

Kronospan, Chirk Conservation Management Plan



Client	Kronospan Ltd	
Site name	Kronospan, Chirk	
Report type	Conservation Management Plan	
Report reference	P00196.02.3	
Report date	November – December 2023	
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Revision history	V1.0	Part one
	V2.0	Part one and Part two client draft
	V3.0	Final
	V4.0	Updates following initial Cadw feedback
  		

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Executive summary

- i. This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared by Heritage Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Kronospan Ltd (the Applicant). The Study Area for the CMP is the area of land owned by Maesgwyn Estate Ltd that is also within the buffer zone for the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site.
- ii. The Study Area includes part of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Buffer Zone and has a small overlap with the WHS and Scheduled Monument. The course of Offa's Dyke, including three scheduled sections, crosses the Study Area on a north – south alignment. The Study Area also includes in part the Chirk Castle Registered Historic Park and Garden.
- iii. Management proposals have been put forward based on the results of the conservation management plan baseline assessment and condition survey.

Crynodeb gweithredol

- iv. Paratowyd y Cynllun Rheoli Cadwraeth hwn gan Heritage Archaeology Ltd ar ran Kronospan Ltd (yr Ymgeisydd). Ardal astudio'r CMP yw'r ardal o dir sy'n eiddo i Maesgwyn Estate Ltd sydd hefyd o fewn y parth clustogi ar gyfer Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Traphont Ddŵr a Chamlas Pontcysyllte.
- v. Mae'r Ardal Astudio yn cynnwys rhan o Barth Buffer Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Traphont Ddŵr a Chamlas Pontcysyllte ac mae ganddo orgyffwrdd bach gyda WHS a'r Heneb Gofrestredig. Mae cwrs Clawdd Offa, gan gynnwys tair adran wedi'u trefnu, yn croesi'r Ardal Astudio ar ochr ogleddol – de. Mae'r Ardal Astudio hefyd yn cynnwys yn rhannol Barc a Gardd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Castell y Waun.
- vi. Mae cynigion rheoli wedi'u cyflwyno ar sail canlyniadau arolwg asesu llinell sylfaen ac arolwg cyflwr y cynllun rheoli cadwraeth.

1 Introduction

Purpose of the Conservation Management Plan

1.1. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 The Historic Environment defines a conservation management plan as follows:

"A conservation management plan describes the significance of a historic asset and explains how it will be protected, conserved and sustained. It sets out general policies and principles for managing the asset which will retain its significance, together with detailed programmes for maintenance, repair, access and use, and proposals for change".

1.2. This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared by Heritage Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Kronospan Ltd (the Applicant). The Study Area for the CMP is the area of land owned by Maesgwyn Estate Ltd that is also within the buffer zone for the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site (WHS).

1.3. The aims of this CMP are to:

- Determine the nature, extent and significance of any heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Use the understanding of the baseline heritage of the land holding to allow for the identification of constraints and opportunities;
- Propose reasonable positive management aims and objectives for the Study Area.

1.4. The CMP has been requested, through consultation with Cadw, in relation to a planning application by the Applicant that has been submitted to Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) for 'the construction and operation of a 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 (the Proposed Development) on land immediately north of the existing Kronospan facility, Holyhead Road, Chirk'. The planning application reference is P/2022/1080.

1.5. The CMP is focused on the Pontcysyllte WHS and heritage assets including Chirk Castle and Offa's Dyke that are within the WHS buffer zone and Study Area. This CMP is therefore focused on the historic environment and for the avoidance of any doubt is not concerned with biodiversity and nature conservation.

- 1.6. Paragraph 6.86 of Environmental Statement Chapter 6.0 (Historic Environment – July 2023) submitted with the above planning application states *“A CMP is proposed for land within the Applicant’s ownership where that coincides with the WHS and Buffer Zone. This land is outside of the Site, but a CMP would offer enhancement measures in relation to the WHS through setting out relevant positive management proposals. The CMP could be delivered via a suitably worded planning condition, or a Section 106 Agreement/Unilateral Undertaking and the scope would be determined in consultation with Cadw and other relevant stakeholders including the National Trust, as appropriate.”*

Contributors

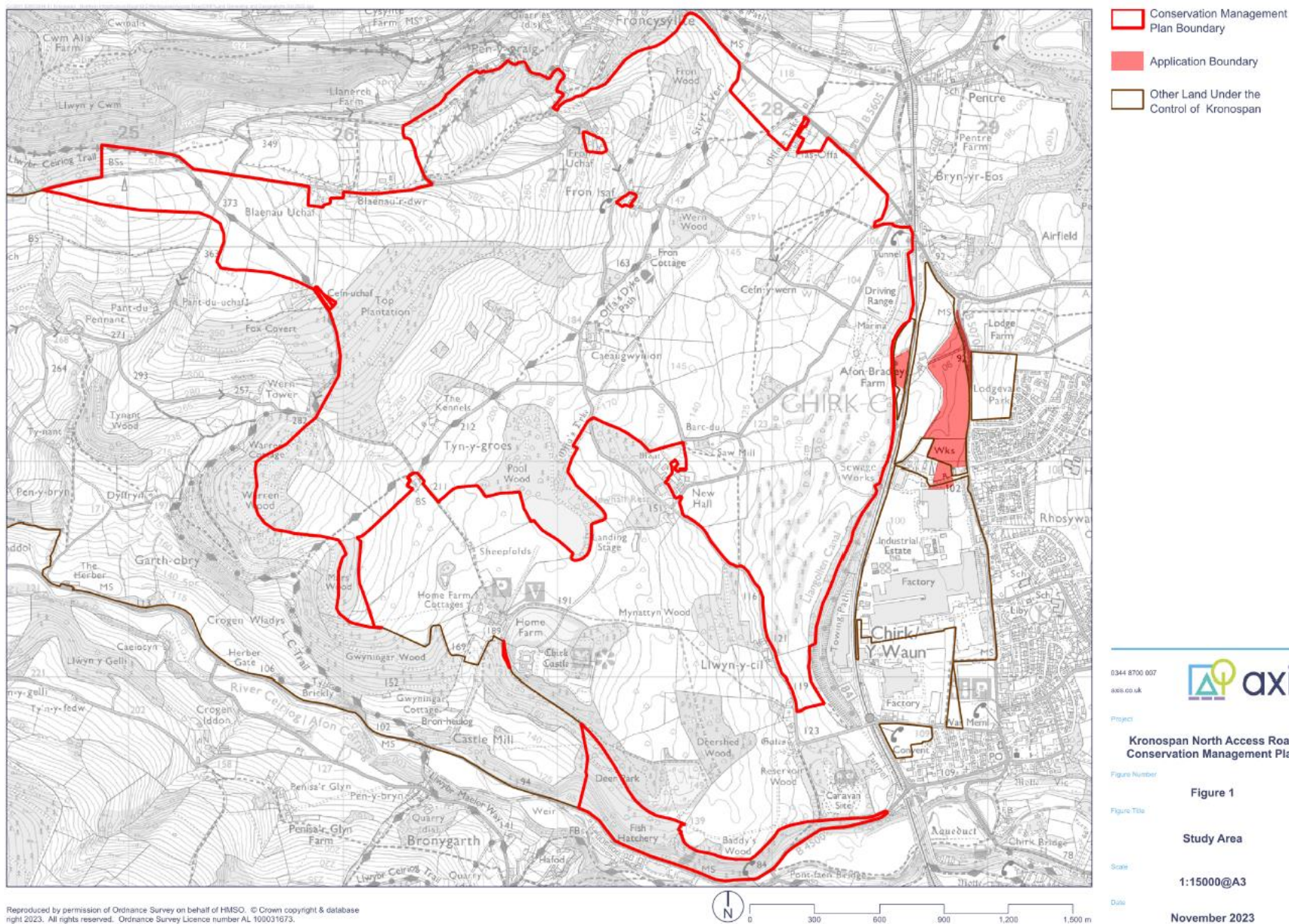
- 1.7. This CMP was commissioned by the Applicant and compiled by Heritage Archaeology Ltd in collaboration with Axis on behalf of Kronospan Ltd. The following organisations were consulted during the preparation of the CMP:
- Cadw
 - National Trust

Condition survey

- 1.8. A Condition Survey has been undertaken. Each asset (with the exception of unprovenanced assets such as placename evidence and find spots) was visited. The survey recorded the presence or absence of the asset and its current condition and land use. For standing buildings, the presence or absence and use of the building was recorded but no detailed structural or condition survey undertaken, taking a proportionate approach to the aims and objectives of this CMP. The results of the Condition Survey and photographs, as relevant, are provided in **Appendix B** below.

Study Area

- 1.9. The Study Area for the CMP is the area of land owned by Maesgwyn Estate Ltd that is also within the buffer zone for the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site (WHS). The Study Area excludes land to the east of the canal, which comprises the existing Kronospan Facility and the planning application Site, to focus on the land within the WHS Buffer Zone. The CMP Study Area is 584.2 hectares (the total Maesgwyn Estate Ltd area is 1032.7 hectares, 56.6% of which forms the CMP Study Area).
- 1.10. **Figure 1** below shows the extent of the land covered by the CMP (the Study Area).



Document structure

1.11. This CMP is set out in accordance with the following step by step process¹:

1.12. Section 2 below provides the historic and modern context of the Study Area:

- ❖ Step 1 – Understanding your heritage
 - Local context (the site location, surrounding area and landscape)
 - History (how has the site developed through time)
 - Relate your heritage to the wider heritage context (how does the site relate to other sites in the area)
 - Describe how the heritage is looked after (how it is managed today)

1.13. Section 3 below provides a description of the heritage (all built, archaeological, landscape and industrial assets) within the Study Area.

1.14. Section 4 below provides a description of the significance (heritage value) of the historic assets within the Study Area.

- ❖ Step 2 – Summarising the heritage value
 - What is important, why and to whom
 - Set out in a gazetteer, the specific value of the individual parts and the heritage as a whole

1.15. Section 5 below provides a review of the general risks and opportunities within the Study Area.

- ❖ Step 3 – Investigating the risks and opportunities
 - Consider any threats to the historic assets and opportunities for protecting or better revealing the value of the historic assets

1.16. Section 6 below provides the policies, aims and objectives for the heritage assets within the Study Area.

- ❖ Step 4 – Writing your management policies
 - Set out the guiding principles for looking after the historic assets
 - Policies written as a series of aims and objectives

¹ The conservation planning process – step by step; available at <https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/funding/good-practice-guidance/conservation-planning-guidance>

1.17. **Appendix A** of the CMP provides gazetteers of the historic assets within the CMP Study Area. **Appendix B** provides the results of the Condition Survey undertaken to assess the assets within the CMP Study Area.

Abbreviations used

1.18. Abbreviations used throughout this report are as follows:

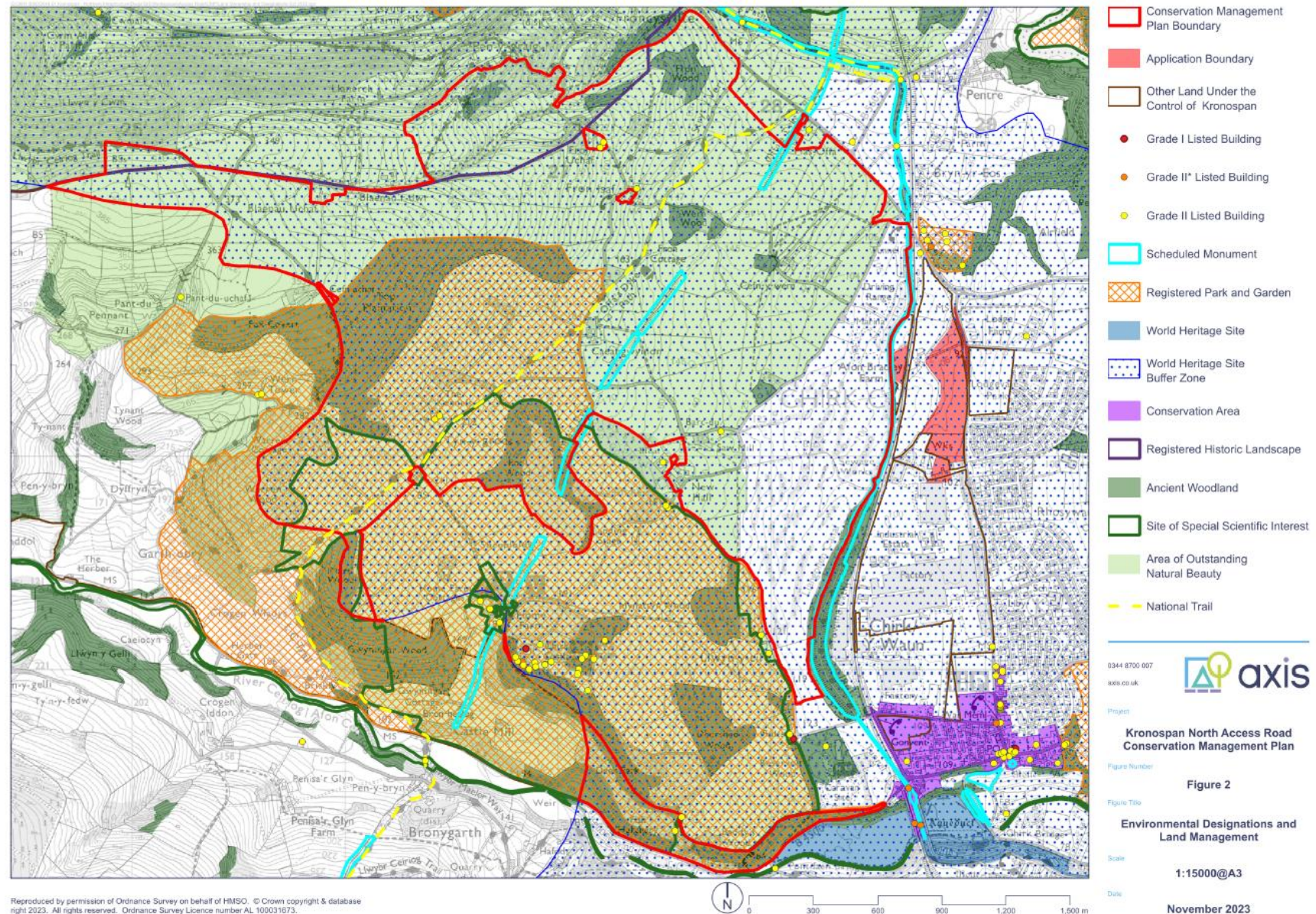
- CA – Conservation Area
- CMP – Conservation Management Plan
- HER – Historic Environment Record
- LB – Listed Building (LB GII = Grade II listed; LB GII* = Grade II* listed)
- NDHA – Non-designated historic asset
- SM – Scheduled Monument
- OUV – Outstanding Universal Value
- WHS – World Heritage Site

