

Archaeological Setting Assessment:

**A N Richards Haulage Yard,
Newbridge Road, Pentre, Chirk**

April 2023



Report No. 2187

By Paul W Huckfield



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Prepared for Philip Humphreys Architects

By
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Summary

In October 2021 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological Setting Assessment ahead of the proposed erection of a HGV workshop at A N Richards Haulage Yard, Newbridge Road, Pentre, Chirk LL14 5AN. Following the submission of this report, amended plans were submitted. These contained an alteration to site boundary, along with a change of size and location of the development.

Due to these alterations, Cadw stated that the applicant should be asked to submit a revised setting assessment considering the impact of the new proposals on the settings of Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut (DE140), and the World Heritage Site Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE175).

Following Cadw's advice AW were commissioned by the client to provide a revised setting assessment to inform the planning application.

The results note that the proposed development will have no impact over the setting of Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut (DE140), and a minimal impact on Offa's Dyke: Section N&S of Plas-Offa (DE138), and that of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE175). Mitigation measures focused on reducing the visual impact of the development in the form of soft screening and complementary colour schemes, will lessen the magnitude of the impact on the views of the monuments to a residual level.

Crynodeb

Ym mis Hydref 2021 comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru (AW) i gynnal Asesiad Lleoliad archeolegol cyn y bwriad i godi gweithdy HGV yn lard Cludo N Richards, Heol Newbridge, Pentre, Y Waun LL14 5AN. Yn dilyn cyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn, cyflwynwyd cynlluniau diwygiedig. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys newid i ffin y safle, ynghyd â newid maint a lleoliad y datblygiad.

Oherwydd y newidiadau hyn, dywedodd Cadw y dylid gofyn i'r ymgeisydd gyflwyno asesiad gosodiad diwygiedig yn ystyried effaith y cynigion newydd ar osodiad Clawdd Offa: Rhan G&D o Tan-y-Cut (DE140), a'r Byd. Safle Treftadaeth Traphont Ddŵr a Chamlas Pontcysyllte (DE175).

Yn dilyn cyngor Cadw, comisiynwyd AW gan y cleient i ddarparu asesiad lleoliad diwygiedig i lywio'r cais cynllunio.

Mae'r canlyniadau'n nodi na fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael unrhyw effaith ar osodiad Clawdd Offa: Rhan G&D o Tan-y-Cut (DE140), ac effaith fach iawn ar Glawdd Offa: Rhan N&S o Blas-Offa (DE138), a thraphont Ddŵr a Chamlas Pontcysyllte (DE175). Bydd mesurau lliniaru sy'n canolbwyntio ar leihau effaith weledol y datblygiad ar ffurf sgrinio meddal a chynlluniau lliw cyflenwol, yn lleihau maint yr effaith ar olygfeydd yr henebion i lefel weddilliol.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1.1.1. In October 2021 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological Setting Assessment ahead of the proposed erection of a HGV workshop at A N Richards Haulage Yard, Newbridge Road, Pentre, Chirk (Figure 1). Following the submission of this report (Garcia Rovira, 2021), amended plans were submitted. These contained an alteration to site boundary, along with a change of size and location of the development.

1.1.2. Due to these alterations, Cadw stated that;

The setting assessment prepared by Archaeology Wales, previously submitted for this application, considered the impact of the larger building built close to the B5605: However, the building now being proposed is located closer to scheduled monument DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut. Consequently, the applicant should be asked to submit a revised setting assessment considering the impact of the new proposals on the settings of DE140 and the World Heritage Site.

1.1.3. Following Cadw's advice AW were commissioned by the client to provide a revised setting assessment to inform the planning application.

1.1.4. Whilst, undertaking the site visit for the revised setting it was noted that the proposed development area is not visible at all from section DE140 of the historic asset Offa's Dyke, due to the topography. However, section DE138 is 165m north-west from the extended site boundary. Following consultation with Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Archaeological Planning (henceforth CPATAP), in their role as archaeological advisors to the Unitary Authority, it was decided that the section DE138 should also be considered as part of the revised setting assessment.

1.2. Site location

1.2.1. The proposed development area (henceforth - the Site) covers an area of approximately 0.42 hectares, and sits within a rural setting, located approximately 0.57km to the south-west of the village of Pentre, and 1.5km west of Froncysyllte, within the Unitary Authority of Wrexham (NGR: SJ 28407 40540).

1.2.2. The Site lies between 102m and 107m OD, and the redline boundary covers the hardstanding for the haulage yard, tyre shop, extending 50m to the north-west into the adjoining field (Figure 1). This field comprises un-managed pasture.

1.2.3. The Site is bounded to the east by the B5605, by the A5 to the south and by open fields to the west and north (Plates 1-4). The Grade II listed building of Whitehurst Gate Smithy (LB627/CPAT25632/NPRN79024) lies roughly 25m to the south-east of the site boundary (Figure 2, Plate 5). The Llangollen Canal (DE175) runs north to south, 172m further to the east (Plate 6).

1.2.4. The Site is not located within a conservation area, but lies 1.3 km to the south-east

of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area, which extends from the Llangollen canal Trevor Basin terminus in the settlement of Pontcysyllte, southwards as far as the settlement of Froncysyllte (Figure 3). The Site is located within the buffer zone of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (WHS1303). This forms a linear corridor which extends from the Horseshoe Falls west of Llangollen (Denbighshire) to Gledrid Bridge to the east of Chirk Bank (Shropshire) (Figure 4). The area inscribed within the World Heritage Site incorporates the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and associated engineering features Horseshoe Falls, Chirk Aqueduct, the Llangollen feeder canal, cuttings, embankments and tunnels.

1.3. Consultation

- 1.3.1. Pre-Application advice was undertaken with Cadw (11 August 2021). The advice was to undertake a Setting of Historic Assets in Wales assessment report for the proposed development. An Archaeological Setting Assessment report was prepared by Archaeology Wales (Garcia Rovira, 2021) and submitted to Cadw and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust HER. Following amendments to the application, Cadw were again consulted (1 December 2022) and advice was that the applicant should be asked to submit a revised setting assessment.

2. Methodology

2.1. Assessment process

- 2.1.1. The assessment of asset setting follows the guidance set out in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017). This sets out a four-stage approach:

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.

Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

2.2. Standards

- 2.2.1. Archaeology Wales work to the Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The Institute has not published a Standard and Guidance for Setting Assessment, and the overriding guidance for such work in Wales is set out in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* issued by Cadw, but some of the underlying work would be covered by the Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessments (CIfA 2020), and this has been followed where applicable in the context

of this work.

2.3. Sources consulted to inform Stage 1

2.3.1. The assessment involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information based on a study area that extended for a 500m radius from the centre of the proposed development area and also relevant legislative and planning guidance (see section 2.4) and planning policies (see sections 2.5 and 2.6). In addition to the desk-based assessment, a site walkover was undertaken on 7 March 2023.

2.3.2. The principal sources of archaeological and historical information comprised:

- Cadw inventory of designated historic assets.
- Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous archaeological investigations (CPAT Enquiry Ref. E6811).
- The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW).
- Available historic mapping (Ordnance Survey and tithe).
- NRW LiDAR coverage of the site and its environs, at available 1m DSM resolution; Accessed 23/03/2023.
- Aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff (CRAPW).

2.4. Legislation

Historic Environment (Wales) Act

2.4.1. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is the first legislation enacted specifically for the Welsh historic environment. The legislation was framed with three main aims: to give more effective protection to Wales' scheduled monuments and listed buildings; to enhance existing mechanisms for the sustainable management of the historic environment; and to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. Whilst providing a number of new provisions to existing legislation, the act does not specifically affect the planning process or the way in which archaeology and heritage matters are addressed within it.

Scheduled Monuments

2.4.2. Scheduled monuments are defined and protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. This legislation is concerned with the physical protection of scheduled monuments; their setting is addressed in more recent policy and guidance (see below).

Listed Buildings

2.4.3. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and conservation areas through the planning process in Wales.

2.4.4. Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act concerns listed buildings and states that:

... in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

2.4.5. The 'special regard' duty of the 1990 Act has been tested in the Court of Appeal and confirmed to require that 'considerable importance and weight' should be afforded by the decision maker to the desirability of preserving a listed building along with its setting. The relevant judgement is referenced as *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants DC, English Heritage and National Trust* (2014) EWCA Civ 137. However, it must be recognised that Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act does not identify that the local authority or the Secretary of State must preserve a listed building or its setting; neither does it in any way indicate that a development which does not preserve them is unacceptable or should therefore be refused. This point is made very clearly in Paragraph 54 of the judgement regarding *Forest of Dean DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2013), which identifies that:

... Section 66 (1) did not oblige the inspector to reject the proposal because he found it would cause some harm to the setting of the listed buildings. The duty is directed to 'the desirability of preserving' the setting of listed buildings. One sees there the basic purpose of the 'special regard' duty. It does not rule out acceptable change. It gives the decision-maker an extra task to perform, which is to judge whether the change proposed is acceptable. But it does not prescribe the outcome. It does not dictate the refusal of planning permission if the proposed development is found likely to alter or even to harm the setting of a listed building.

