



1 The Grade II Listed War Memorial was built in 1921 and is located within Dunraven Place. It was designed by Walter Crook and sculpted by Messrs H. H. Martyn and Co Ltd of Cheltenham. The memorial is made from Portland stone with a tapering obelisk with the figure of Britannia.



2 The Wyndham Arms Hotel and public house is a Grade II Listed Building. It was a coaching inn from 1792 and there is evidence that the property incorporates parts of an older structure. The building was not only used for coaches but also as a courthouse and a jail.



3 In the 15th century, Elder Street became a key route connecting the hamlet 'Nolton' on the east bank of the River Ogmore to Newcastle on the West. A market was soon established therefore solidifying Elder Street's importance to the area.



4 Carnegie House was built in 1907 and was originally Bridgend's public library. Carnegie House was acquired by Bridgend Town Council in 2014 and used for their offices and Council Chamber, and as a centre for arts and cultural events.



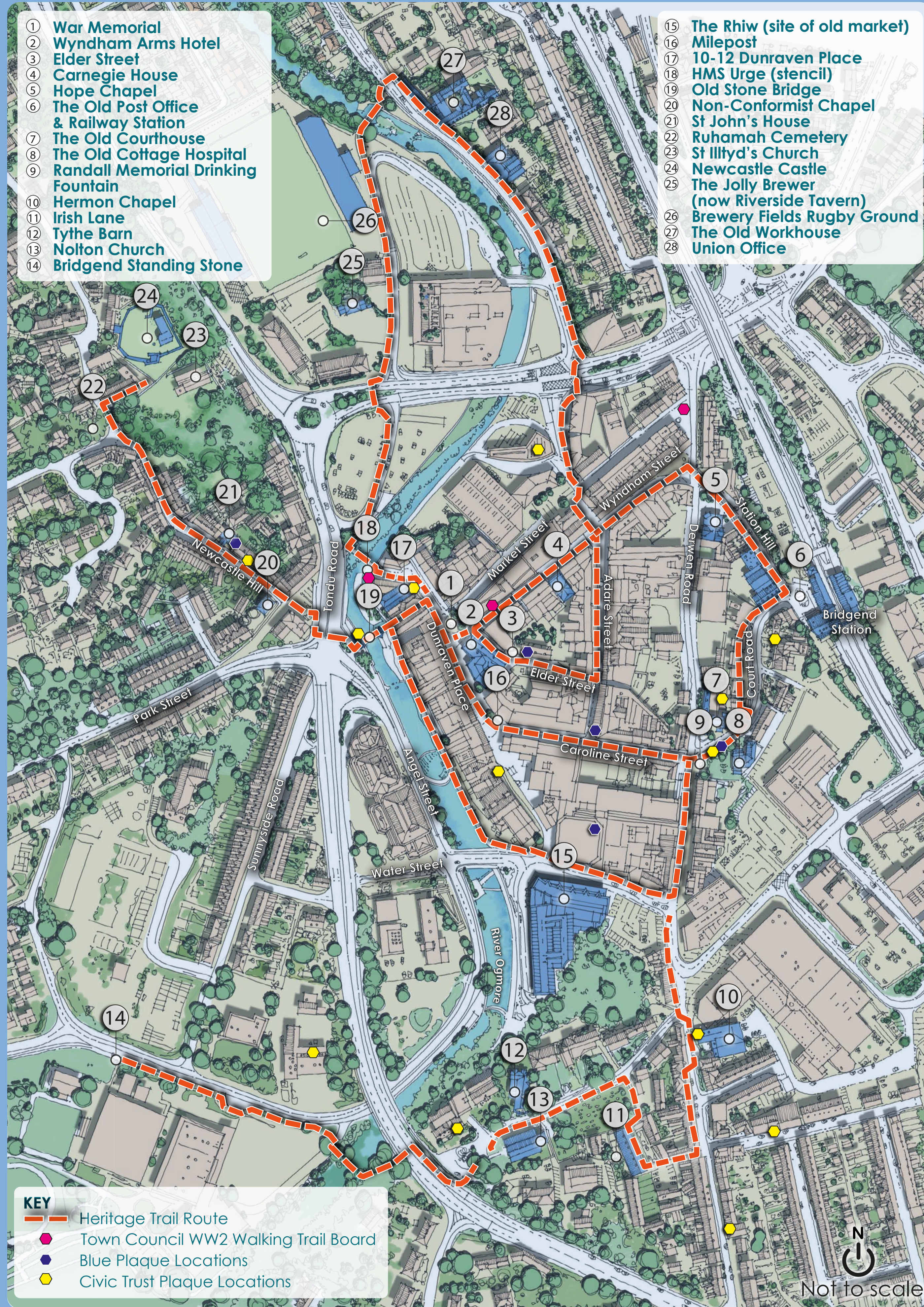
5 Hope Chapel is a Grade II listed building. The interior of the Chapel is well preserved and unusual in that the gallery is of a 'cantilever' design which means that there are no supporting columns and the gallery effectively sweeps around the inside of the church.