Designations within the CMP Study Area

1.19. The CMP Study Area includes a number of overlapping designations relating to heritage, landscape and biodiversity. The designations comprise:

- The scheduled monument and World Heritage Site, Pontcysyllte Aqueduct (and the World Heritage Site buffer zone);
- Offa's Dyke Scheduled Monument (there are three scheduled sections of Offa's Dyke within the Study Area, however the continuous route is recorded by the Historic Environment Record and for the purpose of the CMP this is all considered to be of equivalent significance, and the scheduled and non-scheduled parts are treated equally in the CMP);
- The Chirk Castle Registered Historic Park and Garden;
- The Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);
- Chirk Castle and Parkland Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- Vale of Llangollen and Eglwyseg Registered Historic Landscape; and
- Four grade II listed buildings.

1.20. **Figure 2** below shows the environmental designations that overlap with the Study Area:



Limitations

- 1.21. Data has been obtained from the Cadw and CPAT data sets and is therefore considered to be reliable at the point of time of download.
- 1.22. This CMP relates to a Study Area determined by land ownership rather than land management or any designated area. The land is in a variety of uses and has different occupiers. Some private land holdings are outside the Study Area, these 'islands' are outlined in red on **Figure 1** and are not covered by this CMP.
- 1.23. Step 4 (Section 6) of the CMP identifies management aims and objectives; the policies proposed have been reviewed against the available existing management plans for the Study Area to avoid any conflict with the existing management policies of the WHS, and other landowners or bodies responsible for land management within or adjacent to the Study Area, or with the purposes of any other heritage, landscape, biodiversity or other environmental designations.
- 1.24. These limitations have been taken into account in developing Steps 3 and 4 (Sections 5 and 6) of the CMP.

Legislation, planning policy and best practice context

- 1.25. The following legislative, policy and best practice context has been considered in the preparation of this CMP:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979;
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990;
 - Historic Environment (Wales) Act 201; and
 - Planning (Wales) Act 2015
 - Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11, Welsh Government, February 2021 (Section 6.1);
 - Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24): The Historic Environment, Welsh Government, 2017;
 - Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales, Welsh Assembly Government, 2011;
 - Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, Welsh Government, 2017;

- 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. Supplementary Planning Notice (2012)
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2019-2029 (ARCADIS 2019)
- Guidance and toolkit for impact assessments in a World Heritage Site Context (UNESCO et al 2022)
- Managing Conservation Areas in Wales, Cadw 2017

1.26. Conservation Principles sets out Cadw's recommended approach to making decisions about the historic environment. The document identifies the heritage interest (or values) that can be attached to places to help define heritage significance, these comprise:

- **Historical value:** The way in which a heritage asset can illustrate past people, events and aspects of life and includes illustrative, associative values;
- **Evidential value:** A historic asset can hold, or potentially hold, evidence of past human activity that can be revealed through investigation;
- **Aesthetic value:** This derives from a contemporary appreciation of the asset's aesthetics or historic design intention; and
- **Communal value:** This includes symbolic, commemorative and social values.

Data Sources

1.27. The following data sources were used in the preparation of this CMP:

- HER data from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust;
- Cadw data for designated historic assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SM), Listed Buildings (LB), Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas);
- Data held by the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW); and

-
- Historic map analysis using relevant cartographic sources including editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series and the Tithe map and apportionment;
 - Information collated by the Applicant to inform their ongoing land management and to inform planning applications.

2 The context of the Study Area

Location, topography and geology

- 2.1. The Study Area lies between the River Ceiriog and River Dee on land that rises to the west and north at the southern end of the Clwydian Range. The western edge of the Study Area is at approximately 370m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the eastern edge is at approximately 100m aOD. The geology is predominantly sandstone. The Study Area includes land in Glyntraian Community, Llangollen Community and Chirk Community, in Wrexham Borough. The border between England and Wales runs to the south of the Study Area.

Archaeological and historic context

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period

- 2.2. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period is characterised, regionally, by groups of hunter-gatherer societies with temporary and seasonal settlements. Evidence for the period in the north and east of Wales tends to be in the form of occasional finds and cave or rock shelter sites. This period is not well represented within the Study Area with only one flint tool find indicative of a Mesolithic or Neolithic tool.

Neolithic

- 2.3. The later prehistoric period is characterised nationally by a change from the early prehistoric nomadic hunting groups to more settled communities with evidence emerging by the Neolithic period for settled farmsteads and land clearance for agriculture. Ritual monuments are among the most visible in the landscape for this period. There are a number of stone circles and standing stones recorded in the upland areas of the Clwydian Range. This period is again not well represented in the Study Area, with only field names indicating the potential for Neolithic or Bronze Age activity.

Bronze Age

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

Iron Age

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

Roman period

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

Early medieval and medieval period

- 2.7. The Roman period ended with the withdrawal of Roman troops and officials from Britain during the early 5th century. Although there would certainly have been some continuity of settlement, there is also documentary and archaeological evidence for raids on Britain from northern Europe and this resulted in another change to the way that societies and settlements were organised. This is particularly evident on what is now the border between England and Wales with two linear earthwork monuments dating to this period. Wat's Dyke is a linear earthwork to the east of Offa's Dyke. It is thought to date to the 8th century or earlier and pre-dates Offa's Dyke. Both were most likely built as boundaries demarking land by territorial grouping either in relation to the kingdom's that emerged following the withdrawal of Roman rule, or later associated with the development of systems of Anglo-Saxon lordships. The establishment of farmstead groups which developed into villages

and towns can also be traced through documentary sources to this period. Chirk is not documented until the 13th century but may have developed from an early medieval township.

- 2.8. Further reorganisation of the landscape followed the Norman conquest of England by William I in 1066. The Norman conquest did not immediately impact the majority of Wales, as William I sought to solidify his grip on England, so rather than invasion a border was established. Motte Castles were built throughout England to provide strongholds for military operations, residences for the local aristocrat and administrative centres. An example of this is the motte castle at Oaklands Hall, Chirk Bank, next to the River Ceiriog. On the opposite side of the River Ceiriog is Castell y Waun castle mound, which was established within the borough of Chirk.
- 2.9. The border between England and Wales was called the Marches during the medieval period, an area was ruled by the Marcher Lords. The Marcher Lords built castles along the border. Chirk Castle was built in the late 13th century for Roger Mortimer, the then newly created Marcher Lord of Chirkland. A deer park with a timber fence at Chirk Castle is referenced in documents from the late 14th century. Chirk itself developed as a market town with the first market chartered granted in 1324. Chirk was devastated during the revolt of Owain Glyndwr in the 15th century and by the late medieval period was described as a small village rather than a market town. Adwyr Beddau is a placename meaning 'the gap of graves', there is an oral tradition for a gap in Offa's Dyke, near to Chirk, relating to graves of soldiers from the Battle of Crogen, where forces of the Welsh Princes defeated Henry II's army in 1165.
- 2.10. Early medieval activity recorded in the Study Area comprises the route of Offa's Dyke which runs through the Study Area on a north – south alignment. A further dyke, the Cefn Ucha Dyke, was recorded from aerial photographs and documentary sources. Field name evidence also indicates medieval activity within the Study Area and grade II listed Wern Tower is described as a sub-medieval house indicating possibly late medieval or early post medieval origins. The most significant medieval activity in the area that is still evident is the development of Chirk Castle and its deer park, part of the deer park extent is within the Study Area.

Post medieval period

- 2.11. Further changes to the way that land was owned and managed followed the dissolution of the monasteries in the early 16th century. The early post medieval landscape of the Study Area was however little changed, as there were no large monastic holdings in this area. Chirk Castle and estate passed through several families before being granted by Elizabeth I to the Earl of Leicester. In 1595 it was sold to a merchant, Thomas Myddleton. Chirk Castle was seized during the Civil War (1640s), by the Royalists and then the Parliamentarians due to the Myddelton family switching allegiance, and was partly destroyed. It was rebuilt in the 1650s, and has been remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries. The medieval

deer park at Chirk Castle was extended in the 17th century. By the mid-18th century the park included formal designed elements, but that layout was changed in the 1760s and 70s by the landscaping scheme undertaken by William Emes for Richard Myddleton. The park is recorded on 19th century mapping occupying a large area with Chirk Castle central to the formal parkland. The Myddleton family estate was larger than the park and included farmland beyond; nearly 75% of the land within the Study Area was owned by Charlotte Myddleton Biddulph at the time of the tithe apportionment. The 17th century walled garden to Chirk Castle at Whitehurst is a grade II* registered historic park and garden, immediately adjacent to the Study Area. It was laid out by Sir Thomas Myddleton II as a pleasure garden to Chirk Castle in about 1651.

- 2.12. The Industrial period saw further changes to the landscape around Chirk. Demand for materials including coal, iron, slate and limestone to be moved from the mines and quarries of Wales to industrial areas at the height of the canal building era during the industrialisation of Britain led to the construction of the Ellesmere Canal, later known as the Welsh Arm of the Shropshire Union Canal or the Llangollen Canal. The canal had to cross two major river valleys and the ridge between them. It was built between 1795 and 1808 by William Jessop and Thomas Telford. The canal features cuttings, tunnels, embankments and bridges and the Chirk and Pontcysyllte viaducts. It is recognised as an outstanding feat of canal building and is designated a World Heritage Site.
- 2.13. Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road built to improve the journey between London and Ireland via Holyhead was designed using existing sections of turnpike roads. Work on the road began in 1815, the Menai Bridge opened in 1826.
- 2.14. The Glyn Valley Tramway runs to the south of the Study Area, and then north south parallel to the Llangollen Canal. It was built in 1873 and originally trams were pulled by horses along some of the route. The Tramway then linked into the Chester and Shrewsbury branch of the Great Western Railway which had been built in 1846.
- 2.15. The landscape of the Study Area beyond the canal continued to be mainly used for agriculture during the post medieval period. Agricultural was also influenced by the changes brought about during the Industrial period, when demand for produce for growing urban populations drove initiatives for advances in farming practice. The enclosure of the fields in the Study Area is likely to have begun in the medieval period to create stock proof fields for sheep and cows. However there appears to have been some further enclosure and reorganisation during the post medieval period. Within this field pattern there are dispersed farms dating from the later medieval to post medieval period.
- 2.16. Post medieval activity is well represented within the Study Area (approximately 80% of the recorded assets date to this period). The assets include a number of farmsteads, the parkland and estate of Chirk Castle, boundary stones, former quarries, and tramways. The quarries and trams have an evidential link with the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site as features of the industrial landscape that used the

canal to transport goods. Chirk Castle parkland has a tangential association, as the canal sat within a topography defined by natural and manmade features, including the park at Chirk Castle, to which the canal had to respond and which were appreciated, even contemporaneously, for the picturesque surroundings through which the canal passes.