2.4.6. In other words, it is up to the decision maker (such as a local authority) to assess whether the proposal which is before them would result in 'acceptable change'.

Conservation Areas

2.4.7. Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 sets out the statutory duty for a decision-maker where a proposed development would have an impact on the character and appearance of a conservation area. This states that:

...with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

2.4.8. As far as Section 72(1) of the Act is concerned, it has previously been established by

the Courts (*South Lakeland DC v Secretary of State for the Environment*, [1992] 2 WLR 204) that proposed development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a conservation area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively enhance.

- 2.4.9. The preservation of the setting of a conservation area is not a statutory duty, being a planning policy only.

2.5. National Planning Policy

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

- 2.5.1. The Welsh Government's *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040* states in the foreword from the Minister for Housing and Local Government that it forms a '*framework for planning the change and development our country will need over the next two decades*'.
- 2.5.2. In terms of the Welsh Government's objectives, Number 6 of '*Future Wales Outcomes*' on Page 55 states that:

Development plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards enabling economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of tourists and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses.

Planning Policy Wales

- 2.5.3. National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in *Planning Policy Wales* Edition 11 (24 February 2021), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, *Distinctive and Natural Places*.
- 2.5.4. Paragraph 6.1.2 identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as '*historic assets*'. Paragraph 6.1.6 outlines the Welsh Government's objectives for the historic environment. These seek to:

... conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy' and 'safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved.

- 2.5.5. Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an

historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.

- 2.5.6. With regard to decision making, it is stated that: ‘Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place’.
- 2.5.7. In respect of listed buildings, para. 6.1.10 states that:
- ... there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage’ ... ‘For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses ... The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use’.*
- 2.5.8. In respect of conservation areas, para. 6.1.14 states that: ‘There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings’.
- 2.5.9. Paragraphs 6.1.15 and 6.1.16 state that:
- There will be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for development, including advertisements, which damage the character and appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases the presumption may be overridden in favour of development deemed desirable on the grounds of some other public interest’ ... Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area’s character or appearance, or leaves them unharmed.*
- 2.5.10. Planning Policy Wales does not state that any damage to the character and appearance of a conservation area would result in the refusal of planning permission. It is only damage that is of an ‘unacceptable level’ which would result in a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission. The required judgement is concerned with what constitutes an ‘unacceptable’ level of harm – not whether there is any harm at all.

Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)

- 2.5.11. Additional heritage guidance in Wales is set out in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment. TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.
- 2.5.12. TAN 24 defines an ‘historic asset’ as:
- An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally

be designated.

- 2.5.13. Effects through changes within the settings of historic assets are covered in TAN 24 at Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29. Paragraph 1.25 defines the setting of an historic asset as comprising:

... the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.

- 2.5.14. Paragraph 1.26 stipulates that:

It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.

- 2.5.15. Paragraph 1.29 goes on to state that:

The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.

2.6. Local Planning Policy

Wrexham Local Development Plan 2013-2028 (still to be adopted)

- 2.6.1. Local planning policy is contained in the LDP. This document sets out the Council's vision, objectives, policies and proposals for the sustainable development and use of land in the county of Wrexham for the period 2013-2028. At the time of writing, Wrexham Council is at the end of the Examination of the Wrexham LDP, and Inspectors have concluded that, with the recommended binding changes outlined in the report incorporated into the LDP, the plan satisfies the requirements of Section 64 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and meets the tests of soundness set out in LDP Wales.

- 2.6.2. Policy SP16 (Historic and Cultural Environment) states that:

Development will only be supported where it conserves, protects and enhances the cultural and heritage assets of the County Borough and, where appropriate, their settings

- 2.6.3. Paragraph 5.91 goes on to say;

The historic environment has a key role to play in fulfilling the objectives of the LDP whether it forms part of the key commercial and retail core of Wrexham Town Centre, contributes towards a growing tourist economy or adds to the cultural and historical identity of the County Borough.

- 2.6.4. Paragraph 5.108 concerns Offa's dyke and says;

Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke are nationally important archaeological monuments, sections of which are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments whilst other parts remain unscheduled. The safeguarding to be applied under policy SP13 in combination with the protection afforded to Scheduled Ancient Monuments at National level will serve to protect these assets and their settings whether scheduled or not.

- 2.6.5. Paragraphs 5.109 and 5.110 concern the protecting and enhancing of the Outstanding Universal Value of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal;

The World Heritage Site contains a number of outstanding and internationally important features, and is of outstanding universal value (OUV). The aqueduct and canal, its immediate setting and key views to and from the site and its wider historic and social context (e.g. the immediate locality provided materials and engineering expertise) that underpin the justification for building the aqueduct and canal are critical to the interpretation of the site and in understanding the integrity and authenticity of the outstanding universal value. The Council seek to protect and enhance the attributes which justified the inscription of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal as a World Heritage Site through Policy BE1 and BE2.

- 2.6.6. No policies directly impact on the proposed development area; however, the development is located within the buffer zone of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (WHS1303), and therefore is covered in a supplementary planning guidance.

Local Planning Guidance Note 33: Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site.

- 2.6.7. This guidance documents sets out the Outstanding Universal Value qualities of the World Heritage site and how it will be conserved and enhanced. The policy also outlines the conditions for new development within this area.

- 2.6.8. In regard to the buffer zones, it states that it;

...simply defines the outer limits of a zone containing areas which by association with the World Heritage Site are important to the Site's Outstanding Universal Value. It is not the purpose of the Buffer Zone to impose a blanket conservation approach to the entire area, but to encourage sustainable development which through contextual awareness conserves and enhances the World Heritage Site.

3. Assessment

3.1. Stage 1 | Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change of development.

3.1.1. The historic assets that were identified by Cadw as having their settings potentially affected as a result of the amended development proposals are, to the north, Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut. (DE140/ CPAT106782/NPRN275767), whilst to the west and north, Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE175/CPAT79829/NPRN 405725) (Figure 2).

3.1.2. As previously discussed, Offa's Dyke: Section N&S of Plas-Offa (DE138) has also been included, though not specifically mentioned in Cadw's letter.

3.1.3. The Cadw's Scheduled Monument report for DE140 and D138 defines the monument as consisting of;

...the remains of a length of Offa's Dyke, a presumed 8th century AD defensive bank and ditch. It consists of a stretch of bank, with a ditch on the western side. A counterscarp (raised bank) may be visible on the west side of the ditch in places. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

3.1.4. The report for Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (DE175) describes the monument as;

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.

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal are part of the Ellesmere Canal scheme that was promoted by Act of Parliament in 1793. The primary purpose of the scheme was to permit industrial development in the Denbighshire coalfield by linking it to external markets. The canal carried boats hauled by horse from a parallel towing-path. The main line of the canal ends at Trevor Basin, on the north side of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct. The Llangollen Branch of the canal extends to the west from Trevor Basin, along the north bank of the steep-sided Vale of Llangollen. Although proposed as early as 1791 it was begun under an Act of Parliament of 1804 and completed in 1808. Its purposes were to serve the town of Llangollen and adjacent industries and to bring a large and reliable supply of water into the main canal system from a new weir on the River Dee at Llantysilio. This section of canal was narrower than the main line, but achieved a similarly direct and level route by way of considerable engineering works. The canal is at its narrowest in its last section, from Llangollen to Llantysilio, where its primary function is as a water feeder. The extraction point is the Horseshoe Falls, an elegant, curved cast-iron and masonry weir on the River Dee that was built to supply the canal.

The monument is of national importance as the masterpiece of two exceptional figures from the heroic phase of civil engineering in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, reflecting the crucial developments within inland navigation, civil engineering and the use of iron. It is an outstanding example of the pivotal importance of transport improvement to the Industrial Revolution. As the largest civil engineering projects of their day, canal construction projects were responsible for numerous organisational and technical innovations. Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal is an exemplary manifestation of the innovations which produced the British canals system and were carried forward into the development of later railways, roads and industrial projects. In organisation, innovations included principles of contract management, delegation of duties within engineering teams and the professional independence of engineers. In technology, innovations included hollow masonry and new waterproofing methods to reduce weight, composite use of cast iron and stone, earthwork calculations, construction railways, barrow inclines and cut-and-cover tunnels.

The outstanding feature of the Scheduled Ancient Monument is the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, originally scheduled in 1958. However, the original designation did not reflect the sophistication of the engineering of the canal or the importance of the earlier Chirk Aqueduct (where Thomas Telford and William Jessop experimented with the use of cast iron) and the Schedule entry has been revised to include the entire length of the Llangollen Branch (including the weir at the Horseshoe Falls and the Pentrefellin Aqueduct), Trevor Basin and the heavily engineered canal section south of Pontcysyllte (including the Froncysyllte Embankment; the Chirk Tunnel and Whitehouse Tunnel; the Canal Wood Cutting and Irish Bridge Cutting; and the Chirk Basin and Aqueduct).

