



KRONOSPAN, CHIRK

**NORTH ACCESS ROAD INTO THE KRONOSPAN FACILITY,
LORRY PARK, WEIGHBRIDGES AND WEIGHBRIDGE
BUILDING, WEIGHBRIDGE CAR PARK AND FACILITIES
BLOCK, ROUNDWOOD STORAGE AREAS, 132KV
SUBSTATION, AND ANCILLARY WORKS**

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT CHAPTER 6.0 – HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT**

DECEMBER 2022



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6.0 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Introduction

Introduction

- 6.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) addresses the potential effects of the Proposed Development during construction and operation with respect to archaeology and heritage. A description of the Proposed Development is provided in **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**.
- 6.1.2 This chapter has collated details of the known archaeological and historic sites and features and considered the potential for the presence of unknown or unrecorded heritage assets.
- 6.1.3 This chapter considers the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on all of these heritage assets, including archaeological sites, features and artefacts, historic buildings and historic landscapes. Both potential 'direct' and 'indirect' effects on the historic environment are considered. Where likely significant adverse effects are identified, mitigation measures to prevent, reduce, or offset them are proposed, and likely residual effects remaining after mitigation are determined.
- 6.1.4 This chapter has been informed by the results obtained during the production of a Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA (**Appendix 6.1**), Heritage Setting Assessment (**Appendix 6.2**), Heritage Impact Assessment (**Appendix 6.3**), Geophysical Survey (**Appendix 6.4**) and Archaeological Field Evaluation (**Appendices 6.5 - 6.6**).

Competence

- 6.1.5 This chapter has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager at Archaeology Wales (henceforth AW), and Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). Irene has over 10 years of experience as a professional/commercial archaeologist. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

6.2 Planning Policy, Legislation and Guidance

National Planning Policy

- 6.2.1 National Policies relating to archaeology and cultural heritage include the following: Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, 2021) Section 6.1; Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment, 2017. Particularly, Sections 3,4 and 7.

Local Planning Policy

- 6.2.2 Local Planning Policies relating to archaeology and cultural heritage include the following: Wrexham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1996 – 2011, Policy EC7, EC9 and EC11; and Wrexham Local Development Plan 2013 – 2028 Deposit Plan (March 2018), Policy SP10 Conserving, Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site (WHS).

Legislation and Guidance

- 6.2.3 National Policies relating to archaeology and cultural heritage include the following:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
 - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021)
 - NPPF Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (July 2019)
- 6.2.4 This ES chapter has been informed by the following documents:
- DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 LA 106 Revision 1 Sustainability and environment. Appraisal. Cultural heritage assessment (formerly HA 208/07, HA 60/92, HA 75/01). Revision 1. Published by the UK Government on behalf of the Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government (Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru) and the Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland (2020)
 - Guidance and toolkit for impact assessments in a World Heritage Site Context (UNESCO et al 2022)
 - ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011)

- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017)
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA; October 2020)
- Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) (Cadw 2011)
- The Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS 1998)
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal – Local Planning Guidance Note
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal. Supplementary Planning Notice (2012)
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2019-2029 (ARCADIS 2019)
- Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2017)

6.3 Assessment Methodology

Consultation

Pre-Application 1

- 6.3.1 A request for pre-application advice dated 14th February 2020 was submitted by the Applicant to Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) for the development of a new private road leading from Holyhead Road to the existing Kronospan facility.
- 6.3.2 With respect to heritage, the first pre-application response from WCBC (reference ENQ/2020/0044, dated 07 January 2022) states that the Proposed Development area is located within the Buffer Zone of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS, and within 600m of the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Proposed Development can also represent an urban intrusion into the rural surrounding landscape surrounding Chirk, potentially impacting on the setting of the WHS and AONB.
- 6.3.3 The pre-application response has been addressed with the production of this ES chapter, a Heritage DBA (**Appendix 6.1**), followed by a Heritage Setting Assessment (**Appendix 6.2**) and a Heritage Impact Assessment (**Appendix 6.3**) as requested by Cadw and Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust – Development Control (CPAT-DC).

Pre-Application 2

- 6.3.4 A subsequent request for pre-application advice (dated 02 November 2021) was submitted by the Applicant to Wrexham County Borough Council for several development proposals to develop and improve the existing industrial facility at Kronospan Limited, Holyhead Road, Chirk. The development proposals subject to the pre-application advice request included the Proposed Development plus other development proposals that have either had planning applications submitted or granted. Further details of the other development proposals (aside from the Proposed Development) are provided in the Planning Statement and **ES Chapter 1.0 (Introduction)**.
- 6.3.5 With respect to heritage, the second pre-application response from WCBC (reference ENQ/2021/0315, dated 07 January 2022) states that the Proposed Development area is located within the Buffer Zone of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS, and within 600m of the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Proposed Development is also likely to impact the rural landscape surrounding of Chirk, and it is unlikely to be adequately mitigated by landscaping.
- 6.3.6 The pre-application response was addressed through an iterative process by which the Development Design was informed by the results of the desk-based assessment, Setting Assessment, and a Heritage Impact Assessment. Furthermore, the likelihood and severity of the impact of the Proposed Development on heritage matters was reassessed considering several mitigation options. A geophysical survey (**Appendix 6.4 and Figures 6.4 – 6.5**) and a targeted field evaluation (**Appendices 6.5 - 6.6 and Figure 6.6**) was also carried out to assess the presence/absence, significance and condition of any remains that might be present within the Proposed Development area.