Current management and use

- 2.17. Land within the Study Area is predominantly currently in use as woodland and enclosed farmland. The majority of the farmland within the Study Area is managed by third party tenant farmers and is in mixed arable and pasture use.
- 2.18. The Study Area is located within the buffer zone of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Llangollen Canal World Heritage Site (WHS). The majority of land within WHS itself (also a scheduled monument) is under the control of the Canal & River Trust (the Trust).
- 2.19. The Castell y Waun a i Barcdir / Chirk Castle and Parkland Site of Special Scientific Interest overlaps in part with the Study Area.
- 2.20. Part of the Study Area extends across the boundary of the Chirk Castle Registered Park and Garden (RPG). The land in and around the Grade I listed castle itself is under the control of the National Trust and is managed by them. However, the northern and western parts of the RPG are under the control of the Applicant.
- 2.21. Much of the Study Area is located within the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The primary purpose of an AONB, as set out in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, is to “*conserve and enhance the natural beauty*”. Management of land within the AONB is guided by the *Management Plan 2014-2019*², which identifies the special qualities of the designation, and a series of objectives and actions.
- 2.22. The Offa’s Dyke Path National Trail runs through the Study Area. This is an important and nationally promoted walking route. The Path does not always follow the route of the historic earthwork at Offa’s Dyke (which is itself a Scheduled Monument).

² Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, undated. Management Plan 2014-2019.

3 The heritage of the Study Area

Designated historic assets

3.1. The following designated heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area:

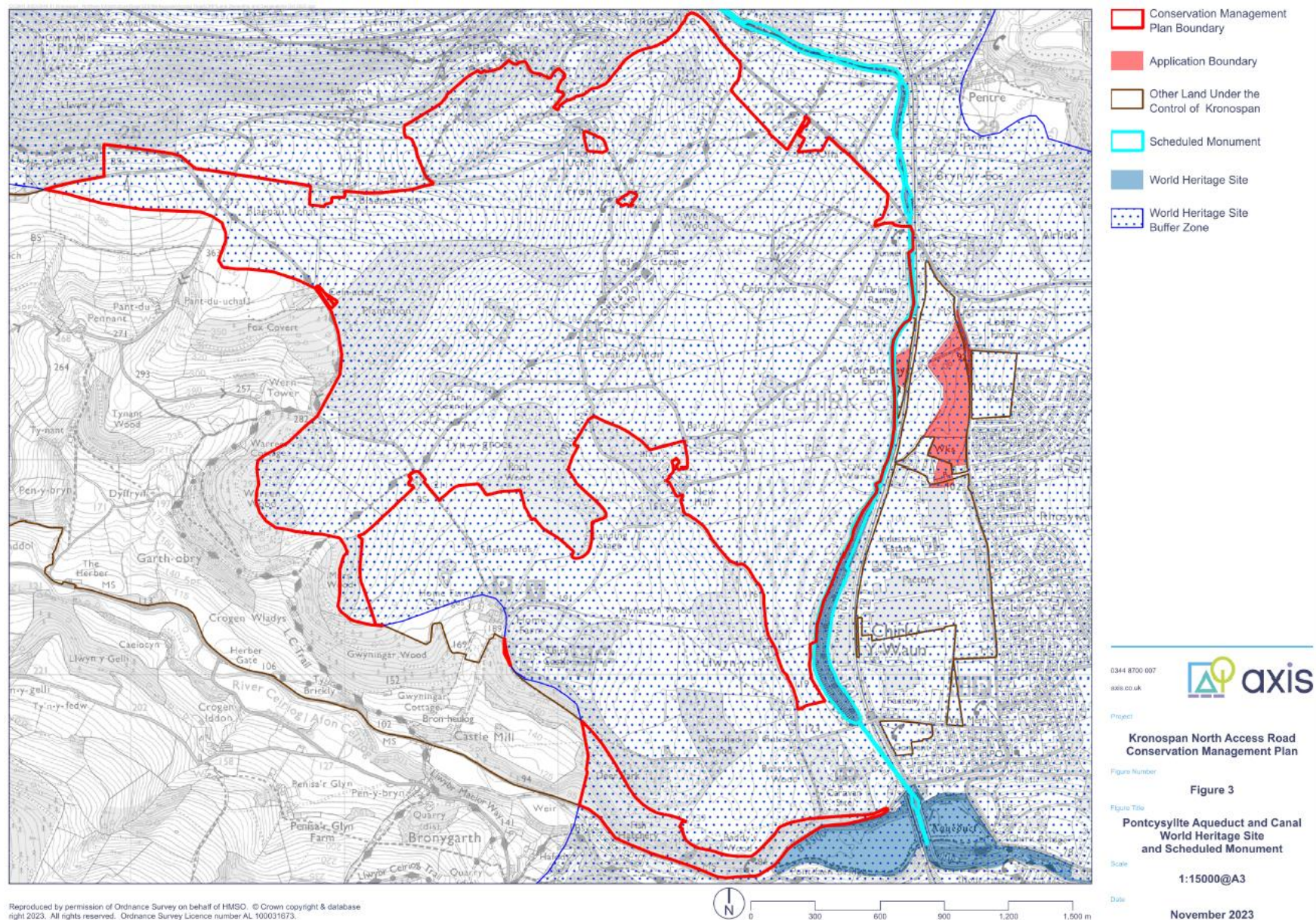
World heritage sites and scheduled monuments

3.2. The **Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site** lies at the eastern boundary of the Study Area with a very partial overlap.

3.3. The **Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Scheduled Monument** overlaps with the World Heritage Site (SM reference DE175). The summary statement of OUV includes the following: "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."

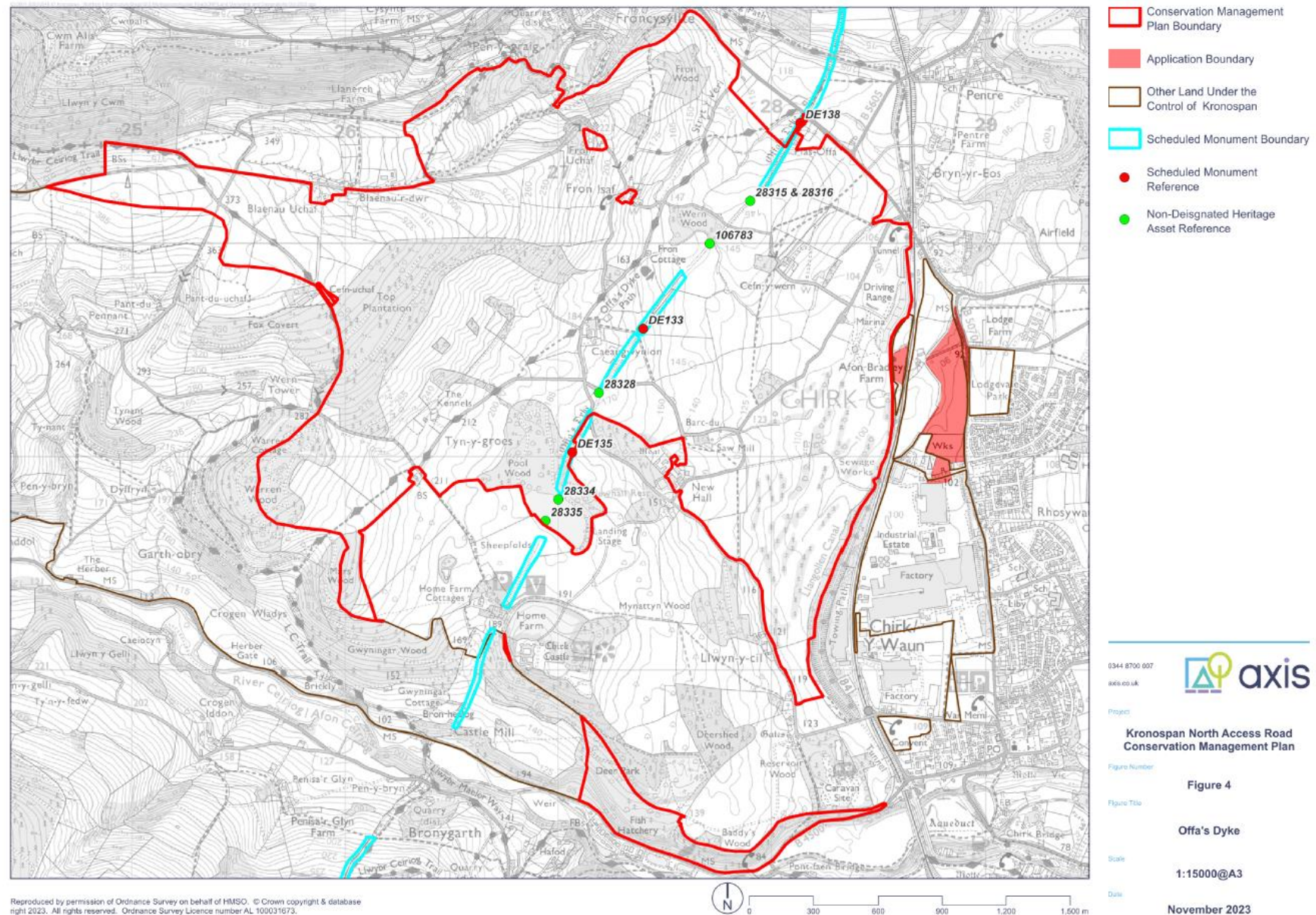
3.4. The Study Area is in part within the buffer zone and essential setting of the World Heritage Site. The buffer zone is not part of the designation or itself is not of OUV but can be used to highlight areas where potential impacts need to be given careful consideration by developers and decision makers, assets within the buffer zone that convey the OUV of the World Heritage Site have therefore been attributed high value.

3.5. **Figure 3** below shows the extent of the WHS and buffer zone, and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal SM in relation to the CMP Study Area:



Offa's Dyke

- 3.6. Other scheduled monuments within the Study Area comprise three sections of **Offa's Dyke**. (SM references DE133, DE135 and DE138). The sections that are scheduled are the more prominent and well preserved, between these there are a series of non-designated sections of the Dyke following its projected course.
- 3.7. **Figure 4** below shows the extent of Offa's Dyke in relation to the CMP Study Area:



Listed buildings

- 3.8. There are three **grade II listed buildings** within the Study Area. These include post medieval farm houses and farm buildings, and assets associated with the Chirk Castle estate:
- Listed building reference 20264, Cottage at The Kennels
 - Listed building reference 20273, Deer Park Wall, Chirk Castle (a section to the south of Deer Park Lodge only, the majority is within the National Trust land); and
 - Listed building reference 20265, The Kennels

