

King Henry VIII School, Abergavenny

Archaeological desk-based assessment

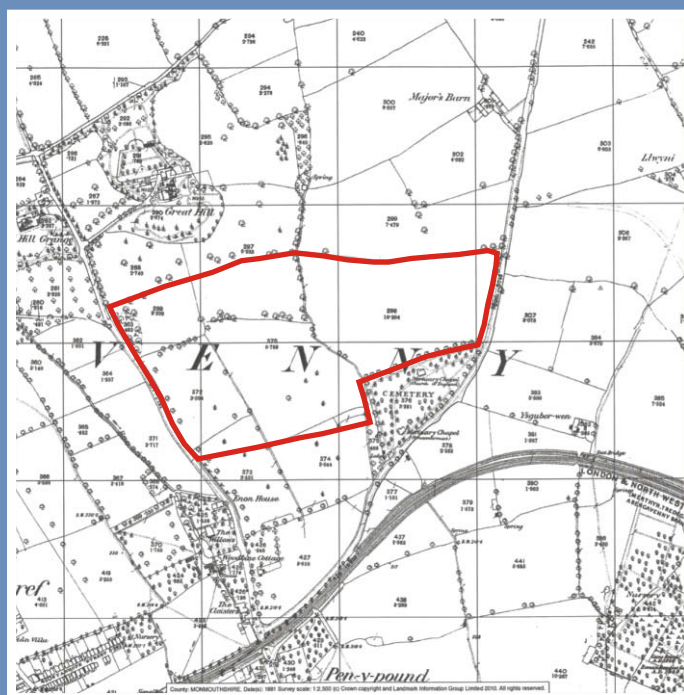
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A report for Monmouthshire County Council
by Johnny Crawford MA BSc

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King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

Summary

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Division (GGAT Projects) have undertaken an assessment of the effects on the archaeological resource of a proposed development at King Henry VIII School, Abergavenny. The assessment reviewed information held by the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the Monmouthshire County Records Office, and the National Monuments Record (NMR), as well as other cartographic, photographic and documentary sources.

A total of 58 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. These sites are overwhelmingly of late 18th and early 19th century and comprise a large number of Listed Buildings. 26 are Grade II Listed Buildings and one, the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Michael is a Grade II Listed Building. There is one Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden (Bailey Park) within the study area. There are no recorded archaeological features within the development area.*

The development is assessed as having no effect on the known archaeological resource. There is however a low potential of discovering previously unknown archaeological deposits and as a result the recommendation is that any intrusive groundworks are carried out under conditions of archaeological watching brief with contingencies.

Acknowledgements

The project has been managed by Richard Lewis BA MIfA; the report was researched and prepared by Johnny Crawford MA BSc of GGAT Projects. The illustrations were prepared by Rob Dunning BSc. The author is grateful to the staff of Cadw, the RCAHMW, Glamorgan Record Office and Fay Bowen BA (GGAT Projects) for their help and assistance during this project.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Planning history

Monmouthshire County Council have requested that work be undertaken in preparation for an outline planning application for development of four schools within the Monmouthshire area. King Henry VIII Comprehensive School is one of these four sites and forms the basis of this report. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Division (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by Building Design Partnership Limited (BDP) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform on the impact on the archaeological resource by any proposed development at King Henry VIII Comprehensive School.

1.2 Specification and methodology for study

The assessment comprises a review of existing information about the archaeological resource of a study area 1.56km² in which the proposed development of King Henry VIII School is to take place. The study area is centred on NGR ST 2974815182 and is outlined in green in Figure 2. The assessment is intended to conform to the Institute of for Archaeologists' *Standards in British Archaeology: Archaeological desk-based assessments*.

Information recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) will be assessed. Cartographic and documentary sources will be studied, along with relevant published information. Current Listed Building data and information on Scheduled Ancient monuments and Historic Landscapes will be obtained from Cadw. Collections of aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales will also be examined. Additionally, LANDMAP and Historic Landscape surveys will be considered in detail.

Detailed advice on archaeology in the planning process is contained in *Welsh Office Circular 60/90 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*. Works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through the implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Detailed advice on Environmental Impact assessment is contained within *Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment*, which forms part of the wider *Planning Policy Wales (PPW)*. This document sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government. Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of TANs, and together with the Welsh Office Circulars comprise the *National Planning Policy*.

The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* sets out a presumption of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled), and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6)* a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of archaeological sites and monuments.

Whilst permission to undertake a site visit was sought from Monmouthshire County Council, none was forthcoming, and therefore a site visit of the proposed development area has not been carried out.

1.3 Assessment criteria

The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in accordance with the only available criteria that are nationally agreed; these **values** are set out in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office Design Manual for Roads and Bridges paragraph 3.4 Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (Cultural Heritage).

- Category A: national importance

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- Category B: regional importance
- Category C: local importance
- Category D: low importance

To these an additional category has been added

- Category U: unknown

The assessment of the importance of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The importance of certain sites will be implied by their status within the statutory framework. Scheduled Ancient Monuments will always be of national importance; Listed Buildings will be of at least regional importance. Values assigned to other sites are given both in relation to their individual importance and to their context within the wider landscape.

The **condition** of individual sites and the general overall condition of surviving remains has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider landscape context. The condition of sites is recorded following the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact: the site is intact
- Near intact: the site is nearly intact
- Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged
- Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed
- Destroyed: the site has been destroyed
- Restored: the site has been restored
- Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)
- Not known: the condition of the site is not known

For the purposes of desk-based assessments, **rarity** is assessed at regional level only. The following criteria are used:

- High: very few sites of this type are known
- Medium: the site is not unusual, but cannot be considered common
- Low: the site is quite common

Group association is where a connection between sites within the landscape can be demonstrated. These will usually be of the same period, but may include groups where the presence of an earlier site or sites has led to the formation of a later complex, or where an earlier site or sites can be shown to have acquired importance as part of a later complex. The criteria are as follows:

- High: the site forms part of an interconnected complex occupying a clearly definable landscape where little or no fragmentation has occurred
- Medium: the site is part of an interconnected complex, which is either limited in scope or badly fragmented
- Low: there are few or no other sites, which are associated

Historical association is where there is a link between the site and known historical or cultural persons or events. Prehistoric sites, which are by definition before historical evidence, cannot have any contemporary historical association, but they may acquire later associations. For the Roman and Early Medieval periods, where survival of historical evidence is poor and patchy, any contemporary documentation at all will be important. Two classifications are given for historical association, one reflecting the certainty of the identification, and the other its importance. Only sites with certain or possible association can be assessed for importance, and historical association can only increase the importance of a site; the absence of it will never decrease its importance.

Historical association- identification

- Certain
- Possible
- Unknown

Historical association- importance

- High
- Medium
- Low

The assignment of values to identified interests requires consideration of the reliability and accuracy of the source data, ranging from fully-recorded features seen in open excavation to antiquarian comments on finds of note from a poorly-defined location. The **confidence** with which the values have been assigned is noted, using the following criteria:

- High: existing information is reliable and detailed
- Medium: existing information is apparently reliable but limited in detail
- Low: existing information is too limited to allow its reliability to be assessed

The **effect** of the proposal on the archaeological resource has been assessed using the following criteria:

- Severe: total loss
- Major: significant loss, likely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- Minor: loss unlikely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- None: no identifiable effect
- Beneficial: development will protect, preserve or enhance the site better than if the development did not occur

2. Background

2.1 Location and topography

Abergavenny is located in the valley of the River Usk at the confluence of the Usk and the River Gavenni. The town is surrounded on three sides by hills, which form the southern end of the Black Mountains, and its strategic position at the mouth of the valley has attracted human interest for millennia.

The development area (Figure 2) is located some 800m north of Abergavenny town centre and is almost surrounded by largely post Second World War residential development. The site is abutted to the south east by a Victorian cemetery and to the north west by lands belonging to The Hill estate. The site slopes from north to south, with a fall in elevation of approximately 23m, from 92m OD at the north to 69m OD at the south. Current land use of the development area is as a school that was constructed in several phases during the 1950s and 1960s (Newman 2000, 102); extensive sports fields cover much of the development area.

2.2 Geology

The underlying geology of the area is Old Red Sandstone overlain by considerable amounts of glacial moraine and outwash gravels from the final retreat of the Usk glacier at the end of the Pleistocene (NERC 1971, 97).

2.3 Walkover survey

Permissions were sought from Monmouth County Council for the conducting of a walkover survey of the development area but unfortunately none was forthcoming. This report has therefore been prepared from the relevant records held by the relevant statutory organisations.

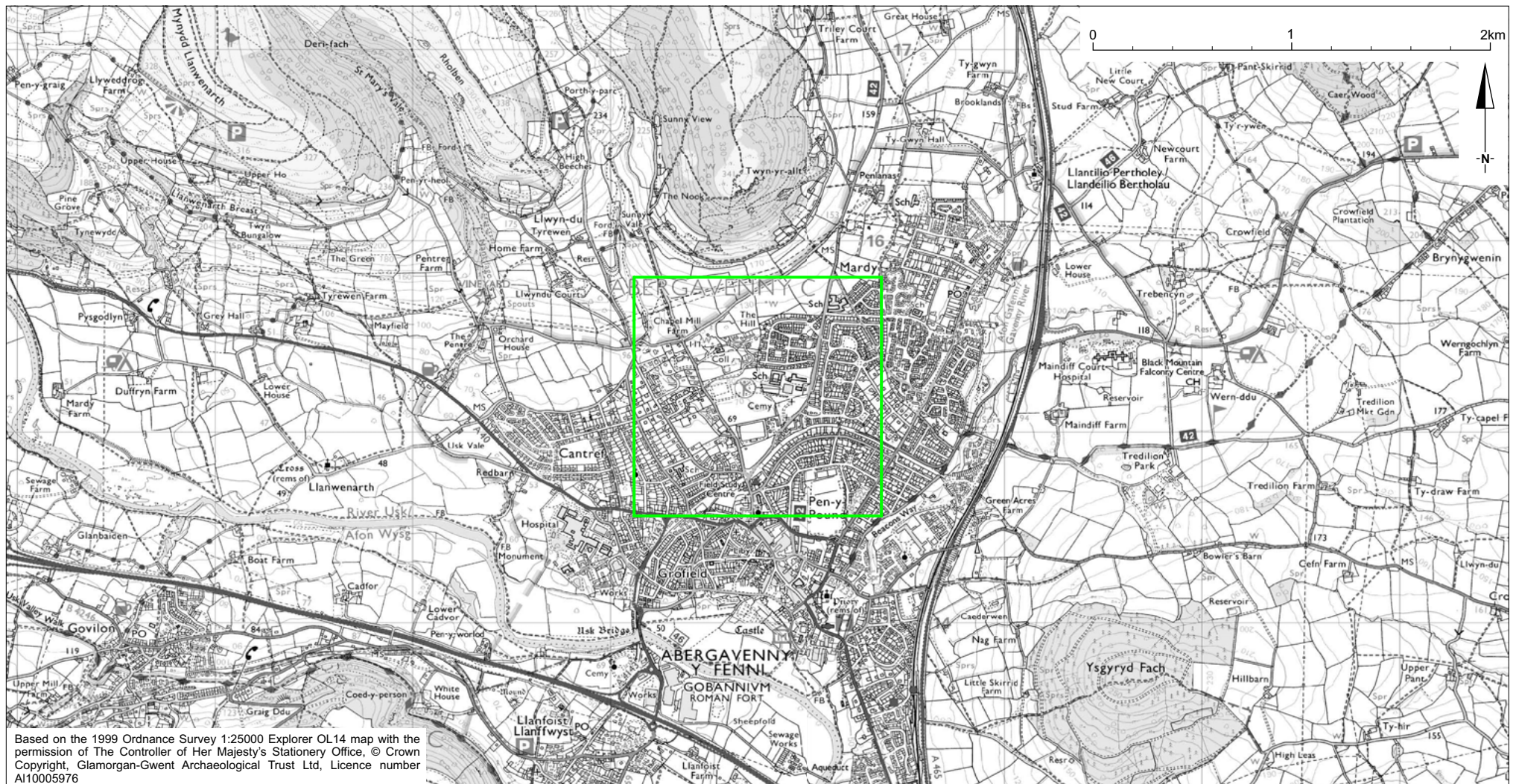


Figure 1. Location of study area (green)