Statutory Pre-Application Consultation

- 6.3.7 The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Amendment Order 2016 (DMPO 2016) requires the Applicant to consult the public and statutory consultees prior to submitting a planning application for major development. The consultation period was between 14 October 2022 and 11 November 2022 with an extended period until 18 November 2022 agreed with Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

6.3.8 A series of responses from consultees including Cadw, the Canal and River Trust (CRT), and the National Trust (NT) received in November 2022 identified issues relating to historic environment matters, as set out in **Table 6.1** below. Full consultee responses (and how each has been addressed) is provided in the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report.

Table 6.1: Summary of Statutory Pre-Application Consultation Responses

Consultee	Summary of response	How response has been addressed in the ES (or elsewhere in the planning submission)
Cadw	Alternative site for development outside WHS Buffer Zone	Addressed In Section 3.2 of ES Chapter 3.0 (Alternatives) as well as the Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 6.3)
Cadw	Request for further information regarding lime kiln revealed during field evaluation	Archival research will be undertaken during determination of the planning application including archives held at National Library Wales, Northeast Wales Archives and Canal and River Trust Archives. The detailed design of the Proposed Development will take into account the presence of the lime kiln; a 2m buffer (to be confirmed with Cadw) will be enforced during any works to ensure preservation in situ.
Cadw, NT CRT	Amend HIA and ES Chapter using UNESCO document Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context (2022)	Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 6.3) revised following new guidance
NT And CRT	Information requested regarding sense of arrival to the WHS	Information provided within Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 6.3)
Cadw and NT	Lighting impact assessment	The assessment of night-time landscape and visual effects set out in ES Chapter 5.0 Landscape and Visual Effects (Section 5.6) has been revised to specifically address effects on these assets. The Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 6.3) and ES Chapter 6.0 (Historic Environment) (Section 6.6) have been revised to ensure potential night-time effects upon setting are assessed.
CRT	Archaeological Evaluation - canal planting	A Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trenched Evaluation has been produced and discussed with CPAT-DC who confirmed that such works would not be required in this location (unlikely for planting to impact on below ground archaeology in this location, any archaeology likely already disturbed due to construction of railway and canal). CRT agreed with this approach – no further action.

Consultee	Summary of response	How response has been addressed in the ES (or elsewhere in the planning submission)
Cadw	Further assets to be assessed.	The following assets have been assessed in the Heritage DBA (Appendix 6.1), Heritage Setting Assessment (Appendix 6.2) and the Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 6.3) following Cadw's pre-application response (10th November 2022): ○ DE117 Castell y Waun Castle Mound, ○ DE133 Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section, ○ DE134 Offa's Dyke: Chirk Castle Section extending NE from Castle Mill, ○ DE135 Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending NE from the Lake, ○ DE138 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa ○ DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut ○ DE198 Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending 340m NE of Home Farm ○ DE223 Darland Wood Round Barrows ○ DE288 The Holyhead Road: the Chirk Embankment and earlier trackways, ○ PGW(C)15(WRE) Bronchial ○ PGW(C)42(WRE) Argoed Hall, ○ PGW(C)64(WRE) Wynnstay.

Other Engagement with Stakeholders

- 6.3.9 Ongoing consultation has been undertaken with relevant stakeholders as required to ensure that key issues were identified and discussed prior to the completion of the EIA. A summary of the stakeholder responses and how they have been addressed are provided in **Table 6.2** below.

Table 6.2: Summary of Other Stakeholder Engagement

Consultee	Date	Summary of Response	How Response has been addressed in the EIA
CPAT -DC Archaeology Planning Department	December 2021	Request for Scope	A 0.5km radius from the centre of site was applied for non-designated sites and a 1km radius for designated sites, which formed the baseline for the impact on the historical resource.
CPAT-HER	January 2021	To obtain baseline heritage data within the 0.5km study area from the regional HER.	Information used in producing baseline
CPAT-DC Archaeology Planning Department	May 2022	Guidance on mitigation based on DBA results. Geophysical survey during pre-application and production of HIA	A geophysical survey (Appendix 6.4 and Figures 6.4 – 6.5) was carried out in June 2022 across the site
Cadw	May 2022	Request for Scope	Heritage Impact Assessment (Appendix 6.3) and Heritage Setting Assessment (Appendix 6.2) carried out in August 2022
CPAT-DC Archaeology Planning Department	August 2022	Request for field evaluation	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 6.5) carried out in August 2022
CPAT-DC Archaeology Planning Department	August 2022	WSI Approval	Archaeological Field Evaluation (Appendix 6.6 and Figure 6.6)

Consultee	Date	Summary of Response	How Response has been addressed in the EIA
CPAT-DC Archaeology Planning Department	October 2022	Consultation regarding mitigation measures	Proposed watching brief for an approximate 40m x 40m area around feature 5003
Cadw	November 2022	Consultation regarding mitigation measures for lime kiln	Further information regarding the lime kiln to be extrapolated through archival research Preservation in situ – redesign (at detailed design stage) of access road to leave a 2m buffer around the lime kiln
CPAT-DC Archaeology Planning Department	November 2022	WSI approval alongside discussions regarding feasibility of field evaluation in planting area close to canal	No longer required – see Table 6.1 above.

