

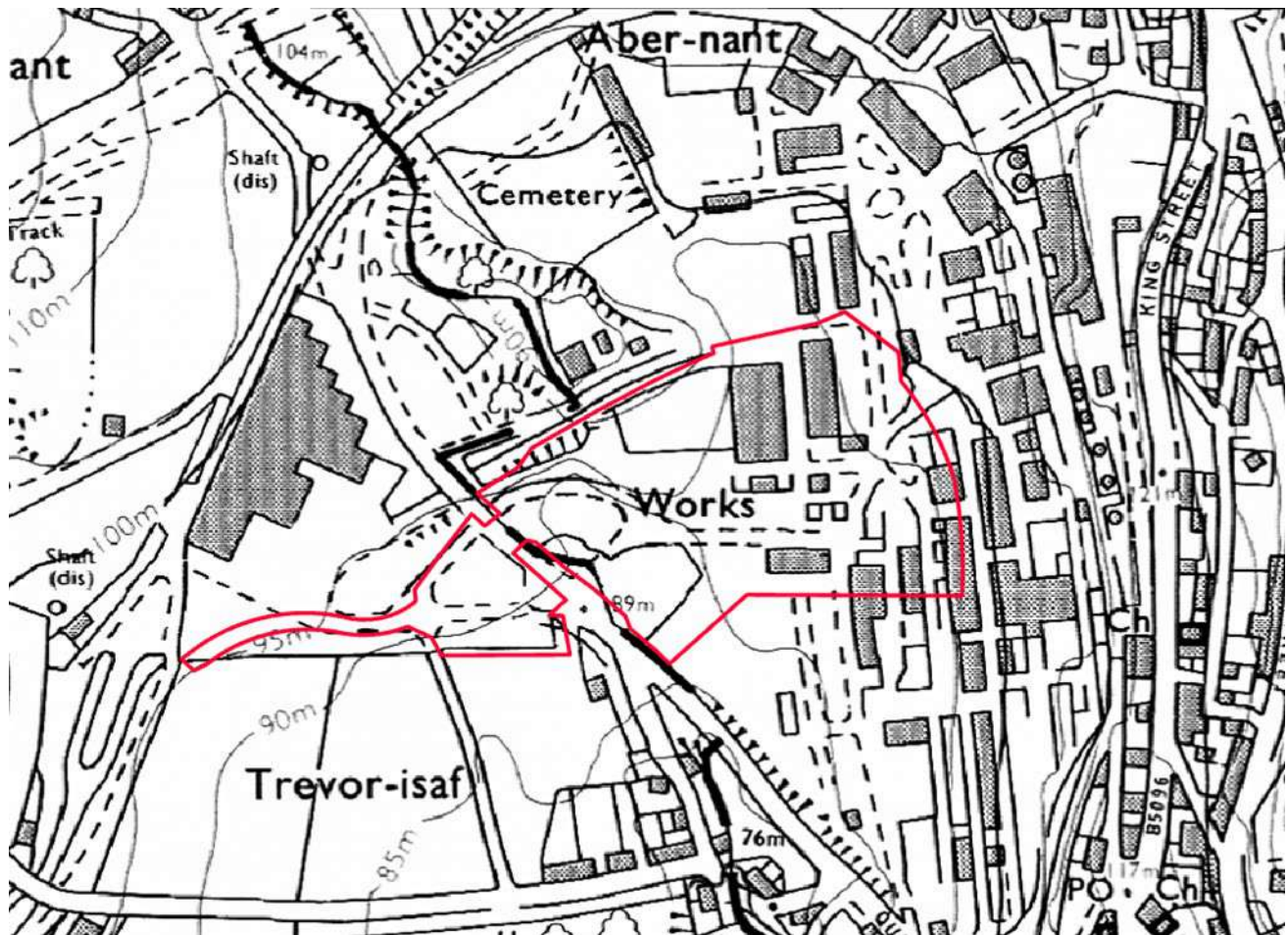


Plate 25: Extract from the 1986 1:10,000 OS map

Present Day

- 4.2.34 Some historic elements survive above-ground within the Site and the wider Flexsys site. Part of the Pottery's Road canal bridge to the south of the former Wards Wharf survives at the eastern edge of the Site¹⁰ (approx. NGR SJ 2770 4259). This bridge was built to carry Pottery's Road over the canal. As part of the Llangollen Canal network outside of the World Heritage Site, it is considered to be of high significance.¹¹
- 4.2.35 Elements of the former Kynaston Foundry survive immediately outside of the Site to the east (Plate 29, Plate 30, Plate 31).

¹⁰ Cadw, 2014. Cefn Mawr and District: Understanding Urban Character

¹¹ Cadw, 2014. Cefn Mawr and District: Understanding Urban Character. 79



Plate 26: View south-west along route of former Llangollen Canal in northern part of Site



Plate 27: View towards former route of Llangollen Canal (Kynaston Arm) in the Site, looking north from Queen St overbridge



Plate 28: Queen St looking north, 20th-century overbridge in centre and abutment wall of 19th-century canal overbridge circled on left (the wall is located along the Site boundary)



Plate 29: Surviving section of late 19th-century retaining wall of Plas-Kynaston Foundry, c. 10m to the east of the Site, looking east



Plate 30: Close-up of late 19th-century retaining wall of Plas-Kynaston Foundry, c. 10m to the east of the Site, looking east



Plate 31: Tunnel under the site of the Plas-Kynaston Foundry, looking east (outside the Site)

LiDAR Data

4.2.36 LiDAR Digital Terrain Model data is illustrated on Figure 4. Some slight traces of the line of the infilled Kynaston Arm of the Llangollen Canal are present along the northern edge of the Site. Aside from that, no archaeological features are visible within the Site.

4.3 Significance of Historic Assets Within the Site and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Known Assets

- 4.3.1 A tiny portion of the Pontcysyllte Canal and Aqueduct World Heritage Site (**WHS1**) and Conservation (**CA1**) extend within the westernmost part of the Site. The Scheduled part of the canal (**SM1**) is located immediately outside of the Site. These separate designations collectively form a historic asset of very high significance.
- 4.3.2 The Site is located within the Essential Setting of the World Heritage Site. This is not a historic asset in itself. The manner in which the setting of the World Heritage Site (including the proposed development Site) contributes to its significance is addressed in Section 4.4, below.
- 4.3.3 The above and below-ground remains of the Llangollen Canal (**52, 83**), the Tref-y-nant canal viaduct and culvert (**84**) and the Pottery's Road canal bridge in the eastern part of the Site (**87**) are assessed as high significance. This is due to their evidential and historical value as elements of the Llangollen Canal network associated with the World Heritage Site (**WHS1**), Scheduled Monument (**SM1**) and Conservation Area (**CA1**).
- 4.3.4 The surviving above-ground remains of the 20th-century Monsanto Works (**90**) are considered to be of low significance for their historical value.

Potential Below-Ground Assets

- 4.3.5 The potential below-ground remains of Windborne Gate Farm (**71, 72, 88**) are likely to have been completely removed by the cutting for the 20th-century underpass beneath Queen Street.
- 4.3.6 Potential below-ground remains of the 19th and 20th-century Plas Kynaston Chemical Works (**75**), if they survive, would be of medium significance for their evidential and historical value.
- 4.3.7 Potential below-ground remains of a mid to late 19th-century wharfside structure within the Site (**85**), if they survive, would be of low significance.
- 4.3.8 If deposits associated with the historic course of the Tref-y-nant Brook survive within the Site (**89**), these would be of low significance due to their evidential interest. This would be derived from potential deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest which could provide information on the Post-Medieval and earlier development of the area.

4.4 Pontcysyllte Canal and Aqueduct World Heritage Site, Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument



Plate 32: Pontcysyllte Canal and Aqueduct, aerial view, looking west¹²

Background

4.4.1 The Pontcysyllte Canal is 18km in length and the actual World Heritage Site (WHS) is 103.29 hectares in area. It is assessed as being of very high significance. The full extent of the WHS is depicted on Figure 3. The overview description of the WHS from the UNESCO website is as follows:

"Situated in north-eastern Wales, the 18 kilometre long Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal is a feat of civil engineering of the Industrial Revolution, completed in the early years of the 19th century. Covering a difficult geographical setting, the building of the canal required substantial, bold civil engineering solutions, especially as it was built without using locks. The aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and monumental metal architecture, conceived by the celebrated civil engineer Thomas Telford. The use of both cast and wrought iron in the aqueduct enabled the construction of arches that were light and strong, producing an overall effect that is both monumental and elegant. The property is inscribed as a masterpiece of creative genius, and as a remarkable synthesis of expertise already acquired in Europe. It is also recognized as an innovative ensemble that inspired many projects all over the world."

¹² "Awyrlun o Bontcysyllte - Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Wales 01" by Llywelyn2000 is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.