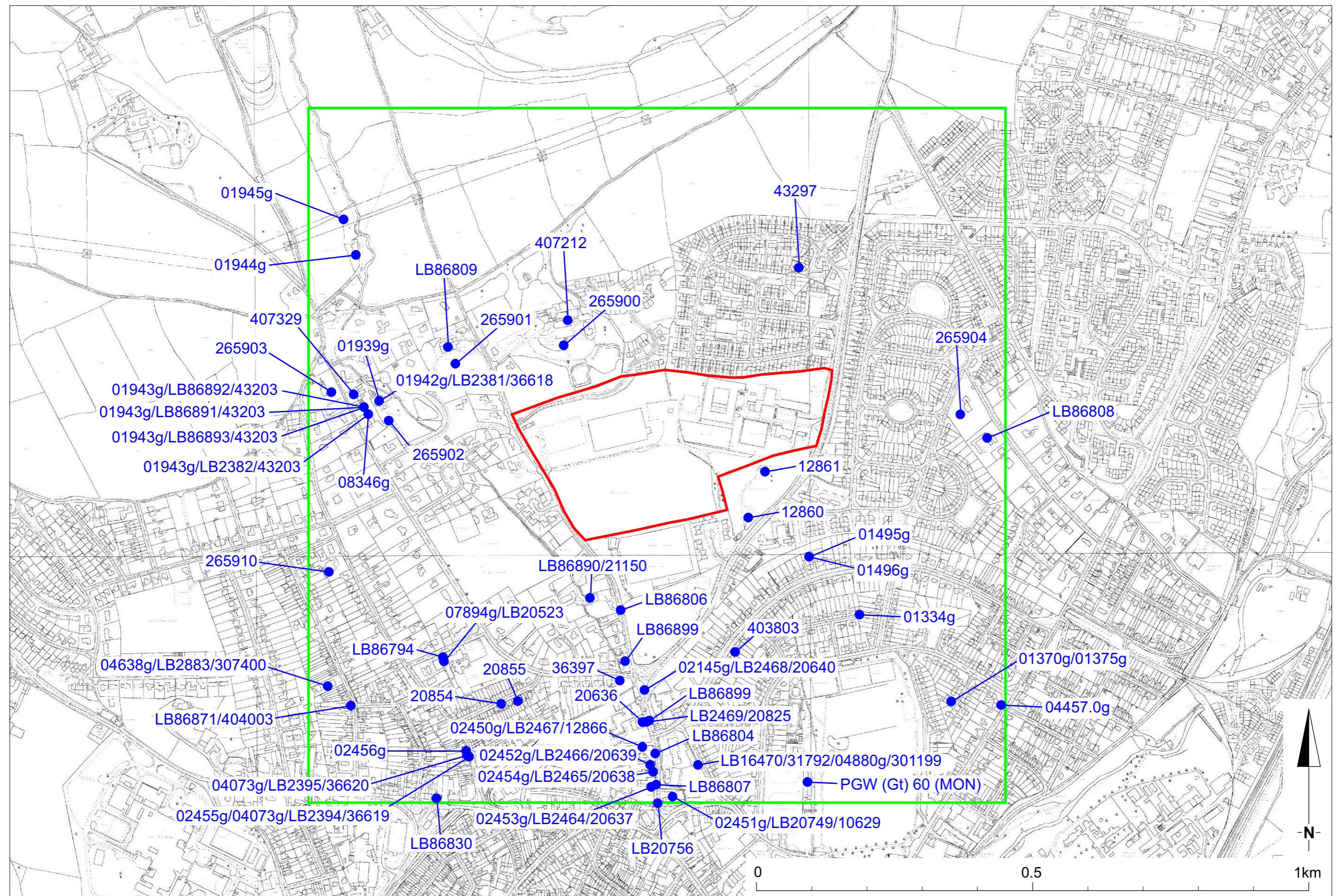


Figure 2. Location of study area (green), development area (red) and archaeological interests (blue)

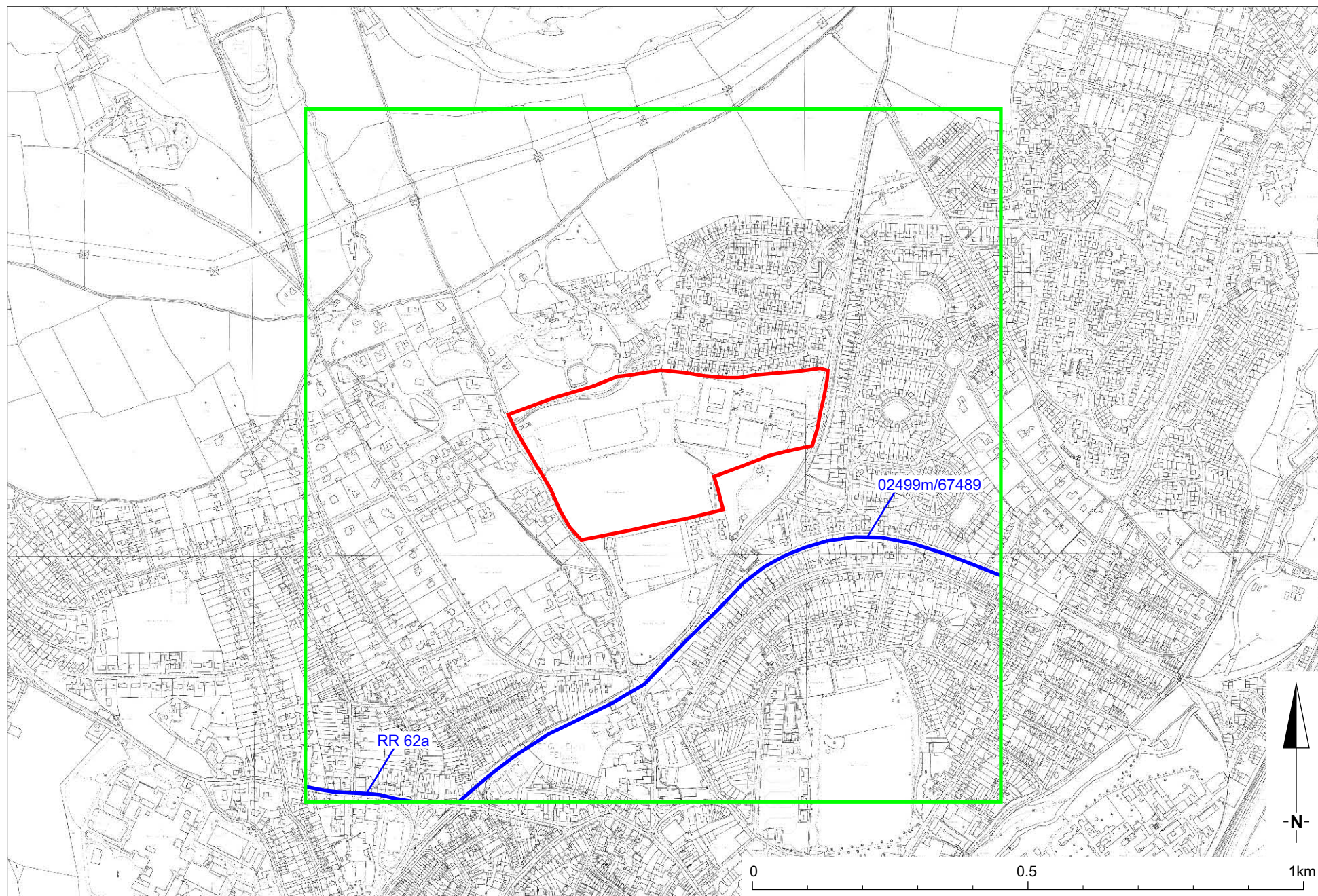


Figure 3. Location of study area (green), development area (red) and linear archaeological interests (blue)

2.4 General historical and archaeological background

Prehistoric (up to AD43) and Roman AD43 – 410

Evidence for prehistoric activity in Abergavenny is slight, although a group of flints associated with pottery of the Neolithic period was noted during excavations at Flannel Street (Savory 1968 quoted in Aldhouse-Green and Howell 2004, 49 and 62).

The Roman fort at Abergavenny has been identified as the *Gobannium* of the *Antonine Itinerary*, and is thought to have been established before cAD 60 as part of the consolidation of the Silurian frontier. After a number of refurbishments and rebuilds from the late 1st to the mid-3rd century, the site appears to have been abandoned as a military base and to have subsequently been occupied by a civilian population until late in the 4th century (Olding 1998, 14, Griffiths *et al* 2008).

What is thought to be the fort's rubbish dump was noted during engineering work to the west of the castle. Evidence for the existence of a *vicus*, the civilian settlement associated with Roman military establishments, has been noted from 1st century finds recovered during cable-laying at Cross Street and recovered as stray finds from the junction of Lion Street and Monk Street (Clark and Bray 2003). Part of a foundation trench in association with 2nd century pottery, was noted during investigation on the site of the old fire station (Williams 1994). Roman structural remains from excavations at 19 Cross Street (Evans 1995) may also represent a part of the civilian settlement.

The line of the Roman road from Abergavenny to Kenchester has been indicated by the discovery in 1848 of a metalled surface in association with cremation burials close to the route of the present Hereford Road (Olding 1998, 15). More recently another group of urn burials was recovered from Park Crescent, some 200m further to the northeast. Burial sites occur frequently along the line of major roads beyond but relatively close to settlement sites, either civilian or military during the Roman period (Sell 2006).

Early-medieval (410 to 1066)

Following the Roman abandonment, there is no evidence for occupation at Abergavenny until the construction of Hamelin de Ballon's castle in the late 11th century. A pre Norman charter of the See of Llandaff does outline the bounds of a neighbouring parish to Abergavenny (Olding (1998, 18) although the information is useful for what it does not contain; the boundary clause gives the names of all the major features along the lines of the parish bounds but mentions no building, feature or settlement at Abergavenny. It seems probable therefore that Abergavenny was not occupied at this time.

Medieval (1066 to 1485)

Hamelin de Ballon built a castle at Abergavenny in the late 11th century and founded the Benedictine priory of St Mary's to the northeast. A small settlement developed between the two, eventually forming the core of the medieval borough and centre of an important marcher Lordship (Sell 2006). The medieval town was first walled in stone late in the 13th century, although it is thought that the earlier earthen defences date from the time of the first murage grants in the mid-13th century (Olding 1998, 22). Further repairs were made during the late-14th century and at the time of the Owain Glyndwr rebellion at the beginning of the 15th century. The defences had decayed by the mid-16th century, but were refurbished during the Civil War; the town ditch being filled in during the late-17th century (Sell 2006). Very little of the original walls remain, although a section of wall between numbers 4 and 6 Monk Street is considered to be an exception.

Post-medieval (1485 to 1901)

Abergavenny played an important role during the Wars of the Roses, with William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Raglan, supporting the Yorkist cause. Several of his close relatives are buried in St. Mary's church. Efforts were made to re-develop the town during the Tudor period and it was at this time that the town began to outgrow the area encircled by the town wall (Olding 1998, 36).

Trade in Abergavenny was dominated in the 16th and 17th centuries by leatherworking and weaving. The town became known for a particular type flannel, which was woven there and was named after the town. The tanning industry was based on the southern side of the town close to what is now the bus station. Tan pits and workshops were close to a site that is opposite the current bus station. Industries associated with tanning prospered and Abergavenny quickly became known for the quality of its boot and shoe making, saddlery, glove making (Abergavenny Chamber of Trade 2010).