Study Area

- 6.3.10 The study area was defined as the Proposed Development footprint (planning red line boundary) plus a 500m area extending in all directions from it. In addition, statutorily designated assets up to 1km from the Proposed Development were also considered in relation to potential impacts on the assets and setting of these assets. The Grade I Chirk Castle listed building (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757), located outside the 1km Study Area has also been included in the assessment as this asset is a highly sensitive receptor, from which views in the direction of the Site are available.
- 6.3.11 Following advice from Cadw's pre-application response letter dated 10 November 2022, the following assets were also included in the assessment:
- DE117 Castell y Waun Castle Mound;
 - DE133 Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section;
 - DE134 Offa's Dyke: Chirk Castle Section extending NE from Castle Mill;
 - DE135 Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending NE from the Lake;
 - DE138 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa;
 - DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut;
 - DE198 Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending 340m NE of Home Farm;
 - DE223 Darland Wood Round Barrows;
 - DE288 The Holyhead Road: the Chirk Embankment and earlier trackways;
 - PGW(C)15(WRE) Brynkinalt;
 - PGW(C)42(WRE) Argoed Hall;
 - PGW(C)64(WRE) Wynnstay.

Scope of Assessment

- 6.3.12 Baseline conditions for the study area were established through a desk-based assessment, a walkover survey, a geophysical survey and field evaluation, a Heritage Impact Assessment, and a Setting Assessment. In total, 59 cultural heritage assets including 31 HER sites, ten Scheduled Monuments (one of which is also a WHS), 13 Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area and four Registered Park and Gardens form the cultural heritage baseline (**Table 6.4 – 6.7; Figures 6.1 - 6.2 and Figure 6.9**) were assessed.

- 6.3.13 A Heritage DBA, Heritage Impact Assessment and Heritage Setting Assessment were undertaken in 2022 (**Appendix 6.1**, **Appendix 6.2**, and **Appendix 6.3** respectively) the results of which have been used to help inform this ES chapter. Historic environment data was collected from a minimum study area of 0.5km of the Proposed Development Site and designated archaeological site data was collected from within a 1km radius. This area was considered to provide sufficient contextual information from which to assess archaeological potential within the vicinity of the Proposed Development and potential impact of the Proposed Development on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3.14 Several heritage assets falling outside the search area were later included in the assessment following Cadw's pre-application response letter dated 10 November 2022.
- 6.3.15 The following sources of archaeological and historical information were consulted as part of the preparation of the reports completed in 2022:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT-HER), within a 0.5km buffer zone around the Proposed Development area.
 - Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SM), Listed Buildings (LB), Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 1km buffer zone around the Proposed Development area.
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographs (AP) and satellite imagery evidence.
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
 - Records held by the developer e.g., bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 - Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g., all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe, and early estate maps (as available).
 - Place-name evidence.
 - Historic documents (e.g., charters, registers, estate papers).

- LIDAR Data; Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).
- Online sources: British Geological Survey (BGS), additional historic mapping providers.
- Site visit.

6.3.16 This includes details of the initial data gathering undertaken for the scoping exercise and how this has influenced the scope of the assessments.

Assessment of Significance/Assessment Criteria

6.3.17 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the Proposed Development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2020) has been utilised. The DMRB is the established good practice guidance for assessing the impact of the effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural heritage resource, which it divides into three sub-topics: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes (Annexes 5-7).

6.3.18 **Archaeological Remains** are the materials created or modified by past human activities that contribute to the study and understanding of past human societies and behaviour. Archaeology can include the study of a wide range of artefacts, field monuments, structures and landscape features, both visible and buried. For the purposes of the DMRB guidance the sub-topic generally excludes historic buildings and historic landscapes, always accepting there may be important archaeological aspects to these sub-topics.

6.3.19 **Historic Buildings** are architectural or designed or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal, and the sub-topic includes, in addition to great houses, churches and vernacular buildings, some relatively modern structures, such as WWII and Cold War military structures, early motorway service stations, industrial buildings, and sometimes other structures not usually thought of as ‘buildings’, such as milestones or bridges.

6.3.20 **Historic Landscapes** are defined by perceptions that emphasise the evidence of the past and its significance in shaping the present landscape. The definition encompasses all landscapes, including the countryside, townscape and industrial landscapes as well as designed landscapes, such as gardens and parks. As the whole of the UK’s (and most of the world’s) landscape has been modified by past

human activities, it all has a historic character. However, just as all old materials are not necessarily archaeologically significant merely by virtue of their age, not all landscapes are equally historically significant.