6 The post office was housed in a collection of buildings close to Bridgend train station which included the former Post Office Van Depot on Derwen Road, the sorting office located on Station Hill and the main Post Office building on Court Road.



7 The Old Courthouse/Police Station was built in 1880 by Architect John Prichard, the restorer of Llandaff Cathedral. Later extensions were added in 1922. The building became redundant in the 1970's but was restored by the late Simon Hegarty in 1996.



- 1 War Memorial
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- 3 Elder Street
- 4 Carnegie House
- 5 Hope Chapel
- 6 The Old Post Office & Railway Station
- 7 The Old Courthouse
- 8 The Old Cottage Hospital
- 9 Randall Memorial Drinking Fountain
- 10 Hermon Chapel
- 11 Irish Lane
- 12 Tythe Barn
- 13 Nolton Church
- 14 Bridgend Standing Stone

- 15 The Rhiw (site of old market)
- 16 Milepost
- 17 10-12 Dunraven Place
- 18 HMS Urge (stencil)
- 19 Old Stone Bridge
- 20 Non-Conformist Chapel
- 21 St John's House
- 22 Ruhamah Cemetery
- 23 St Illyd's Church
- 24 Newcastle Castle
- 25 The Jolly Brewer (now Riverside Tavern)
- 26 Brewery Fields Rugby Ground
- 27 The Old Workhouse
- 28 Union Office



8 The Cottage Hospital first opened in 1896. It originally contained two small wings for patients and was largely paid for by the Eisteddfod Committee and the Earl of Dunraven. In 1929 the hospital was moved to Merthyr Mawr Road North, near to the Tythe Barn.



9 The drinking fountain was constructed in 1860 by J. W. Hugall of London and is Victorian French Gothic style in design. John Randall managed the Dunraven Estate. He was noted for his efficient supervision and tending of the estate such that it became profitable.



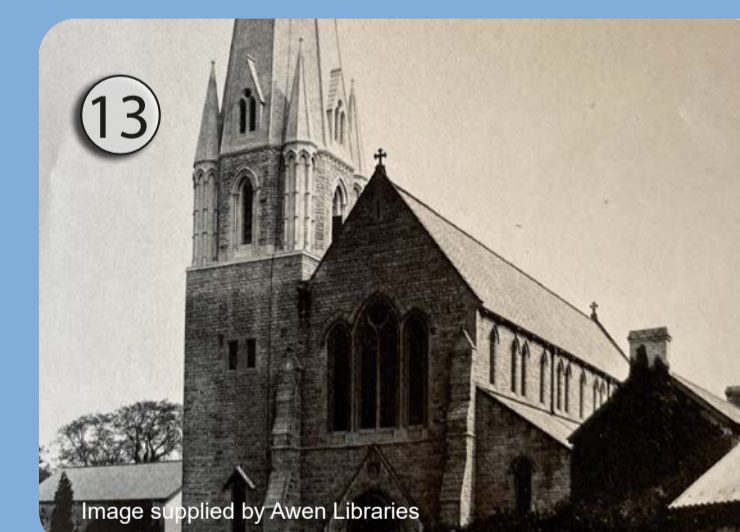
10 Hermon Chapel is a Grade II listed building dating back to 1862. This non-conformist chapel was constructed in the Italian Renaissance style and built to a design by the prolific chapel architect the Rev Thomas Thomas of Landore.



11 An influx of Irish Catholic immigrants to Bridgend in the 1840's found themselves without a religious building or a priest. Religious meetings conducted within properties in Chapel Street were so popular with the Irish community it was commonly known as 'Irish Lane'.



12 The Tythe Barn, also known as St Marys Chapel Tithe Barn or Nolton Tithe Barn dates to the Post Medieval period (1485-1750). Tythe barns were used in the medieval times to store tithes (or tythes) and rents when farmers gave one tenth of their produce to the church.