Abergavenny declared for the King during the Civil War and the town's defences were refurbished in anticipation of assault. The castle was deliberately destroyed in 1645 (Olding 1998, 32) to prevent it falling into Parliamentary hands. During the 17th and 18th centuries, flannel weaving, tanning and goat-hair wig making became important industries. William Coxe (1801) mentions that following the decline of the fashion for wigs, Abergavenny for a time became a center for the bleaching of hair. The town benefited from the proximity of heavy industry in the Welsh valleys during the Industrial Revolution and many of the old Tudor houses were refurbished and embellished with Georgian frontages.

From 1833 to 1854, the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion Society drew the attention of scholars, poets and scientists from all over Europe and beyond, as well as supporting local literati and the ailing woolen industries. The town began to expand once more with the coming of the railways in the middle of the 1850s which remained a major source of employment until relatively recently. (Abergavenny Chamber of Trade 2010)

2.5 Specific historical and archaeological background

Prehistoric (up to AD43) and Roman AD43 – 410

The course of the main Roman road through Abergavenny (RR62a) is largely postulated (Sherman and Evans 2004, 36) but is known to leave the town along Cross Street and Monmouth Street. Part of its projected course just clips the southwest corner of the study area.

The remains of part of a Roman road (04557g) were discovered in the study area in 1848. Two cremation urns (01370g/01375g), discovered in 1989, have been associated with the road and are believed to form part of a Roman cemetery. The urns were of Usk Fortress ware, dated to 60AD. Additional finds included a flagon, a green glazed beaker, and 2 brooches.

Early-medieval (410 to 1066)

No information relating to the early medieval period within the study area has been discovered though it is likely that a settlement of some description existed in the Abergavenny area.

Medieval (1066 to 1485)

A stone cross (01334g) formerly stood at a crossroads within the town at SO 30091490 but this has now been relocated to Abergavenny Churchyard. Its origins are unknown but it is likely to be medieval in date.

A holy well was claimed to exist in the region of SO 3015 (01495g) but the last reference to it was in 1847. Ordnance Survey fieldworkers have never been able to confirm its existence and it has probably been destroyed.

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A second holy well, Fynnon Lwyndu (01939g), is recorded as having been located at SO 29221528. No fieldworkers have been able to confirm the presence of the well and again it must be assumed that it has been destroyed.

The study area contains a chapel dedicated to St David (08346g) belonging to Abergavenny Priory before the Dissolution; some of structure is believed to survive in Chapel Barn (1943g). The estate on which the properties are located was subsequently known as Capel Pengavenny (Bradney 1906, 193-4), which was presumably the original name of the chapel.

Post-medieval (1485 to 1901)

The Hill Residential College (407212) is the current name of the house that is the focus for an estate known to have been in existence since the mid 18th century (Bradney 1906, 180). The main building, originally known simply as The Hill, is three stories high with a stone balustrade running the width of the building; extensions to each side and a central pedimented porch supported by stone columns. The house was built around 1849 when William Lloyd Powell bought the estate. In 1901 Edward Pritchard Martin, JP for Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, purchased the estate and alterations were carried out between 1904-1908. The crest over the door is that of the Martin family. In 1964 the building became a residential college. The gardens of The Hill were considered for listing as an Historic Park and Garden of Wales but were rejected. The development area contains land that formerly belonged to the Estate of The Hill but cartographic evidence suggests that the land was always agricultural in nature, having no built structures.

A post medieval mill (01496g) is thought to exist within the study area although there is no building depicted on any of the cartographic sources that corresponds to the co-ordinates. No trace of structured could be seen during site visits conducted in 1957 (GGAT HER archive 01496g)

The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St. Michael (02450g/LB2467/12866) was built and paid for by a prominent local solicitor, John Baker Gabb. It was constructed to reflect the design philosophy of Pugin and contains a number of religious artworks dating from the mid 17th century to the late Victorian period (Newman 2000, 98-99). Church and presbytery built in 1858-60 and designed by J. B. Bucknall. The Roman Catholic faith continued in Abergavenny after the Reformation and survived the years of persecution during the 16th and 17th centuries. The first church was built in 1690 and enlarged in 1740 and still partially survives in Frogmore Street. It was replaced by the present one in 1858. This makes the Catholic ministry of Abergavenny the third longest established one in Wales. It has been Listed at a higher grade for its exceptional interest as a finely designed and finished Roman Catholic church and presbytery by one of the most notable Victorian architects in Wales; the buildings have retained their character and have group value with the other listed buildings in Pen-y-pound.

The former King Henry VIII Grammar School on Pen-y-pound Road (LB16470/31792/04880g/301199) was built between 1896 and 1904 in the perpendicular style. The building is currently used as an Arts Centre (*ibid*, 102). It replaced the Grammar School in St. Johns Street now the Masonic Lodge where it had been since its foundation in 1543. The school building was extended to the north in 1904, and was given three new classrooms, a gymnasium and a library in 1926 (not included in the listing). It was closed as a school in 1970 and has now become a Drama Centre. Constructed of brown rock-faced stone with bathstone dressings; slate roof with red ridge tiles and elaborate stone chimneys with Gothic panelling. The porch has ceramic tiles to the sides. The lobby has Tudor arches to the front and to the longitudinal corridor which has boarded dado, and original doors to former classrooms. The gate and railings of the building are Listed (LB86804) having been built in 1898 and designed

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by E A Johnson. They were extended north in 1904. Included for their special interest as part of a well-preserved late 19th century school and for having group value with the other Listed buildings in Pen-y-pound.

The residential portion of St Michael's convent (LB2469/20825) is a late 18th century house, extended to the north in 1956. The house was probably re-roofed at this time and given the dormers and new chimneys. The house became a Convent of Breton nuns in 1906 and they ran a girls school for many years. The building was Listed for its special interest as a well preserved late 18th century house, which, despite later alterations and extensions, has retained its character and which has group value with the other listed buildings in Pen-y-pound. The Listed entrance way was erected in the late 18th century or early 19th century and is probably closely contemporary with (LB2469/20825). The entrance consists of wrought iron railings, gates and overthrow with lamp bracket. Tall spike railings, swept up twice to double gates with arched spiked overthrow supporting a lamp bracket. The gates have a panel band of curlicues across the centre.

Chapel House (01942g/LB2381/36618) is a modernised house said to be on the site of medieval building and which may incorporate part of a 15th century building (Bradney 1994). The external appearance of the house is mainly of the 1840s with alterations and feature replacement in the 20th century. The rear wings may be early 18th century and 19th century.

Three Tithe Barns (all part of one long building) are associated with a house called The Chapel at Llwyndu. The main structure of the barns (01943g/LB2382/43203, 01943g/LB86891/43203, 01943g/LB86892/43203) are thought to be post-medieval but probably have a medieval origin (Howell 2005, 33). The barns were originally part of the Duke of Beaufort's Estate and are thought to have been used to service the extensive agricultural land north of Abergavenny. The barns and associated lands were purchased by the prominent Abergavenny solicitor, John Baker Gabb in 1850, and added to his Llwyndu estate (*ibid*, 32). All were converted into residences in the later 20th century.

Chapel Mill (01944g) is a post medieval mill appearing on the first edition OS map. The mills may have a medieval origin but there was no evidence of structures dating to earlier than the late 18th or early 19th century during site visits in 1957. The mill is now thought to be essentially destroyed.

A number of post-medieval ponds (01945g), exist within the study area. They can be seen on the first edition OS map although they have now apparently been destroyed. The millponds are noted as having been drained by 1957 (GGAT HER 01944g).

The Tollgate house (02145g/LB2468/20640) is an early 19th century tollhouse, probably dating from 1831. The building was in a ruinous condition in 1974 and has been fully restored since. The exterior is rendered and painted with natural slate roof and red brick stack. It is in the form of a stretched hexagon with a central rear wing. It has gothic style pointed windows and door. The windows are facing in all directions to street, all with interlacing glazing bars intact. It also has hipped roofs with central chimney stack.

Whitefield Chapel (02451g/LB20749/10629) is a Presbyterian Chapel dating from 1907-10 by E A Johnson, Abergavenny's leading Edwardian architect. The contractor was J G Thomas & Sons, Abergavenny, their names appearing on foundation stones. It is built of roughly dressed grey sandstone, laid in irregular courses. It is a large Tudor Gothic Revival chapel with good Arts and Crafts features and similar in style to some of the work of W. Beddoe Rees, a well known chapel architect (Newman 2000, 99). The entrance gates, boundary wall and railings of the chapel are Listed (LB20756). These features are all part of the original design of the Presbyterian Chapel of 1907-10 by local architect E. A. Johnson. They have been Listed for

their special interest as elegant Arts and Crafts entrance gates and railings that form part of E A Johnson's original chapel design of 1907-10.

No 2 Pen y pound Road (20636) was a house constructed in the 18th century. The structure contains a date-stone of 1716 and it is probably contemporary with No. 4. It has a hipped slate roof over hanging eaves.

No. 4 Pen-y-pound Road (02453g/LB2464/20637) is an early 18th century house, with a datestone 1716. The house was re-windowed in the early 19th century and has been altered and added to at the rear in the Victorian period and later. It is roughcast rendered and painted with a natural slate roof and rendered stacks. LB86807 are believed to be the unaltered late 18th century railings for the property, which have been Listed for their special interest as good iron railings and as an unusually early survival of domestic ironwork for the area.

No. 8 Pen-y-pound Road (02452g/LB2466/20639) is an example of an early 19th century house that was probably built together with the adjoining No. 6 (02454g/LB2465/20638). The house is little altered externally. It is roughcast rendered and painted with a natural slate roof. Also includes plain spike wrought iron railings on dwarf stone wall, double gates, are attached to either end of the main elevation.

No. 23 Chapel Road (02455g/04073g/LB2394/36619) is an early to mid 19th century house, built as a pair with No. 25 (LB2395). It has a rendered and painted front with natural slate roof and red brick stacks. Also includes light spear-head railings with dog bars and single gate. It was Listed, notwithstanding the out-of-character modern windows, for its special architectural interest as one of a pair of good early 19th century town houses of which the right-hand (No. 25) largely retains its character.

No 24 Chapel Road (02456g) is another recorded post-medieval house, centred on SO 29371466

38 Stanhope Street (20854) is a post-medieval dwelling centred on SO 29451474. It is shown on the first edition OS map. It is probably contemporary with 44 Stanhope Street (20855).

The Willows (LB86890/21150) is a residential property and is an early 19th century square villa, built around 1820 for Thomas Davis, an attorney. The interior has been extensively modernised and the planning has been changed due to the moved front door. Some early C19 joinery does survive. It has a full width hipped tented cast iron verandah supported by eight slim wrought iron piers. Internally there are many 19th century features such as moulded covings, cornices and roses to ceilings.. LB86806 are the Listed gatepiers, gates and fence of The Willows, Listed due to their association with the Willows and the preservation of character of the overall property.

Saxonbury Nursing Home (LB86808) formerly known as Haverang House, is a well preserved 19th century house. It was Listed as a good example of a dwelling of its period, probably designed by the noted local architect E.A. Johnson.

Hill Court (LB86809) is a mid/late 18th century house, said to have been built in 1768 and then altered and extended in 1860. The building appears to have been little altered since then.

A small mid 19th century villa of classical type (LB86830) is located at SO 2932814564, and has been very little altered. It was Listed for its special architectural interest as a prominently sited example of classical style domestic building, which has retained its character.

An early/mid 19th century simple, classical house is located at 31 North Street (LB86871/404003) and is thought to have been built around 1840. Constructed of coursed, squared rock faced stone with a Welsh slate roof and red brick stacks. It has a double depth

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entry plan, and is of two storeys. There is a recessed doorway with a 20th century replacement door, and it is lit by 16-pane sashes.

