DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT – (November 2024-Rev: A)

To Support a Planning Application for the creation of a new Community Amenity Space, Interpretation Proposals and reconfiguration of the existing Boundary Wall at the site of the former offices to the J C Edwards Tile & Brickworks - (boundary wall and proposed site with the A539), Llangollen Road, Trevor, Wrexham, LL20 7TN.



Site Location Plan for the J C Edwards Boundary Wall © Bing Maps

Site Details -	**J C Edwards Brickworks (boundary wall with the A539), Llangollen Road, Trevor, Wrexham, LL20 7TN**	(nearest postcode)
Grid Reference –	(easting) 327078 (northing) 342687	SJ 27078 42687
Ownership -	Freehold ownership – Llangollen Rural Community Council	
Designations -	No designatoions, except that the site does sit within the 'Buffer Zone' boundaries to the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site of outstanding universal value.	

Overview:
The purpose of this application is to carefully to dismantle, reconfigure and repair the existing boundary wall to the former Offices of the J C Edwards Tile and Brickworks, and to create a community amenity space to the rear with seating, planting and interpretation. It is imagined that the new public amenity would be used by the community or by visitors as an 'open space' that would also retell the history of the brickworks and the industries in the immediate vicinity. It is hoped that this location might also be connected with the infrastructure, points of interest and other sites associated with the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site, together with the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB.

The boundary wall, gate piers and iron railings are the only substantial physical remnants and legacy of the Administrative Offices associated with the J C Edwards Tref-y-Nant Fireclay Works site, and of a very important industry, which for nearly a century had been a significant and influential impact on defining the character and the shape of communities economically and socially, whilst the use and application of the manufactured products had a very considerable positive impact on the character, appearance and function in many towns and cities regionally, nationally and further afield.

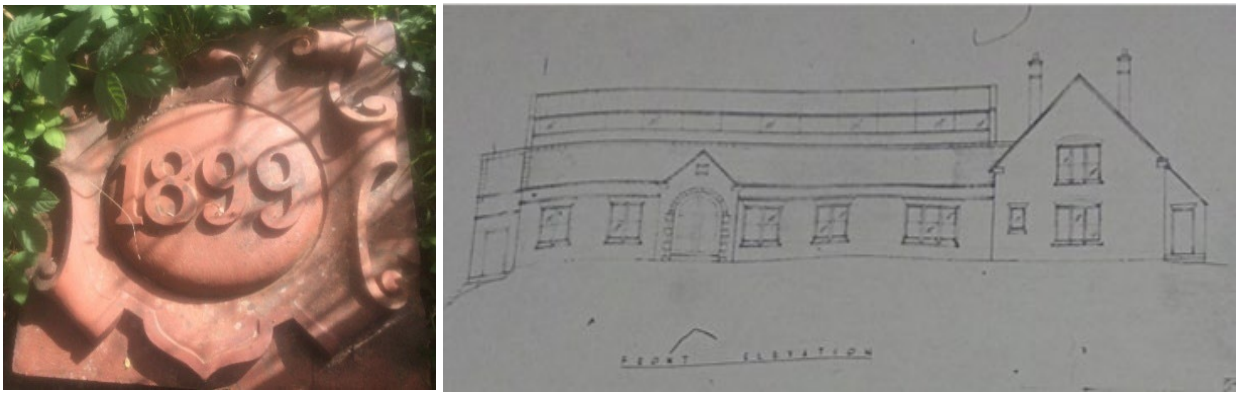
The remaining section of boundary wall site is located at the extreme northwest corner of what was a large industrial site, and nowadays is simply a strip of land between the highway (A539) which runs on the north side of the Dee Valley between Llangollen and Ruabon and what is now a remediated, post-industrial

'brownfield' site that consisted of densely planted or self-seeded vegetation and trees. The site of the proposed amenity space is owned by The Llangollen Rural Community Council for onward care and management. It should be noted that the position and alignment of the boundary in this location has remained largely unchanged since it was recorded on Tithe Maps circa. 1840.

Sections of the wall are currently in a poor structural condition and additional temporary support has been provided for some years by scaffold pole props and temporary support. Following an offer of funding in 2020 to Llangollen Ruarl Community Council, a Feasibility Study was produced to develop design proposals and budget costings necessary to realise the vision of this project and to create a seating area/amenity space that could be used by the local community of by visitors alike.

Historical Background to the Site:
No record is currently held (further investigation required) about how the field/land on which the boundary wall stands was used, since it was known as Coed Mawr, a pasture that was owned by Trevor Hall and leased to John Jones of Rhos y Coed,

As a consequence of a date plaque that has recently been identified at a property in the area, it is assumed that the administrative offices and the boundary wall to the J C Edwars Tile and Brickworks were completed in 1899, as the Ordnance Survey six-inch map, published in 1900 (revised 1908) also indicates the ever expanding nature of the fire clay works with its network of tramway and railway links, but does not indicate any building development nor the construction of offices in the north west corner of the site. However, the published map of 1914 (revised 1909 to 1910) does indicate the footprint of the completed office block, and when comparing that layout with the position of the two existing pairs of gateposts on site, the arrangement would appear to correlate as access to a path is visible on the east side of the office block, while the gate posts/entrance to the west, (now the remaining pair of gate posts on site) provides access to the main entrance doors at a location that was relatively central on the main elevation facing the road.