6.3.21 The value or sensitivity of a receptor is categorised using its designation and importance internationally, nationally, regionally, or locally. These are scored using professional judgement guided by legislation, policy and acknowledged standards. The value of the assets within these three sub-topics: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes, are identified in the DMRB Annexes 5-7 (Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1). The values applied in this assessment are listed below:

- **Very High** WHSs and other sites of international importance.
- **High** Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of national importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
- **Medium** Designated or undesignated assets of regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives.
- **Low Assets** of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations.
- **Negligible** Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest.
- **Unknown** The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

6.3.22 Magnitude of effect is also assessed using the guidelines set out in the DMRB (Annexes 5-7 (Tables 5.3, 6.3 and 7.3). This assessment is made without regard to the value of the resource, so the total destruction of a low value site is considered as the same magnitude of effect as the destruction of a high value asset. The effect can be either 'direct' or 'indirect'. A direct effect is where there is a physical impact on a heritage asset, typically during the construction phase. An indirect effect is when there is a visual effect on the asset or its setting. In the broadest terms, the setting of an asset comprises the objects and conditions around it, and within which it is perceived; and in this sense all assets have settings. Not all settings, however, contribute to the value of the assets they encompass. The setting will be a combination of views, other historic features and their relationships to the asset, ambience (topography, vegetation, sound, and other sensual experiences) and context (what is known or thought about the asset, but not immediately experienced through the senses). The magnitude indicators applied in this assessment are listed below:

- **Major** Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting.
- **Moderate** Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.
- **Minor** Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting.
- **Negligible** Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting.
- **No Change**.

6.3.23 The impact could be permanent or temporary in nature:

- **Permanent** impacts are where recovery is not possible within a reasonable timescale or where mitigation measures cannot reverse it. This type of impact typically comprises of loss of archaeological features, the effects of which are mitigated by means of on-site recording, change of design, etc.
- **Temporary** impacts are where recovery is possible naturally over a short period of time, or where mitigation measures can be effective at reversing the impact. These impacts typically comprise of visual or other indirect effects but can also include other impacts such as a change of historic land-use. Temporary impacts typically can be reversible if required, although this is not always the case.

6.3.24 Impact timescales are based on the following:

- **Short-term** 0-5 years (typically construction impacts)
- **Medium-term** 5-20 years
- **Long-term** 20 years +

6.3.25 Level of effect is assessed by combining the value of the resource and the predicted magnitude of effect likely to arise, as per the matrix within the DMRB (Vol.II, Sect.3, Pt.2, Chap.5 – Table 5.1). The following table outlines the significance matrix used in this assessment to assign significance, as per the DMRB and ICOMOS guidelines:

Table 6.3: Significance Matrix

	Magnitude of Impact (degree of change)					
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Environmental Value (Sensitivity)	Very high	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

- 6.3.26 For the purposes of the EIA, only moderate, moderate/large, large/very large or very large effects are considered significant.

Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

- 6.3.27 The search area is 1km but some assets outside of this have also been included where it was considered that effects on their setting could occur.

6.4 Baseline Environment

Overview

- 6.4.1 In December 2022, the Heritage DBA (**Appendix 6.1**) was amended to include several potential sensitive receptors located outside the original search area. The amendments were carried out following pre-application advice from Cadw.
- 6.4.2 The revised Heritage DBA (**Appendix 6.1**) identifies 59 cultural heritage assets including 31 HER sites, ten Scheduled Monuments (one of which is also a WHS), 13 Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area and four Registered Park and Gardens. No previously recorded sites (designated or undesignated) were found within the boundaries of the Proposed Development (**Table 6.4 - 6.7**).

Archaeological Remains

- 6.4.3 Afon Bradley Farm (PRN 14527-31) is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the Proposed Development. The HER records highlight five buildings of interest within the complex.
- 6.4.4 A projected line for a Roman Road – Rhyn Park to Rhug (PRN 47505) – was documented in the HER running adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development. Following the DBA, consultation with CPAT-DC highlighted that a large proportion of the area would see new groundworks that could impact on currently unidentified sub-surface archaeology, potentially including the remains of Rhyn Park to Rhug Roman Road (PRN 47505). As a result, CPAT-DC recommended a geophysical survey to examine the sub-surface potential of the Proposed Development, to help define any subsequent mitigation measures, and to inform the development of the design.
- 6.4.5 As part of investigations, a geophysical survey was undertaken by AW on the Proposed Development area (**Appendix 6.4** and **Figures 6.4 – 6.5**). The survey results indicated the presence of several buried archaeological features across the site of potential archaeological origin (F2, F4, F5, F6, F9 and F12 – see **Table 6.3** and **Figures 6.4 – 6.5**).
- 6.4.6 Following the geophysical survey, CPAT-DC recommended a programme of field evaluation to target the anomalies evidenced during the geophysical survey. The extent and methodology to be used were agreed with CPAT-DC prior to the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (see **Appendix 6.5**). The field evaluation targeted the geophysical anomalies with eight trenches measuring between 10m to 50m in length. Seven trenches were devoid of archaeological remains, Trench 5 yielded the remains of a possible lime kiln of medieval or post-medieval origin (F6). Archival research will be carried out to identify its age and function, and to determine whether the asset has a direct link with the construction of the WHS canal and associated structures.