The Cloisters (LB86888), is a property which includes a garden and a door to the road, said to have been built in the later 19th century as St John's School. It is shown as 'The Cloisters' on the First edition OS map. The property is now divided into residential apartments. It was Listed for its special architectural interest as a well-designed Gothic Revival building that has retained its character.

Bailey Park (PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)) is a late Victorian urban park laid out in 1884 by the prominent ironmaster Crawshay Bailey on land called Priory Meadow (Cadw 2007). The park survives in its entirety and makes an important contribution to the townscape of Abergavenny. The park has both ornamental and sporting components and has a particularly imposing main entrance.

The Hill estate contains a garden that has its own ID (265900) being depicted on the Second edition OS map (1901) but the boundary is depicted as being almost exactly the same on a Tithe Map of 1844, suggesting a continuity of use. Its main elements on that map include kitchen garden, well, woodland, walled garden, walk, terrace walls, summerhouse, parterres, lodge, lawns, greenhouses, conservatory and carriage drive. The main building of The Hill, is three stories high with a stone balustrade running the width of the building; extensions to each side and a central pedimented porch supported by stone columns. The house was built around 1849 when William Lloyd Powell bought the estate. In 1901 the estate was purchased by Edward Pritchard Martin, JP for Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, and alterations were carried out between 1904-1908. The crest over the door is that of the Martin family. A photograph of The Hill prior to its alterations can be seen in Bradney (1991, 104). In 1964 the building became a residential college.

The study area is traversed to the south by the site of a former railway line (no longer extant) that ran from the Abergavenny Junction to the Merthyr Morlais Tunnel Junction (02499m/67489) and was judged to be a significant engineering feat as it had to climb the Clydach Gorge and the gradient was such that special locomotives had to be designed. It was originally built as a single-line track in 1862 and was the first rail link in the area to Eastern England and later to the Midlands. From its earliest days, the line was leased to the London and North Western Railway who were seeking to capitalise on the expanding heavy industry in the region, (thus breaking the monopoly of the Great Western Railway on the London-South Wales run), before finally being fully absorbed into the LNWR. In 1877 the line was converted to double-track, and in 1923 was sold to the London, Midland, Scottish Railway. The line was finally closed in January 1958 and is now a public footpath (Williams, 1994). The line also appears to have been the subject of a minor legal dispute over the amount of compensation paid by the London and North Western Railway Company to the Duke of Beaufort, over whose land much of the line ran (Cwmbran Records Office D 1583.294.1-3).

The Church of Christchurch (04638g/LB2883/307400) was built in 1879 by the Marquis of Abergavenny as a Chapel of Ease to St Mary's Parish Church, and to serve the then growing community on his Nevill Hall estate land. In 1958 Christ Church was renovated and the exterior clad in timber, giving it its present distinctive character. This is an ambitious example of what was presumably an attempt to rid the church of the "hideous and comfortless" image that such iron buildings had. It is aisled, with a spire to the northwest, both of which are uncommon features for this type of building, normally box-shaped and single-cell. Unlike the exterior, the interior was originally timber boarded. It contains an unusual and well detailed timber arcade of four bays with quatrefoil-section piers.

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Harold Road School (07894g/LB20523) takes up most of the south side of Harold Road. It bears the dates 1897 and 1910. The building provided accommodation for the County School for Girls, and Intermediate Girl's School. It is built of yellow brick with bathstone dressing. Listed as a well-preserved and designed late 19th century and early 20th century board school. It is constructed in a Tudor style with some Jacobean details (Newman 2000, 102). The wall, gates and railings of the school are Listed (LB86794). These railings are probably contemporary with the second school build and thus dating from 1910, probably designed by E. A. Johnson. It is thought they have been unaltered since. They have been Listed for their special interest as an adjunct to a well preserved and designed example of a late 19th century and early 20th century board school.

The development area is butted by a cemetery containing a pair of cemetery chapels (12860) and (12861) that appear to be identical except in details. They were built of snecked stone in the gothic style and dated from the mid-19th Century. The southernmost chapel (12860) is described on the First edition OS map as Nonconformist. The main difference between it and the other (12861) chapel is the lack of a trinity window in the east wall. The building is now the Bethany Apostolic Church. The plans for the chapels and cemetery, dated 1855, survive in the archives of the Gwent County Records Office (CRO D.874.110.3) and demonstrate that the cemetery was always intended to be used by both established and non-conformist (described on the plan as dissenters) churches. Chapel 12860 has apparently suffered considerably from fire damage.

A number of late Victorian or early Edwardian gardens are depicted on the Second edition OS maps. These include Hill Grange garden (265901), Chapel House garden, (265902), the Rowans garden (265903), the Grove garden (265904) and Derrystone garden (265910). Their main elements on the maps include carriage drives, conservatories, greenhouses, woodland, ponds, terrace walls, and walled gardens (see Appendix IV entries for details of each garden).

No 4 Avenue Road is a post-medieval dwelling centred on SO29661477 and first appearing on the third edition OS map. (36397).

Bailey Park Lido (403803) is a rectangular lido complex, now derelict, extending for over 110m north-south, with two main swimming pools and a circular paddling pool at the north end. It is bordered by changing rooms. The Lido was recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 13th August 2003.

Chapel Cottage (407329) was originally sited in open country on the north side of Abergavenny but now lies within the built-up area at the top of Avenue Road. Chapel Cottage is a stone two - storey cottage, which falls within the curtilage of The Tithe Barn (01943g) and The Chapel house (01942g).

Majors Barn (43297) was a post medieval structure, thought to be an agricultural barn originally located in open countryside. It has now been demolished, presumably prior to the building of post Second World War housing that dominates the area.

Two archaeological investigations have taken place within the study area. A building recording of Chapel Barn was undertaken in 2005 (Howell), and an archaeological watching brief of 36 Hereford Road in 2004 (Poole). The results of Howells work have been included in the relevant information for Chapel Barn. The archaeological watching brief produced no evidence of archaeological activity on the site other than for 18th and 19th century bedding nurseries.

2.6 Review of Documentary, Cartographic and Aerial Photographic Resources:

A visit was made to the Gwent County Records Office, Cwmbran on 21st May 2010. The following sections summarise the information recovered.

Documentary Sources

Several documents detail parts of the development area. A plan accompanying particulars of sale of the Hill and Estate (CRO MISC.MSS.375) includes three fields that now form the western extent of the development area and names the owner of most of the surrounding land as Sir Charles Morgan, Baronet.

Cartographic and other sources

The Tithe map for Abergavenny of 1843 (Figure 4) shows the development area as a collection of mixed-use agricultural land with no built structures. The apportionment for the map confirms the mixed-use agricultural nature of the ground, and as such probably reflects the likelihood of little change in land use from earlier periods.

The first and subsequent editions of OS mapping demonstrate that very little change has taken place within the development area other than a re-organisation of field boundaries, probably following the sale of The Hill estate in the mid 19th century. No significant change in the character of the development area occurs until the construction of the present school on the site. The cemetery constructed in the 1850s retains the same boundary to the present day, making it unlikely that burials would be encountered outside its perimeter.

Overall the cartographic evidence suggests a continuity of land use (mixed-use agricultural) until the modern period. There is no cartographic evidence of standing buildings or earthworks within the development area.

Aerial Photography

A visit to the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales was made on 19th May 2010 in order to examine the relevant holdings (Appendix II). No features of archaeological significance were observed on the aerial photographs within the development area, or indeed within the vicinity of the development area with the exception of a number of wartime allotments, created after August 1940, and located over a large area of the western extent of the development area. All trace of these allotments had completely vanished from the aerial photographs by 1962.

3. Archaeological Interests

There are 58 sites of archaeological interest within the study area (Figures 2 and 3). One of these, Bailey Park, is a Registered Grade II Park and Garden ((PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)). There are 26 Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade II* Listed Building (Church of Our Lady and St. Michael).

Table 1: Identified archaeological interests

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Status	Value
01334g	Cross at Abergavenny	SO30091490	Unknown	None	D
01370g/01375g	Site of Roman cremations	SO30261474	Roman	None	B
01495g	Site of Holy Well at Llandewi Skird	SO3015	Medieval	None	D
01496g	Post-medieval mill	SO30001500	Post medieval	None	C
01939g	Ffynnon Lwyndu	SO29221528	Medieval	None	D
01942g/LB2381/36618	Chapel House	SO29221528	Post medieval	LBII	B
01943g/LB2382/43203	The Tythe Barn 1	SO29201526	Post medieval	LBII	B
01943g/LB86891/43203	The Tythe Barn 3	SO2919515269	Post medieval	LBII	B
01943g/LB86892/43203	The Tythe Barn 2	SO2919515269	Post medieval	LBII	B
01943g/LB86893/43203	The Tythe Barn 4	SO2919515269	Post medieval	LBII	B
01944g	Chapel Mill	SO29181555	Post medieval	None	C
01945g	Old Mill ponds	SO29161561	Post medieval	None	D
02145g/LB2468/20640	Tollgate House	SO29701475	Post Medieval	LBII	B
02450g/LB2467/12866	Church of Our Lady and St Michael	SO29691465	Post Medieval	LBII*	B
02451g/LB20749/10629	Whitefield Chapel	SO29751457	Post Medieval	LBII	B
02452g/LB2466/20639	No 8 Pen y Pound Road	SO29711462	Post Medieval	LBII	B
02453g/LB2464/20637	No 4 Pen y Pound Road	SO29711459	Post Medieval	LBII	B
02454g/LB2465/20638	No 6 Pen y Pound Road	SO29711461	Post Medieval	LBII	B
02455g/04073g/LB2394/36619	No 23 Chapel Road	SO29381465	Post Medieval	LBII	B
02456g	No 24 Chapel Road	SO29371466	Post Medieval		C
02499m/67489	Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway	SO06000990/SO11661010	Post-medieval		C
04073g/LB2395/36620	No 25 Chapel Road	SO29371465	Post Medieval	LBII	B
04457.0g	Section of Roman road	SO30361474	Roman	None	B
04638g/LB2883/307400	Church of Christchurch	SO29131476	Post Medieval	LBII	B
07894g/LB20523	Harold Road School	SO29341481	Post-medieval	LBII	B
08346g	St David's Chapel at Llwyndu	SO29201526	Medieval	None	B
12860	Cemetery Chapel 1	SO29891507	Post-medieval	None	C
12861	Cemetery Chapel 2	SO29911515	Post-medieval	None	C
20636	No 2 Pen y Pound	SO29701470	Post-medieval	None	C

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Status	Value
	Road				
20854	No 38 Stanhope Street	SO29451474	Post-medieval	None	C
20855	No 44 Stanhope Street	SO29471474	Post-medieval	None	C
265900	The Hill Garden	SO2955615383	Post-medieval	None	C
265901	Hill Grange Garden	SO2935815354	Post-medieval	None	C
265902	Chapel House Garden	SO2923415254	Post-medieval	None	C
265903	The Rowans Garden	SO2910615304	Post-medieval	None	C
265904	The Grove Garden	SO3027315252	Post-medieval	None	C
265910	Derrystone Garden	SO2912614967	Post-medieval	none	C
36397	No 4 Avenue Road; Glaslyn	SO29661477	Post-medieval	None	C
403803	Bailey Park Lido	SO29851480	Modern	None	B
407212	The Hill residential College	SO2955915424	Post-medieval	None	C
407329	Chapel Cottage, Chapel Lane	SO29181529	Post-medieval	None	C
43297	Majors Barn	SO29981552	Post-medieval	None	C
LB16470/31792/04880g/301199	The Drama Centre (former King Henry VIII Grammar School)	SO29801462	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB20756	Entrance Gates, Boundary Wall and Railings at Whitefield Chapel.	SO29721456	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB2469/20825	Ty'r Morwydd (St Michael's Convent), residence only	SO29721470	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86794	Wall, Gates and Railings of Harold Road Junior School	SO29341482	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86804	Gate and Railings of The Drama Centre	SO29721464	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86806	Gatepiers, Gates and Fence of The Willows	SO29651490	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86807	Gates and Railings of No. 4 Pen-y-pound	SO2971914592	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86808	Saxonbury Nursing Home (formerly Haverang House)	SO3031715212	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86809	Hill Court	SO2934815376	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86830	Small mid C19 villa	SO2932814564	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86871/404003	31 North Street	SO2916514728	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86888	The Cloisters,	SO2966014812	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86890/21150	The Willows	SO29611492	Post-medieval	LBII	B
LB86899	Entrance Gates of No. 11(Ty'r Morwydd (St Michael's Convent))	SO2971314700	Post-medieval	LBII	B

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Status	Value
PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)	Bailey Park	SO 300146	Post-medieval	Grade II RHPG	B
RR62a	Roman Road	SO30001500	Roman	None	B

4. Assessment

4.1 Effect of the development on archaeological sites

There are 58 known sites of archaeological interest within the study area; none are located within the development area. Any proposed development will have no effect on any known areas of archaeological interest.