Photograph of the original date plaques and an elevation of the north elevation to the Admin Building (date unknown)

The presence of the administrative block remained on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map publications beyond 1959, but the exact demolition date of the building has not been determined. The knowledge is held locally, and anecdotal information has confirmed that the former administrative office for the J C Edwards business was used as a Community Centre during the period when Monsanto owned the site on which it stood. It is believed that the office building ceased to be used as a Community Centre for Trevor in 1977 when it was 'handed back' to Monsanto. The building was a split level configuration, being single storey in height to the road, but a full two storey structure when viewing the SE facing elevation.

During the intervening period, the site has been remediated and deciduous trees planted. The condition of the boundary wall has deteriorated and some years ago it was deemed necessary for the piers to braced with scaffold because of concerns over its vertical alignment and therefore its structural integrity. Since 2016 the pair of gateposts at the east end of the wall with adjacent copings, together with a capping unit from the top of the western-most gateposts have been dismantled and reconstructed at the entrance to the museum in Cefn Mawr.

The wall is constructed of a red pressed brick and coordinating terracotta details that are common to the J C Edwards outputs at the time. It is assumed that both the brick and the terracotta was produced at the

Penybont works though this has not been verified. With the exception to the gate piers, and areas of coordinating terracotta detailing, the wall is a solid brick, nine-inch construction where the bricks were laid in English Bond. The perpends to the alternating courses of stretchers do slip between courses in a number of locations that both relate to the varied lengths of brick used (between 225-230mm) and the adjustments made along its length to account for its curved alignment and its setting out points. The small infill panels of later brickwork between the original gate posts are constructed in English Garden Wall Bond with its distinctive course of headers, followed by three courses of stretchers. The bricks themselves do vary but a generally 225x110x78mm. The jointing throughout is between 5-6mm (250mm across 3 courses) but is wider where more recent repairs and interventions have occurred. The mortar was originally coloured, black and its composition and mix ratio is approximately

The wall is aligned south east to north west and stands as the crest of a rise between Trevor and the area of Tref-y-Nant on the A539. A tarmacked footway abuts the wall along its entire length with the highway. It is assumed that these finished levels have raised since the time of its construction, therefore its overall height and visual impact to the road may be slightly reduced (no investigation undertaken). The ground falls away on the south east face of the wall, particularly towards the west end of its length by between nom.200-600mm. It is assumed that this has resulted from the demolition of the administrative offices and the removal of foundations/contamination of ground during the remediation process. The area of ground on which the offices once stood was subsequently has been planted with trees, though some have more recently been cut down towards the west end of its length. It should be noted that an aerial photograph taken during the 1950's does indicate that the land to the east and south east of the offices was covered by trees (refer to the L/H extreme of the photograph). The wall has been set out to be level across its terracotta coping and where it steps up to accommodate the panels of metal railings and gate piers. The existing gates were removed when the gate openings were 'bricked up', and to date, no images of the original designs have been identified.

The site does not hold a built heritage, nor a nature heritage designation, by does site within the boundaries of the **Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal World Heritage Site**. This was inscribed in 2009 for outstanding universal value, along a 11-mile stretch of innovative engineering that was built to complement the stunning scenery of the Dee Valley while serving the demands of the Industrial Revolution



General Image from the West end of the existing boundary wall on Llangollen Road (A539)



General Image towards the east end of the existing boundary wall on Llangollen Road (A539)

Historical Background to the J C Edwards Works:

Clay, and specifically the vivid iron-rich red colour of the Etruria Marl Clay of the upper coal measures has been exploited as an industry in the locality since the 1850's. James Coster Edwards senior (1828-1896) was himself born near the site of what was to become the Tref-y-nant works, After being apprenticed as a draper he was then a storekeeper at the New British Iron Company, Acrefair, before losing all his money with other speculators in attempting to operate the smelting works at Brymbo. Throughout, his father owned and successfully worked some limekilns nearby, before then purchasing land from a Manchester Company for the purposes of obtaining the clay (previously coal workings). This was the beginnings of his business with one man and two boys, making sanitary pipes and fire bricks in the 'old fashioned way by grinding the clay in a kind of 'pug-mill". Within a short time J C Edwards then purchased the premises of T W Cowan at Tref-y-nant on 21st November 1866 and at the time of his death in 1896, the site covered 6 acres, contained 29 kilns and gave employment to 270 men. The site of the Tref-y-nant Fire-clay works was largely contained within the boundaries of an inherited field structure, as can be seen from an 1840 Tithe Map (NLW. Cynefin Project). A detailed account of the business is outlined in the obituary of J. C. Edwards featured in 'Bye-Gones', ed. James Williams, dated 1st April 1896 p.314-316. A quarterly antiquarian periodical that covered Wales and the border counties and published antiquarian articles that had originally appeared in the Oswestry Advertiser and Border Counties Herald.

https://journals.library.wales/view/2092910/2098488/3#?xywh=353%2C1424%2C983%2C586

The article states that the chief offices were located at the Tref-y-nant works, where encaustic tiles, pipes and earthenware goods of all types were made, while the Penybont works focussed on bricks and terracotta from about 1869 and new works had been built at Rhosllanechrugog for the production of glazed bricks. The business was managed by James Coster Edwards (senior) until about 1893, when the management and operations was then transferred to his sons, Edward Lloyd Edwards (1860-1957) and James Coster Edwards

(junior) (1864-1934). The business remained successful and an eminent leader in its field, though until the time of its closure in 1956. The site was purchased by Monsanto in 1959.

