



Bridge
Village Design Statement
2013



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This Village Design Statement has been prepared by Bridge Parish Council, in the Canterbury District of Kent. Research was carried out through a series of open consultations with members of the local community. Surveys of the immediate landscape and architectural features were carried out by a professional in order to complete this report.

Village Intent

The purpose of the Bridge Village Design Statement (*VDS*) is to describe the distinctive character of Bridge Parish, derived from its current buildings, community, history, context and geographical setting. Over the next 20 years and further into the future it will be necessary for new housing stock to be built in Bridge Parish. Change through this future development is inevitable. This Village Design Statement is intended to provide an analysis of the community of Bridge so that it can be used to inform and guide change in a way that will enhance rather than detract from Bridge's integral character and add to the quality of life in the community as a whole.

The statement has been prepared by Bridge Parish Council and the Bridge Neighbourhood Plan Committee through a series of public appraisals- recording public opinion and priorities through a questionnaire sent in May 2012 (*See appendix A*). The outcomes of meetings during public consultations have been included. A complete survey of the village architecture detailing and aesthetics was carried out by 'Mervyn Gulvin Architects' in Bridge 2012-2013 (*See appendix B*). This has formed the basis of this report.

It was important that all age groups from primary school children to pensioners were involved throughout this research process in order to gain a more accurate view of the priorities of the community as a whole. It is necessary to consider who the future changes are most likely to affect.

It is intended that the *VDS* will provide information and guidance to those applying for planning consent and looking to develop in Bridge Parish. The *VDS* will be placed alongside Canterbury City Council's more general development guidelines to provide knowledge of the local vernacular in greater depth. In this way, any future developments can take into account the aesthetics, massing and type of surrounding buildings, and the interests of the local people at the early stages of any developing plans.

We also hope that local residents who are considering alterations to their current homes in Bridge will find the guide very useful. We hope that together we will enhance the character of Bridge for our own and our neighbour's benefit, even when formal planning consent is not required.

First Principles

It is integral to the life of the village that Bridge should remain a pleasant place to live, supporting growing families within a well balanced community. Bridge should provide a stable place to live through all stages of life without the need to move away.

It is important that the village of Bridge preserves that which makes it a pleasant and unique environment. Traditions and history are just as important to the character of the village as buildings and landmarks. Bridge has seen many changes over the last century and most of these have lead to it become the vibrant community we know today. Any development which will continue this trend of improvement should be encouraged whilst any that would prejudice the village in terms of aesthetics and community should be actively discouraged. Each proposed new development should be considered on its own merits.

All development proposals within the Parish should include a statement and illustrations demonstrating how the principles and the following guidelines have been taken into consideration.

The scale of any new development proposal will dictate the amount of information required, a full design statement would be required for a new house whereas a few detailed paragraphs would suffice for a small extension.

All new buildings should follow in the traditions of their setting, reflecting the intrinsic characteristics that make each area special and distinct from other places. Particular care should be taken in the Conservation Area to ensure that alterations, extensions and new buildings are harmonious in architectural detail, scale and mass with their surroundings and that they make a positive contribution to the historic core of the village.

The Parish of Bridge

The Parish of Bridge covers the Village of Bridge, approximately 720 houses in a linear cluster along the main road. The rest of the parish consists of farmland, woodland and the occasional isolated house. Until the by-pass was built in 1976 Bridge was on the main London to Dover Road, the A2, previously a Roman Road, (Watling Street). The village probably derived its name when the first bridge was built over the Nailbourne and we can assume from the alignment of the A2 that the Romans used it as a crossing point on the Dover to Canterbury route. The village is edged by three large country estates, to the south lays Bourne Park containing a Queen Anne mansion dating from 1702; and Higham Park with a large Neoclassical mansion, both are still privately owned estates. To the north east is Bifrons Park, although here the mansion house has been demolished. Two of these estates are conservation areas and with the similar designation in the centre of the village much of the parish has this further planning control (See Fig 8).

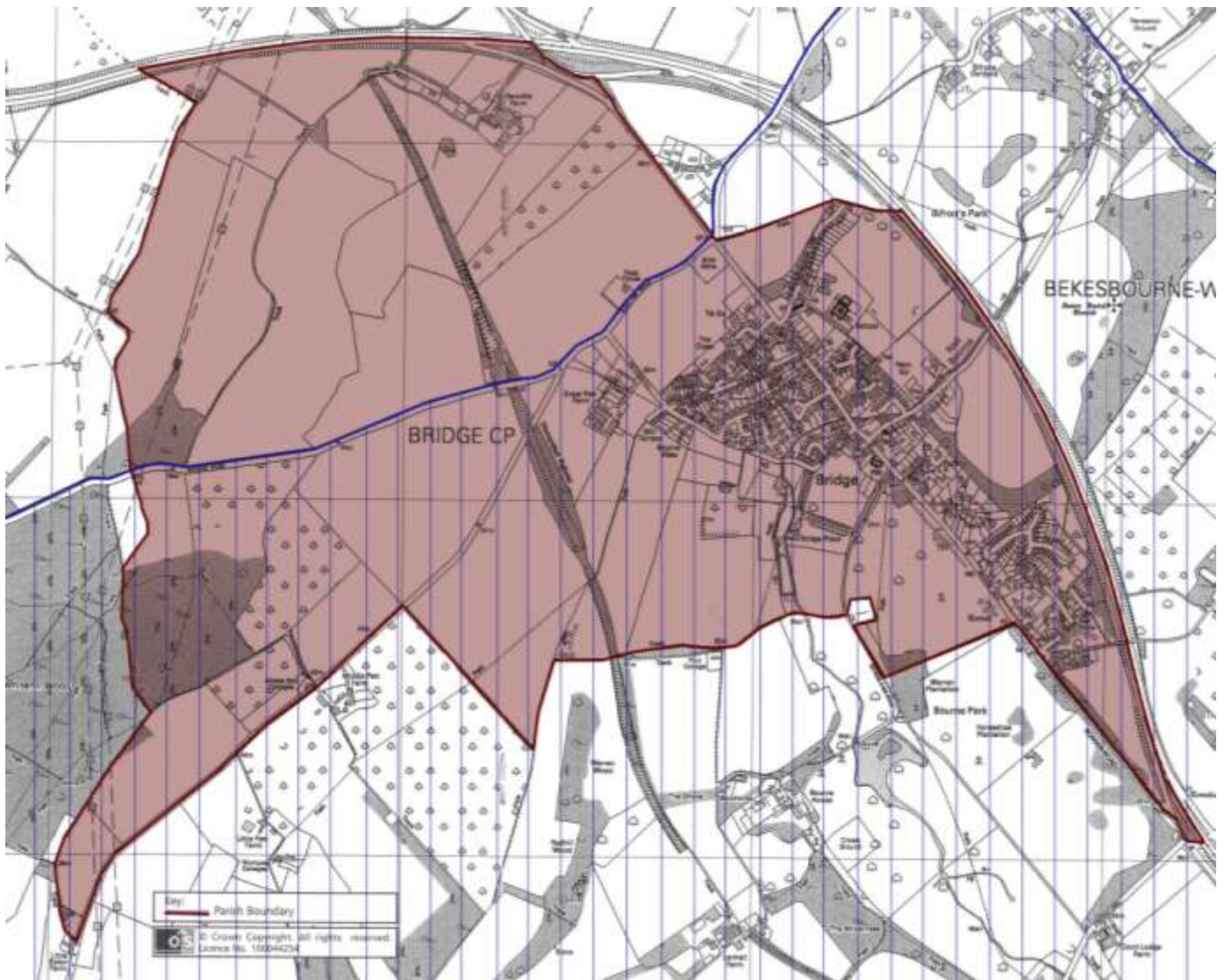


Figure 1: Shows the Parish of Bridge (Highlighted) and the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which it sits in (Blue Hatch).

Landscape and Settings

Situated in rural Kent approximately 3 miles to the south of the Cathedral City of Canterbury, Bridge lies in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It is separated from the suburban sprawl of Canterbury by a mile of open countryside (See Fig 2), something which the people of Bridge are keen to maintain. Its rural setting in the Nailbourne Valley, is one of the village's greatest assets. The Nailbourne River, a chalk bourne, is a tributary to the River Stour, runs through the centre of the village adding to the varied flora and fauna that can be sighted in the village.

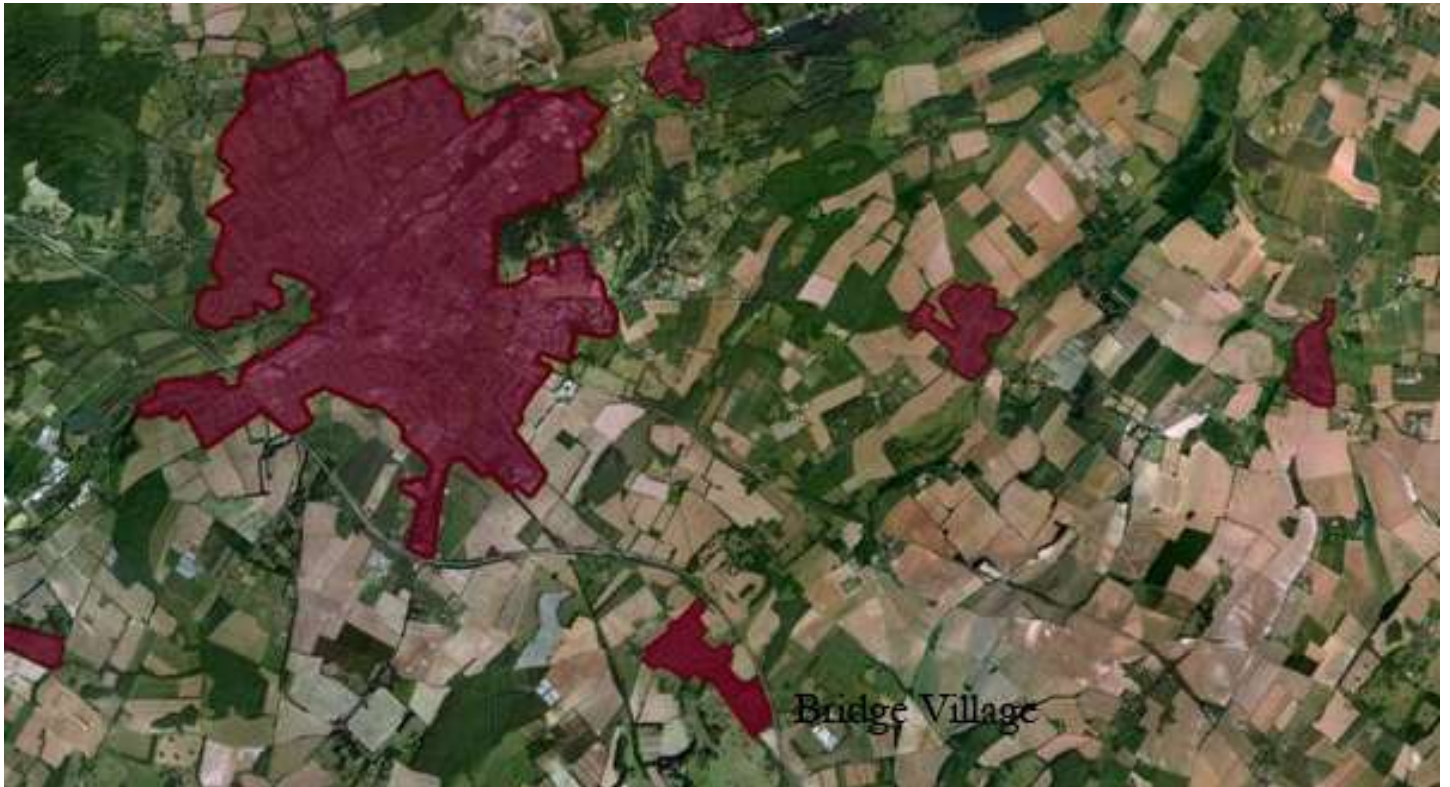


Figure 2: Shows the village of Bridge (Highlighted) in its geographical settings. Other area of urban density are outlined to show Bridges current isolation from surrounding settlements including Canterbury.



Figure 3: Views of countryside around the village of Bridge, including view towards the church on approach.

Bridge Open Spaces

Part of Bridge's existing charm is its country village feel. This is largely due to the amount of open countryside surrounding the village- discussed above in *'Landscape and Settings'*. However, in the survey carried out of local residents a substantial percentage felt that Bridge's atmosphere and country feel are also largely due to the amount of open public space within the village itself (*See Fig 5*), they felt the openness of the village and the amount of public recreation space improved the quality of life for the residents, something which is important to consider when assessing new development.

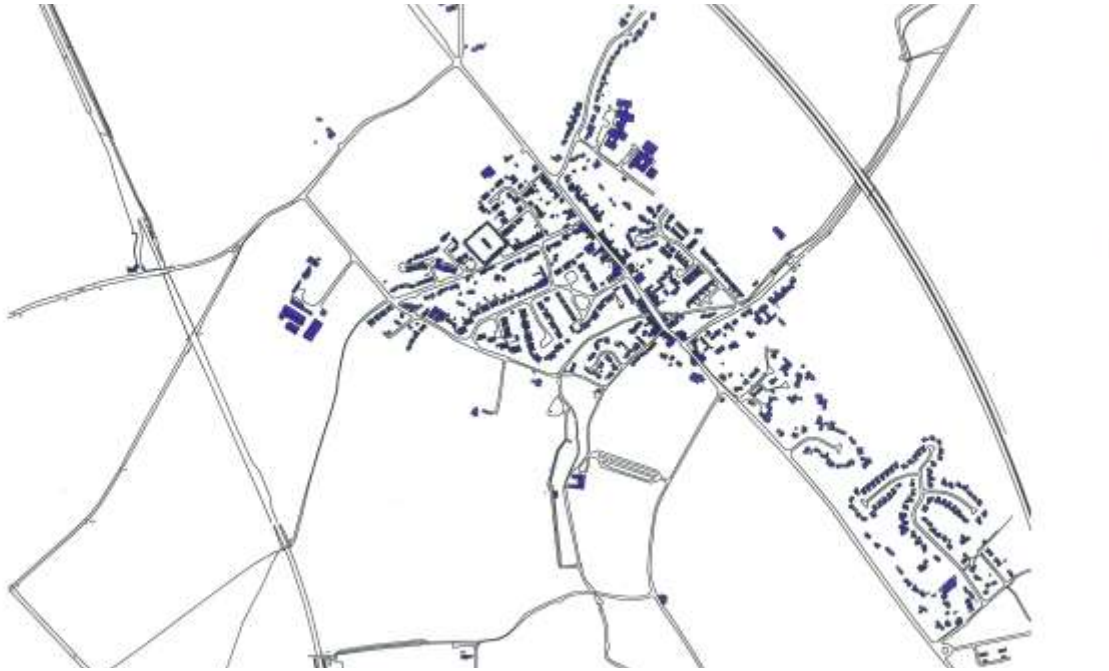


Figure 4: A Built Environment shows the built density flows in the village of Bridge



*Figure 5: Map of open Public spaces in Bridge
Figure 6 & 7: Views of the Recreation ground in use*

Conservation Zones & Listed Buildings

A large proportion of the houses in Bridge fall within the Bridge Conservation area, several other dwellings in the parish are within the Conservation areas for Bifrons and Bourne Parks. Many of the older dwellings along Bridge High Street are Listed Buildings, all are Grade II (*See Fig 8*). Just as crucially, it is important to note the majority of the farm and wood land in the Parish is within one of the three conservation areas. Any proposed development would need to be respectful of this and follow government planning guidelines.



Figure 8: Outlines the Conservation Area of Bridge and the two Conservation Areas bordering it, Bourne Park and Bifrons Park. The Listed buildings in the parish have been highlighted black. All are Grade II.

Character Areas

North West High Street

The North West High Street has a number of interesting buildings which fall within the Conservation Area of Bridge. It is mainly residential with some shops and services such as a post office, corner shop, a garage and an accountant to name a few. Notable houses are Primrose Cottage, a Grade II listed fifteenth Century house with a timber frame, red brick infill, a Kent Peg tile roof and small casement windows. Albany terrace number 15-19 are large three storey white rendered houses with sash windows and slate roofs set back from the road. No. 8-12 High Street are smaller Grade II listed terraced houses with pale blue painted brickwork, slate roofs, sash windows and detailing over the doors. No. 1-3, 5-7 High Street are pairs of high quality houses with detailed gabled ends, large casement windows, red brick to the ground floor and intricate hung tiles to the first floor. The roofs are a mixture of Kent peg and slate.



Figure 9: Side elevation of Primrose Cottage, showing timber framing

Figure 10: Sash window detailing in No. 22-24 High Street

Figure 11: Ornamental porticos and painted brickwork of No. 22 High Street

Figure 12: the front elevation of No. 5-7 High Street, hung tile details, gabled ends and large fascia boards

South East High Street

The South East end of the High Street holds the village's three pubs, the church and some of Bridge's most notable houses. River House is a large detached 18th Century family home. It features rendered brickwork, Kent peg roof, with curved sash windows and a wonderful detailed door case and curved canopy over the front door. Next door, Anne's House is a much altered early 19th century cottage with white rendered ground floor, hung tiles to the first floor, Kent peg tiled roof and small casement windows. Number 73 High Street, (formerly Skipper's restaurant) has a large bold frontage with rendered brickwork, sash windows to the first floor, large bay windows to the ground floor and a Kent Peg tile roof. No. 104 High Street is another example of a painted brickwork façade with sash windows to the front and casements to the sides/ rear.



Figure 13: Front elevation of River House

Figure 14: Street view of Annes House

Figure 15: 73 High Street, formerly 'Skipper's restaurant' – renovated summer 2012

Figure 16: 104 High Street, front elevation

Union Road

Union Road has a mixture of Bridge's oldest houses and some more modern post-war housing. Most houses on Union Road are detached or semi-detached family homes with the exception of The Close. Typical examples are No. 7 a semi detached two storey red brick dwelling with casement windows, a slate roof and some detailing to the front porch. No. 24 Union Road is a large detached three storey house with white render, slate roof with dormers, sash windows and an intricate barge board detail. The Close is one of the first workhouses to be built in Kent in 1837. It was once home to people forced into poverty but is now converted to a well maintained desirable residential development of redbrick terraced houses with slate roofs and a mix of sash and casement windows.



Figure 17: No. 7 Union Road

Figure 18: No.24, showing intricate gable details

Figure 19: Entrance to 'The Close' showing sash windows to street front

Figure 20: Inside 'The Close' showing casement windows to rear

Mid 20th Century Housing

Bridge experienced a period of extended growth in the mid to late 20th Century (See Fig 21). Many new areas of housing were established and the architectural style reflected the era, not the paradigm of Bridge (See Fig 22-25).



Figure 21: Housing in Bridge Village Mid 20th Century and onwards



Figure 22-25: Examples of typical architectural details of housing in the several more recent housing estates

Architectural Details

The architectural detail of Bridge was surveyed in May 2012. The Character areas described extensively above were surveyed in detail, noting materiality, form, and architectural style (*See appendix B*). The 20th Century housing estates were included in the survey for architectural details however, due to their similarities they were documented as a whole rather than individual houses. Although the current 20th Century housing in Bridge is not terribly detrimental, it is advised that new development would be in a style complimentary to that of the traditional houses of Bridge, not the later estates.

Notable architectural details and materials in Bridge are:

Roofs:

- Kent Peg tiled
- Slate
- All pitched, a mixture of styles

Massing/Scale:

- Generally 2 storey buildings
- Small or limited front gardens
- Larger gardens to the rear

Windows & Doors:

- Sash windows to front
- Casement windows to rear
- Brick arch detailing above the windows
- A mixed array of door cases and canopies

Walls:

- Red brick
- Rendered brick- in pastel colours



Figure 26: A collection of photographs of architectural details in Bridge

Village Services

The village of Bridge is lucky to have many services such as, Nick James Hairdressers, Alfie and Trish Jarvis' Portrait Gallery, Bridge Dental Practice, Colebrook-Sturrock Estate Agents, Mervyn Gulvin Architect, Post Office, Pharmacy, Rogers Garage, Woodlands Hair and Beauty, White Spencer Accountants, Primrose Cottage B&B, Physio South East, a Health Centre, Saxon Lodge Care home and Bridge Village C of E Primary school. All of these services contribute to allowing residents to work, shop, and socialise in the Village centre, providing necessary resources and improving community involvement. Any future development should consider the potential strain on such facilities and propose solutions where appropriate.

Public Houses

The White Horse Inn
The Plough and Harrow Inn
The Red Lion Inn

Village Amenities

Primary School
Bridge Village Hall
Bridge Church
The Mill Centre
Recreation Grounds

Retail

Bridgeways Stores
Butcher
Post Office/Pharmacy
Hairdressers



Figure 27: The White Horse Inn

Figure 28: The Red Lion Inn

Figure 29: Bridge Village Stores

Figure 30: The Post Office and Pharmacy

Conclusion

The research carried out for the Bridge Village Design statement has revealed the local vernacular of the area. It is clear that Bridge is a picturesque village, a mixed palette of materials and massing. The heart of the village is very different to the outer 20th Century areas and where this relatively new housing infiltrates into the centre, it has not been adapted but remains of its era. It is important that any development is in keeping with the main principles and aesthetics of the village and over riding palette of its location.

Massing/Scale

Our research has shown that the majority of Bridge is no more than two storeys to the road side and limited to three storeys on the High Street. There is a mix of detached or semi-detached houses with a number of terraces. If there is one type missing it is the large detached house within a large garden. There are a few examples but they occur towards the outskirts of the village. This irregular massing is something which makes Bridge an interesting village and it is important that any future developments respect this in terms of scale and mass. The density of development loosens the further away from the linear centre.

Materials

The materials in Bridge vary depending on the date of the dwelling. However, there are a large proportion of rendered brick buildings on the High Street whereas more red brick buildings are present in the surrounding side spurs. Viewing Bridge from above slate roofs dominate the centre with fewer than expected Kent Peg tile roofs and even fewer concrete tile roofs as used on the post War housing. The main window style is vertical sliding sash as featured on the impressive frontage of those properties lining the High Street (including applied frontages to an older core). Those houses have casement windows to the rear and sides which may relate to their earlier core. The 20th century developments have predominately casement windows most now replaced with White UPVC. There are some splendid examples of door cases, porches, of bay windows and other architectural gems, all of which add to the variety of the built environment.

The areas of building from the mid 20th Century onwards shown in Figure 21 form a suburban landscape of individual plots or semi detached of a similar material mix and setting. Any new housing is also likely to be built on the outer edges and will need to 'bridge' between the inner and outer architectural styles, as evident in the affordable housing scheme recently completed at Brickfield close.

Contributors:-

Ms Jessica Ringrose BA (Arch) UKC
Ms Natasha Gandhi BA (Arch) UKC
Bridge Neighbourhood Plan Committee
(Chairman Mr J Connor)

Appendix A

Questionnaire

Bridge Neighbourhood Plan 2012

Data entry

System is now live

Zone:

Q1. Your age

- 16-30 31-45 46-60 61-75 above 76

Additional comments

Q2. Your gender

- Male Female

Additional comments

Q3. How long have you lived in Bridge?

- Less than 5 years 6-10 years 11-20 years
21-30 years 31-40 years more than 41 years

Additional comments

Q4. Do you own your own house?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q5. Do you live in rented accommodation?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q6. What aspects of Bridge do you like?

Q7. What aspects of Bridge do you dislike?

www.bridgeplanning.org.uk/bridge/feedback/2012.asp

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Bridge Village

Q8. What would you like to improve if change in Bridge?

Q9. Do you think that the number of houses in Bridge should increase?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q10. If you believe that the number of houses in Bridge will be increased, then should these be :-

- Starter homes Affordable housing Family housing
Housing for the elderly

Additional comments

Q11. Do you think that people should be allowed to build a house in their garden?

- Yes No
At any property Within the conservation area
At a listed building

Additional comments

Q12. Do you work in the parish of Bridge?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q13. Would you like to see more employment opportunities in

- Bridge In surrounding villages In Canterbury

Additional comments

Q14. Where in the parish would you like to see more businesses located?

Q15. Which businesses in Bridge do you use?

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Accountant <input type="checkbox"/> | Architect <input type="checkbox"/> | General Stores <input type="checkbox"/> | Post Office <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pharmacy <input type="checkbox"/> | Butcher <input type="checkbox"/> | Hardware (2) <input type="checkbox"/> | Garage <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Estate Agent <input type="checkbox"/> | Photographer <input type="checkbox"/> | Red Lion Inn <input type="checkbox"/> | White Horse Inn <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plough and Harrow Inn <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

Additional comments

Q16. What other retail outlets/services would you like to have in Bridge?

Q17. Do you believe that the businesses in the village can survive without further development in Bridge?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q18. Which village amenities/facilities in Bridge do you or your family use?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Village Hall <input type="checkbox"/> | Primary School <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodpeckers' Nursery <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parish Church <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreation Ground <input type="checkbox"/> | Sports field and Pavilion <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Health Centre <input type="checkbox"/> | Dental practice <input type="checkbox"/> | Footpaths <input type="checkbox"/> |
| After school club <input type="checkbox"/> | Playgroup <input type="checkbox"/> | Church groups <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Women's Institute <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish Scheme <input type="checkbox"/> | History Society <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Craft Club <input type="checkbox"/> | Aliment society <input type="checkbox"/> | Neighborhood Watch <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tennis Club <input type="checkbox"/> | New Circle <input type="checkbox"/> | Horticultural Society <input type="checkbox"/> |

www.bridgeplanning.org.uk/bridge/feedback/2012.asp

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20/03/2015

Bridge Village

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Youth Group <input type="checkbox"/> | Music for Toddlers <input type="checkbox"/> | Saxon Lodge Residential home <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rainbows <input type="checkbox"/> | Brownies <input type="checkbox"/> | Guides <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Scouts <input type="checkbox"/> | Beavers/Cubs <input type="checkbox"/> | Explorer Scouts <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Houses <input type="checkbox"/> | Pigeon Club <input type="checkbox"/> | Cribbage and Pot Boys Guit <input type="checkbox"/> |

Additional comments

Q19. Are these sufficient for your requirements?

- Yes No Maybe

Additional comments

Q20. What other facilities/organisations would you like to see provided?

Q21. Do you think the Primary School should expand?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q22. If the school should expand, where should it do so?

Q23. Do you use the Village Hall?

- Yes No

Additional comments

Q24. How important is it to you to have a village hall?

Q25. If a new village hall were to be built, where do you think it should be located?

Q26. Do you, or anyone in your family use the ME Centre

Yes No

Additional comments

Q27. If the ME Centre were no longer available to youth groups, where would you like to see a replacement located?

Q28. Do you ride a bicycle regularly?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q29. Is there sufficient provision for cyclists in Bridge?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q30. Do you think that parking provision is adequate in Bridge?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q31. Should additional car parking be provided in Bridge?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q32. In your opinion, do either traffic movements or vehicle parking cause a problem in Bridge?

Yes No

Land west of the A2:

Q40. Can you suggest any sites, within Bridge, that should be considered for housing development?

Q41. Are you in favour of the construction of a new water reservoir in Broad Oak?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q42. Would you be willing to pay (much) higher Council Tax instead of having more houses built in Bridge?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q43. Please add any further comments you believe would assist our deliberations

Ready

Additional comments

Q33. Is there sufficient open space in Bridge?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q34. Do you want to maintain the green space between Bridge and the surrounding villages?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q35. Do you want to maintain the green space between Bridge and Canterbury?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q36. Are the other areas of Bridge that should be designated as open spaces not be built upon?

Q37. Would you like to see a community orchard within Bridge?

Yes No

Additional comments

Q38. Where would you place a community orchard?

Q39. Please will you comment on the relative merits of each of the SHLAA sites

Brickfield Farm:

Church Meadow:

Appendix B

Architectural Survey

High Street Survey

ADDRESS NUMBER	LISTED (Locally or (Grade II))	WALL MATERIAL	WINDOW TYPE	ROOF MATERIAL	NOTES
2					
6	No	White rendered	Vertical Sash	Slate	
8	Yes (II)	White rendered	Vertical Sash	Slate	Formerly 1 Portland Terrace
10	Yes (II)	White rendered	Vertical Sash	Slate	Formerly 2 Portland Terrace
12	Yes (II)	White rendered	Vertical Sash	Slate	Formerly 3 Portland Terrace
14	Yes (II)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Slate	Beresford Lodge
16/16A	Yes (II)	Painted horizontal boarding and painted brick	Vertical Sash	Kent Peg Tiles	Post Office and Pharmacy
18	Yes (II)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Kent Peg Tiles	Wayside
22	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		Rosedale Villas
24	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		Rosedale Villas
26	Yes (L)	White rendered	Vertical Sash		Woodlands Hair and Beauty
Bridge Village Hall	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash		
30	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash, GF Bay windows	Kent Peg Tiles	Gordon House
32	Yes (II)	Red Brick	Casement	Kent Peg Tiles	
34	Yes (II)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Kent Peg Tiles	
Garage	No	White rendered		Corrugated Iron	Formerly a Petrol Station
38	Yes (II)	White rendered	Vertical Sash		Alexandra House
40	Yes (II)	Red Brick, Tudor Style Half- Timbering		Kent Peg Tiles	Primrose Cottage- Formely Primrose Way
42	Yes (II)	Red Brick, Tudor Style Half- Timbering		Kent Peg Tiles	Formely Primrose Way
44					
46					
48	Yes (II)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash		Dover Lodge
50	Yes(L)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash	Kent Peg Tiles	Dover Cottage
52	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash	Slate	Watling House
54	No	Red Brick	Casement	Slate	New Housing Development 1980s
56	No	Red Brick	Casement	Slate	New Housing Development 1980s
58	No	Red Brick	Casement	Slate	New Housing Development 1980s
60	No	Red Brick	Casement	Slate	New Housing Development 1980s
62	No	Red Brick	Casement	Slate	New Housing Development 1980s
64	No	Red Brick	Casement	Slate	New Housing Development 1980s
66	No	Red Brick	Casement		
68	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Concrete interlocking Tiles	
70	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Concrete interlocking Tiles	
72	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Concrete interlocking Tiles	
74	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Concrete interlocking Tiles	
76	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Concrete interlocking Tiles	
78	No	Brick	Vertical Sash (upper)		Bridge Dental Practice
80	No	Red Brick	Vertical Sash		
82	Yes (II)	White rendered block	Vertical Sash, GF Bay windows		Rherdale House
84	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash, GF Bay windows		Kent House
Plough and Harrow Pub	Yes (II)	Rendered	Vertical Sash		Public House
88	Yes (II)	White Rendered			Colebrook Sturrock Estate Agents
90/92	Yes (II)	White Rendered			Mervyn Gulvin Architects
94	Yes (II)	White Rendered			Formerly Burgate Bakery
96	Yes (II)	White Rendered			Formerly Burgate Bakery
104					
St Peter's Church		Bathstone Dressing with heavily knapped flint			
1					
3					
5	Yes (L)	Red Brick (lower), Clay Tiles (upper)		Kent Peg Tiles	*
7	Yes (L)	Red Brick (lower), Clay Tiles (upper)		Kent Peg Tiles	*
9	Yes (L)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Slate	
11	Yes (L)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash	Slate	
13	Yes (II)	White Render	Vertical Sash		
15	Yes (II)	White Render	Vertical Sash		Albany
17	Yes (II)	White Render	Vertical Sash		Albany
19	Yes (II)	White Render	Vertical Sash		Albany
21	Yes (II)	White Render	Vertical Sash		Albany House
25	No	Red Brick	Tudor Style black timber		
27	Yes (L)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash		
29	Yes (L)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash		Whitten Spence Limited, Accountants
31	Yes (L)	Red Brick	Vertical Sash		
33	Yes (II)	Rendered	Casement		Bartlers and former no. 35
37	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		
39	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Tudor Style black timber frame		Gordon Cottage
41	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Tudor Style black timber frame		Watling Cottage
43	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		Weavers Cottage
45	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		
45a	Yes (II)				
47	Yes (L)	White rendered block	Vertical Sash		Maudsley House
49	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		Lime Cottage
51					
53					
White Horse Inn	Yes (II)	White rendered	Vertical Sash		Public House
57	No				Laurie Wakeham Butchers
59	No	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		
61	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		
63 & 65	Yes (II)	Painted Brick	Vertical Sash		(Ty-Gwyn)
67	Yes (II)	Painted Brick, with red brick extension	Vertical Sash		Riverhouse
69	Yes (II)	White rendered (lower), Clay Tiles (upper)	Tudor Style black timber frame		Anne's House
71	No				
73	Yes (II)				Formerly Skipper's Restaurant
Red Lion Inn	Yes (II)	White rendered	Vertical Sash		Public House

Union Road Survey

ADDRESS NUMBER	LISTED (Locally or (Grade II))	WALL MATERIAL	WINDOW TYPE	ROOF MATERIAL	NOTES
1		Red Brick	White casement wood	Slate	
3		Red Brick	White casement wood	Slate	
5		Red Brick GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
7		White render GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
9		White render GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
11		White render GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
11a		White render GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
15		Red Brick	Wood casements	Flat concrete tiles	Bungalow
17		Red Brick GF, part hung tiles FF	White UPVC casement	Kent peg tiles	
19		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	Brick curved arch over recessed door
21		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	Brick curved arch over recessed door
23		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
23a		Red Brick	Wood casements	Flat concrete tiles	Set back
25		Gable end white painted brick, Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Slate	
27		Multi-brick	White casement	Slate	
29		White painted Brick	Black pt. Wood casement	Slate	
31		White render GF	White UPVC casement	Slate	
33		White painted Brick	Vertical sash GF, UPVC casement	Slate	
41		White render	Vertical sash	Slate	
43		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	
45		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	
47		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	
49		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	
251		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	
53		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	Bungalow
55		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Flat concrete tiles	
8		Grey painted block GF, Red Brick FF	Vertical sash	Kent peg tiles	
10		Grey painted block GF, Red Brick FF	Vertical sash	kent peg tiles	
12		Yellow Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
14		Yellow Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
16		Red Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
18		Red Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
20		White render	Vertical sash	Slate	
22		White render with painted green base	Vertical sash	Slate	Detailed green fascia
24		White render with painted green base	Vertical sash	Slate	Detailed green fascia
26		Red Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
28		Red Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
30		Red Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	
The Close	Grade II	Red Brick	Vertical sash	Slate	1835 built as a Workhouse. In 1834 it became homes for the elderly and became individual dwellings in 1852
Churchill House		Mixture of red/yellow brick	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	Retirement housing, built in 1965 and renovated in 1997
32-3B		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
40-54		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	

Conyngham Lane Survey

ADDRESS NUMBER	LISTED (Locally or (Grade II))	WALL MATERIAL	WINDOW TYPE	ROOF MATERIAL	NOTES
Beechmount		White render GF, hung tiles FF, red brick ext.	White wood casements	Kent peg tiles, Slate on ext.	
7		Red Brick	Wood casements	Flat concrete tiles	
9		Red Brick	White UPVC casements	Slate	
11		Red Brick GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
13		Red Brick GF, horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
15		Red Brick	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
17		Red Brick	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
Corpse End		White render, Tudor style black timber	Black wood casements	Kent peg tiles	
Laundry Cottage		Red brick GF, white render Tudor style FF	Wood casements	Kent peg tiles	
6		Red Brick	White UPVC casements	Clay tiles	
10		White render, part hung tiles on FF	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
12		Part red brick, white render and vertical boarding	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
14		White render and part yellow brick	Blue wood casements	Flat concrete tiles	
16		White render GF, horizontal boarding FF, red brick ext.	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
18		White render GF, horizontal boarding FF, red brick ext.	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
20		Red brick GF, hung tiles FF	White UPVC casements	Clay tiles	
22		Red brick, white render ext.	White upVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
24		White render	Wood casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
26		Red brick (to GF window), white render, hung tiles on dormer	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete with clay on ext.	
28		Red brick GF, white horizontal boarding FF	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
30		Red brick, green render on ext.	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
32		Red brick GF, white render FF	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
34		Red brick GF, white horizontal boarding FF	Wood casements	Flat concrete tiles	
36		Part red brick, white render and vertical boarding	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	
38		White render GF, hung tiles FF, red brick	White UPVC casements	Flat concrete tiles	
40		Yellow brick	White UPVC casements	Interlocking concrete tiles	

Patricbourne Road Survey

ADDRESS NUMBER	LISTED (Locally or (Grade II)	WALL MATERIAL	WINDOW TYPE	ROOF MATERIAL	NOTES
Lynton Place		Red Brick GF, Render painted FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	
Methodist Church	L	Painted corrugated iron	White UPVC top hung vents	Corrugated iron	Disused- SOLD July 2012
Klisteri		Red Brick, tile hung gable	White UPVC casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	Bargeboards
Caldy (set back)		Red Brick GF, tile hung FF	White casements		
Jonette		Red Brick GF, tile hung FF	White UPVC	Plain tile	Renovation 2012
The Dacha		White painted brickwork	Vertical sash wood	Concrete interlocking tiles	Good oriel window with gable over
Silver Birches (set back)		Painted brickwork GF, tile hung FF	Casement wood	Concrete tiles	
Barberry Cottage		Red Brick narrow GF, painted render FF	Black casement aluminium	Kent peg tiles	
Brookside Cottage		Red Brick GF, render FF	Black wood casement	Plain tile	Tile creasing arches, both floors
School House		Red Brick GF, render FF	Stone surround black casements	Slate	
Conamore Bungalow			White UPVC casement	Concrete flat interlocking tiles	1970s with front garden
Tanglewood		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Concrete flat interlocking tiles	1970s with front garden
Mintor		Red Brick	White UPVC casement	Concrete flat interlocking tiles	1970s with front garden
High Beech		Yellow brick	Wood casement reverse	Concrete interlocking tiles	1970s with front garden
Pheasant Croft		White painted brick GF, tile hung FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete stonewold flat	
Surgery		Red brick, horizontal weather boarding	Wood casement	Slate	
Rec. Tennis Club, Pavilion			Wood casement	Slate	
1/3 Riverside Close		Red brick, white boarding FF areas	Wood casement	Concrete interlocking tiles	Part of first Riverside Close scheme

Brewery Lane Survey

ADDRESS NUMBER	LISTED (Locally or (Grade II)	WALL MATERIAL	WINDOW TYPE	ROOF MATERIAL	NOTES
1 (terrace 1-9)	L	Red brick Flemish bond	Vertical sash wood	Kent peg tiles	Door casement flat top arches
3		Red brick Flemish bond	Vertical sash wood	Kent peg tiles	Door casement flat top arches
5		Red brick Flemish bond	Vertical sash UPVC	Kent peg tiles	Door casement curve top arches
7		Red brick Flemish bond	Top hung vent, wood	Kent peg tiles	Door casement curve top arches
9		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC 2 part hung	Kent peg tiles	Door casement curve top arches
11 (terrace 11-19)		Red brick Flemish bond, black base	UPVC casement	Slate	Small arch
13		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC casement	Slate	Small arch
15		Red brick Flemish bond	Top hung, wood	Slate	Small arch
17		Red brick Flemish bond, black base	UPVC top hung	Slate	Small arch
19		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC top hung	Slate	
21 (terrace 21-29)		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC top hung	Slate	
23		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC casement	Slate	
25		Red brick Flemish bond	Wood casement	Slate	Terrace small front garden
27		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC casement	Slate	
29		Red brick Flemish bond	UPVC casement	Slate	
(Bridgefords Way 1960s)					
14		Yellow brick GF, Cedar shingles FF	White UPVC casement	Concrete flat tiles	1960s part of Bridgefords Way development
12		Red brick	White UPVC casement	Plain clay tile	Curved bays (pair)
10		Red brick	White UPVC casement	Plain clay tile	Curved bays (pair)
8/8a		Red brick multi	White UPVC casement	Plain concrete tiles	Conversion of former workshop
Waterloo Cottages (4+6)		Render	Wood casement	Slate	
4a		Red brick	Vertical sash wood	Slate	New 1990s
2		Red brick	UPVC casement	Plain concrete tiles	New 1990s
Barn near Plough&Harrow		Red brick		Asbestos corrugated	