Table 2: Effect of the development on known archaeological interests

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
01334g	Cross at Abergavenny	SO30091490	Unknown	D	None
01370g/01375g	Site of Roman cremations	SO30261474	Roman	B	None
01495g	Site of Holy Well at Llandewi Skird	SO3015	Medieval	D	None
01496g	Post-medieval mill	SO30001500	Post medieval	C	None
01939g	Ffynnon Lwyndu	SO29221528	Medieval	D	None
01942g/LB2381/36618	Chapel House	SO29221528	Post medieval	B	None
01943g/LB2382/43203	The Tythe Barn 1	SO29201526	Post medieval	B	None
01943g/LB86891/43203	The Tythe Barn 3	SO2919515269	Post medieval	B	None
01943g/LB86892/43203	The Tythe Barn 2	SO2919515269	Post medieval	B	None
01943g/LB86893/43203	The Tythe Barn 4	SO2919515269	Post medieval	B	None
01944g	Chapel Mill	SO29181555	Post medieval	C	None
01945g	Old Mill ponds	SO29161561	Post medieval	D	None
02145g/LB2468/20640	Tollgate House	SO29701475	Post Medieval	B	None
02450g/LB2467/12866	Church of Our Lady and St Michael	SO29691465	Post Medieval	B	None
02451g/LB20749/10629	Whitefield Chapel	SO29751457	Post Medieval	B	None
02452g/LB2466/20639	No 8 Pen y Pound Road	SO29711462	Post Medieval	B	None
02453g/LB2464/20637	No 4 Pen y Pound Road	SO29711459	Post Medieval	B	None
02454g/LB2465/20638	No 6 Pen y Pound Road	SO29711461	Post Medieval	B	None
02455g/04073g/LB2394/36619	No 23 Chapel Road	SO29381465	Post Medieval	B	None
02456g	No 24 Chapel Road	SO29371466	Post Medieval	C	None
02499m/67489	Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway	SO06000990/SO11661010	Post-medieval	C	None
04073g/LB2395/36620	No 25 Chapel Road	SO29371465	Post Medieval	B	None
04457.0g	Section of Roman road	SO30361474	Roman	B	None
04638g/LB2883/307400	Church of Christchurch	SO29131476	Post Medieval	B	None
07894g/LB20523	Harold Road School	SO29341481	Post-medieval	B	None
08346g	St David's Chapel at Llwyndu	SO29201526	Medieval	B	None
12860	Cemetery Chapel 1	SO29891507	Post-medieval	C	None
12861	Cemetery Chapel 2	SO29911515	Post-medieval	C	None
20636	No 2 Pen y Pound Road	SO29701470	Post-medieval	C	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
20854	No 38 Stanhope Street	SO29451474	Post-medieval	C	None
20855	No 44 Stanhope Street	SO29471474	Post-medieval	C	None
265900	The Hill Garden	SO2955615383	Post-medieval	C	None
265901	Hill Grange Garden	SO2935815354	Post-medieval	C	None
265902	Chapel House Garden	SO2923415254	Post-medieval	C	None
265903	The Rowans Garden	SO2910615304	Post-medieval	C	None
265904	The Grove Garden	SO3027315252	Post-medieval	C	None
265910	Derrystone Garden	SO2912614967	Post-medieval	C	None
36397	No 4 Avenue Road; Glaslyn	SO29661477	Post-medieval	C	None
403803	Bailey Park Lido	SO29851480	Modern	B	None
407212	The Hill residential College	SO2955915424	Post-medieval	C	None
407329	Chapel Cottage, Chapel Lane	SO29181529	Post-medieval	C	None
43297	Majors Barn	SO29981552	Post-medieval	C	None
LB16470/31792/04880g/301199	The Drama Centre (former King Henry VIII Grammar School)	SO29801462	Post-medieval	B	None
LB20756	Entrance Gates, Boundary Wall and Railings at Whitefield Chapel.	SO29721456	Post-medieval	B	None
LB2469/20825	Ty'r Morwydd (St Michael's Convent), residence only	SO29721470	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86794	Wall, Gates and Railings of Harold Road Junior School	SO29341482	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86804	Gate and Railings of The Drama Centre	SO29721464	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86806	Gatepiers, Gates and Fence of The Willows	SO29651490	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86807	Gates and Railings of No. 4 Pen-y-pound	SO2971914592	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86808	Saxonbury Nursing Home (formerly Haverang House)	SO3031715212	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86809	Hill Court	SO2934815376	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86830	Small mid C19 villa	SO2932814564	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86871/404003	31 North Street	SO2916514728	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86888	The Cloisters,	SO2966014812	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86890/21150	The Willows	SO29611492	Post-medieval	B	None
LB86899	Entrance Gates of No. 11(Ty'r Morwydd (St Michael's Convent))	SO2971314700	Post-medieval	B	None
PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)	Bailey Park	SO 300146	Post-medieval	B	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
RR62a	Roman Road	SO30001500	Roman	B	None

4.2 Effect on potential sites

Despite the lack of known archaeological features within the development area, there is the possibility that previously unknown features or structures may be encountered during the construction programme. Whilst historical mapping suggests that the area was always open, agricultural land until the modern period, contingencies should be put in place to reflect this possibility.

5. Mitigation

Cartographic and aerial photographic evidence suggests that land use within the development area has remained relatively unchanged for the period over which documentary sources exist, probably being mixed arable/pasture in nature. This suggestion is supported by the fact that no archaeologically significant material appears to have been reported during the initial construction and subsequent expansions of the School.

Following examination of all relevant data, there is currently no known archaeological impediment to development within the specified area. However, there is always a risk of the discovery of previously unknown archaeology and the recommendation of this report is that all intrusive groundworks, including topsoil stripping, trenching and piling should be undertaken under conditions of archaeological watching brief with contingencies.

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www.abergavenny.co.uk/about_abergavenny/a_brief_history.phtml

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Tithe Map of 1843 for Abergavenny, Sections 1-3 (394, 381, 384)

