Environmental Statement

Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Baseline Assessment

Land at Lower Berse Farm, Wrexham

On behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd

July 2024



APPENDIX 9.1

Historic Environment

Baseline Conditions Report

Lower Berse Farm, Wrexham

Heritage Archaeology

July 2024

Client	Redrow Homes Ltd	
Site name	Lower Berse Farm, Ruthin Road, Wrexham	
Report type	Historic Environment Baseline Report (ES Appendix 9.1)	
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Summary

This baseline historic environment assessment has been prepared as a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement. This report provides a description of the baseline conditions for the proposed development site as a basis for that assessment.

There is one designated historic asset within the proposed development site; Grade II* Lower Berse Farmhouse. The farmhouse includes elements of a 14th -15th century timber framed hall as well as later extensions and alterations. It is an asset of very high historic, aesthetic and evidential value given its period and condition. The proposed development site includes, or is immediately adjacent to, four recorded historic assets, comprising the potential medieval moat at Lower Berse Farm, the post medieval farmstead at Lower Berse, the Pritchards Tenements (now Bryn moel) and the former extent of the park and garden at Plas Power Park (Asset IDs A17, A18, A109 and A110 respectively). The parts of the proposed development site that can be experienced in association with Bersham Conservation Area (CA1), Bersham Ironworks (SM1 and associated listed buildings, 1-3 Laurel Grove and non-designated Fawnog farmstead and therefore provide context to the rural location of these assets are considered to be within the setting of those historic assets. The proposed development site does then in part makes a positive contribution to the heritage values of these assets, within the limited context described above. The proposed development site has a low potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology to be present dating from the prehistoric, Roman, and early medieval periods. There is a moderate to high potential for medieval and post medieval archaeology, although that would most likely be of local significance associated with the documented medieval and post medieval agricultural use of the site, and therefore low heritage value.

Crynodeb

Paratowyd yr asesiad amgylchedd hanesyddol sylfaenol hwn fel atodiad technegol i'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi disgrifiad o'r amodau llinell sylfaen ar gyfer y safle datblygu arfaethedig fel sail i'r asesiad hwnnw.

Mae un ased hanesyddol dynodedig o fewn y safle datblygu arfaethedig; Ffermdy Berse Isaf Gradd II*. Mae'r ffermdy yn cynnwys elfennau o neuadd ffrâm bren o'r 14eg -15fed ganrif yn ogystal ag estyniadau a newidiadau diweddarach. Mae'n ased o werth hanesyddol, esthetig a thystiolaethol uchel o ystyried ei gyfnod a'i gyflwr. Mae'r safle arfaethedig ar gyfer datblygiad yn cynnwys pedwar ased hanesyddol a gofnodwyd, sy'n cynnwys y ffos ganoloesol bosibl ar Fferm Berse Isaf, y fferm ôl-ganoloesol yn Lower Berse, y Pritchards Tenementau (Bryn Moel bellach) a chyn raddau'r parc a'r ardd ym Mharc Pŵer Plas (Asset IDs A17, A18, A109 ac A110 yn y drefn honno). Ystyrir bod y rhannau o'r safle Datblygu arfaethedig y gellir eu gweld mewn cysylltiad ag Ardal Gadwraeth Bersham (CA1), Gwaith Haearn y Bers (SM1 ac adeiladau rhestredig cysylltiedig, 1-3 Laurel Grove a fferm Fawnog nad ydynt wedi'u dynodi'n fawnog ac felly yn rhoi cyd-destun i leoliad gwledig yr asedau hyn i fod o fewn lleoliad yr asedau hanesyddol hynny. Mae'r safle Datblygu Arfaethedig wedyn yn rhannol yn gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol at werthoedd treftadaeth yr asedau hyn, o fewn y cyd-destun cyfyngedig a ddisgrifir uchod. Mae gan y safle Datblygu Arfaethedig botensial isel i archaeoleg sydd heb eicorio eto fod yn bresennol yn dyddio o'r cyfnodau cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig, a dechrau'r cyfnod canoloesol. Mae potensial cymedrol i uchel ar gyfer archaeoleg ganoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol, er y byddai hynny yn fwyaf tebygol o fod o arwyddocâd lleol yn gysylltiedig â defnydd amaethyddol canoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol o'r safle, ac felly gwerth treftadaeth isel.

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1 Introduction

1.1. This historic environment baseline assessment has been prepared by Heritage Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd in relation to a proposed residential development at Lower Berse Farm, Wrexham, comprising up to 1520 dwellings, plus associated roads, open space, community facilities, a site for a primary school and a wastewater treatment plant (if necessary).

1.2. This report provides an assessment and description of baseline conditions for the historic environment, including known and potential archaeology, historic landscape character, and built historic assets (collectively known as heritage or historic assets). A detailed assessment of the predicted significant effects on the historic environment is provided in the Environmental Statement (ES).

Site location

1.3. The site area is approximately 73ha and is currently agricultural land. The site is to the west of Wrexham, and is south of Ruthin Road (A525), east of Berse Land and the modern A483, and north of Bersham Road (B5099). The northern part of the site is in Offa Community and the southern part is Esclusham Community.

1.4. The national grid reference for the site centre point is SJ31314983, post code LL14 4HP. The relevant Historic Environment Record is held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, archaeological advisors to Wrexham County Borough Council (Wrexham Council).

Aims of the baseline assessment

1.5. This assessment aims to determine, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of any historic assets that could be affected by development within the site, including the contribution made by setting to significance where relevant. The assessment also used background data to evaluate the potential for previously unrecorded historic assets to be present within the site.

Assumptions and limitations

1.6. Archaeological evidence is often buried and invisible from the ground surface, it is therefore possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worse case has been taken in the assessment of significance 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 Legislation and policy context

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

2.1. Section 11 sets out that works cannot be carried out on or adjacent to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. This Act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

2.2. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the decision maker shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting (section 96). Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area (section 160).

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

2.3. The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 protect hedgerows by requiring notification of the removal of any 'important' hedgerows. The Regulations set out the criteria for determining whether a hedgerow is important (Schedule 1), which includes any historically important hedgerows. Part II of Schedule 1 includes the criteria for archaeology and history.

2.4. Heritage protection in Wales is also provided for by the following statutory legislation:

- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016;
- Planning (Wales) Act 2015;

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, Welsh Government, February 2024

2.5. Paragraph 6.1.5 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) identifies that "*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations.".*

Wrexham Local Development Plan 2013 – 2028

2.6. The Wrexham Local Development Plan 2013 - 2028 includes Policy SP16: Historic and Cultural Environment, this provides the emerging policy, which includes the provision to "conserve, protect and enhance cultural and heritage assets of the County Borough and, where appropriate, there settings: i) Listed Buildings … ii) Conservation Areas, iii) Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site, iv) Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Lansdcapes, and v) Scheduled Ancient Monument and Archaeological Remains".

2.7. Wrexham Council also has an approved series of local planning guidance notes, which amplify the Development Plan policy. These include notes on Conservation Areas and Converting Rural Buildings, which are relevant to this proposed development.

Best practice and guidance

2.8. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.

- Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24): The Historic Environment, Welsh Government, 2017;
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, Welsh Government, 2017;
- Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales, Welsh Assembly Government, 2011; and
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, Welsh Government, 2017.

2.9. Guidance in TAN 24 includes the following advice, which relates to has been followed in this assessment:

- *Applicants and other organisations are strongly encouraged to make use of these Conservation Principles when considering development proposals and other works to historic assets. It is important for those responsible to understand the heritage values and assess the significance of the historic assets that will be affected. There are four heritage values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed. • Evidential value • Historical value • Aesthetic value • Communal value;*
- *Heritage impact assessment is a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. The results of the heritage impact assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications; and*
    - *The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset. It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings. These principles, however, are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include: • The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance • the prominence of the historic asset • the expected lifespan of the proposed development • the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity • non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.*

3 Method of assessment

Study area

3.1. Data on designated historic assets was obtained for the development site and a buffer of 1km. This is the area in which it is anticipated historic environment effects could occur in relation to the settings of designated assets, given the scale of the potential development and surrounding topography.

3.2. Data on non-designated historic assets was obtained for the development site and a buffer of 1km. This study area was designed to include assets adjacent to the site but with the potential to extend into it, also to place known assets into a wider context, and to provide context when considering the archaeological potential of the development site. It also allowed consideration of effects on the settings of non-designated historic assets.

3.3. Data was also gathered for designated historic assets within a 3km study area, as part of the stage 1 settings assessment.

3.4. These study areas were informed by a preliminary appraisal of baseline data and were set out in the Scoping Report and were therefore agreed with the local planning authorities.

Data sources

3.5. The following data sources were consulted in compiling this report:

- Historic Environment Record, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust;
- Cadw data on designated historic assets;
- *Historic Wales* map enabled portal for historic environment information in Wales;
- *Coflein* the online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW);
- *LANDMAP* the all-Wales landscape resource containing information on historic landscape characterisation;
- Local archive data;
- British Geological Survey data;
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;
- Aerial photography and publicly accessible Lidar data; and
- Site walkover and setting assessment.

3.6. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) model prepared for the Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA) and the LVIA visualisations were also used in the assessment.

Consultation

3.7. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and Cadw were consulted on the proposed scope of work, via the Scoping Report. CPAT were further consulted on the proposed scope of a geophysical survey and a written scheme of investigation was provided for that survey, which was agreed by them as the LPA's archaeological advisor.

Site visit

3.8. The site visit was undertaken to assess:

- The nature of the surroundings of historic assets within the vicinity of the development area, to determine the contribution made by setting to the significance of those assets (including visual and functional relationships with other historic assets, formal design, openness, integrity and change over time);
- The way the assets are appreciated, experienced and understood in terms of the contribution made by setting to significance (including views, visual prominence, associated attributes, and intentional inter-visibility with other assets).
- The extent, condition and character of known historic assets within the site, as far as reasonably possible;
- The potential for the site to include previously unrecorded historic assets;
- The site's historic landscape character and general form and topography; and
- Any health, safety or environmental considerations relevant to future field work or archaeological potential.

Determining the value (significance) of the historic assets

3.9. An assessment of the heritage value (also referred to as heritage interest and significance) of the assets within the baseline data, and the contribution made by setting to those values, has been undertaken. The value of the historic asset is described in terms of its heritage interest and value (evidential/ archaeological, historical, aesthetic/ architectural).

3.10. For designated assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and Conservation Areas), the importance is recorded as 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are graded (I, II* and II) according to relative significance, as follows:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II buildings are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

3.11. The relative importance of each non-designated historic asset within the historic environment baseline has also been determined to provide a framework for comparison. These categories

do not reflect a definitive level of significance or value of a historic asset, but a provisional one based on the asset's heritage values to provide an analytical tool that can inform later stages of assessment and the development of appropriate mitigation, where needed. The degree of survival is also considered in determining receptor importance. Determining heritage significance is a professional judgment made with reference to Conservation Principles (Historic England, 2008, Cadw 2011).

Table 1: Criteria for Determining Heritage Value (Receptor Importance)

Receptor Importance	Description
Very High (International)	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, scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields.
High (National)	Nationally important resources: Scheduled monuments, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens.
Medium (Regional)	Regionally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values.
Low (Local)	Locally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, and/or aesthetic values.
Negligible	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.

4 Archaeological and historic context

4.1. The proposed development site comprises mostly agricultural land, in a mix of pasture and arable uses. The geology of the site is a mix of Pennine Lower and Middle Coal Measure Formations, Mudstone, Sandstone and Siltstone, and Mudstone, overlain by Till. The site ranges from approximately 107m above Ordnance Datum at Ruthin Road to 95m aOD at Bersham Road, sloping gently towards the River Clywedog to the south of the site. The site is relatively low lowing, with the land rising to the west of the site to the Esclusham Mountains, at the southern end of the Clywydian Range.

4.2. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period is characterised by groups of hunter-gatherer societies with temporary and seasonal settlements. Evidence for the period in the north of Wales tends to be in the form of occasional finds and cave or rock shelter sites. No evidence for the early prehistoric period is recorded within the 1km study area, and it is scarce within the wider area.

4.3. 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. However, no evidence for this period is recorded within the 1km study area.

4.4. 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, and lower lying examples in Wrexham (the Fairy Oak and the Hillbury scheduled Round Barrows, both shown as 'Tumulus' on historic Ordnance Survey maps in the Fairy Road area of Wrexham. At Brymbo 'Brymbo Man' was discovered in the 1950s, in a cist burial, Beaker pottery dates the burial to the early Bronze Age. Bronze Age. Bronze Age activity is further recorded within the 1km study area with Asset ID 34, a possible cairn or round barrow site although this is mainly taken from placename evidence and the area has subsequently been developed. However a number of poorly provenanced tool finds date to the Bronze Age and also attest to activity from this period in the area.

4.5. 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 in north Wales, and such as Gardden Camp at Ruabon and Bryn Alyn Camp at Llay. In the lowland areas defended and open farmstead settlements have been identified. However, there is no recorded evidence for this period within the 1km study area.

4.6. The Roman period began in Britain with the Roman invasion of 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[1] as routes 66a and 67a), and possible routes to the south leading to Brithdir and Whitchurch. Although Wrexham is not thought to be the site of any Roman military infrastructure, Holt is the site of a Roman settlement and a Roman Villa site has been identified at Rossett. Roman coin finds have been made within the 1km study area, and indicate evidence for Roman activity in the wider area, although no Roman sites are recorded within the site or study area.

4.7. The withdrawal of the Roman military and civic infrastructure from Britain in the early 5th century marked the end of the Roman period. Wat's Dyke is a linear earthwork to the east of the site. It is thought to date to the 8th century or earlier and pre-dates Offa's Dyke, which is to the west of the site. 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.

4.8. Wrexham is not recorded in the Domesday survey, indicating that the area may not have been in Norman control by 1086. The place name is first documented in the mid-12th century but includes the element *ham* which is from Anglo-Saxon and indicates that Wrexham could be the site of an early medieval settlement. Its proximity to Wats Dyke and Offas Dyke also indicates that this could be the case. Wrexham prospered more during the mid to late medieval period and as a market town during the 14th and 15th centuries was an important regional centre in medieval Britain. Bersham was part of the manor of Esclusham during the medieval period, before becoming a separate township in the parish of Wrexham.

4.9. Lower Berse Farm includes the remains of a timber framed hall of late 14th or early 15th century date. It is possibly also the site of a moat. Moated sites commonly date from 1250 -1350 and are typically thought to have been more symbolic than defensive (a status symbol rather than providing any real defence) but there are a series of moated sites along the Welsh – English border which may have been more deliberately placed. The Welsh – English border (the Welsh Marches) was largely controlled by Marcher Lords, who established castles at strategic points along the border. Castles were established at Holt and Erddig, near to Wrexham (although not in Wrexham itself). Caergwrle Castle to the north of Wrexham was established by Dafydd ap Gruffydd in the late 13th century, and was a native Welsh stone built castle.

4.10. The Plas Power estate was established in the 15th century. In the 17th century the Power family inherited the estate and changed the name to Plas Power with the nucleus of the estate at Plas Power Park to the west of the site. The estate included collieries, quarries and mineral works. The ironworks at Bersham were founded in the mid-17th century by Charles Lloyd (the

[1] Margary I, The Roman Roads of Britain, 1967

Lloyds were among the families who held the Plas Power estate). However the Ironworks were subsequently owned and extended by Isaac and then John Wilkinson. The works became internationally significant for the process developed there to accurately bore cannon and cylinders used for James Watt's steam engines. However, the ironworks ceased to operate in 1812 and was later used as a farm. By the time of the tithe map and apportionment the site was largely owned by the Fitzhugh family.

4.11. The Plas Power estate pasted to the Fitzhugh family in the early 19th century. The house was built in 1787, remodelled and enlarged in 1858 and demolished in the mid-20th century. The surrounding parkland is evident on historic mapping and was likely established in the late 18th century. However during the 19th century it was the site of the Bersham Colliery and is noted on maps from the mid-20th century as an area of open cast workings.

4.12. Bersham village developed during the late 18th century and 19th century with a mixture of rows of workers housing built by John Wilkinson for the Bersham Ironworks and estate cottages associated with the Plas Power Estate.

4.13. The historic land use of the proposed development site is first reliably documented in the post medieval period. Historic mapping of the site shows it as a series of enclosed fields in several ownerships. Lower Berse Farm was owned in the early 19th century by The Honourable Frederick West and occupied by John Humphreys. Mary Humphreys is listed as the head of the household at Lower Berse on the 1851 census, she noted her occupation as 'farmer of 163 acres and labourer'. John Humphreys was the landowner of Bryn-moel, which was occupied by three other households. The site was entirely within the township of Bersham in the parish of Wrexham until the Communities of Offa and Esclusham were created in the 1970s. The Wrexham bypass (the A483) was built in the late 20th century.

Historic map regression and historic landscape character

4.14. The Tithe Map for Bersham Township (1841) shows the site in detail with the fields in various ownerships. The field pattern is evident in the first edition Ordnance Survey pattern, some of which is still retained. The farmstead at Lower Berse Farm is shown with the adjacent fields indicating possibly associated features (Pigeon field and Barn field). Bryn-moel is shown as three separate properties with associated gardens and crofts, it is referred to as Pritchards Tenement. A table providing the field names and ownership as set out in the Tithe Apportionment is provided in Annex B. A drain depicted on the tithe map corresponds to a feature identified in the geophysical survey (13a in the geophysics and field 12 in Annex B below).

4.15. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a slight reorganisation of the field boundaries on the tithe maps, through boundary removal. The parkland extent at Plas Power still includes the part of the site to the west of Berse Lane. Orchards are shown in the crofts around Lower Berse Farm.