13 The Church of St Mary, Nolton (also known as Nolton Church) was originally a chapel of ease for St Marys in Coity. The current church was compared to 'a Manx cat' for a decade (a breed of cat that has no tail), before the church's distinctive spire was added.



14 The stone, which is a Scheduled Monument, is located outside the Bridgend bowling club although originally, it is thought to have stood a few feet to the east of this location. Information relating to why it was placed here has long since been lost.



15 Bridgend originated as a market town. It is thought that during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a market for 'corn, butter and cheese' was held under the arches of the Old Town Hall. In 1906 the market building was demolished and rebuilt on the same site.



16 This is one of a series of cast-iron mileposts, dating from 1836 and designed with a mixture of Gothic and Classical detail. The milepost was used to mark the distance from / to other villages or towns for stagecoaches and their passengers.



17 Dunraven Place was, and continues to be, an important focal point in Bridgend town centre. 10-12 Dunraven Place is a landmark building dating from the 1830s. Now Grade II Listed, the building is a dramatic structure designed in a classical Palladian style.



18 In November 1941, Bridgend and District raised £300K (about £10M in today's money) to adopt three ships, part of a WWII war effort to support crews of the Royal Navy. This stencil artwork by 'Nick the Signpainter' was commissioned in 2019 by Bridgend Town Council.



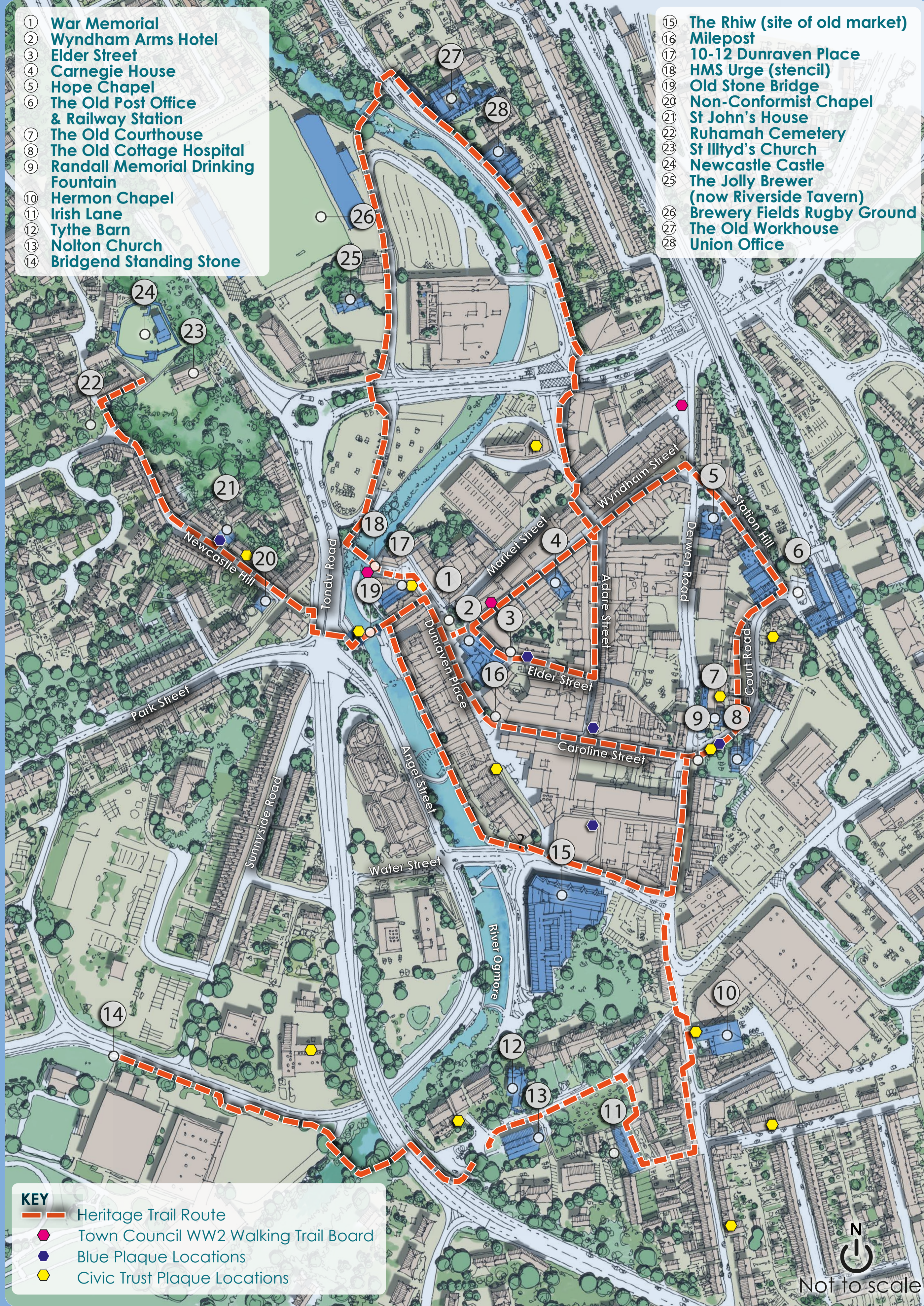
19 This Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed structure was built in 1425 to allow people and small carts to cross the River Ogmore (prior to this the river was crossed by a ford at this point). The present name of the town is authentically derived from the name 'Bryggen Eynde'.