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within

which related evidence may be expected to survive. The scheduled area includes the canal, its towpath and immediate banks, cuttings and embankments. Where the canal comprises an architectural structure (such as an aqueduct or tunnel), that architectural structure is included in its entirety. Where the canal comprises an earthwork structure (such as an embankment or cutting), that earthwork structure is included in its entirety.

- 3.1.5. Furthermore, in 2009, UNESCO declared the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal a World Heritage Site (WHS1303). The decision document notes that;

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, 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 ironmaking 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.

- 3.1.6. Crossing the Llangollen canal within the study area, are located two Grade II listed bridges, Irishman's Bridge (LB20214/CPAT275767/NPRN405798) and Whitehouse Bridge (LB87548/CPAT123587/NPRN405797).

- 3.1.7. The Cadw Listed Building report for Irishman's Bridge is as follows;

The 6 mile long Llangollen canal had been proposed as feeder to the main Ellesmere Canal that was to link the Rivers Mersey and Dee with the River Severn. The Act was passed in 1793 and this section was constructed under the direction of Thomas

Telford: work on the extension to headwaters at Llantysilio, W of Llangollen, was begun in 1804 and completed in 1808. The canal also provided transport to the slate quarries and limestone works. In 1846 it became part of the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company but the following year was taken over by the LNWR. Transport on the canal diminished in the later C19 with the arrival of the railways and ceased by 2nd World War. The canal was only kept open because of its importance as a supplier of water.

Exterior

Coursed sandstone rubble. A single tall 3-centred arch composed of a single ring of cut voussoirs, set flush with the battered spandrel walls. Square plat band and rubble parapet. A later C20 moulded concrete beam carries a widening of the parapet on the SW side of the S portal. The bridge spans the canal and the towpath on its E side.

- 3.1.8. The Listed Building report for Whitehouse Bridge recorded as;

An Act to construct the Ellesmere canal, linking the Rivers Dee, Mersey, and Severn was passed in 1793. The engineer was Thomas Telford under the more experienced Principal Engineer, William Jessop. Construction began on the major aqueducts to North and to South in 1795, and navigation began in 1802 when the section of the canal from Chirk to Froncysyllte opened.

Exterior

Stone bridge, probably late C18. Squared coursed stonework, with voussoirs to elliptical arch over canal and tow-path. String course over arch, parapets with stone coping. Square piers to ends. Bears iron plate with number "26".

- 3.2. Stage 2 | Define and analyse the setting to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated, and experienced.**

Historic Environment Data

- 3.2.1. A search of local site data held at the HER (Reference No E6811), NMR, and Cadw was undertaken to inform the study. The enquiry revealed forty four core records within the study area, some duplicated Cadw's records for designated assets, whilst the majority attested to the rural nature of the surrounding landscape being either historic farms, Pen-y-clawdd Farmhouse (CPAT42864; LB20223), Pentre Farm (CPAT79835), and Plas Offa (CPAT42865), or farm buildings associated with them.
- 3.2.2. The remaining non-designated assets were findspots dating to the Roman and medieval period.
- 3.2.3. From the list of all known non-designated assets within the study area, none were identified as part of the current setting assessment or fall within the application area. However, the site of Whitehurst Gate Smithy (CPAT25632; LB627; NPRN79024), a Grade II listed building is located immediately south-east from the boundary of the

proposed development site. This structure is thought to have housed Davies, a smith employed by Telford in 1819 during the construction of the turnpike road. This structure is set back from the road and masked from the development by a hedging and a row of mature trees.

- 3.2.4. In addition, the HER holds three event records (field visits) for the 500m study area. Of these, one was a HE1, desk-based, assessment relating to the Tir Gofal agri-environmental scheme, another was a report on a rescue excavation on a damaged section of Offa's Dyke, and the final, the previous Archaeological Setting Assessment undertaken by AW at the Site.

- 3.2.5. Appendix 2 details the historic environment information within a 500m study area.

Current Setting from site visit (7 March 2023) and potential impact

- 3.2.6. A site visit was undertaken to determine the implications of the proposed development on the view-sheds to-and-from the heritage assets, as outlined by Cadw. The current haulage yard, which is the location for the application, is located within a rural setting and is predominantly enclosed behind high metal railings, except at its eastern boundary, facing onto the B5605, which is metal railings behind a low stone wall. A series of portacabin type structures stand in the yard's south-eastern corner, while the south-west corner of the yard has been partitioned off, again behind railings, and houses an open fronted workshop and further portacabin structures.
- 3.2.7. Three key views were identified during the site visit to inform the setting. The first, to the north-west from Whitehouse tunnel to Whitehouse Bridge on the Llangollen Canal (DE175). The second, from midway along Offa's Dyke (DE138), and the third, where the dyke is truncated by the A5 (Figure 5).
- 3.2.8. Since the visual experience of the monuments and their surroundings is key to their understanding, it is important to take into consideration the visual impact that the development may have over the historic assets.
- 3.2.9. Looking south-east from the Site, a 175m section of the canal, as well as Whitehouse Bridge, is visible across the adjacent fields. (Plate 6).
- 3.2.10. From the Whitehouse tunnel (CPAT79832) the canal is tree lined for around 170m, after that point the treeline ends and the Site is clearly visible, looking up to the north-west. At the listed structure Whitehouse Bridge (LB87548) (Plate 7) the Site is again clearly visible across the intervening pasture (Plate 8). After this point, the tree cover recommences, acting as a barrier inhibiting long distance views, and the Site becomes obscured by the woodland corridor that flanks the waterway.
- 3.2.11. Further along the canal at Irishman's bridge (LB20214), which spans the canal to the north of the Site, no views from the bridge toward the Site are possible (Plates 9). Likewise, from the canal here, as the topography slopes down to the north meaning that there are no lines of site away to the south (Plate 10).
- 3.2.12. No views to-or-from the southern edge of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation

area at Froncysyllte Basin (NPRN 406708) are possible (Plate 19). The Site is 1.5km to the south-east and masked by the intervening topography, foliage, and development.

- 3.2.13. Pontcysyllte Aqueduct (DE175) is 2km to the north-west of the site and no views either to-or-from it are possible (Plate 20).
- 3.2.14. From the Site, Offa's Dyke (DE138) skirts the top of the ridge to the west and north-west but is only discernible against the skyline to the north-west, being hidden behind tree cover and topography in a westerly direction (Plate 11).
- 3.2.15. Whilst from DE138, views to the east and south-east, and therefore to the Site, are almost completely concealed by the main bulk of the monument and the planting on its crown. The public footpath, the Offa's Dyke Way, is located on the monuments western flank, with the eastern side being on private land. The Site is however visible when stood 41m to the north-west of the monument, but this is well off the public right-of-way (Plate 14).
- 3.2.16. Where the monument is truncated by the A5, the Site was visible through the tree lined boundary that lies to the west of the Site.
- 3.2.17. Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut (DE140) was identified within the previous Archaeological Setting report (Garcia Rovira 2021) and within Cadw's correspondence as being impacted by the proposed development. This section of Offa's Dyke lies north-west from the Site, and when visited, views both to-and-from the monument were completely obscured by the natural topography and tree cover (Plates 17 and 18).

Discussion of setting

- 3.2.18. The main visual impact assessment on the scheduled and listed monuments were undertaken from extensive photography conducted during the site visit (See 3.2.6) and comparison with cartographic sources and client supplied information regarding the proposed development, assessment of local landforms and vegetation, and photography of existing conditions.
- 3.2.19. The Ellesmere Canal was proposed in 1791 by industrialists wanting to establish better routes to export goods, whilst also being able to exploit new centres of industry that had emerged around the Welsh border. In 1793, they obtained an Act of Parliament, subsequently founding the Ellesmere Canal Company. The civil engineer Willian Jessop and Thomas Telford, acting as the General Agent, were involved in the construction of the canal. The name, Llangollen Canal, was coined in the 1980s, and is a modern designation for parts of the historic Ellesmere Canal and the Llangollen navigable feeder, both of which became part of the Shropshire Union Canals in 1846.
- 3.2.20. By the late 19th century, the landscape surrounding the Site was altered by developments directly associated with the extraction of mineral resources. This led to the construction of new modes of transport, to move the raw materials from their source to processing plants and markets. The Llangollen Canal materialises this

moment of transformation, consequently becoming one of the most visible elements within the otherwise largely rural landscape.