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1880, First Edition

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1901, Second Edition

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1920, Third Edition

Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1938, Fourth Edition

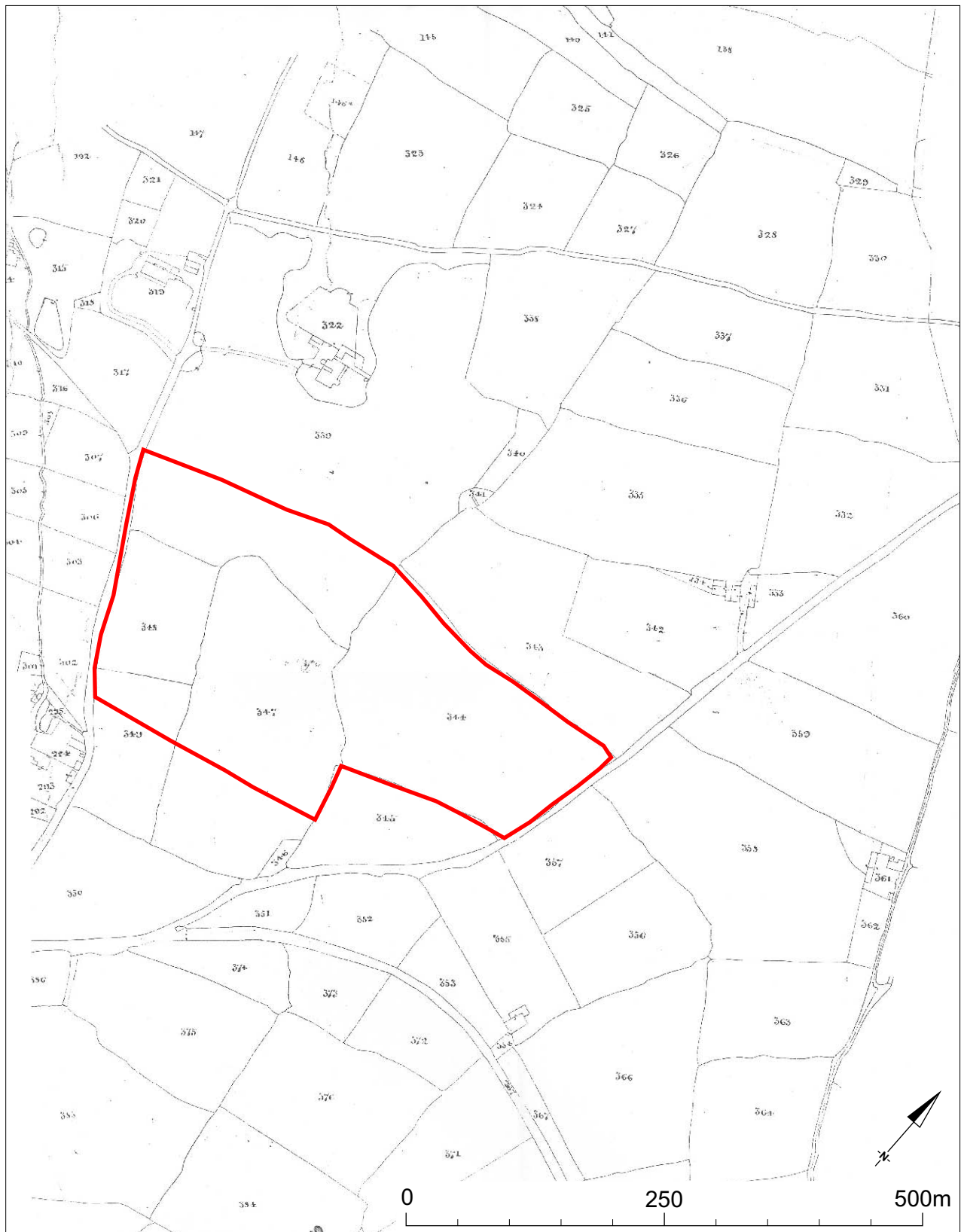


Figure 4. Location of the development area (red) on the Tithe map of 1843

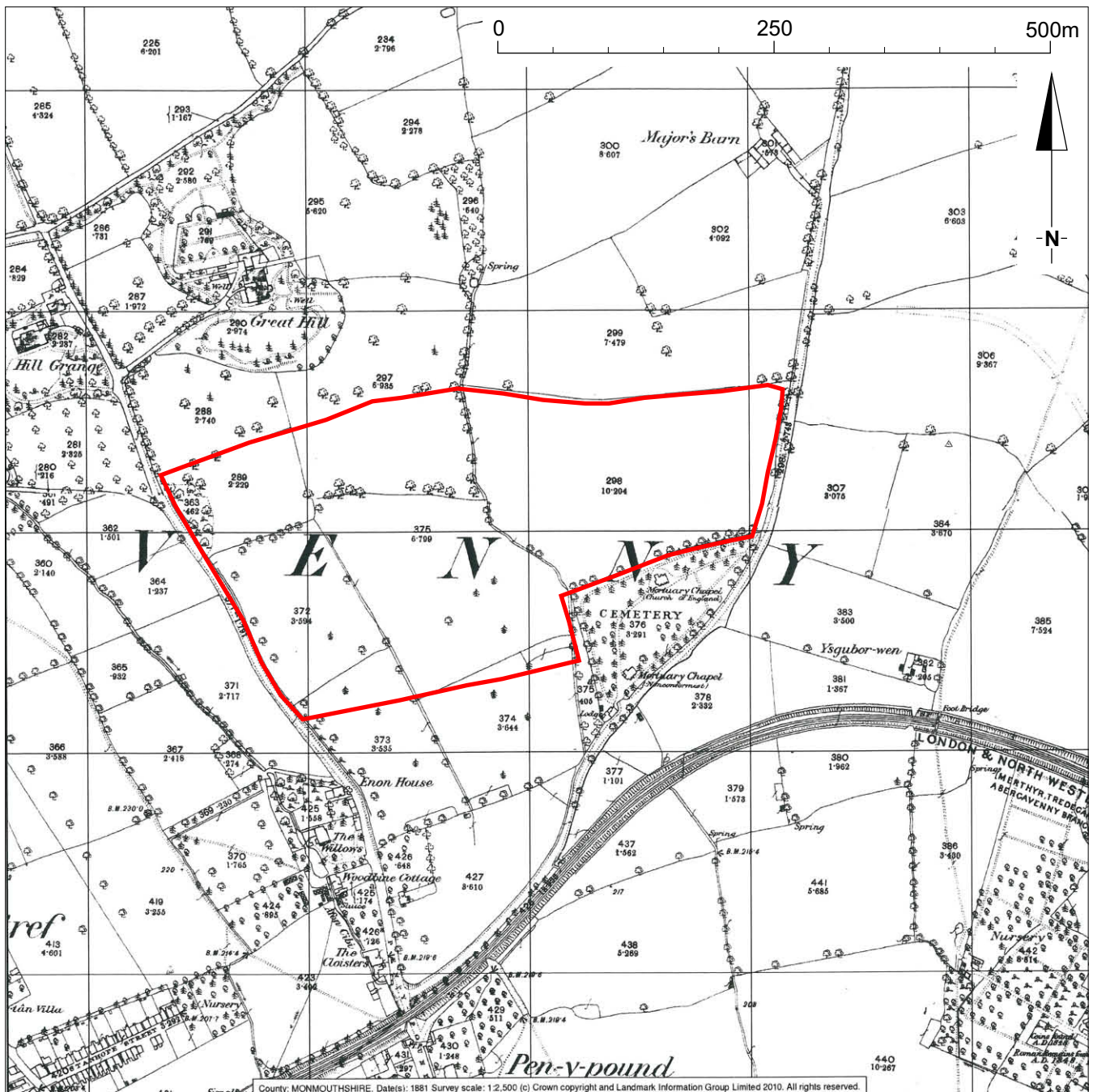


Figure 5. Location of the development area (red) on the 1st edition OS map of 1881

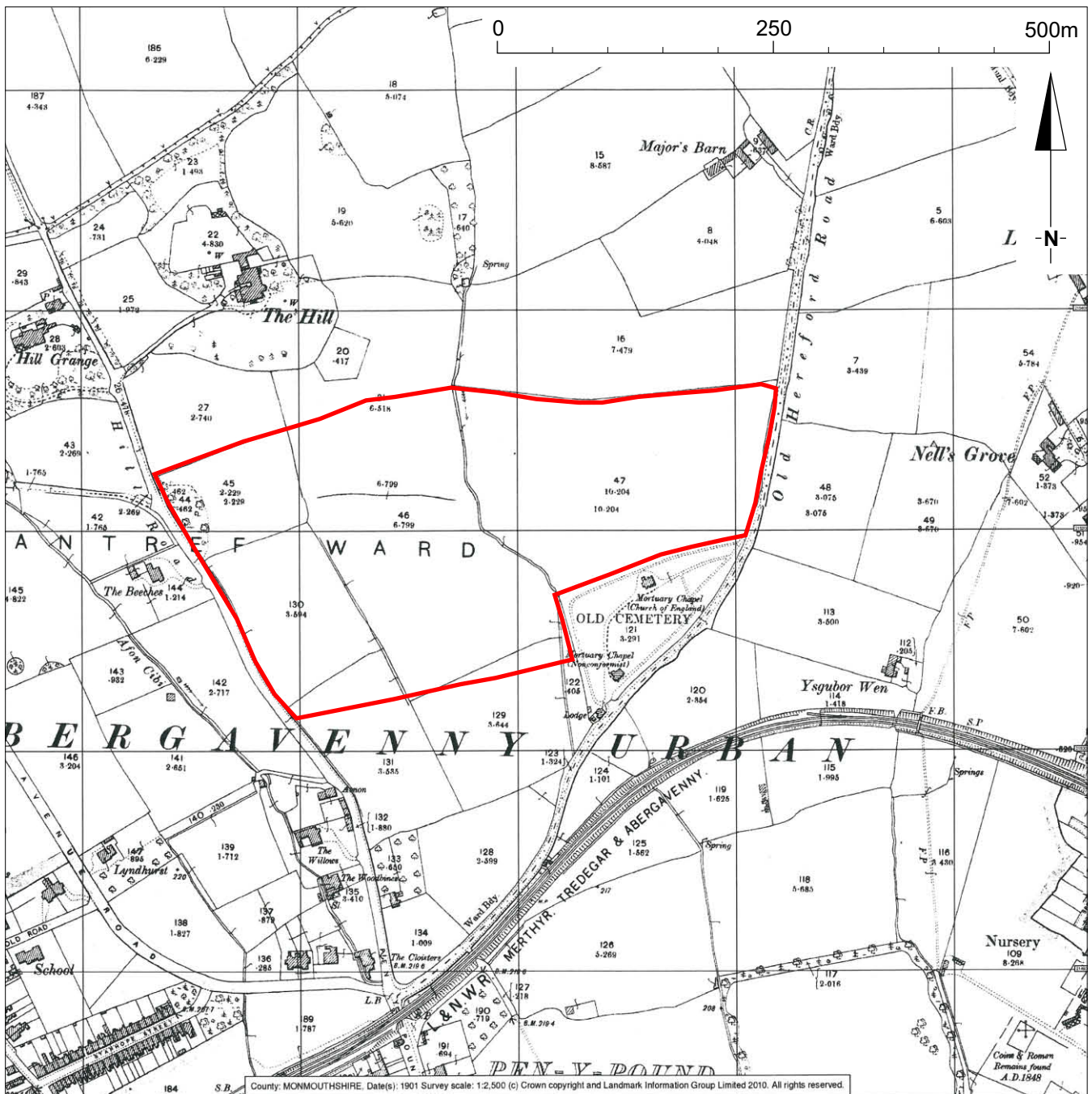


Figure 6. Location of the development area (red) on the 2nd edition OS map of 1901

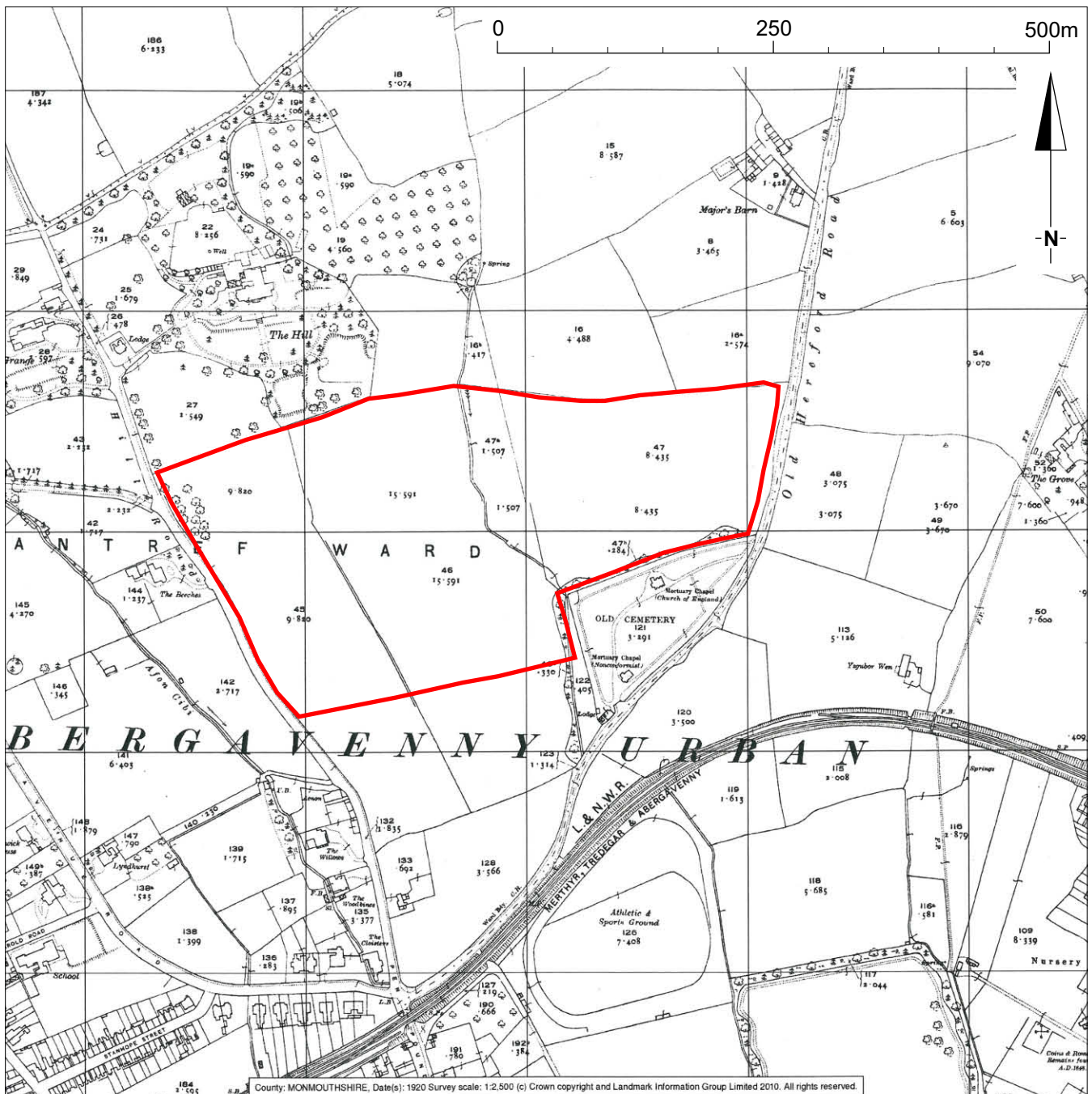


Figure 7. Location of the development area (red) on the 3rd edition OS map of 1920

Appendix II

Aerial Photographs with coverage of the Study Area

The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales.

RAF Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
A-Z obliques	Oblique	17/08/40	15503, 15504, 15506
106G UK 1355	1:10000	02/04/46	5092 + 7084-7086
106G UK 1359	1:9800	02/04/46	5005-5006
106G UK 1652	1:10000	11/07/1946	1076 possibly
CPE UK 2472	1:10000	09/03/48	4088-89
CPE UK 2509	1:28600	13/03/48	5053 possibly
58 RAF 676	1:10000	12/05/51	3117-118
540 RAF 525	1:10000	05/06/51	3059-60
58 RAF 3609	Various	20/06/60	113-114
58 RAF 5000	Various	19/03/62	V42
1 PRU RAF 0351	Various	14/11/83	001

Ordnance Survey

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
OS 69 304	1:7500	29/06/69	18-19
OS 74 184	1:24800	21/07/74	84-85
OS 75 039	1:26000	24/04/75	19-20
OS 92 282	1:5700	29/07/92	72-74

Commercial and other Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
Meridian 24/52	U/K	18/04/52	1246-1244 + 1238
Meridian 19/75	1:5000	24/04/75	24/75: 124 + 126/137-138
BKS	1:12000	01/06/71	648205-206
Carto. Services 667/7	1:12800?	20/05/77	1031-33
J A Storey 0985	1:20000	28/04/85	1285: 13-14
MAFF 4/85	01/06/85	1:12000	248: 153-154
Geonex(NRSC)	01/08/91	1:10000	7791: 46-47

Appendix III

Apportionments relating to the tithe map of 1843 for the parish of Abergavenny

Parcel number	Land owner	Occupier	Name and description of parcel	Cultivation and land use
339	Philip Jones Esq.	John Jones	The Park	Parkland
344	Sir Charles Morgan, Baronet	Philip Jones Esq.	None known	Grass
345	Sir Charles Morgan, Baronet	Philip Jones Esq.	None known	Grass
346	Christopher Sleeman Moon	Himself	None known	A garden
347	Philip Jones Esq.	John Davies	Large Meadow under the Park	Grass
348	Philip Jones Esq.	John Michael	Little meadow under the Park	Grass
349	Philip Jones Esq.	James Hoskins	Meadow by the road	Meadow

Appendix IV

Gazeteer of sites of archaeological interest

ID

01334g

Name Cross at Abergavenny

NGR SO30091490

Period

Unknown

Full description

Base of a cross, now in/near Abergavenny churchyard, but formerly standing at the crossroads.

Type

Cross

Condition

Not known

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

01370g/01375g

Name Site of Roman cremations

NGR SO30261474

Period

Roman

Full description

At this location two cremation urns were found (01375g). The urns of Usk Fortress ware, dated to 60AD. Also a flagon, a green glazed beaker, and 2 brooches These were found in 1989 during construction of patio.

Type

Cemetery

Condition

Not known

Status

None

Rarity

High

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

01495g

Name Site of Holy Well at Llandewi Skird

NGR SO3015

Period

Medieval

Full description

A Holy well at Llandewi Skirrid was claimed in Archaeologia Cambrensis 1847, 88. OS fieldworkers were unable to find any confirmation.

Type

Holy well

Condition

Not known

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

C

Effect

None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

01496g

Name Post-medieval mill

NGR SO30001500

Period Post medieval

Full description

A number of Post-medieval mills noted by Bradney to be located at NGR SO30001500. No trace of the mills could be found during site visits conducted in 1957 (HER archive 01496g)

Type	Condition	Status
Mill	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

01939g

Name Ffynnon Lwyndu

NGR SO29221528

Period Medieval

Full description

An entry in Archaeologia Cambrensis 1847 (p88) names Ffynnon Lwynddu as a holy well near which formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St David. OS fieldworkers were unable to find any confirmation or any sign of a well at this location

Type	Condition	Status
Holy well	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	D	None

ID

01942g/LB2381/36618

Name Chapel House

NGR SO29221528

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Chapel House is a modernised house said to be on the site of medieval building and which may incorporate part of a 15th century building (Bradney 1991). The external appearance of the house is mainly of the 1840s with alterations and feature replacement in the 20th century. The rear wings may be early 18th century and 19th century.

Type	Condition	Status
House	Damaged	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Medium	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

01943g/LB2382/43203

Name The Tythe Barn 1

NGR SO29201526

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A large Post medieval possibly medieval barn on lands belonging to a house called The Chapel at Llwyndu. It has been divided into four houses in the late 20th century.

Type

Barn

Condition

Damaged

Status

LBII

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

01943g/LB86891/43203

Name The Tythe Barn 3

NGR SO2919515269

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A large Post-medieval possibly medieval barn on lands belonging to a house called The Chapel at Llwyndu. It has been divided into four houses in the late 20th century.

Type

Barn

Condition

Damaged

Status

LBII

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

01943g/LB86892/43203

Name The Tythe Barn 2

NGR SO2919515269

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A large Post medieval possibly medieval barn on lands belonging to a house called The Chapel at Llwyndu. It has been divided into four houses in the late 20th century.

Type

Barn

Condition

Damaged

Status

LBII

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

01944g

Name Chapel Mill

NGR SO29181555

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Chapel Mill is a Post-medieval mill recorded at NGR SO29181555. The mills may have a medieval origin but there was no evidence of structured dating to earlier than the late 18th/ early 19th century during site visits in 1957.

Type	Condition	Status
Mill	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

01945g

Name Old Mill ponds

NGR SO29161561

Period Post-medieval

Full description

This site consists of Post-medieval ponds, which are seen on the first edition OS map. The mill ponds are noted as having been drained by 1957 (GGAT HER 01944g).

Type	Condition	Status
Mill pond	Destroyed	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	D	None

ID

02145g/LB2468/20640

Name Tollgate House

NGR SO29701475

Period Post-medieval

Full description

The Tollgate house is an early 19th century tollhouse, probably dating from 1831. The building was in a ruinous condition in 1974 and has been fully restored since. The exterior is rendered and painted with natural slate roof and red brick stack. It is in the form of a stretched hexagon with a central rear wing. It has gothic style pointed windows and door. The windows are facing in all directions to street, all with interlacing glazing bars intact. It also has hipped roofs with central chimney stack.

Type	Condition	Status
House	Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

02450g/LB2467/12866

Name Church of Our Lady and St Michael

NGR SO29691465

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Church and presbytery built in 1858-60 and designed by J B Bucknall. The Roman Catholic faith continued in Abergavenny after the Reformation and survived the years of persecution during the 16th and 17th centuries. The first church was built in 1690 and enlarged in 1740, this partially survives still in Frogmore Street. It was replaced by the present one in 1858. This makes the Catholic ministry of Abergavenny the third longest established one in Wales. It has been listed at a higher grade for its exceptional interest as a finely designed and finished Roman Catholic church and presbytery by one of the most notable Victorian architects in Wales; the buildings have retained their character and have group value with the other listed buildings in Pen-y-pound.

Type	Condition	Status
Church	Intact	LBII*
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

02451g/LB20749/10629

Name Whitefield Chapel

NGR SO29751457

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Whitefield Chapel is a presbyterian Chapel dating from 1907-10 by E A Johnson, Abergavenny's leading Edwardian architect. The contractor was J G Thomas & Sons, Abergavenny, this is known by their names appearing on foundation stones. It is built of roughly dressed grey sandstone, laid in irregular courses. Large Tudor Gothic Revival chapel with good Arts and Crafts features; similar in style to some of the work of W Beddoe Rees, well known chapel architect.

Type	Condition	Status
Chapel	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

02452g/LB2466/20639

Name No 8 Pen y Pound Road

NGR SO29711462

Period Post-medieval

Full description

An early 19th century house, which was probably built together with the adjoining No. 6 (02454g/LB2465/20638). The house is little altered externally. It is roughcast rendered and painted with a natural slate roof. Also includes plain spike wrought iron railings on dwarf stone wall, double gates, are attached to either end of the main elevation.

Type	Condition	Status
Dwelling	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

02453g/LB2464/20637

Name No 4 Pen y Pound Road

NGR SO29711459

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

Early 18th century, with a datestone 1716. The house was re-windowed in the early 19th century and has been altered and added to at the rear in the Victorian period and later. It is roughcast rendered and painted with a natural slate roof and rendered stacks.

Type

Dwelling

Condition

Near intact

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

02454g/LB2465/20638

Name No 6 Pen y Pound Road

NGR SO29711461

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

No 6 Pen y Pound dates to the early 19th century, and was probably built together with No. 8 adjoining (02452g/LB2466/20639). The house is little altered externally. It has roughcast rendered and painted with a natural slate roof and red brick stack. It also includes a plain spike wrought iron railings on dwarf stone wall, double gates, are attached to either end of the main elevation.

Type

Dwelling

Condition

Near intact

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

02455g/04073g/LB2394/36619

Name No 23 Chapel Road

NGR SO29381465

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

An early to mid 19th century house, built as a pair with No. 25 (LB2395). It has a rendered and painted front with natural slate roof and red brick stacks. Also includes light spear head railings with dog bars and single gate. It was listed, notwithstanding the out-of-character modern windows, for its special architectural interest as one of a pair of good early 19th century town houses of which the right-hand (No. 25) largely retains its character.

Type

Dwelling

Condition

Near intact

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

02456g

Name No 24 Chapel Road

NGR SO29371466

Period Post-medieval

Full description

No 24 Chapel Road is recorded as a Post-medieval house centred at NGR SO 29371466

Type	Condition	Status
Dwelling	Near intact	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

02499m/67489

Name Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway

NGR SO06000990/SO11661010

Period Post-medieval

Full description

The railway ran from the Abergavenny Junction to the Merthyr Morlais Tunnel Junction. It was originally built as a single-line track in 1862 and was the first rail link in the area to Eastern England and later to the Midlands. From its earliest days, the line was leased to the London and North Western Railway, (thus breaking the monopoly of the Great Western Railway on the London-South Wales run), before finally being fully absorbed into the LNWR. In 1877 the line was converted to double-track, and in 1923 was sold to the London, Midland, Scottish Railway. The line was finally closed in January 1958 and is now a public footpath. The Merthyr, Tredegar & Abergavenny Railway was incorporated in 1859 and purchased Bailey's Tramroad which ran from Nantyglo Ironworks to Govilon Wharf. Before the first section was opened in September 1862 it was leased by the LNWR who were seeking to capitalise on the expanding heavy industry in the region. Construction of this railway line was judged to be a significant engineering feat as it had to climb the Clydach Gorge and the gradient was such that special locomotives had to be designed.

Type	Condition	Status
Railway	Destroyed	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Medium	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	C	None

ID

04073g/LB2395/36620

Name No 25 Chapel Road

NGR SO29371465

Period Post-medieval

Full description

An early to mid 19th century house, built as a pair with No. 23 (LB2394). It has a rendered and painted front with natural slate roof and red brick stacks. It also includes light spear head railings with dog bars and single gate.

Type	Condition	Status
House	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

04457.0g

Name Section of Roman road

NGR SO30361474

Period Roman

Full description

A section of Roman road centred at NGR SO30361474, which was found during housing around 1848 with associated burials (1375g, 1370g).

Type	Condition	Status
Road	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	B	None

ID

04638g/LB2883/307400

Name Church of Christchurch

NGR SO29131476

Period Post-medieval

Full description

The Church of Christchurch was built in 1879 by the Marquis of Abergavenny as a Chapel of Ease to St Mary's Parish Church, to serve the then growing community on his Nevill Hall estate land. In 1958 Christ Church was renovated and the exterior clad in timber, giving it its present distinctive character. This is an ambitious example of what was presumably an attempt to rid the church of the "hideous and comfortless" image that such iron buildings had. Gothic, corrugated iron, structure. It is aisled, with spire to the north west, both uncommon features for this type of building, normally box-shaped and single-cell. Unlike the exterior the interior was originally timber boarded. Contains unusual and well-detailed timber arcade of four bays with quatrefoil-section piers.

Type	Condition	Status
Church	Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Certain
Confidence	Value	Effect
High	B	None

ID

07894g/LB20523

Name Harold Road School

NGR SO29341481

Period Post-medieval

Full description

The school takes up most of the south side of Harold Road, Abergavenny. It bears the date 1897, and 1910. The building provided accommodation for the County School for Girls, and Intermediate Girl's School. It is built of yellow brick with bathstone dressing. Listed as a well-preserved and designed late 19th century and early 20th century board school. Constructed in a Tudor style with some Jacobean details.