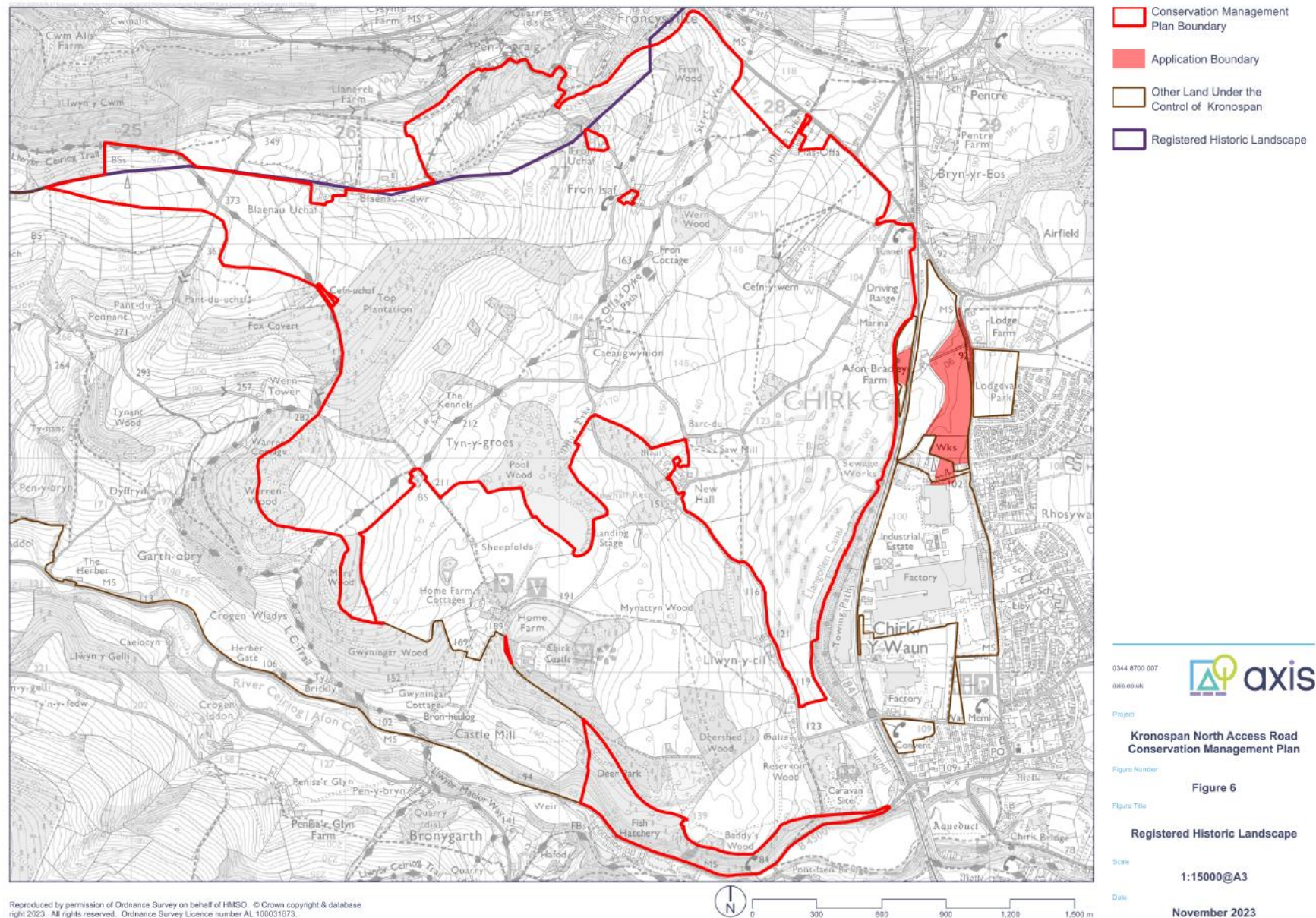
Registered parks and gardens

- 3.9. Grade I **Registered Historic Park and Garden Chirk Castle** (RPG Reference PGW(C)63(WRE)) is partly within the Study Area. The principal building, grade I listed Chirk Castle is not within the Study Area. Chirk Castle Park and Garden is a designed landscape with elements of early 18th century date, 1760s date, and late 19th century date, within what was originally a medieval and post medieval deer park. The formal gardens are also outside of the Study Area but the parkland is partly within. There are also a number of listed buildings and non-designated assets associated with the Chirk Castle Park and Garden within the Study Area. The park is associated with the Myddleton Family who also owned a large farming estate and a number of industrial enterprises in the area.
- 3.10. Outside of the Study Area but within close proximity is Grade II* **Whitehurst Garden** (RPG Reference PGW(C)11(WRE). The garden was laid out by Sir Thomas Myddleton II (1586-1666) of Chirk Castle as a pleasure garden in about 1651. A note in the Chirk Castle Accounts describes it as a place where Sir Thomas Myddleton could entertain his friends, as it was convenient to those travelling north and south through the village, and thus they were saved nearly two miles journey to the castle.
- 3.11. **Figure 5** below shows the listed buildings and the registered parks and gardens within and adjacent to the CMP Study Area:



Registered historic landscapes

- 3.12. A small part of the **Vale of Llangollen and Eglwyseg Registered Historic Landscape** overlaps with the northern extent of the Study Area. The Study Area is within the Vale of Llangollen Cwm Alys character area and includes steeply sloping land and broadleaved woodland with small irregular fields indicative of informal late medieval or early post medieval enclosure.
- 3.13. **Figure 6** below shows the registered historic landscape within the CMP Study Area:



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Non designated historic assets

Prehistoric

- 3.14. Three records within the Study Area relate to potentially prehistoric activity. The find of a flint arrowhead at Blaenau Uchaf is the only reliable evidence for this period for a stone tool of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. A stone in the Study Area at Fron Uchaf could be a standing stone of prehistoric date. The field names Cistfaen Ucha and Isa could indicate the site of a cairn.

Roman

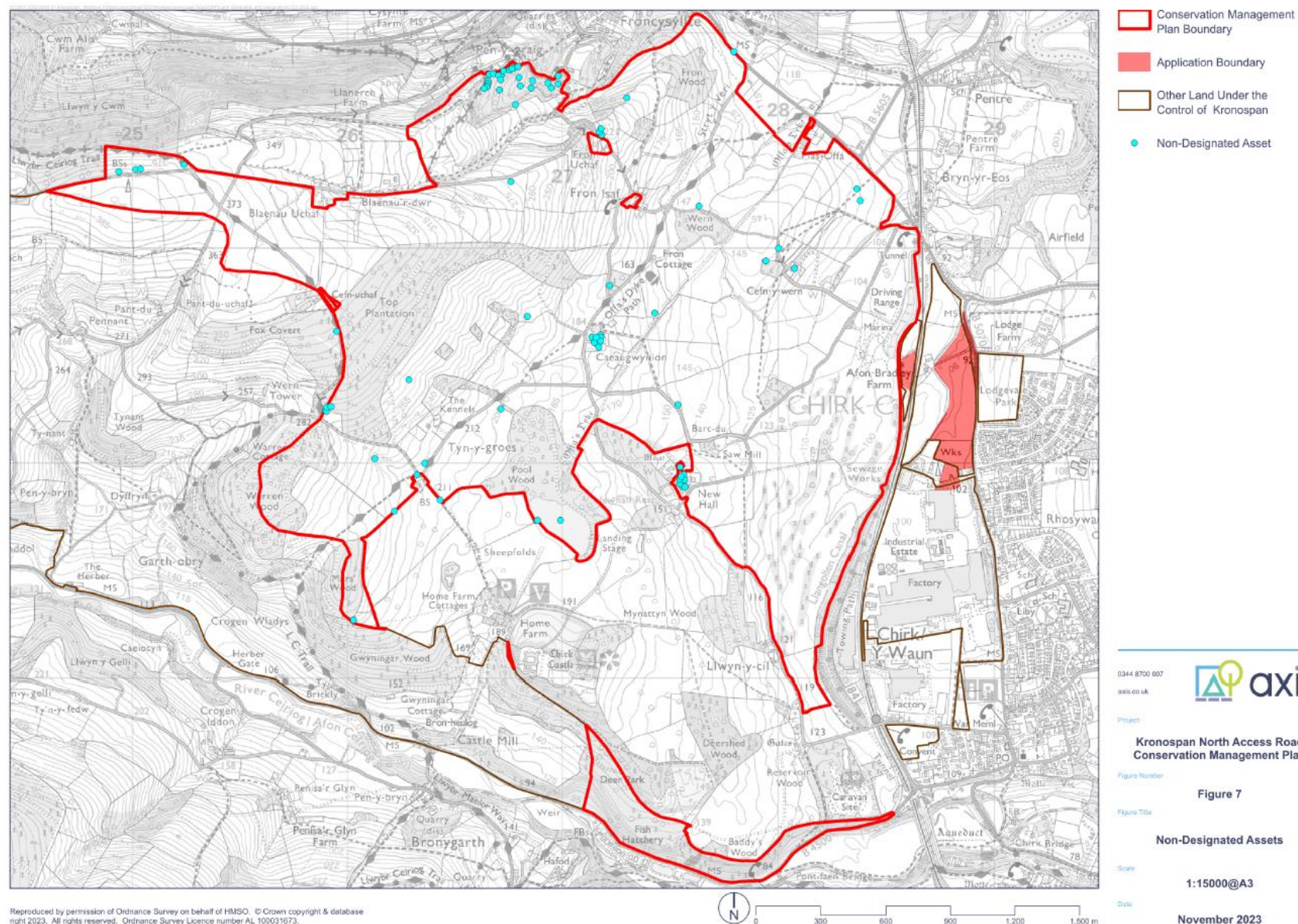
- 3.15. The possible course of the Rhyn Park to Rhug Roman road is the only evidence for this period recorded within the vicinity of the Study Area.

Medieval

- 3.16. Multiple records relate to sections of Offa's Dyke as it passes through the Study Area on a north – south alignment. Three sections are scheduled, the continued line of the dyke between the scheduled sections is recorded by the HER.
- 3.17. The fieldname Caer Groes, means field of the cross and is an uncertain indicator of a possibly medieval cross site. The medieval deer park at Chirk Castle was likely in part to have been within the Study Area, although its full extent is not known.

Post medieval

- 3.18. The majority of the assets within the Study Area that date to post medieval period relate to farmsteads and farming activity. A number of boundary stones and field boundaries have also been recorded.
- 3.19. There are also industrial features such as the Pen-y-graig Quarry, where quarry buildings and tramway structures have been identified. The site is close to the Froncysyllte quarries and tramways.
- 3.20. Assets associated with the Chirk Castle park including the ornamental lake, and the parkland setting are included in the record.
- 3.21. **Figure 7** below shows the non-designated historic assets within the CMP Study Area:



Historic landscape character

3.22. The Study Area overlaps with, or is within close proximity to, the following historic landscape character areas³:

- Chirk: Originally a small medieval nucleated settlement focused on a church and motte, perhaps founded in the 12th century, but much expanded in the 18th century (due to its proximity to the Chirk Castle estate, and the 19th and 20th centuries (firstly associated with Brynkinallt Colliery, and latterly with the Kronospan chipboard plant). The settlement's earlier elements lie at its southern end overlooking the steep sided Ceiriog valley, with its later expansion running northward either side of, and now extending well beyond, the original medieval main street;
- Halton: Diverse, gently- and more steeply sloping upland edge south of the river Dee and north of Chirk Castle and Park... Mixed fieldscapes including more anciently enclosed irregular fields together with more regular, straight-sided post-medieval fields probably representing late landscape reorganisation and enclosure. Field boundary types include ancient and more recent hedges and modern post-and-wire fences. Widely dispersed farms of medieval and later origin with small modern settlement at Halton superseding former row of miners' cottages. The area includes a variety of significant archaeological remains including a cluster of early prehistoric funerary sites, a later prehistoric enclosed farmstead, a stretch of the early medieval Offa's and Wat's Dykes, a post-medieval colliery and associated mine shafts, as well as structures relating to transport history including Telford's Holyhead Road (A5), Llangollen Canal - which here is part of the Pontcysyllte World Heritage Site;
- Chirk Castle and Park: Medieval deer park, 18th-century landscape park and formal gardens associated with stone castle of medieval origin sited on gently-sloping east-facing spur between the Ceiriog and Dee valleys, with areas remnant ancient broadleaved woodland and more recent conifer plantation on steeper valley slopes. The area is crossed by the early medieval Offa's Dyke and includes features and structures relating to the park and estate. Discrete remains of stone quarrying and small-scale metal mining trials; and
- Vivod Mountain: Upland area to the south and west of Llangollen, now predominantly rough grazing, open mountain, evidence of prehistoric and later activity.
- Pontcysyllte: An area of 19th and early 20th industrial expansion including limestone quarrying, lime burning and industrial ceramics and associated workers' housing spanning the Dee valley to either side of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct. The Aqueduct, which pioneered the use

³ <https://landmap-portal.naturalresources.wales/> (viewed via the <https://archwilio.org.uk/> website)

of cast iron as a building material for major construction projects and is still the highest canal aqueduct ever built, was constructed between 1795 and 1805 and marked the start of this area's industrial growth. The structure and its surrounding canal system is now a World Heritage Site. Spreading out from Trevor Wharf this expansion initially concentrated on the exploitation of limestone, both as building stone and for lime burning, but later diversified into coal and clay extraction and brick and tile manufacture (most notable glazed sanitary wares and drainage pipes) particularly with the coming of the railway in the 1860s. The area also contains the registered Victorian formal gardens and woodland at Argoed Ha.

- Dee Valley: Valley sides and valley floor of the lower Ceiriog and river Dee and its tributaries west of Overton. The steeper valley slopes are generally clothed in ancient broadleaved woodland. Predominantly straight-sided fields along the valley floor with hedged and post-and-wire boundaries, probably representing post-medieval enclosure and landscape reorganisation, including two large areas of parkland. Large dispersed farms mostly of post-medieval origin. Former post-medieval water-powered mill sites. The western end of the area is crossed by a number of important structures relating to transport history including Telford's Holyhead Road (A5), Chirk Railway Viaduct and the Llangollen Canal Aqueduct - now part of the Pontcysyllte World Heritage Site.
- Cerrig Gwynion: Landscapes on upper slopes and spurs of the Berwyn Mountains along the northern side of the Ceiriog valley and below the moorland edge. Predominantly large, regular and straight-sided fields with boundaries of planted hedges and post-and-wire fences with occasional drystone walls, probably representing later 18th- to 19th-century enclosure of former open commons, lying mostly above the limits of modern settlement. Some small 20th-century conifer plantations and shelter belts. Early land use and settlement suggested by isolated and clustered early prehistoric burial monuments. Remains of buildings and structures associated with post-medieval farming and land use including sheepfolds, relict field banks, boundary stones, and a small number of abandoned farmsteads and cottages. Isolated area of former 19th-century landscape parkland, possibly of medieval origins, associated with Plas Nantyr, represented by stands of broadleaved trees.