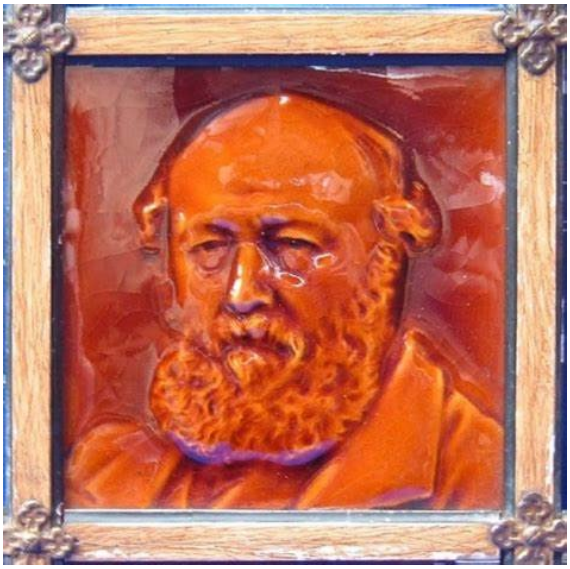




Image of J C Edwards in the form of a tile as well as a panel of more familiar glazed tiles that were manufactured by the business at the Tref-y-nant site.

The Proposals: Setting, Character and Scale

i. General Background + Justification

The scope and programme of the brief involves the careful dismantling of the wall, the repair and/or replacement of missing terracotta units and brickwork, the overhaul of the metal railing panels and the rebuilding of the wall to a new configuration. The evolution of proposals for the amenity and interpretation space has also developed to provide a more accommodating area with seating, planting and interpretation. An outdoor space was imagined that could be used by the community or by visitors. The space would retell the history of the J C Edwards works and the industries in the immediate vicinity and it is hoped that this location might be connected with points of interest and other sites within the wider World Heritage Site and the ANOB.

The initial thoughts and justification for this approach emanated from the poor structural condition of the wall, the resultant need for it to be dismantled and rebuilt regardless, (to address structural defects and poor repairs) and whether it might be better valued or appreciated by the local community and visitors if it were to be rebuilt in a more prominent location. The visual impact of the wall, gate, and railings is currently low. It goes unnoticed against the existing backdrop of trees on the side of the A539 at the crest of a hill that leads up from Tref-y nant to the east. The existing gate is obscured by a more recent electric pole and its deterioration, scaffold bracing and overgrown appearance has the potential to further devalue the visual contribution that is could make within its setting – the wall has nearly lost all connection with its industrial past.

The vulnerability of the wall from being lost in its entirety is a reality, together with the final link with what was such an important industry and employer in the locality. The wall is not designated, neither is it included in the HER and in turn the RCAHMW, Coflein entry is the only recognised information that is currently available.

The project represents an opportunity to 're-vision' the standing remains, to engage with the community and to positively 'pass on' the historic legacy of the J C Edwards business for the benefit of future generations. The reality of potentially loosing much of its Evidential Value and thereafter the appreciation of its Historic and Communal Values is considerable. This potential loss of significance is the justification for entertaining alternative approaches which are deemed proportionate and reasonable within the context of these unique circumstances. The proposals seek to secure the future of this heritage asset by identifying a realistic balance between the irreplaceable loss of something of historic value and the predicted benefits from undertaking the work in a certain manner.

ii. The Design Proposals for the Boundary

The design proposals illustrated involve recording, dismantling and rebuilding a significant length of the wall in a location to the west of its current position. An analysis of its current design has identified that the datum for the setting out of the new layout is the course of brickwork beneath the terracotta coping units to the panels of metal railings. The existing design is basically moved in its entirety to the west on the same course of bricks, as illustrated by the existing and proposed design drawings or visuals. The datum to the top of the existing wall, the gate posts and the railings will remain unchanged, but because of the natural slope, the distance between the course beneath coping to the railings and ground level will be greater by approximately 300mm between the existing east end of the wall and the proposed, new-build section at the west end of the wall.

The positive impact resulting from this strategy is that the remaining components, details and composition of the wall will have a greater visual impact within the setting. It will be more pronounced and will give the impression of being taller when viewed from the road. There is also a greater opportunity for the detail of the wall to be viewed against the sky (rather than a backdrop of trees) and shadows will be cast on to the footway and road which will animate the 3D qualities of the brickwork and the composition as a whole.

It is hoped that much of the reconstruction will utilise the existing footings/foundation detail, but new pad foundations will be required beneath the relocated gate posts. There is no record at present of the design for the original gates, therefore a decision has been made for the opening width in the future to be increased sufficiently for modern accessibility standards to be accommodated. The future width will allow wheelchairs and most pushchairs to access the amenity and interpretation area, therefore providing a 'barrier free' inclusive environment for a wide cross-section of the population.

The design of the new gate has been developed to continue the rhythm and spacing of the existing railings and has included within its composition a reproduction of the wrought iron detail to the existing panels. The gates will be taller than the existing because of their new location, but this will be of assistance to increase security. A lock will also be provided within the new design as well as a more traditional latch to manage access. The setting out to determine the clear width between gatepost will



J C Edwards Boundary Wall, Llangollen Road, Trevor. - Feasibility Study

also need to coordinate with the nearest brick dimensions to minimise awkward or unsightly detailing in the future.