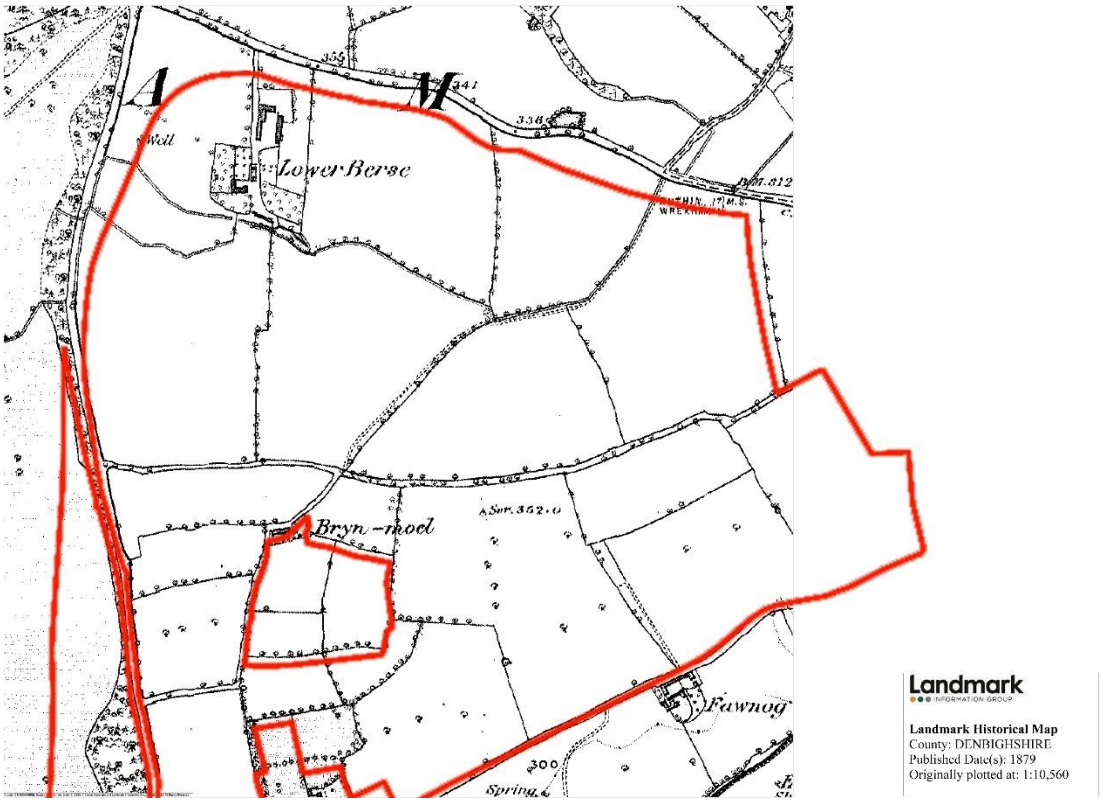


Figure 1: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 County Series, 1879 (Landmark Historic Mapping)

4.16. The proposed development site is then little changed on historic mapping throughout the 19th and into the early 20th century. However by the 1914 map the former parkland at Plas Power is shown as enclosed fields.

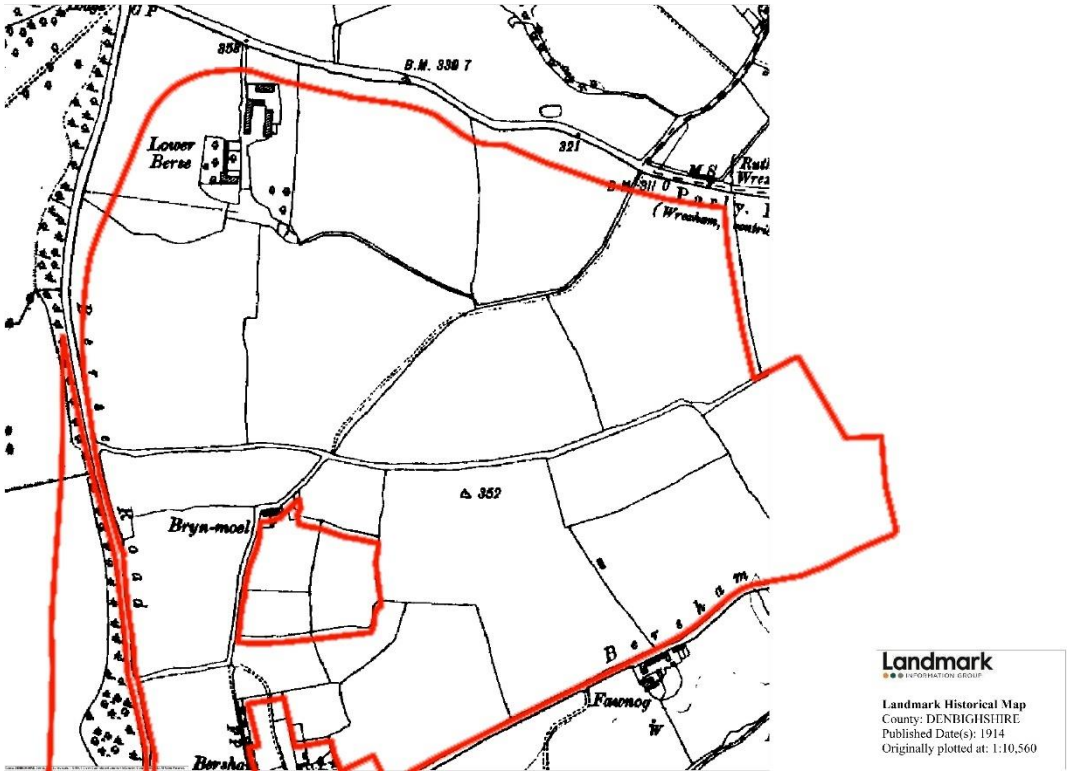


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 County Series, 1914 (Landmark Historic Mapping)

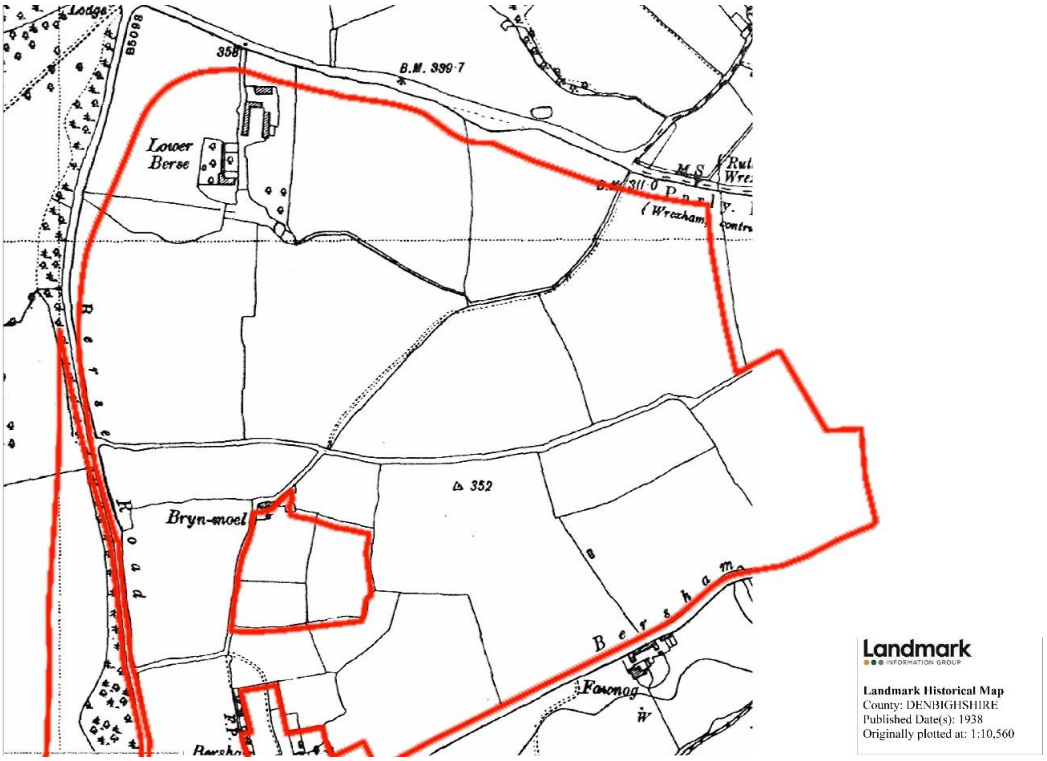


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 County Series, 1938 (Landmark Historic Mapping)

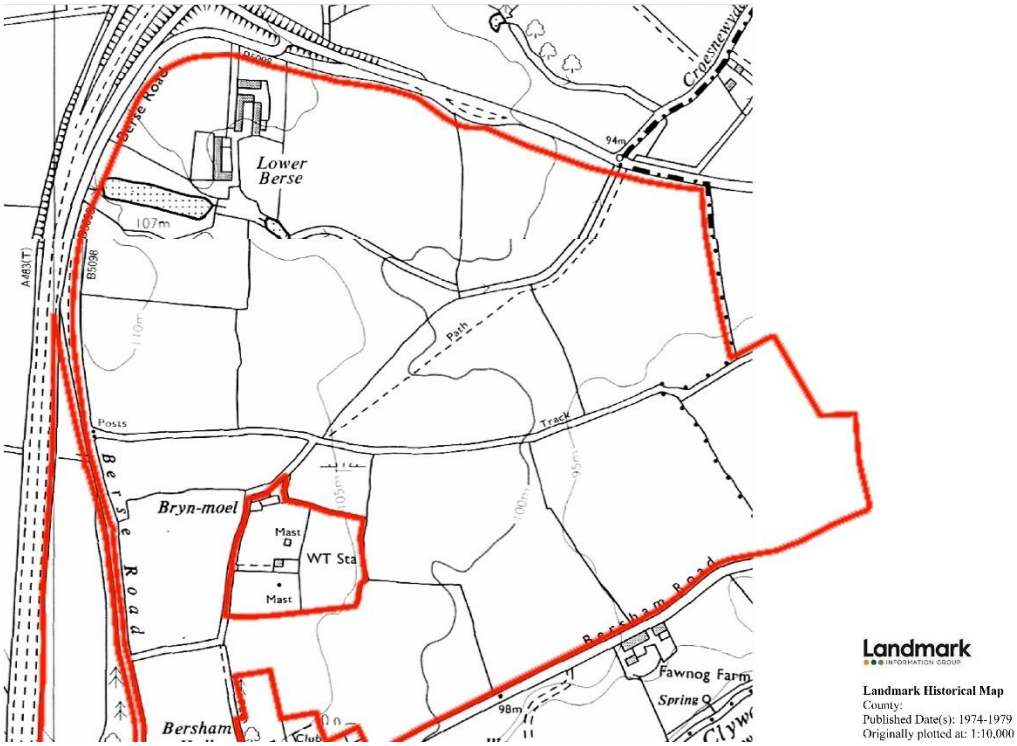


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 County Series, 1974 (Landmark Historic Mapping)

4.17. The mid to late-20th century mapping shows some continued modifications to the field pattern through boundary loss and by the 1974 map the course of the Wrexham By Pass is shown.

Historic landscape character

4.18. The Landmap historic landscape character description for the site is "*Swath of mixed irregular predominantly hedged fields occupying the Gwenfro and Moss valleys to the west and east of Brymbo and its former industrial areas. The area is characterised by isolated post medieval farmsteads and a wide variety of mines, collieries, brick and tile works and other industrial remains. It also contains the minor settlement of Berse Drelincourt and an isolated moated site at Lower Berse, and a small area of very degraded parkland at Gwersyllt. The south of the area is crossed by Offa's Dyke and it is bounded on its north by the line of the Roman road from Caer Gai to Chester".* (HLC ID WRXHMHL008).

4.19. A small part of the site (the parcel to the west of the Berse Lane) is also within HLC area WRXHMHL014 Plas Power Park, the former parkland extent for the park and garden at Plas Power. This part of the parkland retains a woodland belt (also an area of ancient woodland) that was part of the parkland planting but has otherwise been reverted to farmland and truncated by the construction of the A483 in the 1980s.

4.20. The majority of the field boundaries within the site are hedgerows with some infrequent scattered trees. Many of the hedgerows are on field boundaries that are shown on the Bersham Township tithe map (1841). These hedgerows do meet the criteria for important hedgerows[2] but are part of a modified field pattern resulting from boundary loss to create larger fields. The modern boundary between Offa and Esclusham communities follows field boundaries within the southern part of the site. The boundaries of the small fields immediately surrounding Bryn-moel and Lower Berse retain the former crofts for the farmsteads at those locations. The access to Bryn-moel and the east – west aligned public right of way are marked on historic mapping as roads and the hedgerows lining those are also of historical interest.

Aerial photographs and Lidar

4.21. Modern vertical aerial photographs for the site (dating between 2020 and 1985) were reviewed. The reviewed images did not include evidence for any cropmarks, soilmarks or earthworks of potential archaeological interest within the proposed development site, although the documented former field boundaries are evident in places.

4.22. The Environment Agency Open Data lidar data was reviewed (2020-2017 data, 50cm to 1m DSM and DTM). The data shows natural variations in the topography of the site and the extant hedgerows. There is no clear evidence for a moat at Lower Berse.

4.23. Historic aerial images (CPAT ID 87-006-0006 and C 87-006-0007) show the buildings at Lower Berse Farm, the field to the east of the farm house (Croft on the Tithe apportionment) as the possible site of the suggested moat. The Lidar for this field shows a pond and drain but not the rectilinear feature shown on the aerial images. The HER entry for the moat notes that there may have been some open cast mine working in the area of the moat. Modern aerial

[2] Hedgerow Regulations, 1997. Schedule 1, part II Archaeology and History Criteria, part 5.

images show excavations in that field to create the pond. This indicates that the previous earthwork evidence interpreted as a moat may have since been disturbed.

Previous archaeological events

4.24. A geophysical survey has been undertaken for the proposed development site, Magnitude Surveys, 2022, Geophysical Survey Report, Lower Berse Farm (report reference MSSJ1452). The report on that survey will be included as a separate appendix to the ES.

4.25. In summary, a fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully completed across the survey area. Both probable and possible archaeological activity have been identified, with anomalies of linear and curvilinear morphology suggestive of ditches and enclosures (most likely associated with field patterns predating the Ordnance Survey map series) present. Agricultural features including possible agricultural buildings, historic extraction, ridge and furrow cultivation, former mapped and unmapped field boundaries, modern ploughing and drains have also been identified. Natural deposits are present throughout the survey area and likely reflect changes in the underlying geology. Some anomalies classified as 'Undetermined' were identified within the survey area and archaeological interpretations for these cannot be excluded. The impact of modern activity on the site is limited to magnetic interference around field perimeters and that caused by pylons, telegraph poles, masts and footings and buried services. One feature was interpreted as probably archaeology (anomaly 13a), described as a double ditched enclosure coincides with a drainage ditch/ field boundary depicted on the tithe map. Other features interpreted as probably archaeology are anomalies 11a, 7a and 9a. 11a is potentially the continuation of a field boundary shown on the tithe map.

4.26. Twenty-nine additional archaeological events are recorded by the HER in the 1km study area; none are within or immediately adjacent to the proposed development site and are mainly desk-based projects assessing the known resource in the area. The results of those surveys are included in the baseline data provided.

Site visit

4.27. The site was visited in November 2021, the weather conditions were clear, and dry. The site comprised a series of agricultural fields. The fields were under pasture or arable. The field pattern preserves the pattern shown on historic mapping, albeit modified mainly as a result of boundary loss/ hedgerow removal.

4.28. The moated site was not observed although drains and a pond are evident in the field to the east of Lower Berse farmhouse (field 2). Slight earthworks were also noted in the field between Lower Berse farmhouse and Lower Berse Lane (Pigeon Field on the Tithe apportionment, field 1). Bryn-moel is a single dwelling, the adjacent crofts are retained as small paddocks. The former road is a double hedged footpath, it is slightly sunken.

4.29. Worked and roughly coursed stone was evident in the banks of a watercourse that runs between fields 3 and 6, which could indicate the location of a former crossing point.

4.30. Historic assets noted during the site visit were:

- the farmstead at Lower Berse Farm (Asset ID 18);
- the buildings and crofts at Pritchard's Tenement (Bryn-moel) (Asset ID 109);
- the wall along the boundary of Plas Power Park (Field 16/ Berse Lane) (Asset ID 110);
- the slightly sunken public right of way leading to Bryn-moel; and
- stonework in the bank of the watercourse between fields 3 and 6 which may indicate a former crossing point.

4.31. Site photographs are included as Annex C and further site visit notes are included in Table 3, Annex B.

5 Known historic assets within the study area

5.1. The historic assets within the baseline date described below are also set out in the gazetteer in Annex A and shown on Figures 6 and 7, also in Annex A.

Designated historic assets

Within the site

5.2. There is one designated historic asset within the proposed development site, grade II* listed **Lower Berse Farm (Asset ID LB1)**. The list description notes that "Farmhouse, remodelled in 1873 but incorporating the remains of a timber framed hall of the late 14th century or early 15th century. The hall was bisected with the insertion of a floor, probably in the 16th century, and an external chimney stack was added at the same time. The two wings may also be partly earlier structures, but no medieval fabric survives in them, and with the exception of the hall range, the farmhouse is encased in late 19th century brickwork, and all external detailing dates from the 1873 remodelling, in the style of the Plas Power estate of Bersham." Although in the style of the Plas Power estate buildings, the farm is in separate ownership on the Tithe apportionment and it is not clear whether there was ever any link between the two. The farmstead is set in a mix of 19th century and later farm buildings; these are phased in the figure below:

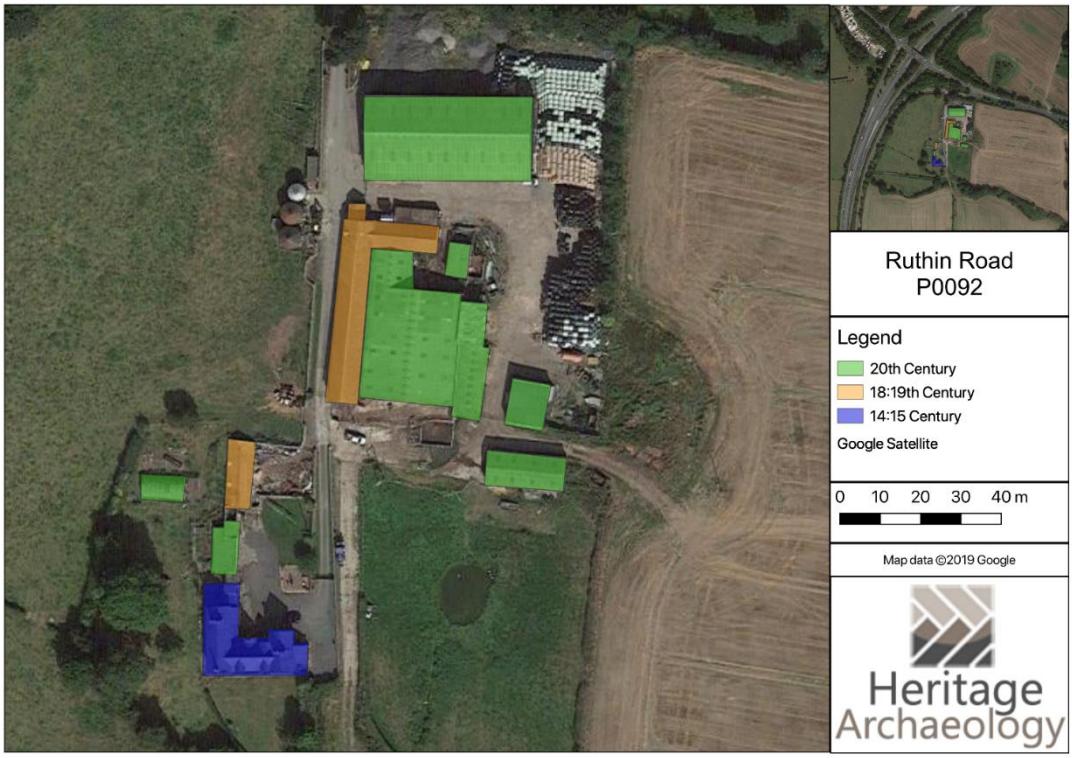


Figure 5: Phasing of the extant buildings at Lower Berse Farm

5.3. The historic farm buildings at Lower Berse Farm are referred to throughout this report and the ES as a non-designated historic asset. It is however noted that the building group includes farm buildings extant before 1948 and larger barns of later 20th century date. The buildings

built after 1948 are modern (green in the above plan) and are not considered to be part of the non-designated heritage asset or to be curtilage structures. They are clearly modern in character and of a common type of later 20th century farm building. The scale and mass of these structures detracts from the historic buildings in the group. The late 18th or 19th century buildings (orange in the plan above) are a non-designated heritage asset and could also be considered as curtilage structures to grade II* listed Lower Berse Farmhouse.

5.4. The farm house has evidential, architectural and historic interest as a grade II* listed hall house dating originally from the medieval period. The 19th century non-designated farm buildings also have architectural and historic interest as part of the evolution of the site as a later post medieval farmstead. The modern buildings detract from this in terms of their scale and mass which are not in keeping with the historic buildings. The farm is associated with the immediately surrounding fields which were farmed from it. The setting of the listed building is its association with the historic buildings in the farm building group and the immediately surrounding fields. The adjacent A483 is a modern dual carriage way, and this also detracts from the contribution made by setting to the heritage values of the asset, with Berse Lane effectively forming a break between the fields that make a positive contribution and the area beyond which is characterised by this modern road. This setting makes a positive contribution to appreciating the heritage values of the listed building and non-designated 19th century farm buildings. The asset has **very high** heritage value (evidential, historical, aesthetic).

Within the 1km study area

5.5. There are no designated Battlefields, World Heritage Sites or Registered Historic Landscapes within the 1km study area.

Conservation areas

5.6. **Bersham Conservation Area (Asset ID CA1)** lies immediately to the south of the proposed development site. The conservation area has been designed to include the buildings and other structures that have historical and architectural association with John Wilkinson's ironworks and the Plas Power Estate. The village's development is also influenced by the valley landscape in which it is set. The proposed development site is closest to the East Ironworks and Bunkers Hill and Y Ddol parts of the Conservation Area. The Bersham Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan identifies the East Ironworks part of the area as being predominantly rural, with the river and its meadows and the wooded valley sides to the south being strong landscape features. Significant views noted in this area are to the east and west from the bridge over the River Clywedog. The Bunkers Hill and Y Ddol part of the conservation is described as more urban in character, due largely to the higher density of building layout. The urban character is also evident in the road layout and treatments. The topography has dictated a settlement pattern of two stepped levels of housing parallel to Bersham Road. The view south along Berse Lane at the junction of Bersham Road is noted as a key approach but not significant views are noted in this part of the conservation area. The proposed development site is to the north of the conservation area and includes part of the rural surroundings that provide context to this as a small settlement that developed in conjunction

with the East Ironworks and Plas Power Estate and is within the setting of this asset. The asset has **high** heritage value (evidential, historical, aesthetic).

5.7. **Fairy Road Conservation Area (Asset ID CA2)** was laid out in the mid-19th Century as a spacious and more affluent residential suburb of Wrexham. The special character of the area derives from the distinct Arts and Craft detailing present on many of the properties as well the overall high quality of buildings, their layout and positioning. The conservation area is in an urban context and the surrounding area includes modern housing and a high school, as well as allotment gardens (formerly a brickworks) and the Wrexham Cemetery to the west of the conservation area. The conservation area includes a number of mature trees which along with the surrounding built form creates an inward-looking character. The proposed development site does not have intervisibility with the Conservation Area, which is also demonstrated by the ZTV. The setting of Fairy Road Conservation Area does not include the proposed development. The asset has **high** heritage value (historical, aesthetic).

Scheduled monuments

5.8. **Bersham Ironworks (Asset ID SM1)** was founded by Charles Lloyd c. 1718 and was the first Welsh works to improve production by using coke rather than charcoal as fuel. The works specialised in the manufacture of cast iron goods. However, in the 18th century the Ironworks were owned and extended by first Isaac and then John Wilkinson and from 1775 John Wilkinson used his revolutionary process to accurately bore cannon and cylinders (for James Watt's steam engines) from solid cast metal. This resulted in the works becoming globally renowned. The ironworks ceased to operate in 1812 and the site was later used as a farm. The monument comprises several buildings (including the unusual octagonal cannon foundry and associated probable fettling shop), an open excavated area (containing casting floors and the remains of air furnaces for reheating iron prior to casting) and a steep bank (containing the partial remains of a blast furnace; coal hoppers; coking ovens; and a leat bringing water to power the bellows). A consolidated limekiln and the area above the works containing archaeological deposits relating to horse-drawn wagon ways and leat systems is also included. The Scheduled Monument overlaps with the Bersham Conservation Area designation and includes LBs 6, 7 and 35 (below). Its setting is closely associated with the village the developed largely in association with the works prosperity as well as the valley location that made the works possible in this rural location. Although separated from the site by the A483 and mature woodland, there is a relationship between the conservation area which extends to the east of the A483 and the ironworks. Therefore the site is considered to be partially within the setting of this asset. It is however noted that the lack of intervisibility and modern A483 significantly limit the degree to which the proposed development site contributes to the heritage values of this asset. The asset has **very high** heritage value (historical, evidential).

5.9. Wat's Dyke **(Asset ID SM2)** is nearly 1km to the east of the site. It is a historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Offa's Dule ad Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs

from Holywell to the Mora Valley near Maesbbury. The boundary mostly comprised an earthen bank, often following the topography, with a ditch to the west. The stretches where it survives are scheduled. This section of the Dyke in Wrexham is in four parts and forms the boundary between private gardens and Erddig Park (RPG 1). Its context is semi-urban and the setting to the east makes little contribution to the asset's heritage value. To the west is a woodland belt within Erddig Park, which prevents intervisibility with the landscape beyond. The proposed development site does not have intervisibility with the monument, which is also demonstrated by the ZTV. The setting of Wat's Dyke does not include the proposed development. The asset has **high** heritage value (evidential).

5.10. Offa's Dyke is just beyond the 1km study area to the west of the site. The ZTV indicates that at its closest point to the site it would lack any intervisibility with. However, as Offa's Dyke leads up past Coedpoeth to Rhos-Berse the land rises and the ZTV indicates that this may allow for some views over the proposed development site, and the asset is therefore scoped in to the assessment. The monument consists of the remains of a length of Offa's Dyke, a presumed 8th century AD defensive bank and ditch. It consists of a stretch of bank, with a ditch on the western side. A counterscarp (raised bank) may be visible on the west side of the ditch in places. The asset has **high** heritage value (evidential).

Registered Parks and gardens

5.11. **Erddig Park (Asset ID RPG1)** is registered grade I as an outstanding example of an early 18th century grand formal garden in the Dutch style set within an 18th century park designed by the landscape designer William Emes for Philip Yorke. It has group value with the grade I listed Erddig house and other estate buildings, parkland features and garden structures within the estate. These features are not within the 1km study area and the ZTV demonstrates the lack of intervisibility between the park and associated buildings and the proposed development site. Those buildings have therefore been scoped out of the assessment. Significant views within the park comprise the views from the west front of the house over the park in the Black Brook Valley and the long view along the main east-west axis of the formal garden aligned on the centre of the house and terminated by the screen and gates by Robert Davies at the far end of the canal. These views are not in the direction of the proposed development and in light of this, as well as the distance of separation and intervening built form and mature trees, the proposed development is not within the setting of Erddig Park. The asset has **very high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.12. **Wrexham Cemetery (Asset ID RPG2)** is registered grade II for its historic interest as a Victorian garden cemetery, it has group value with the listed cemetery chapel, lodge, gate, gate piers and railings (LBs29-34). The context for the cemetery is urban with modern developments to the north, west and south. The cemetery is surrounded by mature trees, part of its original design, which make it more inward looking. The distance of separation and intervening built form is such that the proposed development site is not within the setting of the asset. The asset has **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

Listed buildings

5.13. There are 34 listed buildings within the 1km study area. None are grade I listed, six are grade II* listed and 28 are grade II listed. The buildings fall within the following groups:

5.14. **Asset IDs LB29-24** (grade II listed) comprise the cemetery chapel, lodge, gate, gate piers and railings associated with and within Wrexham Cemetery (RPG2). The setting of these assets is the cemetery and beyond that the urban environment of Wrexham. The assets' setting does not include the proposed development site, as set out above. They have **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.15. **Asset IDs LB7-8** (grade II* listed) and **LB35** (grade II listed) comprise the Bersham Ironworks octagonal building, single storeyed building and mill and are within the Bersham Ironworks SM (SM1) and Bersham Conservation Area (CA1) described above. The settings of these assets is shared with the SM and conservation area. They have **very high or high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.16. **Asset IDs LB 5** (St Mary's Church, grade II* listed) and **LB8-22** (grade II listed) are within the Bersham Conservation Area (CA1). LB20, Bridge Cottages, LB21, Squire Cottages, and LB22, 9-10 Bunkers Hill are to the east of the A483 and within the part of the conservation area with closer proximity to the proposed development site. The other listed buildings, to the west of the A483 are separated from the site by the road and mature trees and lack intervisibility with it. Their settings include that part of the conservation area but not the wider surroundings and the proposed development site is not within the setting of these assets. St Mary's Church has **very high** heritage value, the grade II listed assets all have **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.17. **Asset IDs LB2** (Berse Vicarage, grade II* listed) and **LB25-26** (grade II listed) are the church, vicarage and orphanage building at Berse Drelincourt. The vicarage formed the centre-piece to a charitable foundation comprising a school and orphanage at Berse, originally endowed by Dean Drelincourt of Armagh in 1716. Although in a slightly elevated position the intervening mature trees prevent intervisibility with the proposed development site, which is also demonstrated by the ZTV. The setting of these assets does not include the proposed development. Berese Vicarage has **very high** heritage value, the grade II listed assets have **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.18. **Asset ID LB27 and 28** are grade II listed Former Keepers Cottage on the railway, dating to 1846 and a statue of Queen Victoria dated 1904 in Bellevue Park. The context for these assets is the railway and park respectively and their settings does not include the proposed development site. The assets have **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.19. **Asset ID LB3** is grade II* listed Esless Hall. The building is the surviving part of a late 16th century house. Some of the garden survives but its setting otherwise includes modern housing. Mature trees to the north of the building prevent intervisibility with the proposed development site, which is not within the setting of this asset. The asset has **very high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.20. **Asset ID LB4** is grade II* listed Croesnewydd Hall. Built in 1696 as a small mansion house and a farmhouse. It is now offices within the Wrexham Technology Park. As such the setting of the asset is significantly altered and does not make a positive contribution to the asset's heritage values. The asset has **very high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.21. **Asset ID LB23** is grade II listed Holy Trinity Church, Rhostyllen. The church was bult in 1876-7 bu J E Lash of Wrexham. Its setting is the urban area of Rhostyllen and given the intervening distance of separation and built form the proposed development site is not within the setting of this asset. The asset has **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

5.22. **Asset ID LB24** is grade II listed No. 1-3 Laurel Grove. The house was possible built in 1807 for the owner of the nearby paper mill (Turkey Mills). It was subdivided in the 1950s. The house is in the valley of the River Clywedog and is lower lying, limiting views towards the site. Its setting is the gardens that surround it and views to the River Clywedog, and potentially the former mill site on the opposite side of the river. The fields to the north of the house are also within its setting and would potentially allow for some glimpsed views of the proposed development site, albeit that this is limited by the local topography and intervening mature hedgerows. The proposed development site is therefore within the setting of this asset. The asset has **high** heritage value (aesthetic, historical).

Non-designated historic assets

Within the site

5.23. **Asset ID A17** and **A18**; Lower Berse Farmstead and moat. The assets date to the medieval to post medieval period. The location of the moat is uncertain, an aerial image indicates that it could be in the croft to the east of the house, while the monument point is in a field to the south. The RCHAMW notes that the moat was destroyed by open cast mining but no mining is documented on historic mapping within the site. The field to the east of the farmhouse is very wet and has been drained and a pond built in it recently. There is a curving ditched watercourse to the south of the farmhouse which is shown on historic mapping and could be a drain or leat associated with the moat. However the exact location and condition of the moat remains unclear. The farmstead is likely to be of late medieval origin but the current buildings (with the exception of grade II* listed Lower Berse Farmhouse) date to the late 18th or 19th century and 20th century. The historic buildings are mainly in brick and include a pigsty, barns and stables in a loose courtyard arrangement. The assets have **low** heritage value (historical, evidential, aesthetic).

5.24. **Asset ID A110** Plas Power Park The extent of parkland at Plas Power is shown on historic maps and includes Asset ID A7 and relates also to Asset ID A6. Some of the plantation woodland is ancient woodland. The park was established by the late 18th century, by 1747 the Plas Power estate belonged to William Lloyd who, in that same year, demolished the original house and replaced it with a typically Georgian square mansion of red brick with stone dressings. He also decided to enclose the parkland with a massive stone wall. During the 19th century parts were enclosed for farming and in the 20th century a colliery and open cast workings were established in part of the park. The house was demolished in the later 20th

century. The asset dates to the post medieval period. The asset has **low** heritage value (historical, evidential).

5.25. Worked and roughly coursed stone was evident in the banks of a watercourse that runs between fields 3 and 6, which could indicate the location of a former crossing point associated possibly with a farm access track. The asset has **low** heritage value (historical, evidential).

5.26. An RCAHMW entry within the site references the site of the 2011 National Eisteddfod of Wales at Lower Berse Farm, Wrexham. This asset has no heritage value.

Field names

5.27. The historic field names within the site are included in Table 3, Annex B.

Within the 1km study area

Prehistoric

5.28. **Asset IDs A34, A99, A101, A107** and **A108**; five records relate to prehistoric activity in the 1km study area, all attributed to the Bronxe and comprising a potential cairn site in Wrexham that has since been developed and unprovenanced find spots. The assets have **negligible** heritage value.

Roman

5.29. **Asset IDs A26, A85, A86, A91**, **A97, A97** and **A100**; seven records relate to Roman find spots, indicative of wider Roman activity although no site are recorded and the majority are unprovenanced find spots. The assets have **negligible** heritage value.

Early medieval

5.30. No assets attributable to the early medieval period are recorded (with the exception of Wat's Dyke scheduled monument, discussed above).

Medieval

5.31. **Asset IDs A3, A4, A13, A17, A46, A52, A84, A88-90, A92** and **A104;** 11 records relate to medieval activity within the 1km study area. These include (respectively) a place name 'field of the lepers' which could be medieval in origin and relates to a part of the cemetery at Wrexham; 'Cae Nesar Stryt' field name; a metal seal of medieval date (findspot); Wrexham Abbey Court, site of the manor of Wrexham Abbot; the historic core of the medieval village of Rhostyllen; and six unprovenanced findspots. The findspots are of **negligible** heritage value, while the placename evidence is potentially of **low** heritage value (evidential).

Post medieval

5.32. **Asset ID A109** Bryn Moel (Pritchards Tenements); depicted on the tithe map and apportionment as three separate dwellings but named as Bryn-moel on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The property is now one house. The asset dates to the post medieval period. The asset has **low** heritage value (historical, evidential).