Type	Condition	Status
Board school	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

12860

Name Cemetery Chapel 1

NGR SO29891507

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

This chapel is one of a pair of similar cemetery chapels, which appear to be identical except in details. It was built of snecked stone in the gothic style and dated from the mid-19th Century. This chapel is described on the OS First Edition map as Nonconformist. The main difference between it and the other (12861) chapel is the lack of a trinity window in the east wall. The building is now Bethany Apostolic Church.

Type

Chapel

Condition

Near intact

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

High

Historical association

Possible

Confidence

Medium

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

12861

Name Cemetery Chapel 2

NGR SO29911515

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

This chapel is one of a pair of similar cemetery chapels, which appear to be identical except in details. It was built of snecked stone in the gothic style and dating from the mid-19th Century. This chapel is described on the OS First Edition map as 'Church of England'. The main difference between it and the other (12860) chapel is the provision of a trinity window in the east wall. The building has suffered considerably from fire damage.

Type

Chapel

Condition

Damaged

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

High

Historical association

Possible

Confidence

Medium

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

20636

Name No 2 Pen y Pound Road

NGR SO29701470

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

No 2 Pen y pound was constructed in the 18th century. The structure contains a datestone of 1716. It has a hipped slate roof over hanging eaves.

Type

Dwelling

Condition

Not Known

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

C

Effect

None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

20855

Name No 44 Stanhope Street

NGR SO29471474

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

No. 44 Stanhope Street is a Post-medieval dwelling centred at NGR SO29471474. It is shown on the first edition OS map.

Type

Dwelling

Condition

Near intact

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

265900

Name The Hill Garden

NGR SO2955615383

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901). Its main elements on that map include kitchen garden, well, woodland, walled garden, walk, terrace walls, summerhouse, parterres, lodge, lawns, greenhouses, conservatory and carriage drive.

Type

Country house garden

Condition

Not known

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

265901

Name Hill Grange Garden

NGR SO2935815354

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901). Its main elements on that map include carriage drive, woodland, ponds, terrace walls, and walled garden.

Type

Country house garden

Condition

Not Known

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

C

Effect

None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

265902

Name Chapel House Garden

NGR SO2923415254

Period Post-medieval

Full description

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901). Its main elements on that map include possible walled garden, kitchen garden, orchard, greenhouses, conservatory and carriage drive.

Type	Condition	Status
Country house garden	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

265903

Name The Rowans Garden

NGR SO2910615304

Period Post-medieval

Full description

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Monmouthshire VI, sheet 11 (1901). Its main elements on that map include terrace walls and conservatory.

Type	Condition	Status
Country house garden	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

265904

Name The Grove Garden

NGR SO3027315252

Period Post-medieval

Full description

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, orchard and conservatory

Type	Condition	Status
Country house garden	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

265910

Name Derrystone Garden

NGR SO2912614967

Period Post-medieval

Full description

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1901). Its main elements on that map include fountain, conservatory, greenhouses, carriage drive and kitchen garden

Type	Condition	Status
Country house garden	Not known	none
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

36397

Name No 4 Avenue Road; Glaslyn

NGR SO29661477

Period Post-medieval

Full description

No 4 Avenue Road is a Post-medieval dwelling centered at NGR SO 29661477. First appears on the third edition OS map.

Type	Condition	Status
Dwelling	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

403803

Name Bailey Park Lido

NGR SO29851480

Period Modern

Full description

Bailey Park Lido is a rectangular lido complex, now derelict, extending for over 110m north/south, with two main swimming pools and a circular paddling pool at the north end. It is bordered by changing rooms. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 13th August 2003.

Type	Condition	Status
Swimming pool	Damaged	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

407212

Name The Hill residential College

NGR SO2955915424

Period Post-medieval

Full description

The main building of The Hill, Abergavenny is three stories high with a stone balustrade running the width of the building. The extensions to each side and a central pedimented porch are supported by stone columns. The house was built around 1849 when William Lloyd Powell bought the estate. In 1901 the estate was purchased by Edward Pritchard Martin, JP for Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, and alterations were carried out between 1904-1908. The crest over the door is that of the Martin family. In 1964 the building became a residential college. The gardens of The Hill were considered for listing as a Historic Park and Garden of Wales but were rejected.

Type	Condition	Status
College	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	C	None

ID

407329

Name Chapel Cottage, Chapel Lane

NGR SO29181529

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Originally in open country on the north side of Abergavenny but now within the built-up area at the top of Avenue Road. Chapel Cottage is a stone two storey cottage which falls within the curtilage of The Tithe Barn (01943g) and The Chapel house (01942g)

Type	Condition	Status
Cottage	Not known	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Low	C	None

ID

43297

Name Majors Barn

NGR SO29981552

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Majors Barn was a post medieval structure, thought to be an agricultural barn originally located in open countryside. It has now been demolished, presumably prior to the building of post Second World War housing that dominates the area.

Type	Condition	Status
Barn	Destroyed	None
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Low	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
High	D	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

LB16470/31792/04880g/301199

Name The Drama Centre (former King Henry VIII Grammar School)

NGR SO29801462

Period Post-medieval

Full description

Built in 1898 and designed by E A Johnson. It replaced the Grammar School in St. Johns Street now the Masonic Lodge where it had been since its foundation in 1543. The school building was extended to the north in 1904, and were given three new classrooms, a gymnasium and a library in 1926 (not included in the listing). It was closed as a school around 1970 and has now become a Drama Centre. Constructed of brown rock-faced stone with bathstone dressings; slate roof with red ridge tiles and elaborate stone chimneys with Gothic panelling. The porch has ceramic tiles to the sides. The lobby has Tudor arches to the front and to the longitudinal corridor which has boarded dado, and original doors to former classrooms.

Type	Condition	Status
School	Near Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB20756

Name Entrance Gates, Boundary Wall and Railings at Whitefield Chapel.

NGR SO29721456

Period Post-medieval

Full description

These features are all part of the original design of the Presbyterian Chapel of 1907-10 by local architect E A Johnson. They have been listed for their special interest as elegant Arts and Crafts entrance gates and railings which form part of E A Johnson's original chapel design of 1907-10.

Type	Condition	Status
Decorative	Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB2469/20825

Name Ty'r Morwydd (St Michael's Convent), residence only

NGR SO29721470

Period Post-medieval

Full description

A late 18th century house extended to the north in 1956. The house was probably re-roofed at this time and given the dormers and new chimneys. The house became a Convent of Breton nuns in 1906 and they ran a girls school for many years.

Type	Condition	Status
NUNNERY	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

LB86794

Name Wall, Gates and Railings of Harold Road Junior School

NGR SO29341482

Period Post-medieval

Full description

These railings are probably contemporary with the second school build and thus dating from 1910 and probably designed by E A Johnson. It is thought they have been unaltered since. They have been listed for its special interest as an adjunct to a well preserved and designed example of a late 19th and early 20th century board school.

Type	Condition	Status
Decorative	Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB86804

Name Gate and Railings of The Drama Centre

NGR SO29721464

Period Post-medieval

Full description

These railings were built in 1898 and designed by E A Johnson. They were extended north in 1904. Included for their special interest as part of a well preserved late 19th century school and for having group value with the other listed buildings in Pen-y-pound.

Type	Condition	Status
Decorative	Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB86806

Name Gatepiers, Gates and Fence of The Willows

NGR SO29651490

Period Post-medieval

Full description

These features are probably contemporary with the house, which is said to have been built in 1820, and unaltered since. They have been Listed for their special interest as well designed adjuncts to a good early 19th century villa which has retained its character.

Type	Condition	Status
Decorative	Intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

LB86807

Name Gates and Railings of No. 4 Pen-y-pound

NGR SO2971914592

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

These are believed to be the unaltered late 18th century railings for the property which have been Listed for their special interest as good iron railings and as an unusually early survival of domestic ironwork for the

Type

Decorative

Condition

Intact

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

LB86808

Name Saxonbury Nursing Home (formerly Haverang House)

NGR SO3031715212

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

This is a well preserved 19th century house now known as Saxonbury Nursing Home but was originally known as Haverang House. It was listed as a good example of a dwelling of its period probably designed by the noted local architect E.A. Johnson.

Type

Residential

Condition

Near intact

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

LB86809

Name Hill Court

NGR SO2934815376

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

Hill Court is a mid/late 18th century house, said to have been built in 1768 and then altered and extended in 1860. The building appears to have been little altered since then.

Type

Residential

Condition

Near intact

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Medium

Value

B

Effect

None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

LB86830

Name (Name unknown) Small mid 19th century villa of classical type, which has been very little altered.

NGR SO2932814564

Period Post-medieval

Full description

This building is a small mid 19th century villa of classical type, which has been very little altered. It was Listed for its special architectural interest as a prominently sited example of classical style domestic building which has retained its character.

Type	Condition	Status
Residential	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB86871/404003

Name No. 31 North Street

NGR SO2916514728

Period Post-medieval

Full description

An early/mid 19th century simple, classical house, built around 1840. Constructed of coursed, squared rock faced stone with a Welsh slate roof and red brick stacks. It has a double depth entry plan, and is of two storeys. There is a recessed doorway with a 20th century replacement door, and it is lit by 16-pane sashes.

Type	Condition	Status
HOUSE	Near intact	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB86888

Name The Cloisters, including garden wall and door to road

NGR SO2966014812

Period Post-medieval

Full description

The Cloisters, which includes a garden and a door to the road is said to have been built in the later 19th century as St John's School. It is shown as 'The Cloisters' on the First edition OS map. The property is now divided into residential apartments. It was listed for its special architectural interest as a well-designed Gothic Revival building that has retained its character.

Type	Condition	Status
House	Not known	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

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ID

LB86890/21150

Name The Willows

NGR SO29611492

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

The Willows is an early 19th century square villa, built around 1820 for Thomas Davis, an attorney. The interior has been extensively modernised and the planning has been changed due to the moved front door. Some early 19th century joinery does survive. It has a full width hipped tented cast iron verandah supported by eight slim wrought iron piers. Internally there are many 19th century features such as molded covings, cornices and roses to ceilings.. LB86806 are the listed gatepiers, gates and fence of The Willows.

Type	Condition	Status
DWELLING	Damaged	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Low	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

LB86899

Name Entrance Gates of No. 11(Ty'r Morwydd (St Michael's Convent))

NGR SO2971314700

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

They were erected in the late 18th century or early 19th century and probably closely contemporary with No. 11 (LB2469/20825). Consists of wrought iron railings, gates and overthrow with lamp bracket. Tall spike railings, swept up twice to double gates with arched spiked overthrow supporting a lamp bracket. The gates have a panel band of curlicues across the centre.

Type	Condition	Status
Decorative	Not known	LBII
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Unknown
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

ID

PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)

Name Bailey Park

NGR SO 300146

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A late Victorian urban park laid out in 1884 on land called Priory Meadow by the prominent ironmaster Crawshay Bailey. The park survives in its entirety and makes an important contribution to the townscape of Abergavenny. The park has both ornamental and sporting components and has a particularly imposing main entrance.

Type	Condition	Status
Garden	Intact	Grade II RHPG
Rarity	Group association	Historical association
Medium	Medium	Possible
Confidence	Value	Effect
Medium	B	None

King Henry VIII Comprehensive School Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

RR62a

Name Roman Road

NGR SO30001500

Period Roman

Full description

The course of the road through Abergavenny is largely postulated but is known to leave the town along Cross Street and Monmouth Street.

Type

Road

Condition

Not known

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

08346g

Name St David's Chapel at Llwyndu

NGR SO29201526

Period Medieval

Full description

A chapel of St David, which belonged to Abergavenny Priory before the Dissolution; some of structure believed to survive in Chapel Barn (1943g). Estate subsequently known as Capel Pengavenny (Bradney 1991, 193-4), which was presumably the original name of the chapel.

Type

Chapel

Condition

Not known

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical association

Unknown

Confidence

Low

Value

B

Effect

None
