

Appendix 8A

Historic Environment Background Data and Setting Assessment

Prepared for: Kronospan

December 2025

DNS5-4-036

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Heritage Archaeology has prepared the following assessment data in support of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed Low Carbon Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Facility within the existing Kronospan Facility at Chirk, Wrexham.

1.1.2 This report should be read in conjunction with:

- ES Chapter 8.0 (Historic Environment)
- ES Chapter 7.0 (Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment)
- ES Figures 7.2a – 7.4

2.0 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 Study Area

- 2.1.1 Data on designated and non-designated historic assets was obtained for the Proposed Development Site using a Study Area of 1km. This Study Area was designed to place known assets into a wider context. It also allowed consideration of effects on the settings of non-designated historic assets.
- 2.1.2 In addition, a Study Area of 3km was implemented for designated historic assets and a stage one assessment undertaken in accordance with the Welsh Government guidance 'The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' for all designated historic assets within the 3km Study Area.
- 2.1.3 The above Study Areas concord with those recommended by Cadw and set out in the Planning, Environment and Decisions Wales (PEDW) EIA Scoping Direction for the Kronospan Low Carbon CHP (reference DNS CAS-03463-R2W9C2) (**Appendix 1D**).

2.2 Determining the Level of Effect

- 2.2.1 The level of effect on a historic asset has been determined by assessing the heritage value of the asset, then comparing that to the predicted magnitude of change (the impact).

Heritage Value (Receptor Importance)

- 2.2.2 The value of the historic assets identified within the baseline data is described in terms of the asset's heritage values (evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal). Determining heritage significance is a professional judgment made with reference to Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011).
- 2.2.3 For designated assets, the importance is recorded as 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Any non-designated assets with archaeological interest of demonstrably equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument (SM) are also considered to be of 'high' or 'very high' value.



Table 2.1: Determining Receptor Importance (Heritage Value)

Receptor Importance	Description
Very High	Internationally important resources and designated historic assets of the highest significance: Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, some scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields.
High	Nationally important resources: Registered Landscapes, some scheduled monuments, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
Medium	Regionally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values.
Low	Locally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, and/or aesthetic values.
Negligible/ none	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.

Magnitude of Impact

- 2.2.4 The magnitude of impact relates to harm to or loss of significance through alteration or destruction of the historic asset or development within its setting. The former relates to any direct physical harm, including total or partial loss of the asset.
- 2.2.5 Assessing the impact of the Proposed Development in relation to the historic environment baseline has been considered in relation to the following criteria and is a professional judgement made with reference to the relevant guidance referred to above.

Table 2.2: Determining Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Description
High	Adverse: Total loss or substantial harm to key elements of the heritage interest of the asset or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special interest of the asset. Beneficial: Significant removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest strongly contributing to the asset's heritage value
Medium	Adverse: Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be significantly changed. Beneficial: Partial removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value
Low	Adverse: Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns. Beneficial: Minor removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value
Negligible	Adverse: A slight loss of heritage interest through limited physical impact on the asset's value or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the historic asset would be largely unchanged Beneficial: Slight removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value

Magnitude of Impact	Description
None	No loss or alteration. Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance. Change does not result in any removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest.

Significance of Effect

- 2.2.6 Professional judgement has been applied in determining the overall significance of effect within the broad categories identified by the below matrix. The assessment takes into account the relative value of the asset, the contribution made by setting to that value, and the predicted magnitude of effect that would result from the Proposed Development.

Table 2.3: Determining Significance of Effect

Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Receptor				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Major or moderate	Moderate or minor	Minor or Negligible
Medium	Major	Major or moderate	Moderate or minor	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Moderate or minor	Minor	Negligible or minor	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Minor or negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 2.2.7 For the purpose of this assessment, major and moderate adverse effects are considered to be significant effects in EIA terminology (highlighted in bold in Table 2.3). Effects of minor or negligible significance are considered as not significant in EIA terms.

Limitations and Appraisal of the Assessment Method

- 2.2.8 In common with any desk-based assessment, it is possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could be poorly understood or vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worse case has been taken in the assessment that follows, and professional judgement used to determine the likely significance (or value) of historic assets where the precise nature of the asset is not known.



2.2.9 The setting assessment includes site surveys as well as the written accounts of the assets' historic development. Both winter and summer visits and photography have been available to the author. It is therefore considered that a robust assessment of baseline conditions has been undertaken. on which a reliable assessment of effects has therefore been made.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1.1 The Study Area lies between the River Ceiriog and River Dee on land that rises to the west and north at the southern end of the Clwydian Range. The Study Area includes land in Glyntraian Community, Llangollen Community and Chirk Community, in Wrexham Borough. The border between England and Wales runs to the south of the Study Area.

3.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Period

- 3.2.1 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period is characterised, regionally, by groups of hunter-gatherer societies with temporary and seasonal settlements. Evidence for the period in the north and east of Wales tends to be in the form of occasional finds and cave or rock shelter sites. This period is not well represented within the Study Area with no recorded finds from this period.

3.3 Neolithic

- 3.3.1 The later prehistoric period is characterised nationally by a change from the early prehistoric nomadic hunting groups to more settled communities with evidence emerging by the Neolithic period for settled farmsteads and land clearance for agriculture. Ritual monuments are among the most visible in the landscape for this period. There are a number of stone circles and standing stones recorded in the upland areas of the Clwydian Range. This period is again not well represented in the Study Area, with no recorded sites or finds within the historic environment data.

3.4 Bronze Age

- 3.4.1 The Bronze Age was a period of apparently increased settlement and farming activity with evidence for metal working marking a transition from stone tools during this period. Also, changes to burial practices resulted in different types of ritual monuments being visible in the landscape, particularly round barrows. There are a number of round barrows evident on the hills of the Clwydian Range, such as Pen-y-Brongyll Rond Barrow to the south of the Study Area. At Brymbo 'Brymbo Man' was discovered in the 1950s, in a cist burial, Beaker pottery dates the burial to the early Bronze Age. No assets of Bronze Age date are recorded in the Study Area.



3.5 Iron Age

- 3.5.1 During the Iron Age further technological advancements and apparently more structured social groupings become evident, with tribal identities being attributed to regional populations by later historians. The north of Wales was recorded by the Romans as the territory of the Deceangli. There are a number of defended hilltop enclosures (hillforts) along the hills of the Clwydian Range and throughout north Wales, within the vicinity if the Study Area these include sites such as Pen y Gaer hillfort near Garth, Castell Dinas Bran at Llangollen and Mynydd Bach Camp at Ceiriog Ucha. In the lowland areas defended and open farmstead settlements have been identified. No assets of Iron Age date are recorded in the Study Area.

3.6 Roman Period

- 3.6.1 The Roman period began in Britain with the Roman invasion of southern England in AD43. The Romans established a military presence in the south of England and pushed north, founding a legionary fortress at Chester (Roman Deva) in the AD70s. The fort was built as a base for campaigns into north Wales. A civilian settlement was established around the fort, and the town became one of the major centres of Roman Britain. Roman roads radiated from the town and fort, including a road from Chester to Caer Gai in north Wales and a road to Harwarden (these were identified by Margary as routes 66a and 67a), and possible routes to the south leading to Brithdir and Whitchurch. A Roman marching camp at Pen-plaenau, Ceiriog Ucha, to the southwest of the Study Area, provides evidence for the establishment of Roman military infrastructure in North Wales. Similarly, the Roman military site at Rhyn Park to the east of Chirk, which includes a Roman camp and vexillation fortress (a fort occupied on a temporary basis by a campaigning army) illustrates the Roman military campaign in North Wales. The possible course of the Rhyn Park to Rhug Roman road is the only evidence for this period recorded within the Study Area.



3.7 Early Medieval and Medieval Period

- 3.7.1 The Roman period ended with the withdrawal of Roman troops and officials from Britain during the early 5th century. Although there would certainly have been some continuity of settlement, there is also documentary and archaeological evidence for raids on Britain from northern Europe and this resulted in another change to the way that societies and settlements were organised. This is particularly evident on what is now the border between England and Wales with two linear earthwork monuments dating to this period. Wat's Dyke is a linear earthwork to the east of Offa's Dyke. It is thought to date to the 8th century or earlier and pre-dates Offa's Dyke. Both were most likely built as boundaries demarking land by territorial grouping either in relation to the kingdom's that emerged following the withdrawal of Roman rule or later associated with the development of systems of Anglo-Saxon lordships. The establishment of farmstead groups which developed into villages and towns can also be traced through documentary sources to this period. Chirk is not documented until the 13th century but may have developed from an early medieval township.
- 3.7.2 Further reorganisation of the landscape followed the Norman conquest of England by William I in 1066. The Norman conquest did not immediately impact the majority of Wales, as William I sought to solidify his grip on England, so rather than invasion a border was established. Motte Castles were built throughout England to provide strongholds for military operations, residences for the local aristocrat and administrative centres. An example of this is the motte castle at Oaklands Hall, Chirk Bank, next to the River Ceiriog. On the opposite side of the River Ceiriog is Castell y Waun castle mound, which was established within the borough of Chirk.
- 3.7.3 The border between England and Wales was called the Marches during the medieval period, an area was ruled by the Marcher Lords. The Marcher Lords built castles along the border. Chirk Castle was built in the late 13th century for Roger Mortimer, the then newly created Marcher Lord of Chirkland. A deer park with a timber fence at Chirk Castle is referenced in documents from the late 14th century. Chirk itself developed as a market town with the first market chartered granted in 1324. Chirk was devastated during the revolt of Owain Glyndwr in the 15th century and by the late medieval period was described as a small village rather than a market town. Adwyr Beddau is a placename meaning 'the gap of graves', there is an oral tradition for a gap in Offa's Dyke, near to Chirk, relating to graves of soldiers from the Battle of Crogen, where forces of the Welsh Princes defeated Henry II's army in 1165.

- 3.7.4 Early medieval activity recorded in the 3km Study Area comprises the route of Offa's Dyke which runs through the Study Area on a north – south alignment. The most significant medieval activity in the area that is still evident is the development of Chirk Castle and its deer park, part of the deer park extent is within the Study Area.

3.8 Post Medieval Period

- 3.8.1 Further changes to the way that land was owned and managed followed the dissolution of the monasteries in the early 16th century. The early post medieval landscape of the Study Area was however little changed, as there were no large monastic holdings in this area. Chirk Castle and estate passed through several families before being granted by Elizabeth I to the Earl of Leicester. In 1595 it was sold to a merchant, Thomas Myddleton. Chirk Castle was seized during the Civil War (1640s), by the Royalists and then the Parliamentarians due to the Myddelton family switching allegiance and was partly destroyed.
- 3.8.2 It was rebuilt in the 1650s and has been remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries. The medieval deer park at Chirk Castle was extended in the 17th century. By the mid-18th century, the park included formal designed elements, but that layout was changed in the 1760s and 70s by the landscaping scheme undertaken by William Emes for Richard Myddleton. The park is recorded on 19th century mapping occupying a large area with Chirk Castle central to the formal parkland. The Myddleton family estate was larger than the park and included farmland beyond. The 17th century walled garden to Chirk Castle at Whitehurst is a Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden, to the north of the Study Area. It was laid out by Sir Thomas Myddleton II as a pleasure garden to Chirk Castle in about 1651.
- 3.8.3 The Industrial period saw further changes to the landscape around Chirk. Demand for materials including coal, iron, slate and limestone to be moved from the mines and quarries of Wales to industrial areas at the height of the canal building era during the industrialisation of Britain led to the construction of the Ellesmere Canal, later known as the Welsh Arm of the Shropshire Union Canal or the Llangollen Canal. The canal had to cross two major river valleys and the ridge between them. It was built between 1795 and 1808 by William Jessop and Thomas Telford. The canal features cuttings, tunnels, embankments and bridges and the Chirk and Pontcysyllte viaducts. It is recognised as an outstanding feat of canal building and is designated a World Heritage Site (WHS).



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- 3.8.4 Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road built to improve the journey between London and Ireland via Holyhead was designed using existing sections of turnpike roads. Work on the road began in 1815, the Menai Bridge opened in 1826.
- 3.8.5 The Glyn Valley Tramway runs to the south of the Study Area, and then north south parallel to the Llangollen Canal. It was built in 1873 and originally trams were pulled by horses along some of the route. The Tramway then linked into the Chester and Shrewsbury branch of the Great Western Railway which had been built in 1846.
- 3.8.6 The landscape of the Study Area beyond the canal continued to be mainly used for agriculture during the post medieval period. Agricultural was also influenced by the changes brought about during the Industrial period, when demand for produce for growing urban populations drove initiatives for advances in farming practice. The enclosure of the fields in the Study Area is likely to have begun in the medieval period to create stock proof fields for sheep and cows. However there appears to have been some further enclosure and reorganisation during the post medieval period. Within this field pattern there are dispersed farms dating from the later medieval to post medieval period.

4.0 HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1.1 The tithe map for the parish of Chirk, dated 1838, depicts the Site within an area of enclosed fields to the east of the Ellesmere canal and northwest of Chirk village. Mrs Charlotte Myddelton Biddulph was listed as the landowner, indicating that the site lay at that time within the wider estate of Chirk Castle. Farmsteads were extant at Maes Gwyn, Park Gate House (Chirk Green on later mapping) and an unnamed property to the northwest of the Site.

Image 1: Tithe Map for the Parish of Chirk, 1839 (site location indicated)



(Reproduced from Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru – The National Library of Wales)

- 4.1.2 The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) map sequence demonstrates the construction of the Great Western Railway between the Site and the canal, with a branch to Bottom Wharf and Top Wharf to the north of the Site. The Site itself was still within an area of enclosed fields.

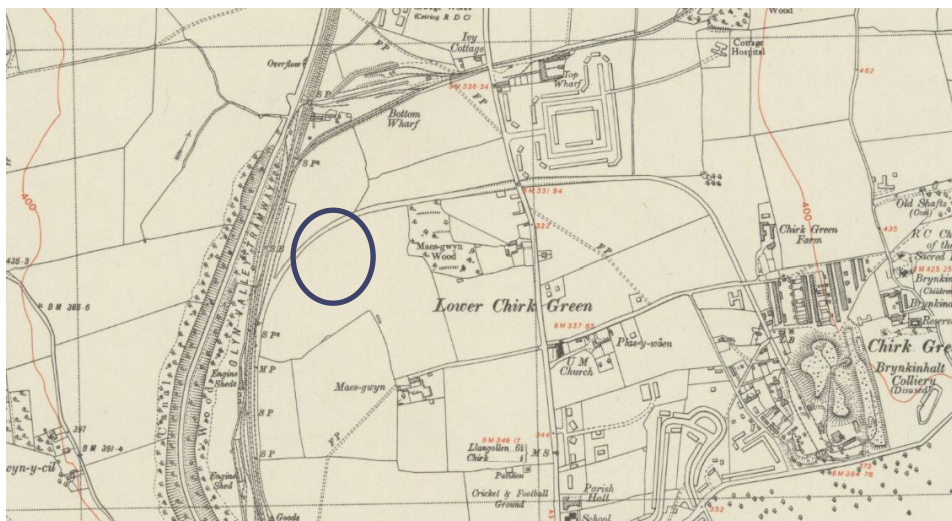
Image 2: OS Denbighshire Sheet XL, Surveyed 1873, Published 1879 (1:10,560)



(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

- 4.1.3 By the second edition OS, a further railway siding (Brynkinalt Siding, associated with the Brynkinalt Colliery) had been built within the Site. The Site remained in use as farmland until the later 20th century with little change to the above field pattern and infrastructure, although the Brynkinalt siding was disused after the colliery ceased working in 1928.

Image 3: OS Denbighshire Sheet XL.NW, Revised 1949, Published 1954 (1:10,560)



(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

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- 4.1.4 The Kronospan Facility was established in Chirk in 1970 and the original layout is visible in an aerial image from 1973¹. Modern aerial images show that the Proposed Development Site has been within the developed area of the Kronospan Facility since at least the late 20th century.

¹ <https://ncap.org.uk/frame-download/16-1-1-7-221>

5.0 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ASSETS

5.1 Designated Historic Assets

5.1.1 There are 39 designated historic assets (one being dual designated as a WHS and SM) within the 1km study area. In summary, they comprise:

- One WHS; Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (the Site is within the WHS buffer zone).
- Three SMs; the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (concordant with the WHS), Castell y Waun motte, and The Holyhead Road: the Chirk Embankment and earlier trackways.
- Two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Grade I Chirk Castle and Grade II* Brynkinalt.
- Two Grade one listed buildings; Chirk Castle Gates, Screen and Piers and Church of St Mary, Chirk.
- Two Grade II* listed buildings; Chirk Tunnel, including the N and S Portals, and Chirk Basin and Chirk War Memorial.
- 29 Grade II listed buildings, primarily within the historic core of Chirk, but also these also include farmsteads, and buildings associated with Chirk Castle estate.
- One conservation area; Chirk Conservation Area.

5.1.2 Within the 3km Study Area there are a further 12 SMs, two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, two Grade II* listed buildings (Chirk Viaduct and Chirk Aqueduct), and 105 Grade II listed buildings. The 3km Study Area includes assets in Wales and in England. Chirk Castle (LB0 in the gazetteer, Table A.2 in Annex A, below), lies just beyond the 3km Study Area but is included in the gazetteer as it was assessed at Step 1 given its significance and association with assets within the 3km Study Area, principally the associated Grade I Chirk Castle Registered Park and Garden).

5.1.3 The above are shown on **ES Figure 8.1** and included in the gazetteer, Table A.2 (in Annex A, below).



Statement of Significance

- 5.1.4 The above WHS, SMs, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Grade I and II* listed buildings are all of very high value, given their period, rarity and historic associations.
- 5.1.5 The grade II listed buildings and conservation area are of high value, as assets that meet the national criteria for designation.

5.2 Non-designated Historic Assets

- 5.2.1 There are 33 recorded non-designated historic assets within the 1km Study Area. These are shown on **ES Figure 8.2** and included in the gazetteer (table A.1) (in Annex A, below).
- 5.2.2 No prehistoric features are recorded within the Study Area. The earliest recorded asset is the possible course of a Roman Road (NDHA1).
- 5.2.3 The course of Offa's Dyke runs to the west of the Site, sections between the scheduled sections are recorded as non-designated heritage assets. The point for one of these sections is within the Study Area but may have an incorrect location point (NDHA2).
- 5.2.4 The medieval period is well represented, with finds, place names and assets of medieval date representing the settlement at Chirk and outlying farmsteads as well as the Chirk Castle estate (NDHA3-9).
- 5.2.5 Assets of post medieval date are most prevalent in the data and demonstrate the development of the post medieval settlement and industrial developments at Chirk, outlying post medieval farmsteads and the designed landscape at Chirk Castle (NDHA10-29).
- 5.2.6 The modern period is represented by the Chirk Drill Hall, war memorial and the site of a Second World War prisoner of war camp (NDHA30 -33).

Statement of Significance

- 5.2.7 The above are of predominantly local interest, and low heritage value. Assets that are no longer extant and have subsequently been redeveloped hold no further evidential interest and are of negligible value.



5.3 The Archaeological Potential of the Development Site

- 5.3.1 The Site has demonstrably been in industrial use since the later 20th century. A site visit was undertaken which determined that there is hard standing and built form within the Site. These previous developments will have impacted any archaeological assets that could have been present within the Site.
- 5.3.2 Historic mapping does not indicate any historic development within the Site, despite its proximity to other industrial features and historic farmsteads, and no finds have been reported from within close proximity to the Site.
- 5.3.3 Archaeological investigations (geophysical survey and trenched evaluation) undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application for a North Access Road at Kronospan identified a possible lime kiln feature on land to the north of the existing Kronospan Facility. The feature will be preserved in situ within the design of that scheme. No other previously unrecorded historic assets were identified during those surveys. The limekiln was identified within an area of fields and has not been impacted by previous development, which is different to the conditions within the Site of the current application.
- 5.3.4 The Site is considered to have a negligible potential for archaeology.

6.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (WHS)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The method for assessing the impacts of proposals on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of WHSs is set out in guidance provided by UNESCO “Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Context” (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, 2022).

6.1.2 The toolkit advises that the steps of impact assessment include:

- Baseline: What are the current conditions of the World Heritage property and the attributes that support its OUV and other heritage/ conservation values?
- The proposed action and alternatives: What is being proposed?
- Identifying and predicting impacts: What changes to OUV and other heritage/ conservation values would occur as a result of the proposed action, both positive and negative?
- Evaluation impacts: How significant are the impacts to the OUV and other heritage/ conservation values, given the international importance of World Heritage?

Planning Policy Context

6.1.3 Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Edition 12 includes, at paragraph 6.1.22, that:

- World Heritage Sites are international designations recognised for their Outstanding Universal Value, as inscribed by UNESCO. The planning system recognises the need to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites in Wales. The impacts of proposed developments on a World Heritage Site and its setting and, where it exists, the World Heritage Site buffer zone and its essential setting, is a material consideration in the determination of any planning application.

6.1.4 Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24): The Historic Environment provides additional guidance, setting out at paragraph 3.3 that:



- Some World Heritage Sites have a buffer zone defined around or attached to their boundaries which is used as a management tool to help protect the World Heritage Site. The buffer zone itself is not of Outstanding Universal Value but can be used to highlight areas where potential impacts need to be given careful consideration by developers and decision makers.

6.1.5 TAN24, paragraph 3.17 that:

- Where a buffer zone exists it includes the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site, important views and other areas that are functionally important to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. The buffer zone highlights areas where potential impacts need to be given careful consideration to avoid adversely impacting on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. In addition, there will be development proposals of a size, height or prominence which could also adversely affect the setting of a World Heritage Site and lie outside any buffer zone. Consideration of how to assess impacts upon the setting of a historic asset, such as a World Heritage Site, is provided in paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29 [The Setting of Historic Assets] of TAN24.

The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2019 – 2029

- 6.1.6 The Management Plan for the WHS notes, at paragraph 4.13 that *“The Kronospan works has been the subject of a recent appeal case, challenged by the local authority on the grounds of potential impact on the character and setting of the World Heritage Site and AONB; the appeal was subsequently allowed by the Planning Inspectorate In May 2018, with the Inspector concluding that the proposal would not cause significant alterations to the views and that the setting of the World Heritage Site would not be adversely affected. Continued dialogue and where relevant, pre-application discussions, with prospective commercial operators and landowners in close proximity to the World Heritage Site continues to be important therefore”*.

6.2 Description of the World Heritage Site

- 6.2.1 The following description of the WHS is provided in the Cadw list description:



- *The Pontcysyllte Canal is a remarkable example of the construction of a human-engineered waterway in a difficult geographical environment, at the end of the 18th century and the start of the 19th century. It required extensive and boldly conceived civil engineering works. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and monumental architecture by the famous civil engineer Thomas Telford. It was constructed using metal arches supported by tall, slender masonry piers. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal are early and outstanding examples of the innovations brought about by the Industrial Revolution in Britain, where they made decisive development in transport capacities possible. They bear witness to very substantial international interchanges and influences in the fields of inland waterways, civil engineering, land-use planning, and the application of iron in structural design.*
- *Criterion (i): The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a highly innovative monumental civil engineering structure, made using metal arches supported by high, slender masonry piers. It is the first great masterpiece of the civil engineer Thomas Telford and formed the basis of his outstanding international reputation. It bears witness to the production capacities of the British iron-making industry, which were unique at that time.*
- *Criterion (ii): The intensive construction of canals in Great Britain, from the second half of the 18th century onwards, and that of the Pontcysyllte Canal in particular in a difficult region, bear witness to considerable technical interchanges and decisive progress in the design and construction of artificial waterways.*
- *Criterion (iv): The Pontcysyllte Canal and its civil engineering structures bear witness to a crucial stage in the development of heavy cargo transport in order to further the Industrial Revolution. They are outstanding representatives of its new technical and monumental possibilities.*

6.2.2 The Historic England entry also notes that “*Situated in north-eastern Wales, the 18 kilometre long Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal is a feat of civil engineering of the Industrial Revolution, completed in the early years of the 19th century... This site is a trans-national cultural site as part of the site is in England and part is in Wales. It ... measures 105 hectares. Its buffer zone measures 4,145 hectares.*”

6.2.3 The Integrity and Authenticity of the WHS is described as follows:



- *The integrity of the waterway has been maintained in hydraulic and civil-engineering structures that have remained in their original form. However, the historic embankments, made of rubble, have raised significant problems of stability and waterproofing, particularly in the second half of the 20th century. The repairs have involved the use of technical solutions that are different from the simple initial backfills, both for structural resistance and waterproofing: concrete, steel pilings, geotextiles, etc. From the point of view of integrity, these works have made it possible to maintain the hydraulic operation of the waterway and to conserve its overall morphological characteristics. The integrity of the landscapes and the buffer zone of the property contributes to the expression of the value of the property. The property has all the elements of integrity necessary for the expression of its value, as a major historic canal of the Industrial Revolution. The few structural changes that have been made to the two large aqueducts have remained secondary, contributing to maintaining the property in use. Changes in materials have remained restricted over the history of the property. During the 20th century repairs to masonry did not always use the original types of mortar or stone. The buildings associated with the canal and its immediate environment usually achieve a good degree of authenticity.*

The Site (relative to the WHS)

- 6.2.4 The Site lies immediately to the east of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS. It is not within the WHS but lies within the WHS buffer zone. In absolute terms, the Site comprises an approximately 2.6 hectare area within the 4,4145 hectare WHS buffer zone.
- 6.2.5 The WHS at its closest point to the Site comprises the canal and tow path. This includes the former entrance to the former canal spur to Black Park Collieries, which linked to the Black Park Sidings, and later the Glyn Valley Tramway Dock, now evident as a widening of the canal. As the canal passes the existing Kronospan Facility it is within a deep cutting, with wooded banks and the railway beyond. This creates a sense of separation between the canal and surrounding landscape, particularly to the west, and prevents the existing Kronospan Facility from being a particularly detracting element in these close views from within the canal corridor.

- 6.2.6 The canal is currently used in connection with tourism and leisure activities. The marina at Chirk, to the northwest of the Site, is a late 20th century development. There are other industrial and commercial units to the south of the Site, and to the southwest, between the railway and the canal. The character of the immediate surroundings of the WHS is predominantly one of modern development at the point where it runs past the existing Kronospan Facility.
- 6.2.7 In wider views of the WHS from the surrounding landscape, the course of the canal can be traced by its linear form in the landscape, the canal itself is not visible as it runs past the Site. In these views, the WHS is backdropped by the existing Kronospan Facility. This includes the built industrial form of the buildings, which include existing tall vertical elements such as the existing stacks and cyclones.
- 6.2.8 No features that convey the OUV of the WHS, such as canal bridges and aqueducts, are visible in either close or longer distance views towards the Site and none are present on or close to the Site other than the canal itself.
- 6.2.9 The Site is within the buffer zone of the WHS and therefore also its setting. It is however within an aspect of the WHS setting and buffer zone which does not contain elements that contribute to understanding or appreciating the OUV (or heritage value) of the WHS.

Assessment of the Effects of the Proposed Development on the OUV of the WHS

- 6.2.10 The Proposed Development has been subject to pre-application discussions with PEDW, Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC), and National Trust. Cadw was invited to discuss the proposals and responded to the formal Scoping Direction (**Appendix 1D**) consultation by PEDW. The design of the Proposed Development, while necessarily including tall elements, has been sited so that it is viewed in combination with the existing Kronospan Facility and does not introduce any significant changes to views within the setting of the WHS in this location. The proposed CHP Facility would be sited on the footprint of the existing Gas Turbines 1 and 2 (which would be decommissioned and removed to facilitate the Proposed Development).

- 6.2.11 Elements that most readily convey the OUV of the WHS include Gledrid Bridge, Trevor Basin, Chirk Bank and Aqueduct, the basin at Froncysyllte and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct. These features are all outside of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) model for the Proposed Development and would be unaffected.
- 6.2.12 A series of viewpoints and photomontage have been prepared from within the WHS (**ES Figures 7.2k and 7.2m**). These demonstrate that the Proposed Development does not increase the visibility of the Kronospan Facility over a wider area beyond how it is already experienced or introduce any industrialising element into views that do not already include the existing Kronospan Facility. For example, the photomontage from Viewpoints K and M show the Proposed Development as a continuation of the existing facility.
- 6.2.13 Baseline includes additional planting to be implemented following the consent of the Northern Access Road scheme which includes an area of woodland planting between the canal and railway and woodland recently planted as part of the Kronospan Landscape Strategy (the illustrative masterplan for application P/2022/1080, **ES Figure 7.4**, shows this planting).
- 6.2.14 The Proposed Development is only evident in views that are already industrial in character. The Proposed Development would not increase the visual conspicuousness of the existing Kronospan Facility in views of or from the WHS.
- 6.2.15 The integrity and authenticity of the WHS is demonstrated by the canal and industrial features associated with it. The ability to understand and appreciate the heritage values of these features would be largely preserved, as currently experienced. Specifically:
- The pioneering and creative engineering response to a challenging landscape demonstrated by the canal and its aqueducts and bridges would remain readily apparent and the ability to understand and appreciate this is unchanged by the Proposed Development.
 - The form, design, use and function of the canal is not altered by the Proposed Development.
 - The historic association between the canal and the industrialisation of its hinterland; the wharfs, warehouses, workers housing and industrial landscapes that convey the wider historical developments associated with the canal are unaffected by the Proposed Development.

-
- 6.2.16 The designed and picturesque landscape through which the canal passes would include, within a small element, views of additional industrial infrastructure. However, this is restricted to views that are already industrial in character. By co-locating within the existing Kronospan Facility, the Proposed Development avoids any increased or broader industrialisation of the WHS's buffer zone and setting.
- 6.2.17 The majority of the features that contribute to the OUV of the WHS are unaffected by the Proposed Development. There would be an increase in the industrial mass of the existing Kronospan Facility, but this would only affect views from the tow path in close proximity to the Site. In wider views the Proposed Development would be less readily apparent other than as a continuation of the existing industrial features.
- 6.2.18 Therefore, in conclusion, the Proposed Development would result in a negligible magnitude of impact and minor level of effect on the heritage value (OUV) of the WHS.

7.0 SETTING ASSESSMENT

7.1 Stage 1

7.1.1 Guidance on assessing the effects of development on historic assets in Wales is given in “Cadw and Welsh Government, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, 2017”.

7.1.2 Stage 1 of the assessment is described as “Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.” The guidance sets out (at 4.1) that Stage 1 should:

- Consider details of the location, size and scale of the proposed change or development.
- Consider the location of the identified historic assets.
- Where appropriate, include a plan overlaying the zone of theoretical visibility on the sites of the historic assets.

7.1.3 The historic assets recorded within 3km of the Proposed Development are set out in Table A.2 in Annex A below. This includes the Stage 1 assessment.

7.1.4 The majority of assets are not within the ZTV, and their settings are such that only the immediate surroundings in which the asset is experienced makes a positive contribution to the assets’ value. A barely perceptible change to setting over a distance of 1-3km would not affect the heritage value of the asset. Those assets have been scoped out of any further assessment. The magnitude and level of effect is none.

7.1.5 The ZTV demonstrates the potential for intervisibility with a number of assets, where also longer distance views over the surrounding landscape make a positive contribution to the assets’ heritage values. Those assets have therefore been taken forward to a Stage 2 and Stage 3 assessment and, where relevant, a Stage 4 assessment:

- Offa’s Dyke;
- Chirk Castle grade I registered historic park and garden and grade I listed gates, screen and piers; and
- Chirk Conservation Area.



- 7.1.6 The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal SM is not assessed separately here as it is concordant with the WHS, discussed in Section 6 of this report, above.

7.2 Stages 2 and 3

- 7.2.1 For the historic assets that might be affected, at Stage 2 it is necessary to “Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.” The guidance goes on to set out that the setting of a historic asset is made up of:

- Its current surroundings.
- Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset.
- What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings.

- 7.2.2 Stage 3 is an evaluation of the potential impact of the Proposed Development. This includes the following considerations:

- The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting.
- The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset.
- Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains.
- The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this.
- The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible.
- The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity.
- The impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views.
- The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics.

- The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses.
- The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell.
- The cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.

Offa's Dyke

Stage 2

- 7.2.3 Offa's Dyke is a linear earthwork, dating to approximately the 8th century, and demarking a boundary between territories, most likely the Saxon kingdoms of Mercia and Wales. It comprises a large ditch with a bank to the east, indicating a defensive function. There are historic records which indicate that the dyke was the work of Offa, King of the Mercians AD747-796. It is an asset with very high heritage value, predominantly being of evidential and historic interest.
- 7.2.4 It follows the terrain, often being placed along ridges or escarpments and in these elevated locations the dyke has wide ranging views over the surrounding landscape. Open views into Wales are possibly an intended feature of the design and function of the monument.
- 7.2.5 The majority of its 220km route is still within the rural landscape of the England/Wales border region. This landscape, while changed through development and land enclosure, continues to readily convey the route of Offa's Dyke relative to England and Wales and the terrain in which it was constructed.
- 7.2.6 The sections of Offa's Dyke within the 3km Study Area comprise:
- DE134: Offa's Dyke: Chirk Castle Section extending NE from Castle Mill
 - DE198: Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending 340m NE of Home Farm
 - DE140: Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut
 - DE133: Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section



- DE138: Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa
- DE135: Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending NE from the Lake
- DE136: Offa's Dyke: Section from Footpath S of Pen-y-Bryn to Orseddwen
- 1004765: Offa's Dyke: section two miles 780yds (3930m) long from the stream W of Brook Cottage Selattyn to footpath crossing dyke W of Bron-y-Garth
- 1006265: Offa's Dyke: section 300yds (270m) long S of Pen-y-Bryn

7.2.7 These sections comprise evidence for the bank and ditch of the monument. They include sections within Chirk Castle park and garden (DE198 and DE134), and section DE135, which is lower lying and in woodland. Sections DE138 and DE133 pass through farmland. Section DE140 is on lower lying land running north to the River Dee. Section DE136 is a long section to the south of the River Ceiriog. The projected course of the dyke between the scheduled sections referenced above are all recorded as non-designated heritage assets in the historic environment record. The sections of the dyke that pass through farmland to the north of Chirk Castle to Fron Isaf are on relatively higher ground and these sections allow for some views across the surrounding landscape. Those views are part of the setting of the asset and make a positive contribution to appreciating its heritage value.

Stage 3

7.2.8 The visual impact of the Proposed Development is demonstrated by the ZTV and Viewpoints B and X (**ES Figures 7.2b and 7.2t**) (on Offa's Dyke Path to the north of the SM). The photomontage for Viewpoint B demonstrates that in views towards the Site from this location the Proposed Development would be seen in the context of the existing industrial development within the Kronospan Facility; this relates to the section of Offa's Dyke scheduled as reference DE133 'Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section'.

- 7.2.9 Views from this section of Offa's Dyke include the existing Kronospan Facility and are already industrial in character in that aspect. The Proposed Development would not result in any increased industrialisation or change to the character of the surroundings in which the monument is experienced. The Proposed Development would be viewed in this context and over this distance would be a barely perceptible increase in the overall mass of industrial development in this view. The context provided by the views to understanding and appreciating the heritage values of Offa's Dyke would not be altered.
- 7.2.10 The distance of separation is such that there would be no change to the character of the monument, its landscape position or ability to understand and appreciate the monument within the landscape over which it has views. There would be no additional light, noise or odour effects, again given the distance of separation.
- 7.2.11 The magnitude of impact and level of effect are none.

Chirk Castle Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden and Grade I Listed Gates, Screen and Piers

Stage 2

- 7.2.12 Chirk Castle dates from the end of the 13th century. It was built for Roger Mortimer, the Marcher Lord of Chirkland and was within lands formerly held by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd ap Madog. The marcher lordships were self-governing regions along the England/ Wales border with lords who held their land and titles from the English king and defended the border between the two countries. The castles of the marcher lords were strongholds where political control and dominance was an important aspect of their construction. Chirk Castle lies on high ground with views to the east.
- 7.2.13 A fenced deer park was created around the castle in the later 14th century. This was extended by Sir Thomas Myddelton in the 17th century. In the 18th century a formal baroque garden was laid out. That garden was largely swept away by the landscaped park and gardens created in the 1760s and 70s by William Emes for Richard Myddelton.
- 7.2.14 There are two main entrances into the park, one of which is through ornamental wrought iron gates and gatescreen which date to 1712-19 by Robert and John Davies of Bersham (grade I listed).



- 7.2.15 The parkland is largely owned and managed by National Trust. It is managed as formal gardens, parkland, parkland pasture and the large lake. Higher ground within the parkland allows for views over the wider area, which convey the grandeur and high status of the land owned and occupied by the Myddeltons and the strategic significance of the location of the castle within the border region. The setting of the park and garden therefore includes the wider agricultural landscape in which it is experienced, and which can be experienced in views from within it. This setting makes a positive contribution to the very high heritage value of the grade I registered historic park and garden. The setting of the grade I gates, screen and piers is largely defined by their immediate surroundings and relationship to the parkland. Wider views are less significant in terms of appreciating the heritage value of this asset, although some views towards Chirk are available and do make a positive contribution to appreciating its heritage value.

Stage 3

- 7.2.16 The visual impact of the Proposed Development is demonstrated by Viewpoints L, U, V and W (within the registered historic park and garden) and D (at the grade I listed gates and screen) (**ES Figures 7.2d, 7.2l, 7.2q, 7.2r and 7.2s**).
- 7.2.17 In Viewpoints U and W the location of the Proposed Development is largely screened by mature vegetation. Viewpoint L demonstrates that the topography limits the visibility of the Site from within large sections of the park and garden and that the available views from within the park and garden towards the Site are already industrial in character.
- 7.2.18 Viewpoint U is a ground level view from the entrance into Chirk Castle and demonstrates that both the topography and mature trees prevent intervisibility with the Site from this location. Viewpoint V provides a wireframe model from the roof of Chirk Castle and shows that the Proposed Development would be screened from views by mature woodland (even in winter month) within the park and garden. Views of and including the principal building within the parkland (Chirk Castle) will be unaffected by the Proposed Development and the heritage value of that asset is preserved. Chirk Castle, Grade I listed building has, itself, been scoped out of the setting assessment at Stage 1.



- 7.2.19 Viewpoint D includes a wireframe from the grade I listed Chirk Castle Gates. The existing Kronospan Facility is evident in views from this point and the wireframe indicates some additional visibility of the proposed stack in views from this location. This would be viewed in the context of the existing industrial elements within this view and the change from baseline would be perceptible but would not result in any increased industrialisation or change to the character of the surroundings in which the parkland is experienced.
- 7.2.20 The distance of separation is such that the key relationships between the parkland and the landscape within which it is experienced would be unchanged and the ability to understand and appreciate the designed landscape within the wider agricultural landscape over which it has views would be unchanged. There would be no additional light, noise or odour effects, again given the distance of separation.
- 7.2.21 The magnitude of impact and level of effect are none.

Chirk Conservation Area

Stage 2

- 7.2.22 Chirk is first recorded as a place name in 1295, derived (in English) from Ceiriog and referencing the river to the south of the village. In Welsh the name is recorded as Y Waun. The village may have originated with a nucleated form around the 12th century church and Castell y Waun motte, which is documented from the mid-12th century. In the early 14th century Chirk was granted borough status and burgage plots, a marketplace and a town hall were present in the later 14th century settlement. Mapping from 1760 depicts settlement on both sides of Church Street, along Castle Road and Trevor Road. The Ellesmere Canal was constructed to the west of the village between 1795 and 1808, now protected as the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS and SM. Much of the village's architecture appears to relate to early 19th century improvements by the Myddelton family. Thomas Telford surveyed the route for the Holyhead Road in 1810 and work began in 1815, being completed in 1826. The route included an embankment to the south of Chirk, taking the road from the Chirk Bridge over the River Ceiriog before it turns north through Chirk.



- 7.2.23 The conservation area occupies the historic core of the village between Castle Street and Station Avenue and includes some development and open space along Church Street/Holyhead Road. The setting of the conservation area includes the valley of the River Ceiriog to the south, the course of the canal through Chirk Tunnel to the west, modern housing estates to the east and the industrial complex including the existing Kronospan Facility to the north. The setting to the east and north is significantly changed from that of the 19th century and earlier settlement, which was set within an area of farmland and farmsteads until the later 20th century. That rural character is no longer evident in views from within the conservation area, or on approaches into it from these directions. Also, subsequent industrial heritage (the Brynkinalt siding, for example) that conveyed the development of Chirk in the 19th century is no longer extant. The character of the areas to the north and east of the village is modern. This aspect of the setting of the asset does not make a positive contribution to appreciating its heritage values. Conversely, views to the south make a positive contribution to appreciating the historic interest of Chirk Conservation Area, its topographic position relative to the River Ceiriog and its development with the Chirk Aqueduct and Holyhead Road which are apparent in these views.

Stage 3

- 7.2.24 The visual impact of the Proposed Development is demonstrated by Viewpoint A (**ES Figure 7.2a**) (at the northern extent of the conservation area, representing a reasonable worst-case scenario). The photomontage from Viewpoint A demonstrates that the Proposed Development would introduce additional industrial development in views from the northern end of the conservation area. However, as these are views that are already industrial in character, they do not contribute to appreciating the heritage values of Chirk as a small historic settlement set within an agricultural landscape. The change from baseline would not introduce an industrial element into currently rural views and does not introduce any significantly detracting or visually prominent elements, relative to baseline conditions.
- 7.2.25 There would be no additional noise, light or odour effects over baseline conditions that alter the character or experience of the conservation area in this location. The conservation area would continue to be understood and appreciated as currently experienced.
- 7.2.26 The magnitude of impact and level of effect are none.





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Annex A Gazetteer and Location of Recorded Historic Assets

Table A.1: Gazetteer of Non-designated Historic Assets (1km Study Area)

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 setting assessment
NDHA1	47504	NDHA	Rhyn Park to Rhug	Predicted line of roman road. Unknown form. No further traces through Chirk village until SJ289395 (EW) CPAT Roman Roads project, 2002-03)	Roman	329282	337910	Scoped OUT
NDHA2	28338	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	Course of Dyke	Early Medieval	328840	338500	Scoped OUT
NDHA3	44832	NDHA	Caeau Gwynion Farm find	Finds recorded by National Museum & Galleries of Wales catalogue.	Medieval	329000	338000	Scoped OUT
NDHA4	142411	NDHA	Chirk	<p>Derrick Pratt has made out a solid case for a 'maerdref' at Chirk based on the presence of the name 'Y Faerdre', a sub-township name, which he believed indicated a nucleated settlement here in pre-Mortimer days, and in the term 'Y Waun â€™r Faerdre', an occasionally used name for Lower Chirk. Additionally, the dwelling known as Llwyn-y-cil (SJ 2796 3807) lying between and equidistant from the castle and the town was formerly named 'Maerdy' or 'Mardy'. Melville Richards on the other hand claimed 'Y Faerdref' as a full township. The 1391 survey of Chirkland records that both the free tenants and the bondsmen ('nativi') at Chirk were responsible for maintaining the hall, chamber, kitchen and grange of the lord at Chirk, which sounds very much like the situation that would have obtained in the time when the lordship was in Welsh hands.</p> <p>For Pratt these were the toponymic remnants of a classic 12th-century 'maerdref', and the 'llys' (though he did not use this term) was the earthwork motte (or at least its site) in the grounds of the â€™The Mountâ€™ on the edge of Chirk village, though he also envisaged that the motte would have been discarded in favour of something less restrictive than the motte top well before the Edwardian Conquest. This information in outline, speculative as it is, has been repeated in the NMR (Coflein). (Silvester 2015).</p>	Early Medieval; Medieval	329110	337680	Scoped OUT
NDHA5	70674	NDHA	Chirk Castle, sepulchral slab	A sepulchral slab described by RCAHMS in 1914, but now lost. The face is decorated with an ornate cross, the head of which is formed of a four-lobed	Medieval	328800	338000	Scoped OUT

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 setting assessment
				flower. The inscription has been partially cut away and interpretation is difficult. The suggested date was 1320-1350 (Plunkett Dillon, E & Latham, J, 1988, 13). Inscribed slab to John, son of Nicholas, precentor, with an accompanying poem. Madeleine Grey thinks it could be 14th or even 15th century while Gresham expressed the view that it might have come originally from England. When last heard of, in 2005, this was in an antique dealer's shop in London, having come from the chapel in the Castle and presumably been sold on when the family sold up a few years ago. Maddy Grey could garner little extra information, other than it had been sold on and was now in private hands. It is fully described as Gresham 21. (Silvester et al, 2011)				
NDHA6	101 619	NDHA	Chirk, Castle Fieldname	A FIELDNAME PROBABLY DERIVING FROM THE NEARBY CHIRK CASTLE. N0486;	Medieval	329300	337660	Scoped OUT
NDHA7	132 473	NDHA	Chirk, Little Park	The third of the Chirkland parks and probably the smallest, Little Park has also been variously recorded as Park Brychan, Parke y Waun and Park y Waun Ugha. Like Black Park it lay in Bryncunallt township but was being farmed for hay and pasture in 1498 which indicates that it had been disemparked by the end of the Middle Ages. And in the 1530s John Lleland alluded to it when he noted that of two parks, only one - Black Park - remained. Its location is not known, but given the proclivity for having Little Parks close to towns and castles (e.g. Ruthin, Holt), a location close to Chirk or perhaps the castle seems likely. Pratt 1990, 27. (Silvester, 2014).	Medieval	329100	337600	Scoped OUT
NDHA8	543 77	NDHA	New Hall Farm, ridge and furrow	An area of presumed medieval ridge and furrow on the eastern edge of the parkland at Chirk roughly 4m between furrows with ridges no more than 0.2m/0.3m high, aligned east/west on the east-facing slope. Only seen due to very low winter light. (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment, 2006)	Medieval	327649	338593	Scoped OUT
NDHA9	120 133	NDHA	Chirk, Crucifix	Incomplete fragment from a cast copper alloy crucifix of probable Medieval date (1200 - 1450). The fragment consists of the upper torso / body of a figure (known as the corpus) which would probably have been attached to a wooden cross, (PAS Database, 2011).	Medieval	328080	337850	Scoped OUT
NDHA10	448 33	NDHA	Chirk find	Finds recorded by National Museum & Galleries of Wales catalogue.	Post Medieval	329100	337600	Scoped OUT
NDHA11	197 71	NDHA	Chirk ridge and furrow	Chirk ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	328920	337820	Scoped OUT



Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 setting assessment
NDHA12	79179	NDHA	Chirk to Holyhead road (A5)	Road engineered by Thomas Telford from 1815. It ran 83 miles from Chirk to Holyhead (Heritage in Wales, 2000, 7-9).	Post Medieval	329000	338000	Scoped OUT
NDHA13	150415	NDHA	Chirk, 10 Station Avenue, "Compton House"	House	Post Medieval	328915	337744	Scoped OUT
NDHA14	96074	NDHA	Chirk, Castle Road, Bryneglwys Barn	Barn subject to photographic survey, as a condition of planning permission, in 2005.	Post Medieval	329039	337616	Scoped OUT
NDHA15	122124	NDHA	Chirk, cloth seal	<p>An incomplete cast lead or lead alloy two part cloth seal of probable post medieval date (1500-1800 AD). The seal comprises two discs conjoined by a central rivet and a folded linking strip. The cloth seal is broadly circular in plan but distorted by movement in section and profile. In general both sides of the seal are worn and abraded. Only one face has a stamped / impressed design present; this shows two initials separated by a central element within a circlet of pellets. Depending on which way round the object is viewed it is either: W I separated with a long cross the tail of which is forked at the base (one fork is better preserved and curved) Or I M separated by a crozier with a cross bar beneath the letters.</p> <p>The cloth seal is a mid matt grey colour with an even but abraded patina that covers all surfaces. Cloth seals were used to mark cloth from the 14th - 18th centuries. The use of initials here is most likely to represent a privy mark (Reavill. P).</p>	Post Medieval	329000	338000	Scoped OUT
NDHA16	147246	NDHA	Llwyn-y-cil	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on OS 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post Medieval	327972	338128	Scoped OUT
NDHA17	147247	NDHA	Llwyn-y-cil	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on OS 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post Medieval	327947	338162	Scoped OUT
NDHA18	147248	NDHA	Llwyn-y-cil	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on OS 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post Medieval	327935	338161	Scoped OUT
NDHA19	126304	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building I	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328984	338599	Scoped OUT
NDHA20	126305	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building II	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328974	338598	Scoped OUT
NDHA21	126306	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building III	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328965	338593	Scoped OUT

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 setting assessment
NDHA22	126308	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building IV	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328957	338561	Scoped OUT
NDHA23	126307	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building V	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328967	338551	Scoped OUT
NDHA24	126230	NDHA	Min-y-waen, building I	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328587	337383	Scoped OUT
NDHA25	126231	NDHA	Min-y-waen, building II	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328595	337386	Scoped OUT
NDHA26	126232	NDHA	Ty Ririd, building I	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328692	337421	Scoped OUT
NDHA27	126233	NDHA	Ty Ririd, building II	Building noted on early OS mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post Medieval	328698	337415	Scoped OUT
NDHA28	141939	NDHA	Chirk, Gas Works	The Gas Works of Chirk are recorded on the first edition OS map published in 1872, at a 25 inch to the mile scale. It looks to be approximately 3 structures, two of which form an L shape and a separate Gasometer labelled on the map.	Post Medieval	329221	337762.6	Scoped OUT
NDHA29	141941	NDHA	Chirk, Gas Works, Gasometer	The Gasometer associated with the Gas Works at Chirk, as found on the 1872 first edition OS map, 25 inch to the mile.	Post Medieval	329232.3	337754.5	Scoped OUT
NDHA30	144401	NDHA	Chirk Drill Hall	Comprises a drill hall and attached Sergeant instructor's house. It has an attractively detailed facade, with simple motifs in wood which unite the drill hall and the house. In addition to its usage as a drill hall, it also served as an annex to Brynkinalt Auxiliary Military Hospital during the First World War.	Modern	328955	337728	Scoped OUT
NDHA31	144728	NDHA	Chirk, Chirk Church - Book Of Remembrance, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Roll of honour or book of remembrance Book of Remembrance of eighteen pages, with names hand written in Gothic script. Names are ordered alphabetically by surname. Inscription: THE NAMES/ OF THE MEN/ FROM THE PARISH/ OF CHIRK WHO/ GAVE THEIR LIVES/ IN THE TWO WORLD WARS/ OF 1914-1918 AND/ 1939-1945/ (Names)	Modern	329137	337638	Scoped OUT
NDHA32	144729	NDHA	Chirk, Chirk Church - Roll of Honour, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Roll of honour or book of remembrance Framed Roll of Honour with names handwritten in black lettering and regiments written in red. Roll lists those who served, with the names of casualties of the First World War marked with a cross. Names are arranged by regiment. Inscription: (Regiment and Names)	Modern	329137	337638	Scoped OUT

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 setting assessment
NDHA33	142073	NDHA	Chirk Prisoner of War camp	A Second World War 'hostel' for PoWs engaged on work on the land. The headquarters (or parent) camp was at St Martins, Shropshire (Williams 1987).	Modern	329100	337600	Scoped OUT



Table A.2: Gazetteer of Designated Historic Assets (3km Study Area)

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
WHS1	1303 (Cadw) and 1000106 (HE)	WHS	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	See HIA	<1km	Post medieval	328297	337917
SM1	DE175	SM	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	See HIA	<1km	Post Medieval/ Modern	328622	339661
SM2	DE117/ 101109	SM	Castell y Waun motte	The motte is not within the ZTV and the Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Medieval	329120	337560
SM3	DE288/ 110495	SM	Chirk, the Holyhead Road, Chirk Embankment and earlier trackways	Chirk embankment is not within the ZTV and the Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329000	337480
SM4	DE134	SM	Offa's Dyke: Chirk Castle Section extending NE from Castle Mill	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1-3km	Early medieval	326611	337968
SM5	DE198	SM	Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending 340m NE of Home Farm	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1-3km	Early medieval	326844	338471
SM6	DE140	SM	Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1-3km	Early medieval	328312	340995
SM7	DE133	SM	Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1-3km	Early medieval	327398	339601
SM8	DE138	SM	Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and	1-3km	Early medieval	328135	340565

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
				higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN				
SM9	DE135	SM	Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending NE from the Lake	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1-3km	Early medieval	327066	339021
SM10	DE136	SM	Offa's Dyke: Section from Footpath S of Pen-y-Bryn to Orseddwen	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points along the linear form of Offa's Dyke, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the structure, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1-3km	Early medieval	325380	335500
SM11	1003716	SM	Roman military site at Rhyn Park	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	2-3km	Roman	330526	336916
SM12	1004765	SM	Offa's Dyke: section two miles 780yds (3930m) long from the stream W of Brook Cottage Selattyn to footpath crossing dyke W of Bron-y-Garth	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	2-3km	Early medieval	325544	336364
SM13	1006265	SM	Offa's Dyke: section 300yds (270m) long S of Pen-y-Bryn	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	2-3km	Early medieval	326196	337328
SM14	1019299	SM	Motte castle adjacent to Oaklands Hall Chirk Bank	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	2-3km	Early medieval	329030	337026
SM15	1021433	SM	A 1.43km length of the Ellesmere Canal and associated features at Chirk Bank	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	2-3km	Early medieval	329273	337100
RPG1	PGW(C)63 (WRE)/ 66799	RPG (I)	Chirk Castle, deer park (post-medieval)	Occasional views of the Proposed Development may be possible from points within the park at Chirk Castle, particularly on open and higher sections. Given that views convey the landscape importance of the designed landscape, this asset has been taken forward to Stages 2 & 3. Scoped IN	1km	Medieval to post medieval	327875	338073
RPG2	PGW(C)15 (WRE)	RPG (II*)	Brynkinalt	The ZTV model demonstrates that the designed landscape at Brynkinalt lacks intervisibility with the Proposed Development. No perceptible change to the way in which the asset is currently experienced is	1km	Post Medieval	326800	338000



Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
				predicted. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT				
RPG3	PGW(C)11 (WRE)	RPG (II*)	Whitehurst	The ZTV model demonstrates that the gardens at Whitehurst lack intervisibility with the Proposed Development. No perceptible change to the way in which the asset is currently experienced is predicted. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328825	339964
RPG4	PGW(C)64 (WRE)	RPG (I)	Wynnstay	The ZTV model demonstrates that the designed landscape at Wynnstay lacks intervisibility with the Proposed Development. No perceptible change to the way in which the asset is currently experienced is predicted. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	331079	342607
CA1	144098 & 105950	CA	Chirk	Intervisibility between the listed gates and the Proposed Development is indicated by the ZTV. This asset is therefore taken forward to a stage 2 & 3 assessment. Scoped IN	1km	Medieval to modern	329100	337600
LB0	598	LB I	Chirk Castle	Included at Grade I as a building of major national importance, being one of the series of Edwardian castles of Wales, adapted to become the seat of an important marcher landed estate, in which context, successive leading architects and designers were involved in the creation of a major country house within the medieval framework, of which fine work of the late C18 and mid C19 especially stands out. Despite its prominent position and visual dominance the castle itself does not allow for views of the existing Kronospan Facility, nor does the existing Kronospan Facility affect views that include the castle and contribute to appreciating its heritage value. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	>3km	Medieval – post medieval	326848	338099
LB1	1315;DE160/ 102615	LB I	Chirk Castle, gates screens and piers	Intervisibility between some parts of the conservation area and the Proposed Development is indicated by the ZTV. This asset is therefore taken forward to a stage 2 & 3 assessment. Scoped IN	1km	Post Medieval	328104	337681
LB2	615/ 16745 & 101108 & 19770	LB I	Chirk Church	The church is not within the ZTV and the Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Medieval	329141	337636

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB3	1303;2020 9/ 42841	LB II* (WHS)	Chirk Canal Basin, including tunnel, the N and S Portals	The canal basin is not within the ZTV and the Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	328639	337451
LB4	20202/ 42887 & 144726	LB II*	Chirk War Memorial	The setting of the war memorial includes the immediately surrounding streetscape. Wider views do not contribute to the heritage value of this asset and the Proposed Development would therefore have no impact on its heritage value. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329051	337755
LB5	20249/ 42835	LB II	Bryn Coed	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329039	337567
LB6	20255/ 42836	LB II	Bryn Eglwys	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329060	337611
LB7	20211/ 42855	LB II	Chirk Castle, Llwyn-y-cil Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	328086	337703
LB8	20203/ 42857	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), lychgate	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329119	337626
LB9	20204/ 42877	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), sundial	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329134	337614
LB10	20208/ 42881	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), Trevor Mausoleum	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329238	337654
LB11	20205/ 42888	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), Ward Monument	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329140	337620
LB12	20256/ 42839	LB II	Chirk house, Chirk Surgery	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329074	337615
LB13	20215/ 42840	LB II	Chirk Town Council Offices	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329080	337996
LB14	20228/ 42861	LB II	Chirk Town Council Offices, north gate piers	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329049	338015
LB15	20229/ 42870	LB II	Chirk Town Council Offices, south gate piers	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	329049	337978
LB16	20257/ 42832	LB II	Chirk, 1 Castle Road	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329086	337620
LB17	20216/ 42825	LB II	Chirk, 1 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329071	337819



Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB18	20217/ 42826	LB II	Chirk, 2 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329072	337824
LB19	20218/ 42827	LB II	Chirk, 3 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329071	337828
LB20	20219/ 42828	LB II	Chirk, 4 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329070	337831
LB21	20220/ 42829	LB II	Chirk, 5 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329072	337836
LB22	20221/ 42830	LB II	Chirk, 6 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329073	337841
LB23	20222/ 42831	LB II	Chirk, 7 Hand Terrace	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329069	337844
LB24	1298/ 25813	LB II	Chirk, Hand Hotel	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329071	337757
LB25	20212/ 42858	LB II	Telford Milestone	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329086	337595
LB26	20236/ 42859	LB II	Telford Milestone	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329032	338108
LB27	1290/ 25807	LB II	Chirk, Old Schoolhouse. Chirk Furniture and Carpet Centre and Dwelling	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329070	337950
LB28	616/ 25622	LB II	Chirk, The Mount	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329112	337599
LB29	617/ 25623	LB II	Chirk, Trevor House	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	329208	337584
LB30	624/ 25629	LB II	Llwyn-y-cil farmhouse, Llwyn-y-cil Cottage	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	327988	338077
LB31	623/ 25628	LB II	Llwyn-y-Cil, pair of tenements, Nos 6 & 7 Coed-derw	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	327953	338163
LB32	20254/ 42880	LB II	Town Reservoir	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Post Medieval	328256	337646
LB33	20259/ 42889	LB II	Whitewalls	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1km	Modern	328631	337576

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB34	598	LB I	Chirk Castle	The ZTV indicates a lack of intervisibility between Chirk Castle and the Proposed Development. Wireframe modelling confirms a lack of intervisibility. This includes VPs from the upper storey windows and at ground level. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Medieval - post medieval	326848	338099
LB35	599	LB II*	Brynkinallt Hall	The ZTV indicates a lack of intervisibility between Brynkinallt Hall and the Proposed Development. Wireframe modelling confirms a lack of intervisibility. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	330312	337867
LB36	618	LB II*	Chirk Aqueduct (continued into England)	The ZTV indicates a lack of intervisibility between Chirk Aqueduct and the Proposed Development. Wireframe modelling confirms a lack of intervisibility. The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328696	337277
LB37	619	LB II*	Cefn (Newbridge) Railway Viaduct (partly in Chirk Community)	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328540	341166
LB38	628	LB II*	Cefn (Newbridge) Railway Viaduct (partly in Cefn Community)	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328545	341144
LB39	1288	LB II*	Queen Anne's Cottage	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328744	339984
LB40	20210	LB II*	Railway Viaduct over River Ceiriog	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328668	337285
LB41	20248	LB II*	Stable Ranges	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	326832	338038
LB42	601	LB II	Pont-y-blew	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	331013	338249
LB43	620	LB II	Barc-du, also known as Sawmill Cottage	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327763	339118
LB44	621	LB II	New Hall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327492	338973

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB45	622	LB II	New Hall Gate to Chirk Park: the S Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327515	338760
LB46	625	LB II	Pont-faen (continued into England)	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328018	337074
LB47	626	LB II	The Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329192	339564
LB48	627	LB II	Smithy at Whitehurst Gate and House attached	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328376	340475
LB49	1286	LB II	Whitehurst Garden Gatepiers with Gates and perimeter Garden Wall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328892	339897
LB50	1287	LB II	Whitehurst House	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328710	340060
LB51	1289	LB II	Drumore	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328694	339954
LB52	1297	LB II	Ley Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329878	339171
LB53	14557	LB II	Halton Former Mission Church	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330248	339789
LB54	16871	LB II	Cefn Bychan Baptist Chapel	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328472	341503
LB55	19960	LB II	Former Mount Zion Primitive Methodist Chapel and Graveyard	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327012	341211
LB56	19961	LB II	War Memorial	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327359	341141
LB57	19962	LB II	Lime Kilns	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327512	341168
LB58	20206	LB II	Chirk Lodge, Brynkinallt Park	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329380	337660
LB59	20207	LB II	Gates, Piers and Railings to the W Gate of Brynkinallt Park	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329371	337653

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB60	20213	LB II	Pen-y-bont Brick and Tile Co Office	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329144	341406
LB61	20214	LB II	Irishman's Bridge on the Llangollen Canal	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328602	340766
LB62	20223	LB II	Pen-y-clawdd Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328675	340778
LB63	20224	LB II	Upper Terrace Wall at Whitehurst Gardens	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328811	340045
LB64	20225	LB II	Second Terrace Wall at Whitehurst Gardens	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328727	340015
LB65	20226	LB II	Lowest Terrace Wall at Whitehurst Gardens	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328819	340008
LB66	20227	LB II	New Hall Gate to Chirk Park: the N Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327506	338770
LB67	20228	LB II	North Gate Piers to Chirk Town Council Offices	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329049	338015
LB68	20229	LB II	South Gate Piers to Chirk Town Council Offices	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329049	337978
LB69	20230	LB II	Lady's Bridge, Brynkinallt Park (continued into England)	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330779	337652
LB70	20231	LB II	Screen Wall to the service yard at Brynkinallt Hall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330311	337907
LB71	20232	LB II	Arbour within Brynkinallt Park	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330273	337733
LB72	20233	LB II	Halton Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330624	339645
LB73	20234	LB II	Two adjoining Ranges of Farm Buildings, with a Horse Gin at Halton Farm	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330614	339673
LB74	20235	LB II	Dog Kennel and Mounting Block at Halton Farm	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	330606	339646
LB75	20237	LB II	Statue of Hercules	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327128	338068

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB76	20238	LB II	Sundial in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326891	338034
LB77	20239	LB II	Bronze Statue on a plinth in the E garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326894	338014
LB78	20240	LB II	Statue in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326938	338027
LB79	20241	LB II	Statue in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326938	338024
LB80	20242	LB II	Statue by the lily pond in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327139	337909
LB81	20243	LB II	Hawk House in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327096	338002
LB82	20244	LB II	Gazebo	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327219	338138
LB83	20245	LB II	Medieval Font in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327111	338051
LB84	20246	LB II	Sundial in front of the Hawk House in the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327091	337984
LB85	20247	LB II	Ha-ha at the E end of the E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327167	338050
LB86	20250	LB II	Screen Wall and Towers defining the S Stable Yard on the S side	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326836	338022
LB87	20251	LB II	Walls to the Privy Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326967	338038
LB88	20252	LB II	The Forge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	331118	338446
LB89	20253	LB II	Plas-Offa	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328176	340531
LB90	20258	LB II	Chirk Mill	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329098	337330
LB91	20260	LB II	Remains of Forge at Pont-y-blew	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	331141	338408

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB92	20261	LB II	Fron-uchaf Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327197	340449
LB93	20262	LB II	Farm Building at Fron-uchaf Farm, with front garden wall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327212	340474
LB94	20263	LB II	Rob's Cottage, Greenfield and Arosfa	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327368	340256
LB95	20264	LB II	Cottage at The Kennels	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326421	339175
LB96	20265	LB II	The Kennels	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326444	339192
LB97	20266	LB II	Wall bounding driveway to the Stables and continuing the stable yard screen	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326810	338040
LB98	20267	LB II	Wall on the NE side of the driveway to the Stables	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326800	338060
LB99	20268	LB II	Johnston's Cottage and Farm Buildings of Home Farm	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326680	338285
LB100	20269	LB II	Dovecote	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326864	338003
LB101	20270	LB II	Gates to E Garden	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326915	338118
LB102	20271	LB II	Nos 1 and 2 Home Farm Cottages	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326634	338322
LB103	20272	LB II	Deerpark Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327579	337315
LB104	20273	LB II	Deer Park Wall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327548	337250
LB105	20274	LB II	St Michael's Nursing Home	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	329339	337568
LB106	80883	LB II	Bryn Rodyn	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	325799	337668

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB107	80885	LB II	Castle Mill Bridge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	326376	337579
LB108	80887	LB II	Farm Ranges at Wern Tower	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	325590	339289
LB109	80902	LB II	Wern Tower	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	325608	339292
LB110	87548	LB II	Whitehouse Bridge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	328583	340456
LB111	87549	LB II	Cross Street Tunnel and Archways	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post Medieval	327863	341035
LB112	87603	LB II	Squash Court at Chirk Castle	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Modern	326725	338221
LB113	1295219	LB II*	Chirk Viaduct	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328681	337237
LB114	1295150	LB II*	Chirk Aqueduct	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328698	337270
LB115	1054208	LB II	Quinta Congregational Church	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328096	335968
LB116	1054209	LB II	High Gables	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329755	337006
LB117	1054210	LB II	Tyn-Y-Rhos Hall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	327167	336097
LB118	1054211	LB II	Preesgweene Hall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329134	336122
LB119	1054212	LB II	Stone circle at NGR SJ 2804 3635	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328040	336350
LB120	1054251	LB II	Bryngwilla Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	330307	336370
LB121	1054255	LB II	Summerhouse Approximately 110 Metres South East Of Lady's Bridge Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	330923	337576

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Stage 1 Setting Assessment	Distance from Site	Period	Easting	Northing
LB122	1177400	LB II	Lady's Bridge With Attached Gate Piers Gates And Railings	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	330781	337651
LB123	1177421	LB II	19 Rhyn	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	331145	337486
LB124	1178149	LB II	Milestone at NGR SJ 2746 3656	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	327468	336555
LB125	1178190	LB II	Berllandeg Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329425	336435
LB126	1178233	LB II	Bee Bole Approximately 15 Metres To North West Of Preesgweene Hall	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329112	336131
LB127	1295175	LB II	Pont-Faen Bridge (That Part In Weston Rhyn Cp)	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328019	337073
LB128	1367346	LB II	Chirk Bridge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329040	337229
LB129	1367349	LB II	Lady's Bridge Lodge	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	330796	337662
LB130	1367366	LB II	Limekilns at NGR SJ 2650 3742	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	326497	337414
LB131	1367368	LB II	SUNDAY SCHOOL	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328248	336031
LB132	1439575	LB II	Weston Rhyn War Memorial	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	328354	335682
LB133	1054207	LB II	Milestone at NGR SJ 2955 3707	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329552	337072
LB134	1367369	LB II	Chirbank Bridge (Bridge Number 21)	The Proposed Development would not affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of this asset. Scoped OUT	1-3km	Post medieval	329203	337119