20 The former Unitarian (Non-conformist) Chapel was founded in 1702 as a meeting place for dissenting Protestants, this building dates from 1795. The Chapel's most famous minister was Rhys Price of Tynton, father of the celebrated Dr. Richard Price, moral philosopher.



21 St John's House, located halfway down Newcastle Hill, dates to c.1511. The Georgian kitchen, added in the 18th century when it became a domestic rather than public building, includes a small fire for cooking and an early Victorian copper for heating water.

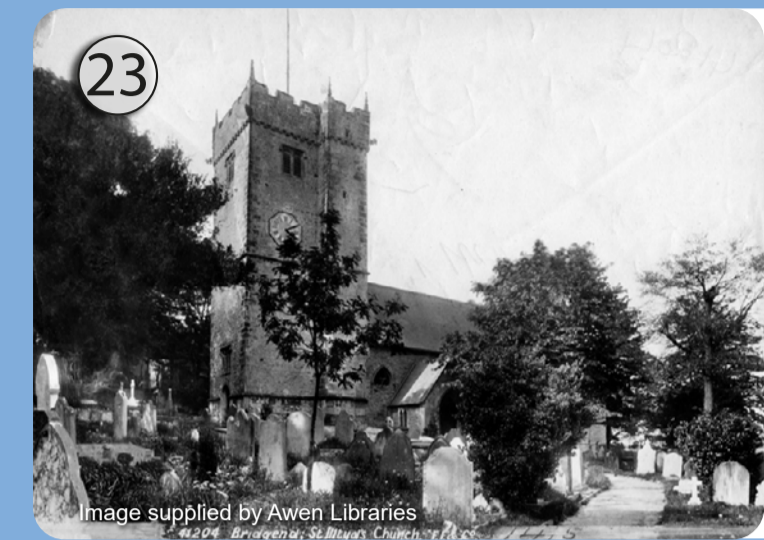


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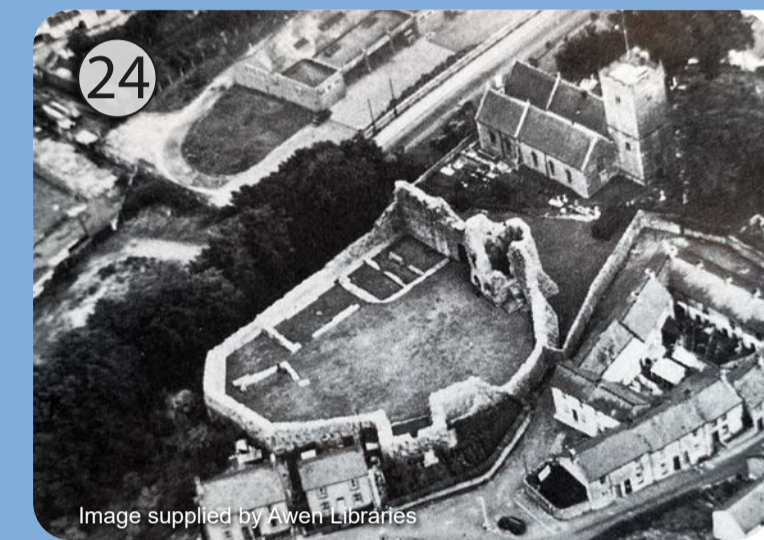
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22 The Ruhamah Cemetery was built in 1808 to serve the Ruhamah Baptist Chapel, housed in an old barn. In 1890 it moved to a bigger, more central building on Wyndham Street. The original chapel was abandoned, but they continued using the cemetery until there was no more space.



