

Conservation Areas In The Borough Of Ogwr

This booklet contains plans and
information on the following
Conservation Areas in the
Borough of Ogwr

~~Broughton~~
Coity
Bridge Court Road
Derllwyn Road, Tondu
Laleston
Llangeinor
Llangynwyd
Maverley Merthyr Mawr Road
Merthyr Mawr Village
Nantymoel
Newcastle Hill
Newton
Nottage
Porthcawl
~~St. Brides Major~~
Tythegston

15.

Listed Buildings within the Conservation
Areas are marked thus ☼

Ancient Monuments within the Conservation
Areas are marked thus ☆

All plans are 1:2500 scale
unless otherwise stated

In General

Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. They are areas which possess special architectural or historic interest which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. This booklet details those Conservation Areas contained in Ogwr at 31st March, 1990.

Certain special planning controls exist within Conservation Areas which do not normally apply elsewhere.

. Planning permission is normally required for any works of demolition, new building, extension and alteration to a building or structure. Before undertaking any work, you should obtain professional advice as to whether planning permission is required.

. Trees are protected. The Council must be notified of any proposed work such as lopping or felling to any tree.

. If you wish to undertake any work which affects the character of a listed building or a building/structure within its curtilage, you will need listed building consent as well as planning permission.

. If you wish to carry out any works to a scheduled ancient monument or anywhere within its curtilage, you will need Scheduled Monument Consent as well as planning permission.

Before undertaking any work within a Conservation Area, you should firstly discuss your proposals with the Borough Planning Officer who will advise you which planning consents, if any, are required. (Tel. 0656 662141).

Local Plan policies for Conservation Areas

In its Local Plans the Borough Council has proposed that:-

"There will be a presumption against any development likely to adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area. "

The Borough Council considers that it is important to protect and enhance designated Conservation Areas which, by statutory definition, are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest.

Within Conservation Areas, features such as street furniture, lighting and advertising displays should be in keeping with the area, and electricity and telephone wires should be placed underground or in suitably concealed locations. Natural features, including trees, should be preserved and if tree felling is essential then individual specimens or groups should be replaced. In addition, standards to which roads are improved and maintained should be sympathetic to the character of the area.

Design principals for Conservation Areas

The following principles are a guide to appropriate design for conservation areas. They can be used by a designer as a stimulating set of constraints to reduce the range of choices in design. They are used by the Borough Council as criteria for the judgement of appropriate design in conservation areas.

New Buildings

- should be located on their sites in a traditional, rather than a modern manner.
- should be in scale and harmony with their surroundings.
- should have a form, outline and shape comparable with older buildings typical of the conservation area.
- should be constructed and finished in local materials appropriate in scale, texture and colour value of those used on older buildings in the area as a whole.
- should respect the vernacular or true historic character of the conservation area.

Extensions

- should respect the visual balance of an existing building.
- should respect neighbouring buildings and the character of the area as a whole.
- should normally be lower and of lesser volume than the existing building.
- should normally be constructed in materials matching those of the existing building.
- should normally be detailed to match the existing building.

Alterations & Restorations

- should protect or enhance the character of the original building.
- should be a true copy of the original if the building is of architectural or historical significance. - should feature only those design elements typical of older buildings in the conservation area.
- should respect the significance of the original building in the context of other buildings in the locality.

Minor Works (e.g. garages, walls, fences, etc.)

- should respect the street character and important views.
- should be executed in traditional forms.
- should be completed with particular consideration for surrounding buildings and open spaces.

Broughton

Designated 8th February, 1974

Area 36.61ac (14.815ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The village of Broughton lies between Wick and Monknash, 3 miles west of Llantwit Major. It has developed both sides of a lane rising from the ancient well at Nash Brook to the green south of Wick. An unusual and distinctive feature of the village was that all the dwellings were built with their gable ends facing the road so as to gain a southerly aspect. In many cases the building line is sited at the carriageway edge. The houses, though dating from different periods, were spaced along the road at fairly regular intervals occupying approximately an equal area of land. Recent developments, however, have tended to result in infill housing along the western side decreasing the open spaces between dwellings and introducing a discontinuance of the gable-end type of development. Each turn in the lane presents a different prospect and the interplay of gables and house elevations, closing recurring vistas impart a sense of enclosure to this particular linear development.

Listed Buildings

Nil.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

West Cottage.
Box Cottage.
Outbuilding at Broughton Farm.
Remains of College.

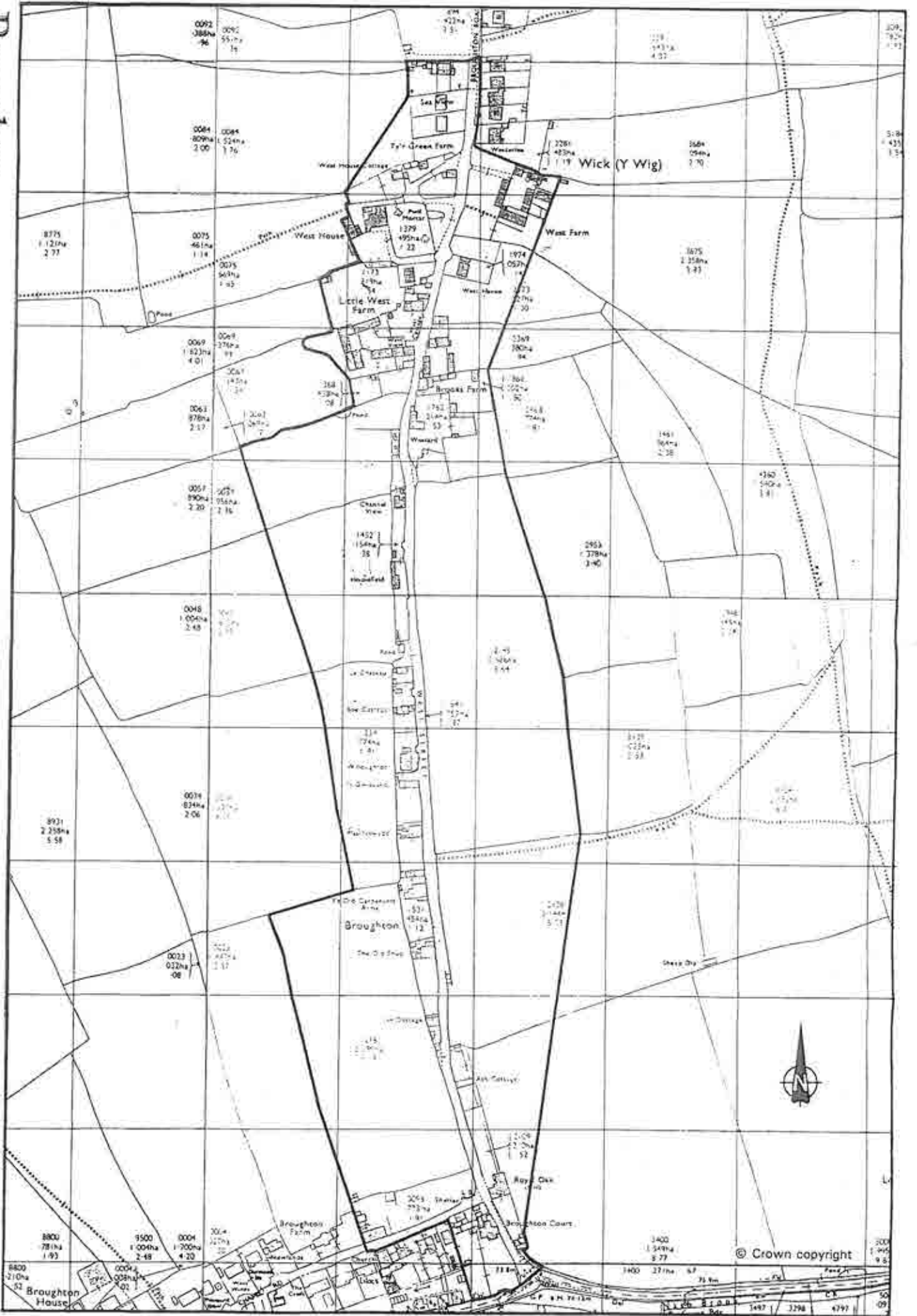
Other Notable Buildings

West House.
Little West Farm.
Individual cottages along the roadside.

Character & Appearance

The buildings are predominantly of stone, in many cases rendered and colourwashed with slate covered roofs. The stone garden walls with high sheltering hedge-banks on the opposite side of the lane add to the character of the village.

Broughton



Coity

Designated 17th August, 1973

Area 39.91ac (16.151ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Coity is a large village, two miles north-east of Bridgend, having at its centre the extensive 12th Century ruin of Coity Castle. Immediately to the east of the Castle stands the 14th Century Church.

The village is situated on the southern flank of an undulating ridge and prospects of the village from the south are dominated by the Castle, the Church and the rising ground behind.

The older part of the village stands at the south east corner of the Castle and forms a tightly knit group of dwellings and farm buildings. Some development has taken place outside this central group but has not detracted from the visual quality and character. Other more recent development however, has marred the visual appearance of the village by unsympathetic treatment along Heol West Plas and Heol yr Ysgol. A small area of trees to the north is protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

Listed Buildings

Coity Castle.	Grade II*.
Church of St. Mary.	Ecclesiastic Grade B.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Coity Castle.

Supplementary List

Nil.

Other Notable Buildings

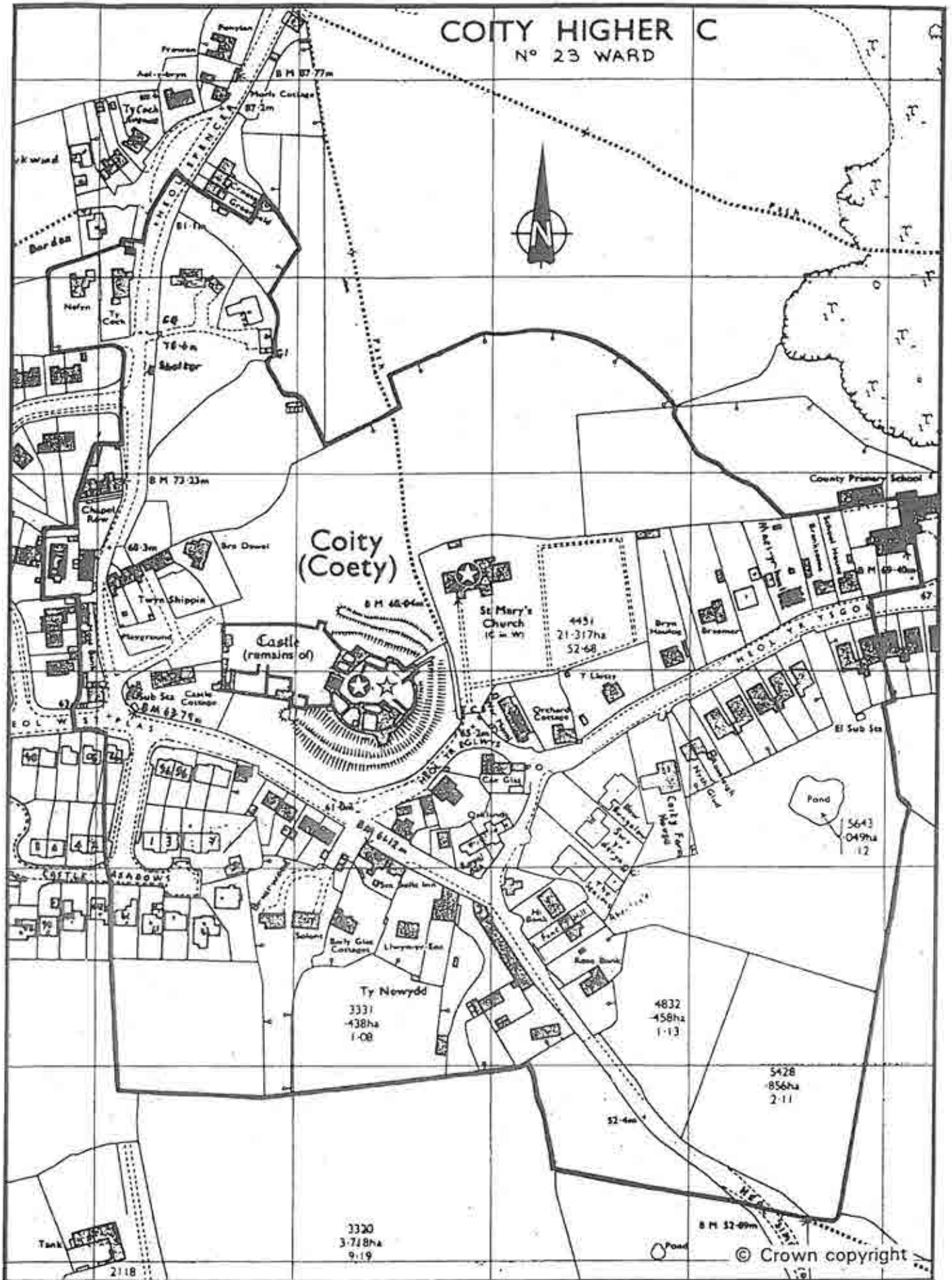
Ty Newydd Farmhouse.
Tynshippin.
Village Hall.) Notable for the combined value
Orchard Cottage.) of these buildings and their
Y Lletty.) juxtaposition rather than their
Bryn Haulog.) individual qualities.