- 3.2.21. The transformations of the landscape in the outset of the 19th century were vast and included not only the enclosure of fields but also the development of the canal, the construction of the turnpike road (the current A5), and the development of the railway. All these developments created a landscape which intermixed the more traditional Welsh rural areas with the then 'state of the art' infrastructure. This, in turn, changed the way the landscape was viewed and experienced.
- 3.2.22. Within the application area the canal runs from Whitehouse Tunnel to Irishman's Bridge, roughly 725m in length and to the east of the Site. At the bridge the canal loops around to the west, on the outskirts of the village of Pentre, heading to the Froncysyllte Basin, 1.5km to the north-west. Almost all of the canal within the 500m application area is tree lined, with the towpath being on its western and then northern side.
- 3.2.23. Offa's Dyke is the longest ancient monument in the United Kingdom and one of the most impressive earthworks in Europe. Traditionally associated with King Offa, who was ruler of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia between AD 757 and 796, the dyke was probably built during the hegemony of the kingdom, but its precise date, function and role have not been determined. Though it no longer delineates the frontier between England and Wales, still acts as a symbolic element in the definition of national identities. This linear earthwork, consisting of a substantial earthen bank with a ditch to the west, is more than just a line in the landscape. It has a number of significant relationships with other features, both natural and artificial, that were carefully considered in its planning and construction. The placement of the dyke in relation to these features suggests that it was designed to overlook particular parts of the landscape in particular ways. The earthwork was designed primarily to be seen from the west. typically occupies an imposing position in the landscape with commanding views westwards (Belford 2017).
- 3.2.24. The landscape within which sections DE138 and DE140 runs has remained largely undeveloped and retains its rural character. In both cases, the dyke sections have influenced the definition of existing field patterns to the point in which the monument itself has been used as field boundaries.
- 3.2.25. DE138 is separated into two sections, bisected by the A5. The northern half runs for approximately 270m and is bounded by the Llangollen Canal (DE175) to the north and A5 to the south. This section can be accessed via a public footpath from Irishman's bridge and from the A5.
- 3.2.26. The second section is approximately 407m in length and is from the A5, in the north, to Cefn yr Warn Road in the south. In 2013 severe unauthorised damage took place to a scheduled section of the monument running alongside the property of Plas Offa. This resulted in a programme of emergency recording undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) with funding from Cadw (Belford 2019). This

section of DE138 is on private land with no public access.

- 3.2.27. Section DE140 is around 229m in length and as Section DE138, is aligned north-east to south-west. This section of the monument is bounded at its southern end by the Llangollen Canal, while its northern end is truncated by the River Dee. DE140 is on private land with no public access. Its northern end, where it meets the Dee can be viewed from the public footpath within the Ty Mawr Country Park.

3.3. Stage 3 | Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Proposed Development

- 3.3.1. The impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of a historic asset can be a material consideration in determining a planning application or other consents.
- 3.3.2. Full planning permission is currently being sought for the construction of a steel framed workshop along with office and welfare facilities to house an HGV workshop and MOT Centre. This development also includes landscaping, and associated works (Appendix 1).
- 3.3.3. The current application, which is for a structure with a smaller footprint than a previous application, will see the building set roughly in the middle of the compound, away from the B5605. Localised landscaping around the perimeter of the yard, consisting of new native trees, are proposed in order soften and cloak views into the site from the B5605 and the A5, to the east. Improvements to the access road and yard hardstanding are proposed.
- 3.3.4. It is considered that the new building will have negligible impact on the landscape and views, due to the reduced impact of the building, compared to the existing and the introduction of shrubbery and proposed tree planting.
- 3.3.5. The historic assets assessed for this report form part of much larger monuments. It is therefore possible to assess the potential impact by taking into consideration the monuments as a whole, as well as the particular stretches considered for this report.
- 3.3.6. The canal was originally used for the movement of coal, iron, slate, limestone, and other goods. However, it now functions to carry pleasure boats as well as conveying drinking water. It is significant to note that the canal has never stopped functioning. The landscape character within which was first constructed has changed very little and it is still characterised by its rural setting, although due to the presence of the canal and other designated monuments the landscape attracts more than 200,000 visitors a year.
- 3.3.7. Its designation as a World Heritage Site (WHS1303) has triggered the development of a Buffer Zone which protects the historic, cultural and landscape elements which contribute to the authenticity and integrity of the site. Whilst this buffer does not impose a 'blanket conservation approach', it works to encourage sustainable

development. Elements such as views of the surrounding landscape from the canal, smells, noise, and pollution are elements to consider when defining its setting.

- 3.3.8. The industrial workings which led to the development of the infrastructure, such as the canal, fell out of use in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, many of these structures have become components of the landscape, and integral of the character of the landscape they are in.
- 3.3.9. Llangollen Canal forms part of the World Heritage Site and therefore its value is considered very high. While it is suggested that the proposed development may not cause any substantial change to the way in which the site as a whole is experienced, the construction of the garage, and traffic flow associated with it, might affect the rural nature of the western view-sheds. For at the time of the site visit it was possible to see the existing haulage yard from the roadway that leads up to Whitehouse bridge, Whitehouse Bridge itself, and a 175m section of the canal, prior to Whitehouse bridge. It should however be noted that the road and bridge, are on a private lane leading to Pentre Farm, and so restricted with no public access. Nevertheless, the identified views of the Site could be softened and hidden with appropriate mitigation measures. The overall significance of impact of the proposed development on the setting of the scheduled monument, Llangollen Canal (DE175), is considered as minimal.
- 3.3.10. The inter-relationship between monuments and their environment is a topic greatly discussed by archaeologists. The Offa's Dyke monument is a clear example of this. The Dyke has, and still does, prompt numerous debates as to its exact function and the time span exerted on its construction. Seen by some as a symbol of power and political identity, whilst to others a defensible military installation along a negotiated frontier. Whatever the reason behind it, it marks a clear monumental demarcation across the landscape, never deviating more than a few hundred metres from its north-south orientation.
- 3.3.11. The earthwork's relationship to its surrounding landscape and the people who viewed it may well have been as complex and layered as it is today. In his article 'Offa's Dyke: a line in the landscape', Belford (2017) discusses ideas on how the monument was seen in the landscape, as well as how it overlooks it. Belford identifies a predominantly westward looking orientation to the monuments viewsheds, as these enhance the impact of the Dyke on views from the uplands to the west, whilst increasing the dominance of the Dyke over the landscape from the perspective of the valley bottoms eastwards deviation. This can be observed with the Sections DE138 and DE140, which both skirt the tops of the ridges to the south-west and north-west of the site.
- 3.3.12. Section DE138 is designated as a Scheduled Monument, this designation acknowledges the high value of the monument and the need to protect both it and the setting from which it is experienced. Following mitigation measures outlined in the pre-consultation plans the impact of the development on the identified views from the monument to the east will be minimal. The westerly views to this section

of the monument are already limited and restricted along most of its course, with the Dyke being hidden by tree cover along the A5, until Plas Offa. While the Smithy, current haulage yard, and a stone wall and tall hedgerow restrict the views from the B5605. It is unlikely that the proposed development would dominate the historic asset or detract greatly from our ability to understand and appreciate it.

3.3.13. Section DE140 will not be affected by the proposed development in terms of visual impacts, as it is not intervisible with the Site. Due to this, the proposals are considered to have no impact on the asset.

3.3.14. In conclusion, there is no direct effect to the designated assets identified by Cadw.

3.4. Stage 4 | Consider the options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.

3.4.1. The objective of mitigation is to limit and reduce any residual impact a development might have on the heritage resource to an acceptable level by a range of measures. The exact mitigation measures adopted are dependent on the nature and scale of the final detailed development plans.

3.4.2. No changes are proposed to the historic assets, their boundaries, or hinterlands, and as such there will no impact to these.

3.4.3. The pre-consultation plans incorporate suggested mitigation measures, including the use of complimentary building finishes, the structure will be painted juniper green, and landscape softening. The boundary along the main road will be planted with trees, all of which will act as screening in order to reduce the visual impact of the Site. The planting is to be a mix of evergreens and perennials, so that the views to the new building will be reduced during winter months and obscured with foliage in summer. Following discussions with the client, further additional planting around the buildings is planned to assist in masking the development.

3.4.4. The relocation of the MOT process is in line with proposals set out in Pontcysyllte World Heritage Site Management Plan (2007 - 2012), as the benefit of the move will be the reduction of traffic from the site within Froncysyllte. This reduction will be of significant benefit to residents and to visitors, who come to visit the World Heritage Site. Furthermore, part of the vehicle test requires the tachometer to be calibrated. This is done by Border Tachograph in Pentre, less than half a mile from the new facility. Again, making the process far more efficient and reducing further the heavy traffic flow through Froncysyllte. The development of the Site and the relocation of the MOT process will also mean that fewer HGV vehicles will be parked at the location.

3.4.5. Overall, it is considered that the proposed development will have minimal to no impact on the historic assets and their setting. The proposed development will not

dominate the historic assets or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate them within the landscape they occupy.

4. Sources

Legislation, planning and guidance

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Date	Description	Scale
1839	Plan of the parish of Chirk in the County of Denbigh	Scale 1:4,752. 1 in. = 6 chains.
1879	Ordnance Survey. Denbighshire Sheet XL. Surveyed: 1873	6" to the mile
1900	Ordnance Survey. Denbighshire Sheet XL.NW. Surveyed: 1873. Revised: 1898	6" to the mile
1914	Ordnance Survey. Denbighshire Sheet XL.NW. Surveyed: 1873. Revised: 1909	6" to the mile

Figures

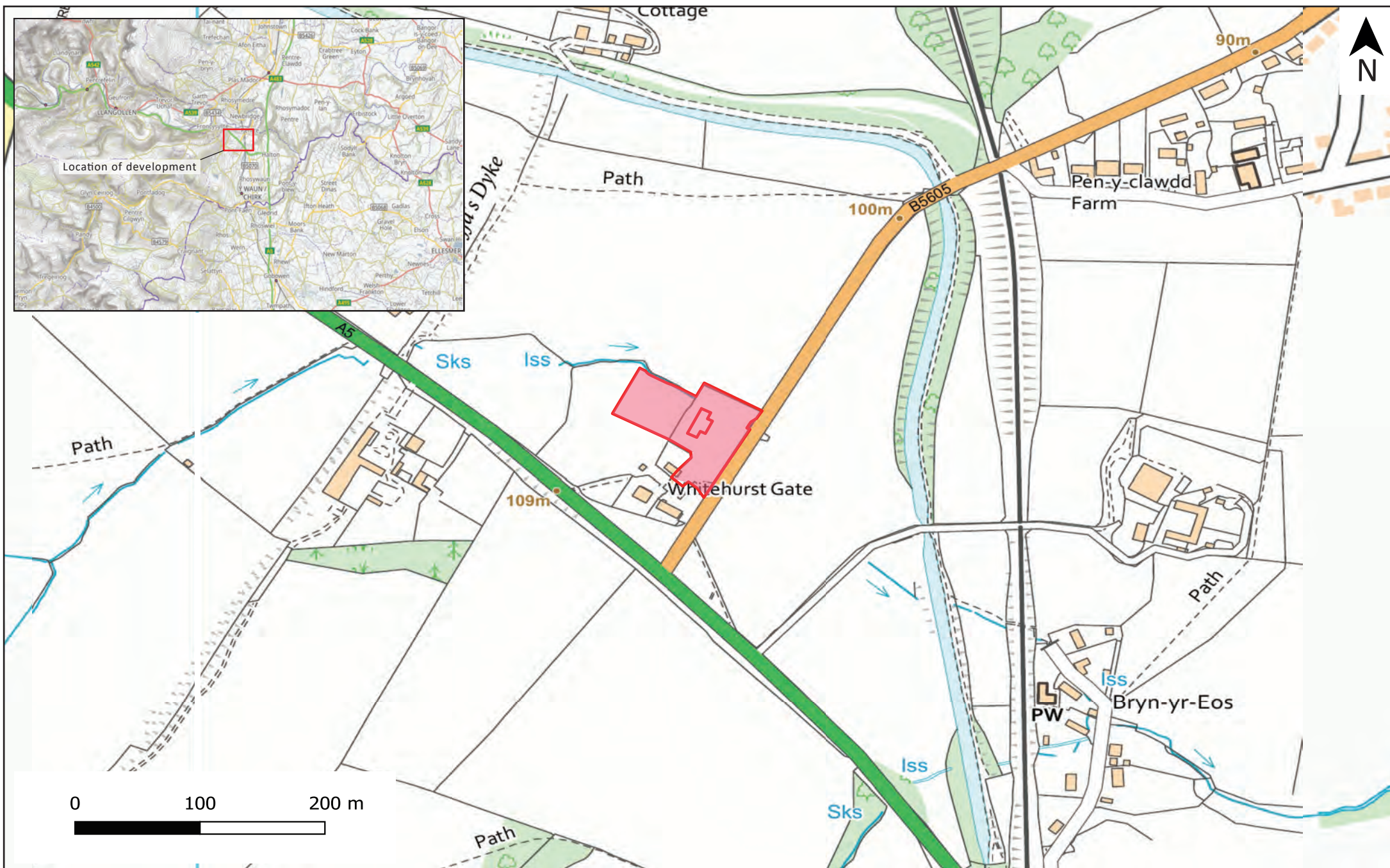


Figure 1. Location map showing proposed development area.

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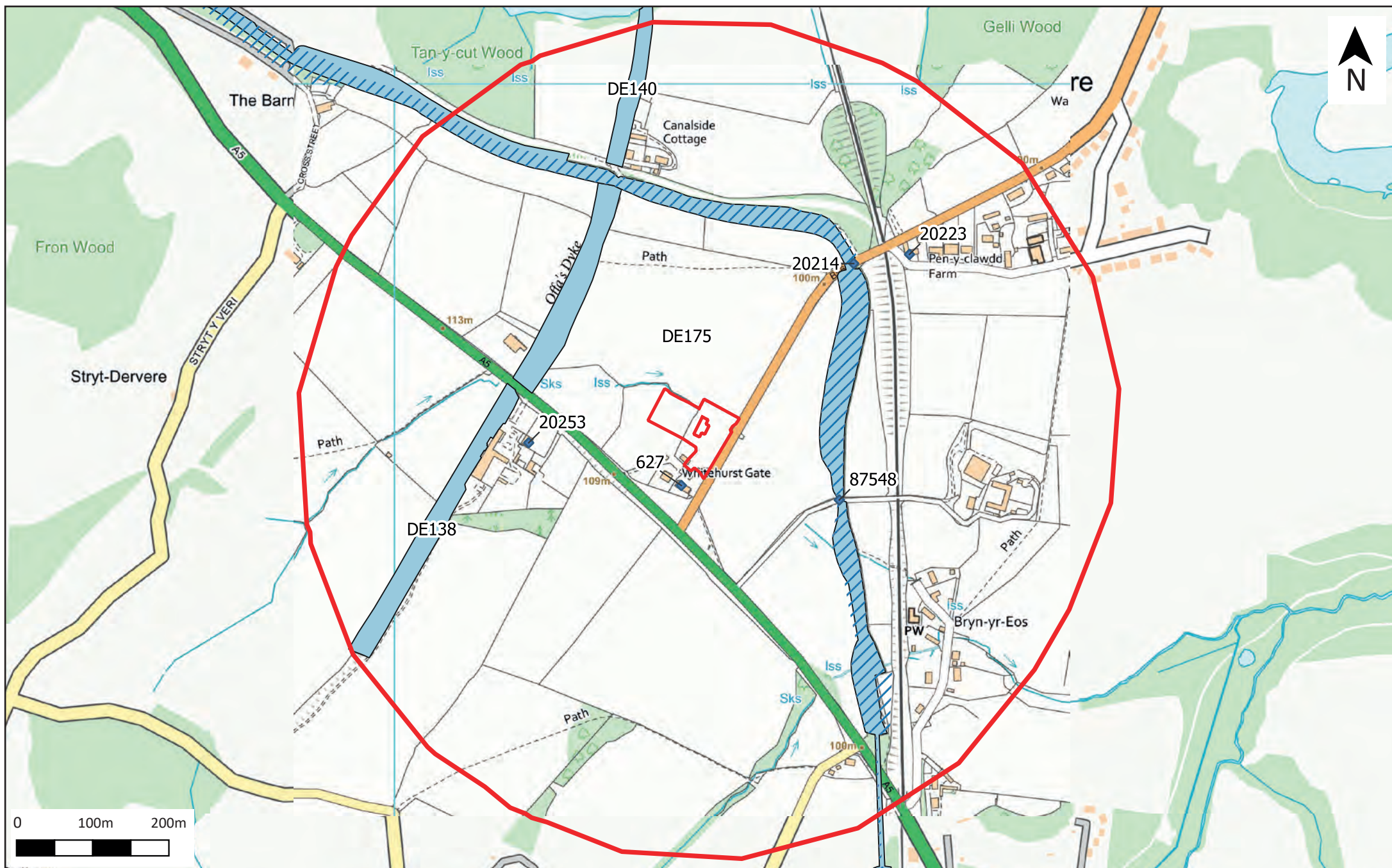


Figure 2. Location of the designated assets in relation to the development.

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— Development Area
 □ 500m Study Area