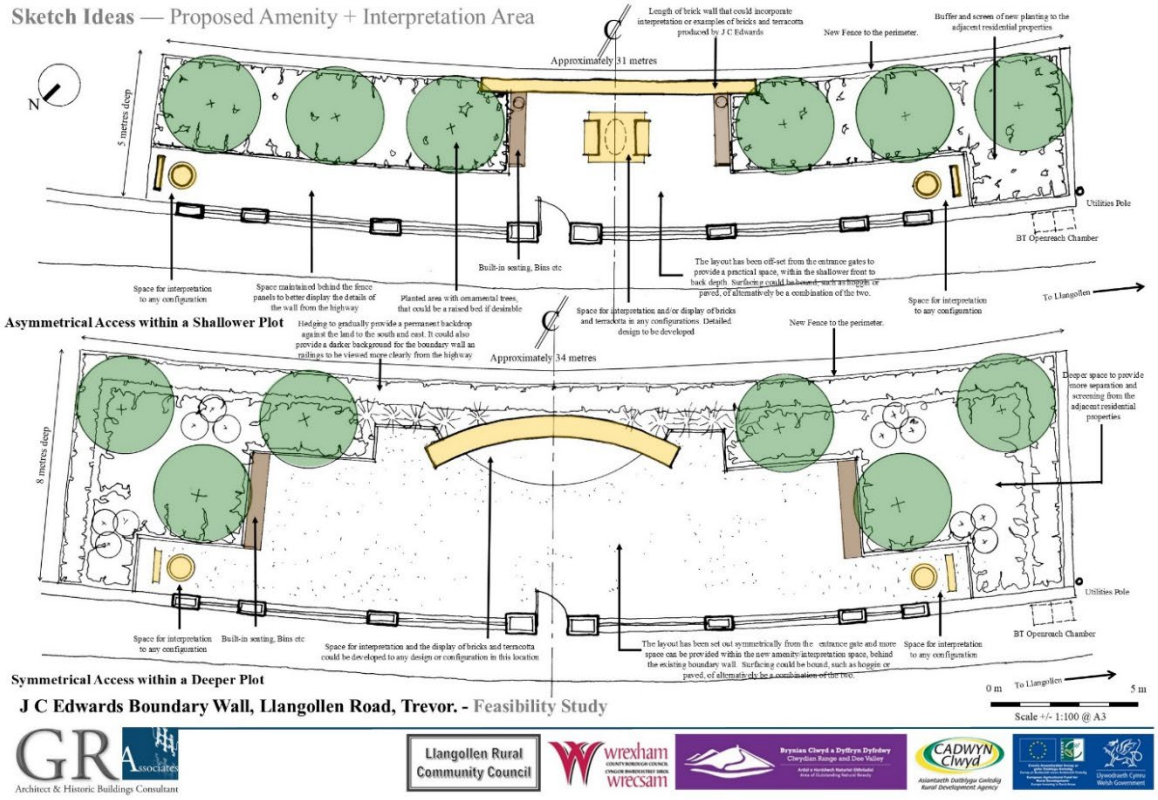
iii. The design proposals for the Amenity and Interpretation Space

The design proposals have also evolved as an understanding of its future use and potential to make a positive contribution within its setting formalised. The initial brief outlined the provision of a 3 metre wide strip of ground behind the wall to accommodate a small seating space and locations for the installation of interpretation panels or resources.

Consideration is also given to the immediate context, that a sufficient buffer/screening is provided to the residential properties to the west as well as how the boundaries might look and feel should/if the remainder of the land on which the brickworks stood is redeveloped. It is important that thought is given to the appearance of the amenity both from the highway and from the land to the south east. The design and visual impact of the proposed amenity and interpretation area should 'fit in' with all eventualities, whether it stands in isolation in its own space, or its boundaries needs to accommodate new buildings or structures immediately adjacent. The space will also need to consider the change in level between the footway to the roadside and the level of the ground/slope beyond.