Historic Buildings

- 6.4.1 There are thirteen listed buildings within the 1km assessment area (see **Table 6.5**). No listed buildings are located within the boundary of the Proposed Development.
- 6.4.2 Three Grade II listed buildings are located towards the northernmost end of Chirk Conservation Area (North Gate Piers to Chirk Town Council Offices - LB 20236, PRN

42854– South Gate Piers to Chirk Town Council Offices -LB 20228, PRN 42870, and Chirk Town Council Offices – LB 20215, PRN 42840).

- 6.4.3 Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757) falls outside the assessment area. However, it was included in the assessment as it was considered to be a sensitive receptor.

Scheduled Monuments and World Heritage Sites

- 6.4.4 The Proposed Development is located c. 150m east of Llangollen Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694, NPRN 405725). The canal is not only designated as a Scheduled Monument (DE175) but is also as the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (PRN 101202; NPRN 34410). The Proposed Development falls within the Buffer Zone of the WHS.
- 6.4.5 Following the DBA results, consultation with Cadw resulted in the production of a Heritage Setting Assessment (**Appendix 6.2**) and a Heritage Impact Assessment (**Appendix 6.3**). These assessments focused on the WHS Llangollen Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694, NPRN 405725) and its setting, including Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757), and Chirk Castle Registered Park and Garden (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048).
- 6.4.6 The Heritage DBA (**Appendix 6.1**) was amended in December 2022 to include several assets highlighted by Cadw in their pre-application response letter dated 10 November 2022. From all the assets included within the assessment, only Offa's Dyke DE133 and DE135 were defined as sensitive receptors. These assets were subsequently included within the Heritage Setting Assessment (**Appendix 6.2**) and the Heritage Impact Assessment (**Appendix 6.3**)

Historic Landscapes

- 6.4.7 Two Registered Parks and Gardens are located within the 1km assessment area: Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048) and the Registered Park and Garden of Whitehurst (PGW(C) 11; NPRN 26650). No Registered Park and Garden falls within the boundaries of the Proposed Development. The assessment was amended to include PGW(C)42(WRE) Argoed Hall and PGW(C)64(WRE) Wynnstay.

Table 6.4: Non-designated Records within 500m Study Area

ID (PRN)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
145627	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
145628	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
145629	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
145630	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
145631	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
144300	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
132631	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
165023	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147261	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147262	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147263	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147264	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147255	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147266	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147267	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147268	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147269	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147270	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147271	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147272	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147273	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147274	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147275	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147276	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
147277	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
126204	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
126205	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
126206	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
126207	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
126208	Low	No change	Neutral	Neutral
47505	Medium	No change	Neutral	Neutral
F6	Unknown	Major	Major	Neutral

Table 6.5: Listed Buildings within 1km Study Area

ID (LB)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
1286	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
1287	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
1288	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
1289	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20224	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20225	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20226	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
626	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20215	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20228	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20229	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
20236	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
598	High	Minor	Slight/Moderate	Slight

Table 6.6: Scheduled Monuments included in the Assessment

ID (SM)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of effect after Mitigation
DE117	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE133	High	Minor	Slight	Slight
DE134	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE135	High	Minor	Slight	Slight
DE138	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE140	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE198	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE223	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE288	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
DE175	Very High	Moderate	Moderate	Slight/Moderate

Table 6.7: Registered Parks and Gardens included in the Assessment

ID (RPG)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
PGW(C)42(WRE)	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
PGW(C)64(WRE)	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral
PGW (C) 63(WRE)	High	Minor	Slight/Moderate	Slight
PGW(C)15(WRE)	High	No change	Neutral	Neutral

Future Baseline

- 6.4.8 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 (Schedule 4) require ‘a description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge’.
- 6.4.9 In the absence of the Proposed Development, it is assumed that the Site would remain in its present agricultural use. There would therefore be no change of note from the current baseline environment in terms of any potential effects upon the heritage resource.
- 6.4.10 The forecast of the future baseline without the Proposed Development allows an assessment to be made as to how continuing development within the study areas is likely to affect the setting of existing heritage assets. It also takes into consideration the possibility of new heritage assets being identified over time. The judgement has been reached that the baseline heritage resource in the study area is not likely to modify substantially in the future without the Proposed Development.

6.5 Development Design and Impact Avoidance Measures

Introduction

- 6.5.1 The following sets out aspects of the Proposed Development that have been designed at the outset or through the earlier development/design stages to avoid or minimise the potential for significant effects. Further mitigation identified to address the initial environmental effects of the Proposed Development is described in **Section 6.8** of this chapter.