- 4.4.2 The Llangollen/Pontcysyllte Canal (originally the Ellesmere Canal) was built during the period of 'Canal Mania' between 1793 and 1808. One of the reasons for its promotion was a necessary requirement for the expansion of the ironworks, collieries and associated industries within the Ruabon and Wrexham district. Constructed to the designs of William Jessop and Thomas Telford, two pre-eminent engineers of the late 18th / early 19th century, the canal brought water-borne transport from the English lowlands into the rugged terrain of the Welsh uplands, using innovative techniques to cross two major river valleys and the ridge between them.
- 4.4.3 A navigable feeder canal from Trevor to the River Dee at Llantysilio (the Llangollen Branch) was begun under a separate Act of Parliament in 1804, its purpose being to feed water to the Ellesmere Canal system from water abstracted at the Horseshoe Falls, as well as to serve the town of Llangollen and nearby slate and limestone quarries.
- 4.4.4 At the time of its completion, this length of canal was described as “*composed of works more difficult of execution than can perhaps be found anywhere within an equal distance of canal navigation*”¹³ The engineers intervened in the landscape with a new scale and intensity, challenged by the need to cut a waterway across the grain of the Welsh upland topography. All of the features that were to become characteristic of highly-engineered transport routes can be found here, including tunnels, cuttings, aqueducts and embankments, many of them technically innovative or of monumental scale, together with bridges, culverts, weirs and associated features.
- 4.4.5 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct was Thomas Telford's earliest internationally-recognised achievement and the major work with which he chose to be depicted in his portrait as first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. William Jessop was one of the most productive engineers of the Canal Age.
- 4.4.6 Although the original purpose of the canal as a through route between the Rivers Severn and Mersey was abandoned in 1798, the canal retained an important role as a terminus at Trevor Basin (from where links to local industries were created by a tramroad and by the Kynston Arm to the Plas Kynaston industries) and as a water feeder from Horseshoe Falls. The canal has remained in use continuously for two hundred years; whilst the arrival of the railways reduced the demand for the canal in the later 19th century and commercial traffic had ceased altogether by the time of the 2nd World War, since that time the canal has been used for pleasure boating, as a visitor destination and to convey drinking water. Today, the Llangollen Canal is one of the busiest stretches of canal in the United Kingdom, with some 15,000 boat movements per annum and in the region of 330,000 visitors a year.

Outstanding Universal Value

- 4.4.7 The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the WHS is detailed fully within the Site Management Plan¹⁴ and are summarised¹⁵ below:

Criterion (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius: “*The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a highly innovative monumental civil engineering structure, made using metal arches supported by high, slender masonry piers. It is the first great masterpiece of the civil engineer Thomas Telford and formed the basis of his outstanding international reputation. It bears witness to the production capacities of the British ironmaking industry, which were unique at that time.*”

¹³ Arcadis, 2019. Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2019-2029. 6

¹⁴ Ibid, 14

¹⁵ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1303/>

Criterion (ii) 'exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design: *"The intensive construction of canals in Great Britain, from the second half of the 18th century onwards, and that of the Pontcysyllte Canal in particular in a difficult region, bear witness to considerable technical interchanges and decisive progress in the design and construction of artificial waterways."*

Criterion (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history': *"The Pontcysyllte Canal and its civil engineering structures bear witness to a crucial stage in the development of heavy cargo transport in order to further the Industrial Revolution. They are outstanding representatives of its new technical and monumental possibilities."*

4.4.8 The attributes are those elements of the WHS that demonstrate OUV. UNESCO's Operational Guidelines describe a range of possible attributes, including tangible aspects such as form and design, materials and substance, use and function, location and setting. They also describe intangible aspects such as spirit, language, and sense of place.

4.4.9 The attributes for the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal relate to a number of areas including:

- Form and design – for example the route of the canal, the earthwork formation, form and dimensions of the aqueducts, the form of wharves and warehouses at Llangollen and Trevor Basin, the survival of houses for resident engineers and nineteenth century canal workers in their original forms and groupings.
- Materials and substances – use of traditional materials and conservation techniques in recent years.
- Use and function – the continued use of the canal for boating purposes follows a tradition that extends back to the early nineteenth century; the use of the Llangollen arm to the Horseshoe Falls as a water feeder as well as a navigation.
- Skills, for example the canal 'lengthsman'; use of traditional maintenance, repair and conservation techniques which respect the qualities and integrity of original workmanship; continued boating activity on the canal.
- Location and setting – the striking relationship between the canal and the landscape, including the fact that the western half of the Buffer Zone has maintained a rural aspect similar to that of the area when the canal was built

4.4.10 Integrity and Authenticity:

"The integrity of the waterway has been maintained in hydraulic and civil-engineering structures that have remained in their original form. However, the historic embankments, made of rubble, have raised significant problems of stability and waterproofing, particularly in the second half of the 20th century. The repairs have involved the use of technical solutions that are different from the simple initial backfills, both for structural resistance and waterproofing: concrete, steel pilings, geotextiles, etc. From the point of view of integrity, these works have made it possible to maintain the hydraulic operation of the waterway and to conserve its overall morphological characteristics. The integrity of the landscapes and the buffer zone of the property contributes to the expression of the value of the property. The property has all the elements of integrity necessary for the expression of its value, as a major historic canal of the Industrial Revolution. The few structural changes that have been made to the two large aqueducts have remained secondary, contributing to maintaining the property in use. Changes in materials have remained restricted over the history of the property. During the

20th century repairs to masonry did not always use the original types of mortar or stone. The buildings associated with the canal and its immediate environment usually achieve a good degree of authenticity.”¹⁶

The Scheduled Monument and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area

4.4.11 The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Scheduled Monument (**SM1**) covers a similar linear area to the WHS, although it is generally narrow in width as it is focussed on the physical fabric and below-ground remains associated with the canal. **SM1** is a total of 28.81 hectares in area. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct was originally Scheduled in 1958, however, it was subsequently updated to include the entire length of the Llangollen Branch, Trevor Basin and the canal section to the south of Pontcysyllte (including the Chirk Basin and Aqueduct). **SM1** includes the canal, banks, towpath, earthworks, cuttings, embankments and architectural structures such as aqueducts. **SM1** does not include marinas, wharves, basins, overbridges and associated buildings which are generally protected as Listed Buildings. As such, **SM1** primarily derives its significance from the historical, evidential and aesthetic value of its physical fabric and below-ground archaeological remains. **SM1** derives a lesser amount of significance from its setting, the contribution of which is highly varied given the spatial extent of the asset. **SM1** is assessed as being of high significance.

4.4.12 In regards to the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area (**CA1**), this designation is geographically smaller than the WHS, measuring approximately 11.52ha in area and c. 1.28km in length. It is divided into three sub-areas: Pontcysyllte Aqueduct; Trevor Wharf; and The North Wharves (aka the Trevor Basin). The special character of the Conservation Area is derived from the following:

- *“its rural setting, retained despite the backdrop of urban housing and industry;*
- *its linear form;*
- *its canal structures associated with the functioning of Pontcysyllte aqueduct, which is the most outstanding feature. This is a remarkable example of working heritage and its size, scale and structural daring have been a source of wonder since the 1790's;*
- *the historical pattern, which was established by 1800, of impressive setting, high-level canals and neighbouring industry;*
- *its water filled spaces in the Basin area;*
- *its spectacular setting above the Dee valley and associated views;*
- *building materials, notably the local yellow Cefn sandstone;*
- *grassed and paved wharf areas, which narrows towards its northern end and beyond New Road Bridge where its character changes to a more overgrown and 'private' setting;*
- *significant historic buildings, several of which create focal points in the Basin;*
- *the sense of context and enclosure of buildings and water, which contrast with the open nature of the Dee, and surrounding landscape;*
- *its network of footpaths, and its proximity to Offa's Dyke”¹⁷*
- the group value of the surviving buildings associated with the canal and aqueduct; and
- the evidential value of below-ground archaeological remains associated with the industrial use of the Trevor Basin.

¹⁶ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1303/>

¹⁷ Wrexham County Borough Council, undated. Trevor Basin Conservation Area Assessment. 6, 7

4.4.13 **CA1** is assessed as being of high significance. **CA1** derives its significance from the factors above which comprise its special character and contribute to its historical, communal, aesthetic and evidential value. Its setting also makes a minor contribution to its overall significance, through its historical, evidential and aesthetic value. The setting is large, and includes a large area of the Llangollen Valley and surrounding hills, Froncysyllte, Pontcysyllte, Trevor, Acrefair and Cefn Mawr. This includes former industrial areas and railways which used to have a historic functional association with the canal.

4.4.14 The photographs below give an illustration of the character and setting of the canal and aqueduct within the vicinity of the Site in a progression southward from the northern end of the WHS/Scheduled Monument/Conservation Area.