5.33. **Asset IDs A5-9, A11-12, A14-16, A18, A20-25, A27-33, A35-45, A47, A53-83, A93, A95, A103, A105** and **A106;** These comprise a number of built historic assets, some of which are associated with the conservation area at Bersham. There are also some no longer extant assets (sites of former buildings), place name evidence and findspots. The church yards of Rhostyllen Church and Berse Drelincourt Church are included (both are attributed high value as sites with statutory protections). The assets otherwise range from **low to negligible** value according to the degree of secure provenance and condition and have predominantly aesthetic, historical and evidential value.

Modern

5.34. **Assets A1-2, A10, A19. A4851, A95** and **A102** relate to modern activity within the 1km study area and include war memorials, early 20th century civic structures and a Second World War Prisoner of War camp in Wrexham. The assets range from **low to negligible** value according to the degree of secure provenance and condition and have predominantly communal and historical value.

The archaeological potential of the development site

5.35. The proposed development site appears to have been agricultural land throughout the post medieval period, prior to which it was most likely also in agricultural use being associated with the farmstead at Lower Berse and within the hinterland of the medieval settlements at Bersham and Wrexham.

5.36. There is no evidence for prehistoric, Roman or early medieval activity on or near to the site and the potential of the development site for these periods is low.

5.37. The proximity to Lower Berse Farm indicates that there was medieval activity within the site and evidence for associated activities such as farming practices could be expected to be evident in the adjacent fields. The potential for remains of archaeological interest dating from the medieval period to be present within the site is moderate to high. The field names also indicate that there is potential for medieval or post medieval agricultural features within the site. (for example Barn Field, Pigeon Field).

5.38. The site appears to have been enclosed and put into agricultural use during the post medieval period and evidence for this survives in both the historic landscape character and potentially as buried archaeology, for example former field boundaries identified by the geophysical survey.

Statement of significance

5.39. There is one designated historic asset within the proposed development site; Grade II* Lower Berse Farmhouse (**Asset ID LB1**). The farmhouse includes elements of a 14th -15th century timber framed hall as well as later extensions and alterations. It is an asset of very high historical, aesthetic and evidential value given its period and condition.

5.40. The Proposed Development site includes four non-designated historic assets, comprising the potential medieval moat at Lower Berse Farm, the post medieval farmstead at Lower Berse, the Pritchards Tenements (now Bryn moel) and the former extent of the park and garden at Plas Power Park (**Asset IDs A17, A18, A109** and **A110** respectively). These assets have evidential value (the possible moat), aesthetic and historical value (the farmstead at Lower Berse and Pritchard's Tenement) and historical value (the former extant of Plas Power Park). Worked and roughly coursed stone was evident in the banks of a watercourse that runs between fields 3 and 6, which could indicate the location of a former crossing point associated possibly with a farm access track and also have a degree of evidential and historical value. However given the condition of these assets they are of local significance and low heritage value.

5.41. The potential for archaeology dating to the medieval and post medieval period is moderate to high, although most likely in association with assets of low value associated with the agricultural land use of the site.

5.42. The site is also within the setting of Bersham Iron Works (scheduled monument, associated listed buildings) and Bersham Conservation Area and associated listed buildings. Also, Grade II listed 1-3 Laurel Grove, and non-designated Fawnog farmstead. Given the relationship between these assets and their rural surroundings, where there is available intervisibility between the asset and the proposed development site, the site makes a slight positive contribution to the heritage value of these assets.

6 Conclusions

6.1. There is one designated historic asset within the proposed development site; grade II* Lower Berse Farmhouse. The farmhouse includes elements of a 14th -15th century timber framed hall as well as later extensions and alterations. It is an asset of very high value, relating to its historical, aesthetic and evidential value and given its period and condition.

6.2. The proposed development site includes three recorded historic assets, comprising the potential medieval moat at Lower Berse Farm, the post medieval farmstead at Lower Berse, and the former extent of the park and garden at Plas Power Park (Asset IDs A17, A18, and A110 respectively). Stonework was observed during the site visit in the bank of a watercourse, indicating a possible crossing point.

6.3. The parts of the proposed development site that can be experienced in association with Bersham Conservation Area (CA1), Bersham Ironworks (SM10 and associated listed buildings, 1-3 Laurel Grove (LB24) and non-designated Fawnog farmstead (A24) and therefore provide context to the rural location of these assets are considered to be within the setting of those historic assets. The site is also within the setting of non-designated Pritchards Tenements (now Bryn moel) (A109). The proposed development site does then in part makes a positive contribution to the heritage values of these assets, within the limited context described above.

6.4. The proposed development site has a low potential for as yet unrecorded archaeology to be present dating from the prehistoric, Roman, and early medieval periods. There is a moderate to high potential for medieval and post medieval archaeology, although that would most likely be of local significance associated with the documented medieval and post medieval agricultural use of the site, and therefore low heritage value. The geophysical survey of the site supports this assessment of potential, having identified features associated with medieval and post medieval farming practice and field boundaries that correlate to boundaries depicted on the tithe and early Ordnance Survey mapping.

6.5. An assessment of the predicted impacts of the development on these assets is provided in the Environmental Statement.

7 References, glossary and abbreviations

Time periods used are as follows:

- Prehistoric: 1,000,000 BP - AD 43
  - Mesolithic: 10,000 – 4,000 BC
  - Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,200 BC
  - Bronze Age: 2,600 - 700 BC
  - Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman: 43 – 410
- Early medieval: 410 - 1066
- Medieval: 1066 – 1540
- Post Medieval: 1540 - 1901
- Modern: 1901 - present

Abbreviations used are as follows:

- CA – Conservation Area
- CPAT – Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust
- HER – Historic Environment Record
- LB – Listed Building (LB GII = Grade II listed; LB GII* = Grade II* listed)
- SM – Scheduled Monument (SAM – Scheduled Ancient Monument)
- NDHA – Non-designated historic asset
- ZTV – Zone of theoretical visibility

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Annex A: Location and Gazetteer of recorded historic assets

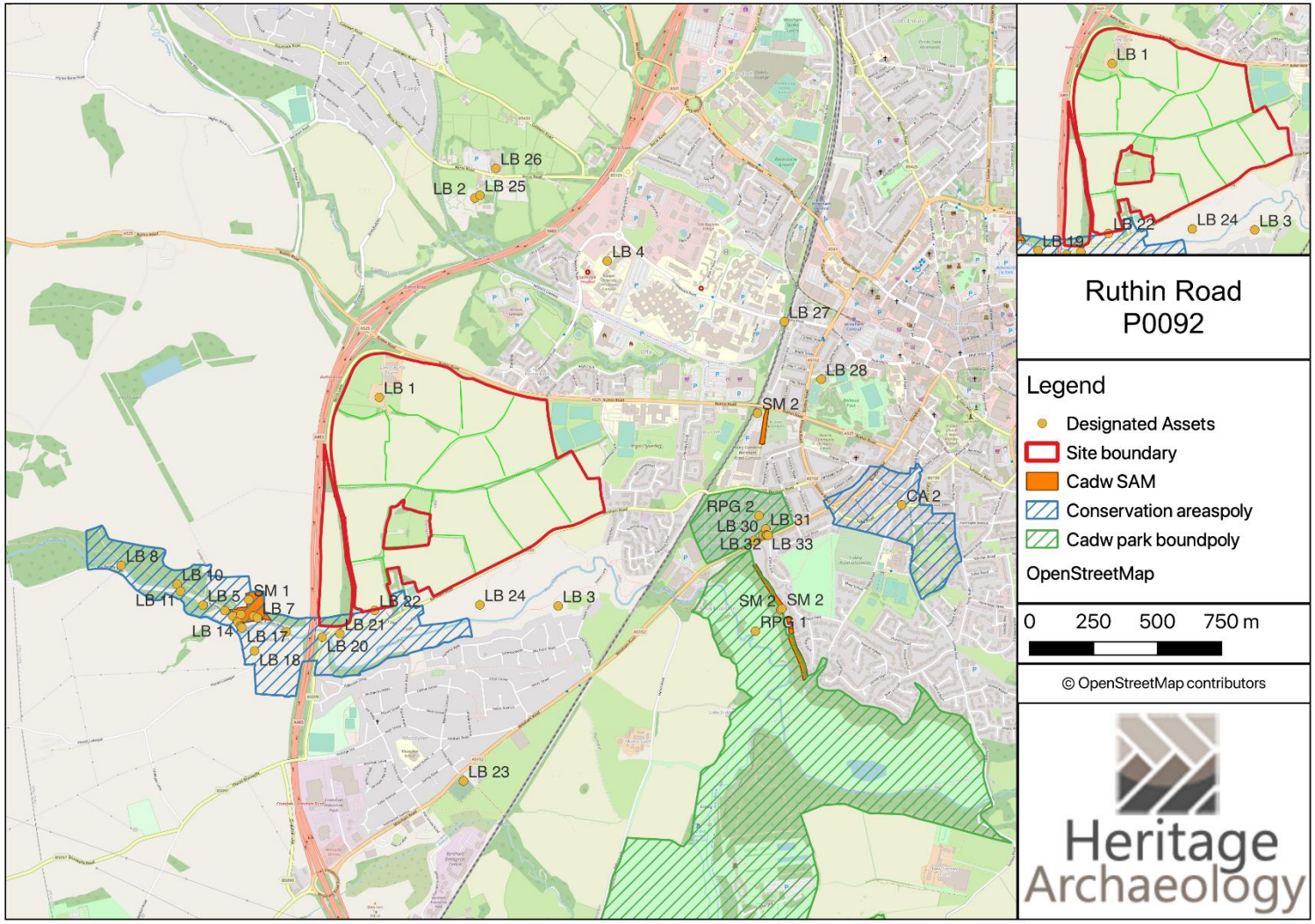


Figure 6: Locations of designated historic assets

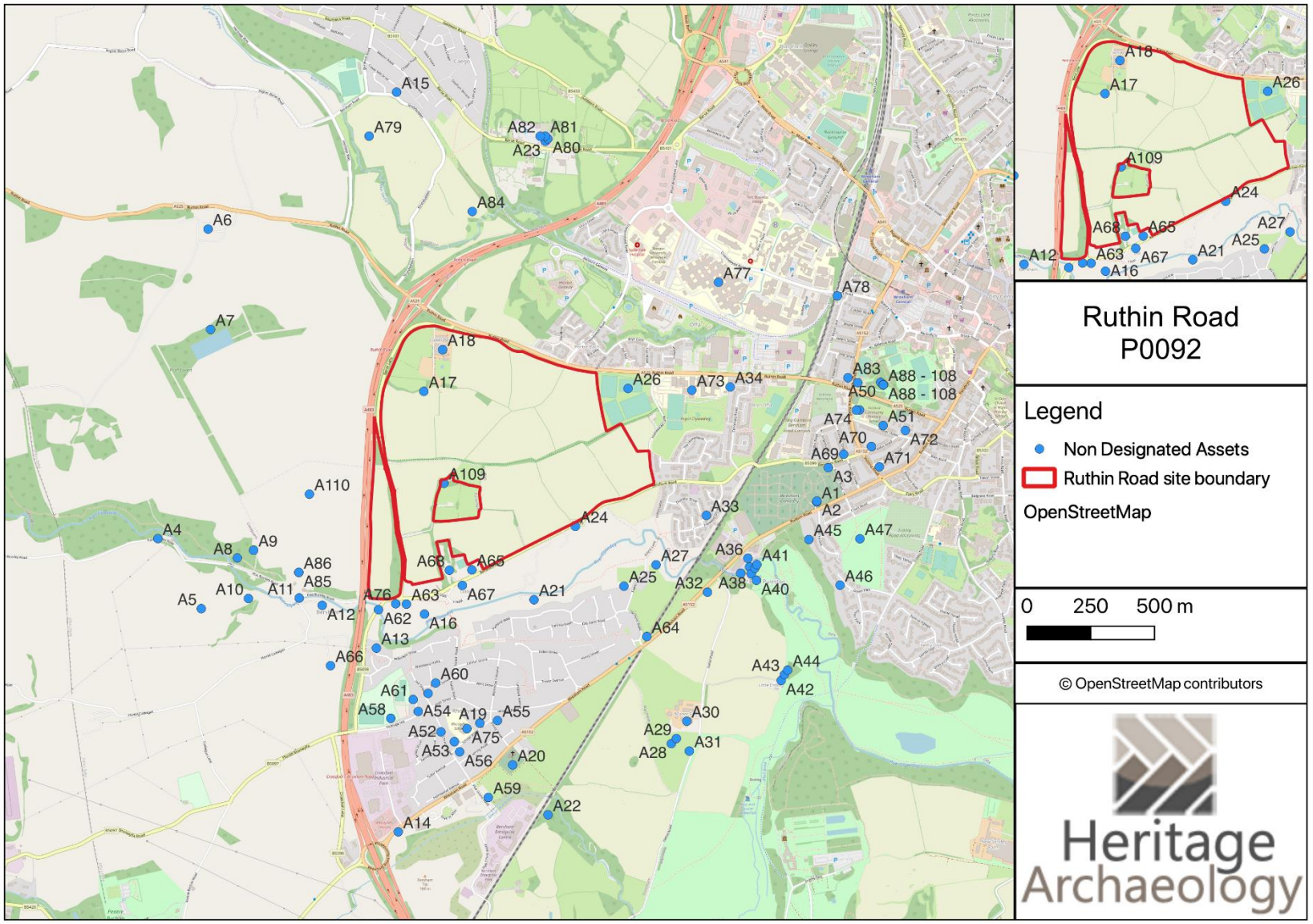


Figure 7: Locations of non-designated historic assets

Table 2: Gazetteer of heritage assets

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
CA 1	141554	CA	Esclusham	Bersham Conservation Area	Conservation Area for Bersham in the Wrexham Unitary Authority. The conservation area is located within the wooded part of the upper reaches of the Clywedog Valley which runs from Minera to Wrexham. The influences of both the iron-works and the nearby Plas Power Estate are evident in the development of the village, the architectural styles and features which afford Bersham its unique character.	Post medieval to modern	High	330606	349259	Within ZTV (see stage 2-4 assessment)
CA 2	114	CA	Offa	Fairy Road Conservation Area	The Fairy Road Conservation Area is situated approximately one mile to the south of Wrexham Town Centre and almost adjoins the Salisbury Park Conservation Area situated to the north. The Fairy Road area was laid out in the mid-19th Century as a distinctive and spacious residential suburb of the town. The special character of the area derives from the distinct Arts and Craft detailing present on many of the properties as well the overall high quality of buildings, their layout and positioning	Post medieval to modern	High	333259	349634	Not within ZTV
SM 1	101243 / DE189 (NMRW 34051, 34052, 40427)	SM	Esclusham	Bersham Ironworks	The monument comprises the remains of Bersham Ironworks. The area covered by the original designation did not relate accurately to the remains on the ground, relating simply to what was then thought of as the remains of a blast furnace (the limekiln). The scheduled area has been revised in order to rectify the original designation. Bersham Ironworks were founded by Charles Lloyd c. 1718 and, in 1721, soon became the first Welsh works to improve production by using coke rather than charcoal as fuel. Bersham came to specialise in the manufacture of cast iron goods. However, it was in the 18th century - when the Ironworks were owned and extended by first Isaac and then John Wilkinson - that Bersham acquired an international reputation. It was at Bersham from 1775 that John Wilkinson used his	Post medieval	Very high	330700	349300	Within ZTV (see stage 2-4 assessment)

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					revolutionary process to accurately bore cannon and cylinders (for James Watt's steam engines) from solid cast metal. The ironworks ceased to operate in 1812 and the site was later used as a farm. It is now owned and managed by Wrexham County Borough as part of the Bersham Heritage Centre. The site comprises several buildings (including the exceptional octagonal cannon foundry and associated probable fettling shop), an open excavated area (containing casting floors and the remains of air furnaces for reheating iron prior to casting) and a steep bank (containing the partial remains of a blast furnace; coal hoppers; coking ovens; and a leat bringing water to power the bellows). A consolidated limekiln (the subject of the original designation) is situated further to the E; and the area above the works contains archaeological deposits pertaining to horse-drawn wagon ways and leat systems. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of the development of the iron industry. The importance of the monument is further enhanced by the survival of detailed historical documentation and its partial excavation and display; and by the excellent associated museum facilities. Also **101245** - Behind modern brick farm building is a curving section of firebricks, probabl the remains of a blast furnace likely to be of mid-18th centiry date, shown on 1762 map; **101244 -** Remains of a blast furnace consists of semi-circular outer casing with round bowl, single iron lintel noted on south side, later buttress probably supporting furnace pillar to SE, early 18th century; Also NMRW 34051, 34053.					
SM 2	106677 & 106678 / DE165	SM	Offa	Wat's Dyke - DE165	SOUTH OF RUTHIN ROAD DYKE CONSISTS OF BANK MAX 1.5M HIGH FROM EAST WITH TRACES OF WEST DITCH. APPROX 175MOF BANK WITH SLIGHT TRACES OF DITCH.BANK MAX 1.5M HIGH FORM EAST.	Early medieval	Very high	332700	350000	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
	(NMRW 275779)				ALLOTMENTS ARE SITUATED ON TAIL OF BANK FOOTPATH FOLLOWS DITCH.					include development site
SM 2	106679 & 106680 / DE173 (NMRW 275781)	SM	Offa	Wat's Dyke - DE173	FOX RECORDS THAT THE DYKE AT THE N END OF THIS STRETCH IS IN THE FORM OF A BERM AND SCARP WHICH DEVELOPS INTO A BANK AND DITCH TO THE SOUTH.	Early medieval	Very high	332780	349230	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
SM 2	27381, 27388, 27389, 27390, 27391, 27392, 27393, 27394, 27395, 27396, 27397, 27398, 27399, 27400, 27401, 27402, 27403, 27404, 27405, 106676, 106681	SM	Offa	Wat's Dyke - Various entries for sections of Wat's Dyke within and outside of the SM areas	The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. This section of dyke runs to the south of the Ruthin Road railway bridge and measures approximately 140m long. A bank measuring up to 2m high runs alongside it to the west. To the east the bank has a long gradual slope. The ditch runs along the western side of the bank, and is currently occupied by a public right of way.	Early medieval	Very high	332785	349235	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
RPG 1	PGW(C) 62(WRE)	RPG I	Marchwiel	Erddig	Erddig is registered grade I as an outstanding example of an early eighteenth century grand formal garden in the Dutch style set within an eighteenth-century park designed by the landscape designer William Emes for Philip Yorke. The park includes an	Post medieval	Very high	332680	349149	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					unusual water feature, the cup and saucer, designed by Emes in 1774. The registered park and garden has important group value with the listed house and the many listed estate buildings, parkland features and garden structures on the Erddig estate. Erddig is a substantial grade I listed house (LB: 1533) situated on the western edge of a bluff between the Black Brook valley to the west and the Clywedog valley to the north. The central nine bays of the house were built in 1684-87 by Joshua Edisbury. In the 1720s John Meller, a London lawyer who had bought Erddig in 1716, extended it. In 1733, on the death of John Meller, Erddig passed to his nephew Simon Yorke, and remained in the Yorke family, by direct descent, until 1973, when it was given by the last Philip Yorke to the National Trust. After 1733 the main period of alteration was the 1770s, when Philip Yorke made alterations to both house and park.					
RPG 2	59543/ 22995/ PGW (C) 67 (NMRW 266507)	RPG II	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, garden	Registered for its historic interest as a Victorian garden cemetery, with surviving layout and planting, and for its group value with the listed cemetery chapel, lodge, gates, gate piers and railings. Wrexham Cemetery is a large Victorian cemetery occupying a rectangular area on the western edge of the town, between the B5099 and A5152 roads, and enclosed variously by walls and railings. It was laid out between 1874 and 1876 by Yeaman Strachan of Wrexham on gently rolling ground outside the town, with the Great Western Railway on its western boundary, extended eastwards in 1890. The cemetery was laid out as a public garden, with winding and straight paths, and scattered ornamental trees and shrubs, both coniferous and deciduous, including poplars, many limes, acacia, horse chestnut, ash, beech, weeping willow, cherry, oak, pine, yew and cypress. The main entrance is set back from the road on the south side,	Post medieval	High	332700	349600	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					with cast iron main and side gates flanked by stone piers. Just inside the entrance is a small two-storey stone lodge (Cadw LB 1808) designed by William Turner of Wrexham, and inside the gates a small tarmacked forecourt in front of twin gothic chapels linked by a central arch also designed by Turner (Cadw LB 1807).					
LB 1	100391 & 100392 / 1762 (NMRW 27477)	LB II*	Offa	Lower Berse Farm, house	Farmhouse, remodelled in 1873 but incorporating the remains of a timber framed hall of the late C14 or early C15. The hall was bisected with the insertion of a floor, probably in the C16, and an external chimney stack was added at the same time. The two wings may also be partly earlier structures, but no medieval fabric survives in them, and with the exception of the hall range, the farmhouse is encased in late C19 brickwork, and all external detailing dates from the 1873 remodelling, in the style of the Plas Power estate of Bersham. 14th c. central portion	Medieval	Very high	331222	350083	Within site (see stage 2-4 assessment)
LB 2	102856 / 1567 (NMRW 26791)	LB II*	Broughton	Berse Vicarage	The vicarage formed the centre-piece of a charitable foundation comprising school and orphanage at Berse, originally endowed by Dean Drelincourt of Armagh in 1716, and subsequently by his widow, Mary Drelincourt, and their daughter, Lady Primerose, in 1747. It seems likely that the house was built by the Drelincourts, originally for their own use, so preceding the endowment by a few years. Following the establishment of the orphanage, the house was flanked by single storeyed ranges which were the school house and the orphanage, the vicarage itself housing the curate of Berse church. It served as a vicarage until 1965, and is now a private house.	Post medieval	Very high	331607	350856	Not within ZTV
LB 3	102870 / 1590 (NMRW 266427, 27567)	LB II*	Esclusham	Esless Hall, house	The present building represents the surviving part of a house of probable late C16 date. Its main range is the W bay of a once longer range but it is not known when the rest of the building was lost. The surviving section was extended to the SE in the late C19, and	Post medieval	Very high	331910	349258	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					much of the window and roof detail appears to date from this period.					
LB 4	102857 / 1806 (NMRW 27085, 27086)	LB II*	Offa	Croesnewydd Hall (Farmhouse)	Built in 1696 as a small mansion and a farmhouse until C1985 when it was extensively restored and extended as offices as the centre-piece of Wrexham Technology Park. Associated farmbuildings (non-designated) also recorded (NMRW 31709, 266426.	Post medieval	Very high	332121	350603	Setting does not contribute to the hertiage value of the asset
LB 5	36681/ 16553 (NMRW 11629)	LB II* (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham Church (St Mary)	A plaque over the doorway records 'This chapel was built by T.L.Fitzhugh for the use of his household and dependants. It was opened for divine service on the 6th January 1876 and it was consecrated with the vault as a private chapel by the Bishop of Saint Asaph on the 13th October 1883'. The architect was John Gibson, responsible for much of the work on the estate (including the remodelling of Plas Power itself in 1858) carried out for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh. The upper stage of the tower was added in 1892-3. The building remains a private chapel.	Post medieval	Very high	330521	349281	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 6	101246 / 1586 (NMRW 40427)	LB II* (within SM DE189)	Esclusham	Bersham Ironworks, octagonal building	OCTAGONAL RED-BRICK BUILDING.PROB BUILT CIRCA 1770. PROB FOUNDRY OF WILKINSON IRONWORKS.POSSIBLY FOR CANNON.EXCAVATION BEGUN 1987.ADJOINING BUILDING TO EAST IS ALSO OF IRONWORKS BUILD.FETTLING SHOP ?.; (CAS 4/12/93)	Post medieval	Very high	330718	349236	See Stage 2-4 assessment
LB 7	26235/ 16539	LB II* (within SM DE189)	Esclusham	Single Storeyed Building to SE of Octagonal Building at Bersham Ironworks Site	The buildings form a significant component of the ironworks site: A blast furnace was recorded in Esclusham by c1670, though not necessarily on the present site. The first furnace recorded on this site was operated from c1717 by Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and in 1721, became the first Welsh furnace to use coke rather than charcoal as its fuel. The ironworks was leased by Isaac Wilkinson from c1753. From c1763, it was operated as the New Bersham Company by his sons John and William. In 1774, John patented a machine for the precision-boring of cannon, and in	Post medieval	Very high	330733	349229	See Stage 2-4 assessment

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					1775, for boring out steam-engine cylinders for Boulton and Watt: there followed a major expansion of the works which became a highly successful venture playing a leading role in the development of iron manufacture in Britain. However, following an argument between John Wilkinson and his brother William, the works were partially destroyed c1795, but continued to operate until their sale in 1812. The site was later used as part of a farm. The octagonal building was built c1775, almost certainly as a cannon foundry connected with the increased demand for cannon following the outbreak of the American War of Independence in 1775. A drawing of c1780 shows the building with 4 chimneys and an open-top roof, suggesting its use as a foundry, and a description of the site in 1775 refers to a cannon foundry with 4 furnaces casting simultaneously: the octagonal or near-circular form of the building would have permitted this. By 1829, it was in use as a stack house on the farm. The single storeyed building adjoining it, now known as the 'fettling shop', is probably contemporary with the octagonal building, although its precise original purpose is unknown. This building was extended at some time to the E.					
LB 8	36684/ 16556 (NMRW 27771)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham Lodge	The lodge has a datestone of 1833, but its character is largely of c1860: it seems likely that an early C19 lodge was remodelled in 1860, probably by John Gibson who carried out much of the work on the Plas Power Estate at this period for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh. The pecked stone-work is characteristic of the early C19 period, while the rustic detail, including the timber decoration, appears to have been applied in the later period.	Post medieval	High	330203	349441	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 9	36685 &	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham Lodge, Bridge, Gates and	History: Built in 1860 to designs of John Gibson, architect to the Plas Power Estate, as part of the improvements carried out for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh.	Post medieval	High	330191	330191	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
	77984/ 16557			Railings/ Bersham Lodge Wall	Wall, part of Plas Power Estate, as PRN 36,664. Well constructed and stable structure. (Thomas, D, 1998)					include development site
LB 10	36683/ 16555 (NMRW 34404)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, Caeau Weir	The origins of the weir may date back to the medieval period; the Clywedog had long been exploited as a power source prior to the establishment of an ironworks at Bersham at the end of the C17. The weir almost certainly formed part of the water power system for the ironworks during the C18, and then for Bersham Corn Mill from 1828. Its stepped profile was created some time between 1900 and 1911, perhaps to enhance its appearance as a feature within the park at Plas Power.	Post medieval	High	330421	349365	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 11	36682/ 16554 (NMRW 24039)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, Caeau Bridge	The bridge is probably mid-late C18.	Post medieval	High	330434	349337	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 12	36702/ 16540 (NMRW 406019, 26752)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, Mill House Farmhouse	The farmhouse was probably built in the first half of the C18, and was extended later in the century, probably to provide accommodation for the accounts office of the ironworks, which is known to have been in this building. It was again extended in the late C19 with a separate wing to the rear. The building was re-roofed in the mid-late C19 - the chimneys were raised in height, and the dormers added. This work was probably carried out by the Plas Power Estate. Mill House farm stable demolished in 2001, (CPAT HER 86505)	Post medieval	High	330637	349237	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 13	36703/ 16541 (NMRW 27770)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, No 2-3 Mill Terrace	A pair of estate cottages, built in 1859 to designs of John Gibson, architect to the Plas Power Estate.	Post medieval	High	330654	349217	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
LB 14	42327/ 16546	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham Mill Terrace 3	A pair of estate cottages, built in 1859 to designs of John Gibson, architect to the Plas Power Estate.	Post medieval	High	330657	349212	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 15	36704/ 16547 (NMRW 26792)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, No 4-6 (consec.) Mill Terrace	A group of 3 estate cottages, built in 1859 to designs of John Gibson, architect to the Plas Power Estate.	Post medieval	High	330666	349198	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 16	42329/ 16550	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham Mill Terrace 5	A group of 3 estate cottages, built in 1859 to designs of John Gibson, architect to the Plas Power Estate.	Post medieval	High	330669	349194	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 17	42328/ 16549	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham Mill Terrace 6	Estate cottages, built in 1859 to designs of John Gibson, architect to the Plas Power Estate.	Post medieval	High	330672	349191	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 18	36689/ 16561	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, The White House	The house is shown in a drawing of 1780 by William Westaway Rowe, and in 1829, was occupied by his son William Rowe, an engineer for Wilkinson's ironworks at Bersham and Brymbo. From its size and position, it seems likely that the house was built to accommodate a key worker at the ironworks, possibly Rowe himself. The house was extended and remodelled c1890	Post medieval	High	330720	349100	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 19	36680/ 16552 (NMRW 33629)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, East Weir on River Clywedog	A pre-existing ironworks at Bersham was leased by Isaac Wilkinson from c1753. From c1763, it was operated as the New Bersham Company by his sons John and William. In 1774, John patented a machine for boring out cannon, and in 1775, for boring out steam-engine cylinders for Boulton and Watt: there followed a major expansion of the works which became a highly successful venture. The weir was	Post medieval	High	330845	349173	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					constructed c1779 by John Wilkinson, as part of the water-power system serving the Eastern Ironworks, which were probably newly established as part of the rapid expansion of Wilkinson's works from the 1770's.					
LB 20	36688/ 16560 (NMRW 26822)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, Bridge Cottages	Probably early C17, with some later additions. The building comprised 5 cottages in 1826, probably originally associated with the ironworks, but then serving as estate cottages for Plas Power. Some of the surviving fenestration is of a type which links the building with other, mid C19, buildings on the estate	Post medieval	High	330985	349150	See Stage 2-4 assessment
LB 21	26216/ 1560 (NMRW 27375)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Squire Cottage	The house is probably late C16 or early C17 in origin. In its present form, it represents a hall-house with central service room and end parlour. The house was previously known as Ivey Cottage, after a manager of the Bersham Ironworks presumed to have lived here. The name was changed c1980	Post medieval	High	331055	349162	See Stage 2-4 assessment
LB 22	26112/ 1720 (NMRW 26896, 26897)	LB II (within CA1)	Esclusham	Bersham, Bunkers Hill 9-10	The two surviving houses in a row which originally comprised 13, built c1785 for workers at John Wilkinson's Bersham Ironworks. The design for these single storeyed cottages is thought to have been introduced from Shropshire, where Wilkinson also had industrial interests. It is thought to be one of the earliest rows of industrial houses in Wales, and was complete until c1971.	Post medieval	High	331192	349251	See Stage 2-4 assessment
LB 23	17253 & 17254/ 87572 (NMRW 12538)	LB II	Esclusham	Rhostyllen Church (Holy Trinity)	The church was built in 1876-7, designed by J.E.Lash of Wrexham. The foundation stone was laid by Simon and Victoria Yorke of Erddig. In 1916, interior fittings by Cecil Hare were added, perhaps as a benefaction of the Hamer family (the benefactors of the nearby Saint Peters, Brynteg, which also includes contemporary work by Hare), or possibly of the Yorkes of Erddig. Cecil Hare was the partner of G.F.Bodley and the successor to the practice after Bodley's death in 1907.	Post medieval	High	331530	348580	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
LB 24	36690/16563 (NMR 266424, 404691)	LB II	Esclusham	Bersham, No 1-3 Laurel Grove	It is said that the house was built in 1807, for the then owner of the Paper Mill built on the opposite side of the River Clwyedog in 1801, and A.N.Palmer notes that a house had been built here by 1808. A title deed of 1866 shows that the house was built by an Edward Bozley, and it is described as 'afterwards greatly enlarged and improved by Messrs Williams and Joseph Harris'. It seems probable that these alterations were made c1830, giving the house its present form and character, with Tudor-revival detail. The house was subdivided in the 1950's.	Post medieval	High	331604	349267	See Stage 2-4 assessment
LB 25	26221/1568 (NMRW 23350)	LB II	Broughton	Berse Drelincourt orphanage	Dean Drelincourt of Armagh left money in his will of 1716 to build a charity school and orphanage for 20 poor girls. This endowment was the foundation of a development at Berse which comprised the vicarage, flanked by orphanage and schoolroom in a symmetrical composition. The present building was the orphanage itself - the dwelling and sleeping rooms for '20 poor girls'. Now a private house.	Post medieval	High	331627	350866	Not within ZTV
LB 26	1566/16710 (NMRW 11617)	LB II	Broughton	Berse Drelincourt Church (St Paul)	Church built in 1742 rectangular with a vestry to N added porch to S gothic buttresses at ends. Original entrance blocked.	Post medieval	High	331690	350970	Not within ZTV
LB 27	32761/1820 (NMRW 406161)	LB II	Offa	Wrexham, Watery Road (S side) Former Crossing Keeper's Cottage	Crossing Keeper's cottage. Probably c1846 as part of the original Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company.	Post medieval	High	332810	350356	Setting does not include development site
LB 28	32738/1798	LB II	Offa	Wrexham, Parciau Statue of Queen Victoria	Statue, dated 1904, and originally sited outside the Guildhall in Chester Street. Signed by Henry Price. a statue at Woolwich (Berry, A, 199	Modern	High	332951	350129	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
LB 29	164351 / 87790	LB II (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, mortuary	The mortuary was built in the 1930s in the grounds of Wrexham cemetery, although it was not directly associated with the cemetery and served Wrexham War Memorial Hospital. Many fatalities of World War II were taken there, including British and enemy aircrew. The mortuary was apparently closed after the war and the building has since been disused.	Modern	High	332680	349503	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 30	32748/ 1808	LB II (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, lodge	The cemetery was established 1874-6 and its layout was by Yeaman Strachan, with William Turner as architect of the lodge and chapels.	Post medieval	High	332715	349523	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 31	32747/ 1807 (NMRW 12541)	LB II (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, chapels	The cemetery was established 1874-6 and its layout was by Yeaman Strachan, with William Turner as architect of the lodge and chapels.	Post medieval	High	332726	349548	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 32	41636/ 16485	LB II (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, gates (NW side)	The gates align with the principal axis of the cemetery chapels, and the original railings enclose the cemetery to the east of the gates, and along the return boundary to Empress Road. The cemetery was established 1874-6 and the railings and gates are to the designs of either Yeaman Strachan (responsible for the layout), or William Turner (architect of the lodge and chapels).	Post medieval	High	332727	349524	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 33	32749/ 1809	LB II (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, gate piers gates and railings	The gates align with the principal axis of the cemetery chapels, and the original railings enclose the cemetery to the east of the gates, and along the return boundary to Empress Road. The cemetery was established 1874-6 and the railings and gates are to the designs of either Yeaman Strachan (responsible for the layout), or William Turner (architect of the lodge and chapels).	Post medieval	High	332731	349524	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
LB 34	41637/ 16486	LB II (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, railings (NW side)	The gates align with the principal axis of the cemetery chapels, and the original railings enclose the cemetery to the east of the gates, and along the return boundary to Empress Road. The cemetery was established 1874-6 and the railings and gates are to the designs of either Yeaman Strachan (responsible for the layout), or William Turner (architect of the lodge and chapels).	Post medieval	High	332735	349522	Lacks intervisibility/ setting does not include development site
LB 35	101247 / 16538 (NMRW 24853, 24854)	LB II (within SM DE189)	Esclusham	Bersham Ironworks, mill	The mill is a substantial component of the ironworks site at Bersham: a blast furnace was recorded in Esclusham by c1670, though it may not have been on the present site. The first recorded furnace on this site was operated from c1717 by Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, and in 1721, became the first Welsh furnace to use coke rather than charcoal as its fuel. The ironworks was leased by Isaac Wilkinson from c1753. From c1763, it was operated as the New Bersham Company by his sons John and William. In 1774, John patented a machine for the precision-boring of cannon, and in 1775, for boring out steam-engine cylinders for Boulton and Watt: there followed a major expansion of the works which became a highly successful venture playing a leading role in the development of iron-making in Britain. However, following an argument between John Wilkinson and his brother William, the works were partially destroyed in c1795, but continued to operate until their sale in 1812. The site was later used as part of a farm. The mill building was originally built as a foundry adjacent to the site of the blast furnace, on a site previously occupied by other buildings. It probably dates from c1780-1800, after the blast-furnace had ceased to function, and at a time when the works was beginning to be run-down. In 1828, it was partly demolished and rebuilt as a cornmill for the Plas Power Estate: the water-wheel itself may be re-used from elsewhere on	Post medieval	High	330669	349243	See Stage 2-4 assessment

