St. Nicholas Conservation Area Appraisal
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Conservation Area
Appraisal

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Introduction

1.1 In 1971 the former Glamorgan County Council designated parts of St. Nicholas as a Conservation Area. An appraisal of St. Nicholas has now been undertaken as part of a programme of assessment and review in all the Council’s Conservation Areas. This report sets out the findings of the appraisal and sets out policies for the protection and enhancement of the area’s character. The policies were adopted on 30 May 2001.

The appraisal is divided into three parts and seeks:

- To assess the elements of the village’s character for which policies for conservation and enhancement may be developed;
- To provide direction and advice on the form and character of buildings and development in the future;
- To review the boundaries of the Conservation Area.

Replica from the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map. Not to scale.
The Character of the Conservation Area

2.1 THE ORIGINS OF THE VILLAGE

2.1.1 The village is one that has grown around the Church and the historic Manorial estate. The ancient name of the Parish was Llaneinydd, but the current name of St Nicholas is likely to be Norman. This Norman manor around which the village grew was split during the 12th Century and by the 16th Century, there were three controlling Lords: the Earl of Pembroke, Miles Button of Dyffryn and Rice Meyrick of the Cottrell estate. The split is still apparent in the layout of the village, and can be seen in the arrangement of estates and tenanted property.

2.1.2 The village prospered as a farming community during this time, with passing trade sustaining a number of inns. The Crown Inn, Prince's Arms, The Travellers Rest, and the Three Tuns were all clustered within the area of the church and manor. None exist now, though the Three Tuns is converted to residential use and the Prince's Arms is Trehill House.

2.1.3 By the 19th Century the village had grown sufficiently to accommodate a number of thriving agricultural industries and trades. Most notable was the agricultural implement factory of W. T. Wright, whose business was established on the site of the present 'Laurels'. Other trades included a blacksmith, butcher, carpenters, millers, saddlers, wheelwrights and masons. It was a busy village serving the three wealthy estates.

2.1.4 The establishment of the Mission Room and Police Station, and the expansion of the school during this period marked the cultural and social development of the rural community. The Cory family were particularly influential in this respect: closing the Three Tuns and opening the Coffee Tavern on the site of the former Travellers’ Rest. The building is now known as Westways.

2.1.5 The development of estate housing by the Cardiff Rural District Council during the fifties and sixties, sought to consolidate the large community that had developed. The housing is set principally to the south along Dyffryn Lane.

2.1.6 The last period of the village's growth has been the most profound and is a result of the village's popularity as a commuter settlement. Large detached houses have developed within garden and orchard areas to the north of the Church and along the A48. This has expanded the village and changed its character on the outer fringes.

2.2 LANDSCAPE AND TREES

2.2.1 The village has developed along the historic east/west A48 route and is linear in form. From the eastern edge by the Police Station, the settlement continues west along the exposed ridge line with trees clustered within the grounds of estate houses and around the Church and Village Green.

2.2.2 The village lies on the high ridge along which the former Roman road runs from Cardiff to Cowbridge and beyond. Its location leaves the village exposed on the skyline with extensive views afforded to the north and south. Field boundaries, walls and hedges line the route and define the former farm and estate boundaries. Since 1952, important trees have been protected by a Tree Preservation Order including historic groups within the Manor, Llaneinydd, the Court, and along Dyffryn Lane.

2.2.3 Of significance too, are trees within the churchyard and around the school. An ancient
yew stands to the rear of Blacksmith's Row, and a group of chestnuts at the entrance to Ger-y-Llan frame the open green and War Memorial at the centre of the village.

2.2.4 Enfolding fields, with mature hedges confine the settlement to three clusters: that set around Trehill, the cluster around the church and school, and the 20th Century extension to the south along Dyffryn Lane. The village is more exposed to the north, where new housing has been slow to establish an enclosing landscape.

2.2.5 Gardens, allotments and informal open spaces make a significant contribution to the character of the village, and there is often a close association between tenanted cottages and adjoining plots, as at Church Row, Blacksmith's Row and Button Ride.

2.3 ARCHITECTURE AND BUILT FORM

2.3.1 Listed Buildings are clustered around the Parish Church of St Nicholas and along the A48. These early buildings at the centre of the village are enclosed by high boundary walls which define the network of lanes running north into the farming land of the Cottrell and Coedarhydyglyn estates.

2.3.2 The following buildings are listed:
- The Church of St. Nicholas & the Cory family chest tomb
- Numbers 3, 4, & 5 Smith Row
- St. Nicholas Church Hall & Church Hall House
- The Three Tuns
- GPO & Telephone Kiosk

The Church of St Nicholas & the Cory family chest tomb set within the Churchyard:

The church is of 14th century origin but was heavily restored in the 19th century to designs by the eminent Victorian ecclesiastical architects, Pritchard and Seddon.

Numbers 3, 4 & 5 Smith Row:

A terrace of three thatched cottages dating from the first half of the 17th century.

St. Nicholas Church Hall & Church Hall House:

Built in 1890 with help from its benefactors, the Cory family, in an Arts and Crafts Style.

The Three Tuns:

Prominently situated within the centre of the village, the building is of 16th century origins and was formerly an Inn. The house is two-storey with eight bays of limestone rubble set beneath a thatched roof.
2.4 BUILDINGS OF NOTE

- Numbers 1 and 2 Manor Cottages:

These two early cottages have been much extended and altered, and occupy a prominent position within the centre of the village. They are faced in render with hipped roofs and there is a projecting double pile entrance to No 2.

- Westways:

This is the former coffee tavern built by the Cory family on the site of the Travellers’ Rest. The coffee tavern was intended to replace the Three Tuns, which was closed by the Cory family at the same time. It is built in the same style as the Village Hall, with random rubble stone base, render above and brick stacks and slate roof in an Arts and Crafts style.

- The Old School:

The first record of a school is 1698. The present school replaces a former thatched cottage which was used as a laundry. It is built in stone in a Victorian gothic style, and retains bell tower, chimneys, and stone trefoil details.

- Trehill Church:

The present Trehill Church was built in 1870, on a site where a group had gathered to worship since the 1740s. The church is a simple building in the Gothic style with gable front framed by two turreted finials.

- Llaneinydd:

An early house by the eminent Cardiff architectural practice Percy Thomas, set within mature gardens.

- Early Cardiff Rural District Council 
  
Housing Estates at Button Ride and 
  
Dyffryn Close:

Built in 1948, the houses set around Dyffryn Close are in good condition and are good example of the quality of building and attention to detail displayed during this period of public house building. Houses are composed as a whole, retaining ‘Tudor-bethan’ elements: stone windows, half timbering and panelled doors.

- The Manor House:

The Manor stands in landscaped grounds, enclosed by high stone walls. Built in the early 18th century, it has been extended and altered many times.
• The Police Station:

*Built in 1858, of good quality coursed stone, the Police Station once held a court and cells too.*

![The Police Station](image)

• The Court:

*The Court is the former Rectory. It is early 19th Century in age with rendered elevations and slate roof. It is set within substantial landscaped grounds, with impressive views southwards.*

• Broadway Farm:

*Built from two former cottages in the 1850's, the farm still displays a number of historic building elements. The farm is set back from the road with an access gained across an informal driveway enclosed by mature trees.*

2.5 CHANGE IN THE VILLAGE

2.4.1 There has been little physical change in the village, and though its role as a coaching route and agricultural centre has gone, the village remains as a quiet commuting settlement set to the north and south of the busy A48.

2.4.2 The main road remains as the dominant influence on the character of the village. More recently, the improvement of Dyffryn Lane and the installation of traffic lights at the heart of the village have changed pedestrian and vehicle traffic as well.

2.4.3 The settlement boundary of the village is tightly drawn around the existing settlement, with little opportunity for further expansion or consolidation. The exposed location of the village on the A48 ridge is identified within the recent Vale of Glamorgan Landscape Study (White Consultants, January 1999). The Study seeks to retain the coherence of the village and the open nature of the East/West route. The inclusion of enfolding fields within the Conservation Area have ensured this and frame the Court and Manor to the south.

2.6 THE PLANNING CONTEXT

The village is identified as one where residential development will be restricted to infilling only within the identified residential settlement boundary of the village. The residential settlement boundary is illustrated on the proposals map of the Unitary Development Plan.

2.7 THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

The boundary of the Conservation Area is drawn around the nucleus of the village and extends to include the Trehill group, houses on Dyffryn Lane and the important fields to north and south.
Proposals for the Management and Enhancement of the Conservation Area

3.1 This section sets out proposals and policies which can enhance the character of the Conservation Area and the features described in Part 1. All seek to reflect the historic development of the village. Policies which will be taken into account in the determination of planning applications are set out in bold and should be read in parallel with Supplementary Planning Guidance prepared for 'Village Conservation Areas in the Rural Vale'. A brief explanatory note is set out below each policy.

3.2 LANDSCAPE AND TREES

- Development proposals will provide for the care, maintenance and enhancement of trees and woodland areas within Conservation Areas.

  Development will give high priority to landscape design, to protect and enhance the external views of the village.

  Support should be given to proposals which provide for the maintenance, care and enhancement of trees and woodland areas.

3.2.1 Mature trees within gardens and along hedgerows play an important part in the character of the village. Whilst the Tree Preservation Orders served protect trees to the south, others within the village might be considered for protection including:

- Trees around the churchyard and village green
- Trees within the verge at Ger-y-Llan

3.3 HIGHWAY GUIDELINES

- Where highway improvements are required, they should respect the character of the Conservation Area. Parking and access required by new development should be accommodated within developments, and should respect existing road layouts and the character of open space and garden enclosures.

  Important footpath links should be protected and enhanced through management and improved signage.

  In replacement and repair, original local detail in the highway should be retained and repaired. Where due to cost and practicality, detail cannot be reinstated, replacement should be undertaken using sympathetic materials and fittings.

  The Council and agents for development should seek to design road layouts and access ways with regard to the informal and loose-knit appearance of the village. In particular, highway design should seek to:

- Minimise the use of concrete kerbs and other urban elements.
- Encourage flexibility in the size and layout of access points and visibility splays.
- Encourage flexibility in the design and arrangement of parking to meet parking guidelines.

3.3.1 The heavy traffic on the A48 has lead to profound changes in the character of the village. The policies set out above seek to encourage a flexible approach towards a balance between safe and efficient roads and the maintenance of the village’s character.
Plan 2:
Townscape Appraisal
(Not to scale)
3.4 IMPORTANT OPEN AREAS

- The development of open or woodland areas that contribute to the character of the Conservation Area will be opposed. To protect and enhance the built form of the village the following open spaces are recognised in the contribution that they make to the character of the Conservation Area.

i) key frontages on the A48 where the boundary walls, roadside verges and land behind, enhance the setting of the village. These are shown on plan 2 and are described below.

   a) The approach to Broadway Farm  
   b) The verge and boundary wall at the Spinney  
   c) The verge and entrance to the Court

ii) open areas within gardens.

There are a number of garden areas whose character is important to the setting of the Conservation Area. These with their protected trees are:

   a) Land surrounding the Spinney  
   b) Land surrounding the Court  
   c) Land surrounding Llaneinydd  
   d) Land within gardens at Church Row  
   e) Land within the gardens of Lawrence House  
   f) Land within the garden of Broadway Farm

iii) open spaces within the village core.

These include the following informal open spaces:

   a) the playing field to the rear of the school  
   b) the church yard  
   c) the central verge and village green

iv) Fields enclosing the village

   a) to the rear of the school  
   b) to the east of Lawrence House  
   c) to the south of the Court and the Manor House

3.4.1 The character of the Conservation Area is dependent upon the informal relationship formed by buildings spaces and groups of trees. Buildings are often interspersed with irregular garden and frontage areas, or enclosed by walls and hedging. In recent years, the character of the village has accommodated new development within many of these garden areas. The spaces identified within each of these categories frame building groups, and consolidate the quality and character of the village.

3.5 ARCHITECTURE AND BUILT FORM

- Buildings of Note:

The following buildings are recognised for the historic context they provide the village.

   a) Manor Cottages  
   b) Westways  
   c) The Old School  
   d) The Manor House  
   e) Trehill Chapel  
   f) Button Ride and Dyffryn Close  
   g) The Court  
   h) Llaneinydd  
   i) The Police Station  
   j) Broadway Farm

3.5.1 There are a number of important buildings in the village, whose age and character add to the quality of the village. Whilst these have not been included in the schedule of buildings of
architectural or historic interest in the recent resurvey of the community area; they are of value to the character of the Conservation Area. These are identified above to enable any proposals for development or alteration to be fully assessed.

3.5.2 Listed buildings continue to enjoy the protection afforded by the legislation within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. These are:
- The Church and Cory family chest tomb
- 3, 4 & 5 Smith Row
- The Three Tuns
- The telephone kiosk and GPO box.

**Built Form:**

- Significant views into and out of the village Conservation Area should be protected and enhanced where opportunities arise.

- Distinctive roof patterns, ridgelines, and landmark buildings or features will be protected and enhanced where opportunities arise.

- Materials must be appropriate to the locality and sympathetic to the existing buildings in the Conservation Area.

- The layout and design of new development should acknowledge the context provided by the village. To demonstrate how this has been achieved, developers should also provide three dimensional plans or drawings to show how new development will respect its setting.

- Where a proposal for the demolition of a building within a Conservation Area is to be followed by the redevelopment of a site, Conservation Area Consent will only be granted where full planning permission has been previously or concurrently given for the replacement building.

3.5.3 The policies set out above encourage an early appraisal of village form in any proposal for development.

- Stone boundary walls, hedges and railings which enhance the character of the Conservation Area should be retained, maintained and repaired. Where necessary, new development should seek to follow these traditional boundary features.

- Fields and their boundaries which mark the entrance to the village are important because they provide vistas into and out of the settlement. Mature hedges and boundaries which surround the village should be protected.

- To enhance the view of the village from without, new development will give a high priority to the treatment of boundaries and settlement edges.

3.5.4 Plan 2 shows the important contribution stone walls make to the village by providing a sense of enclosure to building groups. Where possible, residents should be encouraged to maintain and retain stone boundary walls and hedges. Recommendations regarding the repair and choice of materials are set out in Supplementary Planning Guidance and in an Appendix to this report.

3.6 **DESIGN IN THE CONSERVATION AREA**

- Proposals for new development in the Conservation Area should take account of the design principles set out within supplementary guidance prepared for 'Conservation Areas in the Rural Vale:'

  **Context of the site:** Take account of the wider setting of the site.

  **Recycle old buildings:** When considering a site, the sensitive conversion of existing buildings should be a priority.

  **Preserve and enhance the character of the Conservation Area:** Reflect the character of the surrounding buildings and open spaces, but avoid mimicking architectural styles and creating pastiche buildings that undermine the character of the Conservation Area.
Materials and Details: Use high quality, durable materials. These should complement surrounding buildings and landscape and pay attention to detailing as an integral part of the design.

Sustainability: Create buildings and open spaces which are adaptable, minimising the need for change in the village.

Scale: Design and orientate new development so that it reflects the scale and layout of the village.

3.6.1 The compact arrangement of buildings in the village makes their sympathetic alteration and extension especially important. Development proposals will be assessed against a set of design principles which has been prepared for Conservation Areas in the Rural Vale. These are set out as 'Supplementary Planning Guidance' in support of the emerging Unitary Development Plan. The policy will not discourage contemporary design but seek to promote an approach to building which is sensitive to its historic context and setting.

3.6.2 The guidance stresses that the careful selection of sympathetic materials for renovation and repair can also maintain buildings and enhance the character of the Conservation Area. Wherever feasible, a conservative repair technique is encouraged and promoted. An appendix to this document provides further advice on how the choice of materials and building technique can enhance the character of the Conservation Area.

3.7 THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONSERVATION AREA

3.7.1 To protect the setting of the village, the boundary of the Conservation Area is drawn wider to include land which frames the setting of the conservation area in the east and west. These are:

- The field to the east of Ger-y-Llan, to the east of the village.
- Land within the curtilage of Pen-y-Fan.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The policies within this document are adopted following consultation and the inclusion of local contributions to its content. The proposals put forward for the management of the Conservation Area were adopted on 30 May 2001 as a 'material planning consideration' in the determination of planning applications.
Appendix

1.1 A SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT TEST

1.1.1 To see whether these principles have been met, consider the following:

i) Are there original, traditional buildings that should be used or restored within the site?

To minimize disruption to the character of the Conservation Area, priority should be placed on re-using existing buildings.

ii) Does the development fit into the fabric of the locality; the plots, building groups, roads and open spaces?

These components form the basis of the Conservation Area and reveal the historical development of the site and its setting.

iii) Does the development reflect the scale of building in the Conservation Area?

The development and its various parts should sit easily within the Conservation Area.

iv) Do the materials used in the development reflect those which are prevalent in the Conservation Area?

The range of traditional or natural building materials in the Vale of Glamorgan rural Conservation Areas is diverse. New development should use natural materials, or those which can complement their simple and organic qualities. The use of foreign stone should be avoided.

1.2 GUIDANCE ON REPAIR AND ALTERATION

1.2.1 This section provides advice on how to protect the Conservation Area by the repair and enhancement of some of the original and historic features which form an area’s special character.

Alterations and Extensions to Buildings in a Conservation Area

1.2.2 The character which justifies the designation of a conservation area can easily be damaged by the cumulative impact of minor alterations to buildings forming the historic core of many of the Vale’s village conservation areas. This can include the replacement of windows, doors and roofing materials or the addition of domestic extensions.

The St. Hilary Conservation Area.
Many buildings show materials and decorations which are typical of the local building tradition. 
1.2.3 The following notes set out some simple advice on how to approach the repair of old buildings in the village. A planning officer can advise on the need for planning permission. Where consent is required, it is advisable to discuss proposals with a planning officer before the submission of an application. Work which alters a Listed Building will usually require Listed Building Consent. Again it is advisable to seek advice before preparing plans or undertaking work.

1.2.4 In all work, the key to a successful repair is to understand and respond to the local building tradition.

Windows

1.2.5 It is often the simple arrangement of door and window openings in the building face which account for their quality. The replacement of an original set of windows in a house or cottage can often damage the look of a house, or the overall effect of a terrace or group of houses. Where repairs are undertaken, original window patterns should be followed and modern materials avoided.

1.2.6 In replacement, multi divided and asymmetrical frames should be avoided, so should modern materials such as UPVC, or stained hardwoods, if they cannot reflect the simple qualities described above.

1.2.7 It is often possible to have original windows overhauled, rather than replaced. If a window does need to be replaced, there are local joiners who can make a replica. Grant aid may be available through the Vale’s Historic Building Grant Programme. A planning officer can advise you on how to approach repair and the feasibility of grant aid.

*Victoria*windows continue the vertical emphasis of the Georgian window openings

This is a traditional design often used in cottages

Fine glazing bars can reflect daylight

The removal and replacement of original windows can upset the balance of a house
Doors

1.2.8 Simple timber panelled doors with a limited area of glazing remain appropriate for most houses in villages within the Vale of Glamorgan. Doors which mimic materials from different periods should be avoided as should modern materials such as UPVC.

1.2.9 The same principles apply to garage or garden gates or doors. Each should reflect the proportions and simple architectural details used on the main building. Horizontal boarding and panelling should be avoided.

1.2.12 On unlisted buildings in conservation areas, natural slate can often be a viable alternative to imitation slate. The latter can alter the appearance of an historic building in subtle but damaging ways. However, some artificial slates are manufactured with rougher edges and minor surface texturing. These may act as an acceptable visual alternative.

1.2.13 Pennant stone slates are exhibited on the more important larger domestic buildings as well as on farm buildings. It is an increasingly rare local detail which should be retained and repaired whenever possible. Stone slate is always laid in diminishing courses from eaves to ridge.

1.2.14 When roofs are replaced, traditional details should be recorded and replaced in the same way. Roof edges (at eaves or verges) should follow the local tradition. Often roof slates will overhang the gable end of the wall, with vertical slates set under to protect the end rafter. Timber bargeboards and fascias should follow the original size and profile as should the materials and design of replacement rain water goods.

Roofs

1.2.10 Thatch was once a common roof covering in the Vale, but is now largely replaced with slate. Where thatch does remain, it should be protected and maintained by craftsmen with skills in handling the appropriate material. Within the Vale this could be either reed or long wheat straw. It is important that historic thatching, original details and supporting roof structure are retained in the repair and renewal of roofs.

1.2.11 Natural Welsh slate is now the most common roofing finish and in many cases was used to replace thatching to older buildings in the late 19th century. On listed buildings, it is required that natural slate laid to the same detail is used as a replacement finish in any repair. It is recommended that contractors with experience in laying natural slate are employed.

The Bush Inn, St. Hilary. This section shows a thatch roof together with important internal features

Roof edges at eaves or verges should follow the local tradition
Chimneys

1.2.15 Stone chimneys in old houses are an important part of the architecture and often provide clues to the age of a house. In the Vale of Glamorgan, there are many open hearths in houses constructed from the 16th Century onwards, whose large chimneys are often fine examples of local stonework. In repair, such stonework often simply requires repointing. The method and mortar mix should always match the original finish. When a chimney does need to be rebuilt, it should be recorded by drawings and photographs and rebuilt in replica, reusing any sound old materials for the external face. Even when a flue is redundant, clay pots should be retained.

Stonework/ Wall Finishes

1.2.16 Local limestone is the traditional building material in the rural Vale. Its mellow cream and grey tones are found on boundary walls, farms and domestic buildings in most villages and give each a close affinity with their landscaped setting.

1.2.17 The stone is often roughly squared, laid in random rubble courses and was normally finished with a protective limewash. The size, colour and shape of stone varies according to local source, and the age and importance of the building it forms.

1.2.18 The local stone is rarely used for dressings in and around windows/doors. In the best architecture of the 16th and 17th century, local Sutton and Quarella sandstones are used in dressings. From the 19th century, bathstone and local brickwork was used for this purpose. It is important that historic stonework is correctly repaired and replaced. It is essential that existing stone is repointed in a manner which is appropriate to the original building method. The use of lime putty based mortars is recommended, as the introduction of dense, cement based mixes will cause problems of moisture retention in traditional stone walling.

1.2.19 The actual repointing technique is also important. On original stone work, repointing may be recessed, or lie flush with the stone, and this pattern should be followed for new work. “Snailtrail” repointing, or repointing that stands proud of the stone should be avoided.
1.2.20 A white limewash applied regularly to stone walling is a traditional method of maintaining and protecting local stone.

1.2.21 Attention should be paid to stone work patterns used on extensions. Random rubble limestone walling is frequently used on original buildings in the village. New stone work should be laid in similar patterns, with free stone or brick dressings set around doors and windows where appropriate. A painted smooth lime based render is an alternative.

**Walls and Enclosures**

1.2.22 Boundary walls should be regarded as an extension of the building they protect. They define ownership, provide privacy and protection from wind and rain. Most importantly, walls define space. New walls should seek to fulfil the same objectives. Natural stone walls define the character of each village and should be repaired and retained where possible. Grant aid may be available for repair which can show traditional repair techniques following the local vernacular. Black painted iron railings on a stone base are common in the Vale and can be replaced using profiles and designs easily manufactured by local smithies.

1.2.23 Artificial stone or concrete screen walling is alien to the area and should be avoided, as should chain link, timber or brick panelled fencing sections.

**Internal Details**

1.2.24 Older buildings often possess interesting details within. These should be left in place wherever possible. An original fireplace, a panelled door, an attractive ceiling or stair can all add to the character of a building. In the case of listed buildings, internal features (e.g. timberwork, historic plasterwork, doors, fireplaces etc.) are protected by law and consent is necessary for their alteration or removal.

**Extensions To Existing Buildings**

1.2.25 The key to good design is to understand and respond to the characteristics of the local building tradition. The older the house, the more important it is to retain its character and long standing relationship with adjoining buildings.

1.2.26 The main elements of roof, wall and windows should combine in such a way that the architectural balance of the original building is protected. In the rural Vale, many farm houses and village groups use a simple composition where doors and window openings are closely related. This should be protected by acknowledging the symmetry.
already in place, for example by setting back the building line of an extension, or by dropping its ridge line to below that of the original house. The height and shape of this roof line is important and is often determined by the original roof characteristics.

1.2.27 In acknowledging this simple building hierarchy, new development can add to and enhance the complex building form and skylines created by traditional village groupings.

1.3 WHERE TO GET MORE ADVICE OR INFORMATION

1.3.1 If you are considering extending or altering your building it is advisable to contact the planning department at an early stage. A Development Control Officer will be available to give advice and information on the need for planning permission. More detailed advice is also available on the repair of buildings.
Planning Policy Group,
Directorate of Environmental
& Economic Regeneration,
The Vale of Glamorgan Council,
Dock Office, Barry Docks,
Barry. CF63 4RT.