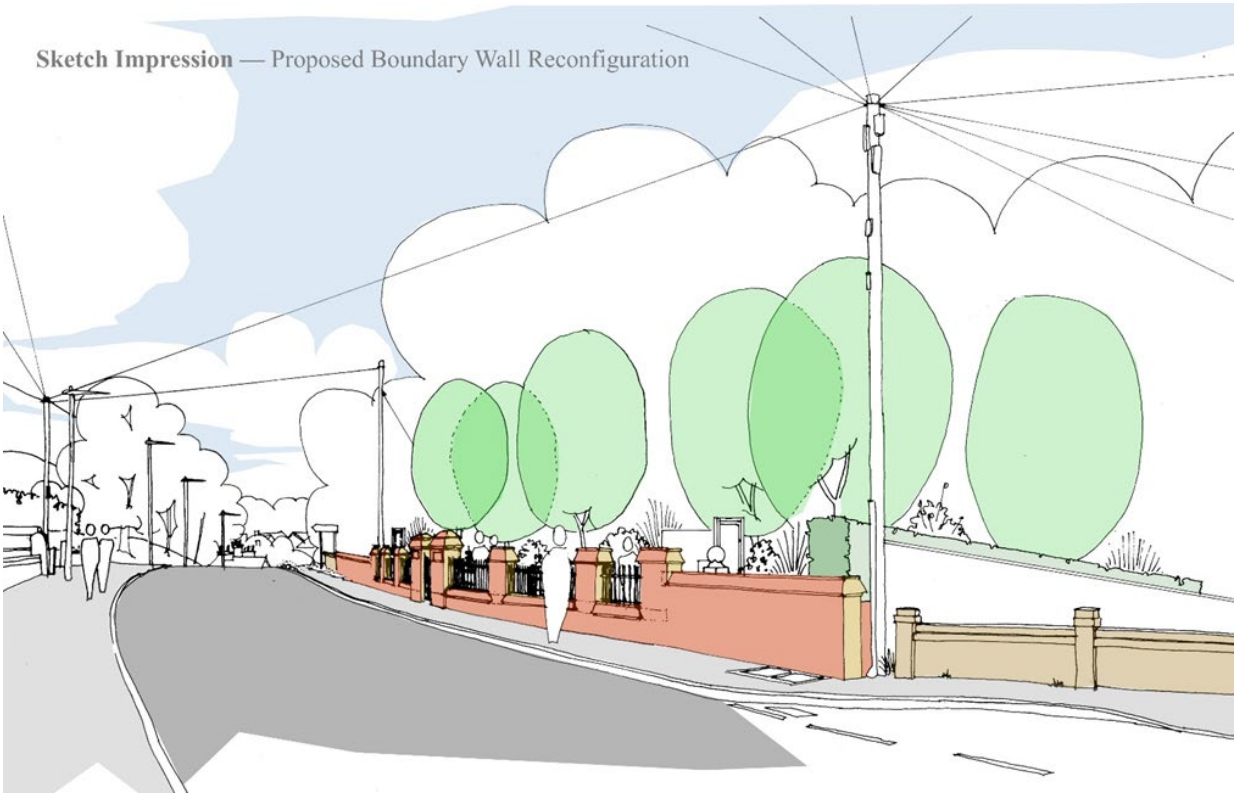
During earlier iterations for the design and development of the amenity space, alternative depths and configurations of space were considered and a 5 metre deep, together with an 8-metre-deep option was developed. Initial discussions concluded that the 8-metre-deep space was preferred because it provided a more open and flexible layout. Both options have landscaping/screen planting to the south and west, but it was felt that the 8-metre-deep option realised these objectives in a more successful way. The deeper plan also offers more scope for planting and for providing habitat opportunities and sources of food for wildlife, in the form of nectar and seeds etc. It is also proposed that nesting and bat boxes will be fixed to adjacent trees. The specification of the proposed trees will be for smaller specimens to be selected which have good seasonal interest to reduce the maintenance burden into the future. It is assumed that the planting beds will be partially retained by a gabion detail along its southern boundary so as to accommodate the cross-sectional change in level.

It is envisaged that the interpretation themes for the panels to be designed will coordinate with those of The World Heritage Site and the 'Our Picturesque Landscape' initiatives, but will also incorporate

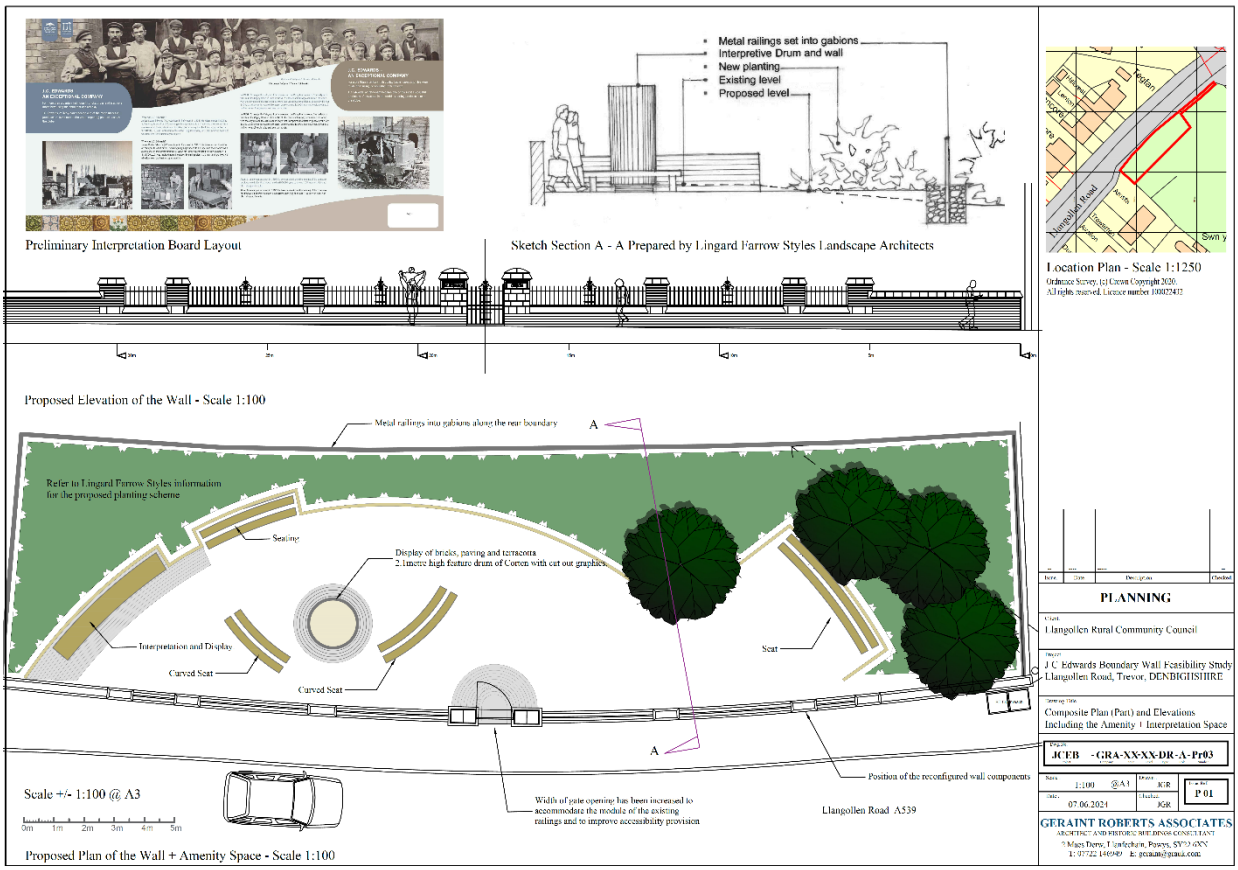


Early design iterations for the layout of the proposed Amenity Space

the thoughts, views and ideas of the local population through Community Engagement sessions which took place earlier in the year.



Early design sketch view of the reconfigured boundary wall and Community Amenity Space to the rear



Current design proposals which includes interpretation panels towards the east end of the amenity space, seating and a Corten drum feature with cut out graphics and interpretation design opportunities that will provide a vertical emphasis to the east end of the space

Considerable effort has been made to consult with the Local Community and Stakeholders and the details of the key events, venues and dates are set out below. The feedback for the project, its scope and content has been positive on each occasion and the scheme would be considered an asset for the community of Trevor and for this prominent location on the side of Llangollen Rod (A539).

LUF Engagement Activities: JC Edwards Wall Project

Activity / Description	Action	Timescales	Progress / feedback
Update WCBC Scrutiny Committee	• LUF Project plans presented at Scrutiny Committee	• 6th Oct 2023	Supportive of plans, further updates to be presented to Scrutiny Committee in July 2024
Update WHS Strategic Board	• Project update presented to board • Project update to board • Site visit to LUF projects including JC Edwards Wall Project • Project update	• 9th Sept 2021 • 16th May 2022, 18th July 2022, 19th May2023 • 28th Sept 2023 • 14th Dec 2023 • 25th April2024	Ongoing update and feedback
Update to WHS Planning and Conservation Group	• LUF project plans presented to the Group including JC Edwards Wall Project. •	• 11th May 2023 • 14Th Sept 2023 • 6th March 2024	Ongoing update and feedback
Update Cefn Community Council	• Meeting With Chair of Community Council to update Community Council	• 23rd Feb 2024	Agree to hold consultation event within Cefn Community as part of wider project update/ consultation
Update Llan Rural CC around project plans and any changes	• Plans presented to Llan Rural CC – by Consultant Gerrait Roberts and Mike Bather	• 5th December 2023 • 6th February 2024	

Community consultation dates and locations	• Trevor Basin • Garth &Trevor Community Centre • George Edwards Comm centre • Fron Comm Centre • Article on facebook / newsletter	19th Feb 2024 22nd Feb 2024 26th Feb 2024 21st Feb 2024 12th Feb 2024	(40 pple) (10) (20 pple) (15 pple)
Feedback results of community consultation	• Feedback around consultation and project to Llan Rural CC • Local member for Cefn – meeting to update around project	• 4th June 2024 • 13th June 2024	
LUF Oversight Group – leadership group	• LUF Update presented to group including JC Edwards Wall project	• 14th July 2023	
Simon Baynes – MP for Clwyd South	• Site visit to Trevor Basin to discuss and view LUF projects including JC Edwards Wall Project	• 27th October 2023	

Accessibility:
The objective of this project is to develop and create an accessible community space which has 'barrier free' access. The proposals seek to increase the width of the existing gates/gateposts to ensure that the space beyond can be reached by wheelchair or mobility scooter users as well as by families with pushchairs etc. The natural cross-fall of the ground within the site is being levelled to further assist access and circulation within the amenity space. Surfacing will either been brick at the entrance to the space, but thereafter a permeable bound hoggin finish will be used to ensure that it can be negotiated by wheels of all types. Sufficient space within the amenity area is available for turning and negotiating the interpretation locations and these will also be placed at a height that will be visible for most visitors (always also duplicated in a digital format). The planting borders and tree planting will offer a variety of seasonal colour, scent and shading to offer choice to anyone wishing to use the space. It is anticipated that the design proposals will comply with most aspects of BS8300 where applicable and reasonable adjustment is otherwise offered to align with the Equality Act 2010.

The proposed site information and interpretation strategy will support these objectives, providing the details and intellectual content that visitors will require to better understand the rich industrial heritage of this site, together with that of adjacent areas that are linked to the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site. The information will be reinforced by online content that can be refined, updated and developed to convey numerous storylines and histories of the site and that of the community in which it sits.

Movement

Whilst no onsite parking is possible, it is proposed that the amenity space will be within walking or cycling distance for most members of the local community who wish to use or access the space. However, the site of the former J C Edwards Brickworks also stands with the 'Buffer Zone' to the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site. There is an opportunity in the future for the site to be connected into the network of visitor walking routes and an opportunity to support tourism initiatives and access to historically interesting places in the locality would be encouraged.

Within the context of the already established infrastructure to support visitors who wish to visit the World Heritage Site locations, a new car park has been developed within 300mm of this location and in respect to public transport the key visitor hubs within the World Heritage Site are all easily reachable by bus from both Wrexham Town Centre and Ruabon Station. The number 5 bus (operated by Arriva Bus Wales) departs Wrexham Bus Station (twenty-five past each hour) and Ruabon Station (forty-three minutes past each hour) every hour between 7am and 10pm, before following the A539 along the north of the World Heritage Site corridor passing Station Road (alight for Trevor Basin) and arriving in Llangollen where the service terminates.

The number 2 bus also services Chirk town centre every hour and connects to the number 5 route at Plas Madoc Leisure Centre on the A539

Environmental Sustainability

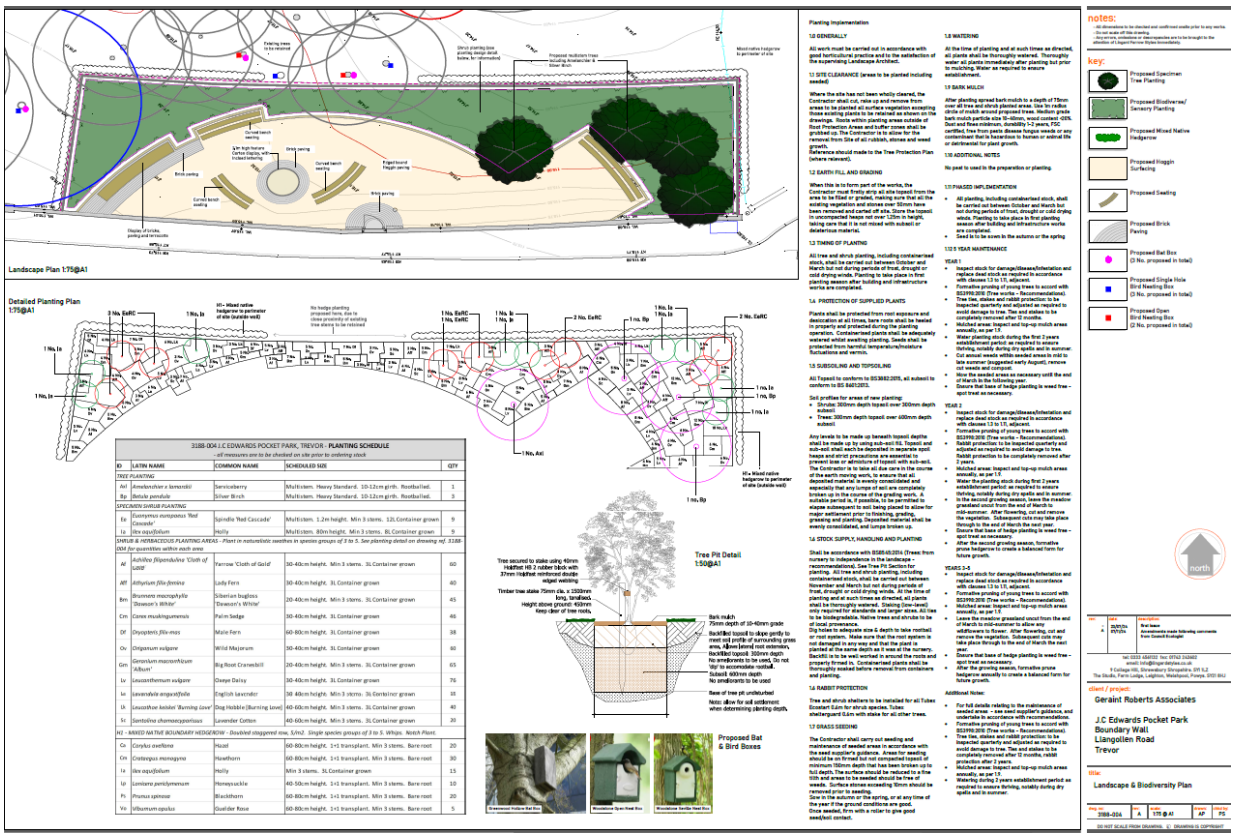
Use of Resources - The proposals do seek to make best use of natural and recycled resources throughout. and local trades/craftsmen will be approached to undertake all aspects elements of work. Whilst it is not practical to re-use all materials salvaged from the dismantling and repair process of the boundary wall, those not used within the scheme will be used as part of the build-up of levels within the landscaped space.

Due to the nature of the project, there is a high probability that existing, reclaimed bricks will be used for the purposes of repairing the boundary wall and as paving underfoot at the entrance gates to the new community amenity space. However, some new terracotta units will need to be produced that will expend a considerable amount of energy and emit carbon dioxide during their manufacture. Beyond, these constraints/anomalies, supplementary materials will be chosen with embodied carbon in mind, and with carbon expenditure being an important consideration. The use of reclaimed and salvaged aggregates will be implemented throughout, together with the specification of recycled materials/plastics in elements such as the seating within the space. The use of concrete will be kept to a minimum but where necessary, a low carbon solution will be developed.

The surfaces within the site are all permeable and the build-up of ground levels within the landscape proposals will increase rainwater storage capacity within the site. The planting to the perimeter and within the new amenity space will also contribute to the uptake of surface water.

The planting, together with other aspects of the hard and soft landscape proposals will offer opportunities to enhance biodiversity and/or to provide cover, nectar and seeds to support wildlife in the immediate vicinity. It is proposed that a hedgehog house will be placed within the planting beds and nesting boxes for birds can be provided within the maturing trees in adjacent locations.

The landscape proposals will also be supported by a Management Plan that will assist Llangollen Rural Community Council with the continuing upkeep of the space in the future as an amenity resource, but also for biodiversity. Please refer to the accompanying Lingard Farrow Styles Drawing.



Proposed Planting Plan, Biodiversity Enhancement Plan and 5yr Maintenance Plan for the soft landscape management of the Amenity Space/Garden

Community Safety:
The design proposals have sought to create an attractive, safe public space with security measures that passive/natural surveillance is possible from the footway to the adjacent highway. As a result of the design opportunity that ensure that the space is accessible, the site is shallow in plan and is relatively level which in turn ensures that no corner of the site is screened from the road. By moving the railings with the existing gateposts, the visibility into the space is further enhanced as the plinth to the base of the railings does not exceed a height of approximately 500mm.

Whilst the space will generally be accessible at all times, it will be possible for the gate to be locked, should it be necessary to do so in the future and the existing streetlights in the vicinity do spill across the space to offer a degree of illumination at night.

The boundary on three sides of the site will be fenced and the perceived height increased from the south as the railings will be secured to the top of the proposed gabion baskets. The soft landscape proposals will also use some thorny shrubs to deter access in some locations.

Wayfinding within the small garden/amenity space will be intuitive as access to seating and/or to the interpretation on offer will be reached directly from the hoggin surface finish. The layout is very open in nature and hopefully will be welcoming and easy for everyone to navigate. It is also hoped that the design proposals and to this small area of the wider J C Edwards works will convey a sense of communal ownership, use and purpose and as such may deter or discourage incidences of anti-social or damage to the setting. The regular use of the new amenity space by visitors and the community will also ensure that a degree of continuous passive surveillance is possible into the future.

Planning Context:

With specific reference to the Wrexham County Borough Council Planning Policy, key documents, that were referenced and considered include –

- Wrexham Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) 2013 to 2028 - Adopted 20.12.2023

Specifically, reference has been made to -

Objective SO2: Support a vibrant, diverse and competitive local economy that provides a range of job opportunities to enable new and existing businesses to grow in Wrexham County Borough with strategic growth in Wrexham Town and Wrexham Industrial Estate.

Objective SO4: Promote active travel and use of public transport by locating new development in the most accessible and sustainable locations; and seek to alleviate known highway infrastructure capacity constraints on the road network within the County Borough.

Objective SO6: Promote and encourage a healthy, active and safe lifestyle.

Objective SO7: Conserve, enhance and promote the local culture, character and distinctiveness of Wrexham including the Welsh Language.

Objective SO9: Protect, manage and enhance the natural and historic environment and landscapes.

Objective SO10: Reduce carbon emissions and maximise our resilience to and mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change.

Objective SO11: Ensure development meets the needs of society and industry, now and in the future, through ensuring adequate protection and supply of high-quality minerals.

Within Policy Areas, the following are very much applicable -

Policy SP15: Natural Environment
Development will only be supported where it protects conserves and enhances the natural environment including:

- Internationally protected Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar Sites,
- Nationally protected Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves;
- Protected Species and their habitat;
- The Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty including recognising the importance it has in contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value and setting of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site;
- Local Wildlife Sites including the strategic ecological network on Wrexham Industrial Estate and Regionally Important Geological Sites;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Special Landscape Areas recognised for their outstanding local landscape character;
- Natural landscape features such as trees, hedges and woodland and the green networks between them which contribute to the quality and diversity of the natural environment and play an important role in mitigating the impact of climate change;
- The quality of natural services including water, air and soils

- Developing and maintaining Green Infrastructure links; and
- Habitats and species of principal importance to Wales.

Policy SP16: Historic and Cultural Environment
Development will only be supported where it conserves, protects and enhances the following cultural and heritage assets of the County Borough and, where appropriate, their settings:

- Listed Buildings and in particular those on the Buildings at Risk Register;
- Conservation Areas;
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site;
- Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes; and
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remain

Policy SP19: Climate Change
To mitigate against the effects of climate change and adapt to its impacts, development proposals will need to demonstrate that they have taken into account the following:

- Reducing carbon emissions;
- Protecting and increasing carbon sinks
- Adapting to the implications of climate change at both a strategic and detailed design level;
- Promoting energy efficiency and increasing the supply of renewable energy; and
- Maintaining ecological resilience
- Avoiding areas susceptible to flood risk in the first instance in accordance with the sequential approach set out in national guidance; and
- Preventing development that increases flood risk

Reference is also made to a series of approved Wrexham County Borough Council Local Planning Guidance Notes which amplify the main Development Plan policy documents. Topic areas that might be of assistance as future design proposals evolve, include –

- Local Planning Guidance, Advertisements Note 02, WCBC (updated 2000)
- Local Planning Guidance, Access to and Use of Buildings Note 06, WCBC (updated 2004)
- Local Planning Guidance, Landscape and Development Note 07, WCBC (updated 2003)
- Local Planning Guidance, Cycling Note 52, WCBC (adopted 2000)
- Local Planning Guidance, Trees and Development Note 17, WCBC (updated 2012)
- Local Planning Guidance, Designing out Crime Note 24, WCBC (updated 2003)
- Local Planning Guidance, Design (formerly Sustainable Development) Note 30, WCBC (updated 2009)
- Local Planning Guidance, The Welsh Language and Welsh Communities Note 31, WCBC (adopted 2001)
- Local Planning Guidance, Biodiversity and Development Note 32, WCBC (updated 2011)

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