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					the ironworks site. The building continued to be used as a mill until 1947. It has now been restored as an industrial museum. The remains of the foundry are incorporated in the S end of the building, while the N end appears to have been newly built or rebuilt in 1828. Various mid C19 additions to the E side were removed in recent restoration work.					
A1	145213	NDHA (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham, Welsh Cemeteries Polish Memorial, war memorial	Second World War (1939-1945), Stone of remembrance. THREE-PANELLED POLISHED MARBLE STONE OF REMEMBRANCE. CENTRAL PANEL BEARS INSCRIPTION IN POLISH AND THE EMBLEM OF THE POLISH FORCES IN RELIEF. LEFT PANEL BEAR INSCIPTION IN ENGLISH. RIGHT PANEL BEARS IN	Modern	Low	332732	349545.96	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A2	145223	NDHA (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham, Wrexham Cemetery WW1 Memorial Cross, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Cross - Commonwealth War Graves Commission. STANDARD CWGC CROSS OF SACRIFICE. CROSS OF PORTLAND STONE SURMOUNTS OCTAGONAL PLINTH WHICH BEARS INSCRIPTION. PLINTH SURMOUNTS STEPPED STONE BASE. BASE ALSO OCTAGONAL.	Modern	Low	332733	349549.89	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A3	101639 (NMRW 400695)	NDHA (within RPG 2)	Offa	Wrexham Cemetery, Terra Leprosorum	A part of the borough cemetery known as Cae'r Cleifion or Field of the Sick in a lease of the Bishop of St Asaph in 1840. However known in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII as Terra Leprosorum or Field of the Lepers	Medieval	Low	332780	349680	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A4	101512	NDHA	Esclusham	Cae Nesar Stryt Fieldname	Name given to 2 flat fields on the north side of a lane leading to Nant mill from which it probably gets its name.	Medieval	Low	330150	349440	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A5	68163	NDHA	Esclusham	Caeau Bridge trackway	A trackway shown on the OS 6" 1891 map running north/west.	Post medieval	Low	330316	349164	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A6	148037, 148038, 148039, 148040, 148041	NDHA	Coedpoeth	Plas Power Home Farm	Home Farm shown on historic mapping, presumably the Home Farm to the Plas Power Park estate	Post medieval	Low	330364	350646	Setting does not include development site
A7	126736	NDHA	Coedpoeth	Plas Power Park, fish pond	Fish pond noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post medieval	Low	330368	350254	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A8	77982	NDHA	Coedpoeth	Caeau Leat	Leat running from Caeau weir towards Bersham. Perhaps has a medieval origin. Main water supply for Bersham ironworks. Leat still contains water. In good condition. (Thomas, D, 1998)	Post medieval	Low	330460	349360	Setting does not include development site
A9	126365, 126366, 126367. 126368, 126369	NDHA	Coedpoeth	Caeau Farmstead, garden and buildings	Garden and farmstead buildings noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project (buildings, building I, building II, building III)	Post medieval	Low	330524	349389	Setting does not include development site
A10	144704	NDHA	Esclusham	Bersham, Capt G Fitzhugh And Men Of Plas Power Estate, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Bells or bell tower, Hand operated carillon of eight bells and plaque.Inscription: To honour the memory of Captain Godfrey Fitzhugh who was killed in action in Palestine 31st October 1917 and the men from the Plas Power Estate (at St Mary's Church)	Modern	Moderate	330501	349201	
A11	17018	NDHA	Esclusham	Bersham Ironworks, mill (Top Mill)	EXACT GRID REFERENCE UNKNOWN. ALSO KNOWN AS TOP MILL (LATER ROLLING MILL WORKS) AT PENTRE DEBENA. USED SAME WATERWHEEL AS WILKINSON'S IRON WORKS. BUILT BETWEEN 1818 AND 1823. FIRST RECORDED AS EXCISE No.524 IN 1823. PARTIALLY EXCAVATED 1976 (POWELL 1985	Post medieval	Low	330700	349200	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A12	104483	NDHA	Esclusham	Bersham Smithy	SMITHY HAS BEEN DRASTICALLY ALTERED AND MODERNISED TO FORM A MODERN RESIDENCE.	Post medieval	Low	330790	349170	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A13	102636	NDHA	Esclusham	Little Fawnog Seal (findspot)	A MIXED METAL SEAL WAS FOUND IN ABOUT 1882 IN THE GARDEN OF A COTTAGE AT LITTLE FAWNOG.THE BRITISH MUSEUM SAID IT WAS A KNIGHTLY SEAL OF EARLY 12TH CENTURY.SINCE LOST.	Medieval	Negligible	331000	349000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A14	164953	NDHA	Rhostyllen	Rhostyllen, milestone, DEN_WROW02	Post medieval milestone, on the A5212, on verge, NE of Croesfoel roundabout, opp. Little Chef. (Wrexham plate). Surveyed 2005 (Milestone Society, 2019).	Post medieval	Low	331075	348281	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A15	147328, 147329, 147330, 147331, 147332	NDHA	Broughton	Lower Mill Farm	Lower Mill Farm shown on historic mapping	Post medieval	Low	331110	351170	Setting does not include development site
A16	101248	NDHA	Esclusham	Bersham Ironworks, East Ironworks	SITE OF EAST WORKS OF WILKINSONS IRONWORKS.PART BECAME PAPER MILL IN 1809 DEMOLISHED 1865.PART OF SITE EXCAV IN 1976.REMS OF A BUILDING WAS DISCOVERED POSS CONNECTED WITH PAPER MILL.	Post medieval	Low	331190	349130	Setting does not include development site
A17	100393	NDHA	Offa	Lower Berse Farm, moat	The HER notes that "RCAHM IN 1911 NOTED THE REMAINS OF A MOAT THE S AND E SIDES BEING INTACT BEING 73 AND 91M LONG RESPECTIVELY. THE REMAINDER BEING FILLED IN. NOW WHOLLY DESTROYED BY OPEN CAST MINING AT LEAST SUPERFICIALLY". The farm is in an area depicted on the Coal Authority mapping as a 'surface coal resources area' but there is no evidence for coal working on this site. Historic aerial images suggest the location of the moat to the north of the farmhouse, this field is recorded as 'croft' on the tithe map and there is no obvious earthwork evidence for a moat in that area, although there is a modern pond in the field. Considered to be a possible medieval moated site	Medieval	Low	331200	350000	Within site (see stage 2-4 assessment)

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A18	147287, 147288, 147289, 147290	NDHA	Offa	Lower Berse	Post medieval farmbuildings at Lower Berse Farmstead. Shown on Tithe Map (Bersham township in the parish of Wrexham), 1841. The Tithe records the house, yards, orchard garden and buildings as being owned by the Honorable Frederick West and occupied by John Humphreys.	Post medieval	Low	331276	350162	Within site (see stage 2-4 assessment)
A19	145067	NDHA	Esclusham	Rhostyllen, Rhostyllen Memorial Gardens, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Northern Ireland Conflict; The Troubles (1969-1998), Falklands Conflict (1982), Stone of remembrance. Stone of remembrance with rectangular plaques on two faces. Set in railed gardens with paths	Modern	Low	331401	348701	
A20	17255	NDHA	Esclusham	Rhostyllen Church (Holy Trinity), yard	Church yard to Holy Trinity Church, Rhostyllen	Post medieval	High	331527	348536	Setting does not include development site
A21	104348 (NMRW 423806)	NDHA	Esclusham	Turkey Mills	MILL IS COMPLETELY RUINED.PAPER MILL ESTABLISHED IN 1850.BURNT DOWN IN 1897.IMMEDIATLY REBUILT AND BECOME KNOWN AS 'THE BERSHAM PAPER MILLS'. N0785;	Post medieval	Low	331620	349180	Setting does not include development site
A22	125771	NDHA	Esclusham	Wrexham Rural District Council, sewage works	Sewage works noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project (NB - grid reference may be incorred, Wrexham Water Works shown on historic mapping at SJ30654786 - nothing is shown on historic mapping at the location given	Post medieval	Negligible	331663	348339	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A23	16691	NDHA	Broughton	Berse Drelincourt Church (St Paul), yard	A small raised rectangular churchyard. Boundary:- a stone wall. The roadside walls are surmounted by iron railings. Earthworks:- rasied by about 1m on the east and west and 1.5m on the south. Ancillary features:- a pair of decorative iron gates, two 18th century yew trees.	Post medieval	High	331690	350970	Setting does not include development site
A24	146578, 146579, 146580, 146581	NDHA	Esclusham	Fawnog	Farmstead (extant) shown on historic mapping to south of Bersham Road. 'The Vownog' on the tithe map, owned by Thomas Fitzhugh Esq. and occupied by William Harris	Post medieval	Low	331786	349464	See Stage 2-4 assessment

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
	& 146582									
A25	26238, 146532, 146533, 146534, 146535, 146536, 146537, 146538, 146539, 146540, 146541, 146542, 146543, 146544, 146545 & 46546 (RCHAMW 266427)	NDHA	Esclusham	Esless Hall country house farmstead and garden	Farmstead, estate, country house and gardens - depicted on historic mapping.	Post medieval	Low	331973	349228	Setting does not include development site
A26	103005	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham Roman Coin (findspot)	AS OF DOMITIAN AD87.FOUND IN A GARDEN NEAR WREXHAM FOOTBALL CLUB SOME YEARS AGO. A single coin found 'in a garden near Wrexham football club some years ago' (i.e. before 1982), (Guest, P & Wells, N. 2007).	Roman	Negligible	332000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A27	104349 (NMRW 423805, 424162)	NDHA	Esclusham	Esless Mills	PAPER MILL SITE HAS BEEN CLEARED AND LEVELLED. The mill is recorded in the HER as a former paper mill whose site had been cleared and levelled. However, the 1872 Ordnance Survey map shows it as a corn mill with a mill pond	Post medieval	Negligible	332100	349310	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A28	104379	NDHA	Marchwiel	Manor Farm boundary stone I	BOUNDARY STONE MISSING AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;	Post medieval	Low	332150	348610	Setting does not include development site
A29	104345	NDHA	Marchwiel	Hafod Road boundary stone II	NO BOUNDARY STONE AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;	Post medieval	Low	332170	348630	Setting does not include development site
A30	147387, 147388, 147390, 147390, 147391, 147392, 147393, 147394	NDHA	Marchwiel	Manor Farm	Farmstead (extant) shown on historic mapping to south of Bersham Road. 'The Vownog' on the tithe map, owned by Thomas Fitzhugh Esq. and occupied by William Harris	Post medieval	Low	332212	348697	Setting does not include development site
A31	104380	NDHA	Marchwiel	Manor Farm boundary stone II	BOUNDARY STONE MISSING AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;	Post medieval	Low	332220	348580	Setting does not include development site
A32	104377	NDHA	Marchwiel	Erddig Milestone	SANDSTONE MILESTONE WITH PART OF PLAQUE MISSING 0.65 BY 0.45M.WREXHAM 1 OSWESTRY 15. N0785;	Post medieval	Low	332300	349200	Setting does not include development site
A33	17043	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham, Brickfield	BRICKFIELD NOTED ON OS PLAN, 1872 NEAR WREXHAM-RUABON RAILWAY LINE, NORTH OF THE CLYWEDOG, BETWEEN BERSHAM ROAD, WREXHAM ABD ESLESS, RHOSTYLLEN (EDWARDS, I, 1987, 56).	Post medieval	Low	332300	349500	Setting does not include development site
A34	100387 (NMRW 155648)	NDHA	Offa	Offa Terrace cairn (site of)	CANNA DEVA A MUTATION OF CARNEDD EFA USED TO BE THE NAME OF OFFA TERRACE.NO CAIRN IS DETECTABLE THERE AND A ROUNDED HILLOCK SUGGESTED AS THE POSS SITE HAS NOW BEEN BUILT OVER.	Bronze Age	Negligible	332400	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A35	125776	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston, building III	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project. Single building by river	Post medieval	Low	332431	349272	Setting does not include development site
A36	104148	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston Corn Mill	MILL BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED BY CLINO FOUNDARY SUPPLIES N0785; Desk-top assessment The corn mill here has gone, replaced by a foundry. Its	Post medieval	Low	332460	349330	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					large almost square mill pond sandwiched between the road and the railway has been built over and any mill leats					
A37	125775	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston, buildings	Buildings noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project. The 1st edition OS map of 1872 shows several buildings Now a picnic area.	Post medieval	Low	332467	349296	Setting does not include development site
A38	128491	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston, old village	Former village named Felin Puleston shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps and comprising around 40 or more buildings. There are scatterings of brick rubble and stones across the area in general, but otherwise, there are no visible upstanding remains ap	Post medieval	Low	332472	349269	Setting does not include development site
A39	125777	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston, cottage	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project. A two storey, intact, red brick cottage with chimney at the southern end. The house is now owned by the National Trust (CPAT Glastir Woodland Management visit 2013)	Post medieval	Low	332487	349291	Setting does not include development site
A40	80729 (NMRW 411675)	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston mill	A mill consisting of two buildings. An L shaped single story brick building has a horse mill attatched to one face. Next to this building is a large barn with weatherboarding walls and tiled roof. (CPAT Tir Gofal assessment 1999) Farm mill (see PRN 1041	Post medieval	Low	332492	349244	Setting does not include development site
A41	128492	NDHA	Offa	Felin Puleston, building I	An intact, red brick, single storey building with English garden wall bond and shed roof. There is a double and single doorway on the eastern side. The building has clearly been heightened at some time. To the immediate north of the building (1-2m away	Post medieval	Low	332495	349305	Setting does not include development site
A42	80728	NDHA	Marchwiel	Little Erthig house	A two storied house the main part of which is half timbered with brick nogging behind this lies a white-washed wing. Two farm-buildings are sited to the south west of the house; the more substantial of these is a single storied L shaped brick building	Post medieval	Low	332584	348851	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A43	125772 (NMRW 27399)	NDHA	Marchwiel	Little Erddig, building I	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post medieval	Low	332597	348874	Setting does not include development site
A44	125773	NDHA	Marchwiel	Little Erddig, building II	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post medieval	Low	332610	348891	Setting does not include development site
A45	17042	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham, Brickfield	"BRICK FIELD" ADVERTISED IN CHESTER CHRONICLE 6/6/1806. SHOWN ON 1872 OS 25-INCH AS BRICKWORKS WITH TWO LONG KILNS. IN A LEASE OF 1894, FOUR KILNS ARE SHOWN ON AN ACOMPANYING PLAN WITH ASSOCIATED SHED AND CLAY HOLE (EDWARDS 1987, 55).	Post medieval	Low	332700	349400	Setting does not include development site
A46	101525 & 35795 (NMRW 27073)	NDHA	Offa	Court, Wrexham Abbot	An 18th century house which is on the site of the steward's house of the ecclesiastical manor of Wrexham Abbot (35795) Site of manor of Wrexham Abbot belonging to Valle Crucis abbey	Medieval/ Post medieval	Low	332820	349220	Setting does not include development site
A47	104155	NDHA	Offa	Court Road Brickworks	Brickworks and claypits shown on historic mapping. No trace remains (area now a recreation ground)	Post medieval	Low	332900	349400	Setting does not include development site
A48	70897	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham, Bellevue, 'The Parciau', Lodge	Caretaker's Lodge in 'The Parciau', Wrexham. Built in 1910 (Berry, A, 1998).	Modern	Low	332900	350010	Setting does not include development site
A49	142316	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham, Victoria Board School War Memorial	War memorial to former pupils (Williams 2015).	Modern	Low	332905.5	349903.3	Setting does not include development site
A50	70896	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham, Bellevue, 'The Parciau', bandstand	Bandstand in The Parciau, Wrexham. It was opened in August 1914 (Berry, A, 1998).	Modern	Low	332990	350010	Setting does not include development site
A51	129632	NDHA	Offa	Wrexham, Poyser Street, drill hall	Drill hall of the 4th Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers. In red brick with decorative detail in the style of a medieval castle. (Google maps, 2006)	Modern	Low	332997.2	349841.2	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A52	423986, 423987	NDHA	Esclusham	RHOSTYLLEN, WREXHAM	The historic core of the village at Rhostyllen	Medieval to modern	Low	331248	348669	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A53	411176	NDHA	Esclusham	BERSHAM BOARD SCHOOL;RHOSTYLLEN INFANTS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, RHOSTYLLEN	Former school site	Post medieval	Negligible	331300	348630	Setting does not include development site
A54	7599	NDHA	Esclusham	RHOSTYLLEN PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, CHAPEL STREET, RHOSTYLLEN	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331160	348750	Setting does not include development site
A55	7603	NDHA	Esclusham	SALEM INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, SCHOOL STREET, RHOSTYLLEN; CAPEL COFFA WILLIAMS O'R WERN	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331470	348710	Setting does not include development site
A56	7604	NDHA	Esclusham	AINON WELSH BAPTIST CHAPEL, SCHOOL STREET,	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331320	348590	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
				RHOSTYLLEN; RHOSTYLLEN						
A57	7605	NDHA	Esclusham	TABERNACLE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, HILL STREET, RHOSTYLLEN	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331200	348820	Setting does not include development site
A58	35536	NDHA	Esclusham	VICARAGE, RHOSTYLLEN	Post medieval vicarage	Post medieval	Low	331052	348725	Setting does not include development site
A59	91688, 91689	NDHA	Esclusham	BERSHAM COLLIERY: GLAN-YR-AFON OFFICES and pithead baths	BERSHAM COLLIERY: GLAN-YR-AFON OFFICES and pithead baths	Post medieval	Low	331430	348410	Setting does not include development site
A60	97283	NDHA	Esclusham	TABERNACLE CHAPEL (1) (CALVINISTIC METHODIST), MOUNT STREET, RHOSTYLLEN	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331230	348860	Setting does not include development site
A61	97284	NDHA	Esclusham	SALEM (1) WELSH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, CHAPEL STREET, RHOSTYLLEN	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331141	348797	Setting does not include development site
A62	24032	NDHA	Esclusham	BRIDGE NEAR BUNKERS HILL;BERSHAM	Post medieval road bridge	Post medieval	Low	331010	349150	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
				BRIDGE, BERSHAM						
A63	23351	NDHA	Esclusham	BERSHAM SCHOOL (FORMER);INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE CENTRE, BERSHAM	Post medieval school	Post medieval	Low	331120	349170	Setting does not include development site
A64	87016, 87017	NDHA	Esclusham	RUABON ROAD	Road tunnel	Post medieval	Low	332060	349030	Setting does not include development site
A65	266425	NDHA	Esclusham	PLAS PEN-Y-DDOL, GARDEN, WREXHAM	Garden and park, country house	Post medieval	Low	331378	349300	Setting does not include development site
A66	266433	NDHA	Esclusham	BRYN-TIRION, GARDEN, RHOSTYLLEN	Post medieval house	Post medieval	Low	330819	348934	Setting does not include development site
A67	12537	NDHA	Esclusham	METHODIST CHAPEL (WESLEYAN), DDOL, BERSHAM	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	331340	349240	Setting does not include development site
A68	26793, 266337	NDHA	Esclusham	BERSHAM HALL and gardens	Post medieval house and garden	Post medieval	Low	331290	349300	Setting does not include development site
A69	7920	NDHA	Offa	BERSHAM ROAD CHAPEL (ENGLISH CALVINISTIC METHODIST), WREXHAM	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	332841	349731	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A70	7932	NDHA	Offa	HAMPDEN ROAD WELSH WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (VICTORIA HALL PRESBYTERIAN), WREXHAM	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	332950	349760	Setting does not include development site
A71	12405	NDHA	Offa	VICTORIA ROAD METHODIST CHURCH (WESLEYAN;EDWARD STREET), WREXHAM	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	332980	349680	Setting does not include development site
A72	12542	NDHA	Offa	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WREXHAM	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	333084	349821	Setting does not include development site
A73	413933	NDHA	Offa	YSGOL CLYWEDOG, WREXHAM	Post medieval school	Post medieval	Low	332250	349990	Setting does not include development site
A74	411180	NDHA	Offa	VICTORIA BOARD SCHOOL;VICTORIA INFANT, JUNIOR AND SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL, WREXHAM	Post medieval school	Post medieval	Low	332893	349903	Setting does not include development site
A75	411177	NDHA	Esclusham	RHOSTYLLEN COUNCIL SCHOOL;RHOS	Post medieval school	Post medieval	Low	331350	348680	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
				TYLLEN COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL						
A76	410693	NDHA	Esclusham	NATIONAL SCHOOL, BERSHAM	Post medieval school	Post medieval	Low	331078	349172	Setting does not include development site
A77	413931	NDHA	Offa	WREXHAM MAELOR HOSPITAL	Post medieval hospital	Post medieval	Low	332360	350410	Setting does not include development site
A78	420916	NDHA	Offa	CROESNEWYDD NORTH FORK SIGNAL BOX, WREXHAM	Post medieval signal box	Post medieval	Low	332825	350350	Setting does not include development site
A79	27522	NDHA	Broughton	MILLWARD HOUSE;NEW BROUGHTON	Post medieval house	Post medieval	Low	331000	351000	Setting does not include development site
A80	31674	NDHA	Broughton	BERSE DRELINCOURT BARN	Post medieval barn	Post medieval	Low	331700	350980	Setting does not include development site
A81	26790	NDHA	Broughton	BERSE DRELINCOURT COTTAGE;SUNDAWN, BROUGHTON, WREXHAM	Post medieval house	Post medieval	Low	331690	350990	Setting does not include development site
A82	96489	NDHA	Broughton	BERSE COTTAGE	Post medieval house	Post medieval	Low	331670	350990	Setting does not include development site
A83	7911	NDHA	Offa	BRADLEY ROAD ENGLISH BAPTIST CHURCH,	Post medieval chapel	Post medieval	Low	332862	350030	Setting does not include development site

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
				BRADLEY ROAD, WREXHAM						
A84	42081	NDHA	Broughton	PAS find spot	Cast copper alloy vesica (pointed oval) shaped medieval ecclesiastical seal matrix, dating to the late 15th/early 16th century (c1450-1520).The object depicts an elaborate shrine inside which is a standing figure. This figure appears to be a man and may	Medieval	Negligible	331400	350700	Setting does not contribute to the hertiage value of the asset
A85	37968	NDHA	Esclusham	PAS find spot	A Denarius of Diva Faustina I (Antoninus) (141-161) Reverse: AETERNITAS Providentia Reference: RIC III Antoninus Pius 351	Roman	Negligible	330700	349300	Setting does not contribute to the hertiage value of the asset
A86	37967	NDHA	Esclusham	PAS find spot	A Denarius of Antoninus Pius (145-161) Reverse: TR POT COS IIII LIB IIII Reference: RIC III Antoninus Pius 155	Roman	Negligible	330700	349300	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A87	144663, 144681, 144682, 144787, 144993, 145222, 145224, 145225, 145227, 145228, 145092, 144621, 144629, 144750, 144788, 144833, 145220 & 145221	NDHA	Offa	War memorials	First, Second, Korean and Falklands War memorials in Wrexham	Modern	Low	333001	350001	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A88	142456	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Erddig	Pratt argued that in the commote of Wrexham, the motte and bailey at Erddig served as the 'llys', and that this was known as Castell-y-Glyn in medieval documents. David Stephenson has argued that Erddig was a stronghold	Medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A89	142457	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham	Palmer and Owen followed by Watt argued that Wrexham itself was an unfree township which contained demesne land and thus constituted part of the 'maerdref', with Glanville Jones citing Wrexham as one of those bond settlements that subsequently developed	Medieval to modern	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A90	15703	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham	Wrexham was referred to as Wristlesha in 1161, the present form appearing about 25 years later. The Old English wryhta signifying 'workman' or 'handicraftman' gave rise to a personal name, Wryht(a) and in this instance was combined with ham(m) meaning 'homestead' or 'village community'. It is believed that at some time prior to 1161 the castle 'de Wristlesham' was built. This Norman castle has been equated with the motte at Erddig (PRN 101235) just over a kilometre to the south of Wrexham. The medieval town was founded sometime before 1220, the date at which St Giles' church was constructed, and is believed to have grown around the residence and maerdref of a 12th-century Welsh lord on the north bank of the Gwenfro. By the early 14th century there was a thriving community at Wrexham, the records revealing 52 tenements held by 44 tenants. Several markets are documented which attest to its early importance as a trading centre. The population in the 14th century was predominantly Welsh in origin. In the 15th century, if not earlier, its economy was boosted by the development of iron and coal mining in the immediate vicinity. A tanning industry is also thought to have existed at this time. During the medieval period the settlement centre	Medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					spread from the first tenement plots close to the church in a northerly direction as far as Lambpit Street. The main medieval market is considered to have occupied the High Street where the width of the street is noticeably wider than elsewhere. It is probable even during this early period that east of the churchyard was an open area, known in the mid-18th century by which time the workhouse had been built on it as Wrexham Green. Dwellings lined the streets leading from the High Street, but little settlement seems to have occurred south of the Gwenfro. In 1562 the town hall is mentioned at the corner of Hope Street and High Street, opposite which lay the market cross, and a Free Grammar School was instituted in 1603. The prosperity of the town in the post-medieval period is reflected in the construction of a number of large residences for the wealthy industrial families on the outskirts of the town centre. Many of these large houses known as Plasau were destroyed in the 19th century. In 1643 a quarter of the town around the market area was destroyed by fire. The rebuilt town centre is basically that displayed on John Wood's map of 1833. By this time the brewing, tanning and ironworking industries were well established, though the town was not granted the status of chartered borough until 1857.					
A91	49010	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham findspot	Finds recorded by National Museum & Galleries of Wales catalogue.	Roman	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A92	120670	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham Abbot lands (Valle Crucis)	Possible site of land-holdings of Valle Crucis abbey comprising 5 detached properties, some in the open field system, others in the town. Depicted on Ordnance Survey maps until 1885 (Pratt, Derrick, 2011).	Medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
					Williams stated that this was a valuable manor					
A93	17086	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham Free School	Former Free School, NGR uncertain. Built in 1804. Square Georgian building with colonaded arcade at front. Ended life as Salvation Army citadel and demolished "a few years ago" (Seaborne, M 1990, 79). The school was located in Beast Market. An official	Post medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A94	142078	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham Prisoner of War camp	German prisoners of war were recorded at Wrexham, and possibly accommodated in a camp there, in the years after the Second World War. The headquarters (or parent) camps from which they'd come were at Queensferry (PRN85788) and Acksea Farm, Kinnerley	Modern	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A95	17014	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham Regis papermill	ACCURATE GRID REFERENCE UNKNOWN. DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE TO PAPER MILL IN WREXHAM REGIS IN 1663 (POWELL 1985).	Post medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A96	102989	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham Roman Coin	BRONZE COIN OF CONSTANTIUS II MINTED AT ANTIOCH AD 351-3. SAID TO BE FROM WREXHAM. NOW IN GROSVENOR MUSEUM ACCN NO 101 C 1978. A single coin found at Wrexham sometime before 1978, (Guest, P & Wells, N. 2007).	Roman	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A97	103031	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham Roman Coins	TWO DENARII OF ELAGABULUS AD218-222. THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN WREXHAM. NOW IN GROSVENOR MUSEUM ACCN NOS 175 R 54 AND 176 R 54.	Roman	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A98	72332	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, 'The Mount'	The former town house of the Wynnstay family, demolished in c.1881 to make way for the railway. From 1871 it had been used as a working mens club and institute (Pratt, D, 1999, 101). Exact grid ref not known.	Post medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A99	19400	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, axe find	Bronze Age socketed axe of plain type from Wrexham. Exact find spot not known. NMW 90.81H.	Bronze Age	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A100	122143	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, brooch	An incomplete and badly abraded cast copper alloy Colchester derivative, Polden Hill style, brooch of Roman date (43-120AD). The wings are lost as are the axis bar, spring and pin; originally the wings were semi-cylindrical in plan. On the reverse of the	Roman	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A101	122141	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, chisel	Cast copper-alloy (bronze) tanged chisel of possible Middle - Late Bronze Age date (1500 - 750 BC). The identification of this object as a chisel as well as the dating criteria are rather tentative. The artefact is incomplete and poorly preserved. The me	Bronze Age	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A102	122142	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, clasp	Cut sheet copper alloy shoe or clog clasp (male fitting), which would have been used with a similar hasp (female fitting) to secure a wooden shoe (overshoe) to the foot. The clasp is rectangular with a small incomplete sub-rectangular projection (hook) o	Modern	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A103	122144	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, nail	A complete copper alloy nail of probable Post Medieval or Modern date (AD 1500 - AD 1900). The nail has an irregular square head (8.9mm x 9.1mm) as viewed from above and its upper surface is slightly convex. It is chamfered along the edges of its undersi	Post medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A104	122145	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, scale pan (balance)	A cast copper alloy scale pan from a balance dating from the medieval period (1200 -1450 AD). The pan is formed from a thin broadly circular concave disc. The pan has three circular evenly spaced perforations / holes drilled near to the outer diameter of	Medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A105	122146	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, Venetian Soldino coin	A silver Venetian soldino (Galley Halfpence) of Doge Leonardo Loredan (1501-1521) struck in Venice. Obverse = Doge, as standard bearer of Venice, kneeling left, recieving the banner of St Mark from the patron-saint standing right. Reverse = Standing figu	Post medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A106	122147	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Wrexham, weight	Cast lead or lead alloy weight of possible Roman (50-300 AD) or probable late Medieval or Post Medieval date (1350 - 1650). The weight is circular in plan and rectangular in cross section. The edges around the front face are faceted; the design on the f	Post medieval	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Community	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing	Stage 1 assessment
A107	13712	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Late Bronze Age bronze socketed axe	Late Bronze Age bronze socketed axe	Bronze Age	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A108	13042	NDHA (general grid reference)	Offa	Late Bronze Age bronze socketed axe	Late Bronze Age bronze socketed axe	Bronze Age	Negligible	333000	350000	Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset
A109		NDHA	Esclusham	Bryn-moel	Recorded on the Bersham tithe map and apportionment as Pritchards Tenements	Post medieval	Low	331274	349640	Within site (see stage 2-4 assessment)
A110		NDHA	Esclusham	Plas Power Park	The extent of parkland at Plas Power is shown on historic maps and includes asset A7 and relates also to asset A6. Some of the plantation woodland is ancient woodland. The park was established by the late 18th century but durign the 19th century parts were enclosed for farming and in the 20th century a colliery and open cast workings were established in part of the park.	Post medieval	Low	330746	349605	Partially within site (see stage 2-4 assessment)

Annex B: Field notes, tithe map record, hedgerow assessment and field names

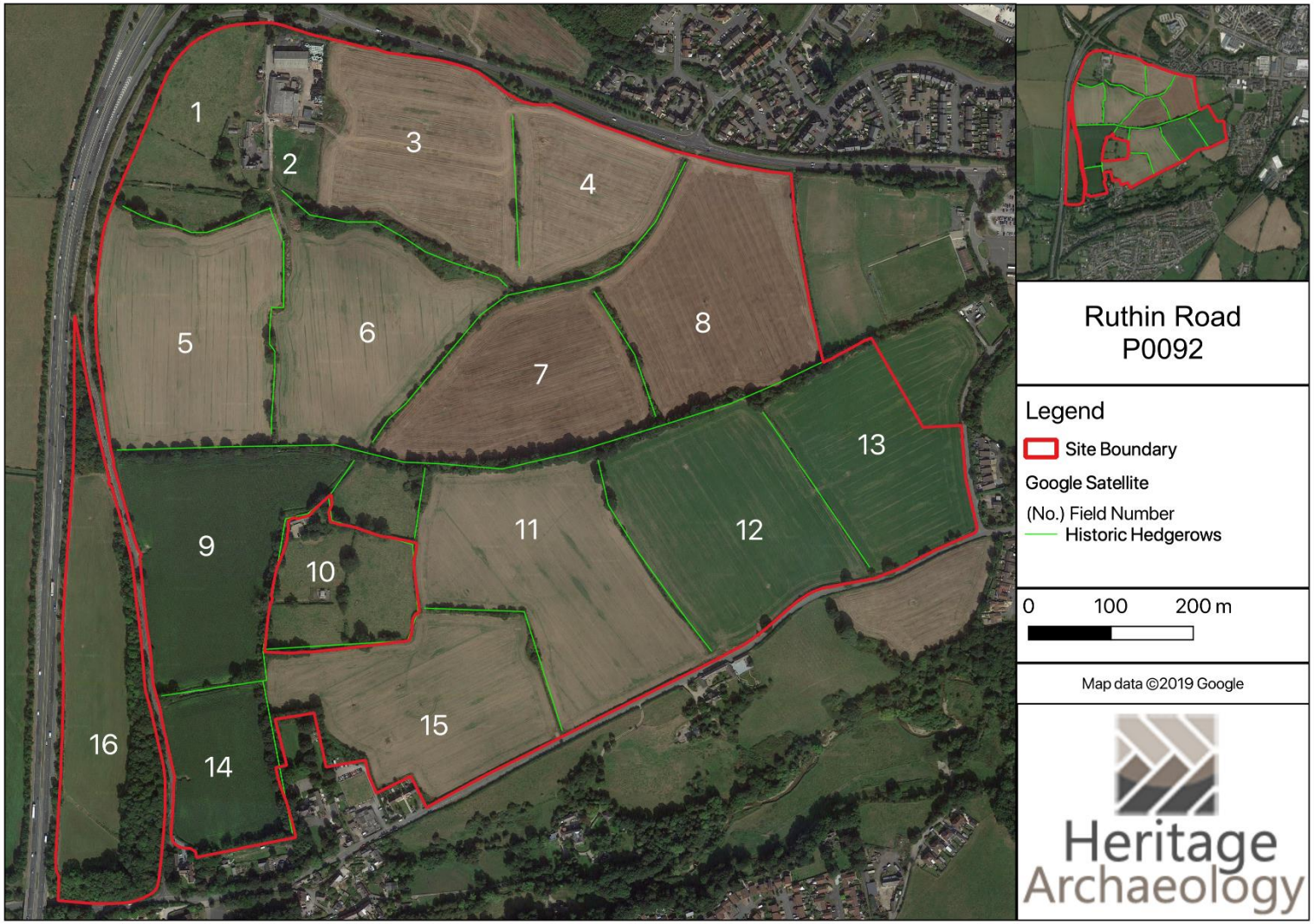


Figure 8: Field numbers used, and hedgerows that correspond to those shown on the Bersham Township tithe map

Table 3: Tithe apportionment, field name and field notes

Field No (modern)	Field No (Tithe)	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field notes
1	24	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Pigeon Field	Field boundaries altered by the realignment of Berse Lane (1980s)
	23	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Garden Meadow	Boundary loss creating one field from two
2	27	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	House Yards Orchard Garden and Buildings, Homestead	Lower Berse Farm
	25	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Stack Yard	
	26	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Croft	Croft with recent pond excavated. Southern boundary curving ditch/ water course
3	20	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Barn Field	Field pattern as on Tithe (although A525 has been slightly modified)
4	19	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Bryn y twllunior	Field pattern as on Tithe (although A525 has been slightly modified)
5	22	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Park	Field pattern as on Tithe (although Berse Lane has been slightly modified)
6	21	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Cae Doctor	Field pattern as on Tithe. Stone work in banks of watercourse between fields 6 and 3 may indicate a former crossing
7	18	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Bryn y ?	Field pattern as on Tithe
8	17	Hon. Frederick West	John Humphreys	Big Meadow	Field pattern as on Tithe

Field No (modern)	Field No (Tithe)	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field notes
9	182	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	Joseph Griffiths	Cae Pella	Access to Bryn-moel and E-W right of way are shown as roads on the Tithe Map
	181	William Jones	(self)	Near Field	
	180	William Jones	(self)	Furthest Field	
10	174	John Humphreys	(self)	Pritchards Tenement (pasture)	Field pattern as on Tithe
	175	John Humphreys	Gabriel Williams	Cottage and Garden	Bryn-moel now and associated small paddocked (one includes modern masts)
	176	John Humphreys	John Platt	Pritchards Tenement (cottage and garden)	
	177	John Humphreys	William Lewis	Pritchards Tenement (house building and garden)	
	178	John Humphreys	(self)	Pritchards Tenement Field at the front of the house	
	179	John Humphreys	(self)	Pritchards Tenement Furthest Field	
	173	John Humphreys	(self)	Pritchards Tenement field	
11	87	Hon. Frederick West	Edward Hughes	Top Field	Field pattern modified from Tithe, boundary loss
	88	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	The Vownog, Pritchards Croft	
	172	Charles Eddisbury	(self)	Erw Bryn Fron	
	89	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Cae Brayn	
	90	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Barn Field	

Field No (modern)	Field No (Tithe)	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field notes
12	86	Hon. Frederick West	Edward Hughes	Middle Field	Field pattern modified from Tithe, boundary loss
	98	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Jones's Field	
	97	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Rill Field	
13	85	Hon. Frederick West	Edward Hughes	Clover Field	Field pattern modified from Tithe, boundary loss
	99	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Cottage Field	
14	183	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	Joseph Griffiths	Bunkers Hill Field	Field boundaries altered by the realignment of Berse Lane (1980s)
15	169	Charles Eddisbury	(self)	Erw nessa	Field pattern modified from Tithe, boundary loss
	170	Charles Eddisbury	(self)	Hen Berllan	
	171	Charles Eddisbury	(self)	Erw Carn	
	92	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Eddsburys Field	
	91	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	William Harris	Oak Field	
16	217	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	(self)	Plantation in Meadow	Plantation woodland (ancient woodland) evident. The stone wall (perimeter wall for Plas Power Park) runs parallel to Berse Lane.
	215	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	(self)	Erwau	

Field No (modern)	Field No (Tithe)	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Field notes
	185	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	Joseph Griffiths	Cae Mariog	
	184	Thomas Fitzhugh Esq.	Joseph Griffiths	Pasture	

Annex C: Site photographs



Field 14 looking north



Field 11

	
Field 12 (looking east)	Field 13 (looking north)

	
PRoW (east west aligned, between fields 7 and 11)	PRoW between fields 9 and 10 (Bryn-moel in background)





Stonework on bank of watercourse between fields 6 and 3

	
Field 3	Field 4

	
Plas Power Park estate wall (Field 16 boundary with Berse Lane)	Gate through wall

	
Field 16	Field 2 (pond)

	
Late 18th or 19th century stable/ barns at Lower Berse Farm	Pig styes at Lower Berse Farm

	
Barn at Lower Berse Farm	View towards Lower Berse Farm from Field 3

	
Lower Berse Farmhouse	Field 1

Annex D: Table of assets in 1km -3km study area

Table 4: Table of designated assets between 1km and 3km of the proposed development and result of the 'Stage 1' setting assessment

Asset reference	Status	Name	Stage 1 assessment
DE017	SM	Erddig Mound and Bailey Castle	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE047	SM	Hadfod-y-Bwlch Round Barrow	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE048	SM	Croes-Foel Round Barrow	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE110	SM	Offa's Dyke: Section S from Cae Llewellyn	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE113	SM	Offa's Dyke: Vron Farm Section	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE131	SM	Cadwgan Hall Mound	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE132	SM	Offa's Dyke; Cadwgan Hall Section	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE137	SM	Offa's Dyke; Pentre-Bychan Hall Section	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE139	SM	Offa's Dyke; Plas Power Section	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE151	SM	Wat's Dyke; Section W of Ty-Gwyn	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE152	SM	Wat's Dyke; Section extending from Erddig Park to Middle Sontley	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE153	SM	Wat's Dyke; Section extending from Middle Sontley to Black Brook Bridge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE158	SM	Wrexham Churchyard Ornamental Wrought Iron Gates and Screen	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE163	SM	Fairy Oak Round Barrow	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE164	SM	Hillbury Round Barrow	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE174	SM	Offa's Dyke; Section S of Bryn yr Owen Farm	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE178	SM	Offa's Dyke; Section S of Aberderfyn Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE179	SM	Offa's Dyke; Sections N and S of Bryn yr Owen Colliery	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE180	SM	Offa's Dyke; Section in Plas Power Park	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE181	SM	Offa's Dyke; South Section at Coedpoeth	ZTV indicates some potential visibility, See Stage 2 – 4 assessment
DE182	SM	Offa's Dyke; North Section at Coedpoeth	ZTV indicates some potential visibility, See Stage 2 – 4 assessment
DE183	SM	Offa's Dyke; Section South of River Gwenfro	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE184	SM	Offa's Dyke; Vron Section	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE191	SM	Wat's Dyke; Section SSW of Wrexham Station	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE193	SM	Moated Site near Groesfoel Farm, Rhostyllen	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE194	SM	Offa's Dyke; Section extending 120m from Railway to Bronwylfa Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE199	SM	Bersham Colliery: No.2 Winding Gear	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE221	SM	Wat's Dyke: Garden Village Section	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE237	SM	Nant Mill Wood Shaft Mounds	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE286	SM	Wat's Dyke at Crispin Lane Wrexham	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
DE290	SM	Gatewen Hill round barrow	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1533	LBI	Erddig	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1534	LBII*	Esclusham Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1535	LBII	Stansty Park with attached Garden Gateway	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1561	LBII	Lludiart Fannny Farmhouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1562	LBII	Tan-y-Coed	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1569	LBII	Broughton Hall and Broughton Hall Farmhouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1570	LBII	Millward House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1584	LBII	Stable Courtyard Range	Outside of ZTV – scoped out

Asset reference	Status	Name	Stage 1 assessment
1585	LBII	Tan-y-Llan	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1587	LBII	Hafod-y-Bwch Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1715	LBII	Pentrebychan Hall Dovecote	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1737	LBII	Plas Power - Game Larder	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1738	LBII	Plas Power - Dairy	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1739	LBII	Plas Power - Ice House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1740	LBII	Plas Power - Rhosberse Lodge at Entrance to West Drive	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1746	LBII	Royal Welsh Fusiliers Memorial	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1748	LBII	Entrance Screen to former drive of Acton Drive	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1749	LBII	Acton Park Lodge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1750	LBII	No. 35 Chester Street, Clwyd	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1753	LBII	The Cottage	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1754	LBII	St Giles House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1755	LBII	The Red Lion Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1756	LBII	No. 20 Charles Street, Clwyd	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1757	LBII	Kingsmills Bridge over River Clywedog	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1758	LBII	Willow Bridge, with adjacent Railings and Culvert Arch	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1759	LBII	Wymmstay Arms Hotel	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1760	LBII	The Cross Foxes Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1761	LBII	The Old Swan Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1763	LBII	Former Island Green Brewery including Former Malthouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1764	LBII	Burton Buildings	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1765	LBII	Offices and Lodge to Wrexham Lager Brewery	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1766	LBII	No. 1 Chapel Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1767	LBII	Pen-y-Bryn Welsh Baptist Chapel	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1768	LBII	No. 4 Chapel Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1769	LBII	Parish Church of St Giles	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1770	LBII	Tomb of Elihu Yales, west of Church of St Giles	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1771	LBII	Sundial to west of Church of St Giles	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1772	LBII	2 Chest Tombs to west of Church of St Giles	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1773	LBII	2 Chest Tombs adjacent to w boundary of churchyard, Church of St Giles	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1774	LBII	St Giles Churchyard Gates	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1775	LBII	No. 3 Church Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1776	LBII	No. 7 Church Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1777	LBII	The Commercial Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1778	LBII	The Cambrian Vaults Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1779	LBII	Bridge over River Clywedog	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1780	LBII	5 Fairy Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1781	LBII	9 Fairy Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1782	LBII	Stafford House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1783	LBII	26 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1784	LBII	28 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1785	LBII	29 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1786	LBII	30 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1787	LBII	31 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1788	LBII	33 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1789	LBII	Embassy Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1790	LBII	36 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1791	LBII	38 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out

Asset reference	Status	Name	Stage 1 assessment
1792	LBII	40 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1793	LBII	Trustee Savings Bank	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1794	LBII	Horse and Jockey Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1795	LBII	Beechley	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1796	LBII	12 Madeira Hill	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1797	LBII	The Nags Head Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1799	LBII	The Bowling Green Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1800	LBII	Former County Buildings	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1801	LBII	Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Mary	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1802	LBII	Boundry Wall and Gates to Roman Catholic Cathedral	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1803	LBII	Prebytery at Roman Catholic Cathedral	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1804	LBII	Forerm Wrexham Infirmary	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1805	LBII	Adult Education Centre	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1810	LBII	1 Salisbury Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1811	LBII	Gate Piers and Boundary Wall to No. 1	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1812	LBII	Oteley House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1813	LBII	The Bishops House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1814	LBII	Sontley Bridge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1815	LBII	6 Temple Row	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1816	LBII	5 Town Hill	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1817	LBII*	7 Town Hill	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1818	LBII	Dodman's	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1819	LBII	Former Border Brewery Chimney	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1821	LBII	The Old Three Tuns Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1822	LBII	The Old Vaults Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1823	LBII	The Old Registry Office	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1824	LBII	Wingett House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1825	LBII	26 Chester Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1826	LBII	27 Chester Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1827	LBII	28 Chester Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1828	LBII	29 Chester Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1829	LBII	The Feathers Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1830	LBII	1 Grosvenor Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1831	LBII	2 Grosvenor Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1832	LBII	16492	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1833	LBII	Pas Gwilym	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1834	LBII	9 Grove Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1835	LBII	Fern Bank and former Coach House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1836	LBII	Epworth Lodge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1837	LBII	Romano	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1838	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1839	LBII	8 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1840	LBII	Butcher's Market	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1841	LBII	The Golden Lion Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1842	LBII	Midland Bank	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1843	LBII	Central Arcade	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1844	LBII	The Talbot Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1845	LBII	National Westminster Bank	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1846	LBII	Nos 1,3 & 5 with Nos 56, 58 & 60 Regent Street, King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1847	LBII	55 King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1848	LBII	Trinity Presbyterian Church of Wales	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1849	LBII	The Seven Stars Public House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out

Asset reference	Status	Name	Stage 1 assessment
1850	LBII	Stansty Cottage	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1851	LBII	Newi: Plas Coch	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1852	LBII	Old Library	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1853	LBII	Abbotsfield Priory Hotel	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1854	LBII	Church of St James	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1855	LBII	Wrexham General Station: Entrance Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1856	LBII	10-12 Weston Drive	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1857	LBII	63 Action Gate	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1858	LBII	65 Acton Gate	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
1859	LBII	69 Acton Gate	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
3176	LBII	Gatewen Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
6633	LBII	Church of St Peter	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
9355	LBII	The Vicarage	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15820	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery workshops	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15821	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery Power House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15822	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery Western Winding Engine	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15823	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery Eastern Winding Engine	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15824	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery Heapstead	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15825	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery Engine House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
15826	LBII	Former Plas Power Colliery baths, canteen and offices	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16449	LBII	Capel Salem with railings to forecourt	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16450	LBII	War Memorial	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16451	LBII	Plas Power - Entrance Gates to Park	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16452	LBII	Plas Power - Stable Block	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16453	LBII	Plas Power - Bath House in Park	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16454	LBII	Plas Power - Railings and Gates to West Entrance Drive at Plas Power	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16455	LBII	Plas Power - Wall to Plas Power Park including Park Cottage	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16456	LBII	Plas Power - Wall to Plas Power Park SW of Rhosberse Lodge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16457	LBII	Higher Berse Farmhouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16472	LBII	21 Charles Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16473	LBII	22 Charles Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16474	LBII	23 Charles Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16475	LBII	Kingsmills Bridge over River Gwenfro	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16476	LBII	4 Church Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16477	LBII*	8 Church Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16478	LBII*	9 Church Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16479	LBII*	10 Church Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16480	LBII	7 Fairy Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16481	LBII	37 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16482	LBII	39 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16483	LBII	41 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16484	LBII	42 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16487	LBII	3 Salisbury Rad	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16488	LBII	5 Salisbury Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16489	LBII	Gate Piers and Boundary Wall to No. 5	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16490	LBII	Gate Piers and Boundary Wall to No. 6	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16491	LBII	24 Chester Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16492	LBII	28 Grosvenor Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16493	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16494	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out

Asset reference	Status	Name	Stage 1 assessment
16495	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16496	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16497	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16498	LBII	General Market Building	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16499	LBII	General Market Building (Public Convenience (Ladies))	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16500	LBII	9 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16501	LBII	10 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16502	LBII	11 High Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16503	LBII	40 Henblas Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16504	LBII	1-3 Queeen Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16505	LBII	57 King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16506	LBII	59 King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16507	LBII	61 King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16508	LBII	63 King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16509	LBII	65 King Street	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16510	LBII	The Coach House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16511	LBII	Boundary wall, gate piers, and gates at Trinity Presbytarian Church of Wales	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16512	LBII	67 Acton Gate	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16513	LBII	71 Acton Gate	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16528	LBII	41 Westminster Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16529	LBII	42 Westminster Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16530	LBII	43 Westminster Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16531	LBII	44 Westminster Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16532	LBII	45 Westminster Road	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16534	LBII	War Memorial with Railings to Memorial Gardens	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16535	LBII	Bridge over Former Railway	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16536	LBII	Henblas	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16537	LBII	Lower Stansty Farmhouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16559	LBII	Nant Bridge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16564	LBII	Hafod-y-Bwch Bridge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16565	LBII	Plas Grono Lodge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16566	LBII	Sign-post at SW end	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16567	LBII	Bresham Colliery No 2 Headframe	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16569	LBII	Timber framed barn in yard at Hafod-y-Bwch Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16571	LBII	Croesfoel Farmhouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16572	LBII	Gate Piers at Hafod-y-Bwch Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16573	LBII	Timber framed barn in yard at Croesfoel Farm	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
16574	LBII	Barn Range at Esclusham Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17093	LBII	Eddystone House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17094	LBII	War Memorial	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17840	LBII	Marchwiel Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17841	LBII	Stables at Marchwiel Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17842	LBII	Walled Garden and Bothy at Marchwiel Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17843	LBII	Pigsties at Marchwiel Hall	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17844	LBII	Mill House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17850	LBII*	Kitchen and attached laundries, bakehouse and scullery at Erddig	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17851	LBII	Cupola to SE of the house	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17852	LBII	Former Haybarn to Outer Yard	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17853	LBII	Sawmill	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17854	LBII	Dog Yard Range	Outside of ZTV – scoped out

Asset reference	Status	Name	Stage 1 assessment
17855	LBII	Gardener's House including Bothies, wall and shed to W	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17856	LBII	N Garden Pavilion including attached walls, alcove, gatepiers and gates immediately to E of house	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17857	LBII	S Garden Pavilion including attached walls, alcove, gatepiers and gates immediately to E of house	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17858	LBII	Garden Walls to N site of formal garden including gatepiers, gates and alcove	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17859	LBII*	Screen and gates closing the formal garden at Erddig	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17860	LBII	Garden Walls to S site of formal garden including gatepiers, gates and alcove	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17861	LBII	Sundial on main axis of formal garden	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17862	LBII	Pair of pinnacles in the formal garden at Erddig	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17863	LBII	Sundial near the N end of the formal garden	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17864	LBII	Dovecote	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17865	LBII	Coachman's House	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17866	LBII	Gatepiers and gates to forecourt at Erddig	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17867	LBII	Gatepier and attached gates and railings on N drive	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17868	LBII	Hydraulic Ram	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17869	LBII*	Cup and Saucer	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17870	LBII	Bridge over the Black Brook	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17871	LBII	Bridge over the River Clywedog	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17872	LBII	The Lodge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17873	LBII	Bryn Goleu	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17874	LBII	Gatepiers, Railings and Gates at Forest Lodge entrance	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17875	LBII	Sontley Bridge	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17876	LBII	New Sontley Farmhouse	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17877	LBII	Former Stables at New Sontley Farm	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
17878	LBII	Combined Pigsties and Hen House at New Stontley Farm	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
87573	LBII	The Former Mines Rescue Centre	Outside of ZTV – scoped out
87719	LBII	Former Grove Park School	Outside of ZTV – scoped out

END OF REPORT