Plate 33: The truncated spur of the former Kynaston Arm at Trevor Basin, leading towards the Site entrance under the bridge (winter view)



Plate 34: Site of the former dock and canal to rail hub at Trevor Basin, looking north (winter view)



Plate 35: View south along the canal from the Trevor Basin (winter view)



Plate 36: View south along canal towards Pontcysyllte Aqueduct (summer view)



Plate 37: View of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct from PRoW, looking south (summer view)

Setting

- 4.4.15 Surrounding the WHS is the “Essential Setting” (known as the Buffer Zone in UNESCO terminology). This reflects the fact the OUV of the WHS is not solely limited to the inscribed area, but is partially derived from its setting. According to LPGN 33: *“The cultural, settled and aesthetic landscape which contribute to the presentation, setting, sense of arrival and history of the World Heritage Site are all important to the integrity of the designation. Buildings, archaeology, views and landscape features combine in places to form distinctive character and sense of place which complement the experience and understanding of the World Heritage Site. A Buffer Zone has therefore been drawn around the World Heritage Site to allow historic, cultural and landscape elements which contribute to the authenticity and integrity of the [World Heritage] Site and therefore to its Outstanding Universal Value to be conserved.”*
- 4.4.16 The Essential Setting of the WHS has been designed visually and geographically. Its boundary follows the ridgelines of the Dee, Chirk and Ceiriog valleys (Figure 3). It should be noted that the Essential Setting is not a historic asset and does not possess OUVs in its own right.
- 4.4.17 The Site is located within the “Essential Setting” of the WHS. As such, it forms part of the setting of the World Heritage Site (**WHS1**), Scheduled Monument (**SM1**) and Conservation Area (**CA1**). This remains the case regardless of the fact that the visual links between the Site and these historic assets are generally not strong. The Site does not form an important element in any of the key views within the WHS and the surrounding areas.¹⁸
- 4.4.18 However, above and below-ground remains associated with the canal do survive within the Site. Principally remains of the canal itself, the Tref-y-nant Brook culvert and overbridge and the surviving canal overbridge. While industrial features associated with the canal would also contribute to its significance, those within the Site have been demolished. The loss of the Kynaston Arm and its associated industries has *“made it more difficult to appreciate the industrial character of the Llangollen Canal”*.¹⁹ While below-ground archaeological remains of industry associated with the canal would contribute to its significance, the industrial remains within the Site generally date to the 20th-century, longer after the canal had ceased industrial operations. As such, these remains, which have been demolished close to ground level, do not contribute to the significance of the World Heritage Site.
- 4.4.19 The above and below ground archaeological remains and structural features associated with the Kynaston Arm within the Site make a positive contribution to the OUV of the WHS, through the “form and design” attributes (Criterion (i) and (ii)), “materials and substance” attributes (Criterion (i) and (ii)) and the “management systems” attribute (Criterion (iv)). Considering the WHS in the round, these features within the Site, while of national importance, make a minor contribution to the overall significance of the WHS through these attributes and therefore its OUV under criteria (i), (ii) and (iv).

¹⁸ 2007 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Nominated World Heritage Site Landscape and Visual Assessment, Figure 4C

¹⁹ Cadw, 2014. Cefn Mawr and District: Understanding Urban Character. 28

4.5 Cefn Mawr Conservation Area

- 4.5.1 Cefn Mawr Conservation Area (**CA2**) is located c. 110m to the south-east of the Site. It is located on a steep sandstone outcrop on the northern side of the Dee Valley, although the outcrop runs perpendicular to the valley. The town “*has been formed on several tiers within the hillside, wrapped around a central quarry creating a unique and distinctive townscape*”.²⁰ This has resulted in the horseshoe shape of the Conservation Area today. Cefn Mawr remained largely undeveloped until the end of the 18th century, when the Industrial Revolution created a boom in local extraction industries and gave rise to both a need for workers and for better transportation links. This led to the development of the Llangollen Canal and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct. Construction of the canal led to an influx of workers and entrepreneurs in the early 19th century, doubling the local population. The key industries included collieries, brickworks and iron foundries, some of which are described in Section 4.2.5, above. This influx of population required housing, and so a large amount of workers cottages were built, creating the settlement of Cefn Mawr.²¹
- 4.5.2 Much of the early housing comprised clusters of two-storey sandstone cottages placed in a haphazard manner on the upper slopes, with a complex network of pathways, stone walls and steps. Much of this early housing was destroyed by slum clearance in the 1960s, although evidence of the network of paths and boundaries still remains.
- 4.5.3 The second half of the 19th century brought further industrial growth, with the production of fireclay and chemical products. Public houses, shops and non-conformist chapels were built to serve the needs of the growing population. The majority of the buildings in Cefn Mawr date to this period. Brick took up a greater role in the materials palette, often used to indicate a higher social status.
- 4.5.4 The 20th century saw the construction of some grander properties, mostly built of Ruabon red brick with terracotta and sandstone detailing. Many commercial properties retain the original shopfronts of this period. Apart from the chemical industry, local industries began to decline from 1900 and many closed down in the latter half of the 20th century. The Flexsys site continued, although increased use of technology required smaller workforces. Even this business eventually closed down in the early 21st century.
- 4.5.5 The special character of Cefn Mawr Conservation Area is derived from:
- The settlement pattern influenced by the ridgeline topography and piecemeal unplanned development;
 - The evidence of former industries that survives indirectly in the settlement pattern, built fabric, street names and the network of footways, narrow steps and alleyways;
 - The paths, steps and alleyways themselves, including evidence of the former tram and trackways;
 - Its use of local materials such as iron and terracotta detailing, Cefn sandstone and brick;
 - Vernacular detailing such as stone buildings of snecked, coursed and un-coursed rubble construction, sandstone heads and sills, pitched slate roofs and terracotta mouldings;
 - Sandstone boundary walls that form an important townscape feature and indicate the early street plan;
 - Its buildings of interest, most notably the Grade II listed Plas Kynaston (**LB2**) and Cefn Kynaston (**LB3**) but also non-designated buildings which comprise the majority of the built form, such as Ebenezer Chapel, Deva House, Paris House and Central Buildings;

²⁰ Wrexham County Borough Council, 2012. Cefn Mawr Conservation Area. 4

²¹ Ibid, 6

- The setting including far-reaching views across the Vale of Llangollen and towards the Newbridge Viaduct and to Froncysyllte, creating a link between the town and the wider landscape. This includes both views out of the settlement and looking into it from Froncysyllte and the canal towpath “*where the tiers of the diverse settlement are most distinguishable*”;²²
- Trees and open spaces, including the naturally colonised woodland at the top of the ridge which forms a backdrop to the town, the trees forming a boundary to the east of the settlement and smaller informal wooded areas within the town. There is a sense of openness around some of the edges of the Conservation Area, e.g. along High Street and to the south of **CA2**; also the land south-west of the Crane Street car park and the former grounds around Plas Kynaston (**LB2**).

4.5.6 Overall, Cefn Mawr is assessed as high significance as an early example of an industrial town and the special characteristics outlined above, which contribute to its historical, evidential, aesthetic and communal values.

4.5.7 The Site forms a part of the setting of **CA2** and is visible in some of the long-distance views out of the and into the town, although it does not feature prominently in key views identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal. As a former industrial area associated with the town and its development the Site is intrinsically linked with the asset. However, the demolition of the industrial buildings within the Site has weakened this connection, as has the infilling of the Kynaston Arm. Overall, the Site now makes a negligible contribution to the historical value of the Conservation Area. The Conservation Area Appraisal notes that regeneration of the Flexsys site would assist in improving the views from Cefn Mawr.²³ It also notes the importance of tree planting (outside the Site) that screens views of the Flexsys site.

4.6 Listed Buildings

Grade II Listed Plas Kynaston

4.6.1 The Grade II listed Plas Kynaston is (**LB2**) located within Cefn Mawr Conservation Area (**CA2**) c. 475m to the south-east of the Site. The building dates from the early 18th century although it was substantially remodelled in the early 19th century and again in the 20th century. The existing building forms what was once the eastern wing of a larger building recorded on 19th-century OS maps. It is a two-storey structure of rectangular plan with two projecting bays on the eastern (garden) elevation and a slate roof. It is built of rendered stone with a pair of redbrick axial chimney stacks. The western façade, which was formerly an internal wall, is windowless and supported with brick buttresses. The interior retains a well staircase with shaped undersides to the stone steps, and square balusters. **LB2** is assessed as medium significance, as an example of a heavily modified local early 18th-century country house. It primarily derives its significance from the historical, evidential and aesthetic value of its built fabric and internal features.

²² Wrexham County Borough Council, 2012. Cefn Mawr Conservation Area, 14

²³ Wrexham County Borough Council, 2012. Cefn Mawr Conservation Area. 46

- 4.6.2 Plas Kynaston also derives a minor degree of significance from its setting, which has been much eroded. The original garden layout has been lost, the field to the east is now used for sporting facilities and the approach drive to the south-east has been realigned. The formerly agricultural landscape to the south is now a suburban residential development. However, thanks to the sloping topography an aspect of the original setting of the asset can be appreciated in views from Hill St to the north-west, where Plas Kynaston is viewed against a sweeping backdrop of the Vale of Llangollen which contributes to its aesthetic value. The historic built form of Cefn Mawr to the north-west of the asset also contributes to its historical value due to its associations with the town and its industries.
- 4.6.3 While the Site is visually screened from **LB2**, it does have historical associations with it, due to the former Plas Kynaston Chemical Works and Foundry. However, these industrial sites have been largely demolished, and certainly those within the Site and their former links with Plas Kynaston are no longer appreciable. However, the above and below-ground remains of the Kynaston Arm within the Site do make a minor contribution to the significance of **LB2** through its historical value, as both are associated with Exuperius Pickering.

Cefn Kynaston

- 4.6.4 Also located within **CA2** is the Grade II listed 'Cefn Kynaston including garden walls' located c. 365m to the south-east of the Site (**LB3**). The existing building dates from the early 19th century. It is a two-storey structure, of rectangular plan with a hipped slate roof. It is built of coursed and squared rubble with tooled freestone dressings, yellow brick window dressing and a pair of redbrick axial chimney stacks. The internal layout survives well with a central entrance hall flanked by principal rooms. Some interior detailing and features survive, such as moulded plaster cornices, fireplaces and internal shutters. **LB2** is assessed as medium significance, as a local example of a grand early 19th-century town house. It primarily derives its significance from the historical, evidential and aesthetic value of its built fabric and internal features. It also derives a minor degree of its significance from its setting, principally its grounds, the surrounding built form of Cefn Mawr and the views of the Vale of Llangollen above the rooftops of the buildings to the south. The Site does not form part of the setting of **LB3** due to the intervening topography and built form.