Construction

- 6.5.2 The projected line of the Roman Road – Rhyn Park to Rhug (PRN 47505) runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development. The value of the asset is Medium, and the Proposed Development has the potential to directly impact upon it. The level of effect would vary depending on the percentage of the road which is affected by the Proposed Development. To mitigate the possible direct impact, a geophysical survey was carried out (**Appendix 6.4** and **Figures 6.4 – 6.5**). The results indicate the unlikely probability of the heritage asset running through the Proposed Development. No evidence of the Roman Road was recovered during the targeted field evaluation (see **Appendices 6.5 – 6.6**).
- 6.5.3 The targeted field evaluation (see **Appendices 6.5 – 6.6**) identified a lime kiln (F6) of possible medieval or post-medieval date within the Proposed Development. To avoid any damage to the feature, the detailed design of the Proposed Development will be amended to avoid any groundworks within the area of the kiln, including a 2m buffer (to be agreed with Cadw) around the feature. The exact position of the feature will be marked out during the construction period and fenced off to avoid impacting into a feature which, if associated with the canal, could be deemed of National Significance.

Operation

- 6.5.4 Afon Bradley Farm Complex (PRNs 145627-31) has been targeted as a sensitive receptor because, without mitigation measures, a degree of intervisibility would exist between the Site and the asset and vice versa. The Proposed Development includes the planting of woodland along the farm access road (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**).
- 6.5.5 Llangollen Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694; WHS) would be affected by indirect (visual) impacts if no mitigation measures were placed. To lessen the level of effect, the Proposed Development includes the planting of new woodland between the canal and the railway (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**).
- 6.5.6 Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757) is a Grade I listed building as well as a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. Its value is High. Different options to screen potential views from Chirk Castle have been explored during the pre-application stages, noting that given the height difference between the Site and the castle, efficient screening is difficult to establish. The Proposed Development

includes planting at the western edge of the Site to break up views (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**).

- 6.5.7 The Registered Park and Garden at Chirk Castle (PGW (C 63; NPRN 70048) is also a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. The Proposed Development includes planting at the western edge of the Site to break up views (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**).

6.6 Assessment of Potential Effects

Potential Effects during Construction

- 6.6.1 The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid direct impact during construction. There is the potential to impact hitherto unknown assets during construction phase, however this will be limited to the construction phase and not follow through into operation phase.
- 6.6.2 Afon Bradley Farm Complex (PRNs 145627-31) is of local significance, and therefore of Low value. There will be no direct impact during construction. Without mitigation, the level of effect of indirect impact during construction is deemed Moderate as the Proposed Development would be clearly visible from the asset. The Afon Bradley Farm Complex would be used as the location of the construction compound and carpark with space for 20 vehicles. The level of effect will be Moderate during construction, but the impact is considered temporary and short term.
- 6.6.3 The Llangollen Canal (Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS) (DE 175; PRN 124694; WHS) runs c.130m west of the Proposed Development. There will be no direct impact on the asset during construction. In general, views from this WHS toward the Proposed Development are screened by the existing wooded canal cutting, the embankment of the railway between the Site and the canal, and by vegetation cover along the canal corridor. Views of the Proposed Development during construction would be available during winter due to leaf loss from vegetation along the section of the canal adjacent to Chirk Marina. During summer, existing vegetation wholly screens views from the canal corridor, and the Proposed Development would not be visible. Mitigation measures in the form of soft screening will be applied at the end of the construction phase, during the first available planting season. It is anticipated that the level of effect during construction will be Moderate as that soft screening will not yet be in place. This impact will be temporary and short term.

- 6.6.4 Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757) is a Grade I listed building as well as a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. Its value is High in its own right. There will be no direct impact during the construction phase. There will be limited indirect impact during construction phase. No mitigation measures are assumed during the construction phase. During this phase, the severity of the impact is considered Minor and the level of effect Slight/Moderate. This impact will be temporary and short term.
- 6.6.5 The Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048) is also a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. There will be no direct impact during construction phase. There will be limited indirect impact during construction phase. No mitigation measures are assumed during the construction phase. The asset's value is considered High, the severity of the impact is Minor, and the level of effect is deemed Slight/Moderate. This impact will be temporary and short term.
- 6.6.6 Offa's Dyke (DE133 and DE135) is a Scheduled Monument and also a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. There will be no direct impact during construction phase. There will be limited indirect impact during construction phase. No mitigation measures are assumed during the construction phase. The asset's value is considered High, the severity of the impact is Minor, and the level of effect is deemed Slight. This impact will be temporary and short term.

Table 6.8: Level of Effect during Construction

Historic Asset	Value	Nature of Potential Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
Afon Bradley Farm Complex (PRNs 145627-31)	Low	Direct and indirect	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694; WHS)	Very High	Indirect	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757)	High	Indirect	Minor	Slight/Moderate	Slight/Moderate

Historic Asset	Value	Nature of Potential Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048)	High	Indirect	Minor	Slight/ Moderate	Slight/ Moderate
Offa's Dyke DE133 DE135	High	Indirect	Minor	Slight	Slight
Lime Kiln F6	Unknown	Direct	Major	Major	Neutral