4 Assessment of significance

Designated historic assets

- 4.1. The **Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site** and the **Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Scheduled Monument** associated historic assets that contribute positively to the OUV of the World Heritage Site either within the site or within the buffer zone are considered to be of international significance and **Very high value**. These assets have very high evidential, historic, aesthetic and / or communal heritage value.
- 4.2. **Offa's Dyke Scheduled Monument** is a landscape feature of national importance marking historic land division close to what is now the boundary between England and Wales. The asset has high evidential heritage value and the sections of the dyke within the Study Area are considered to have **High value**.
- 4.3. **Chirk Castle Grade I Registered Park and Garden** is an asset that demonstrates the development of a landscape modified by several distinct design interventions between the 13th and 20th centuries. Its association with grade I listed Chirk Castle (the Castle itself is located outside of the Study Area) and as a factor that influenced the landscape of the Llangollen Canal holds very high aesthetic and historic heritage value. The Registered Park and Garden also has a degree of evidential and communal value. It is considered to be an asset of **Very high value**.
- 4.4. There are four **grade II listed buildings** within the Study Area. All have a high degree of aesthetic and illustrative historic value. The buildings associated with Chirk Castle estate also have associative historic value. The grade II listed buildings are all considered to be assets of **High value**.

Non-designated historic assets

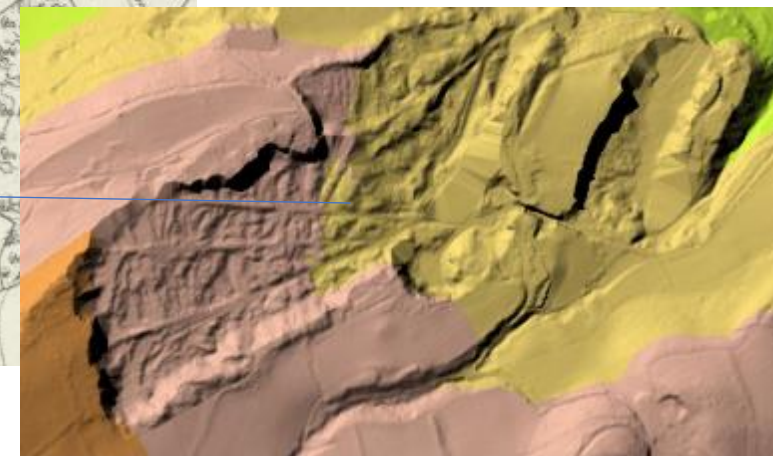
- 4.5. The non-designated heritage assets (shown on **Figure 7** above) comprise three assets of prehistoric date, or potentially indicative of prehistoric activity, one asset of Roman date (the course of a Roman road), 34 assets of early medieval date (all relate to non-scheduled sections of Offa's Dyke), four assets of medieval date (placename evidence and Chirk Castle Deer Park), 180 assets dated to the post medieval period and one asset dated to the modern period.
- 4.6. They are largely of local significance for their historic, evidential and aesthetic heritage value and are therefore considered to be of **Low value**.

4.7. However as referenced above, any assets which contribute to the OUV of the World Heritage Site or have a clear association with Chirk Castle park and garden are considered to be of **High value**. Specifically, the following assets are of High value:

4.7..1. The quarries at Froncysyllte (Pen y Graig Quarry) is a large area of former quarrying activity within the Study Area that is linked via tramways to the Foncysyllte lime kilns and quarries and therefore also to the canal and WHS. This asset is currently wooded and is not easily accessible, it was not possible to access it to record individual features during the condition survey for this report. However, it is clearly visible in Lidar data:



Ordnance Survey County Survey, Denbighshire Sheet XL, 1:10,560. Surveyed 1873, published 1879

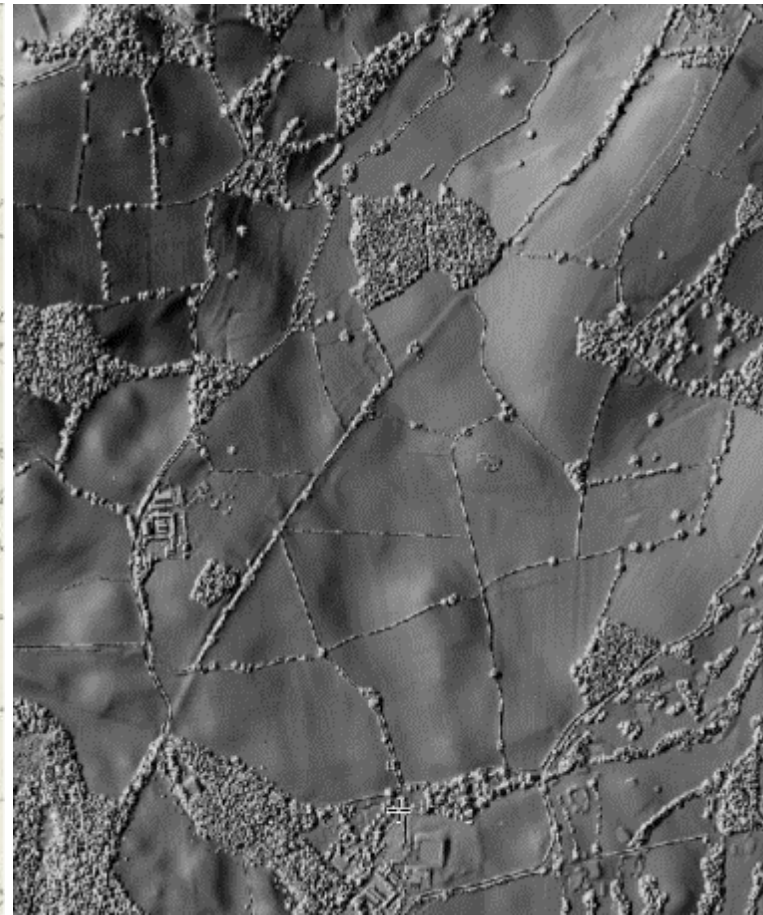


Environment Agency Open Data, Lidar DTM 50cm-1m

4.7..2. The non-designated sections of Offa's Dyke are considered to be equivalent significance to the scheduled sections. They do not survive as earthworks to the same degree as the scheduled sections, and in parts there is no above ground evidence for the non-scheduled sections. However they hold evidential and historic value as part of the course of the monument and are visible in Lidar data:



Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560. Surveyed 1879



Environment Agency Lidar DSM 1m

4.7..3. The ornamental lake is part of the Chirk Castle Registered Historic Park and Garden, and is an integral part of the landscape park's design and development, as shown on historic mapping:



Ordnance Survey County Survey, Denbighshire Sheet XL, 1:10,560. Surveyed 1873, published 1879

5 Constraints and opportunities

Constraints

- 5.1. Works within any Scheduled Monument or Listed Building will be constrained by the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent or Listed Building Consent for those works. Proposals put forward by the CMP are consistent with the current management plans for the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site and Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB. The Condition Survey identified that the Pen y Graig quarry site is inaccessible due to tree cover and steep banks.

Opportunities

- 5.2. The historic assets of the Study Area include the route of Offa's Dyke, a landscape monument with sections of surviving earthworks, Offa's Dyke Scheduled Monument (and non-scheduled sections of demonstrably equivalent significance) is of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation, land management and settlement. Also, the use of the land by the Mortimer and later the Myddleton families as part of the estate to Chirk Castle, and evidence for the medieval deer park, early post medieval park and garden and later development of the parkland and estate is evident in the Study Area. Chirk Castle Registered Historic Park and Garden is registered for its outstanding landscape park, partly designed by William Emes, and its terraced and informal garden which includes remains from the medieval period onwards, all set in a fine elevated position.
- 5.3. Post medieval farms and farming is evident in the historic field and settlement pattern within the Study Area. The historic landscape character areas and farms are illustrative of the development of farming nationally and locally. Industrial activity is also evident in the Study Area, most notably the quarry site at Pen y Graig, a tramway links the quarries at Pen y graig to the Llangollen Canal and the quarries and tramway are considered to contribute to the OUV of the WHS.
- 5.4. The wide range of significant historic assets provides opportunities for positive management and better revealing the heritage significance of the three key themes of the Study Area: Offa's Dyke, Chirk Castle park and garden and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS. The geographic interaction between the Study Area and the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, the Clwydian Range AONB, the Chirk Castle Registered Park and Garden and SSSI, Chirk Conservation Area and the Pontcysyllte World Heritage Site provides opportunities to support extant management priorities for those areas.

6 Proposed management objectives

Guiding principles

- 6.1. The key vision of the WHS management plan is *"to inspire people to celebrate, enjoy and value the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site, safeguarding it for future generations"*.
- 6.2. Policies of the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB management plan, in relation to the historic environment, are:
 - Pol HE1 To conserve and enhance features and sites of archaeological, cultural or historic importance within the AONB whilst recognising that the whole of the area has an historical dimension
 - Pol HE2 Increase our understanding of all aspects of the Historic Environment within the AONB
 - Pol HE3 Ensure that the World Heritage Site is conserved and enhanced in the context of its setting within the AONB
- 6.3. Accordingly, the overarching management objectives for this CMP are:
 - To promote the conservation and enhancement of historic assets within the Study Area, including archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape character.
 - To preserve and promote the OUV of the World Heritage Site.
 - To preserve and positively manage sections of Offa's Dyke within the Study Area.
 - To support the delivery of existing initiatives in the area, for example the WCBC Clwyd South Levelling Up programme, Part One – Trevor Basin user/ visitor connectivity networks delivery and the Wenffrwd to Llangollen Active Travel Corridor which passes through Chirk.
 - To liaise with other interest groups such as Friends of Whitehurst Gardens and support their wider aims to survey and conserve the heritage of the assets within the Registered Park and Garden, which is adjacent to the Study Area.

Management aims and objectives

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal WHS

- 6.4. The canal corridor itself is not within the Study Area. The land above the Whitehurst Tunnel is within the Study Area, the adjacent field includes an earthwork bank, potentially formed by upcast material from the tunnel's excavation. The Pen y Graig quarries are also within the Study Area, an area of extant earthworks associated with the industrial activity that conveys the OUV of the WHS. These assets are not suitable for public access or on site interpretation. The Applicant will continue to maintain these assets in a stable condition. The current management of these assets is already aligned to this objective, and no specific management objectives are proposed.

The Wenffrwd to Llangollen Active Travel Corridor including the old Railway Line and Chirk

- 6.5. An aim of the Clywd South Levelling Up package bid by WCBC and Denbighshire County Council is to promote an Active Travel Corridor, improving links between Llangollen and the Wenffrwd Nature Reserve through a family walking / cycling route along the disused railway line; by the creation of a link to the canal towpath/ WHS; and through the creation of a network of cycle routes and nature spaces.
- 6.6. The canal towpath provides a continuous corridor between Trevor Basin and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Chirk Aqueduct, passing within close proximity to the Kronospan facility and the Whitehurst Tunnel passes below land within the Study Area.
- 6.7. The Activity Travel Corridor promotes the principle of improving the visitor experience throughout the WHS. This also ties in with the key themes, issues and opportunities identified by the WHS management plan, particularly: Theme 4 Understanding and Awareness, which identifies that there is a lack of understanding of what is special about the WHS; Theme 4, sense of place, which identifies that there is scope to create a greater sense of place along the WHS corridor; and Theme 6 Accessibility and Connectivity.
- 6.8. There is currently some limited visitor information along the route of the towpath including interpretation boards where the canal towpath is accessed near to Chirk Station and an information panel where the Glyn Valley Tramway terminated at the canal, only a section of wall is left.
- 6.9. The Applicant proposes to support this initiative via a commuted sum paid to WCBC specifically for the purpose of enabling an improved experience to better reveal the significance of the WHS for visitors using the canal towpath through Chirk. This would be through interpretation of the WHS to users of the canal towpath through Chirk. The towpath is not within the CMP study area and this objective would also require collaboration with the Canal & River Trust to implement.**

Chirk Castle Park and Garden and Whitehurst Garden

- 6.10. The assets within Chirk Castle Park and Garden that are owned and controlled by the Maesgwyn Estate Ltd will continue to be maintained in a stable and viable condition (The section of Deer Park wall to the south of Deer Park Lodge, The Cottage at the Kennels, The Kennels (all grade II listed), the ornamental lake and that part of the registered park and garden that is within the Study Area). The current management of these assets is already aligned to this objective, and no specific management objectives are proposed.
- 6.11. Whitehurst Garden is a registered historic garden to the north of the Study Area it was a walled garden laid out by Sir Thomas Myddleton II as a pleasure garden in 1651, although not within the Study Area, the gardens are closely associated with Chirk Castle and were historically part of its park and garden and in the same ownership. The garden includes a viewing mound, banqueting hall and derelict glasshouse. A triangular canal is also shown on historic mapping for the site. The Friends of Whitehurst Garden is a community group committed to restoring and gardens for use by the local community. The group has successfully obtained Heritage Lottery Funding which was used to provide archaeological excavations of the canal, a 3D survey of the vinery and structural survey of the walls.
- 6.12. The Friends of Whitehurst Garden is currently seeking funding via Cadwyn Clywd to move the project into the next phase of developing a scoping study and business plan.
- 6.13. The Applicant proposes to support this initiative via a commuted sum paid to Friends of Whitehurst Gardens specifically for the purpose of supporting and matching funding from Cadwyn Clywd for the development of a scoping study and business plan for the site.**

Offa's Dyke

- 6.14. A Scheduled Ancient Monument Management Plan has been developed for Offa's Dyke, Chirk Park Section Extending NE of The Lake (DE135). Part of that property is within the land owned and managed by the National Trust and part is within the Study Area and land owned by Maesgwyn Estate. The following management objectives aim to duplicate that management plan.
- 6.15. The existing management includes fencing to protect the monument and the current condition of the monument is good. Photographs below demonstrate the current management of the monument. The following measures are proposed in addition to the current good practice.