Character & Appearance

Older buildings are generally of the same locally quarried stone, some are now rendered and colour washed, with slate covered roofs.

The rising ground to the north and east of the Castle forms a backcloth to the village when seen from the south and has been included in the Conservation Area. Coity still has considerable historic and architectural character.

COITY HIGHER C N° 23 WARD



Coity

Court Road

Designated 24th April, 1975

Area 3.1ac (1.282ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Court Road is situated along the eastern side of the Bridgend town centre and forms a link from the Railway Station to the town. The buildings vary in age from the 1830 Chateau Public House the site of turnpike gates to the 1979 glass/steel booking office of the railway station extension. The varied alignment of buildings, together with the "S" shaped road pattern and steep gradient contribute to a sense of visual expectancy.

The majority of buildings consist of office uses, two chief exceptions are the Chateau Public House and Y Bwthyn Day Care Clinic. The former Police Station and the Randall Memorial Fountain provides interesting terminal grouping features at the southern end of Court Road, at its junction with Derwen Road and Nolton Street.

Within the grounds of the Day-care Clinic are the only significant groups of trees and shrubs in the street scene and these form a visually important feature, although there are no Tree Preservation Orders within the area.

Listed Buildings

The Old Police Station, Magistrates Court,	Grade II.
and the former Coachhouse, Derwen Road,	Grade II.
built 1880. Designed by John Pritchard	
the Llandaff diocesan architect.	
Chateau Public House built 1830.	Grade II.
Randall Memorial drinking fountain 1860.	Grade II.
Western Platform building, Bridgend	
Railway Station 1852.	Grade II.
Pedestrian bridge, Bridgend Railway	
Station 1877.	Grade II.
Telephone Kiosks (K6), Court Road.	Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

Nil.

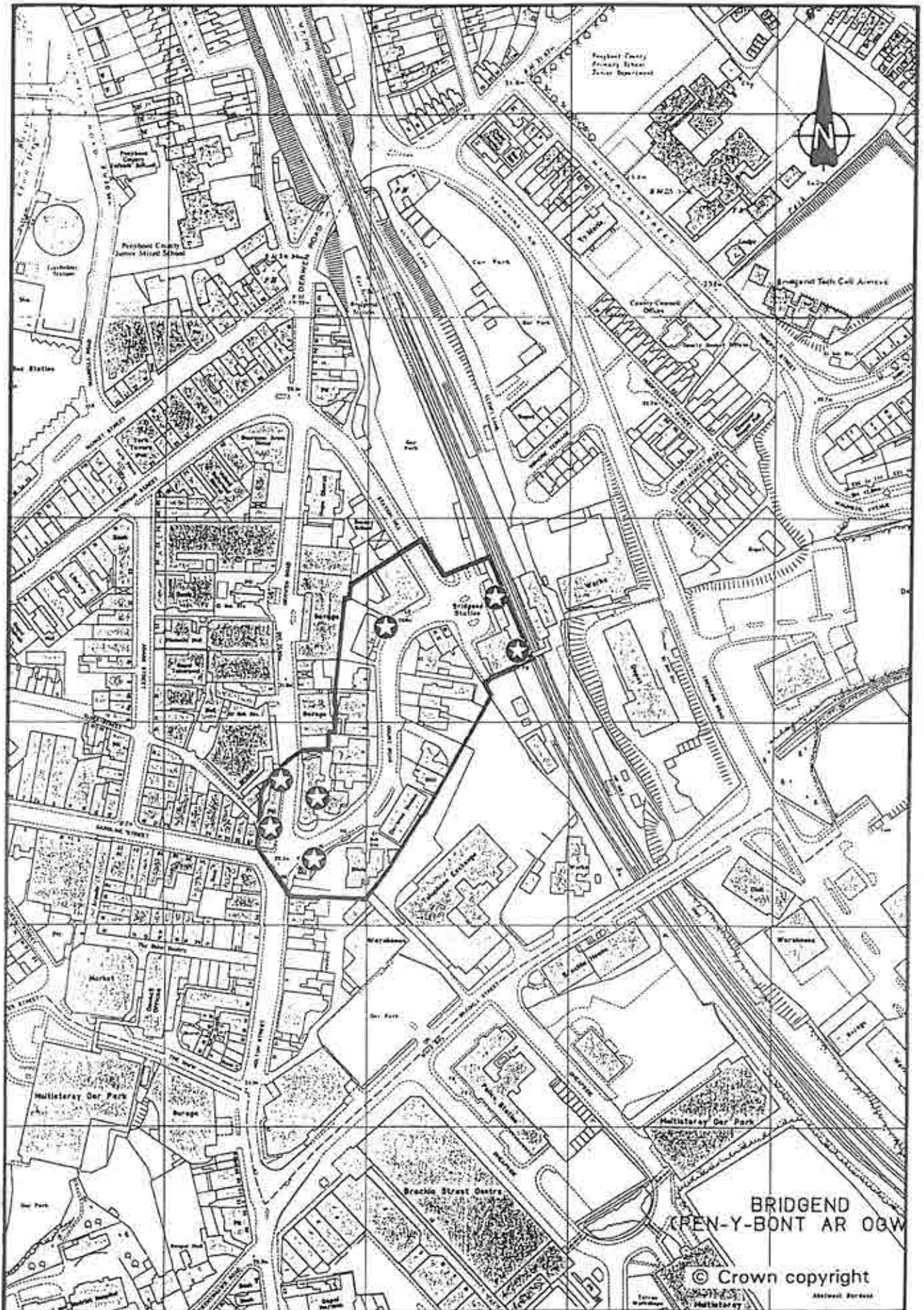
Other Notable Buildings

Post Office buildings.
Flats : erected 1933.
Y Bwthyn, Day Care Clinic.

Character & Appearance

Victorian "Gothic" and "Classical" domestic styles, limestone masonry walls with bay windows and slate covered roofs, sash window frames, flat fronted infill buildings, forecourt walls.

Two original telephone kiosks, stone chimney stacks, strong emphasis on graphics in windows, gables facing road.



Court Road

Derllwyn Road, Tondu

Designated 16th July, 1986

Area 62.04ac (25.106ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The Derllwyn Road area is situated in an elevated position west of the A4063, Maesteg Road at Tondu.

To the north the rolling countryside and grounds of the demolished Tondu House give a pleasant backcloth with pastureland and woodland setting. There is a village quality along the older Derllwyn Road area with its private 19th century houses set behind neat forecourts, and an urban quality to the attractive stone fronted Park Terrace and local authority housing erected in 1962. The majority of the modern development along Derllwyn Road dates from the 1980s. Older dwellings date from the nineteenth century and comprise terraced, detached and semi-detached housing which were associated with employees of the neighbouring industries, i.e. the nearby railway with its important junction, Tondu Ironworks and later, National Coal Board.

The Old Tondu Ironworks, now a site of overgrown dereliction, lends itself to informal recreation based on its industrial archaeological significance.

Listed Buildings

The former Truck Shop and No. 25 Derllwyn Road (N.W. side), now a private residential home for the elderly.)Grade II.)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Tondu Ironworks including coke ovens.

Supplementary List

Nil.

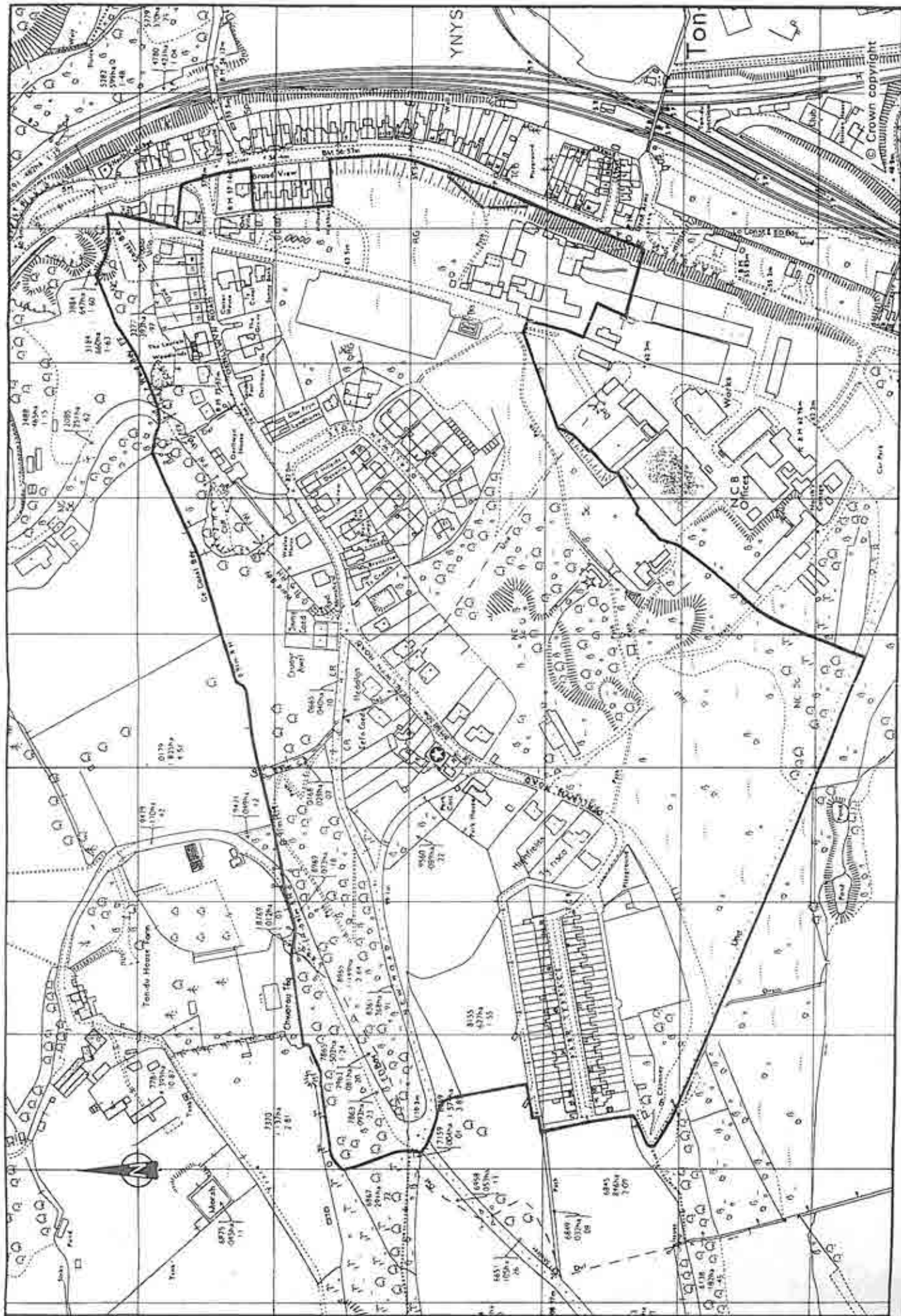
Other Notable Buildings

Various groupings of distinctive 19th century buildings of the vernacular style built with local materials.