Grade II Listed Buildings at the Llangollen Canal

- 4.6.5 The remaining listed buildings within the 500m study area for designated assets are all located in close proximity to the Llangollen Canal. With the exception of (**LB6**), they are all located within the WHS. They comprise:
- 'Bryn Seion Presbyterian Chapel' (**LB6**) located c. 160m to the south-west of the Site;
 - The 'Telford Inn' (**LB1**), 'New Road (House next to Telford Inn)' (**LB5**) and 'Bridge next to Telford Inn' (**LB4**) located c. 165m to c. 175m to the south-west of the Site; and
 - 'Bridge No 31' (**LB7**) and 'Pair of Docks on E side of Trevor Basin, excluding modern workshop superstructure and swing bridge' (**LB8**) located c. 290m to the south-west of the Site.
- 4.6.6 These historic assets are all associated with the main Llangollen Canal, and not with the Kynaston Arm which passed through the Site. Their principal associations are with the extant canal, the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and the settlement of Trevor. The Site does not form part of the setting of these assets and does not contribute to their significance.

4.7 Historic Landscapes

- 4.7.1 Historic landscapes within the vicinity of the Site are shown on Figure 5. The Registered Historic Landscape of Outstanding Interest 'Vale of Llangollen and Eglwseg'²⁴ (**RHL1**) is located c. 150m to the south-west of the Site. This landscape is assessed as high value due to its historical, aesthetic and evidential value. The western parcel of the Site is located within character area no. 1156 "Cysyllte"²⁵, this character area extends outside of **RHL1**. The Site itself is therefore not located within a Registered Historic Landscape of Outstanding Interest as it is located outside the boundary of **RHL1**, even though it is within the boundary of the associated 'Cysyllte' character area. Both **RHL1** and 'Cysyllte' are of high significance due to their historical, aesthetic, communal and evidential value.
- 4.7.2 The eastern parcel of the Site is located within the historic landscape 'Ruabon-Rhosllanerchrugog'²⁶. This landscape is not on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest or the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest. This historic landscape is formed by the almost-conjoined settlements of Ruabon, Rhosllanerchrugog and their satellite settlements (Acrefair, Cefn Mawr, Plas Madoc) and adjacent industrial/former industrial areas. The character of the area is formed by its predominantly 19th century extraction processing and manufacturing industries and associated settlements. A number of Prehistoric finds and monuments are also recorded within this landscape. Offa's Dyke is also present in the eastern part of the landscape. 'Ruabon-Rhosllanerchrugog' is assessed as medium significance due to its historical, evidential, aesthetic and communal value.

²⁴ <https://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/llangoll/vlintr.htm#1156%20Cysyllte>

²⁵ <https://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/llangoll/vlintr.htm#1156%20Cysyllte>

²⁶ https://landmap-portal.naturalresources.wales/view_survey.php?survey_id=8651

5 Heritage Impact Assessment

5.1 Pontcysyllte Canal and Aqueduct World Heritage Site, Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument

- 5.1.1 The Proposed Development would not harm any of the Attributes of the WHS that make up its Outstanding Universal Value.
- 5.1.2 Existing belts of woodland trees would be preserved and managed, complemented by new tree plantings. The Proposed Development would use the former industrial use as a reference, and so the proposed materials would use a simple, functional, robust palette. This would be in keeping with the historic industrial character of the Site, which formerly contained industries associated with the Llangollen Canal and Kynaston Arm. The style of the proposed street furniture would also be robust, referencing the Site's industrial past.
- 5.1.3 Overall, the Proposed Development would bring a disused area within the WHS Buffer Zone/Essential Setting back into use. This usage would facilitate visitor access to the WHS, which would have a beneficial impact. The Proposed Development would restore a functional association between the Site and the WHS, albeit of a different form than previously. While the Proposed Development would replace part of the former industrial site, the design would reference the past industry and provide opportunities to better reveal the story of the Kynaston Arm, its industries, notable people and the heritage of the local community.
- 5.1.4 Overall, the Proposed Development would result in a minor impact to this historic asset of very high significance, which would result in a moderate benefit.

5.2 Non-Designated Historic Assets Including Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.1 The Proposed Development would align closely to existing topographic levels within the Site. The design would utilise the natural contours and gradients of the existing levels, to integrate the car parking areas into the local environment. As a result, this would likely minimise the below-ground disturbance, apart from in areas of planned attenuation or wildlife ponds.
- 5.2.2 Below-ground utilities would be required in order to supply pay kiosks, lighting, electric vehicle charging points and a water supply for a potential future kiosk. Ducting for power and data cables would share trenches where possible, which again would minimise the below-ground impacts.
- 5.2.3 Below-ground archaeological remains associated with the high-significance canal and towpath **(83)** would not be impacted upon by the Proposed Development.
- 5.2.4 The Proposed Development would not result in any harm to surviving above-ground elements of the high-significance Llangollen Canal in the north-western part of the Site including the Tref-y-nant Viaduct **(84)** (high significance) or to the Pottery Road Canal Bridge **(87)** (high significance).

- 5.2.5 It is unclear whether other archaeological remains within the Site would have survived the 20th-century industrial developments. Potential low-significance palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with the Tref-y-nant Brook (**89**) are likely to be deeply buried, and so are unlikely to be impacted upon by the Proposed Development. It is possible that 19th-century remains of the Plas Kynaston Chemical Works (**75**), of medium significance, could survive in the south-eastern part of the Site, which could be physically impacted upon by the creation of attenuation pond 2. This minor impact to an asset of medium significance would result in slight harm.
- 5.2.6 If the below-ground remains of the 19th-century wharf-side structure (**85**, low significance) survive, these would be partially impacted upon by native woodland planting. This moderate impact to the low-significance asset would result in slight harm.
- 5.2.7 Apart from the assets described above, below-ground archaeological remains are not likely to be present in other areas of the Site (i.e. the majority of the Site).
- 5.2.8 Mitigation for the impacts above is recommended as follows:
- Archaeological earthwork survey, topographic survey and historic building recording of all upstanding remains within the Site;
 - Archaeological watching brief during excavation of attenuation ponds, excavations to facilitate tree planting and excavations of utility trenches.

5.3 Listed Buildings

- 5.3.1 The Proposed Development would not result in harm to any Listed Buildings.

5.4 Conservation Areas

- 5.4.1 The Proposed Development would not result in harm to any Conservation Areas.

5.5 Historic Landscapes

- 5.5.1 The Proposed Development would not result in harm to any Historic Landscapes.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The Proposed Development is aligned with local planning policy BE1 and LPGN 33 and the Council's desire to improve the visitor experience to the local historic assets and it does so by enhancing an existing brownfield site and causing minimal harm to potential below ground archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 The Proposed Development does not cause harm to any of the Attributes of the WHS that make up its Outstanding Universal Value. The use of industrial cues in the design and proposed materials will retain the character of the Site, referencing its industrial heritage. On balance the Proposed Development would bring a moderate benefit to the World Heritage Site, which is a historic asset of very high value.
- 6.1.3 The Proposed Development will bring back into use an area of unmanaged land that will facilitate and enhance visitor access to the historic canal network.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 Trial trenching is not recommended due to likely contamination, health risks and minimal impact from the proposed development. A watching brief is recommended on construction of attenuation ponds, below-ground utilities and tree planting.
- 6.2.2 Archaeological earthwork survey, topographic survey and historic building recording of all upstanding remains within the Site is recommended to be carried out prior to commencement of development and enabling works.
- 6.2.3 Interpretive material and wayfinding should inform visitors about the industrial history of the site and how it was associated with the surviving canal. This should also include oral histories of the local community who worked on the site in the 20th and 21st centuries.
- 6.2.4 Existing vegetation around the Pottery's Road canal bridge should be managed to better reveal this important feature. Consideration should be given to using this bridge as a future connection point to the land to the east and to Cefn Mawr itself. The Proposed Development should take an inclusive approach towards the canal bridge and seek to visually reveal it as well as provide interpretation material associated with it.
- 6.2.5 If possible, existing vegetation around the Tref-y-nant viaduct could be thinned and managed in order to better reveal this historic asset.

Appendix A

Heritage Gazetteers

Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets

Project ID	Listing Number	Name	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
WHS1	1303	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	World Heritage Site	Post Medieval/ Modern	326359	340440
SM1	DE175	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Scheduled Monument	Post Medieval/ Modern	326355	340746
LB1	1306	Telford Inn	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327141	342328
LB2	1576	Plas Kynaston	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	328045	342143
LB3	16870	Cefn Kynaston including garden walls	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327917	342186
LB4	19966	Bridge next to Telford Inn	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327176	342317
LB5	19967	New Road (House next to Telford Inn)	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327155	342322
LB6	19968	Bryn Seion Presbyterian Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327096	342373
LB7	19969	Bridge No 31	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327058	342215
LB8	87547	Pair of Docks on E side of Trevor Basin, excluding	Grade II Listed Building	Post Medieval	327111	342207

		modern workshop superstructure and swing bridge.				
CA1	N/A	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct	Conservation Area	Post Medieval/ Modern	326359	340440
CA2	N/A	Cefn Mawr	Conservation Area	Modern	327857	342333
RHL1	HLW (C) 6	Vale of Llangollen and Eglewyseg	Registered Historic Landscape	N/A	N/A	N/A

Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Project ID	HER ref.	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	144637	Acrefair, A Howell, war memorial	War memorial commemorating the First World War (1914-1918). Inscription: (unknown)	Modern	327501	342601
2	144890	Acrefair, L Thomas, war memorial	War memorial commemorating the First World War (1914-1918). Inscription: (unknown)	Modern	327501	342601
3	145206	Acrefair, W Williams, war memorial	War memorial commemorating the First World War (1914-1918). Inscription: (unknown)	Modern	327501	342601
4	141555	Cefn Mawr Conservation Area	Conservation Area for Cefn Mawr in the Wrexham Unitary Authority. Designated 14-12-2004. Duplicate record of CA2	Modern	327857	342333
5	-	-	Number not used	-	-	-
6	142395	Llangollen Canal, Trevor Basin, boat lift	The possible site of an innovative experimental canal boat lift, by Edward Rowland and Exuperius Pickering, 1796. (Sillitoe, correspondence 2016)	Post-Medieval	327248	342477

7	93354	Tref-y-nant Mine Shaft I	Disused shaft shown on OS 1:10,000 raster data.	Post- Medieval	327345	342759
8	93355	Tref-y-nant Mine Shaft II	Old Shafts shown on OS 6-inch 2nd edn.	Post- Medieval	327184	342488
9	26944	Trefor Wharf, foot bridge	Foot bridge over canal, possibly dating to the early 19th century (Silvester, 1992, 9). Foot access across the canal is provided by a bridge which has a span of 15.10m supported by stone abutments at either end, 2.57m in height.	Post- Medieval	327121	342253
10	26941	Trefor Wharf, western boundary wall	Boundary wall of Trefor Wharf, connected with use of canal (Silvester, 1992, 6).	Post- Medieval	327115	342270
11	126431	Trefor-isaf, building	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post- Medieval	327597	342309
12	17051	Trefynant Brickworks	ALSO KNOWN AS EDWARD EVAN'S WORKS. RECORDED IN 1837. STONE-FOOTED BUILDING SERVED BY A LEET. REFERENCE INCOMPLETE (EDWARDS 1987, 61-2).	Post- Medieval	327500	342600
13	213711	Trevor Basin, docking area	Docking area at Trevor Basin. The docking area consists of two "arms" of canal separated by a central spur. The arms were served by three tramways on the central spur, and two on the western bank.	Post- Medieval	327216	342425
14	93387	Trevor Smithy	Smithy shown on OS 6-inch 2nd edn.	Modern	327104	342416
15 – 29	-	-	Numbers not used	-	-	-
30	97290	UNITED FREE METHODIST CHURCH (1), RUSSELL STREET, CEFN-MAWR	Religious building	Post- Medieval	327890	342470

31	7536	CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHAPEL, CEFN	Religious building	Post- Medieval	327856	342462
32	7538	SEION A'R TABERNACL WELSH BAPTIST CHAPEL, CEFN-MAWR; CAPEL MAWR	Religious building	Post- Medieval	327950	342670
33	7544	SARON WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, KING STREET, CEFN-MAWR	Religious building	Post- Medieval	327890	342470
34	406532	TREVOR BASIN FOOTBRIDGE LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Canal footbridge	Post- Medieval	327121	342253
35	406654	TREVOR BASIN STORES SHED, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Extant warehouse	Post- Medieval	327150	342251
36	408117	SHAFT, TREF-Y-NANT FIRE CLAY WORKS, ACREFAIR	Former coal mining shaft	Post- Medieval	327345	342759
37	412026	FIR VIEW, QUEEN STREET, CEFN-MAWR	House	Post- Medieval	327689	342292
38	413546	MINSHALLS CROFT,CEFN -MAWR	A steep laneway	Post- Medieval	327886	342369
39	405996	SCOTCH HALL ACCOUNT HOUSE OUTBUILDIN	Extant outbuilding	Post- Medieval	327151	342319

		G, LLANGOLLEN CANAL				
40	406534	ROSE COTTAGE WHARFINGE R'S HOUSE, TREVOR BASIN, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Extant cottage	Post- Medieval	327165	342351
41	406707	RUABON BROOK RAILWAY BRANCH AT TREVOR BASIN, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Former railway	Modern	327141	342290
42	406709	TREVOR BASIN CULVERT 1, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Part of canal system	Modern	327181	342329
43	413544	LLOYDS TERRACE, HIGH STREET, CEF N-MAWR	Terraced housing	Post- Medieval	327928	342725
44	402309	TREFOR WHARF AND BASIN, LLANGOLLEN CANAL; TREV OR BASIN	Extant canal wharf	Post- Medieval	327140	342280
45	405834	PLAS KYNASTON CANAL BRANCH ENTRANCE, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Former canal branch, now infilled	Post- Medieval	327255	342461
46	406531	RUABON BROOK BRIDGE (BW NO.29A), LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Extant canal footbridge	Post- Medieval	327252	342462

47	406653	RUABON BROOK RAILWAY BUILDINGS, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Ruins of trackside buildings	Modern	327230	342503
48	406705	RUABON BROOK RAILWAY TRANSFER DOCK, TREVOR BASIN, LLANGOLLEN CANAL	Extant dock, although the buildings and rail infrastructure do not survive above ground	Post- Medieval	327241	342464
49	408089	HUGHES AND PERCY AND CO. BRICKWORK S	Possible site of a former brickworks. REFERRED TO IN 1874. MANUFACTURED FIRECLAY GOODS, BRICKS, CHIMNEY POTS AND HOUSEHOLD WARE (EDWARDS, I, 1987, 66).	Post- Medieval	327700	342600
50	408118	TREF Y NANT COAL SHAFTS	Former coal mining shaft	Post- Medieval	327184	342488
51	408171	PONTCYSYLL TE BRANCH RAILWAY	Former railway	Post- Medieval	327130	342540
52	410469	REMAINS OF ORIGINAL STONE COPINGS FROM PLAS KYNASTON CANAL	Remnants of canal structure associated with the infilled Kynaston Arm	Post- Medieval	327468	342579
53	410471	PLAS KYNASTON CANAL BRIDGE	Duplicate record of 87	Post- Medieval	327709	342600
54	413545	GARFIELD VILLA, FERNLEIGH, KINGS STREET, CEFN-MAWR	Extant house	Post- Medieval	327880	342549

56	126418	Plas-Kynaston, burial ground	Burial ground noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project.	Post-Medieval	327475	342807
57	126963	Llangollen Canal, Trevor Basin, transfer warehouse	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project. A water to rail transfer warehouse. Appears on 1st edition OS 25" to the mile map of 1875 and the 2nd edition of 1899, by which time it appears to have acquired fla	Post-Medieval	327248	342484
58	126962	Tref-y-nant, buildings	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327201	342478
59	126958	Tref-y-nant, old shaft (coal)	Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327184	342520
60	126959	Tref-y-nant, building I	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327254	342540
61	126960	Tref-y-nant, building II	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327235	342512
62	126961	Tref-y-nant, building III	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327220	342500
63	17075	Trefynant Fireclay Works	BUILT SOME TIME BEFORE 1858 AND BY 1896 IT EMPLOYED 270 MEN WORKING 29 KILNS. CLOSED 1965 (EDWARDS, I, 1987, 80-1).	Post-Medieval	327300	342700
64	126430	Trevor-isaf, house	House and gardens noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping	Post-Medieval	327582	342314

			during Glastir private woodland project			
65	93379	Trevor-isaf Mine Shaft	Old Shaft shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	Post-Medieval	327475	342394
66	126425	Plas Kynaston, The Crane, Terraced Housing I	Terraced housing noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327815	
67	126420	Tref-y-nant, old limekilns (x5)	Lime kiln noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327446	342605
68	126419	Tref-y-nant, building I	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327453	342645
69	104388	Plas Kynaston Iron Foundry	IRON FOUNDRY SITE NOW MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS. IRON WORKS BUILT AROUND 1800 BY WILLIAM HAZELDINE. IRON USED FOR TELFORDS BRIDGES. N0785;	Post-Medieval		
70	17055	Hughes and Percy and Co Brickworks	Duplicate of (70)	Post-Medieval		
71		Barn at Windborne Gate Farm	Mid-19th-century barn later converted into a dwelling. Now demolished	Post-Medieval		
72		Windborne Gate Farmhouse	Mid-19th-century house. Now demolished	Post-Medieval		
73		Old coal mining shaft	Old coal mining shaft recorded on 1st Ed OS map	Post-Medieval		
74		Old coal mining shaft	Old coal mining shaft recorded on 1st Ed OS map	Post-Medieval		
75		Plas Kynaston Chemical Works	Extent of chemical works on 1st Ed OS map	Post-Medieval		

76		Plas Kynaston Pottery	BAYLEY AND BRADLEY POTTERY. PART OF KYNASTON COMPLEX. WORKING 1850-1900. MANUFACTURED GLAZED EARTHENWARE. SEE PRN 104387 (EDWARDS, I, 1987, 76).	Post-Medieval		
77		Former Mill complex, Queen Street	Mill adjacent to Tref-y-nant Brook, buildings to west and millpond to north. Recorded as Mill Inn on 1st Ed OS map.	Post-Medieval		
78		Kiln between two branches of Plas Kynaston Canal	Kiln between two branches of Plas Kynaston Canal, west of Queen St. Built between Tithe Map and 1st Ed OS, disused on 2nd Ed OS.	Post-Medieval		
79		Workers cottages at Trevor-isaf	Row of cottages, gardens and outbuildings built between 1st and 2nd OS maps	Post-Medieval		
80	19426	Acrefair Chemical Works	Chemical works started by Robert Graesser in 1867. Produced picric acid, a military explosive from the late 19th century until the end of the Great War. Standing in 2008 but site cleared before about 2010 when photographed from the air for Bing Mapping.	Modern	327320	342650
81	126421	Tref-y-nant, building II	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327472	342655
82	126426	Plas Kynaston, The Crane, Terraced Housing II	Terraced housing noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post-Medieval	327800	342264
83		Former Plas Kynaston Canal	Former route of canal, towpath and embankments	Post-Medieval		

84		Tref-y-nant Brook culvert	Culvert taking the brook beneath the Plas Kynaston Canal. Footbridge at southern end. Now below ground.	Post-Medieval		
85		Former building at Wards Wharf	Rectangular building south of Wards Wharf on 1st Ed OS map. Possible warehouse? Demolished	Post-Medieval		
86		Former Queen St overbridges	Two former bridges and embankments carrying Queen St over the Plas Kynaston Canal	Post-Medieval		
87		Pottery's Road Bridge	Former bridge carrying Pottery's Road over the Plas Kynaston Canal south of Wards Wharf	Post-Medieval		
88		Grounds of Windborne Gate Farm	Gardens, grounds and outbuildings associated with the former Windborne Gate Farm. Now demolished and buried.	Post-Medieval		
89		Tref-y-nant Brook	Former course of the brook from 1st Ed OS map	Post-Medieval		
90		Monsanto Chemical Works	Former site of 20 th century industrial complex latterly known as the Flexsys site http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/306032/	Modern		
91	120864	Cefn-mawr, tramway	A tramway between Rock Place and High Street, Cefn-mawr. Remains of which comprise stone blocks set into the ground with a hole in the top to which the plates of the tramway were secured (CPAT, 2012).	Post-Medieval	327958	342445

Appendix B

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1899, 25-inch OS map.

1912 25-inch OS map.

1938, 1:10,560 OS map.

1947, Aerial Photograph (courtesy of Ian Biggs)

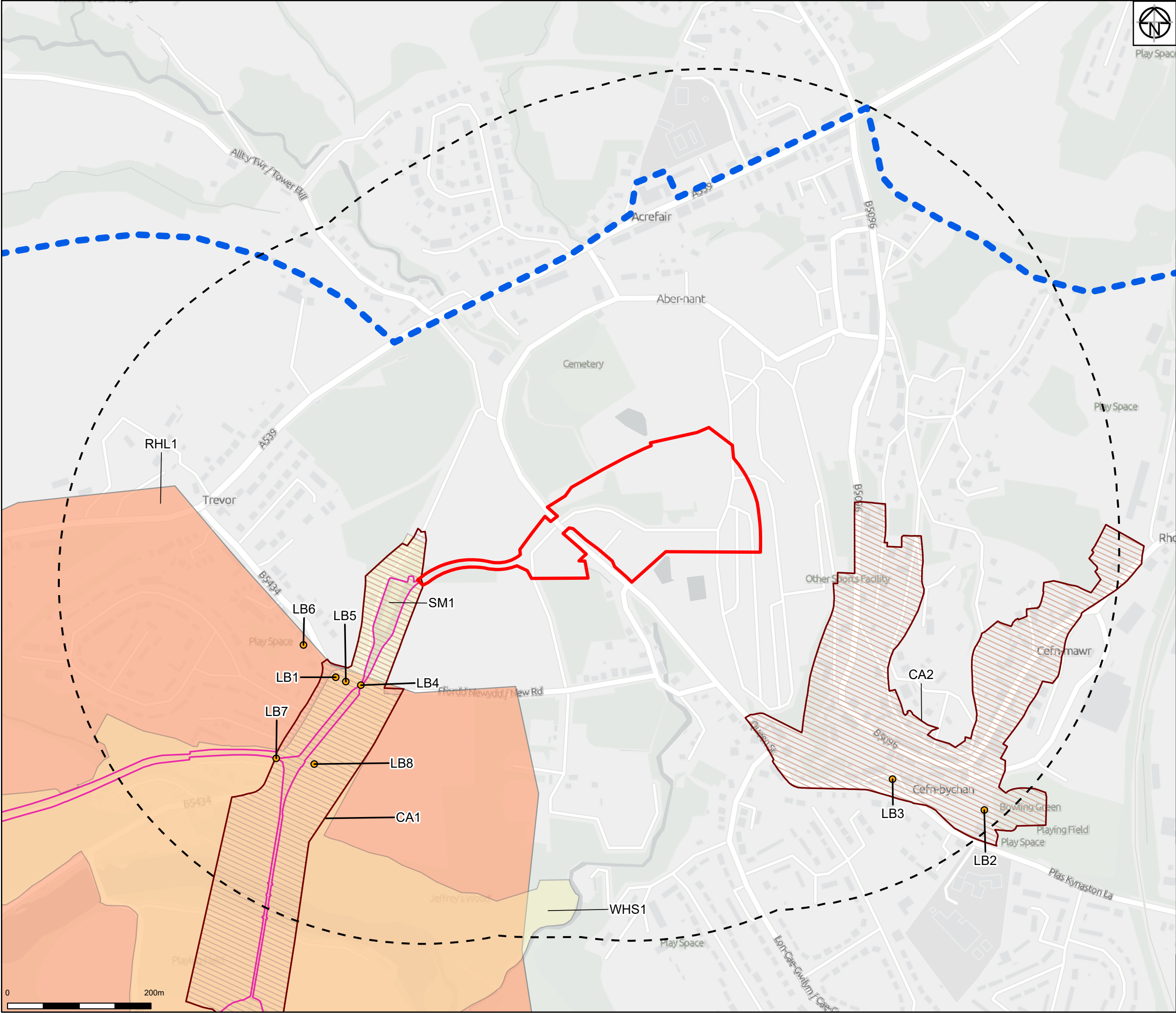
1950s, Tref-y-nant Brook (courtesy of Ian Biggs)

1962-1963, 1:2,500 OS map.

1986, 1:10,000 OS map.

Appendix C

Figures

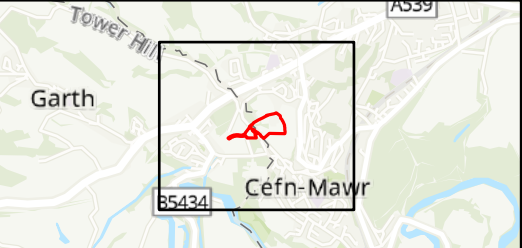


Legend

- Proposed Site
- 500m Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Historic Landscape
- World Heritage Site
- World Heritage Site Essential Setting

Notes

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Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS



01	19/01/24	INITIAL ISSUE	MB	DJ	JG
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

Client:



PROJECT:
TREVOR BASIN WORLD
HERITAGE SITE ARRIVAL

Site
Pontcysyllte, Wales

Client
Wrexham County Borough Council



Registered office:
80 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 4BY

Coordinating Office:
2 Glass Wharf
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS2 0FR

www.arcadis.com

Title:

Figure 1 - Designated Historic Assets
Within the 500m Study Area

Designed	D. Lucey	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Drawn	M. Bargal	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Checked	D. Lucey	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Approved	J. Gidman	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Scale:	1:5,000	Datum:		AOD	
Original Size:	A3	Grid:		OS	
Suitability Code:	S2	Project Number:		10054502	

Suitability Description:

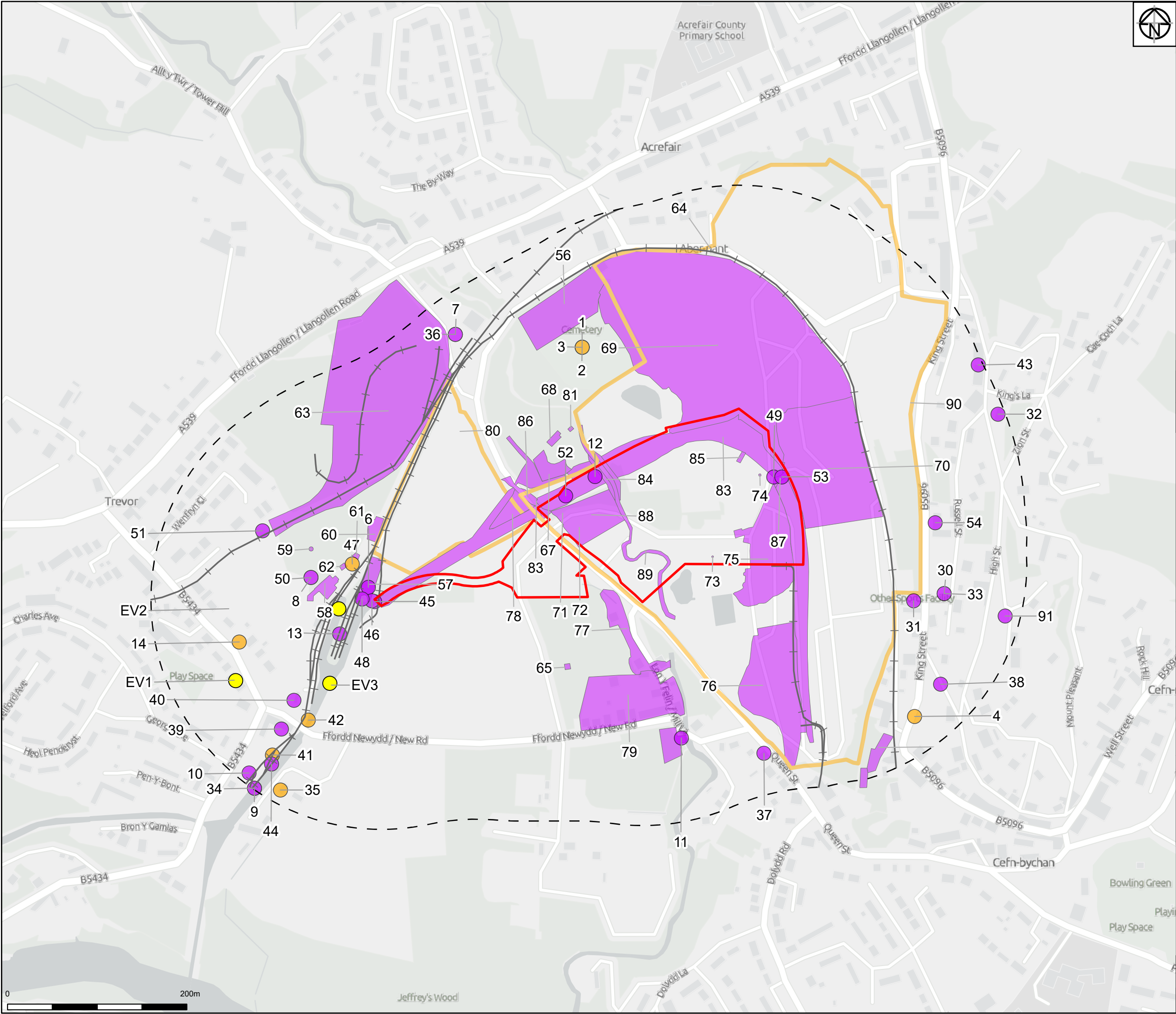
For Information

Drawing Number:

TBC

Revision:

P01



Legend

- Proposed Site
- 250m Study Area
- Archaeological Investigaitons
- 19th-century routes of former tramways and railways

Non-Designated Historic Assets

- Modern(9)
- Post Medieval (30)
- Modern
- Post Medieval

Notes
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Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS

01	19/01/24	INITIAL ISSUE	MB	DJ	JG
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

Client:

PROJECT:
TREVOR BASIN WORLD
HERITAGE SITE ARRIVAL

Site
Pontcysyllte, Wales

Client
Wrexham County Borough Council

Registered office:
80 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 4BY

Coordinating Office:
2 Glass Wharf
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS2 0FR

www.arcadis.com

Title:

**Figure 2- Non-Designated Historic Assets
Within the 250m Study Area**

Designed	D. Lucey	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Drawn	M. Bargal	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Checked	D. Lucey	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Approved	J. Gidman	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Scale:	1:4,000	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	S2	Project Number:	10054502
Suitability Description:			

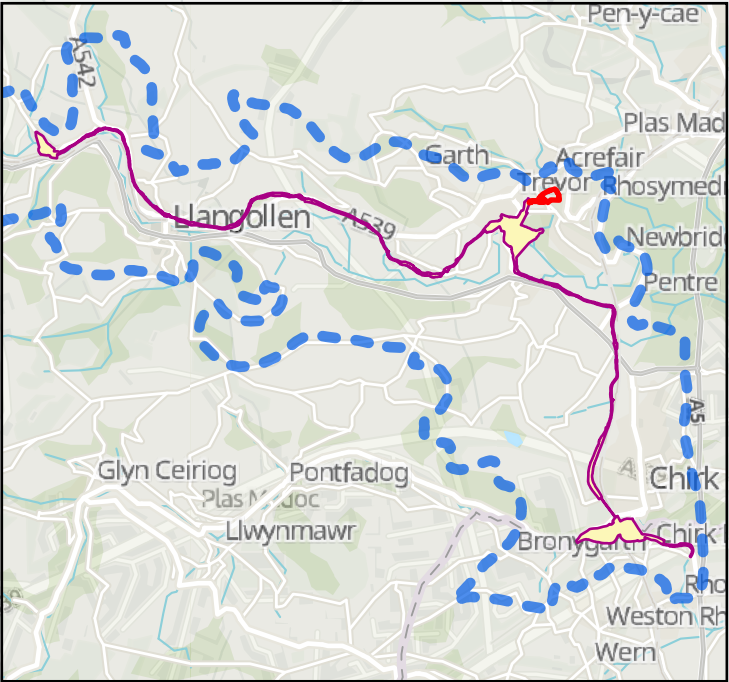
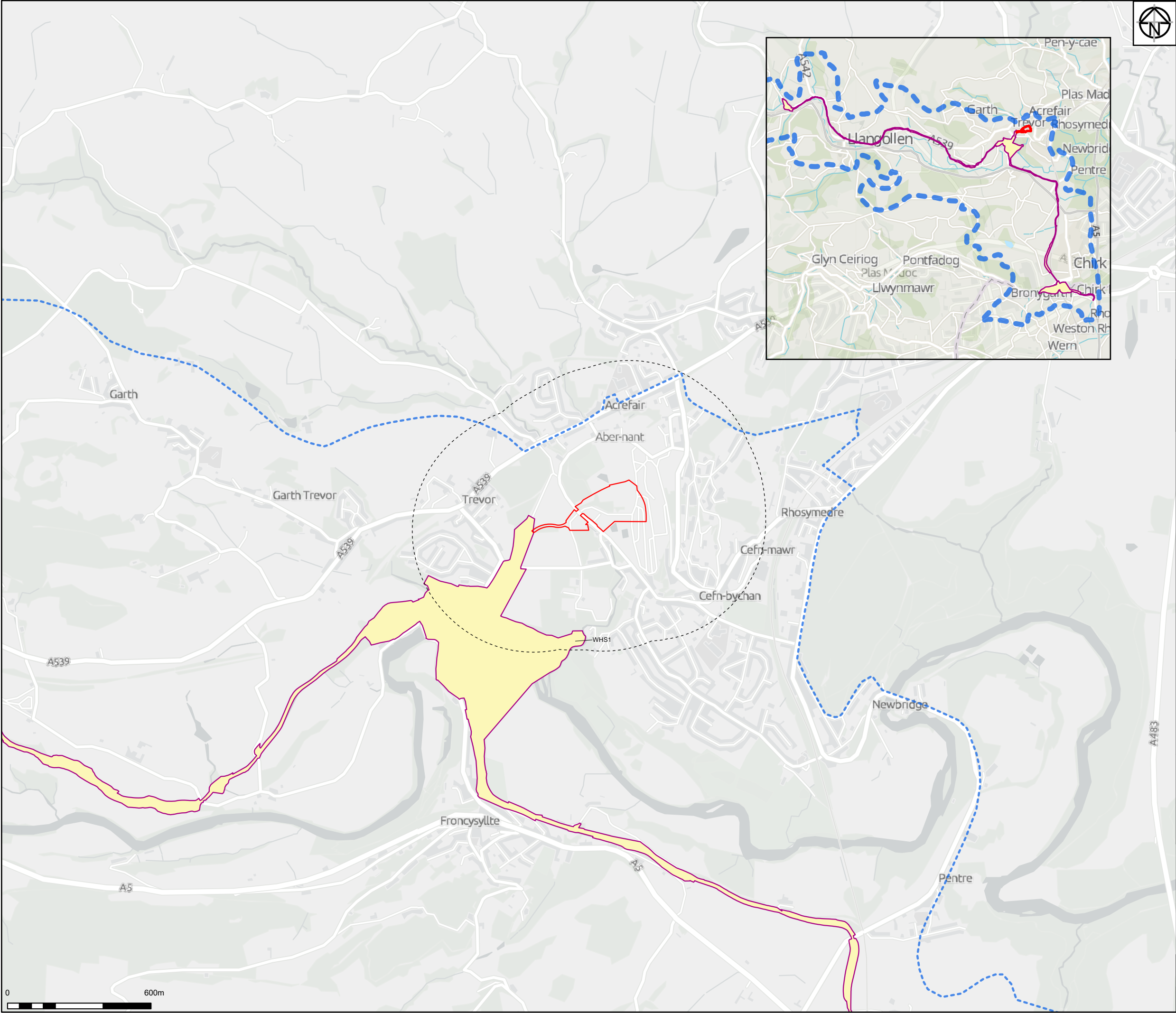
For Information

Drawing Number:

TBC

Revision:

P01



Legend

Proposed Site

500m Study Area

World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Site Essential Setting

Notes

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Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

Client:

PROJECT:
TREVOR BASIN WORLD
HERITAGE SITE ARRIVAL

Site

Pontcysyllte, Wales

Client

Wrexham County Borough Council

Registered office:
80 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 4BY

Coordinating Office:
2 Glass Wharf
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS2 0FR

www.arcadis.com

Title:

Figure 3- Pontcysyllte Aquaduct and Canal World Heritage Site

Designed	D. Lucey	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Drawn	M. Bargal	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Checked	D. Lucey	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Approved	J. Gidman	Date	19 JAN 24	Signed	
Scale:	1:15,000	Datum:	AOD		
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS		
Suitability Code:	S2	Project Number:	10054502		

Suitability Description:

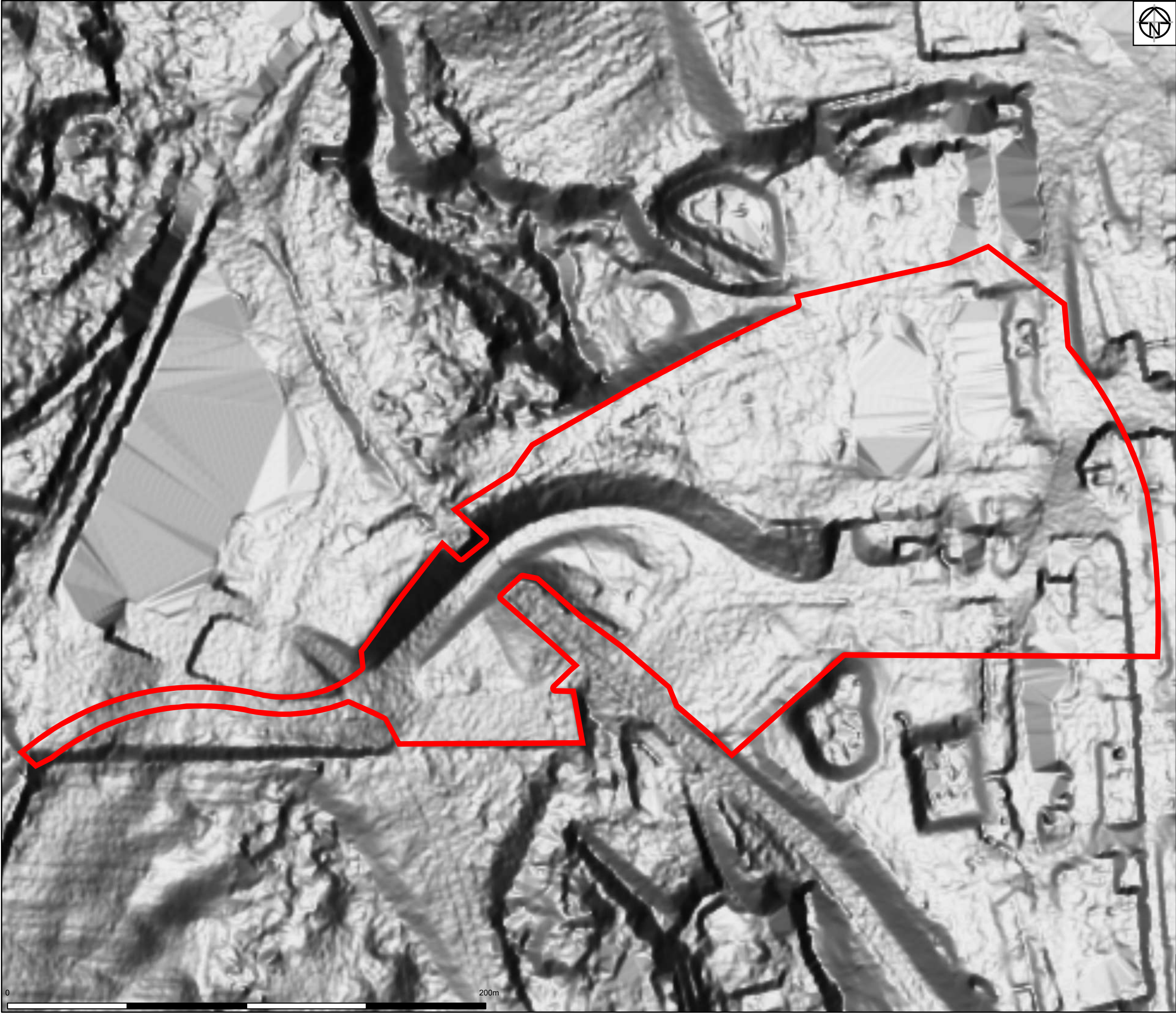
For Information

Drawing Number:

TBC

Revision:

P01



Legend
 Proposed Site

Notes
Service Layer Credits: GB Light Grey: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023
Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Topographic Map: Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS



01	17/01/24	INITIAL ISSUE	MB	DJ	JG
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

Client:



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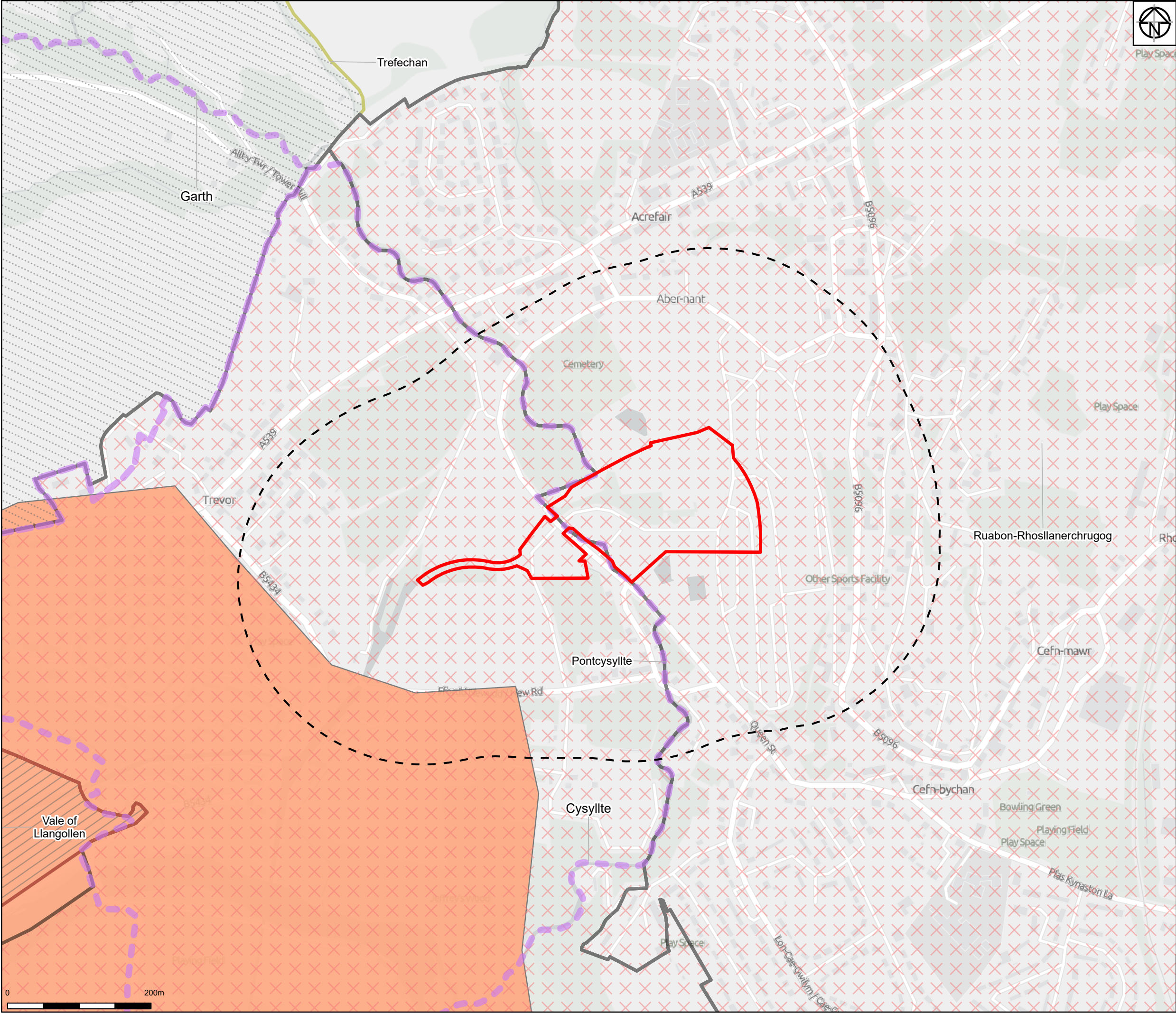
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Title:

Figure 4 - LiDAR 1m DTM Data

Designed	D. Lucey	Date 17 JAN 24	Signed
Drawn	M. Bargal	Date 17 JAN 24	Signed
Checked	D. Lucey	Date 17 JAN 24	Signed
Approved	J. Gidman	Date 17 JAN 24	Signed
Scale:	1:1,500	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	S2	Project Number:	10054502

Suitability Description:			
For Information			
Drawing Number:	TBC		Revision: P01



Legend

Proposed Site

250m Study Area

Registered Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Character Areas

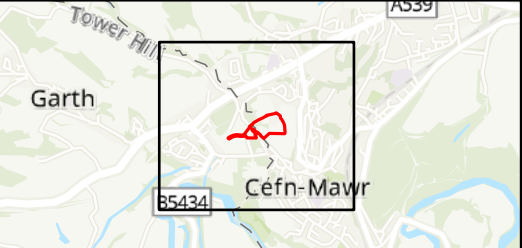
Historic Landscape

Communications

Irregular Fieldsapes

Other Settlement

Notes
Service Layer Credits: GB Light Grey: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023
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Title:

Figure 5 - Historic Landscape Data

Designed	D. Lucey	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Drawn	M. Bargal	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Checked	D. Lucey	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Approved	J. Gidman	Date 19 JAN 24	Signed
Scale:	1:5,000	Datum:	AOD
Original Size:	A3	Grid:	OS
Suitability Code:	S2	Project Number:	10054502

Suitability Description:

For Information

Drawing Number:
TBC

Revision:
P01

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