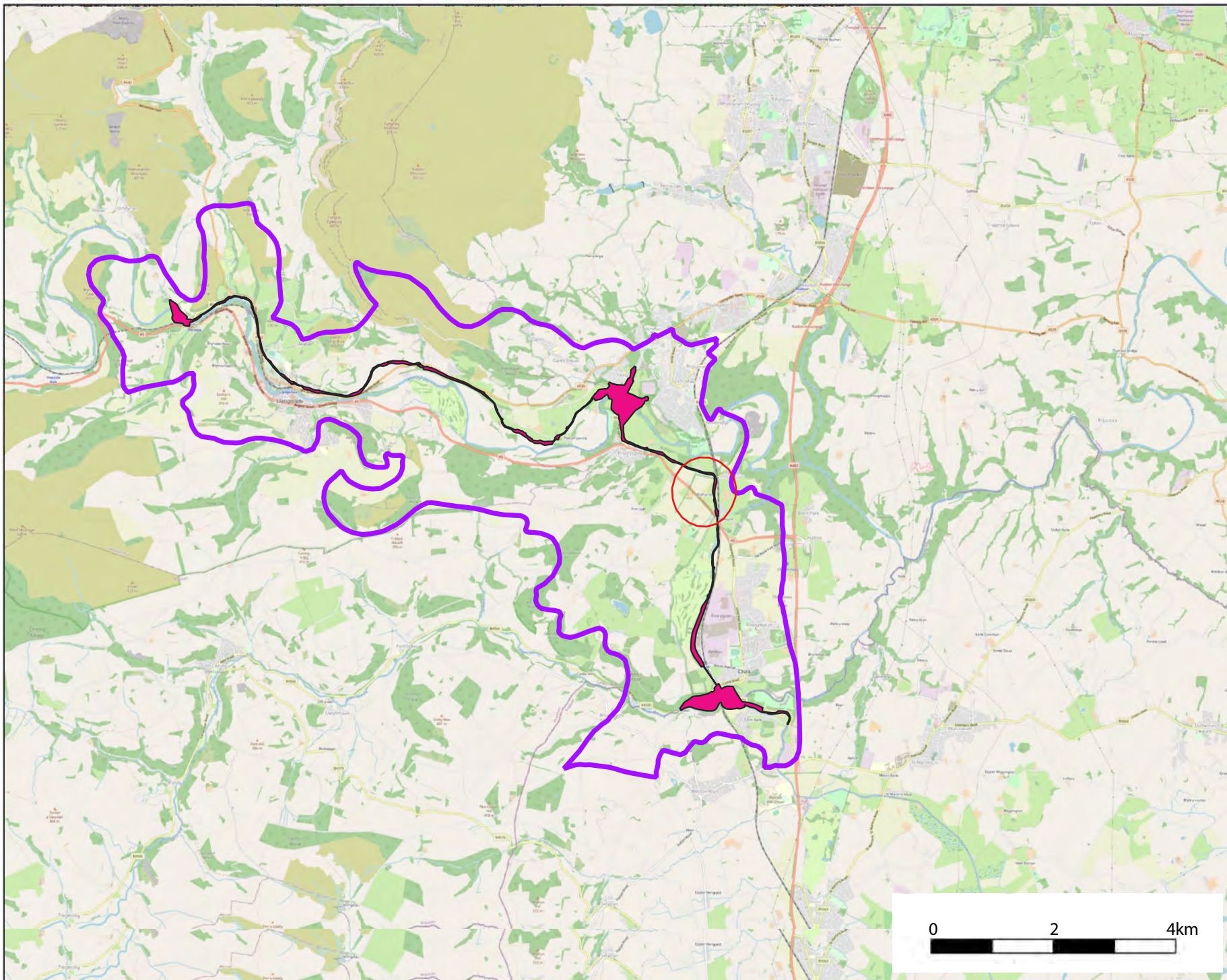
◆ Listed Building
 /// World Heritage Site
 ■ Scheduled Monument



Figure 3. Location map of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area.

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— Development Area
 □ Conservation Area



-  Site area
-  Buffer Zone
-  World Heritage Site

Figure 4. Location map of the World Heritage Site (WHS1303).

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0 2 4km



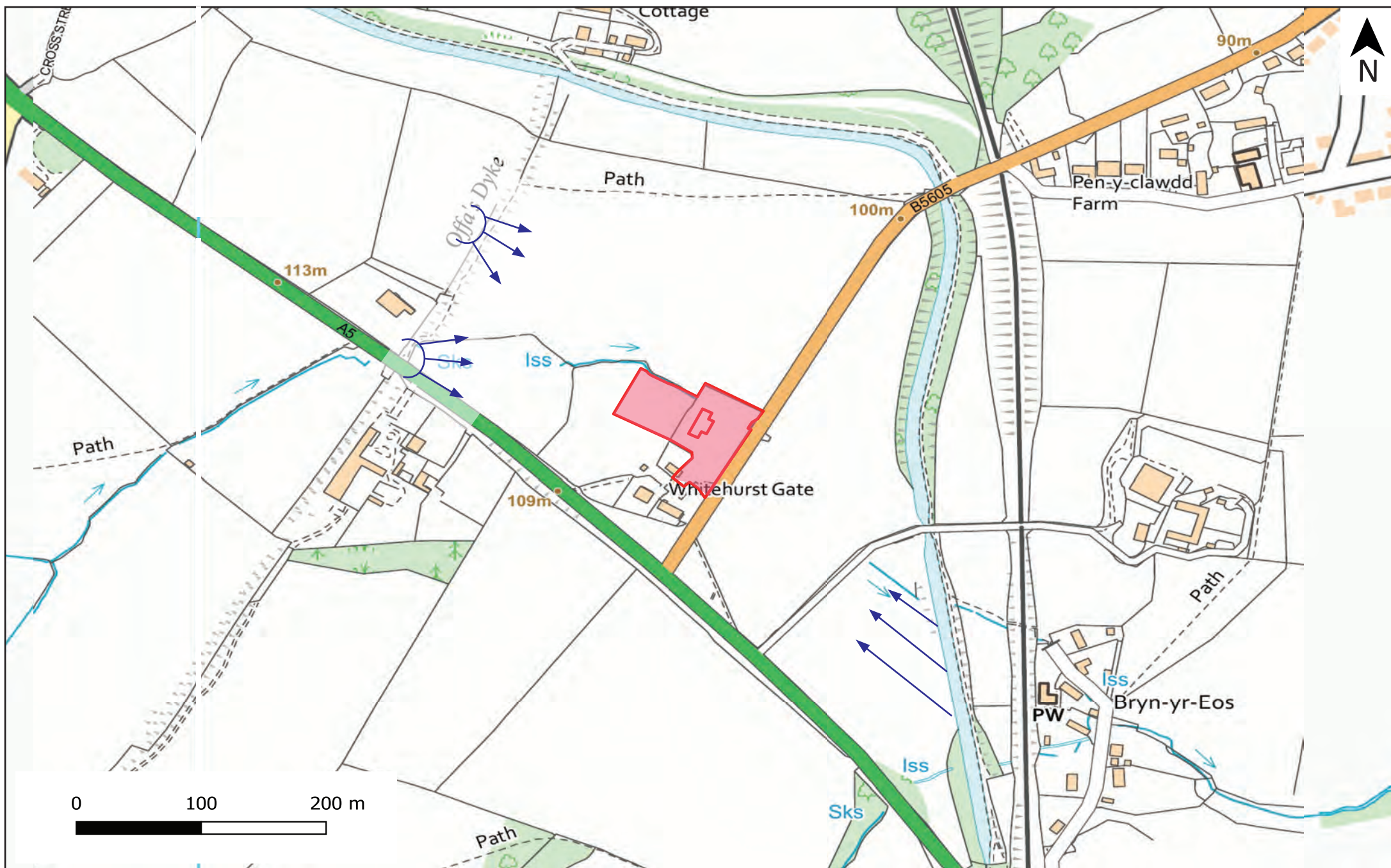
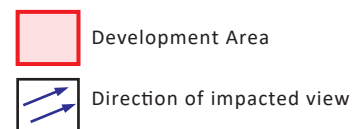


Figure 5. Key view-sheds identified and the location and direction from which they originate.

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Plates



Plate 1. Panoramic view to the north-west of proposed development area.



Plate 2. View to the north-east of the proposed development area.



Plate 3. View to the south-east of proposed development area.



Plate 4. View from the centre of the development to the north-west.



Plate 5. Location of the Site in relation to the Grade II listed structure Smithy Cottage (LB627).



Plate 6. View from the Site to the Llangollen Canal (DE175) and Whitehouse Bridge (LB87548).



Plate 7. Whitehouse Bridge (LB87548). View to the east.



Plate 8. View from the Llangollen Canal (DE175) and Whitehouse Bridge (LB87548) towards the Site.



Plate 9. Irishman's Bridge (LB20214) and the Llangollen Canal (DE175). View to the east.



Plate 10. Looking south to the Site from the public footpath on the southern bank of the canal.



Plate 11. View from the rear of the Site up to Offa's Dyke (DE138), skylined.



Plate 12. The surviving bank at the northern end of Offa's Dyke (DE138)



Plate 13. View from Offa's Dyke (DE138) towards the Site.



Plate 14. The Site just visible above the dyke, when stood to the north-west.



Plate 15. View to the north-east of the Site from the southern end of DE138.



Plate 16. View to the east from the A5 and the Plas Offa end of DE138.



Plate 17. The course of DE138 running down to the Llangollen Canal (right) and DE140 beyond (left).



Plate 18. View to the north to DE140, showing the topography between the Site and the monument.



Plate 19. View to the south-east from the southern edge of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation area.



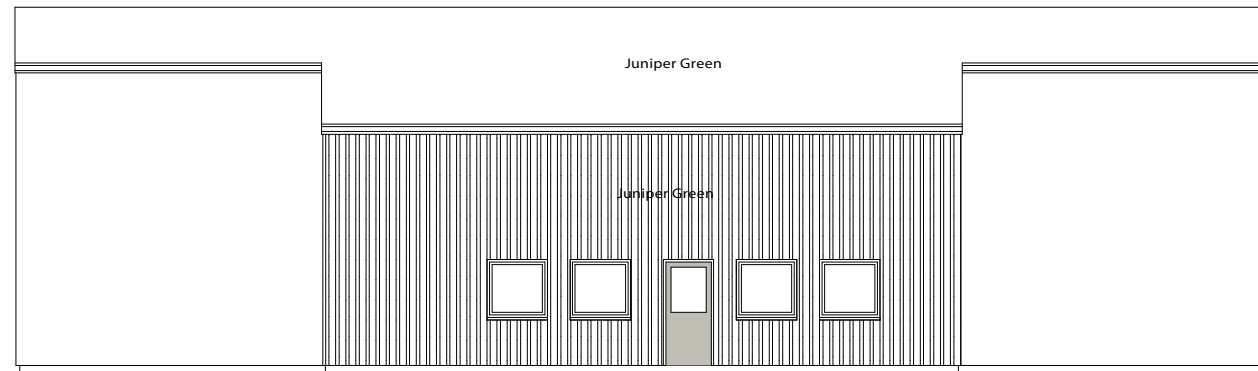
Plate 20. View to the south-east from the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct.

Appendix I: Client proposed layout and design

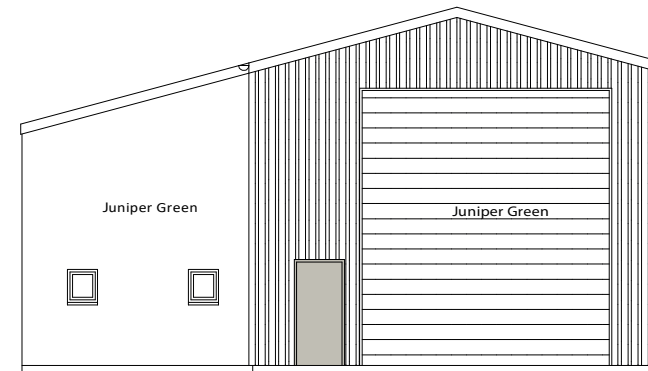


Proposed development plan

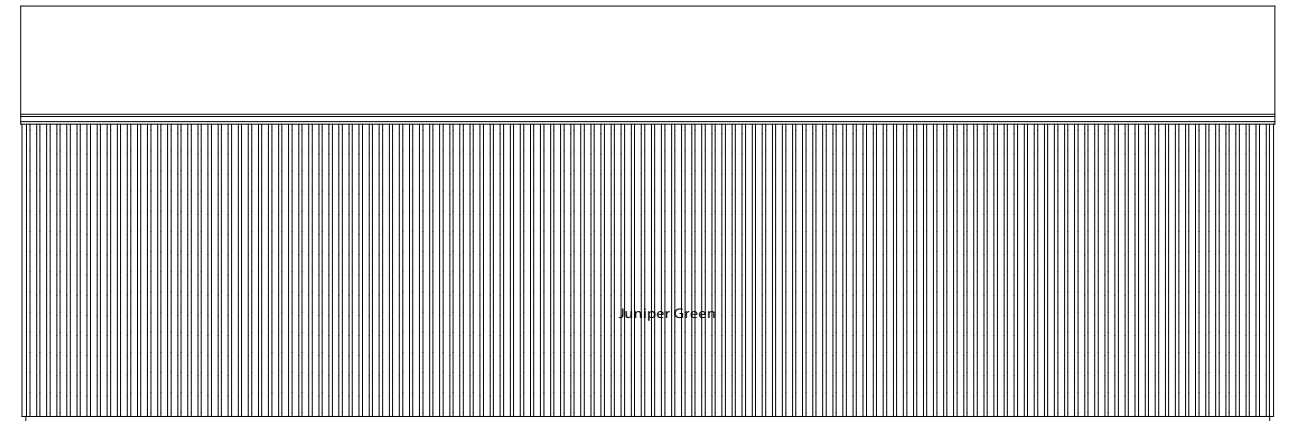
Plan provided by Client



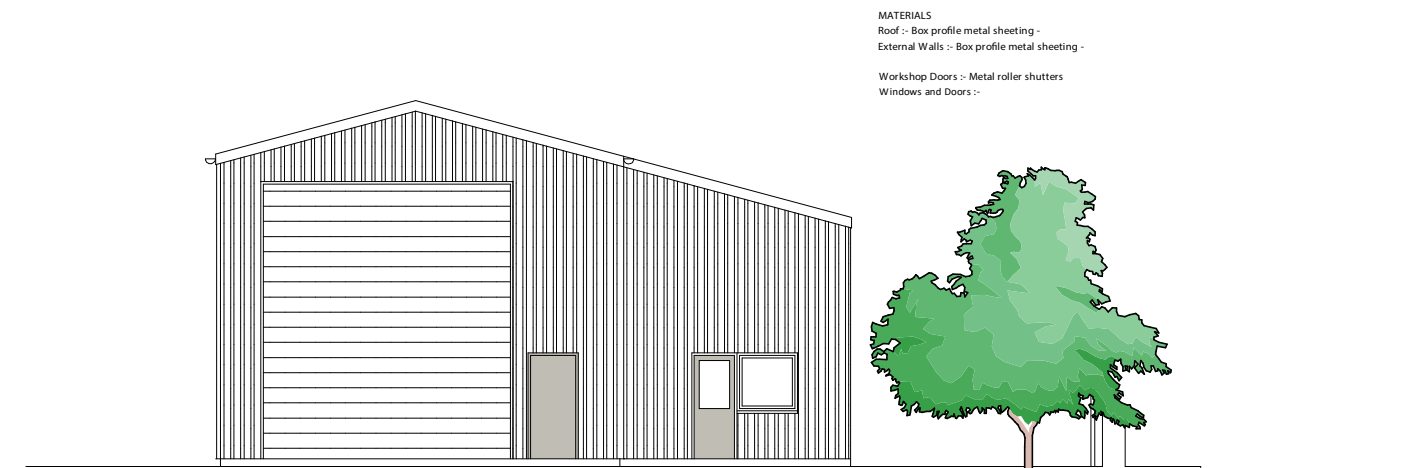
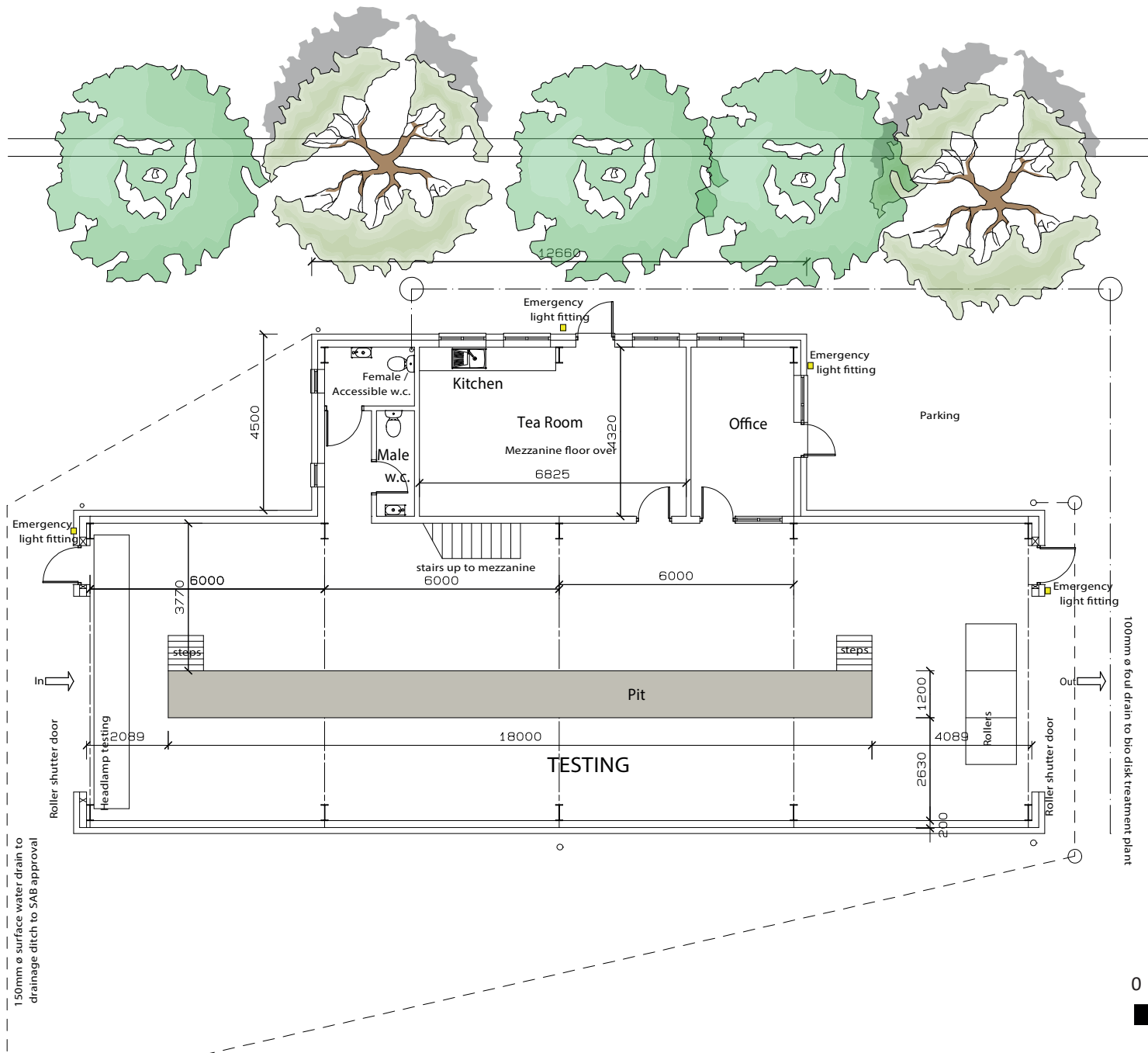
SIDE ELEVATION (facing road)



