324	179860	II
11316	COED PARC (HQ OF MID-GLAMORGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES) PARK STREET,NEWCASTLE	290096	179826	II
11317	NO.6 WEST ROAD (WEST COTTAGE) NEWCASTLE	290164	179995	II
11318	NEWCASTLE HOUSE	290118	179987	II*
11319	GARAGE & OUTHOUSE RANGE AT NEWCASTLE HOUSE	290126	180007	II
11320	NO.10 WEST ROAD (NEWCASTLE COTTAGE) NEWCASTLE	290069	179956	II
11321	NO.48 WEST ROAD (WESTFIELD) NEWCASTLE	289836	179884	II
11338	ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK AT FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290163	178824	II
11339	NO.1 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290205	178791	II
11340	NO.2 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290193	178764	II
11341	NO.3 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290176	178742	II
11344	NO.8 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290121	178745	II
11345	NOS.9 & 10 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290060	178750	II
11346	NO.11 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290084	178774	II



11347	NO.12 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290104	178794	II
11348	NO.13 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290124	178813	II
11365	PAIR OF TELEPHONE CALL-BOXES ON THE PAVEMENT OUTSIDE THE HEAD POST OFFICE,LALESTON	290713	179850	II
15679	NO 18, DUNRAVEN PLACE (W SIDE) (BRITANNIA BUILDING SOCIETY	290452	179840	II
15680	COACH HOUSE AT GLANOGWR, GLANOGWR ROAD (NW END)	290133	179129	II
81346	HOPE BAPTIST CHAPEL INCLUDING ATTACHED VESTRY AND SCHOOLROOM	290677	179911	II
87699	RIVER OGMORE VIADUCT	290192	180831	II
87700	QUARELLA ROAD UNDERBRIDGE	290232	180784	II

**Extract from Listed Building description for Coed Parc LB 11316**

**Community Area:** Bridgend

**Grade:** II

**Village/street:** Park Street (northwest side)

**Cadw Ref No:** 53/A/60(1)

**NG Ref No:** SS 900 798 and 901 798

**Date Listed:** 29/9/1986

**Name/description:** Coed Parc (Headquarters of the Mid Glamorgan County Libraries)

Set well back on an elevated site in its own grounds.

Built 1899 for Samuel Llewellyn.

Arts and Crafts/Art Nouveau villa with 2-storeys and attic roughcast 3+1 window front with cill band and plinth, advanced outer bays to main block, left hand bay set back. Hipped slate (? Lutyenesque) roofs with finials and ridge tiling, wide bracket eaves; tall plain roughcast chimney stacks. Grouped attic lights to centre with pedimented flat roof. Cross-frame glazing with coloured glass upper panes; 3-light 1st floor windows retaining blind boxes, central door to timber balcony with simple Art Nouveau detail, above entrance of twin segmental suspended arches flanked by 5-light bay windows with overall dentil cornice; offset half-glazed door to mosaic paved porch.

Segmental entrance in angle to left, later alterations to ground floor with 1-storey extension. 2-window right side with advanced chimney breast and 1 window with pedimented lintel. Roughcast similar rear.

Interior retains fully wainscoted entrance hall and stairwell with Art Nouveau retail, segmental headed fireplace with tapered pilasters to similar lecture room.

The annexe of 1947 is not of special interest but at one time was used as a design shop by Thomas and Baldwin Ltd for Llanwern steelworks.

# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX IV: Specification**

**Archaeology Wales Ltd**

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

T: 01686 440371

E: [info@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:info@arch-wales.co.uk)

[www.arch-wales.co.uk](http://www.arch-wales.co.uk)

## Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit:

Coed Parc, Bridgend

Prepared for:  
Wales and West Housing Association

Project No: 2432

6<sup>th</sup> May 2016

Archaeology Wales Limited  
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,  
Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319  
Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)



## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment and site visit associated with the proposed construction of twenty units at Coed Park, Bridgend. Two of these residential units are proposed to be contained within a converted Grade II Listed Building. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Wales and West Housing Association prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.*

### 1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of 20 dwellings, allocated within the adopted LDP, at Coed Parc, Bridgend (henceforth – the site). The site also contains a Grade II Listed Building - Coed Parc (LB no.11316), formerly accommodating the Information and Library Centre. The proposed development plans include the conversion of the Listed Building into residential units. This desk based assessment is to be undertaken prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.

The local planning authority is by Bridgend County Borough Council (henceforth BCBC). The proposed development is centred on SS 90097 79824 (Figure 1). This Specification has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of WYG, on behalf of their clients Wales and West Housing Association. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological desk based assessment of the site.

The purpose of the proposed desk based assessment and Site Visit is to provide BCBC information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales 8 (Ed.8 January 2016), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

This specification is to be approved by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth – GGAT) who act as archaeological advisers to BCBC.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA December 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

### 2 Site description & archaeological background

The site is centred on Coed Parc, located in Bridgend, approximately 1km to the west of the town centre in the old town ward of Newcastle. The site is accessed from Park Street (A473) to the south, and comprises approximately 1.4 hectares (3.5 acres) within an established residential area. It is bounded to the north, east and west by existing dwellings on West Road, Coed Parc Court, Park Street and Walter Road respectively.

Coed Parc forms the main building within the site boundary and has been in Council

ownership since 1967 and formerly accommodated the headquarters of the County Library Service. The main house is Grade II listed, with adjacent single storey buildings accommodating the reference and local study library. The site includes areas of hardstanding and car-parking, as well as overgrown areas and many mature trees.

The site and surrounding land holding has been identified as being surplus to current operational requirements by BCBC, and has been allocated within the adopted Local Development Plan for the construction of 20 residential dwellings.

A little over 200m to the northeast lies the site of a mid-12<sup>th</sup> century castle on a steep hill overlooking the River Ogmore. It was first established by Robert FitzHamon, the first Norman lord of Glamorgan, on the boundary of his newly conquered territory. The **presence of St Iltyd's church close to the castle may also indicate pre-Norman activity** on the site. Other recorded medieval features in the vicinity include a hospice and bridge, and it would seem likely that settlement spread out to the west of the castle during the medieval period.

During the post-medieval period Bridgend largely developed to the east of the river, although residential development began to spread to the west of the river during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Coed Parc itself was built in 1899 by Samuel Llewellyn as the principal residence of a succession of wealthy Bridgend families, each further developing the house and surrounding grounds. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War the house was requisitioned and used as a local military headquarters until 1945. In 1947 it was purchased by Thomas & Baldwin Ltd (RTB) and used as a base for its architectural team working at the Spencer steelworks in Llanwern. In 1967 it was purchased by the then Glamorgan County Council as the headquarters of the Glamorgan County Library Service.

### 3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed Desk Top Study and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

#### 4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk top study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

#### 5 Method statement for a detailed desk top study (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within 500m radius of the proposed development area.
2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas) within a 1km radius of the aforementioned area.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. This will include visits to the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological / geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence.
9. Internet sourced satellite and Lidar imagery.
10. Assessment of records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

## 6 Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such **deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.**

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

## 7 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are



given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to WYG, Wales and West Housing Association and to GGAT and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

#### The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (Historic England 2015). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

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

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## 8 Resources and timetable

#### Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Philip Poucher.

### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

### Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

### Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of **the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators'** Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

### Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

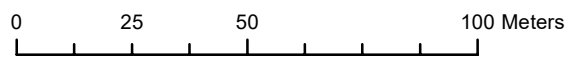


Fig. 1: Location of proposed development area marked in red.



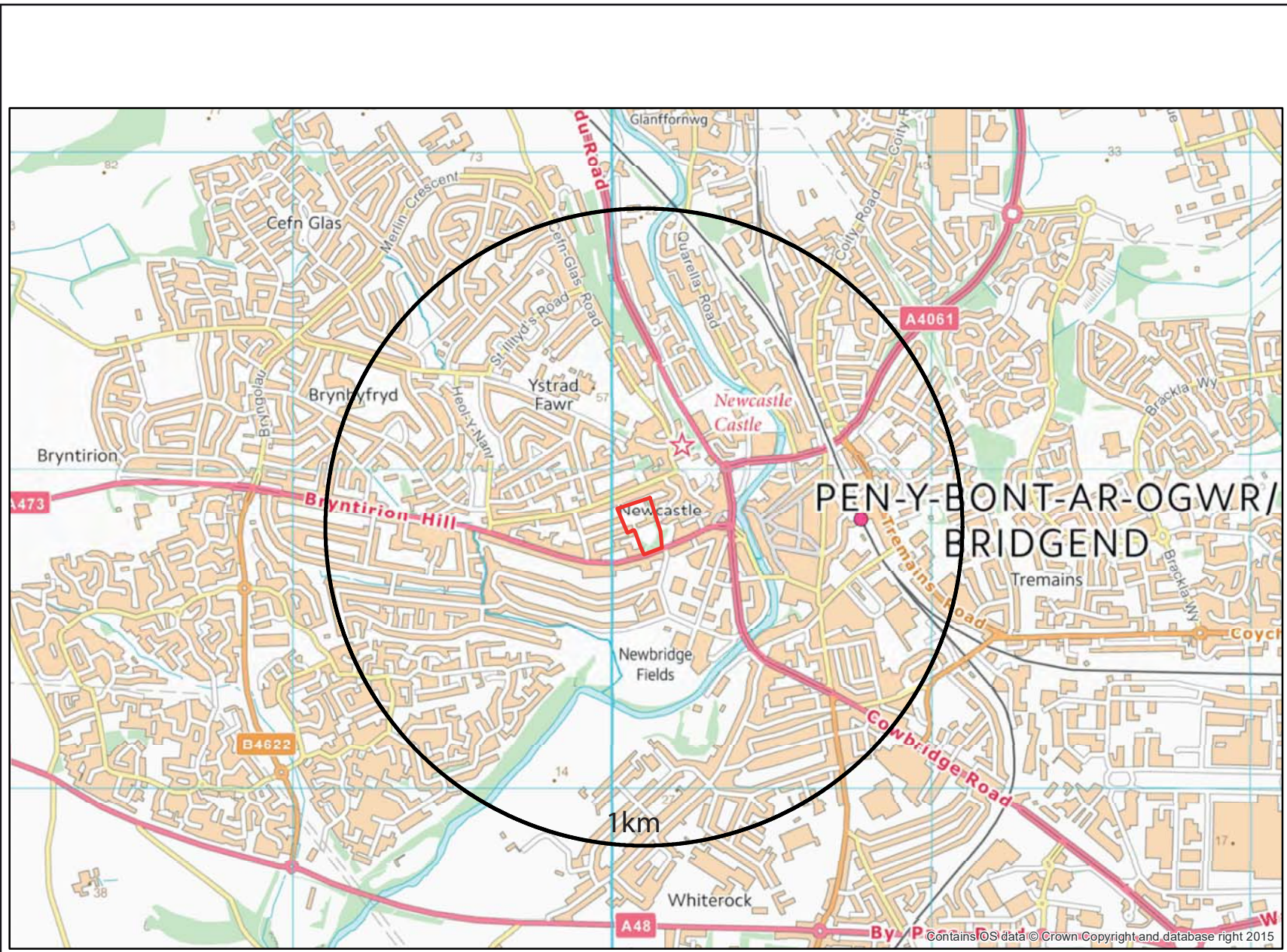


Fig. 2: Location of proposed development site (red) within study areas (black circles)



*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX V:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Coed Parc, Newcastle, Bridgend

Site Name:	Coed Parc, Bridgend
Site Code:	CPB/16/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 90100 79829
Site Type:	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century villa and grounds
Project Type:	Desk-based assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	May-June 2016
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

# *Archaeology Wales*

**Archaeology Wales Limited**

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY