

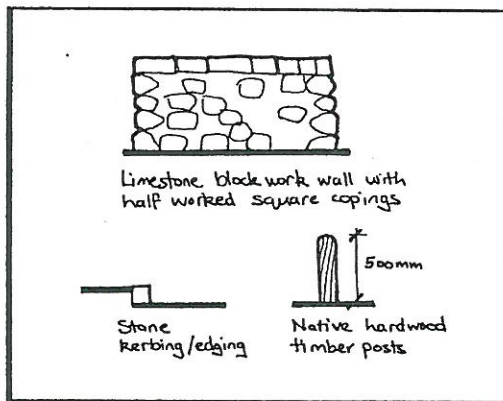
### HARD MATERIALS PALETTE

**Distinctive materials.**

- See Typical Hardworks Details for stone walling and hedgebank details.
- The use of hardworks materials to be kept to a minimum, unobtrusive timber detailing is most suitable.
- Block work limestone walling with squared worked coping.
- Stone kerbing, native hardwood timber posts (approximately 500mm high), unobtrusive kick rails or landform are suitable for traffic control.

**Distinctive Colours.**

Greys, whites and muted highlight colours.



A) TYPICAL HARDWORKS DETAILS

### SOFT LANDSCAPE PALETTE

**Woodland**

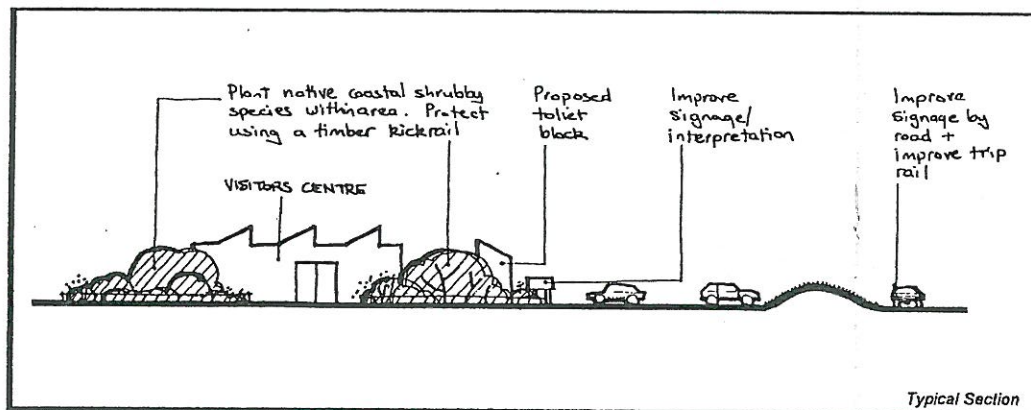
- Common Oak *Quercus robur*
- Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*
- Holly *Ilex aquifolium*
- Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*
- Hazel *Corylus avellana*
- Elder *Sambucus nigra*
- Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*
- Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*

**Grassland**

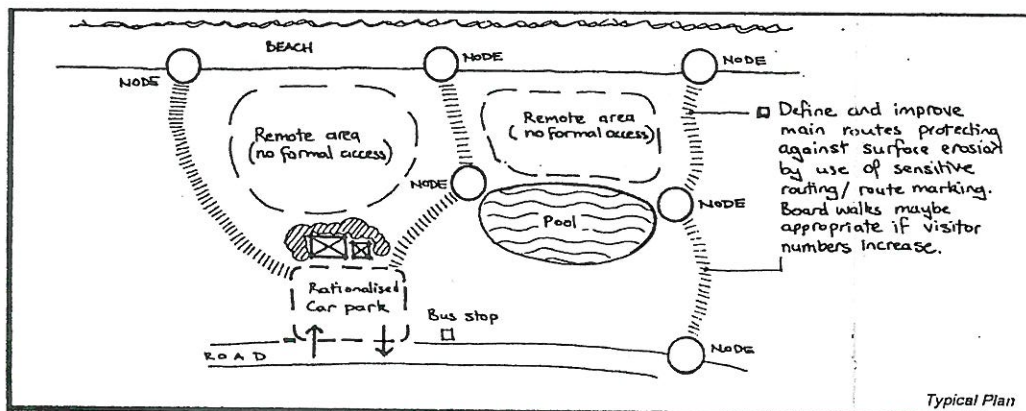
- Red Fescue *Festuca rubra ssp commutata*
- Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*
- Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*
- Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mollugo*
- Meadow Brome *Bromus commutata*
- Crested Dogs-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*

**Scrub**

- Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*
- Dog Rose *Rosa canina*
- Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*
- Elder *Sambucus nigra*
- Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*



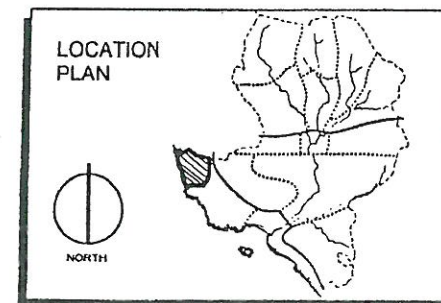
B) VISITORS CENTRE INTEGRATION



C) MINIMISING DUNE CONTROL

### REFERENCES

- Main Strategy Report Volume 1: LS22
- Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG3, 7, 9, 10
- Technical Annex Volume 4: 3.0



Character Area 13 Design Themes  
Figure DG 24b  
KENFIG DUNES 2 of 2



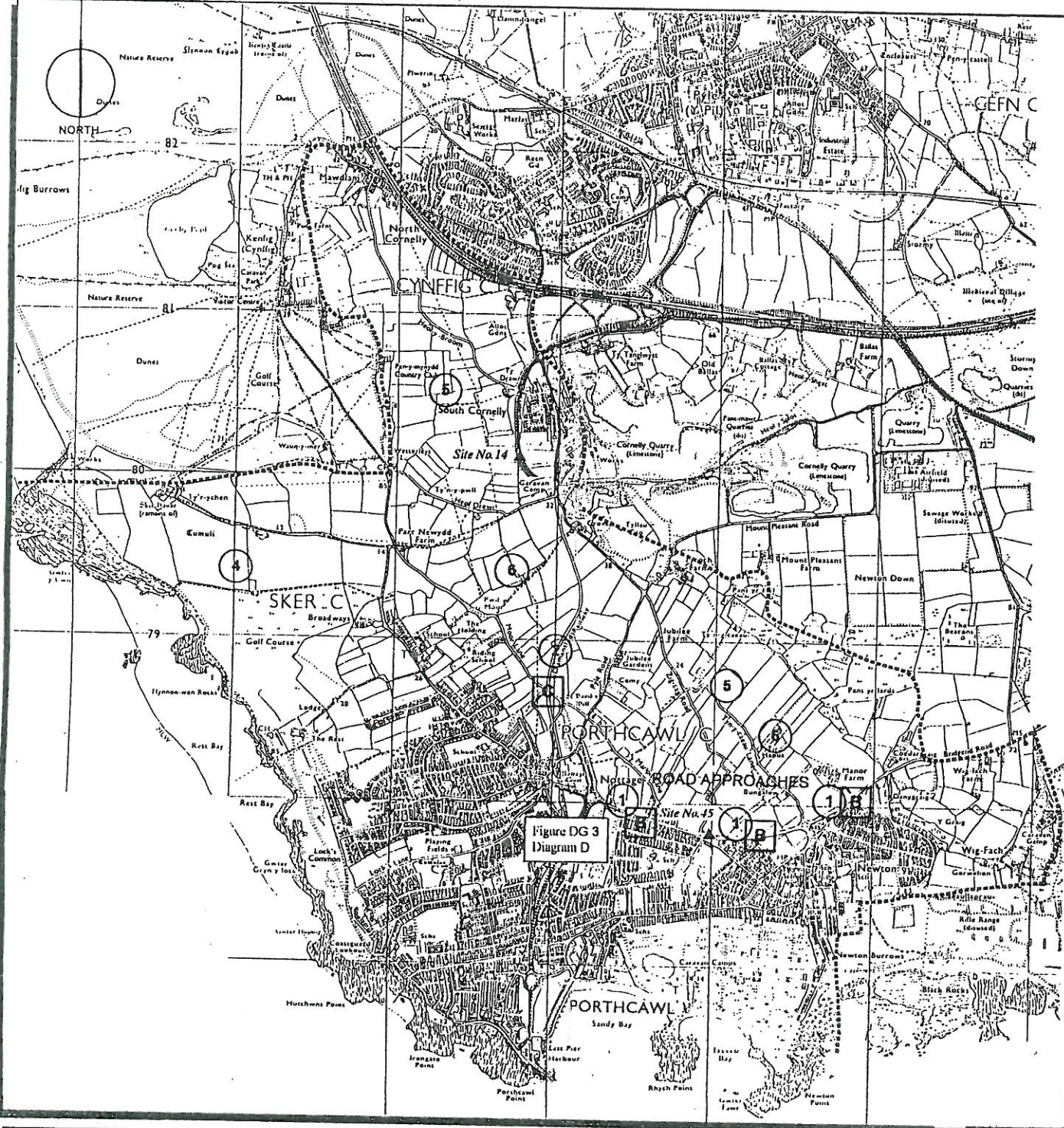


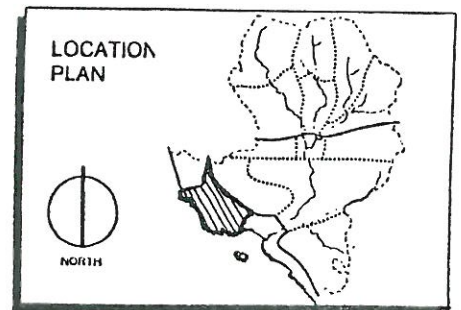
Figure DG 3  
Diagram D

**VISION**

The strategy seeks to promote a positive image of the approaches to the resort to aid its economic regeneration. Areas of nature conservation value particularly on the coast will be conserved and enhanced and visitor pressure concentrated on other areas. Positive rural land management will be encouraged to optimise nature conservation value of field boundaries and grassland within the constraints of the need to maximise productivity. Countryside access within the area will be improved.

**STRATEGY**

- 1 Improve A4061 road corridor with landscape treatment.
- 2 Improve countryside access including bringing DLPR into use as far as possible.
- 3 Integrate strategy with existing Porthcawl strategy for improvement.
- 4 Implement proactive grassland management in coastal area in partnership with the farmer.
- 5 Encourage farm management for diversification of wildlife habitat interest. Maximise linkage and consolidation of wildlife corridors.
- 6 Improve countryside access.



LOCATION  
PLAN



NORTH

Character Area 14 Design Themes  
Figure DG 25a  
PORTHCAWL HINTERLAND 1 of 2



### HARD MATERIALS PALETTE

**Distinctive materials.**

- See Typical Hardworks Details for walling style.
- Local limestone walling with 'buck and doe' coping.
- Iron work in the form of bollards, bench seats, railings and street lamps suitable for urban areas
- The use of stone and native hardwood timber posts/bollards with steel/stainless steel/galvanised fittings is suitable for rural areas.

**Distinctive Colours.**

Whites, greys, browns, muted highlight colours.

### SOFT LANDSCAPE PALETTE

**Woodland**

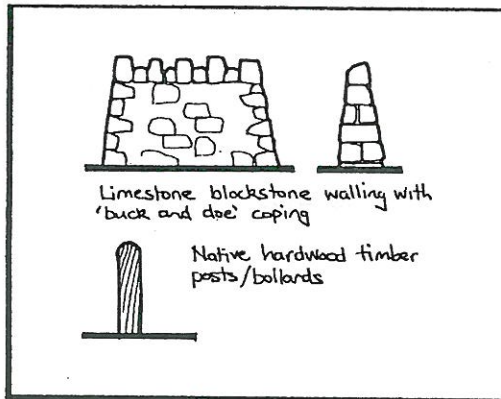
- Common Oak *Quercus robur*
- Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*
- Wild Cherry *Prunus avium*
- Field Maple *Acer campestre*
- Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*
- Hazel *Corylus avellana*
- Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*
- Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*

**Field boundaries - hedges**

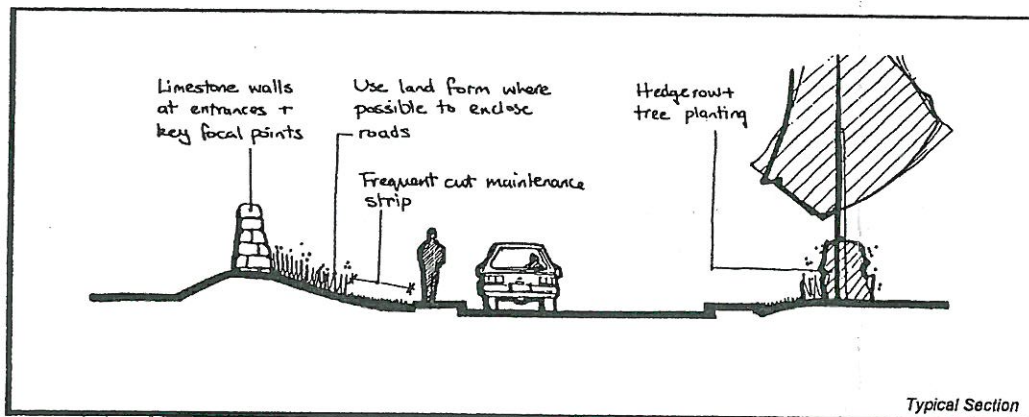
- Hazel *Corylus avellana*
- Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*
- Field Maple *Acer campestre*
- Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*
- Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*

**Calcareous grassland**

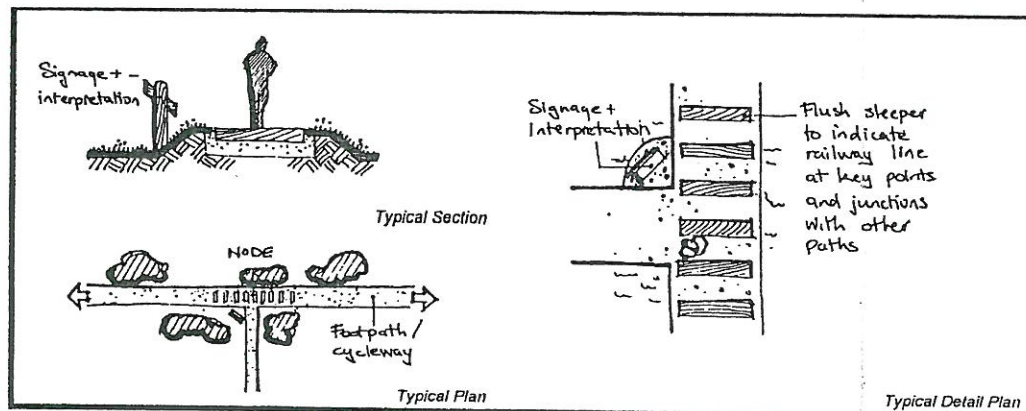
- Red Fescue *Festuca rubra* ssp *communitata*
- Sheep's-fescue *Festuca ovina*
- Crested Dogs-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*
- Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*
- Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*
- Salad Burnet *Poterium sanguisorba*
- Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*
- Lady's Bedstraw *Galium verum*
- Crosswort *Galium cruciata*
- Yellow-rattle *Rhinanthus minor*
- Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris*



A) TYPICAL HARDWORKS DETAILS



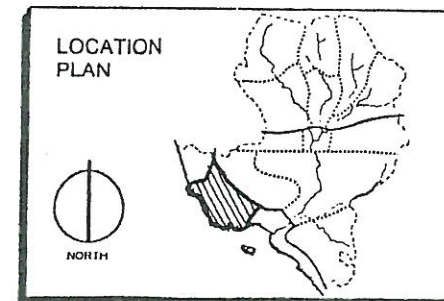
B) ROAD APPROACHES



C) DYFFRYN LLYNFI & PORTHCAWL RAILWAY

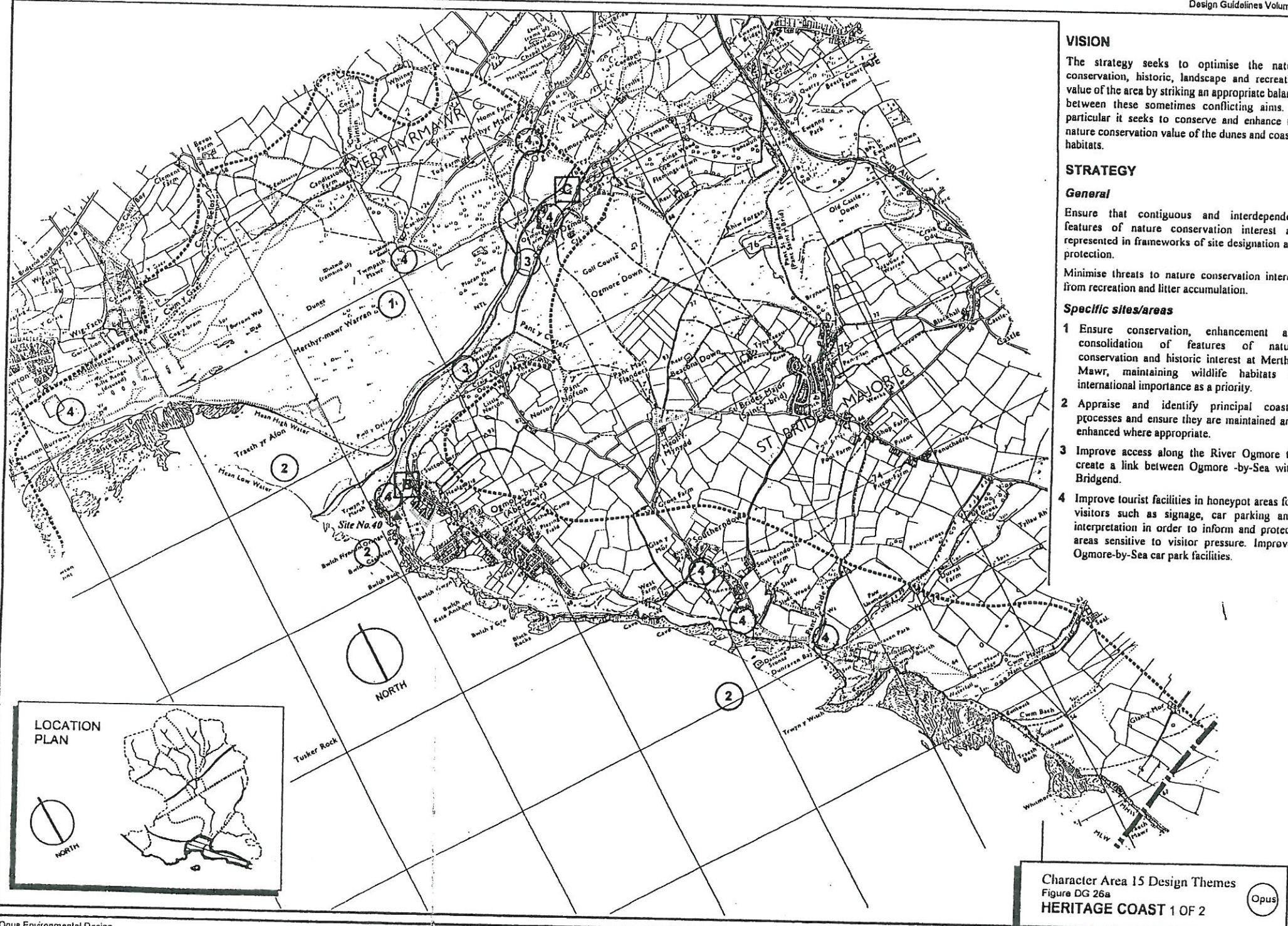
### REFERENCES

- Main Strategy Report Volume 1: LS23
- Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG1, 2, 7, 9, 10
- Technical Annex Volume 4: 3.0



Character Area 14 Design Themes  
Figure DG 25b  
PORTHCAWL HINTERLAND 2 of 2





**VISION**

The strategy seeks to optimise the nature conservation, historic, landscape and recreation value of the area by striking an appropriate balance between these sometimes conflicting aims. In particular it seeks to conserve and enhance the nature conservation value of the dunes and coastal habitats.

**STRATEGY**

**General**

Ensure that contiguous and interdependent features of nature conservation interest are represented in frameworks of site designation and protection.

Minimise threats to nature conservation interest from recreation and litter accumulation.

**Specific sites/areas**

- 1 Ensure conservation, enhancement and consolidation of features of nature conservation and historic interest at Merthyr Mawr, maintaining wildlife habitats of international importance as a priority.
- 2 Appraise and identify principal coastal processes and ensure they are maintained and enhanced where appropriate.
- 3 Improve access along the River Ogmore to create a link between Ogmore -by-Sea with Bridgend.
- 4 Improve tourist facilities in honeypot areas for visitors such as signage, car parking and interpretation in order to inform and protect areas sensitive to visitor pressure. Improve Ogmore-by-Sea car park facilities.

**LOCATION PLAN**

Character Area 15 Design Themes  
 Figure DG 26a  
**HERITAGE COAST 1 OF 2**

**HARD MATERIALS PALETTE**

**Distinctive materials.**

- See Typical Hardworks Details for walling style.
- Local limestone used extensively in walling.
- Iron work in the form of bollards, bench seats, railings and street lamps suitable for urban areas
- The use of stone and native hardwood timber posts/bollards with steel/stainless steel/ galvanised fittings is suited to rural areas.

**Distinctive Colours.**

Whites, greys, browns, muted highlight colours.

**SOFT LANDSCAPE PALETTE**

**Woodland**

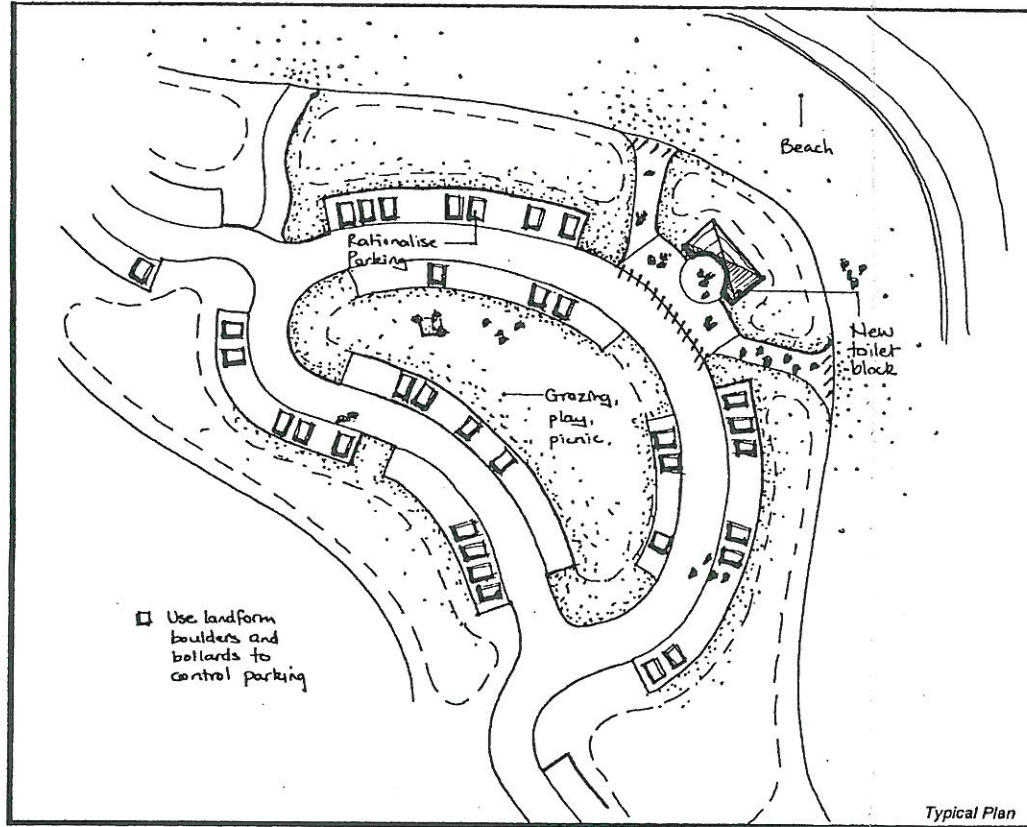
- Common Oak *Quercus robur*
- Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*
- Holly *Ilex aquifolium*
- Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*
- Hazel *Corylus avellana*
- Elder *Sambucus nigra*
- Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*
- Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*

**Grassland**

- Red Fescue *Festuca rubra ssp commutata*
- Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*
- Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*
- Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mollugo*
- Meadow Brome *Bromus commutata*
- Crested Dogs-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*
- Lyme-grass *Leymus arenarius*

**Scrub**

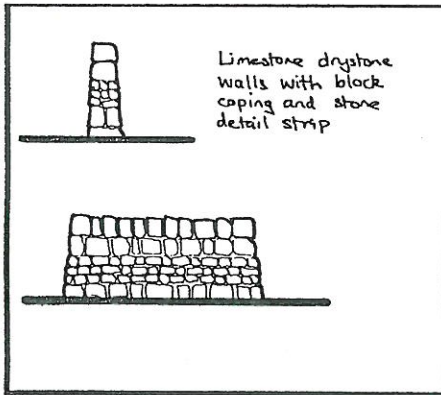
- Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*
- Dog Rose *Rosa canina*
- Field Rose *Rosa arvensis*
- Elder *Sambucus nigra*
- Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*



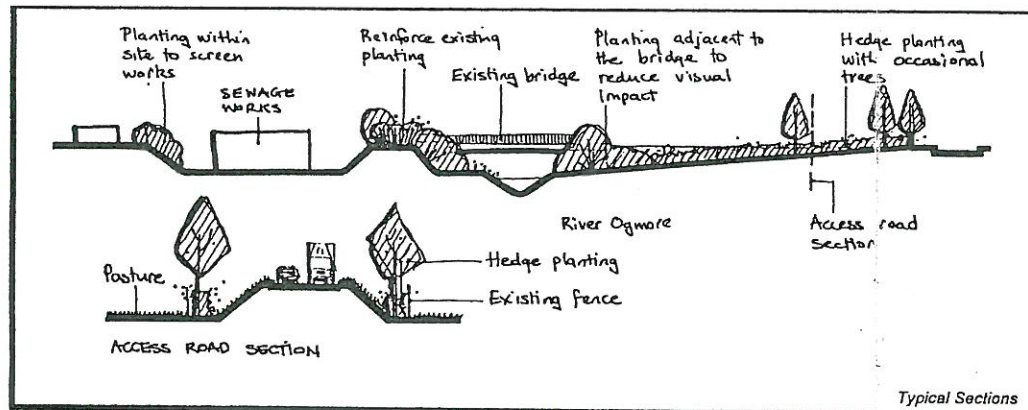
**B) OGMORE-BY-SEA CAR PARK**

**REFERENCES**

- Main Strategy Report Volume 1: LS24
- Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10
- Technical Annex Volume 4: 3.0
- Bibliography:  
Mid Glamorgan County Council: Glamorgan Heritage Coast Management Plan.

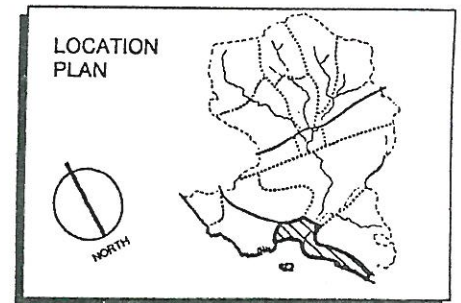


**A) TYPICAL HARDWORKS DETAILS**



**C) SEWAGE WORKS**

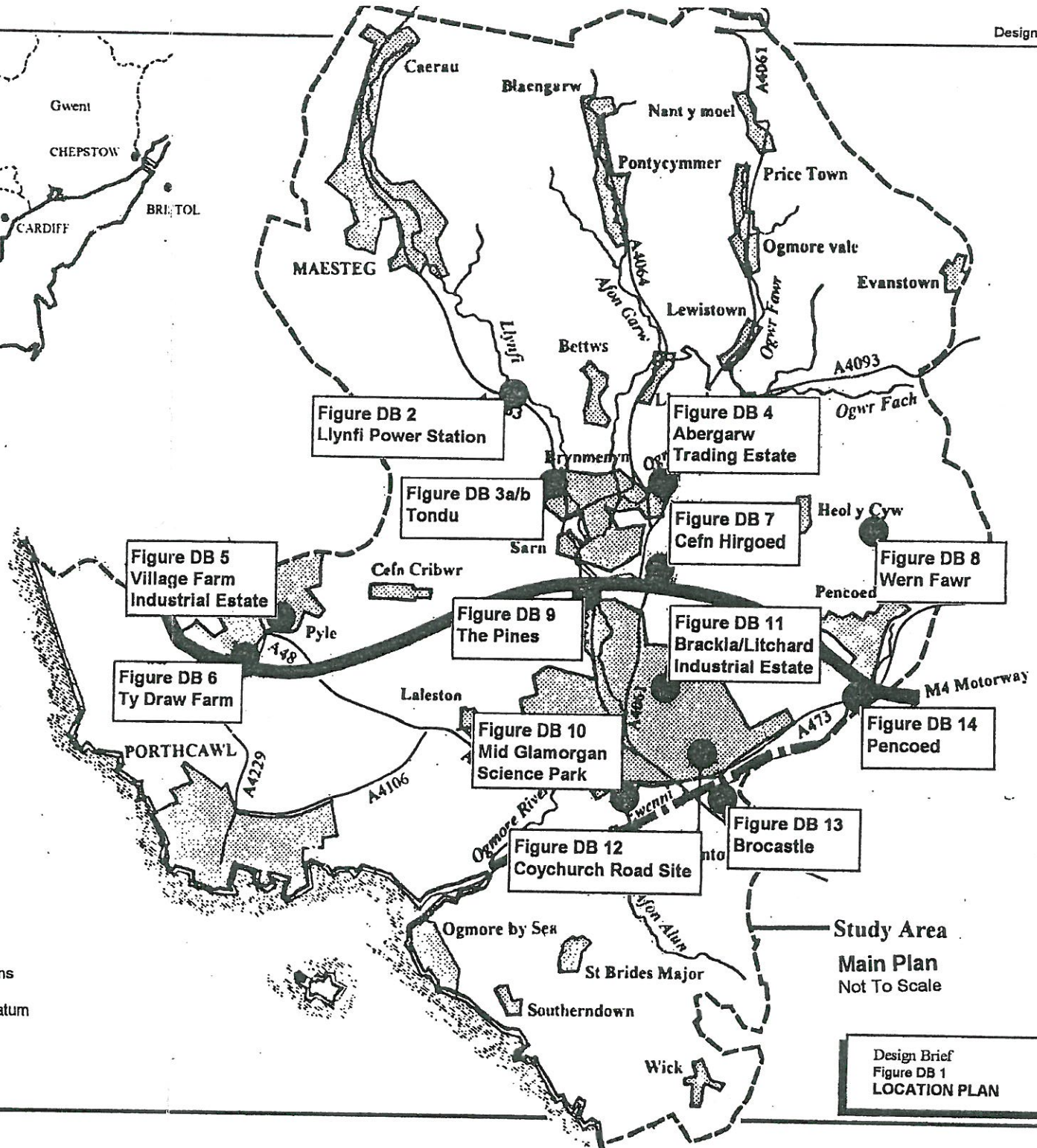
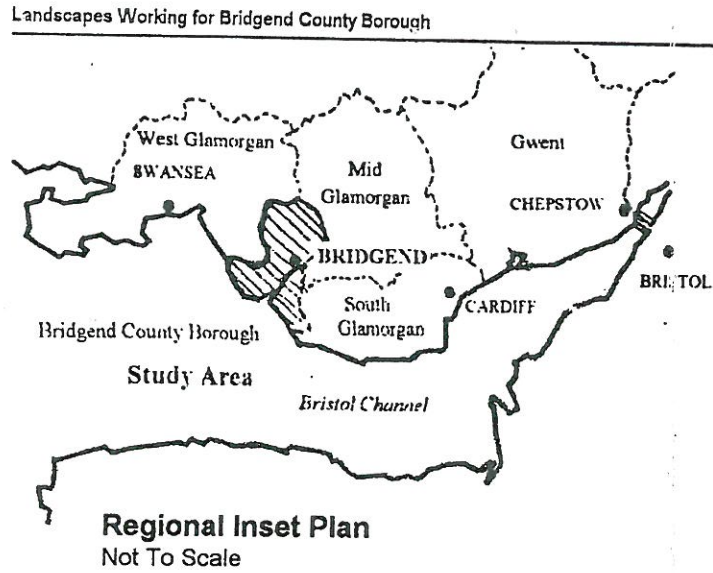
Typical Sections



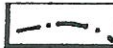



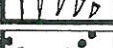
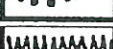

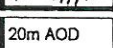

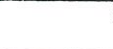
Character Area 15 Design Themes  
Figure DG 26b  
**HERITAGE COAST 2 OF 2**



*D*esign Briefs  
SECTION 4.0

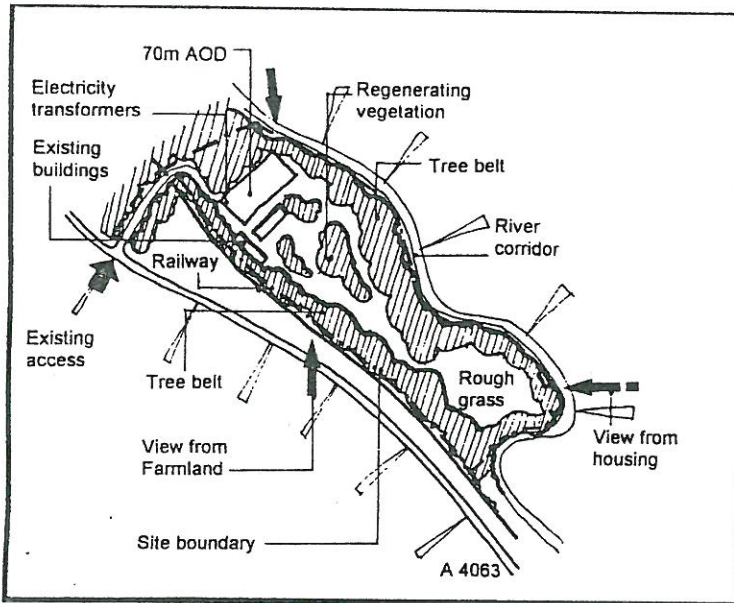


**COMMON LEGEND**

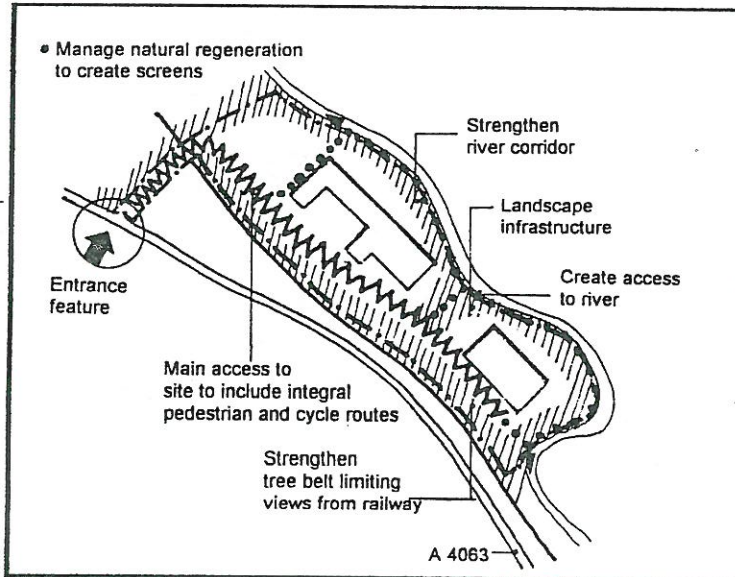
-  Site Boundary
-  Existing Vegetation
-  Local Views
-  Distant Views
-  Slopes
-  Pedestrian Access
-  Main Access
-  Proposed Vegetation Screens
-  20m AOD
-  Entrance Feature

Design Brief  
Figure DB 1  
**LOCATION PLAN**





Existing Features Plan



Design Brief Plan

### Site Description

The site is discreetly situated to the north east of the A 4063 south of the Bridgend Paper Mill. It is bounded by the River Llynfi to the north east and the railway embankment to the south west. The site is accessed via a secondary road and bridge to the south western corner. The majority of the site has been mostly levelled with extensive regeneration and wetland pioneer vegetation. Open ground is poorly drained. The site is contained by belts of boundary planting along the western and northern boundaries which maybe of nature conservation value. The main feature within the site are partially used buildings to the north. The site is not unduly visible although the railway is adjacent to the south. Only minor views exist from housing at Bettws to the south east, from farmland to the south west above the A 4063 and from hillsides to the north east. Key plant species are *Alnus* spp (Alder), *Salix* spp (Willow), *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) *Betula pendula* (Silver Birch), *Quercus robur* (Common Oak), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Common Ash), *Sambucus nigra* (Elder), and *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots Pine).

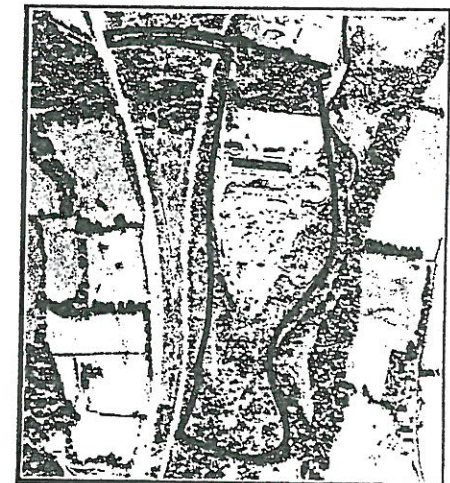
Summary of key features of the site are:

- It is designated as a site for 'employment development', in the Ogwr Borough Local Plan.
- The site is discreetly located in a rural area and is not visible from the road corridor.
- The river corridor to the north east and associated vegetation of significant nature conservation value.
- Hedgerows and boundary vegetation creating effective screening of the site.

### Design Brief

The following landscape design guidance should be taken into account:

- The river corridor and boundary vegetation is to be protected and strengthened. A belt, minimum 10 metres wide, should be retained along the river. Management of the habitats is required to maximise nature conservation value and maintain as a key wildlife corridor.
- Balancing pond should be used to intercept surface drainage and provide additional wetland habitats.
- Any potentially good specimen trees within regenerating clumps are to be clear stemmed and retained on site. Other regeneration clumps should be retained where they are not in conflict with development pockets.
- Development is to address the river corridor, the southern portions of the site creating effective areas for vehicular access and limited parking. Pedestrian links along the river corridor and frontage of the development is to be encouraged. Development should respond to views from the railway and housing in Bettws to ensure untidy back areas are not visible.
- Site design is to provide safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle access.
- Buildings and infrastructure to be contained within a strong landscape infrastructure.
- Flood plain areas are to be maintained and incorporated into the site design to maximise nature conservation value.
- The height of the development should be limited to the height of existing tree canopies.
- Exterior lighting of the development should be kept to a minimum, limiting light pollution and its effect on the wildlife corridors.
- Muted highlight colours should be used to retain the existing emphasis on native vegetation and vernacular stone walling and slate roofs are appropriate.
- New planting to be limited to suitable native species associated with the river corridor and adjacent hedgerows.
- Advertising is to be restricted to site access.



Aerial View



### References

The following references are of particular relevance to this site:

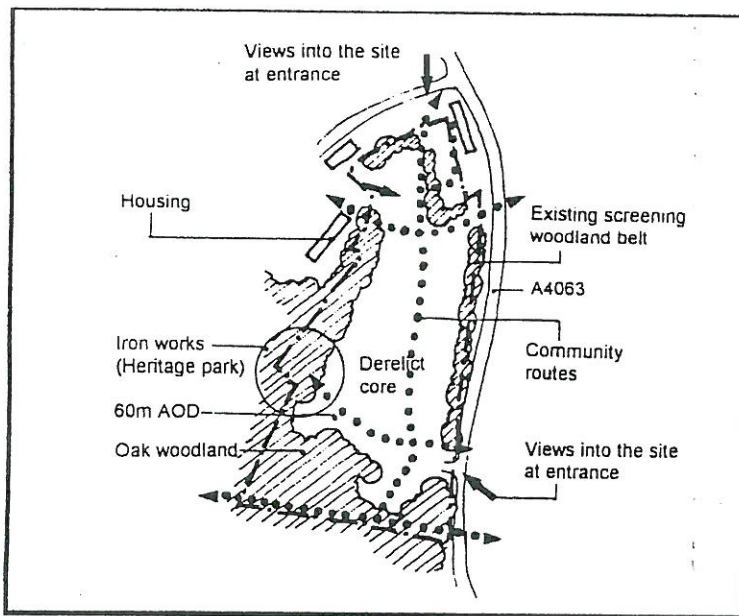
Main Strategy Report Volume 1: 4.0, LS3 and LS4

Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG3, DG5, DG6, DG7, DG9, DG10 and DG13