REAR ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATIONS

PHILIP HUMPHREYS ARCHITECTS
Tan-y-Castell, Broad Street, MONTGOMERY, SY15 6PH. Tel./Fax: 01686 668373

HGV Workshop and MOT Centre

PROPOSALS

□ scale: 1/100 □ date: June 2021 □ 1022/21/3A



Appendix II:
Historic Assets within the 500m study area
(CPAT Historic Environment Record)

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E6811

**Prepared by: S. Watson, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Paul Huckfield, Archaeology Wales**

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Search criteria

SJ2840740540 plus 500m

PRN 79833 NAME Cefn-y-wern, quarry I

NGR SJ2837640222 COMMUNITY Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, QUARRY. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Possible quarry shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**
-**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79833>

PRN 79834 NAME Cefn-y-wern, quarry II

NGR SJ2836040277 COMMUNITY Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, QUARRY. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Possible quarry shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES**

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**
-**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79834>

PRN 79829 NAME Chester and Ellesmere Canal (Shropshire Union)

NGR SJ2858040520 COMMUNITY Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CANAL. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Chester & Ellesmere Canal (Shropshire Union) and towing path shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880. Built by Thomas Telford and opened in 1797 merging with the Chester Canal in 1813 to become the Ellesmere & Chester Canal. (Civil Engineering Heritage, Cragg, R, 1997) Started life as the Ellesmere Canal (Lloyd Jones, 2009, pp84).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS World Heritage Site 1303

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Lloyd Jones, Bethan 2009 Capital and investment in the Denbighshire coalfield Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions 57

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79829>

PRN 79832 **NAME** Chester and Ellesmere Canal (Shropshire Union), tunnel

NGR SJ2863040133 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CANAL TUNNEL. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Tunnel on the Shropshire Union canal shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79832>

PRN 16655 **NAME** Chirk, Chapel (Jubilee Methodist)

NGR SJ2868240301 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed nonconformist chapel

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 1296 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT16655>

PRN 42984 NAME Chirk, Seal Fob

NGR SJ283408 COMMUNITY Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FINDSPOT. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Copper-alloy seal fob with reddish stone matrix depicting a Roman head, (PAS Database, 2011).

CONDITION Condition: Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES PAS ID CPAT-3F5174

SOURCES

Portable Antiquities Scheme Portable Antiquities Scheme Database

Various 2004 Letters to and from Historical Search Society - re four finds found whilst detecting

Various Unknown Printed Examples of simalar artefacts

ARTEFACTS

1 copper alloy seal fob Copper-alloy seal fob with reddish stone matrix depicting a Roman head, (PAS Database, 2011).

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

3372-0001

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT42984>

PRN 167027 NAME Cloud Hill, roman coin

NGR SJ2821440751 COMMUNITY Chirk

TYPE ROMAN, FINDSPOT. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Possible findspot of Roman coin found in a field alongside the Dyke, where it stretches from the Llangollen Canal to Plas Offa farm.

DESCRIPTION Possible findspot of Roman coin found in a field alongside Offa's Dyke, where it stretches from the Llangollen Canal to Plas Offa farm. Reportedly found by metal detectorist who asked landowners permission to search the field. They allowed him to, and he subsequently showed them an ancient coin, which he claimed to be Roman, which he said he had found near the base of the Dyke. Unfortunately, there was no further records of the find taken. The coin was retained by the metal detectorist and

its location is unknown (D. Owen, personal communication, 13 February, 2021).

CONDITION Condition: NOT KNOWN Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2021-09-14 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-
ARCHWILIO URL
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT167027>

PRN 42852 **NAME** Llangollen Canal, Irishman's Bridge

NGR SJ2860240766 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BRIDGE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed bridge

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2006-05-01 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 20214 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 20214_1

SOURCES

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT42852>

PRN 123587 **NAME** Llangollen Canal, Whitehouse Bridge

NGR SJ2858340456 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CANAL BRIDGE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Listed canal bridge (Cadw, 2009).

CONDITION Condition: Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:

STATUS listed building 87548 , World Heritage Site 1303

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 87548_1

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT123587>

PRN 79838 **NAME** London - Holyhead road (A5), Chirk Bridge to Holyhead section

NGR SJ28504027 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, ROAD. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Part of Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead road (A5(T)) Chirk

Bridge to Holyhead. Constructed between 1815 & 1828.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 72760CPAT106346

SOURCES

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79838>

PRN 28304 **NAME** Offa's Dyke - DC entry

NGR SJ27984030, SJ28004032, SJ28104050, SJ28144060, SJ28204068, SJ28214070, SJ28254080, SJ28294090, SJ28314100, SJ28404033, SJ28424040 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE EARLY MEDIEVAL, LINEAR EARTHWORK. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION Condition: DAMAGED Description: - Related event: 127261 Date of entry: 2018-08-29 00:00:00

Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -, CPAT127261

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-, 84-014-0024, 85-C2-0002, 85-C2-0003

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28304>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28305>,
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<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28313>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28314>

PRN 42864 NAME Pen-y-clawdd Farmhouse

NGR SJ2867540778 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMHOUSE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed farmhouse

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:
2006-05-01 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 20223 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 20223_1

SOURCES

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings
at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT42864>

PRN 79835 NAME Pentre Farm

NGR SJ2875340451, SJ2876640471, SJ2878340449, SJ2878840495, SJ2879140475, SJ28794047, SJ2879740450, SJ2880240466, SJ2880940440 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING. Rank: 1
POST MEDIEVAL, FARM. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Pentre Farm shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.

CONDITION Condition: Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:
Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -, part_of 79835

SOURCES

McCullough, A E, Watson, S W and Martin, C H R 2017 Polygonisation of Traditional Farm Buildings in Wrexham, Glastir Pilot CPAT Report
Ordnance Survey 1899 OS map, second edition, 25 inch, Denbighshire
Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147887>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147888>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147889>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147890>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147891>,
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<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147893>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147894>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79835>

PRN 79836 NAME Pentre Farm, trackway

NGR SJ28614046 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, TRACKWAY. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Trackway linking Pentre Farm with Cefn-y-wern, shown on OS 1st edition, 6 inch map, 1880.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2000-09-11 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79836>

PRN 148027 **NAME** Plas Offa

NGR SJ2812440520, SJ2812740526, SJ2813040517, SJ2813040531, SJ2813440537, SJ2813540514, SJ2813740543, SJ2814340509, SJ2816140523, SJ2817540542 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION Condition: Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part_of 153859, Same as 20253-1

SOURCES

McCullough, A E, Watson, S W and Martin, C H R 2017 Polygonisation of Traditional Farm Buildings in Wrexham, Glastir Pilot CPAT Report
Ordnance Survey 1899 OS map, second edition, 25 inch, Denbighshire

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148027>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148028>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148029>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148030>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148031>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148032>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148033>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148034>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148035>,
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT148036>

PRN 42865 **NAME** Plas-Offa

NGR SJ2817640531 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMHOUSE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed farmhouse

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry:
2006-05-01 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 20253 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 20253_1

SOURCES

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
McCullough, A E, Watson, S W and Martin, C H R 2017 Polygonisation of Traditional Farm Buildings in Wrexham, Glastir Pilot CPAT Report
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT42865>

PRN 25632 **NAME** Whitehurst Gate Smithy

NGR SJ2837640475 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Grade II listed blacksmiths workshop

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 627 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 627_1, Same as 627_2

SOURCES

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

Waller, C M 2000 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Pentre Farm - NE/06/1356 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT25632>

03.15.23 (14:03) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER, CPAT file number 1726.

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP.

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email her@cpat.org.uk, website <http://www.cpat.org.uk> target="_blank">www.c

Please note that the sites listed above are only the sites of which we are aware at the current time and there may be others that have yet to be discovered.

While the Regional Historic Environment Record contains information on all of the following, we do not hold the definitive data for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Historic Landscapes, and it is recommended that you contact Cadw to ensure you have the most up to date data for these monuments - particularly if you require digital polygons showing the full extents of Registered or Scheduled areas. Similarly, there may also be additional sites in the area in the National Monuments Record of Wales, held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, and again you are advised to contact them directly to obtain such information.

If your enquiry relates to a commercial development, and if you haven't already done so, please contact Mr Mark Walters (markwalters@cpat.org.uk), the Development Control Archaeologist for Clwyd and Powys who will provide further advice regarding best practice in mitigating against damage to any archaeological or historical remains which might exist within the area of the proposed works.

Enquirers are required to provide a copy (paper or digital) of any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER for incorporation into the record.



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