23 St Illtyd's Church is a Victorian decorated, Gothic rebuilding of an earlier 14th Century church which is steeped in local history, as there has been worship on this site for almost 900 years when the first recorded priest was Fr Gilbert in 1153.



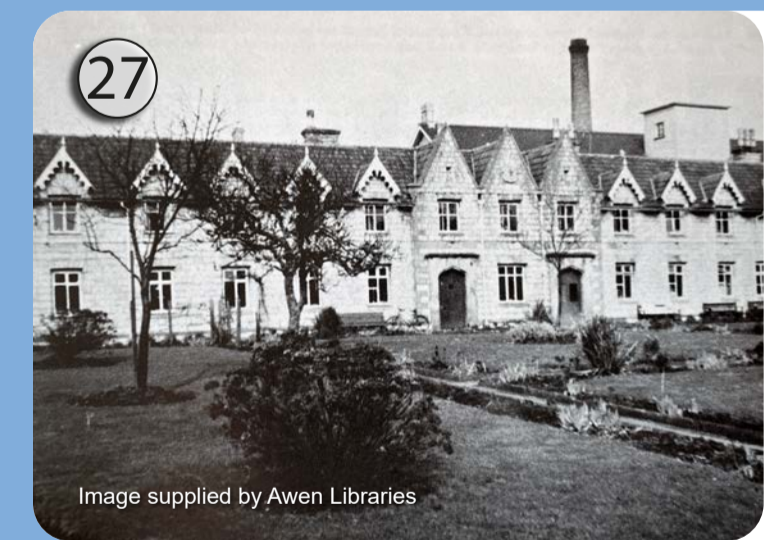
24 There were thought to be two castles within Bridgend, one (known as Old Castle) was possibly located within the Merthyr Mawr Road area and the second (Newcastle) was located on top of a high piece of land overlooking the River Ogmore.



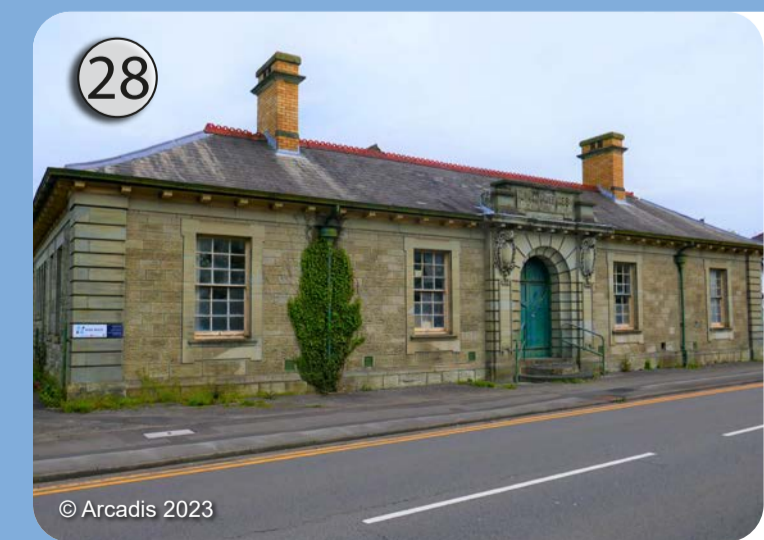
25 Constructed in the 1790's, this was originally the house of a woollen mill manager. The mill complex became a tannery then a brewery and this was known as Brewery House, before becoming a pub probably in the 1920's, and it was called The Jolly Brewer before being renamed The Riverside Tavern.



26 The rugby ground was once part of the land used for a local brewery (run by Thomas Lewis and later Robert Henry Stiles) and private house (now the Riverside Tavern). The brewery gave the sports stadium its name and the street on which it is located.



27 The Old Workhouse, also known as the Bridgend and Cowbridge Union Workhouse, was built between 1836-8 as a result of the Bridgend and Cowbridge Poor Law Union (formed in October 1836). The building was designed by George Wilkinson



28 The 'Union Office' was built in 1911 in Edwardian classical style and was the former office for the workforce. The building is a rare example of a single storey classical styled building of its type in Wales.