Character & Appearance

Nineteenth century buildings possess slate roofs, sandstone/rendered walls, plain doors, boundary walls, double hung sash windows, chimney stacks. The brick built 20th century houses with their tiled roofs strike a somewhat discordant note but it is hoped will mellow in time. This recent development has taken its toll of deciduous trees, but there are at present (1989), 3 T.P.O.s in operation.

The pleasant winding street pattern leads to New Road, a simple country road of rural character and great natural beauty and together with the grounds of the demolished Tondu House contribute greatly to the interest of the area.



Derllwyn Road, Tondu

Laleston

Designated 17th August, 1973

Area 15.20ac (6.151ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Laleston is situated two miles west of Bridgend on the A.473 near the junction with the A.48.

The village is of early origin and derives its name from the first Norman holders, the Lageles family.

Evidence of its antiquity is seen in its layout in which narrow ways intersect the village, creating islands of land accommodating single or small groups of buildings. This type of organic layout, intended originally to facilitate defence, can also be seen at Llantwit Major.

Over recent years the village has expanded and Laleston House, a large 18th-19th century detached house to the north, has been demolished and its grounds developed by housing. The village contains a number of listed 15th and 16th Century buildings, some possessing even earlier features. Among these, the 16th Century Great House, flanking the main street, has been converted into a high class restaurant. This building is of particular historic and architectural value and importance to the village scene. There are two Tree Preservation Orders within the area.

Listed Buildings

Manor House (Great House)	Grade II*
Village Farmhouse and barn	Grade II
Laleston Country Club (Laleston Inn)	Grade II
Church of St. David.	Ecclesiastic Grade B.
Horeb Chapel, High Street, Laleston.	Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

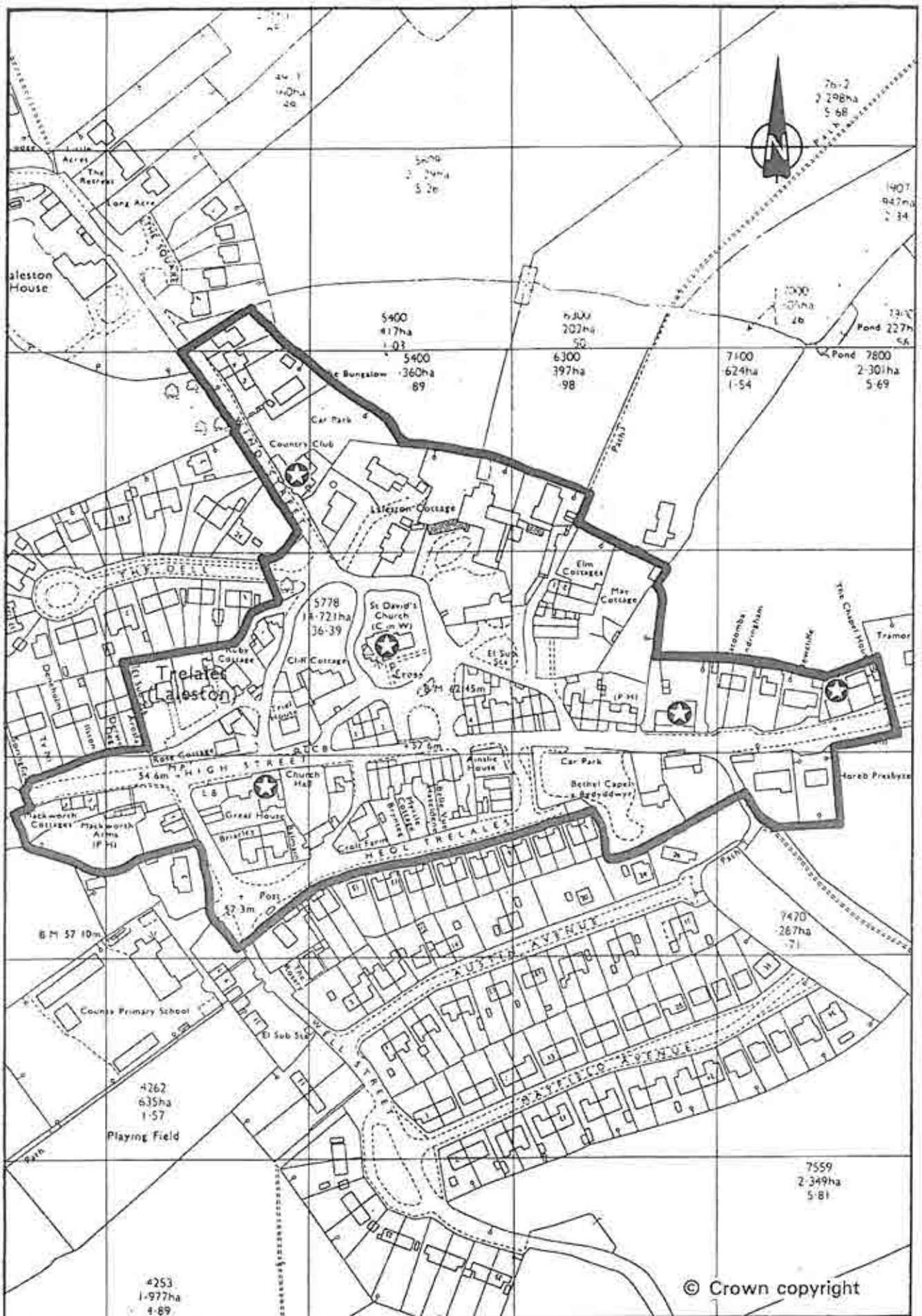
Laleston Cottage.
Holly House and Rock Cottage.

Other Notable Buildings

Elm and May Cottages.
Oystercatcher Public House.
Rose Cottage and terrace to the south of the A.473.

Character & Appearance

The buildings of the Conservation Area are predominantly of stone rubble having slated roofs. Some of the buildings are now rendered and colourwashed.



© Crown copyright

Laleston

Llangeinor

Designated 7th March, 1975

Area 2.48ac (1.003ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The small conservation area at Llangeinor is located in an elevated position some 720 ft. (230 metres) A.O.D. and close to the A.4093 road which links the Ogmore and Garw Valleys.

The three principal properties and their ancillary buildings are constructed with masonry walls and slate covered roofs reflecting the simple vernacular style. They enclose a triangular green from which magnificent views can be obtained in easterly, southerly and westerly directions.

An old Drovers road leads to the north and is a statutory bridleway. The buildings are of ancient origin, the Church of St. Ceinwyr is probably of 14th/15th century origin, extensively restored in the 19th century. The chapel of "Kehinwehir" is referenced to in a grant dated 1215; eventually the land ownership passed over to the monks of Margam and the Abbot's field was known as "Cae Abbot". The presumed site of the grange lies to the east of the church and is occupied by a mid 17th century farmhouse called Cae Abbot. There are no Tree Preservation Orders although there are several mature trees in the area. The area is subject to considerable pressure from the motor car as it has become a popular venue for family meetings.

Listed Buildings

Church of St. Ceinwyr.

Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

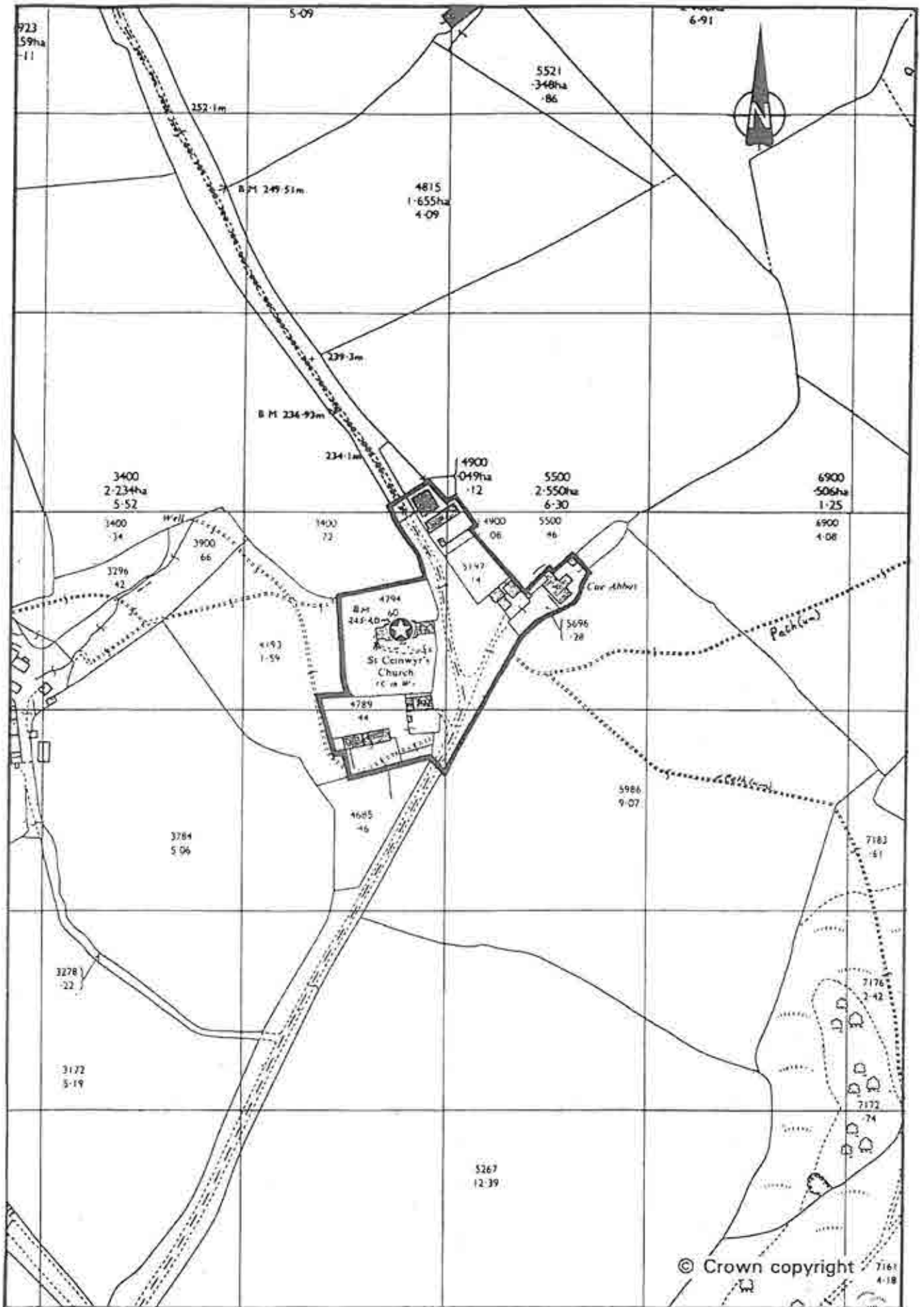
Nil.

Other Notable Buildings

Cae Abbot Farmhouse with outbuildings - referred to by the Royal Commission on Ancient & Historic Buildings and included in their list of sites as most worthy of preservation in "Glamorgan Farmhouses and Cottages".
Llangeinor Arms Public House and Restaurant.

Character & Appearance

The conservation area possesses particular, historic, architectural, and scenic interest and buildings are predominantly of stone rubble walls now rendered and colour washed with slate covered roofs.



Llangeinor

Llangynwyd

Designated 17th August, 1973

Area 26.30ac (10.643ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The village is situated on high ground, overlooking the Nant Y Gadlys Valley to the south. It is seven miles north of Bridgend and one mile south of Maesteg. The village is approached by narrow lanes from north, south and east, and clusters around the Church of St. Cynwyd, a building almost completely rebuilt at the turn of the century upon the foundations of a 15th century structure. The village and its immediate environs are of considerable antiquity. A hill fort constructed on the Roman pattern lies a mile to the west while the scant remains of a 13th century castle lie nearer to the village. The village is also famed for the tragic romance of Ann Thomas, the Maid of Cefn Ydfa, a local heiress of the 18th Century. A memorial stands in the village centre which commemorates illustrious poets, artists and writers of the locality and a plaque to Will Hopcyn on the churchyard wall marks the location of his dwelling. A heritage garden south of the vicarage has been recently implemented and includes St. Cynwyd's well within its area.

Listed Buildings

The Old House Inn P.H.	Grade II.
Telephone Call Box outside the Old House.	Grade II.
Church of St. Cynwyd.	Ecclesiastic Grade B.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

Corner House P.H.

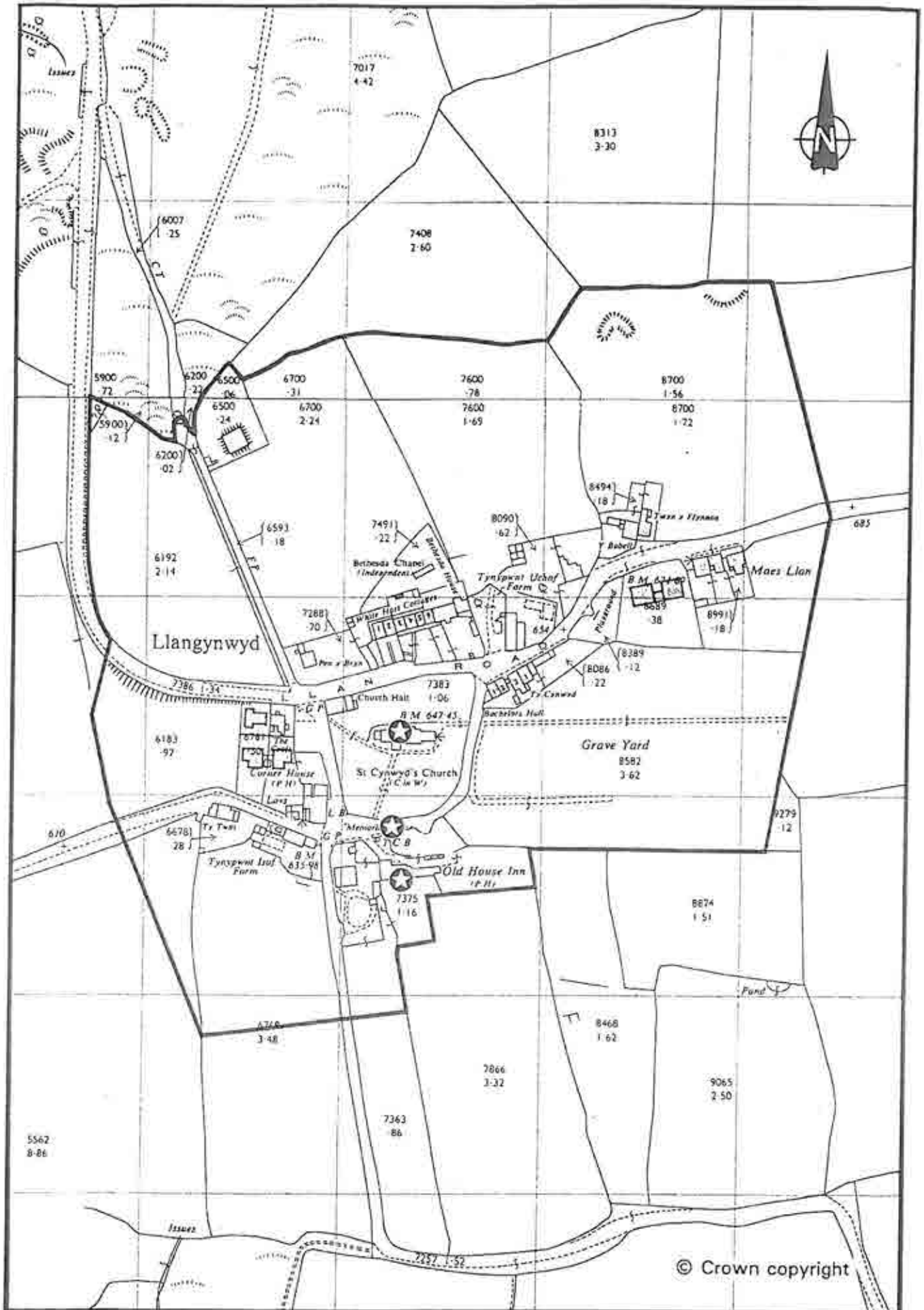
Other Notable Buildings

Groups of rural cottages imparting a pleasant informal character.

Character & Appearance

The village is compact, having a number of pleasant groups of farms and cottages. One terrace immediately to the north of the Church is of particular interest and includes Bethesda Independent Chapel and an old Public House, "The White Hart" now converted into a dwelling. The Old House retains its original character and is now an Inn.

Llangynwyd has a strongly expressed architectural character, typical of many of the exposed hill villages of Glamorgan, the high stone walls enclosing the extensive churchyard and lining the narrow lanes, are important elements in the visual quality of the village. Buildings are generally of stone construction, some rendered and colourwashed. Many of the original slate covered roofs have now been tiled. There is some modern development within the area.



Llangynwyd

Merthyr Mawr Road

Designated 14th October, 1980

Area 7.75ac (3.136ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The Conservation Area is enclosed by the Ogmore River, inner by-pass and Nolton Street. There is a strong village quality created by large detached buildings on its northern and western side and small terraced cottages on its eastern side, laid out in an informal pattern quite distinctly separated from each other. A certain inherent quality has been created by its non-planned layout of lane-like winding streets and footpaths serving the cottages.

St. Mary Nolton Church with its tower and prominent spire, the accompanying churchyard, church hall, rectory, St. John's Priory, and open spaces comprise the focal point of the area. The present church is the third built here, the main structure being completed in 1887 and the spire in 1898. An earlier 19th century chapel which replaced a small medieval structure, situated in the churchyard, was demolished after 50 years use. A builders yard, office and a furniture store with adjacent car park are situated along the eastern boundary.

The old Bridgend and District Hospital now in use as a computer centre is reputedly built on the site of an old castle, evidence of which has yet to be proved.

Listed Buildings

St. Mary Nolton Church.	Grade II
Cae Court.	Grade II.
Riversdale.	Grade II.
Nos. 2, 4 & 6 Merthyr Mawr Road)	Grade II.
(Garth Celyn, Nolton Court & Nolton)	
Cottage)	Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

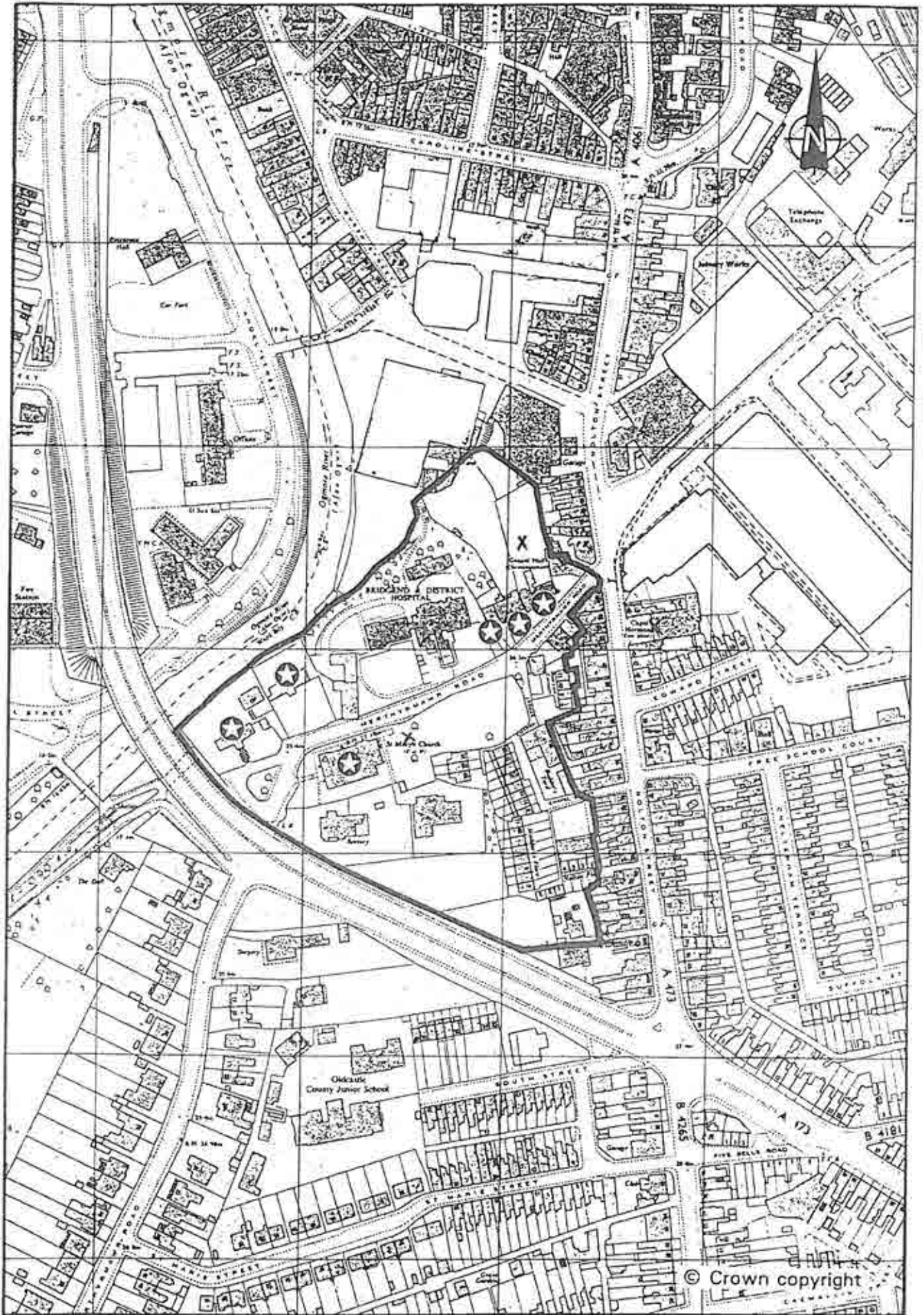
The Old Tythe Barn (a five-bay barn of medieval origin with 18th century alterations).

Other Notable Buildings

Groups of 19th century cottages of neat and pleasantly enclosed character.

Character & Appearance

Slate roofs, double hung sash windows, limestone boundary walls, smooth rendered limestone and brick walls. Open spaces. The majority of buildings are of 19th century domestic architecture. High masonry walls and corners are attractive features of the area and the several individual/groups of trees greatly contribute to the amenities of this area.



Merthyr Mawr Road

Merthyr Mawr Village

Designated 30th March, 1973

Area 52.84ac (21.383ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Merthyr Mawr is a picturesque village of thatched cottages 2½ miles from Bridgend near the Ogmore River.

The village is a small settlement which lies snugly amongst the belts of woodland with sufficient open ground to make the sequence of spaces and enclosures an ideal village setting. Almost all the buildings are listed buildings and are well cared for. There is no through route in Merthyr Mawr and traffic is entirely local, save for holiday visitors to nearby Candleston Castle and the Warren. The Conservation Area has been drawn to incorporate all the important buildings of the village, including Home Farm, their immediate wooded setting and adjoining woodlands on both sides of the river.

Merthyr Mawr House, a Grade II Listed Building, is located outside the Conservation Area.

Listed Buildings

Church Cottage in 17th Century style.	Grade II.
Diana Cottage 18th - 19th Century.	Grade II.
Holly Cottage and Post Office early 19th Century.	Grade II.
The Old School House, early 19th Century.	Grade II.
Wellingtonia 18th - 19th Century.	Grade II.
Oak Cottage and The Cottage 18th Century.	Grade II.
West Lodge to Merthyr Mawr House early 19th Century.	Grade II.
Church of St. Teilo 14th Century restored.	Ecclesiastic Grade B.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Merthyr Mawr churchyard cross.
Pre Norman stones in churchyard.
Merthyr Mawr Warren to the West of the Conservation Area is an S.S.S.I.

Supplementary List

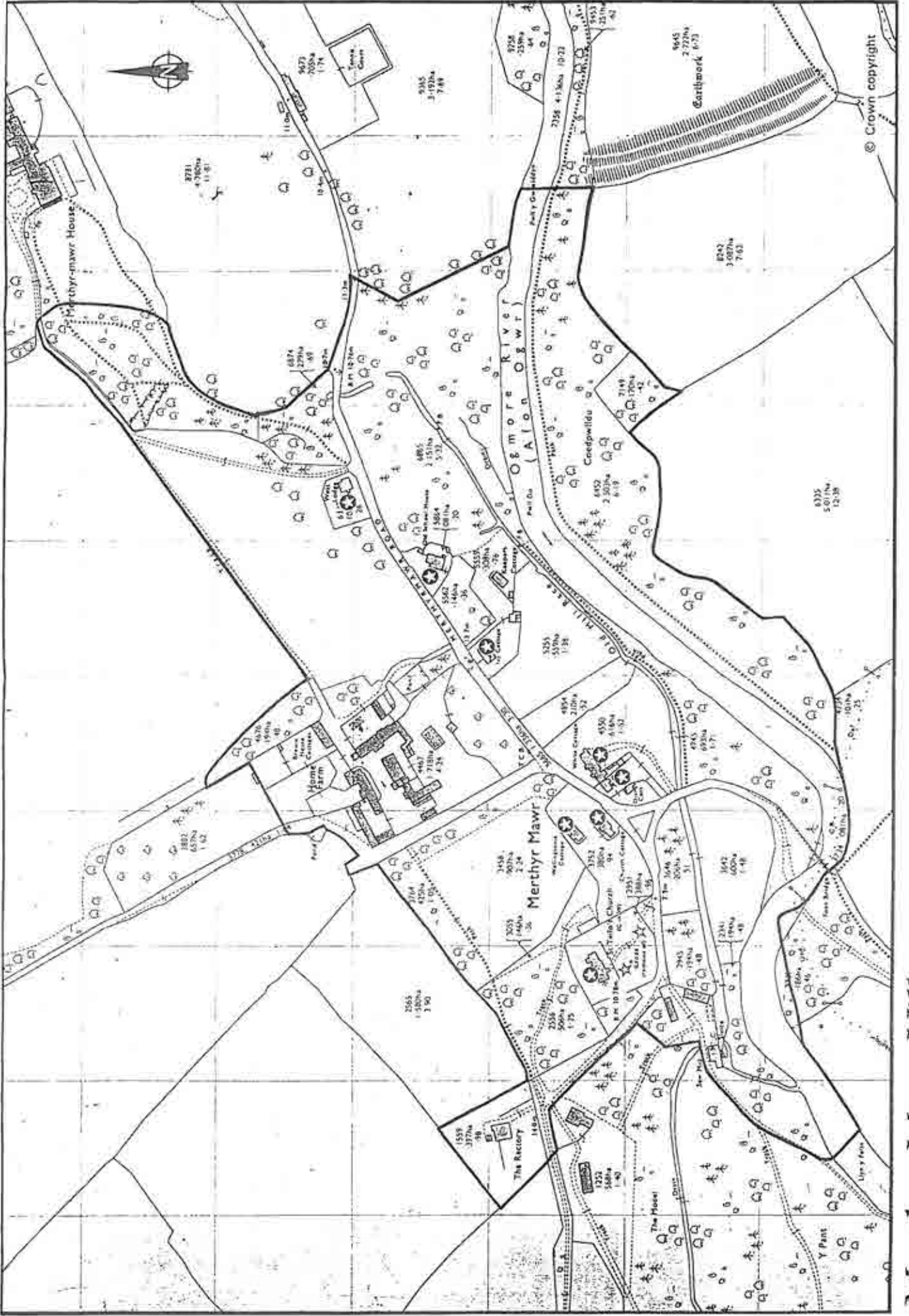
Keepers Cottage.

Other Notable Buildings

Home Farm grouping and Chapel Barn.

Character & Appearance

Materials of construction vary, but the local creamy limestone is used for boundary walls; cottages are sometimes rendered or plastered, roof covering to the majority of buildings is thatched.



Merthyr Mawr Village

Nantymoel

Designated 10th August, 1973

Area 12.26ac (4.961ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Nantymoel is a former mining village situated at the head of the Ogmore Valley, ten miles north of Bridgend, and is linked by the A.4061 inter-valley road to the Rhondda Fawr at Treorchy five miles to the north east.

The village is a product of the mining industry and owes its existence to the sinking of the Western Colliery in the first half of the nineteenth century. The need to live near the workplace was essential and the early village developed rapidly in the shadow of the winding gear.

The Conservation Area boundary encloses five terraces, built before the implementation of the 1875 Public Health Act, but, due to the enlightened attitude of the Colliery Company of the well-being of its workpeople, or possibly by the need to attract people to a then remote valley head, they incorporate many of the better features which later became obligatory in housing provision.

Listed Buildings

Nil.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

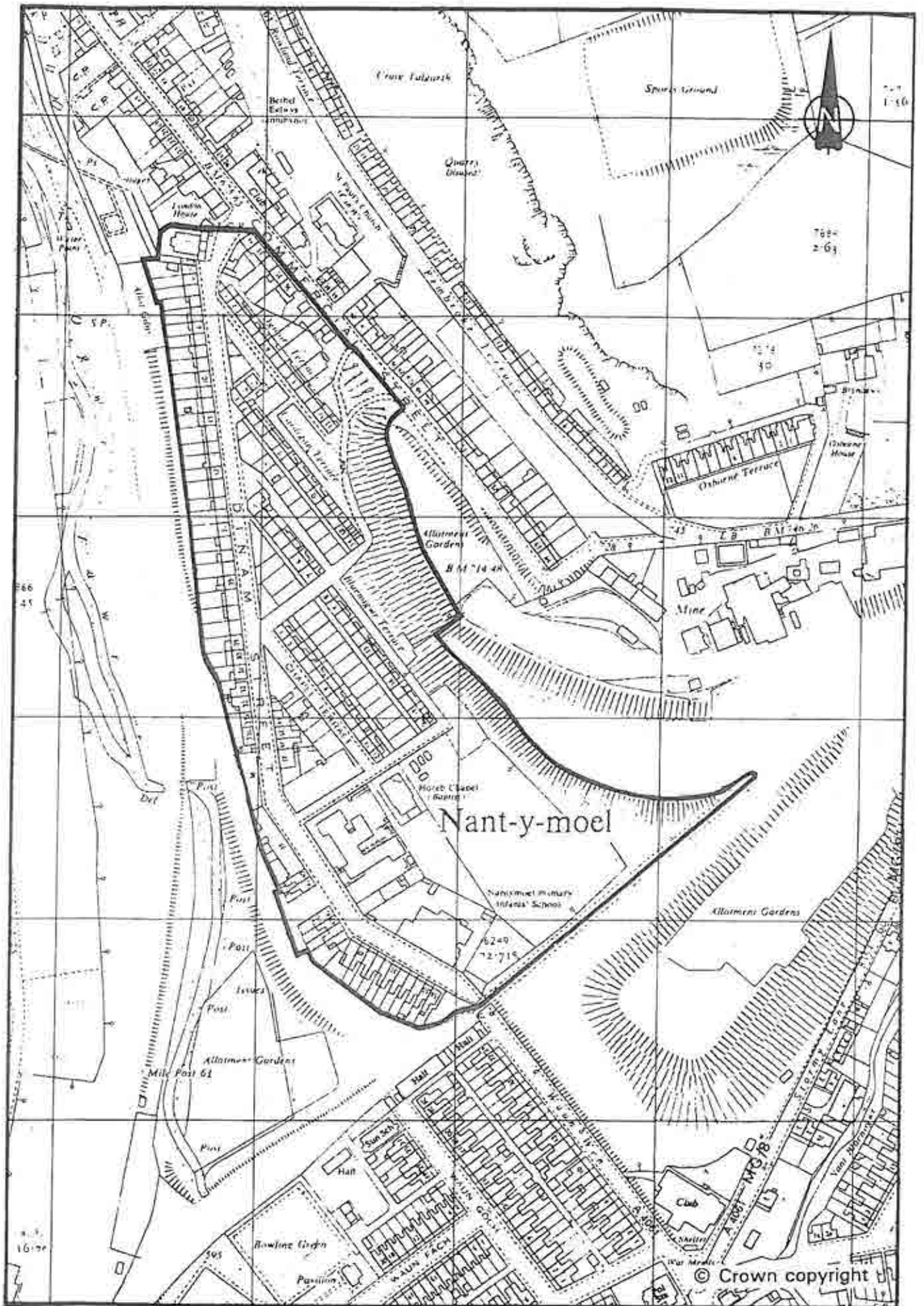
Nil.

Other Notable Buildings

Houses are well maintained, built of stone with slated roofs. In addition, the area formerly contained three non-conformist chapels (now reduced to two) and an early County Authority School now converted to sheltered housing accommodation. Houses are good examples of the unique Welsh single aspect, double fronted industrial vernacular, built along the contours of the land slope, but avoiding the monotony common in larger terraces.

Character & Appearance

Individual gardens are provided in front of a continuous footpath providing access to each house. Vehicular access is provided at the end and at the rear of terraces. It is interesting to note that the area illustrates an early example of the application of the principles of pedestrian and vehicular segregation in housing layout. There is a distinct lack of trees in the area.



Nantymoel

Newcastle Hill

Designated 7th March, 1975
Amended 21st September, 1983

Area 17.55ac (7.102ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Newcastle Hill is situated in an elevated and prominent position overlooking the Ogmore River and was one of the original two settlements built either side of the river which the town of Bridgend has now engulfed. It possesses a village quality although it is very much a part of the urban area of Bridgend. The special quality is created by the winding steep hill and mixture of terraced cottages and lane-like streets. The core is made up of the well-cared-for castle ruin of Newcastle, St. Illyd's Church and several large private houses such as Newcastle House, Newcastle Cottage, West Cottage, whilst St. John's Hospice is a well preserved pilgrim's hospice dating from the 15th century. It is the pleasant contrasting size in properties so happily intermingled that provides the environmental quality. Modern infill developments have taken place in distinctly segregated sites. Important areas of trees are protected by extensive Tree Preservation Orders.

Listed Buildings

Newcastle, Newcastle Hill.	Grade II*.
St. Illyd's Parish Church, Newcastle Hill.	Grade II*.
St. John's Hospice, Newcastle Hill.	Grade II*.
Newcastle House, 8 West Road.	Grade II*.
Garage & Outhouse to above.	Grade II.
Newcastle Cottage, 10 West Road.	Grade II.
West Cottage, 6 West Road.	Grade II.
Nazareth Apostolic Church, Newcastle Hill.	Grade II.
Unitarian Chapel, Park Street.	Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Newcastle, Newcastle Hill.	SM.
----------------------------	-----

Supplementary List

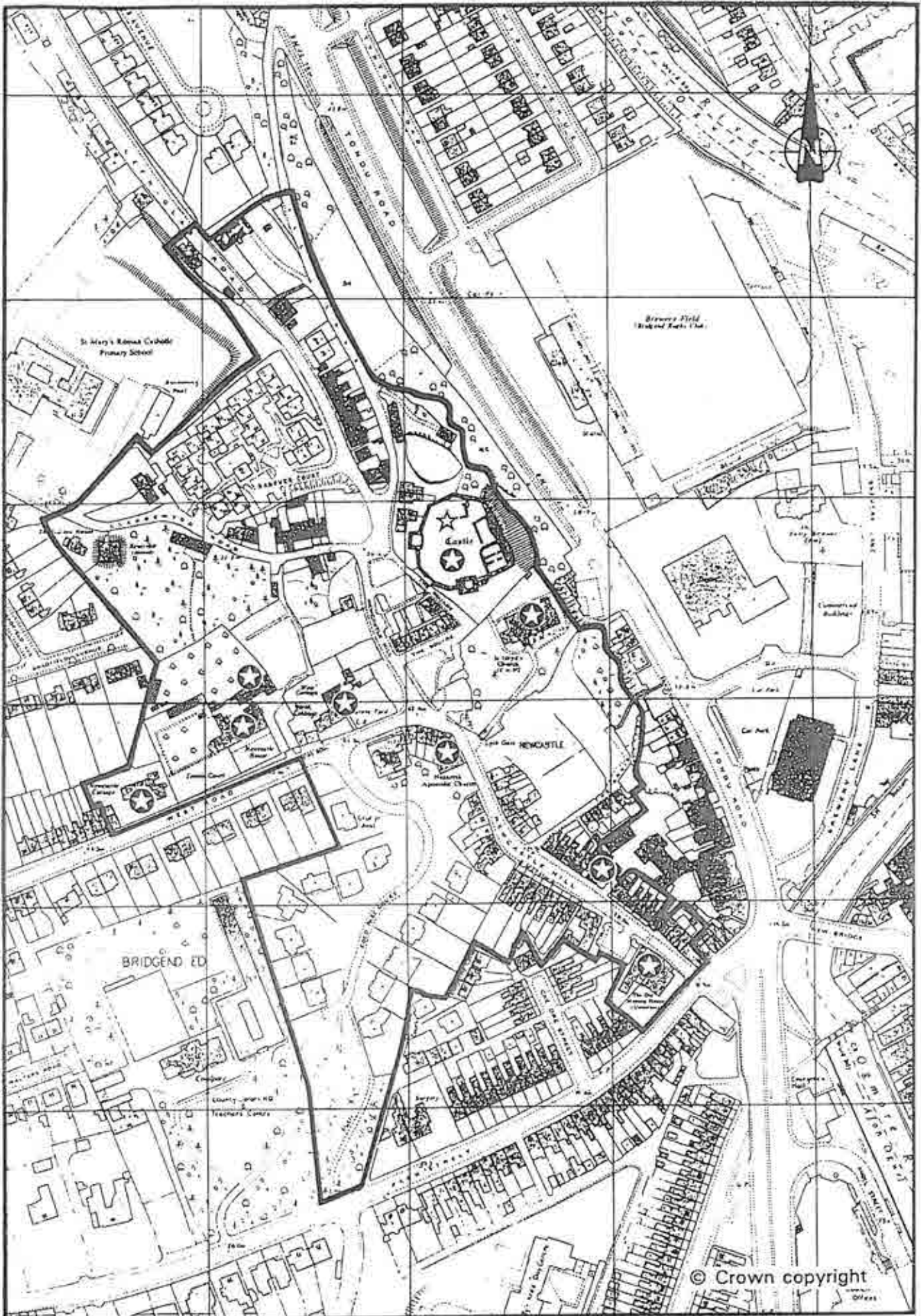
Nil.

Other Notable Buildings

20 Llangewydd Road
Former Toll House, Newcastle Hill.
The Square - a group of houses renovated by the Ogwr Borough Council and granted a Prince of Wales Award.

Character & Appearance

Slate roofs, masonry chimneys, cast iron rainwater goods, double hung sash windows, dressed sandstone walls/smooth render and paint, plain doors, boundary walls. Important village green in front of The Square. Intimate village character created by narrow roadway, changing levels, open spaces and angles of buildings with varying styles of architecture. A pleasant open space/village green with ancillary car parking area has been implemented on the site of the old vicarage and garden.



Newcastle Hill

See NEW ONE
AT FRONT of BOOK

Newton

Designated 31st August, 1973

Area 48.25ac (19.526ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Newton Village is an early coastal settlement which stands at the sheltered western end of the sweep of Newton Bay, which extends from the mouth of the Ogmere and with the village of Nottage now combines with later development to form the modern town of Porthcawl. The dominant building is the Church of St. John the Baptist with its massive embattled 13th Century tower which once provided refuge for the local population during periodic raids by marauding coastal pirates. Set at the foot of steep rising ground, the Church stood quite near the ancient high water mark and boats were drawn up nearby. Wind-blown sand has caused the sea to recede in ensuing centuries, but this open setting has survived in the extensive green which surrounds the Church. An ancient tidal well stands on the green. The earliest development on high ground overlooks the Church and later expansion to the west is on more level ground. An existing Tree Preservation Order covers the most important trees in the area.

Listed Buildings

Cross in St. John the Baptist Churchyard. Grade II.
Tudor Cottage. Grade II.
Thatched House, No. 22 Newton Nottage Road. Grade II.
Church of St. John the Baptist. Ecclesiastic Grade B.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

Nil.

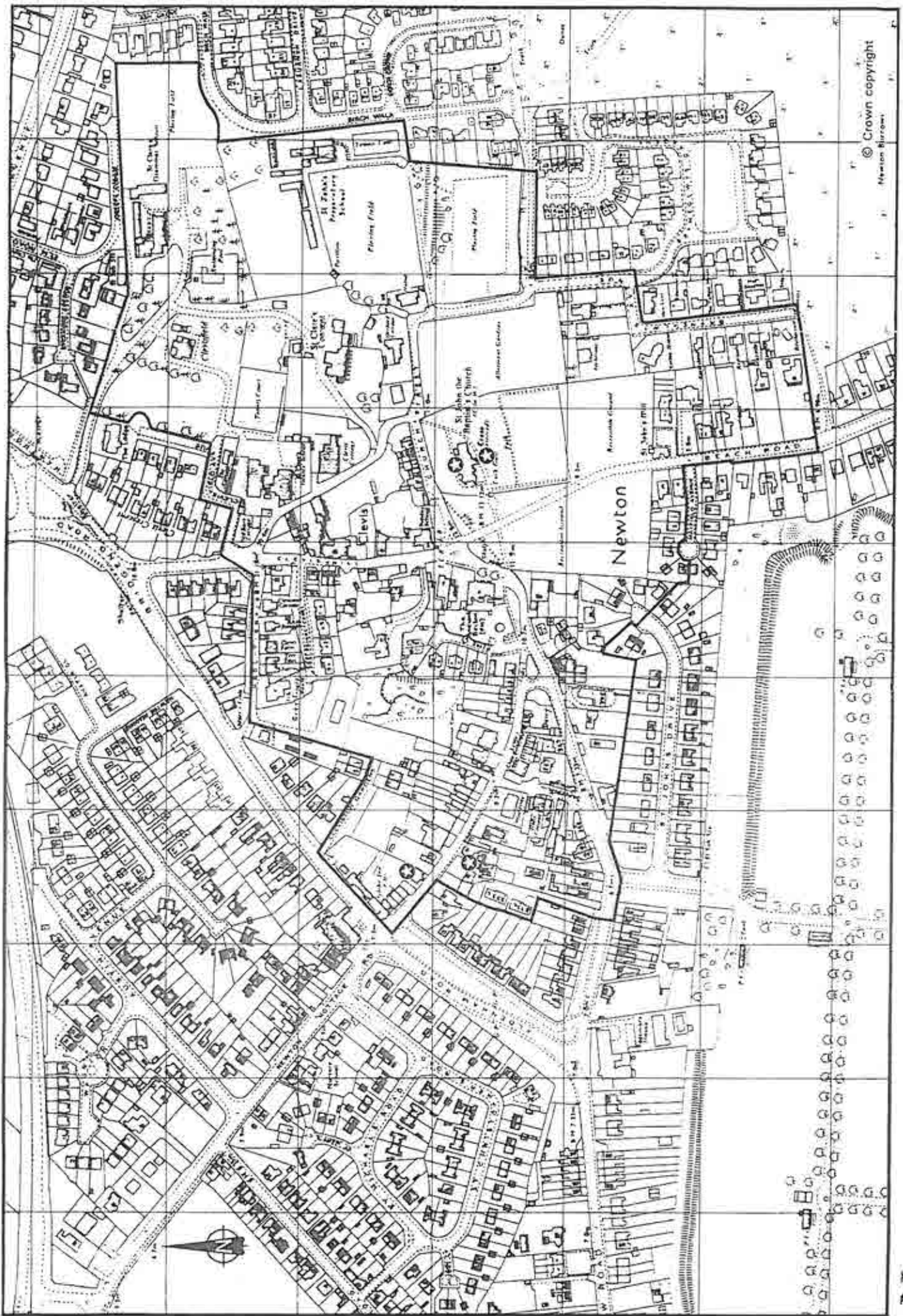
Other Notable Buildings

Orchard Cottage.
No. 13 Newton Nottage Road.
Clevis Cottage.
St. John's Well.

Character & Appearance

Introspective groups of buildings contribute to the pleasant visual quality of its winding streets and lanes. Its original form and character and intimate scale have survived and this is perhaps its most attractive aspect.

Stone boundary walls, enclosed gardens, some with rocky outcrops, and extensive tree belts to the east and north are intrinsic factors in the creation of the village scene. Buildings are of a variety of styles and materials, the older ones possessing stonewalls and slated roofs.



© Crown copyright
Newton Borough

Newton

Nottage

Designated 31st August, 1973

Area 48.83ac (19.761ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The village of Nottage is situated immediately to the north of Porthcawl and a mile inland. It is an early settlement now forming the centre of an extensive modern residential area.

The village is an attractive mixture of farm buildings and cottages and the area shows evidence of bronze age occupation and Roman military finds have been made locally.

A grange of Margam Abbey was situated here, and Nottage Court, a restored Tudor Manor House, occupies the original monastic site, Tree Preservation Orders cover the important trees within the locality.

Listed Buildings

Nottage Court.	Grade II.
Elmtree Cottage.	Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nottage Court inscribed stone.

Supplementary List

Old West Farm.

Other Notable Buildings

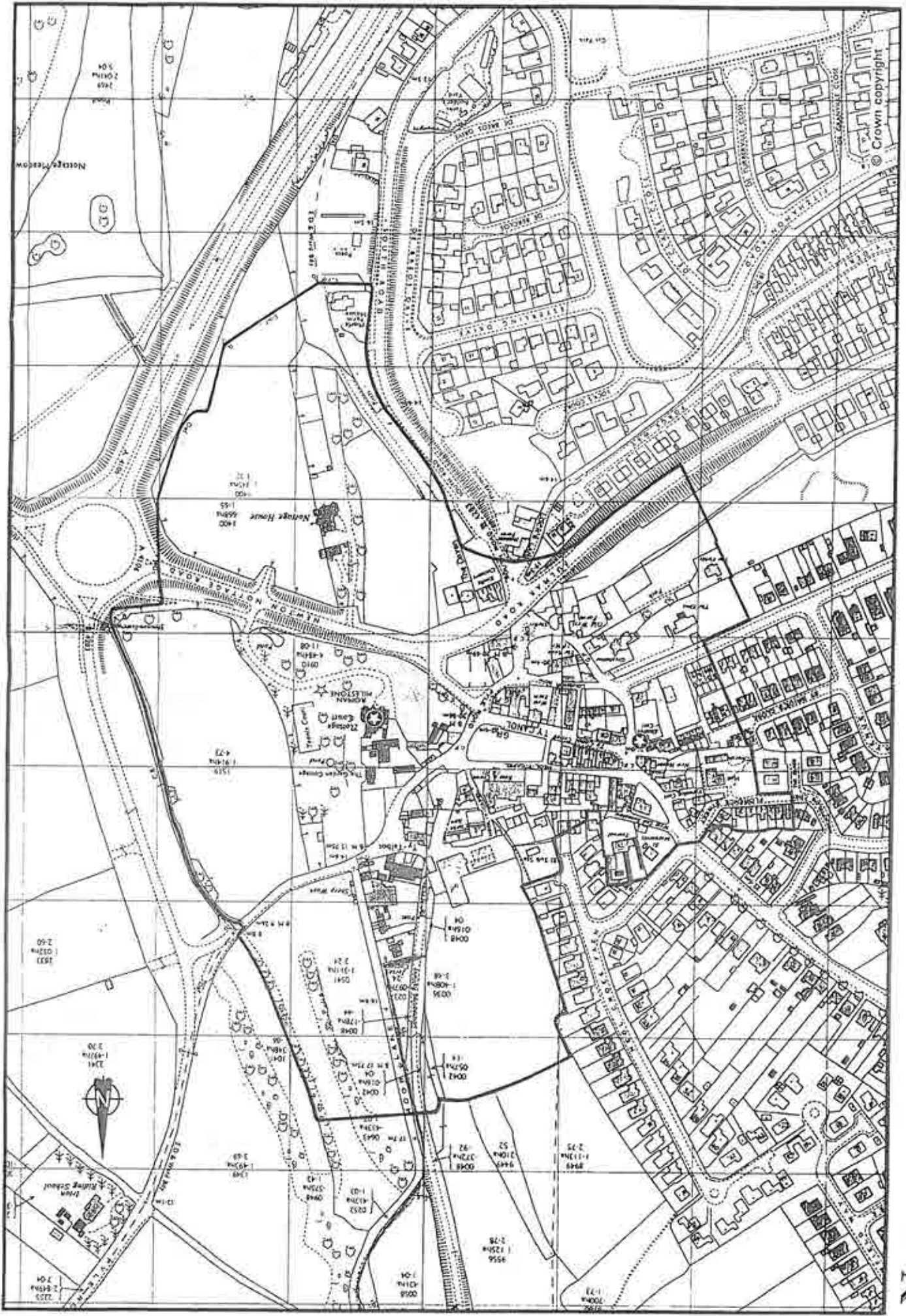
Ty Talbot.
Veronica Cottage.
Apothecary Cottage.

The well "Ffynnon Fawr" is located within the eastern boundary of the Conservation Area but "St. David's Well" is located to the north, and outside the area's boundary.

Character & Appearance

The village is an attractive mixture of farm buildings and cottages and owes much of its character to the colour and texture of the local limestone of which many of its buildings, and boundary walls are constructed.

The scale of the village is intimate and the informality of its narrow lanes and streets adds a pleasant introspective quality to its character. Mature tree belts on the eastern edge of the area, and surrounding Nottage Court, enhance the visual quality of the village. The combination of roads without pavements, varying building lines and quoins and enclosed vistas create a sense of place. Except for the formation of the village green within the centre of the village, a little infill development, the reconstruction of Newton Nottage Road together with the creation of Fulmar Road, and the removal of the north/south railway line, the village of Nottage could be described as having changed very little in its outward form in the last fifty years.



Nottage

© Crown copyright

Porthcawl

Designated 31st August, 1973

Area 32.0ac (12.95ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Porthcawl is a noted resort and dormitory town, situated on the coast, seven miles west of Bridgend.

Until the turn of the eighteenth century, a stone cabin on Porthcawl Point, used in connection with a small and exposed natural harbour, was the only permanent building in the area.

The town owes its existence to the selection of this small harbour as the coastal termination of a horsedrawn tramroad completed in 1828, which served the developing iron and coal industries of the Mid Glamorgan Valleys. A small tidal dock, periodically improved and later re-developed into a 7½ acre floating basin, was never a wholly successful enterprise and finally closed at the turn of the century having lost its trade to its larger and newer competitor, Port Talbot. In one year, however, it had exported 227,000 tons in 800 vessels. Spanish ore for use in the furnaces of the Llynfi Valley was also imported via Porthcawl.

In the second half of the 19th century the town development became increasingly linked with its reputation as a resort and watering place and it is to this element in its growth that Porthcawl owes its particular seaside character.

The conservation area contains those parts of the town which were substantially completed during its period of industrial growth before 1885. It includes the original tidal basin, breakwater and harbour light, an area of industrial archaeological significance, which imparts the maritime character peculiar to the town.

Listed Buildings

Nil.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

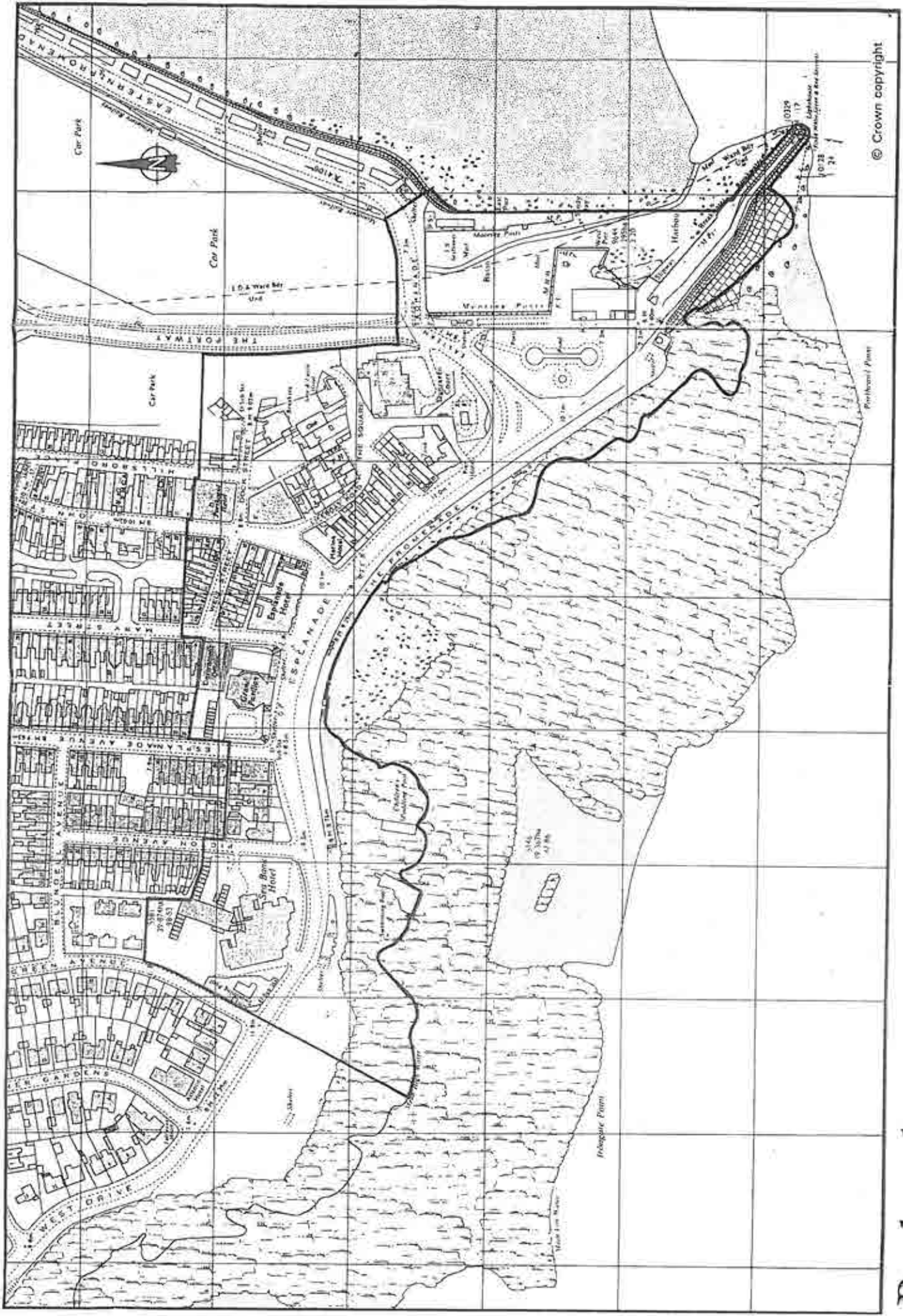
Nil.

Other Notable Buildings

The Grand Pavilion.
Seabank Hotel.
Esplanade Hotel.
Pier and light house.

Character & Appearance

The Square and its immediate environs, where the informality of the earliest domestic buildings associated with the port create an intimate scale and character, provides a foil to the nearby terrace of three-storey lodging houses built later in the century on the developing promenade. The short sweep of the promenade from the breakwater to the rising ground of Irongate Point is now the only development of its type in the County, retaining its original character and scale. The newer lower promenade, built in more recent years, is an uncluttered and functional element which in no way detracts from the predominantly Victorian character of the sea front.



© Crown copyright

Porthcawl

St. Brides Major

Designated 17th August, 1973

Area 71.05ac (28.752ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

The Conservation Area of St. Brides Major is centred on the hamlet of Pitcot, situated to the south west of the built up area of the village, three miles south of Bridgend, east of its junction with B4524 road from Southerndown. It extends in linear form, rising gently to the west of the low wooded ridge to the east of the village.

The village derives its name from the Irish saint of St. Bridget, born 453 AD.

The area is predominantly agricultural in character, with informal groups of cottages and farm buildings scattered along the road, either on the roadside or set back behind small informal greens. At its lower point, the road skirts a large village pond, Pitcot Pond, before entering a fine grove of trees near the road junction. The pond and its associated green, overlooked by an inn, farm and cottages, forms the focal point of the area. A small green with the village war memorial is located to the north.

Listed Buildings

Pen-ucha'r-Dre Farmhouse.

Grade II.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nil.

Supplementary List

Pitcot Cottages.
Shop Farmhouse.

Other Notable Buildings

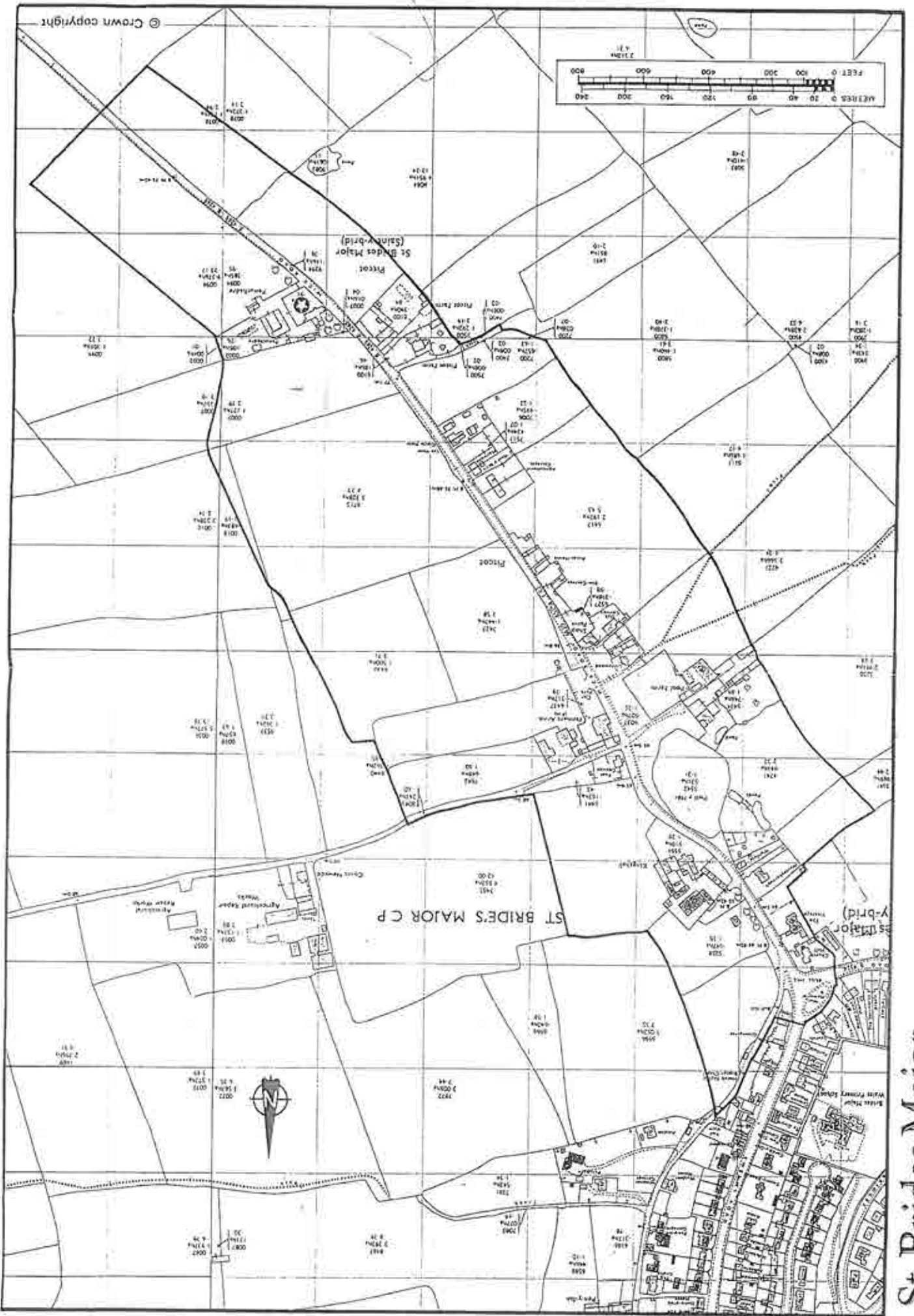
The former vicarage.
Kingshall farmhouse and outbuildings.
Littlewood and Pool cottages.

Character & Appearance

Buildings are generally of stone with slated roofs and are well cared for.

The area owes much of its visual quality to the colour and texture of the local stone used in the buildings and also in the lichen covered field and boundary walls along the roadway and open views of countryside between the groups of buildings.

St. Brides Major



Tythegston

Designated 17th August, 1973

Area 11.50ac (4.653ha)

Historic & Architectural Interest

Tythegston is a small rural settlement situated south of the A4106 road from Bridgend to Porthcawl which divides the village from Tythegston Court and its grounds. Within the settlement are a few farmhouses and cottages, and appears to be largely unchanged since the nineteenth century. Large buildings associated with agriculture have been erected during the 1980s along the western boundary of the Conservation Area and beyond, away from the main highways.

The village stands on the northern slope of a low ridge, amongst attractive groups of trees. Tythegston Court is recorded as possessing a tower in the 15th century which was demolished when the house was altered in 1769.

The small church dedicated to St. Tudwg is of late Perpendicular style but is not an ancient building, occupying the site of an earlier church. Within the churchyard is a small round-headed cross slab believed to date from the 7th century. There is a Church Hall north of the church yard.

South of the village but outside the Conservation Area in a field near the edge of sandhills of the Merthyr Mawr Warren are traces of a Romano-British camp (Cae Summerhouse), while to the east lies the Tythegston long barrow, both scheduled ancient monuments.

Listed Buildings

Tythegston Court.	Grade II.
Gate Piers to Tythegston Court.	Grade II.
Church of St. Tudwg.	Ecclesiastic Grade B.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Cross in Tythegston Churchyard.

Supplementary List

Cae Pentre Farmhouse.
Ty Coch.

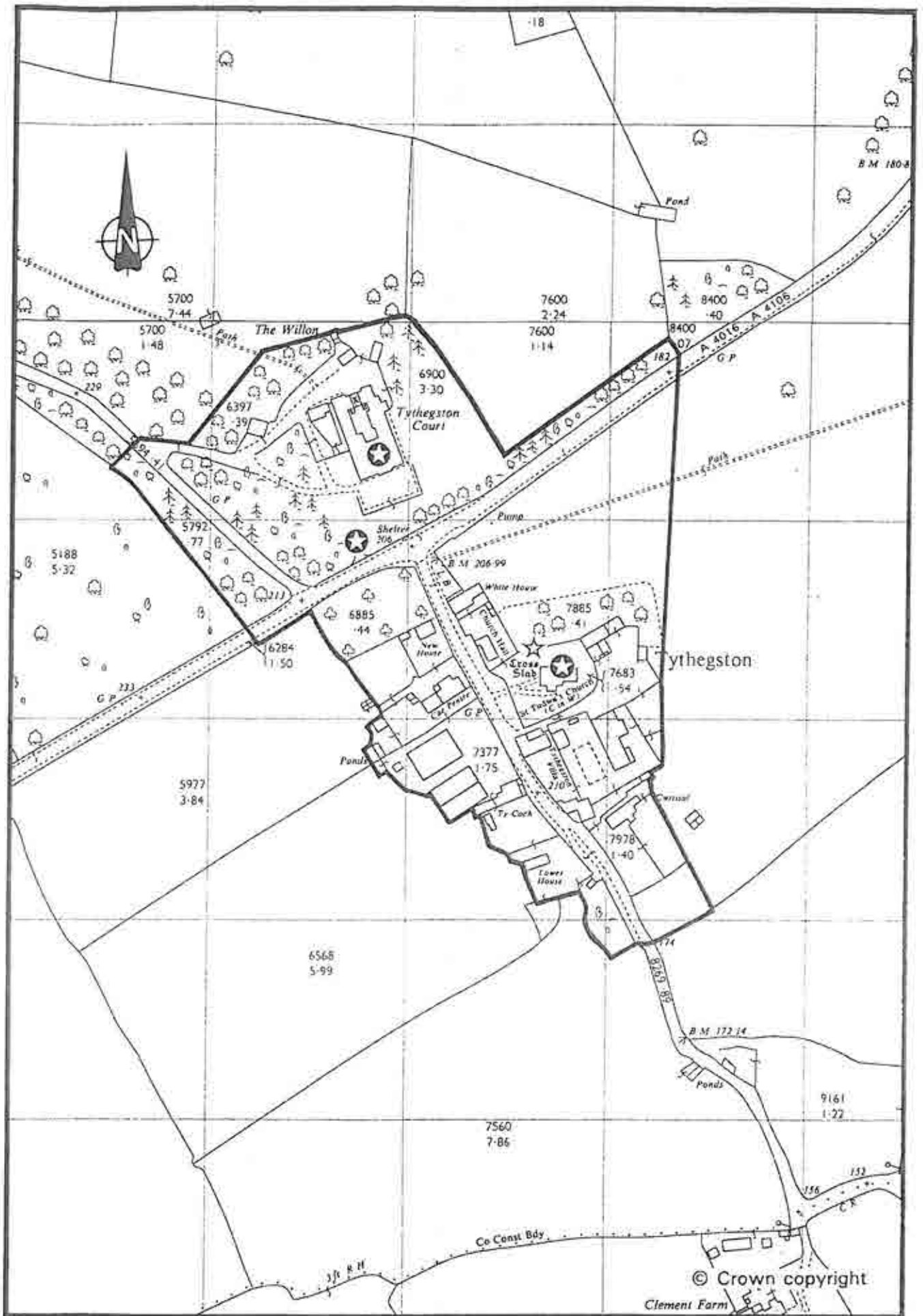
Other Notable Buildings

Cwtisaf, a 16th/17th century farmhouse.

Character & Appearance

Buildings are of local stone, some with rendered finish, slate covered roofs. All the houses are constructed with gable-ends fronting the road, the main front facades facing south east.

To the west of Tythegston Court, within its grounds, there is a pleasant area of woodland.



Tythegston