Above, DE138, within fenced area



Above, DE133, evidence for management of fencing and felling of dead trees



Left, DE135, within private woodland managed by Maesgwyn Estate

6.16. The management issues identified by the plan are (in summary):

- Stock erosion (erosion from sheltering animals)
- Tree regeneration (young self-seeded trees becoming established on the monument)
- Burrowing animals (and fallen branches providing cover for burrowing animals exacerbating the issue)
- Fencing (fencing within the scheduled area requires Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC))

6.17. The management plan recommends tree management, stock erosion monitoring and prevention, and control of rabbits as the priority works for the monument. These are split into 'category 1 works' which do not require SMC, namely: Tree and scrub management, control of rabbits and stock erosion monitoring, and 'category 2 works; which do require SMC, namely: fencing replacement and renewal.

The Applicant proposes to adopt the following management plan:

Management Issues

- **Stock erosion:** The SM is fenced and no stock is currently accessing DE133, DE135 or DE138; non-scheduled 106783 is under pasture and grazed
- **Scrub/ tree management:** DE133 is fenced and under grass with some minor scrub encroachment. DE135 and DE138 are in woodland/ trees scrub. Non-scheduled sections 28334 and 28335 are under wood/ within the ornamental lake.
- **Burrowing animals:** There is evidence for rabbit burrows within the monument earthworks at DE133, DE135 and DE138
- **Ploughing:** Sections 283328 and 28315/28316 are outside of the scheduled areas and within arable/ improved pasture and have been ploughed

Management Aims

- **Tree management:**
 - Monitor trees within the scheduled areas
 - Fell/ remove ailing trees to avoid uprooting and damage to monument
 - Fell/ remove seedlings and saplings with a diameter of 300mm or less
 - Cut/ remove blackthorn/ scrub
 - No tree planting

- **Promote and secure positive management**

- Tenant farmers will be provided with information on the monument and required to avoid feeding/ placing troughs on the monument, to manage scrub encroachment
- Tenant farmers will be made aware of their responsibilities in relation to the scheduled monuments, this will be delivered through face to face meetings and non-technical written guidance, and required to monitor and report any damage within the scheduled monuments to Maesgwyn Estate who will liaise with Cadw as necessary
- Tenant farmers will not undertake any tree stump removal, burning, dumping or excavations within the scheduled monuments
- Tenant farmers will be required to minimise vehicle movements and works along the course of Offa's Dyke, including in the non-scheduled sections

The above works do not require Scheduled Monument Consent (subject to ensuring that trees and scrub are only cut to ground level, do not uproot or burn stumps, no vehicular access to SM)

- Fencing will be maintained and any replacement fencing will be subject to obtaining scheduled monument consent form Cadw (if needed)

6.18. Within the Study Area, three separate tenant farmers have land that includes the scheduled sections of Offa's Dyke (two also farm land owned by the National Trust). Maesgwyn Estate will provide an annex to the relevant tenancy agreements which sets out that under those tenancies, the Estate expects the above positive management aims to be adopted and implemented. An example of the tenancy agreement addendum is included in **Appendix C**.

Management objectives

- **DE133:** The monument is fenced and in good condition, mainly under grass. The tenant farmer will be encouraged to monitor scrub encroachment and damage from burrowing animals.
- **DE135:** The monument is in woodland within the Chirk Castle Registered Park and Garden. The trees along the monument will be managed, ailing trees and saplings/ seedlings will be removed.
- **DE138:** The monument is fenced and in trees/ scrub. The trees along the monument will be managed, ailing trees and saplings/ seedlings will be removed.

-
- **106783:** The monument is under pasture/ arable. A substantial oak tree on the course of the monument has stone in its root, this tree will be monitored and managed to avoid uprooting.
 - **28315 & 28316:** The monument is under pasture/ arable. No specific management objectives are proposed for this section.
 - **28328:** The monument is under pasture/ arable. No specific management objectives are proposed for this section.
 - **28334 and 28335:** The monument is in woodland within the Chirk Castle Registered Park and Garden. The trees along the monument will be monitored, ailing trees and saplings/ seedlings will be removed.

Appendix A Gazetteers of historic assets within the Study Area

Table A1: World Heritage Site and Scheduled Monument

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
DE175	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Built between 1795 and 1808, the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal comprise an exemplary group of civil engineering features from the heroic phase of transport improvement that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. The Principal Engineer for the canal was William Jessop (1745-1814), one of the most important canal and dock engineers of the day. The General Agent was Thomas Telford (1757-1834), then a little known county surveyor, but to become the most prolific civil engineer of the early nineteenth century. Owing to its particular daring and elegance, the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is regarded as a spectacular masterpiece of waterways engineering and an influential pioneer of iron construction. The sections of canal that extend c.10 km to the west (to Llantysilio) and c. 6 km to the south (to Chirk) from the aqueduct exemplify the new approaches to engineering developed in Britain during the Industrial Revolution and taken up in subsequent waterway, railway and road construction throughout the world. All of the features that were to become characteristic of heavily-engineered transport routes can be seen along the canal: features such as tunnels, cuttings, aqueducts and embankments, many of them technically innovative or of monumental scale, together with associated bridges, culverts and weirs.	Post Medieval/Modern	Very high	326355	340746
WHS	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	The Pontcysyllte Canal is a remarkable example of the construction of a human-engineered waterway in a difficult geographical environment, at the end of the 18th century and the start of the 19th century. It required extensive and boldly conceived civil engineering works. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a pioneering masterpiece of engineering and monumental architecture by the famous civil engineer Thomas Telford. It was constructed using metal arches supported by tall, slender masonry piers. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal are early and outstanding examples of the innovations brought about by the Industrial Revolution in Britain,	Post Medieval/Modern	Very high	326355	340746

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
		where they made decisive development in transport capacities possible. They bear witness to very substantial international interchanges and influences in the fields of inland waterways, civil engineering, land-use planning, and the application of iron in structural design. Criterion (i): The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is a highly innovative monumental civil engineering structure, made using metal arches supported by high, slender masonry piers. It is the first great masterpiece of the civil engineer Thomas Telford and formed the basis of his outstanding international reputation. It bears witness to the production capacities of the British iron-making industry, which were unique at that time. Criterion (ii): The intensive construction of canals in Great Britain, from the second half of the 18th century onwards, and that of the Pontcysyllte Canal in particular in a difficult region, bear witness to considerable technical interchanges and decisive progress in the design and construction of artificial waterways. Criterion (iv): The Pontcysyllte Canal and its civil engineering structures bear witness to a crucial stage in the development of heavy cargo transport in order to further the Industrial Revolution. They are outstanding representatives of its new technical and monumental possibilities.				
<i>Offa's Dyke</i>						
DE133	Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section	Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section, the monument consists of the remains of a length of Offa's Dyke, a presumed 8th century AD defensive bank and ditch. It consists of a stretch of bank, with a ditch on the western side. A counterscarp (raised bank) may be visible on the west side of the ditch in places.	Early Medieval	High	327398	339601
DE138	Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa	Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa, The monument consists of the remains of a length of Offa's Dyke, a presumed 8th century AD defensive bank and ditch. It consists of a stretch of bank, with a ditch on the western side. A counterscarp (raised bank) may be visible on the west side of the ditch in places.	Early Medieval	High	328135	340565
DE135	Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section	Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending NE from the Lake, The monument consists of the remains of a length of Offa's Dyke	Early Medieval	High	327066	339021

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
	extending NE from the Lake	extending approximately 425 metres through the grounds of Chirk Castle. At the northern end, where the Dyke has been truncated by the road, it stands at a height of 2 metres and increases to a height of 4 metres further south. The western ditch is particularly well preserved.				
106783, 28317-28319	Offa's Dyke - Chirk	The monument consists of a linear earthwork, a substantial bank and ditch forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings, and of presumed AD 8th century date. This section is the non-scheduled route between DE133 and Cefn Y Wern Road	Early medieval	High	327710	340000
28315 & 28316	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	The monument consists of a linear earthwork, a substantial bank and ditch forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings, and of presumed AD 8th century date. This is the non-scheduled section through field between Cefn Y Wern Road and DE140.	Early medieval	High	327900	340200
28328	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	The monument consists of a linear earthwork, a substantial bank and ditch forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings, and of presumed AD 8th century date. This is the non-scheduled section through pasture field between Llwyn Y Cyl and footpath.	Early medieval	High	327190	339300
28334	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	The monument consists of a linear earthwork, a substantial bank and ditch forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings, and of presumed AD 8th century date. This is the non-scheduled section through the Chirk Castle Ornamental Lake and north bank	Early medieval	High	327000	338800
28335	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	The monument consists of a linear earthwork, a substantial bank and ditch forming a major boundary between two adjacent landholdings, and of presumed AD 8th century date. This is the non-scheduled section through the Chirk Castle Ornamental Lake and south bank	Early medieval	High	326940	338700

Table A2: Registered Park and Garden and Listed buildings

Asset ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
PGW(C)63(WRE)	RPG	Chirk Castle, garden	Outstanding landscape park, partly designed by William Emes, and terraced and informal garden, with remains from the mediaeval period onwards, in fine elevated position.	Medieval/ post medieval	Very high	326800	338000
152087	Within RPG	Chirk Castle, ornamental lake	Ornamental lake, north of Chirk Castle, created in 1773-5. The lake was created between 1773-5 but references made by surveyors to 'taking levels of water' indicate that there was probably already a body of water in the area	Post medieval	High	326991	338735
20264	LB II	Cottage at The Kennels	The building was built, or extensively rebuilt, in the mid C19 by the Chirk Estate.	Post medieval	High	326421	339175
20273	LB II	Deer Park Wall, Chirk Castle	The wall is probably of the later C17, part of the scheme devised by Sir Thomas Myddleton in 1675 to extend the park to the S and E to hold 500 deer.	Post medieval	High	327548	337250
20265	LB II	The Kennels	The building to which the kennels is attached is of the C17 or early C18, and was probably a barn or farm building for a house on this site, later adapted to be the Kennels for Chirk Castle.	Post medieval	High	326444	339192

Table A3: Non-designated historic assets

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
66795	Chirk Castle, deer park (medieval)	Created by the Mortimer family, perhaps at time of construction of Chirk Castle at end of 13th Century. The later landscape parkland probably postdated an earlier hunting deer park associated with the medieval life of the castle.	Medieval	High	327030	337640
66797	Chirk Castle, parkland setting	Although this area is not marked down as parkland on 1st edition (1879) OS map, the type of landscape shown appears reminiscent of typical unenclosed parkland, and so was perhaps once part of the park. Marked as essential parkland setting in Parks and Ga	Post medieval	High	326286	339389
79838	London - Holyhead road (A5), Chirk Bridge to Holyhead section	Part of Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead road (A5(T)) Chirk Bridge to Holyhead. Constructed between 1815 & 1828.	Post medieval	High	328500	340270
93367	Pen-y-graig Quarry I	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326707	340736
93368	Pen-y-graig Quarry II	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326948	340746
117756	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building I	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326660	340808
117757	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building II	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326678	340812
117759	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building IV	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326716	340805
117760	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building IV enclosure	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326703	340804
117765	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building IX	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326777	340839
117761	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building V	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326713	340784
117762	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building VI	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326727	340825

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
117763	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building VII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326753	340829
117764	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building VIII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326765	340835
117766	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building X	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326794	340845
117767	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XI	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326654	340779
117768	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326654	340766
117769	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XIII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326652	340756
117770	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XIV	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326648	340749
117771	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XIV enclosure	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326636	340743
117772	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XV	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326861	340779
117773	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XVI	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326981	340801
117774	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XVII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326980	340765
117778	Pen-y-graig Quarry, limekiln	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326782	340668
117775	Pen-y-graig Quarry, tramway II	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326855	340745
117777	Pen-y-graig Quarry, tramway III	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326805	340755
117776	Pen-y-graig Quarry, tramway structure	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte lime quarries	Post medieval	High	326798	340794