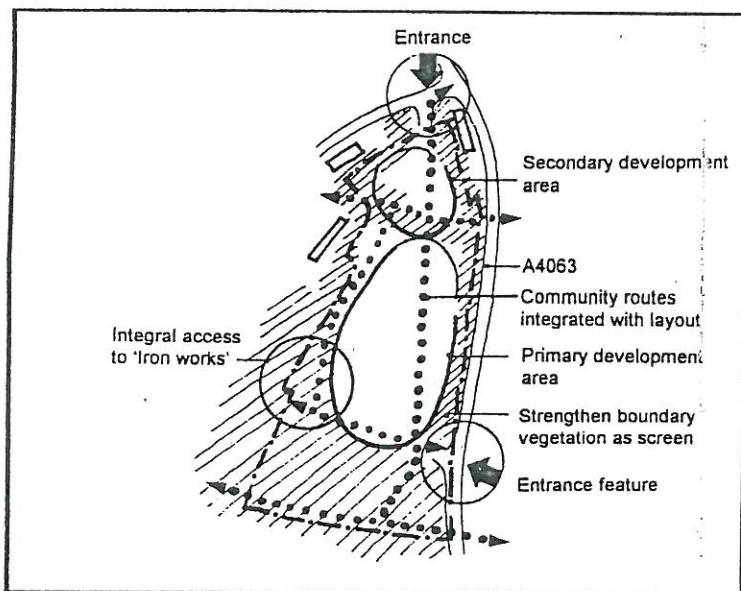
Design Brief  
Figure DB 2  
LLYNFI POWER STATION







Existing Features Plan



Design Brief Plan

## Site Description

The site is situated to the west of Aberkenfig, currently accessed from the A4063 adjacent to the railway line. The site is on the southeastern slopes of Mynydd Baedan hill. It can be divided into two main areas, the main body of the site to the south is bounded by a railway line and embankment to the south and west, mature oak woodland to the north, reclaimed land (currently woodland) to the southwest and open pasture to the northwest. This area consists mainly of reclaimed land, formerly an old mining strip it is now poorly drained pasture, containing a high proportion of rush. The northern portion is a smaller derelict space bounded by oak woodland to the west, open to the old church grounds to the north and residential properties along the A4063 to the east. The eastern portion of the site adjacent to the railway contains a significant belt of mainly oak woodland which provides an effective screen to the lower eastern portion of the site. This abuts a small allotment sandwiched between the site and the railway line. Rights of way pass along the south of the site and are frequently used by the local population. The central and western portions are more visible as the land rises and can be clearly seen from adjacent to junction 36 of the M4 and from the A 4061 off junction 35 of the M4. The site is also clearly visible from a small terrace of residential properties to the north. Other prominent features include a stream and oak woodland along the southwestern boundary of the site and an area of well established tree planting at the current site entrance. Key plant species are *Quercus robur* (Common Oak), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Common Ash), *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly), *Alnus* spp (Alder) and species associated with native Oak woodland.

Summary of key features of the site are:

- It is designated as a site for 'employment development', in the Ogwr Borough Local Plan.
- Oak woodland along the southwestern and northeastern boundaries, of nature conservation value which creates effective screening.
- Footpath access from northwest to the south.
- Community routes through the southern portion of the site.
- The small water course and pond along the western boundary.
- A significant area of mature Oak woodland immediately to the north of the site of conservation and community value.

## Design Brief

The following landscape design guidance should be taken into account:

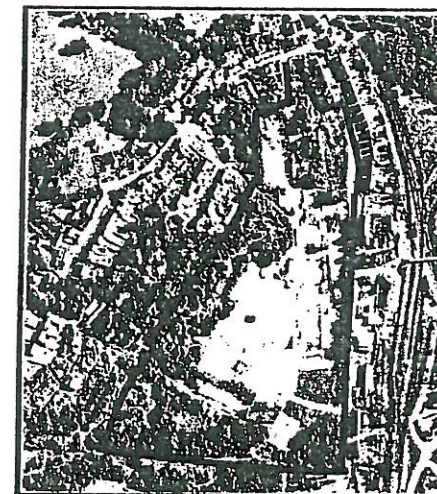
- Buildings should be confined to the lower 1/3 or 1/2 of the site to minimise visual impact. The northern part of the site should be retained as pasture.
- Development should be terraced to maximise existing screen and minimise land remodelling. Buildings and infrastructure to be contained within a strong landscape frame work visually linking woodland to the west and north of the site.
- The water course, woodland belts and hedges are to be protected and strengthened. Management of the habitats is required to maximise nature conservation value and maintain wildlife corridors.
- Existing public rights of way should be incorporated into the layout and development of the site. Safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle access should also be an integral component of the site layout.
- The height of the development should be limited to the height of existing tree canopies.
- Exterior lighting of the development should be kept to a minimum, limiting light pollution, the sites visibility at night from distant views and its effect on wildlife habitats.
- Muted highlight colours should be used to retain the existing emphasis on the native vegetation the use of pennant stone detailing at the entrance, vernacular to the area, is recommended.
- New planting to be limited to suitable native species associated with mixed Oak woodland and adjacent hedgerows.
- Advertising is to be restricted to site access.

## References

The following references are of particular relevance to this site:

Main Strategy Report Volume 1: 4.0, LS3 and LS4

Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG3, DG5, DG6, DG7, DG9, DG10 and DG19

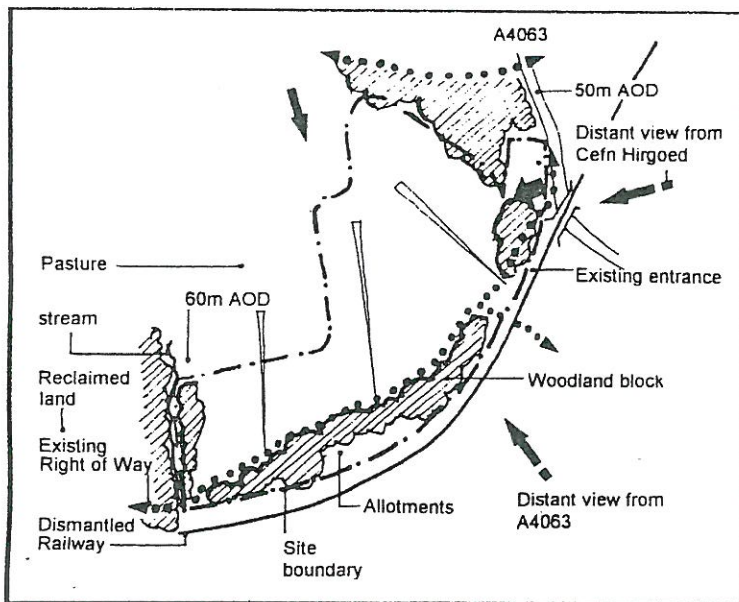


Aerial View



Design Brief  
Figure DB 3a  
TONDU SOUTHERN SITE





Existing Features Plan

**Site Description**

The site is situated to the west of the A4063 in Tondy. Its main access is currently via this road with a secondary access from a minor road to the north. It is an old mining site with the majority of the internal surfaces being a plateau of existing roads and old building floors with colonising pioneer species. To the west is the former Tondy Iron Works which is proposed by Ground Work Ogwr as an Industrial Heritage Park and Interpretation Centre. The site itself can be divided into two main spaces, the main body of the site to the south, bounded to the west and south by mixed oak woodland the eastern boundary adjacent to the A4063 is well screened by a dense tree belt. This is a mostly level and well screened open space. The northern portion of the site is more visible from residential properties to the west, north and east with sporadic vegetation providing partial ineffective screening. The whole site is crossed by community routes of both public rights of way and informal community routes. To the west, on abutting land, the existing mine workings are listed as a heritage site. These are currently accessed through the site. Key plant species are *Quercus robur* (Common Oak), *Fraxinus excelsior* (Common Ash), *Betula pendula* (Birch), *Ilex aquifolium*, *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Alnus* spp (Alder) and *Salix* spp (Willow). The site has significant Japanese knotweed infestations.

Summary of key features of the site are:

- It is designated as a site for 'employment development', in the Ogwr Borough Local Plan.
- Its boundary woodland screens.
- The Tondy Ironworks heritage site to the west accessed through the site.
- Its two main open areas, of derelict land within the site.
- Community routes crossing the site in many locations.

**Design Brief**

The following landscape design guidance should be taken into account:

- The site layout should accommodate and integrate the proposed Tondy Industrial Heritage Park site including its main access point.
- The woodland and boundary vegetation is to be protected and strengthened. Management of the habitats is required to maximise nature conservation value and maintain wildlife corridors.
- Development is to be based in the core of the site, infrastructure incorporating existing public rights of way and other community links, providing safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle access and linkage.
- Buildings and infrastructure to be contained within a strong landscape infrastructure.
- The height of the development should be limited to to the height of existing tree canopies.
- Exterior lighting of the development should be kept to a minimum, limiting light pollution and its effect on adjacent residential areas and wildlife habitats.
- Entrance areas should use vernacular materials to maintain visual continuity along adjacent routes. Slate roofing to be used where visible.
- New planting to be limited to suitable native species associated with mixed oak and ash woodland.
- Existing planting removed at site entrances should be replanted allowing for visibility splays.

**References**

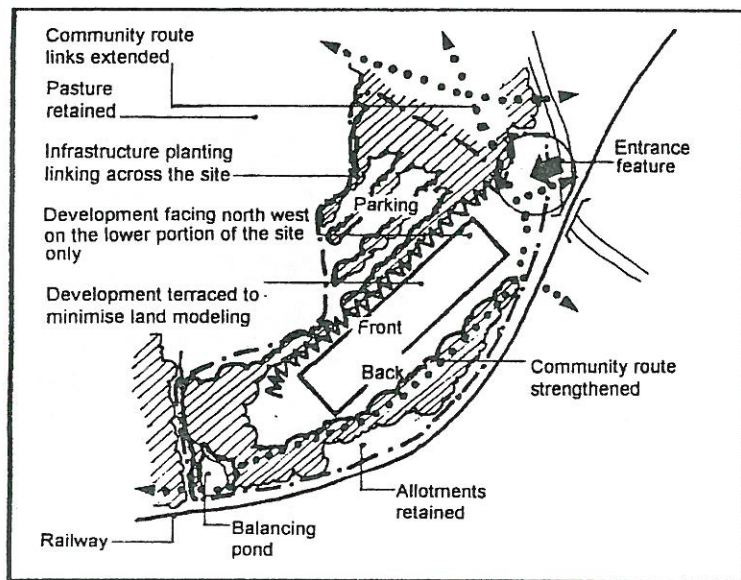
The following references are of particular relevance to this site:

Main Strategy Report Volume 1: 4.0, LS3 and LS4

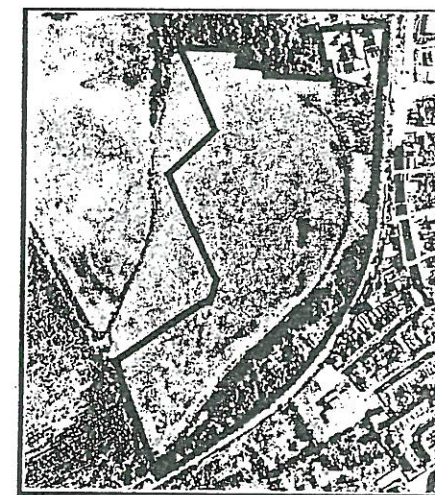
Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG3, DG5, DG7, DG9, DG10 and DG19

**Bibliography**

Groundwork Ogwr: *Making Connections 'Tondy Heritage Park and Community Route'*, October 1995



Design Brief Plan

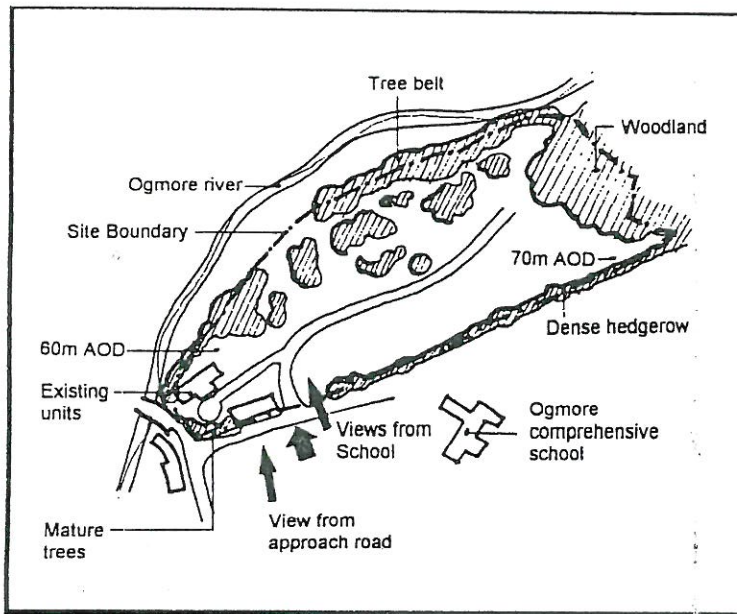


Aerial View



Design Brief  
Figure DB 3b  
TONDU NORTHERN SITE





Existing Features Plan

### Site Description

The site is situated to the east of the A 4064 to the north of Abergarw accessed from the M4 Junction 36. It is bounded by Ogmore Comprehensive School to the south, the River Ogmore to the north, agricultural land to the east and development to the west. The site is mostly level rising slightly to the east and south. A road infrastructure has been laid out. The majority of the site consists of rough poorly drained grass and scrub with extensive clumps of regenerating vegetation and several good quality specimen trees. Adjacent portions of land form the river corridor and flood plain. The southern boundary has a dense tall hedgerow over the majority of its length which creates an effective screen. The western portion of the site contains existing development highly visible from the southern approach road. Its other key feature are its centrally located access road. Key plant species are *Fraxinus excelsior* (Common Ash), *Quercus robur* (Common Oak), *Crataegus monogyna* (Hawthorn), *Alnus* spp (Alder), *Privet* spp, *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) and *Salix* spp (Willow).

Summary of key features of the site are:

- It is designated as a site for 'employment development', in the Ogwr Borough Local Plan.
- Its edge of settlement valley bottom location.
- Its existing boundary hedgerows and regenerating vegetation.

### Design Brief

The following landscape design guidance should be taken into account:

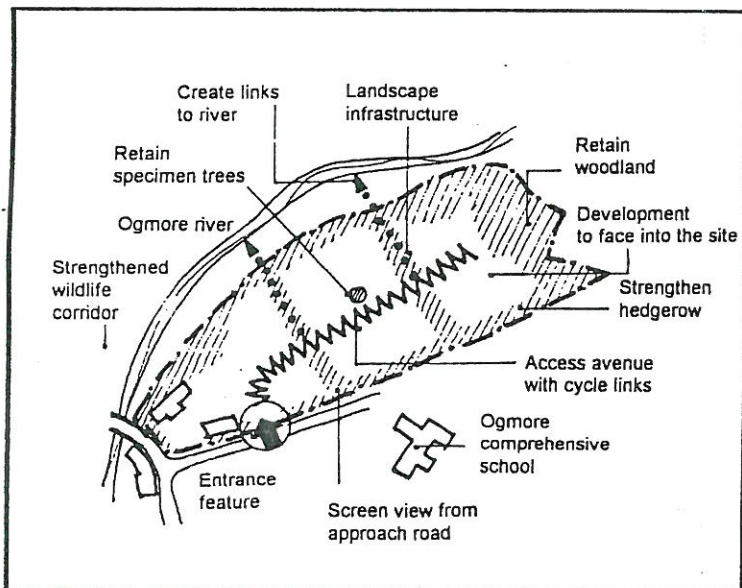
- The river corridor, boundary vegetation and specimen trees are to be protected and strengthened, 10 metres minimum width. Management of the habitats is required to maximise nature conservation value and maintain wildlife corridors. Screening of existing development to the south should be increased.
- Any potentially good specimen trees within regenerating clumps are to be clear stemmed and retained on site. Other regeneration clumps should be retained where they are not in conflict with development pockets.
- Buildings and infrastructure to be contained within a strong landscape infrastructure, safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle access should be defined.
- Any flood areas to the north are to be maintained and incorporated into the site design to maximise nature conservation value. Recreational access should be incorporated linking the site and the river corridor.
- The height of the development should be limited to the height of existing tree canopies.
- Exterior lighting of the development should be kept to a minimum, limiting light pollution in this mostly rural location.
- Muted highlight colours should be used to retain the existing emphasis on native vegetation.
- New planting is to be limited to suitable native species associated with the river corridor and adjacent hedgerows.
- An entrance feature should be created using local stone wall styles incorporating signage. Existing planting removed at the site entrance should be replanted allowing for visibility splays.

### References

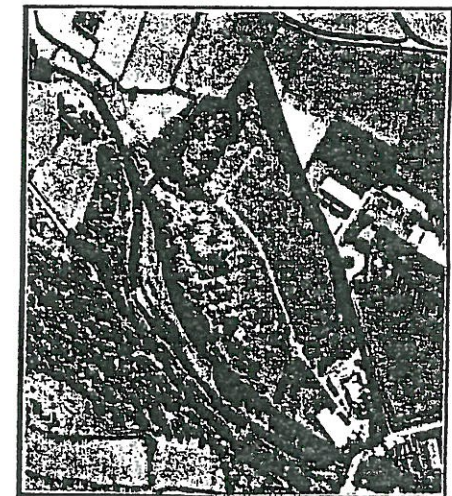
The following references are of particular relevance to this site:

Main Strategy Report Volume 1: 4.0 and LS3

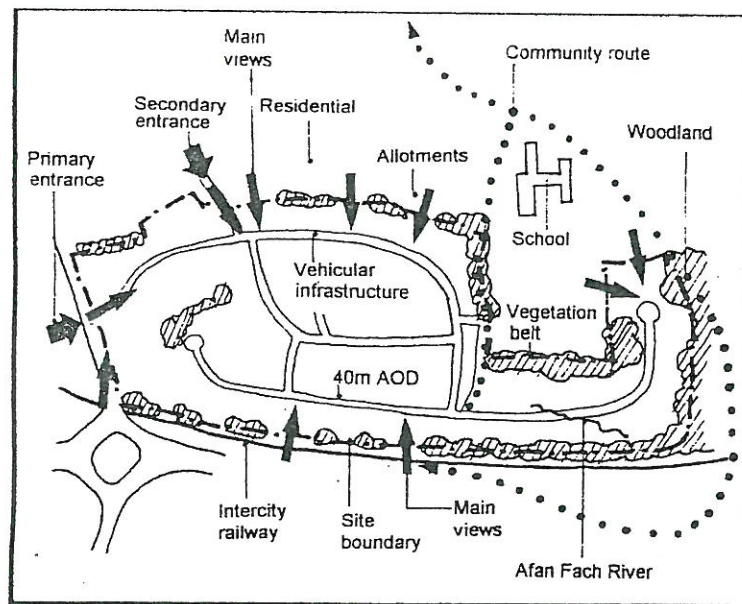
Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG3, DG5, DG6, DG7, DG9, DG10 and DG19



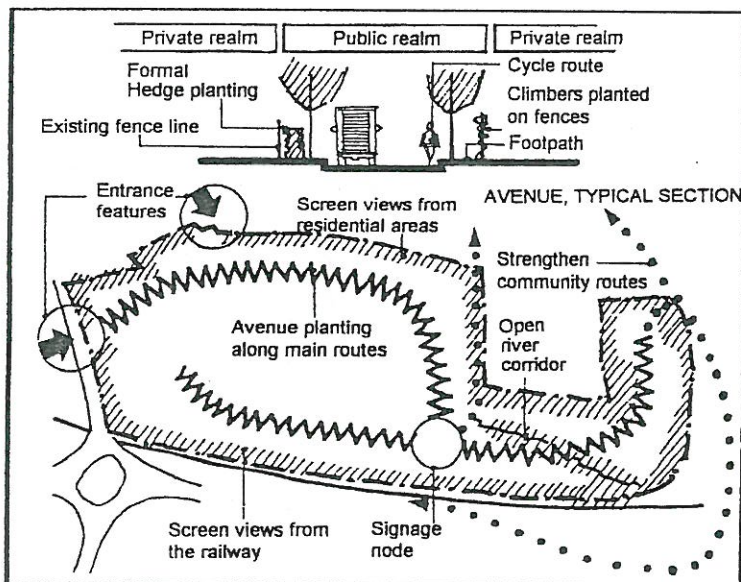
Design Brief Plan



Aerial View



Existing Features Plan



Design Brief Plan

**Site Description**

The site is situated to the northeast of the A48 A4229 junction. The site can be divided into two main areas. The main body of the estate to the west is bounded by the railway line and embankments to the south, the A48 passing through Pyle, with its associated business and residential properties about the site to the west, and residential, business and leisure properties bound the northern portion with a small area of allotments and a play areas. The smaller and currently less developed portion of the site to the east is bounded by partially screened school grounds to the north, a disused railway, now a key community route, and associated oak woodland to the east and the railway and its vegetated embankment to the south.

The site is mostly level defined by the access roads, existing development or defined development pockets with portions of grassland of provisional Special Nature Conservation Interest. The site as a whole lacks consistent street frontage treatment creates an untidy and uninviting appearance.

Boundary treatment varies. The eastern and south eastern vegetation is mostly effective screening of nature conservation value. The Western and northern boundaries are mostly mesh fencing with sporadic vegetation, the site is highly visible from these areas. The Afan Fach river flows through the site, partially culverted. Key plant species are Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Alnus spp (Alder) Salix spp (Willow) and Populus nigra (Black poplar). There are significant areas of Japanese knotweed within the site.

Summary of key features of the site are:

- It is designated as a site for 'employment development', in the Ogwr Borough Local Plan.
- The existing development and infrastructure of the site at present a confused and unsightly image.
- Varying boundary treatments provide inconsistent and ineffective screening.
- The Afan Fach river is an asset which is not fully exploited as a wildlife corridor.
- Open views from the southwest, west and north particularly from the railway.

**Design Brief**

The following landscape design guidance should be taken into account;

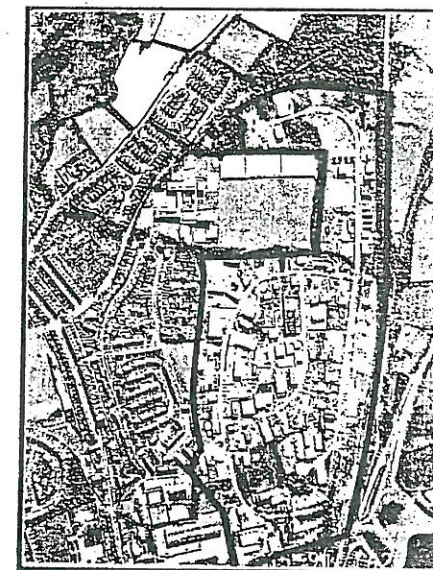
- The existing road layout is to be strengthened using avenue tree planting, and formal native hedge planting to improve the sites appearance and strengthen its existing structure.
- Street frontage of individual plots also require a more consistent treatment in association with avenue improvements. The use of quality fencing and formal hedge planting on new and redeveloped plots, or by grant added work will significantly upgrade the overall site appearance.
- Exterior lighting of the development requires rationalisation, enforcing the existing structure by the introduction of decorative standard lighting when upgrading of the existing is required. Limit light pollution along the boundaries.
- The existing site boundary planting is to be retained and strengthened particularly adjacent to the railway. The railway screen planting should be a minimum of 10 metres wide.
- Management of the habitats is required to maximise nature conservation value and maintain wildlife corridors.
- The River Afan Fach is to be reopened where possible and a wildlife corridor through the site defined and planted. Pedestrian access along portions of this should be considered.
- Safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle access should be clearly defined throughout the site linking in with the adjacent community routes.
- The height of new development should be limited to to the height of existing tree canopies.
- New planting to be limited to suitable native species along boundaries with limited decorative planting along fronts of units. Existing fence lines are to be planted with native hedges or climbers.
- Advertising is to be restricted to site access, and infrastructure nodes.
- Enhance entrances and adjacent boundaries using local stone walling, reinforcing the sites urban character, upgrading its appearance and integrating it with adjacent land uses. Introduce specimen tree planting associated with this.
- Provide new screening to the north adjacent to residential, recreational and educational properties.
- All redevelopment should include for boundary treatment to reflect these guidance notes.

**References**

The following references are of particular relevance to this site:

Main Strategy Report Volume 1: 4.0 and LS3

Related Design Guidelines Volume 2: DG3, DG5, DG6, DG7, DG9, DG10 and DG22



Aerial View



Design Brief  
Figure DB 5  
VILLAGE FARM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