Potential Effects during Operation

- 6.6.7 Direct effects upon any previously unknown archaeological remains which may be present on the site would cease with the completion of the groundworks stage of construction and consequently no direct effects are predicted during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. All operational phase effects would therefore be indirect.
- 6.6.8 Afon Bradley Farm Complex (PRNs 145627-31): The operation of the Proposed Development will not have a direct impact on the asset. It will have an indirect impact mitigated by the planting of woodland along the farm access road. With mitigation measures in place, the level of effect will be Slight.
- 6.6.9 The Llangollen Canal (Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal) (DE 175; PRN 124694; WHS): The operation of the Proposed Development will not have a direct impact on the asset. It will have an indirect impact mitigated by planting of new woodland between the canal and the railway (see Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**). This planting will, once established, provide year-round screening from the canal corridor. It is anticipated that the Proposed Development will not be visible approximately five years after planting. With mitigation measures in place, the severity of the impact will be Minor and the level of effect Slight/Moderate.
- 6.6.10 The lighting impact that the WHS will have during operation has also been assessed taking into consideration the lighting assessment documented on Appendix D of the present ES Chapter. It is envisioned that the new lighting conditions will have a Negligible impact on Llangollen Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694; WHS).

- 6.6.11 Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757) is a Grade I listed building as well as a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. Its value is therefore High. The operation of the Proposed Development will not have a direct impact on the asset. It will have an indirect impact mitigated by planting at the western edge of the Site to break up views (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**). This proposed mitigation will lessen the level of effect to Slight.
- 6.6.12 The Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048) is also a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. Its value is High. The operation of the Proposed Development will not have a direct impact on the asset. It will have an indirect impact mitigated by planting at the western edge of the Site to break up views (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**). This proposed mitigation will lessen the level of effect to Slight.
- 6.6.13 Offa's Dyke (DE133 and DE135) is a Scheduled Monument and also a key attribute of the WHS Buffer Zone. Its value is High. The operation of the Proposed Development will not have a direct impact on the asset. It will have an indirect impact mitigated by planting at the western edge of the Site to break up views (see the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan at **Figure 4.3a**). This proposed mitigation will keep the level of effect to Slight.

Table 6.9: Level of Effect during Operation

Historic Asset	Value	Nature of Potential Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
Afon Bradley Farm Complex (PRNs 145627-31)	Low	Indirect	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694; WHS)	Very High	Indirect	Moderate	Moderate	Slight/ Moderate
Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757)	High	Indirect	Minor	Slight/ Moderate	Slight

Historic Asset	Value	Nature of Potential Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect before Mitigation	Level of Effect after Mitigation
Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048)	High	Indirect	Minor	Slight/ Moderate	Slight
Offa's Dyke	High	Indirect	Minor	Slight	Slight

6.7 Inter-Relationship of Potential Effects

6.7.1 The effects on archaeology and heritage, and any works that are carried out to mitigate those effects are not likely to lead to effects on environmental factors considered in other ES technical chapters. Potential effects (and mitigation works) for other environmental topics may affect the historic environment.

6.7.2 The Illustrative Landscape Masterplan presented on **Figure 4.3a** and described in **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)** and **ES Chapter 5.0 (LVIA)** includes measures to reduce the effects upon the setting of heritage assets including Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694; NPRN 124694; WHS) and Buffer Zone, Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757), the Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63), and Offa's Dyke DE133 and DE 135.

6.8 Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement

Construction Mitigation

6.8.1 The targeted field evaluation (see **Appendices 6.5 – 6.6**) identified a lime kiln of possible medieval or post-medieval date within the Proposed Development area. To avoid any damage to the feature, the detailed design of the Proposed Development will be amended to avoid any groundworks within the area of the kiln, including a 2m buffer (to be agreed with Cadw) around the feature. The exact position of the feature will be marked out during the construction period and fenced off to avoid impacting into a feature which, if associated with the canal, could be deemed of National Significance.

Operation Mitigation

- 6.8.2 The results of the archaeological works within the Proposed Development area (field evaluation and watching brief) will be appropriately reported and relayed to the CPAT - Historic Environment Records (CPAT-HER) for their inclusion in the HER database. The results will also be examined and analysed accordingly, following the aims set within the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2017). If the archaeological works reveal finds/features of significance, these results will be made publicly available through a number of outreach activities.

Enhancement

- 6.8.3 Enhancement options include the installation of panels to signpost the arrival into the World Heritage Site. Informative panels are also could also be provided along the canal path including information regarding the significance of the area during the industrialisation process as well as the highly technical engineering works associated with the canal within the WHS as this passes Chirk and the surrounding area. A number of resources that include the history of the globally important development of the area from the construction of Offa's Dyke until the industrialisation of the area could be provided within the confines of the Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757).
- 6.8.4 The Applicant has discussed and agreed with NT the principle of a heritage fund to assist with the above plus identified work to the Registered Parks and Gardens of Chirk and Whitehurst. The objectives of the heritage fund would be discussed and agreed with relevant stakeholders during the determination of the planning application and secured via a Section 106 Agreement.

6.9 Summary of Potential Residual Effects

- 6.9.1 A summary of the potential residual effects following the implementation of appropriate mitigation to reduce archaeological and heritage effects during construction and operation phases is provided below.
- 6.9.2 There will be no residual direct impact of the Proposed Development as the direct impact on the lime kiln revealed during the field evaluation has been mitigated by a change to the design. Mitigation measures via tree planting and soft screening to reduce the indirect impacts are already embedded into the design of the Proposed

Development and would provide year-round screening of views from the Llangollen canal corridor.

6.9.3 Given the position of Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757) and its associated Registered Park and Garden (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048) in relation to the Proposed Development, it is not possible to reduce the indirect impacts to zero via screening. Planting would be used to break up views of the Proposed Development from the Castle and RPG, but some residual visibility is likely to remain leaving the residual effect as slight.

6.9.4 No further residual impacts are expected because of the Proposed Development.

6.10 Cumulative Effects

6.10.1 There is the potential for the effects of the Proposed Development to interact with the effects of other projects or activities in the surrounding area. These are 'inter-project' cumulative effects and include projects that have been submitted for consent but have not yet been approved, or that already have planning permission or consent but are not yet operational. Such projects are required to be within a geographical scope where environmental impacts could act together to create a more significant overall effect on a receptor and where sufficient environmental information is available.

6.10.2 The method for identifying other projects and activities is provided at **ES Chapter 2.0 (EIA Methodology)**; this includes a list of the specific projects and activities identified, which also takes into consideration the other Kronospan development proposals that are being progressed separately by the Applicant.

6.10.3 These schemes would increase the influence of Kronospan in the surrounding landscape, however, they would not cause further impacts over and above those described in **Section 6.8** of this chapter.

6.11 Conclusions

6.11.1 This chapter has detailed the potential impacts that the Proposed Development would have on the archaeological and historical resource of the area. To do so, it has been guided by present legislation concerning heritage and archaeology, and by several guidance documents including local, national and international guidelines dealing with the management of WHS.

- 6.11.2 From all previously known archaeological sites and features within the search area selected to produce the DBA (**Appendix 6.1**), only Afon Bradley Farm (PRN 14527-31) may be visually affected by the Proposed Development. The use of this complex for parking for other activities associated with the construction phase causes a Moderate Impact over the asset. However, this impact is short-term and reversible. The mitigation measures set out within the Project Design would minimise the visual impact of the Proposed Development on the assets at Afon Bradley Farm such that there would only be a Slight residual impact on its setting.
- 6.11.3 The Geophysical Survey undertaken in June 2022 (**Appendix 6.4** and **Figures 6.4 – 6.5**) documented seven anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These anomalies were tested through a targeted field evaluation (**Appendix 6.6** and **Figures 6.6 - 6.8**) noting that only one feature is of archaeological significance. The feature is the likely remains of a lime kiln of possible medieval/post-medieval origin. To avoid damage, the exact location of the kiln will be marked out including 2m buffer around it during construction. In addition, the design will be modified to avoid any groundworks in this area. Additionally, and following Cadw's advice, further research into the asset will be carried out in the form of archival research. The results will highlight whether the feature has a direct link with the construction of the canal, therefore, highlighting the National significance of the asset.
- 6.11.4 A total of 13 listed buildings were located within the applied search area. These will not be directly affected by the Proposed Development. Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757) will be visually impacted by the Proposed Development; the impact would be Moderate/Slight during the construction phase and would therefore be temporary and short-term. During the operational phase, the impact would be Slight. The same would be true for the Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (PGW (C) 63; NPRN 70048), and for the Scheduled Monument at Offa's Dyke DE133 and DE135.
- 6.11.5 A Scheduled Monument and WHS Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE 175; PRN 124694, NPRN 405725) is in close proximity is located within the search area and in close proximity to the Proposed Development. The monument is largely protected from indirect impact by dense tree cover. However, the Proposed Development would have very limited views from Chirk Marina during the winter season. To avoid visual impact, the Proposed Development includes the planting of new woodland between the canal and the railway (see **Figure 4.3a**). With mitigation measures in place, the visual impact would be reduced to Slight. However, the planting will cause

changes to the setting of the monument; 15 hectares of the WHS Buffer Area will be physically impacted by the Proposed Development resulting in a Slight/Moderate impact.

- 6.11.6 The sense of arrival into the World Heritage Site could potentially be enhanced through the provision of signage to indicate its presence, and hence improving the arrival experience. Informative panels along the canal towpath could also be provided, which would include information regarding the significance of the area during the industrialisation period as well as the highly technical engineering works carried out within the WHS where the canal passes Chirk and its surroundings. Several resources that include the history of development of the area from the construction of Offa's Dyke until the industrialisation of the area could also be provided within the confines of the Registered Park and Garden of Chirk Castle (LB 598; PRN 101107; NPRN 145757). These measures would provide an enhanced understanding of the cultural heritage of the area.
- 6.11.7 The Applicant has discussed and agreed with NT the principle of a heritage fund to assist with the above plus identified work to the Registered Parks and Gardens of Chirk and Whitehurst. The objectives of the heritage fund would be discussed and agreed with relevant stakeholders during the determination of the planning application and secured via a Section 106 Agreement.

6.12 References

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