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
93450	Pen-y-graig Tramway	Tramway shown on shown on OS 25-inch 1st edn. Possibly associated with the Frontcysyllte limekiln tramways	Post medieval	High	326933	340769
106449	Blaenau Uchaf Arrowhead	FLINT ARROWHEAD LOCATED ON EDGE OF PLOUGH SOIL. TRANCHET STYLE POSSIBLY DATING TO MESOLITHIC/NEOLITHIC PERIOD.	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	Low	325240	340390
146091	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327137	339587
146092	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327177	339598
146093	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327179	339587
146094	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327178	339569
146095	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327149	339561
146096	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327169	339540
66541	Caeau-gwynion	Farmstead marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	327157	339585
102618	Cefn Y Wern House	Large square house built about 1620. Built in 3 storeys it has been much modernised since.	Post medieval	Low	328075	339907
126329	Cefn-y-wern, cistern	Cistern noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post medieval	Low	327942	339942
79833	Cefn-y-wern, quarry I	Possible quarry shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.	Post medieval	Low	328376	340222
79834	Cefn-y-wern, quarry II	Possible quarry shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.	Post medieval	Low	328360	340277
165025	Chirk, milestone, DEN_HH81	Post medieval milestone on Thomas Telford's road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone, but with a reproduction plate added in 2003.	Post medieval	Low	327792	340914
53358	Fron Isaf, building	Small un-named building depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map. Buildings not depicted on modern digital mapping, so presumed ruinous or destroyed.	Post medieval	Low	327631	340197
101206	Fron Uchaf Standing Stone (non antiquity)	STONE IN A FIELD CALLED CAE CARREG LLWYD IT IS TRIANGULAR AND MEASURES 1.1M BY 0.5M AT THE BASE AND 1.2M HIGH.THE OS NOTES	Prehistoric (Uncertain)	Low	326760	340310

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
		THAT ITS PURPOSE IS QUESTIONABLE.; Stone in grass field, triangular measuring 1.1 x 0.5 at base and 1.2m high. Smoothly weathered				
146646	Fron-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327183	340528
146647	Fron-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327172	340542
146648	Fron-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327180	340557
53363	Glasdir, house site	Small un-named building depicted on 1st edition (1873) OS map. Buildings not depicted on modern digital mapping, so presumed ruinous or destroyed.	Post medieval	Low	327533	339272
150258	Glyntraian, stone plinth	A stone pedestal or plinth recorded by a member of the public in 2023. The plinth was largely overwhelmed with undergrowth but is presumed to have once held a statue and is comparable to a plinth located in Deershed Woods at the western end of Chirk castle	Post medieval	Low	326029	338271
67492	Llwyn y Cwm stone III	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1891) and later OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	324937	340356
67493	Llwyn y Cwm stone IV	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1891) and later OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	325016	340367
67494	Llwyn y Cwm stone V	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1891) and later OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	325038	340369
54373	New Hall Farm, barn and cow house	A red brick two-storey gabled six bay threshing barn dated by a sandstone inscription marked 'RM 1788'. The two sets of opposing barn doors have been blocked and the building is now used largely as a cow house as store.	Post medieval	Low	327564	338923
147527	New Hall Farm, farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327554	338891
147528	New Hall Farm, farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327541	338904
147531	New Hall Farm, farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	327543	338983
53355	New Hall Farm, farm building range	Three brick-built ranges form 'U' shape plan, consisting of two barns & a cow-house. A sandstone inscription on one barn reads 'RM 1788'. Also a	Post medieval	Low	327566	338890

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
		stone-built stable & cow shelter of 1835 & ca 1900 iron roofed hay shed. GAW/RFS, visited 1994.				
54376	New Hall Farm, farmstead	New Hall Farm farmstead is 'U' shaped in plan with a central yard surrounded on three sides by red brick 18th century traditional farm buildings (prn53355 and prn54373) with two later rubble stone buildings (prn54374 and prn54372) added.	Post medieval	Low	327542	338925
54372	New Hall Farm, fold yard	A single storey gabled rubble stone 19th century fold yard with a modern corrugated asbestos roof. The main building is aligned south-west/north-east and open to the south-east supported by timber columns.	Post medieval	Low	327560	338948
54374	New Hall Farm, stable and granary	A one and a half storey gabled dressed rubble stone slate roofed 19th century stable with possible granary above. The south-east-facing gable is attached to the north-west-facing gable of the earlier barn (prn54373).	Post medieval	Low	327548	338939
66778	Old Caeau-gwynion	House site marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps. A large building platform, 15m by 20m and 1m/1.5m high, on a sheltered natural platform on a south-east-facing slope.	Post medieval	Low	326837	339684
13340	Pen y Clawdd pottery	Post medieval pottery industry. Reference to 1s paid to Stephen Samuel the potter of Penny-Clawdd, in July 1655, for 12 pots to take frogs!	Post medieval	Low	327300	340700
145013	Pentre, Pentre, war memorial	Second World War (1939-1945), War memorial commemorating the Second World War (1939-1945) of Pillar / Column type,	Modern	Low	328001	340001
12207	Penybryn wood	A wood on the hillside overlooking Glyn Ceiriog. It was in the process of being felled in 1919 by Cowards Timber Merchants of Llangollen. It was once part of the Plas Wynn estate. Grid reference not accurate (Jones, D P and Jones, R O, 1998, 17).	Post medieval	Low	327430	339700
66800	Rose Cottage	House site marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	326324	338946
126309	Ty'n-y-groes, boat house	Boat house noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post medieval	Low	326884	338734
126330 & 126331	Ty-llydan, building	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	Post medieval	Low	327220	339828
66775	Tyn y Groes field boundary I	Trackway, possibly remaining as a holloway, marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps. The remains of a field boundary within	Post medieval	Low	326219	338778

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
		Chirk Castle Park (prn66780) formed by a 1.5m/2m deep ditch 5m wide with the slight remains of a stonewall				
66781	Tyn y groes field boundary II	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps. Possibly one of additions to park made in 1769 (Parks and Gardens Register). The remains of a field boundary within Chirk Castle Park (prn66780) formed by a 1.5m/2m deep ditch	Post medieval	Low	326431	338829
66779	Tyn y Groes quarry	Holloway, possible old trackway, marked on 1st edition (1879) 6 inch OS map. A field boundary associated with the parkland (prn66780) consisting of a ditch or hollow way 1.5m/2m deep and 5m wide with a central stone wall running its length	Post medieval	Low	326128	339021
66777	Tyn y Groes trough	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	326714	339253
148711	Wern Tower-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	325898	339245
148712	Wern Tower-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	325903	339243
54667	Wern-tawr-uchaf building	Post medieval building	Post medieval	Low	325905	339261
54668	Wern-tawr-uchaf well	Post medieval well	Post medieval	Low	325950	339615
54666	Wern-tawr-uchaf, quarry	Post medieval quarry	Post medieval	Low	325924	339264
66777	Tyn y Groes trough	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps.	Post medieval	Low	326714	339253
148711	Wern Tower-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	325898	339245
148712	Wern Tower-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	Post medieval	Low	325903	339243
54667	Wern-tawr-uchaf building	Post medieval building	Post medieval	Low	325905	339261
54668	Wern-tawr-uchaf well	Post medieval well	Post medieval	Low	325950	339615
54666	Wern-tawr-uchaf, quarry	Post medieval quarry	Post medieval	Low	325924	339264

Asset ID	Name	Description	Period	Value	Easting	Northing
101618	Caer Groes Fieldname	FIELDNAME MEANING FIELD OF THE CROSS.	Medieval (Uncertain)	Negligible	326360	339000

Appendix B: Condition Survey

Date of Survey	18-20 October 2023
Surveyors	Helena Kelly Joseph Pole Kate Spencer
Conditions	Clear with good visibility but previous heavy rainfall evident in flooded fields and roads Access was available to all fields within the Study Area, private residences were not visited in full and photographed from the road with the occupiers permission only

Table B.1 Farmsteads

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
146091	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327137	339587	No	Appears to be a modern farm building, open sided barn.	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. No access to the farmyard.
146092	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327177	339598	Yes	Farm building	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. No access to the farmyard. This building forms part of a U-shaped range to the centre of the farmyard. A picture taken from the northwest that shows the northern elevation indicates that this is, at least in part, a traditional stone-built farm building.
146093	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327179	339587	Yes	Farm building	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. No access to the farmyard. This building forms part of a U-shaped range to the centre of the farmyard. This section of the structure was not visible at the time of survey.

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
146094	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327178	339569	Yes	Farm building	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. No access to the farmyard. From visual inspection this building is a stone-built farm building with later roof. It is potentially a traditional farm building.
146095	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327149	339561	Yes	Farm building	No image	Stone-built farm building.
146096	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327169	339540	Yes	Residential	No image	Currently the farmhouse associated with the farm.
66541	NDHA	Caeau-gwynion	Farmstead marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps.	327157	339585	Yes	Farm buildings	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. No access to the farmyard. There are structures in this location visible on satellite imaging, likely to be farm buildings in agricultural use. Dates of the buildings are not specified.
102618	NDHA	Cefn Y Wern House	Large square house built about 1620. Built in 3 storeys it has been much modernised since.	328075	339907	Yes	Residential	No image	House set back from the roadside in private grounds, photography not possible.
126329	NDHA	Cefn-y-wern, cistern	Cistern noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	327942	339942	Not accessible	NA	No image	Area not accessible at time of survey.
146646	NDHA	Fron-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch	327183	340528	Yes	Farm building	AR146646a AR146646b	L- shaped stone barn with ventilation slits and brick extension

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
			map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project						
146647	NDHA	Fron-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327172	340542	Yes	Farm building	AR146647a AR1466476b	L- shaped stone barn with ventilation slits and brick extension

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
									
146648	NDHA	Fron-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327180	340557	Yes	Farm building	No image	Area not accessible at time of survey.
20261	LB II	Fron-uchaf Farmhouse	Farmhouse built of rubble stonework, with a tiled roof, the roof extended over the shoulder of the N external gable stack. Two storeys, 3 wide bays. Central entrance, a 6-panelled door with 4-pane overlight, and an added timber framed open porch. Sixteen-paned sashes to the ground floor, 4 x 4 half-sashes to the first floor, all windows with stone sills and segmental headed openings. To the rear, a long 2-bay 2-storey rear wing with a central	327197	340449	Yes	Residential	No image	Rendered farm house, traditional building but extended and altered

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
			stack and a wide single stone extension at right angles on its N side.						
54373	NDHA	New Hall Farm, barn and cow house	A red brick two-storey gabled six bay threshing barn dated by a sandstone inscription marked 'RM 1788'. The two sets of opposing barn doors have been blocked and the building is now used largely as a cow house as store.	327564	338923	Yes	Farm building	AR54373	Brick barn with diamond ventilation slits. 
147527	NDHA	New Hall Farm, farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327554	338891	Yes	Farm building	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. There are structures in this location visible on satellite imaging, likely to be farm buildings in agricultural use. Dates of the buildings are not specified.
147528	NDHA	New Hall Farm, farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	327541	338904	Yes	Farm building	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. There are structures in this location visible on satellite imaging, likely to be farm buildings in agricultural use. Dates of the buildings are not specified.
147531	NDHA	New Hall Farm, farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir	327543	338983	Yes	Farm building	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. There are structures in this location visible on satellite imaging, likely to be farm buildings in agricultural use. Dates of the buildings are not specified.

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
			Traditional Farm Buildings project						
53355	NDHA	New Hall Farm, farm building range	Three brick-built ranges form 'U' shape plan, consisting of two barns & a cow-house. A sandstone inscription on one barn reads 'RM 1788'. Also a stone-built stable & cow shelter of 1835 & ca 1900 iron roofed hay shed. GAW/RFS, visited 1994.	327566	338890	Yes	Farm buildings	AR53355	Brick barn with diamond ventilation slits. Slate roof. 
54376	NDHA	New Hall Farm, farmstead	New Hall Farm farmstead is 'U' shaped in plan with a central yard surrounded on three sides by red brick 18th century traditional farm buildings (prn53355 and prn54373) with two later rubble stone buildings (prn54374 and prn54372) added. Other modern s	327542	338925	No access	No access	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. There are structures in this location visible on satellite imaging, which appear to be residential.
54372	NDHA	New Hall Farm, fold yard	A single storey gabled rubble stone 19th century fold yard with a modern corrugated asbestos roof. The main building is aligned south-west/north-east and open to the south-east supported by timber columns. The exercise yard attached to the south-east-f	327560	338948	No access	No access	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible.

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
54374	NDHA	New Hall Farm, stable and granary	A one and a half storey gabled dressed rubble stone slate roofed 19th century stable with possible granary above. The south-east-facing gable is attached to the north-west-facing gable of the earlier barn (prn54373). The north-west-facing gable has six	327548	338939	No access	No access	No image	Site still in use as a farm. Site observed from the roadside and some of the structures were visible. There are structures in this location visible on satellite imaging, likely to be farm buildings in agricultural use. Dates of the buildings are not specified.
148711	NDHA	Wern Tower-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	325898	339245	No	Wood	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey (HER 104541, Wern Tower-isaf is not within the Maesgwyn Estate. The former farmhouse is extant and occupied)
148712	NDHA	Wern Tower-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	325903	339243	No	Wood	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey
54667	NDHA	Wern-tawr-uchaf building	Post medieval building	325905	339261	No	Wood	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey (wrongly named or located – point given is at Wern Tower-isaf)
54666	NDHA	Wern-tawr-uchaf, quarry	Post medieval quarry	325924	339264	No	Wood	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey- in woodland

Table B.2 Chirk Castle Park and Garden

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use/condition	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
66795	NDHA	Chirk Castle, deer park (medieval)	Created by the Mortimer family, perhaps at time of construction of Chirk Castle at end of 13th Century. The later landscape parkland probably postdated an earlier hunting deer park associated with the medieval life of the castle.	327352	337517	Yes (partially)	The former deer park was likely incorporated into the formal parkland	AR66795	Deer Park wall crosses the drive from Chirk Castle. To the south of the wall is a pronounced earthwork, this could have been part of the pale 
20273	LB II	Deer Park Wall, Chirk Castle	The wall is probably of the later C17, part of the scheme devised by Sir Thomas Myddleton in 1675 to extend the park to the S and E to hold 500 deer.	327548	337250	Yes	Extant stone wall	AR20273	Wall extends to east and west south of Deer Park Lodge 

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use/ condition	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
152087	NDHA	Chirk Castle, ornamental lake	Ornamental lake, north of Chirk Castle, created in 1773-5. The lake was created between 1773-5 but references made by surveyors to 'taking levels of water' indicate that there was probably already a body of water in the area	326991	338735	Yes	The Lake survives as surveyed in 1870 and depicted on the 2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping (smaller than originally laid out)	AR152087	The course of Offa's Dyke crosses the Lake and is visible as a raised area across the lake 
20264	LB II	Cottage at The Kennels	The building was built, or extensively rebuilt, in the mid C19 by the Chirk Estate.	326421	339175	Yes	Residential property	AR20264 /265	In good condition and occupied 
20265	LB II	The Kennels	The building to which the kennels is attached is of the C17 or early C18, and was probably a barn or farm building for a house on this site, later adapted to be the Kennels for Chirk Castle.	326444	339192	Yes	Unoccupied?		Scaffolded by previous owners

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use/condition	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
150258	NDHA	Glyntraian, stone plinth	A stone pedestal or plinth recorded by a member of the public in 2023. The plinth was largely overwhelmed with undergrowth but is presumed to have once held a statue and is comparable to a plinth located in Deershed Woods	326029	338271	No	Wood	No image	Not surveyed. Not found at recorded location although it was overgrown
66775	NDHA	Tyn y Groes field boundary I	Trackway, possibly remaining as a holloway, marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps. The remains of a field boundary within Chirk Castle Park (prn66780) formed by a 1.5m/2m deep ditch 5m wide with the slight remains of a stonewall	326219	338778	Yes	Pasture	No image	Ha-Ha/ boundary visible through the parkland, within the National Trust land ownership. Other field boundaries evident on Lidar images, also in National Trust land
66781	NDHA	Tyn y groes field boundary II	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps. Possibly one of additions to park made in 1769 (Parks and Gardens Register). The remains of a field boundary within Chirk Castle Park (prn66780) formed by a 1.5m/2m deep ditch 5m wide	326431	338829		Pasture	No image	Ha-Ha/ boundary visible through the parkland, within the National Trust land ownership
66779	NDHA	Tyn y Groes quarry	Holloway, possible old trackway, marked on 1st edition (1879) 6 inch OS map. A field boundary associated with the parkland	326128	339021		Pasture	No image	Lidar data shows depression likely to relate to a quarry. Not evident on site but under trees and scrub

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use/condition	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
			(prn66780) consisting of a ditch or hollow way 1.5m/2m deep and 5m wide with a central stone wall running its length						
66777	NDHA	Tyn y Groes trough	Trackway marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps.	326714	339253		Pasture	No image	No track evident on site or on lidar data
126309	NDHA	Ty'n-y-groes, boat house	Boat house noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	326884	338734		Wood	No image	Not evident on ground but recent heavy rain has flooded banks of lake.

Table B.3 Non designated assets

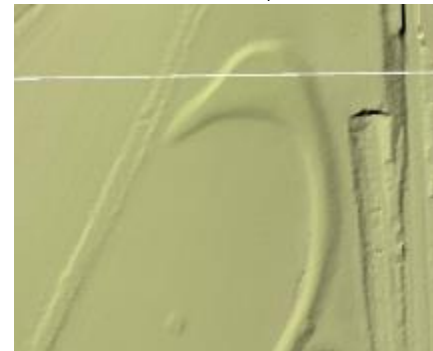
Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
53363	NDHA	Glasdir, house site	Small un-named building depicted on 1st edition (1873) OS map. Buildings not depicted on modern digital mapping, so presumed ruinous or destroyed.	327533	339272	No	Woodland	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey
66778	NDHA	Old Caeau-gwynion	House site marked on 1st edition (1879) and 1954 6 inch OS maps. A large building platform, 15m by 20m and 1m/1.5m high, on a sheltered natural platform on a south-east-facing slope.	326837	339684	Yes	Pasture	AR66778	Possible house platform and separate pile of stones, seems likely to be the location of a house site with a track leading into it 
126330/126331	NDHA	Ty-llydan, building	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	327220	339828	No	Woodland	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey
53358	NDHA	Fron Isaf, building	Small un-named building depicted on 1st edition (1875) OS map. Buildings not depicted on modern digital mapping, so presumed ruinous or destroyed.	327631	340197	No	Pasture (improved)	No image	Nothing visible at the time of survey

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
67492	NDHA	Llwyn y Cwm stone III	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1891) and later OS maps.	324937	340356	Yes	Pasture	AR67492 /493	Stone present at recorded location, no obvious markings. Field is in elevated location 
67493	NDHA	Llwyn y Cwm stone IV	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1891) and later OS maps.	325016	340367	Yes	Pasture		Stone present at recorded location, no obvious markings. Field is in elevated location
67494	NDHA	Llwyn y Cwm stone V	Boundary stone depicted on 1st edition (1891) and later OS maps.	325038	340369	Yes	Pasture	No image	Stone present at recorded location, no obvious markings. Field is in elevated location

Table B.4 WHS and Industrial

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
79833	NDHA	Cefn-y-wern, quarry I	Possible quarry shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.	328376	340222	No	Pasture	No image	Headland but no quarry at location recorded. Quarry evident on historic mapping in field to the north, earthwork in field to north corresponds to the quarry on historic maps
79834	NDHA	Cefn-y-wern, quarry II	Possible quarry shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.	328360	340277	No	Pasture	No image	
93367	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry I	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch.	326707	340736	Yes	Woodland	No image	The area has not been backfilled and remains as a quarried out area. It is not in use. The area was not accessible and flooded at the time of survey. Very limited views of the area were afforded from Quarry Road to the north and a pathway to the east. The area is in woodland and includes steep slopes.
93368	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry II	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326948	340746	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117756	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building I	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326660	340808	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117757	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building II	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326678	340812	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117759	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building IV	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326716	340805	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117760	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building IV enclosure	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326703	340804	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117765	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building IX	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326777	340839	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117761	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building V	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326713	340784	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117762	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building VI	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326727	340825	Yes	Woodland	No image	

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
117763	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building VII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326753	340829	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117764	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building VIII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326765	340835	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117766	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building X	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326794	340845	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117767	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XI	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326654	340779	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117768	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326654	340766	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117769	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XIII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326652	340756	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117770	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XIV	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326648	340749	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117771	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XIV enclosure	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326636	340743	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117772	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XV	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326861	340779	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117773	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XVI	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326981	340801	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117774	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, building XVII	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326980	340765	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117778	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, limekiln	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326782	340668	Yes	Woodland	No image	

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
117775	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, tramway II	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326855	340745	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117777	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, tramway III	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326805	340755	Yes	Woodland	No image	
117776	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Quarry, tramway structure	Old Quarry shown on 2nd edn OS 6-inch	326798	340794	Yes	Woodland	No image	
93450	NDHA	Pen-y-graig Tramway	Tramway shown on shown on OS 25-inch 1st edn.	326933	340769	Yes	Woodland	No image	
DE175	SM	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	327763	339118	Yes	Pasture	DE175	Tunnel portal visible, land above tunnel in agricultural use. Adjacent field – large bank earthwork, probably the upcast from tunnel construction, evident within the field 

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
									

Table B.4 Offa's Dyke

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
DE133	SM	Offa's Dyke: Caeau-Gwynion Section		327398	339601	Yes	Woodland	ARDE133	Includes HER points 28320 – 28327; scheduled area in pasture, monument is fenced on both sides so not grazed, some scrub encroachment but not significant. Burrowing mammals evident.  Northern end of DE133

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
									 Southern end of DE133
DE135	SM	Offa's Dyke: Chirk Park Section extending NE from the Lake		327066	339021	Yes	Woodland		Includes HER points 28329 – 28333 & 106786; scheduled area is in woodland but evident as an earthwork bank and ditch (bank to c. 2m height). Scheduled and within RPG

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
									
DE138	SM	Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa		328135	340565	Yes	Trees and scrub, field edge	ARDE138	Includes HER points 28310, 28313 & 28314. Earthwork, steep ditch with stones evident in the bank. Under trees and scrub, c. 4m deep ditch. 
106783	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - Chirk		327710	340000	Yes	Pasture (improved)	AR106783	Includes HER points 28317 – 28319; section between SM DE133 and Cefn Y Wern Road. Not scheduled. Under pasture,

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
									grazed by cattle. Substantial oak tree on line of dyke, with stone in roots. Very slight bank evident on site, also evident in Lidar  
28315 & 28316	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - DC entry		327900	340200	Yes	Arable	AR28315 /316	Section through field between Cefn Y Wern Road and DE138. Land in arable use. Very slight slope evident, c. 4m to south east of hedge but no obvious earthwork through this section.

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
									
28328	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - DC entry		327190	339300	Yes	Pasture (improved)		Section through pasture field between Llwyn Y Cyl and footpath. Very feint earthwork evident on Lidar but not evident on ground 

Asset Ref	Status	Name	Description	easting	northing	Extant?	Current use	Photo reference	Any additional comments?
28334	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - DC entry		327000	338800	Yes	Wood/ lake	No image	Section through lake and on northern side of lake, not scheduled but within the RPG. Raised area within the lake is evident as earthwork remains of Offa's Dyke, evident in APs/ Lidar and on site
28335	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - DC entry		326940	338700	Yes	Wood/ lake	No image	Section through lake and on southern side of lake, not scheduled but within the RPG. Raised area within the lake is evident as earthwork remains of Offa's Dyke, evident in APs/ Lidar and on site. No evidence for earthwork within the woodland but overgrown and flooded at time of survey

Appendix C: Example tenancy agreement addendum

Annex to the *Farm Business Tenancy Agreement* dated DD MM YYYY between:

Maesgwyn Estate Limited, Chirk, Wrexham, LL14 5NT (Landlord)

and

Tenant (Tenant)

Management of the Offa's Dyke monument

The land included in the above agreement includes areas that either contain or border the Scheduled Monument sections of Offa's Dyke.

It is agreed between the Landlord and the Tenant that they will promote positive management of these areas to protect the monument as follows:

The Landlord will undertake a visual inspection of each applicable section a minimum of one time in each twelve month period.

The Landlord will make the Tenant aware of their responsibilities in relation to the scheduled monuments (this will be delivered through face to face meetings and non-technical written guidance), and the Tenant agrees to monitor and report any damage within the scheduled monuments to the Landlord who will liaise with Cadw as necessary.

Areas of the Scheduled Monument to be protected by stock proof fencing, the responsibility for procurement, erection and repair to be agreed between the Landlord and the Tenant. All fencing works require Scheduled Monument Consent.

The Landlord and Tenant will agree on the control of burrowing animals, whilst acknowledging the limitations on control of any protected species, where it identified that the condition of the monument is being harmed by their presence.

The Tenant agrees to avoid feeding/ placing troughs on the monument and to manage scrub encroachment.

The Tenant will not undertake any tree stump removal, burning, dumping or excavations within the scheduled monuments.

The Tenant will be required to minimise vehicle movements and works along the course of Offa's Dyke, including in the non-scheduled sections, except where such movements follow routes that have been established historically.

Tree management will be undertaken as follows:

- Monitor trees within the scheduled areas
- Fell/ remove ailing trees to avoid uprooting and damage to monument
- Fell/ remove seedlings and saplings with a diameter of 300mm or less
- Cut/ remove blackthorn/ scrub
- No tree planting

Confirmed by :.....

Tenant

Landlord

Date: