

Archaeology Wales

Land off Newbridge Road, Pentre, Chirck **Setting Assessment**



By

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Report No . 2012

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Summary

In October 2021 Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned to carry out a Setting Assessment and a Site Visit associated with the proposed erection of a HGV workshop at A N Richards Haulage Yard, Newbridge Road, Pentre, Chirk LL14 5AN.

The assessment focused on the Scheduled Monuments - DE138 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa, DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut, and DE175 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal - located within 500m of the proposed development.

The results note that the proposed development will have an impact over the setting of DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut, and DE175 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal. Mitigation measures focused on reducing the visual impact of the development over their setting in the form of soft screening will lessen the magnitude of the impact to a residual level. Furthermore, it is recommended that development designs aim at reducing levels of noise and pollution to prevent changes on the way the aforementioned monuments are experienced.

Crynodeb

Ym mis Hydref 2021, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru Cyf i gynnal Asesiad Lleoliad ac Ymweliad â Safle a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r cynnig arfaethedig i adeiladu gweithdy HGV yn lard Gludiant A N Richards, Ffordd Newbridge, Pentre, Y Waun LL14 5AN.

Canolbwyntiodd yr asesiad ar yr Henebion Rhestredig - DE138 Clawdd Offa: y Rhan i'r Gogledd â'r De o Blas Offa, DE140 Clawdd Offa: y Rhan i'r Gogledd a'r De o Tan-y-Cut, a DE175 Dyfrbont a Chamlas Pontcysyllte - wedi'u lleoli o fewn 500m o'r datblygiad arfaethedig.

Mae'r canlyniadau'n nodi y bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith ar leoliad DE140 Clawdd Offa: y Rhan i'r Gogledd a'r De o Tan-y-Cut, a DE175 Dyfrbont a Chamlas Pontcysyllte. Roedd y mesurau lliniaru'n canolbwyntio ar leihau effaith weledol y datblygiad ar eu lleoliad ar ffurf sgrinio meddal a fydd yn lleihau maint yr effaith i lefel weddilliol. Yn ogystal, argymhellir y dylai dyluniadau'r datblygiad anelu at leihau lefelau'r sŵn a'r llygredd i atal unrhyw newid i'r ffordd y profir yr henebion y cyfeiriwyd atynt eisoes.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report has been commissioned by A.N.Richards Ltd to assess the impacts of the proposed development consisting of the erection of a HGV workshop at A N Richards Haulage Yard, Newbridge Road, Pentre, Chirk LL14 5AN – NGR SJ 28407 40529 (Figure 1).
- 1.2. The proposed development is in its pre-application stages. This stage included consultations with Cadw which highlighted the presence of three Scheduled Monuments - DE138 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa, DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut, and DE175 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal – within 500m of the proposed development. Furthermore, it is noted that DE175 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal is a World Heritage Site. Hence Cadw has recommended the production of a Settings Assessment, following the standards and guidance set out in Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017).
- 1.3. This report has been written by Dr.Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA, Archaeology Wales Project Manager.
- 1.4. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

2. Site description and development details

- 2.1. The proposed development site is located c 9km S of Wrexham. It has an area of 0.42 hectares, and it is bounded to the E by the B5605, by the A5 to the S and by open fields to the W and N. The Llangollen Canal runs on a N/S direction further E. a number of buildings including a listed structure – Smithy Cottage (LB 627; Grade II) are located toward the S of the proposed development. The listed structure is known to have been inhabited by Mr Davies, employed by Thomas Telford during the construction of Holyhead Road in 1819. The site lies between 102 and 107m AOD. It is largely occupied by a haulage yard; however, it also encompasses a small area belonging to a green field to the W (Figure 2).
- 2.2. The underlying geology is characterised by the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Coal Measures Formation (mudstone, sandstone, coal, ironstone and ferricrete), formed during the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits are defined by sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

- 2.3. Proposed development details include the construction of a workshop and a testing centre at the haulage yard. The new building will consist of a steel framed workshop with office and welfare facilities (Figure 4).

3. Methodology and legislation

3.1. The present report follows guidance established in Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017), Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) (Cadw 2011) and Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, Conservation Principles.

3.2. It also been produced following the guidelines set in:

- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal – supplementary planning document (2011)
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2019-2029
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal Nomination as a WHS Management Plan 2007-2012
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan 2009
- Denbighshire Unitary Development Plan (2013)
- X'ian Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, ICOMOS (2005)

3.3. Following the guidance set out in Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017), the present report is divided into four main sections (Stage 1-4):

- Identification of historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development and development of baseline.
- Definition and analysis of settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets.
- Evaluation of potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- Possible mitigation.

3.4. The following data sets have been used to produce the baseline for the assessment:

- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at CPAT, within a 500m buffer zone around the proposed development area.
- Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 500m buffer zone around the proposed development area.

- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting;
- Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence; LiDAR imagery and ZTV models.
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans;
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.

3.5. The ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011) has been used to assess the magnitude of the impact of the proposed development on the selected historic assets. The scoring system is replicated below:

VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSET	SCALE & SEVERITY OF CHANGE/IMPACT				
	No Change	Negligible change	Minor change	Moderate change	Major change
For WH properties Very High – attributes which convey OUV	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT OR OVERALL IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/very Large	Very Large

For other heritage assets or attributes	SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT (EITHER ADVERSE OR BENEFICIAL)				
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

STAGE 1

4. Baseline results

- 5.1. This section summarises the results obtained during the period of research carried out for this report. The search has been contained within 500m of the proposed development (Figure 2). The data sets obtained have helped defining the cultural landscape surrounding the selected assets, considered key to their setting. The results of this exercise are provided below.
- 5.2. No sites/finds of prehistoric date have been retrieved from the search carried out within the assessment area. The HER records a single find of Roman date (PRN 167027) found by a metal detectorist alongside Offa's Dyke. The precise location of the find is unknown. While it has not been ascertained, it is suggested the Roman Road leading from Rhyn to Rhug (PRN 47505) follows the line of the A5.
- 5.3. The HER record, documents two stretches of Offa's Dyke (PRNs 28304-14 - SM DE140 and DE138) within the assessment area. The monument is located around 180m to the W of the proposed site and runs SSW/NNE.
- 5.4. Offa's Dyke is a Scheduled Monument generally accepted to date to the 8th century AD, created to demarcate the western boundary of the Kingdom of Mercia. The earthwork extents linearly across around 129km through English and Welsh counties. The earthen bank is 3.5 meters at its highest point, and the ditch is 18 meters wide at its widest point.

- 5.5. The results obtained on the HER search highlight two stretches of the monument within the assessment area: DE138 corresponding to the stretch N/S of Plas Offa, and D140 corresponding to the stretch N/S of Tan-y-Cut.
- 5.6. The monument is evidenced in all map editions. On the Tithe map of 1839, the northern section (DE 140) is not depicted, however, DE138 although not defined as the monument is clearly marked in a line of labelled on the map as a rough adjoining. This map edition already documents how the turnpike road (modern A5) is bisecting the monument (Figure 5). Subsequent map editions (see Figure 6) not only document the presence of the monument but also indicate its ditch-like form.
- 5.7. The morphology of the monument is well-attested when observing it using LiDAR imagery. For the purpose of this report, 1m DTM imagery processed Hillshade was employed. The resulting image - Figure 7 - clearly shows the route of the monument as well as the truncations it has suffered (e.g. through the turnpike road - current A5, as well as through the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal - DE175).
- 5.8. A number of archaeological initiatives are known to have been carried out on these stretches of the monument. In 2014, CPAT carried out an excavation at DE138 in an area previously damaged. The work triggered the opportunity to assess the date of construction of the monument. Material from the bank produced a date of AD 430, whilst the latest date obtained was AD 887-1019 (Grant 2014).
- 5.9. The cultural landscape surrounding the site has clearly been imprinted by post-medieval activity. The London to Holyhead Road (PRN 79833) is one of the most significant traces of post-medieval activity in the area, nowadays the A5.
- 5.10. In the outset of the 19th century, the crossing from Holyhead to Dublin gained importance and that triggered the need to make circulation to Holyhead more accessible. As result, Thomas Telford presented a new road design to the Parliament in 1811. Four years later the funds became available.
- 5.11. The Tithe map of 1839 already depicts the road, with a toll gate situated in Plot 745, an area immediately south of the proposed development site. This structure seemed to be present until the 1960's once it was no longer documented in cartographic sources (see Figure 5 and 6). Whilst the structure is no longer present, other material remains echoing Telford's work are found with Whitehurst Gate Smithy (PRN 25632; LB 627; NPRN 79024), a Grade II listed building located immediately SE from the boundary of the proposed development site, thought to have housed Davies, a smith employed by Telford in 1819 during the construction of the turnpike road. This suggestion gains support when noting that in 1939 the

house was inhabited by Richard Davies; a house located in plot 744 and labelled as House Smithy, Garden and Yards.

- 5.12. The influence of Thomas Telford works on the area is also evident with the Llangollen Canal (PRN 79824). Its origins can be found in the late 1700s when a group of landowners wanted better routes to export goods whilst also exploiting 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 William Jessop and Thomas Telford were involved into the project.
- 5.13. Between 1795 and 1805 the Hurleston to Llangollen section was built. This section was particularly challenging due to the mountainous nature of the land. To resolve it, Jessop and Telford cut two major tunnels (PRN 79832; DE175), and major aqueduct produce to carry the canal across the River Dee. While the following section will deepen into the history and significance of these engineering works, it is worth noting at this point that the whole complex was became a World Heritage Site in 2009. It is also considered an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Scheduled Monument. Furthermore, a number of listed buildings are also directly associated with it.
- 5.14. PRN 119858 is associated to the Llangollen canal. The PRN documents a railway joining the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway to Chirk Castle Lime works which passed under the canal via two turntables. Finally, two bridges (PRN 123587 and 42852) used to cross the canal are also documented in the HER. The latter is also designated as a Grade II listed building (LB 20214).
- 5.15. Landmap Historic Landscape Characterisation locates the proposed development site within Halton - WRXHMHL036 which defines the area as:

Diverse, gently- and more steeply sloping upland edge south of the river Dee and north of Chirk Castle and Park... Mixed landscapes 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.

- 5.16. Some of the elements defining the character of the area have already been noted (e.g. the presence of Telford's Holyhead Road or Llangollen Canal). However, other results obtained in the HER dating to post-medieval times as well as observations carried out during the observation of historic map sources in keep with the definition of the area.
- 5.17. The rural nature of the surroundings of the site is attested by the number of historic farms documented within the assessment area. These include Pen-y-clawdd Farmhouse (PRN 42864; LB 20223); Pentre Farm (PRN 79835), and Plas Offa (PRN 148027).
- 5.18. Finally, it is worth noting that the HER's document two quarries south of the proposed site: PRN 79833 and 79834.

STAGE 2

6. Asset's significance and setting

- 6.1. Based on the consultation carried out with Cadw and taking into consideration the baseline results, three designated assets have been selected for examination: DE138 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Plas-Offa, DE140 Offa's Dyke: Section N & S of Tan-y-Cut, and DE175 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal. Notes on the significance of these assets of the cultural landscape in which they sit have been given during the development of the baseline, however, a more detailed examination of these assets and settings is offered during Stage 2.

Offa's Dyke DE138 and DE140

- 6.2. As noted previously Offa's Dyke is best understood as a linear earthwork running north to south demarcating a former boundary between England and Wales. At large, the earthwork is defined by an earthen bank with a ditch to the west. It runs for approximately 129km, making it the longest ancient monument in the United Kingdom. The earthwork has been traditionally associated to Offa King of Mercia; however, its precise date and function are still a matter of debate (see Belford 2019).
- 6.3. The monument as a whole is of national importance and retains significant archaeological potential in some of its stretches. As a Scheduled Monument, Offa's Dyke is subdivided into smaller sections. DE138 and DE140 are located within the boundaries of the assessment.

Historic Setting

- 6.4. The study of the monument has triggered numerous debates, including its exact function, the time span exerted on its construction, or its position over the landscape. These debates have clear implications for the definition of the historic setting of the monument
- 6.5. In her article Offa's Dyke: 'the Stuff that Dreams are Made of', Williams (2019) highlights that early references to the monument are sparse. The interest in the Dyke however was triggered during the 12th and 13th centuries through the wars that concluded with the English conquest of Wales. As such, the author highlights the possibility that our understanding of the dyke may have been influenced by the written sources dating highly charged by political undertones.
- 6.6. Debates concerning the function of the monument have continued throughout the history of archaeology. For instance, Fox (1955) brought forward the possibility that the monument was not military or defensive but was a mutually agreed frontier; in the 1970s, Noble suggested that the existing gaps evidence within the course of the monument may have corresponded to areas of access and communication between the two sides; a suggestion largely questioned by Hill and Worthington following from numerous excavations along its stretch.
- 6.7. Whichever the case may be, it is worth noting that the monument acted as a physical barrier between the former English and Welsh territories, triggering the definition of a clear demarcation between the two factions, thus creating a dichotomy which serves as a symbol of power and political identity. While the monument may have been constructed to act as a symbolic element within the landscape, it is not always placed in dominant areas of the landscape, and an example of this can be observed with the assessed stretches DE138 and DE140.

Modern setting

- 6.8. While it is no longer delimiting the frontier between England and Wales, the monument still acts as a symbolic element in the definition of national identities. It has also been the inspiration for the creation of literary composition (e.g. Thomas Churchyard in 1537, The Worthiness of Wales).
- 6.9. In many places, the surrounding landscape - its setting - has changed dramatically. However, it is understood that the landscape within which the DE138 and DE140 run has remained largely undeveloped and rural in character. In both cases, the

monuments have influenced the definition of existing field patterns to the point in which the monument itself is used to separate distinct fields.

- 6.10. DE138 runs for approximately 400m. Its northernmost limit is defined by the A5 which bisects the monument. As noted, CPAT carried out an excavation on this stretch in 2013 resulting from severe unauthorised damage to the monument. Some of the damage is observable in the LiDAR image produced for this report.
- 6.11. CPAT's 2014 report on the excavations quote Fox observation of this stretch noting that 'From the road to the southern boundary . . . the Dyke is well marked, the ditch forming a water channel; it is damaged in the neighbourhood of Plas Offa, a modern farmstead, and there is a modern gap on the south side of the steading; but beyond this it is very fine, with old oaks on its bank.' Whilst subsequent damage took place to the stretch running alongside Plas Offa, the description offered by Fox in 1955 is still valid.
- 6.12. No detailed descriptions exist for the stretch designated as DE140. This stretch is around 500m in length running on also NNE/SSW direction. The monument is bisected toward the north by Llangollen Canal. Furthermore, when observed in LiDAR imagery, it becomes apparent that this stretch of the monument has been severely damaged in a number of places, probably during levelling episodes which not only have truncated the bank but also sealed the imprint of the ditch.
- 6.13. The northern end of DE140 touches an area of broadleaved woodland recorded as ancient seminatural woodland. Some changes to its setting are perceived toward the northern end where the monument is truncated by development triggered during the 19th century and associated with the construction and use of the canal, as well as with the construction of the Holyhead Road. Besides it, these stretches of the monument cross an area generally characterised by rural landscape in which the monument is experienced with a sense of tranquillity and remoteness.

DE175 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal

- 6.14. Section 4 has summarised the history of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal. As it has been noted, the section adjoining Llangollen to Hurleston was built in the outset of the 19th century, a difficult stretch due to the topography of the land. This situation led to the development of ground-breaking engineering solutions

pioneered by Jessop and Telford including cut tunnels (PRN 79832; DE175), and major aqueduct produced to carry the canal across the River Dee.

- 6.15. The aforementioned infrastructure is designated as a Scheduled Monument (DE175) and includes a number of Listed Structures within (e.g. the Grade II White House Bridge LB 87548). Furthermore, in 2009, the UNESCO declared the monument a World Heritage Site. 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.

- 6.16. The implications that this designation has will be fully examined during Stage 3 and 4. However, at this point, it is significant to note that the cultural, settled and aesthetic landscape that contributes to the setting of the World Heritage Site are important in terms of conservation. Its protection is enhanced with the Buffer Zone outlined in Figure 10 of the present report.

Historic Setting

- 6.17. It has been noted that during late 18th and 19th centuries, the landscape surrounding the proposed site was scarred by developments directly associated with the extraction of mineral resources. This led to the development of modes of transport, to move the raw materials from 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.
- 6.18. In order to understand the historic setting of the canal within the stretch covered by the present assessment, it is necessary to move away from the immediacies of the canal itself. As noted during the exploration of historic maps, 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 (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. These, in turn, changed the way the landscape was experienced as their introduction would have also permeated the region with new smells, noises and ways of doing.

Modern Setting

- 6.19. The industrial interest which led to the development of the aforementioned infrastructure net fell out of use. However, many of these structures have become resilient components of the landscape, and constitutive of the character of the landscape they are in.
- 6.20. The canal was originally used for the traffic of coal, iron, slate, limestone and other goods. However, it now functions to carry pleasure boats as well as conveying drinking water. Whichever the function may be, it is significant to note that it has never stopped functioning. The landscape character within which was first cut has

changed very little and it is still characterised by its rural setting. The designated structures, its environment nowadays attracts more than 200,000 visitors a year.

- 6.21. Its designation as a World Heritage Site 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.

STAGE 3

7. Evaluation of potential impact

- 7.1. Section 2 outlined the proposed development site. It was noted that proposed development details include the construction of a workshop and a testing centre at the haulage yard. The latter is currently defined by a large parking area.
- 7.2. The new building will consist of a steel framed workshop with office and welfare facilities (Figure 4). It is expected that it will measure c. 8.3m in height and 25m in length and 20m in width. The colour scheme of the cladding will be white and grey according to current designs.

Visual Impacts

- 7.3. During Stage 3 it was noted that both Offa's Dyke (DE138, DE140) and the canal (DE175) are located within a rural setting moulded by development associated with the Industrial Revolution. Many elements defining its historic setting are still present to date. Both monuments are experienced surrounded by a largely rural landscape.
- 7.4. Since the visual experience of the monuments and its surroundings is key to their understanding, it appears of outmost importance to take into consideration the visual impact that the development may have over the historic assets. A ZTV model and a site visit was carried out to evaluate potential impacts of the development on the selected assets.
- 7.5. The ZTV model was produced using 1m DSM data, taking into consideration the maximum height of the building (see Figure 11). The results were cross referenced with the observations made on site.
- 7.6. The ZTV model as well as the site visit highlight that DE138 will not be visually affected by the proposed development given its location, topography and built environment (Plas Offa complex). This was corroborated during the site visit. The

latter noted that the topography not only helps obscure the haulage yard but also the A5 which cuts across to the north of Plas Offa (see Plate 1-2).

- 7.7. Contrastingly, the ZTV model suggests that 2/3 of the stretch DE140 will be visually affected by the proposed development. During the site visit, the stretch was walked, and photographs were taken at different locations. The southernmost location – closer to the site – is obscured from views to the site by a line of mature trees diving acting as a boundary of the field situated between the site and the monument (Plate 3-4). However, some views toward the site were observed during the site visit further up the path of DE140 (Plate 5¹). No views of the site were observed during the site visit in the confluence between DE140 and DE175. This was also demonstrated by the ZTV model; a situation triggered by the undulating topography of the area.
- 7.8. The ZTV model suggest that no views exist between the proposed site and the northern extend of DE175. This suggestion was confirmed during the site visit, noting that the topography at this end sinks, making it impossible to gain views from the WHS to the south. Furthermore, this stretch of the canal is also obscured by ancient and semi-ancient woodland located at each side of the canal (Plates 5-6). A virtually identical situation was gaged when examining views from LB 20214 (a canal bridge) toward the site (Plate 7-8).
- 7.9. The ZTV model suggests that some direct line of sight may exist between the site and the SE end of DE175 (within the assessment area). During the site visit it was noted that on most occasions the existing woodland surrounding the canal acted as a soft barrier inhibiting long distance views (Plate 9-10).

Noise and pollution

- 7.10. The proposed garage and MOT centre will undoubtedly trigger an increase of traffic from and to the site, therefore increasing pollution in the area. These effects are not considered to be greater than those triggered by the traffic going across the A5, however they act as a cumulative impact.

8. Impact Assessment

- 8.1. The ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011) has been used for this report to be able to assess the impact of the development using quantitative methods.

¹ The typical size of a lorry is of 4.9m – can be used for scale.

- 8.2. The three historic assets assessed for this report form part of a much bigger monument, and it is therefore possible to assess the possible impact taking into consideration the monuments as a whole, as well as the particular stretches considered for this report.
- 8.3. The significance of Offa's Dyke is evident and therefore not much has to be said about the reasons why it is a Scheduled Monument. The designation acknowledges the **High Value** of the monument and the need to protect its setting from which it is experienced. In order to assess the impact over its setting it is favourable to focus DE138 and DE140 falling within the assessment area. These stretches run alongside field boundaries in an area defined by its rural surroundings, and it is experienced with a sense of tranquillity. The latter is only disturbed in the areas close to the A5.
- 8.4. DE138 will not be affected by the proposed development in terms of visual, noise or pollution impacts, however a slight change to its wider setting will be triggered with the construction of the garage. In any case the magnitude of the impact is considered **Neutral**.
- 8.5. A different situation is envisaged for DE140. When considering the visual impact of the proposed development, it has been noted that 1/3 of the route might be slightly visually affected by the development if mitigation measures are not put in place. A similar situation is thought to occur when considering noise and pollution in the stretches closest to the proposed site. Without mitigation measures, the magnitude of the impact may be considered **Moderate**.
- 8.6. Llangollen Canal is a World Heritage Site and therefore its value is considered **Very High**. While it is suggested that the proposed development may not trigger any substantial change to the way in which the site is experienced, the construction of the garage and subsequent vehicle movement might slightly affect the way in which the WHS is approached. Taking into consideration this situation, it may be suggested that the magnitude of the impact over its setting is considered **Slight** and can be lessened with appropriate mitigation measures.

STAGE 4

9. Mitigation and Conclusions

- 9.1. The present report has assessed the impacts that the proposed development may have on DE138 and DE140 Offa's Dyke as well as DE175 Llangollen Canal. Given

their designation – Scheduled Monument and World Heritage Site – it is of outmost importance to protect the way in which the monument is experienced.

- 9.2. During the report it was noted that the proposed development may trigger changes to this experience particularly with visual changes and increased noise and pollution.
- 9.3. The magnitude of the impact over DE140 and its setting is considered **Moderate**. However, the magnitude can be lessened with suitable mitigation measures. The current planning statement highlights that views of the new building will be protected by populating the boundaries of the site with vegetation acting as soft screening. It is recommended that the northern boundary is also populated with trees to inhibit views of the site from the northern stretch of DE140. An appropriate installation of soft screening can reduce the impact over DE140 setting to **Slight**. Furthermore, it is recommended that suitable solutions are put in place to reduce the noise and pollution that may be caused by the garage. Access to the site from the closest point to the A5 might help this situation; further initiatives should be formulated taking into consideration the advice of professionals in this area of expertise.
- 9.4. Similar mitigation measures are recommended for DE175. It is acknowledged that the current planning statement foresees the protection of the views gathered from the canal with the installation of soft screening. Mitigation measures that lessen the volume of traffic of large vehicles close to the canal are also recommended.

10. Sources

- Belford, P. 2017. Offa's Dyke: a line in the landscape, in T. Jenkins and R. Abbiss (eds) Fortress Salopia. Solihull: Helion: 60-81.
- Fox, C. 1955. *Offa's Dyke*. London: British Academy.
- Grant, I , 2014 , Offa's Dyke De138, Chirk, Wrexham: Survey, Excavation and Recording
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017)

<https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>

- Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) (Cadw 2011)

https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20managment%20fo%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf

- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct & Canal (2011)

<https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/media/8583/pontcysyllte-aqueduct-and-canal-spd.pdf>

- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan 2019-2029

<file:///D:/Users/Irene%20Garcia%20Rovira/Downloads/WORLD%20HERITAGE%20SITE%20MANAGEMENT%20PLAN%20-%20APPENDIX%201.pdf>

- A-Xian ICOMOS declaration

[Microsoft Word - A- xian05 051021 declaration final.doc \(icomos.org\)](#)

- LANDMAP

https://landmap-portal.naturalresources.wales/view_survey.php?survey_id=8665

PONTCYSYLLTE Aqueduct & Canal NOMINATION AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE
Management Plan 2007-2012

https://www.pontcysyllte-aqueduct.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/management_plan.pdf

- UNESCO WHS listing

[Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal - UNESCO World Heritage Centre](#)

- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan

[Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan \(wrexham.gov.uk\)](#)

- ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011)

https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/2018-07/icomos_guidance_on_heritage_impact_assessments_for_cultural_world_heritage_properties.pdf

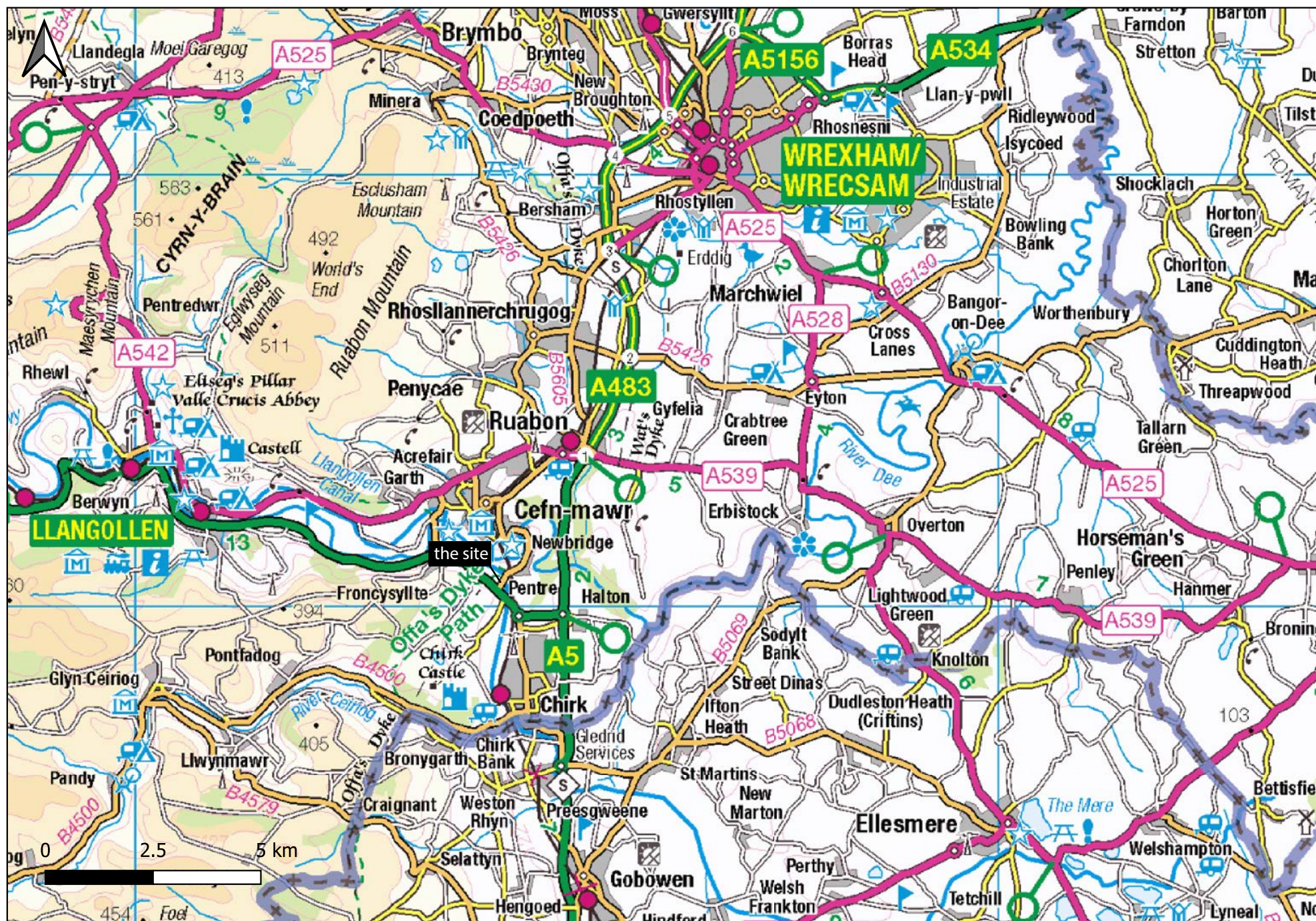


Figure 1. Site location.



Figure 2. Proposed development plan.

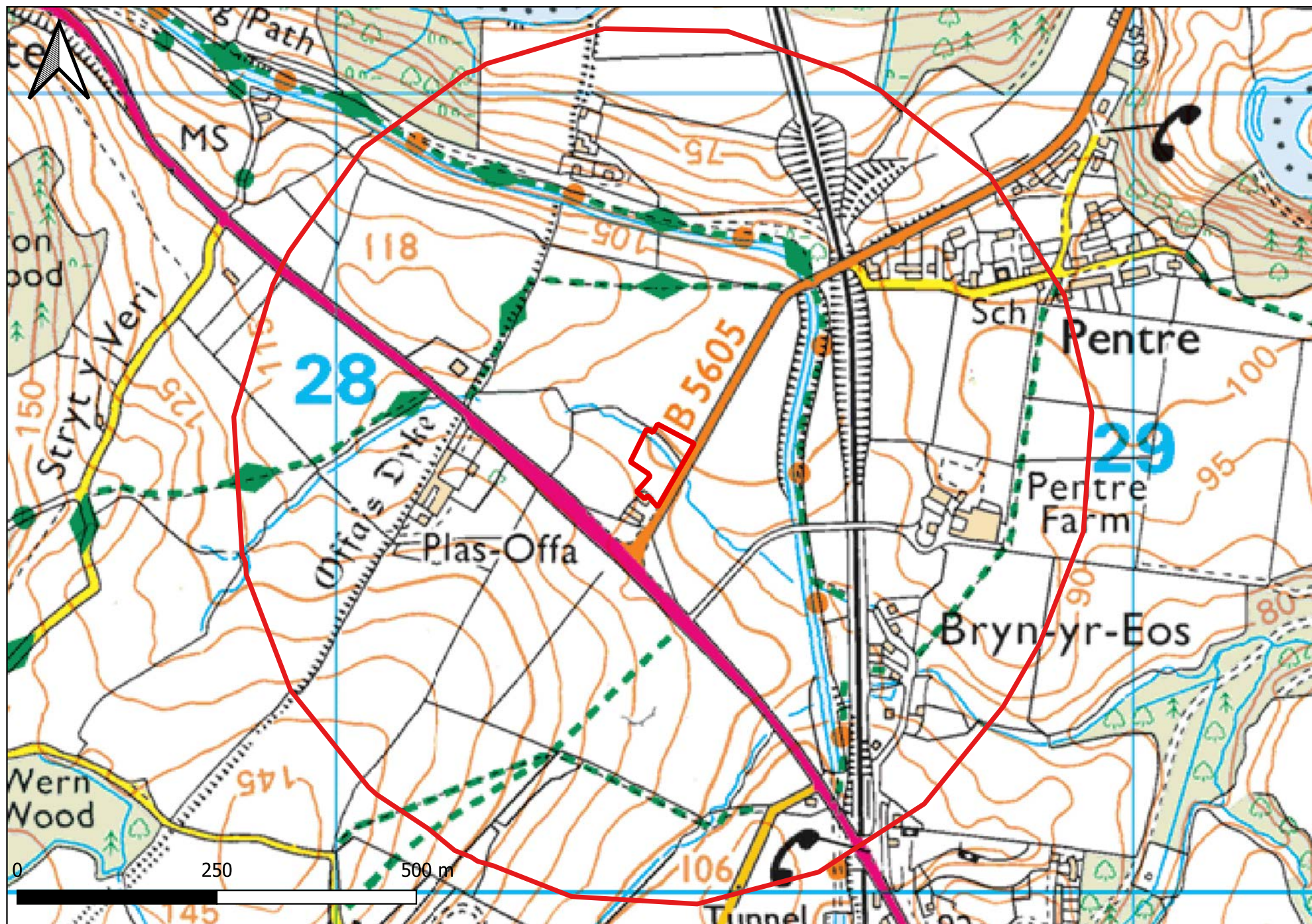
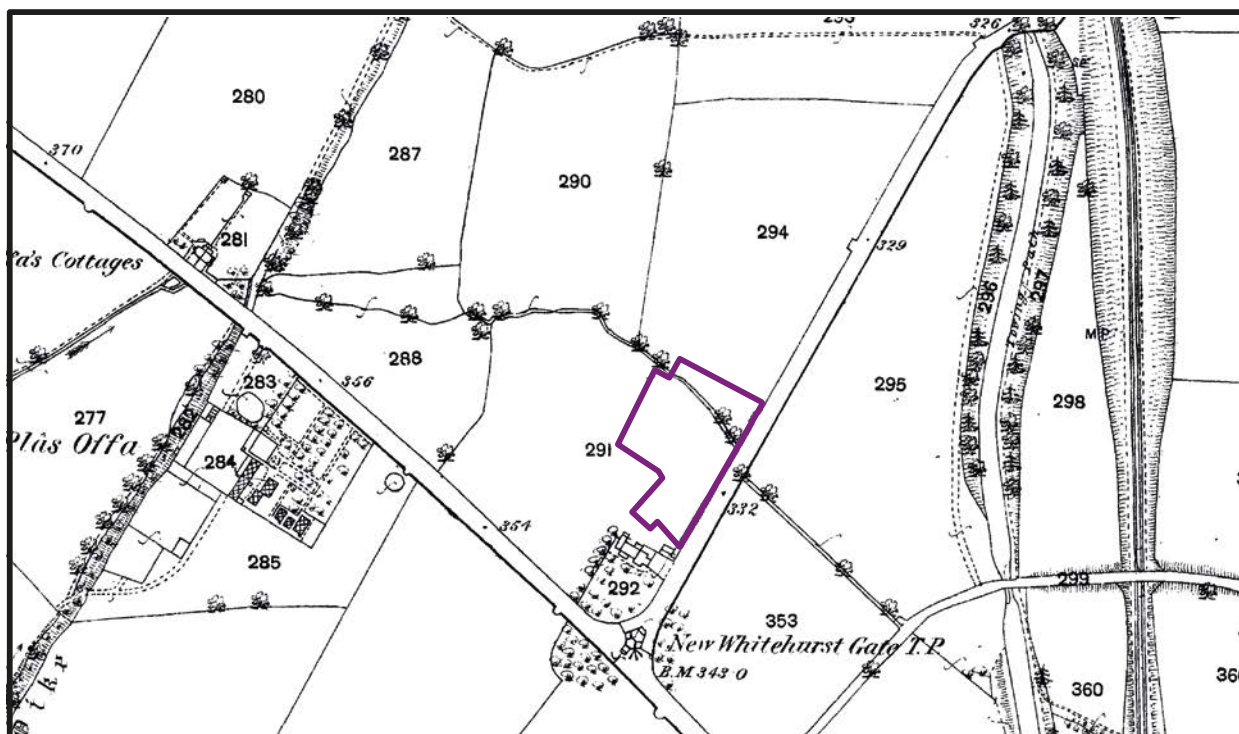


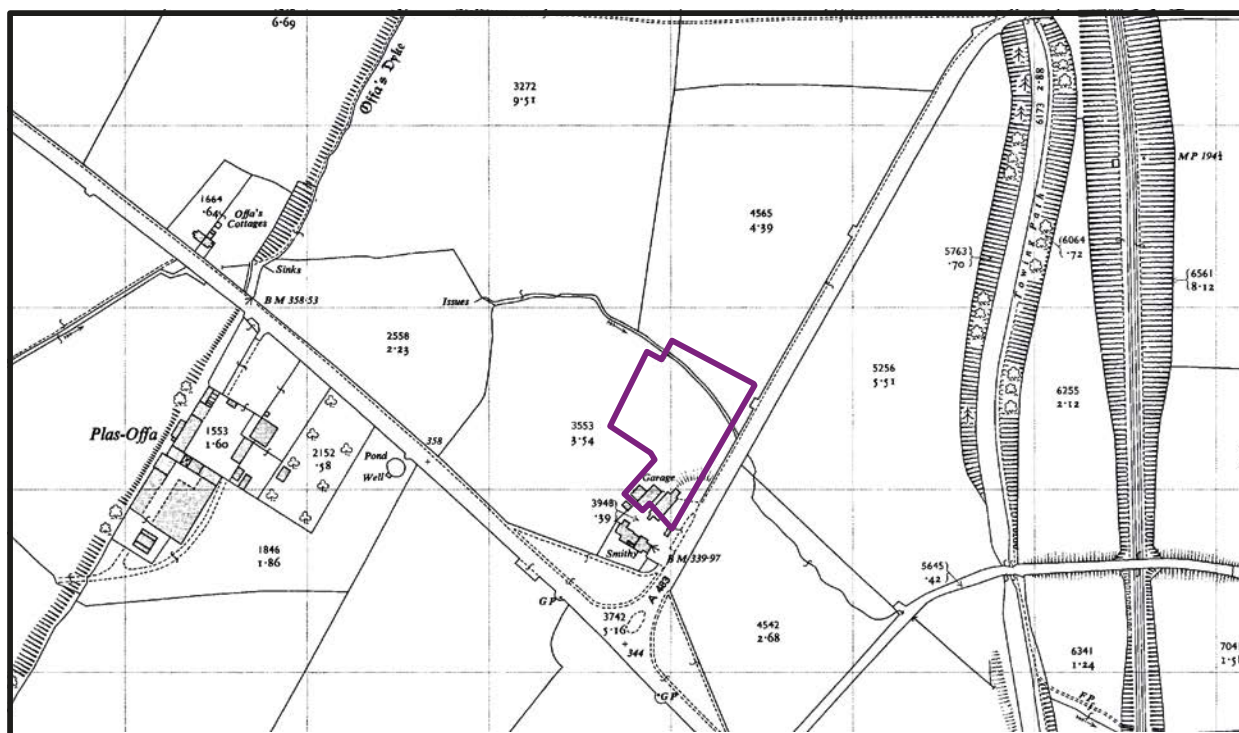
Figure 3. The site within assessment area.



Figure 5. Plan of the parish of Chirk in the County of Denbigh 1839.



OS CS 1874



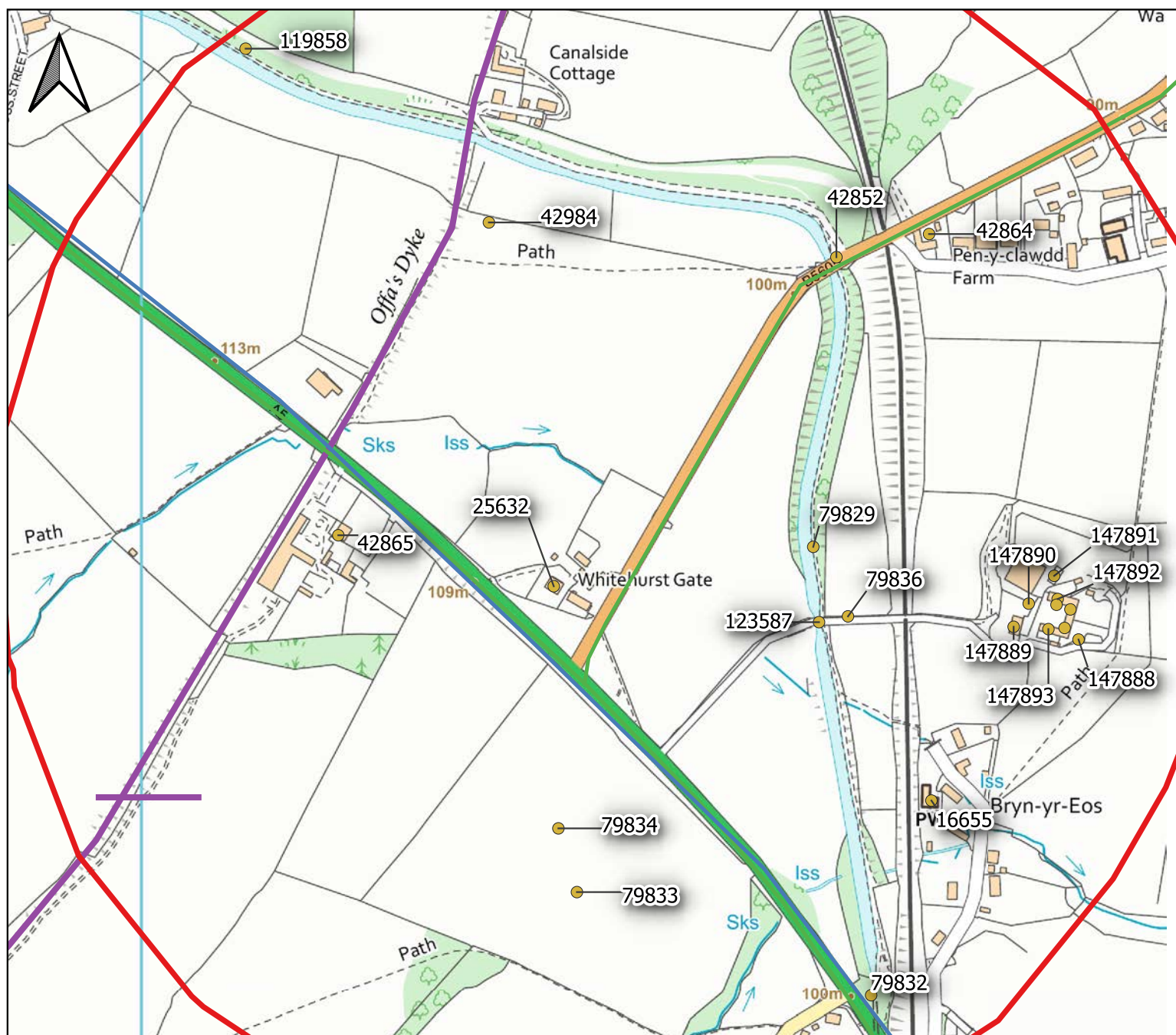
OS plan 1961



Figure 7. LiDAR 1m DTM – processed Hillshade.

0 100 200 m

A horizontal scale bar with a black segment on the left and a white segment on the right, representing a distance of 100 meters.

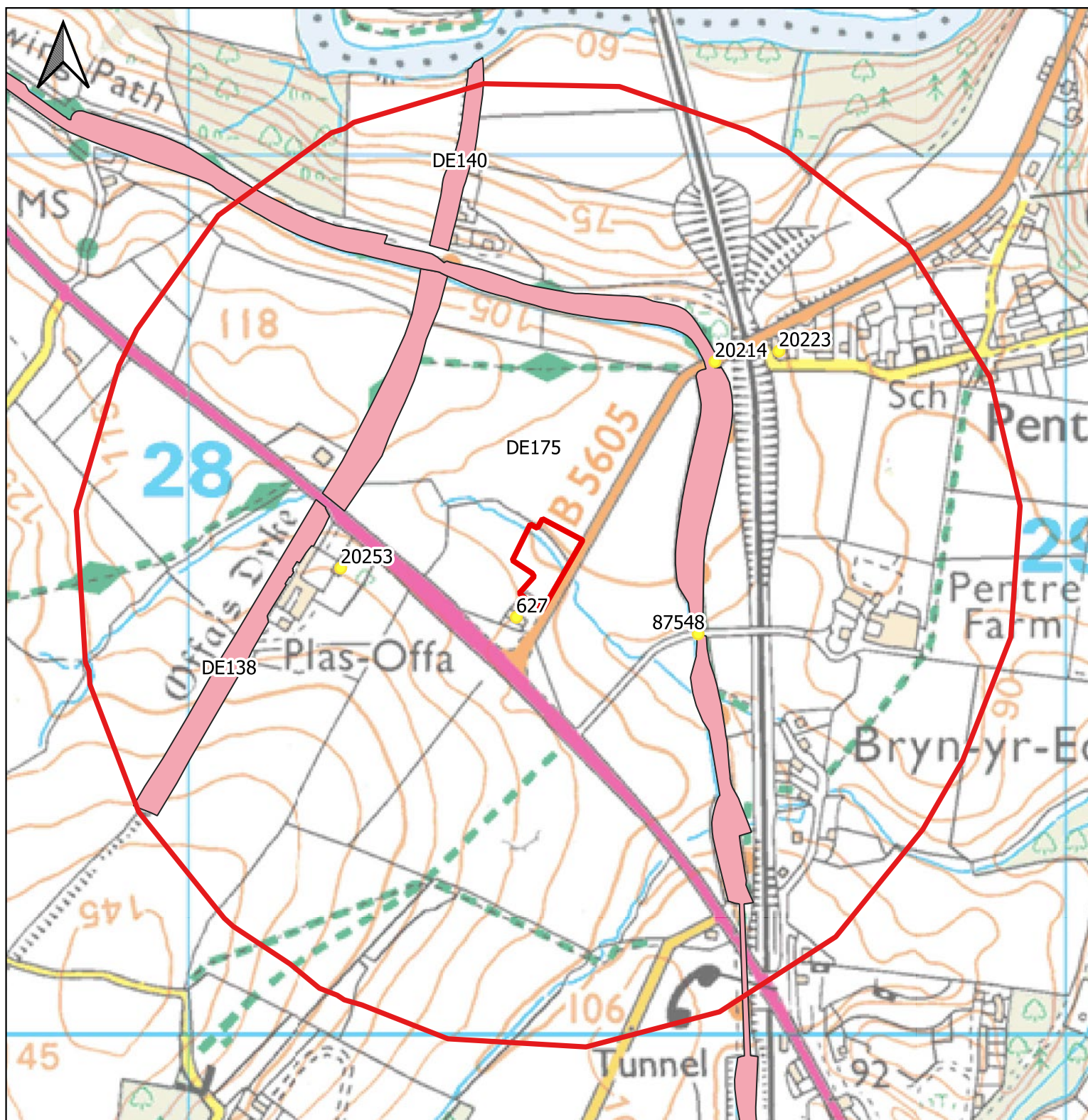


0 100 200 m

Figure 8. HER's within assessment area.

Legend

- Boundary
- Possible Roman Road
- Turnpike
- HER's
- Offa's Dyke

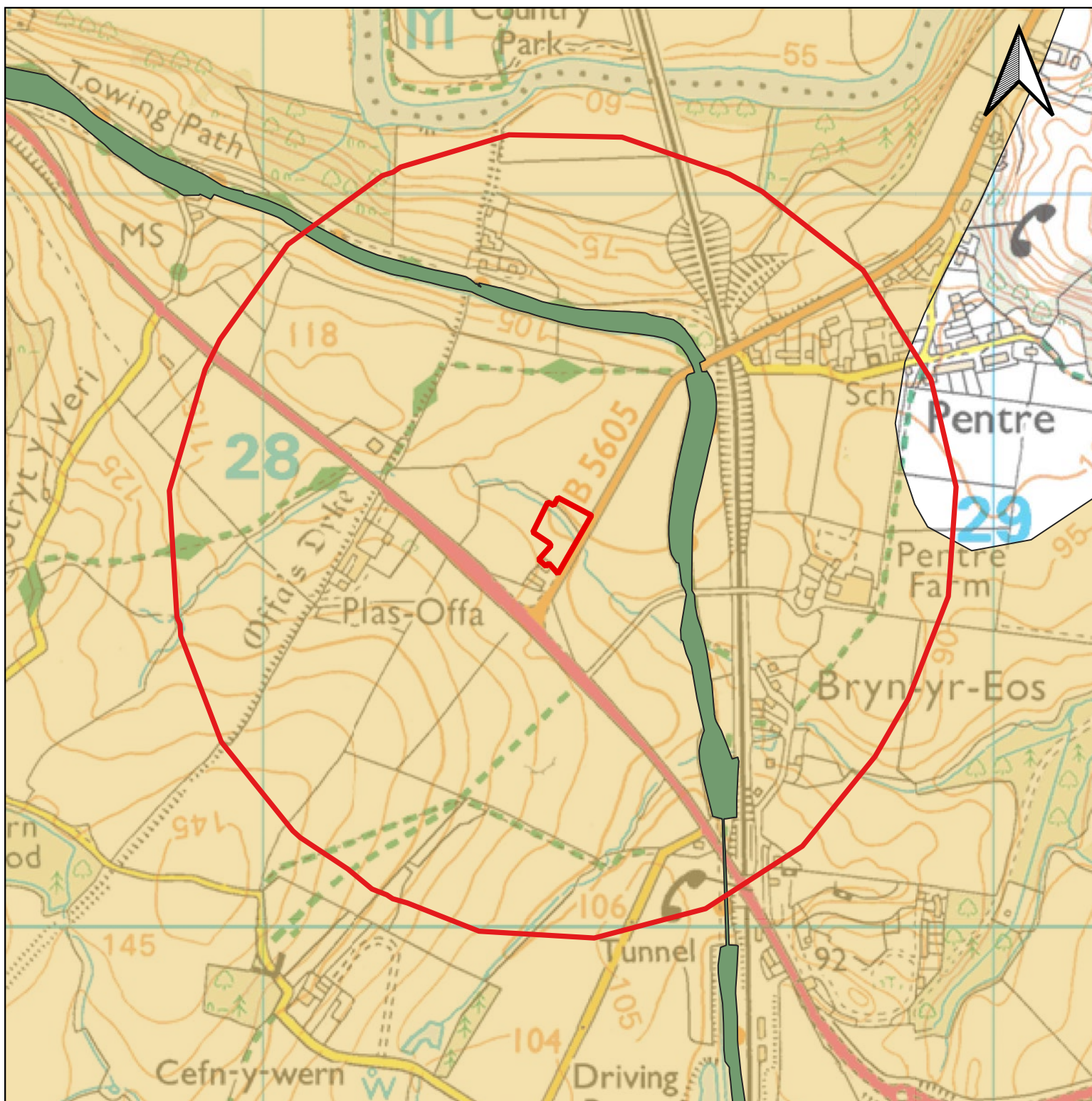


0 100 200 m

Figure 9. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within assessment area.

Legend

- Proposed site
- Assessment Area
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments

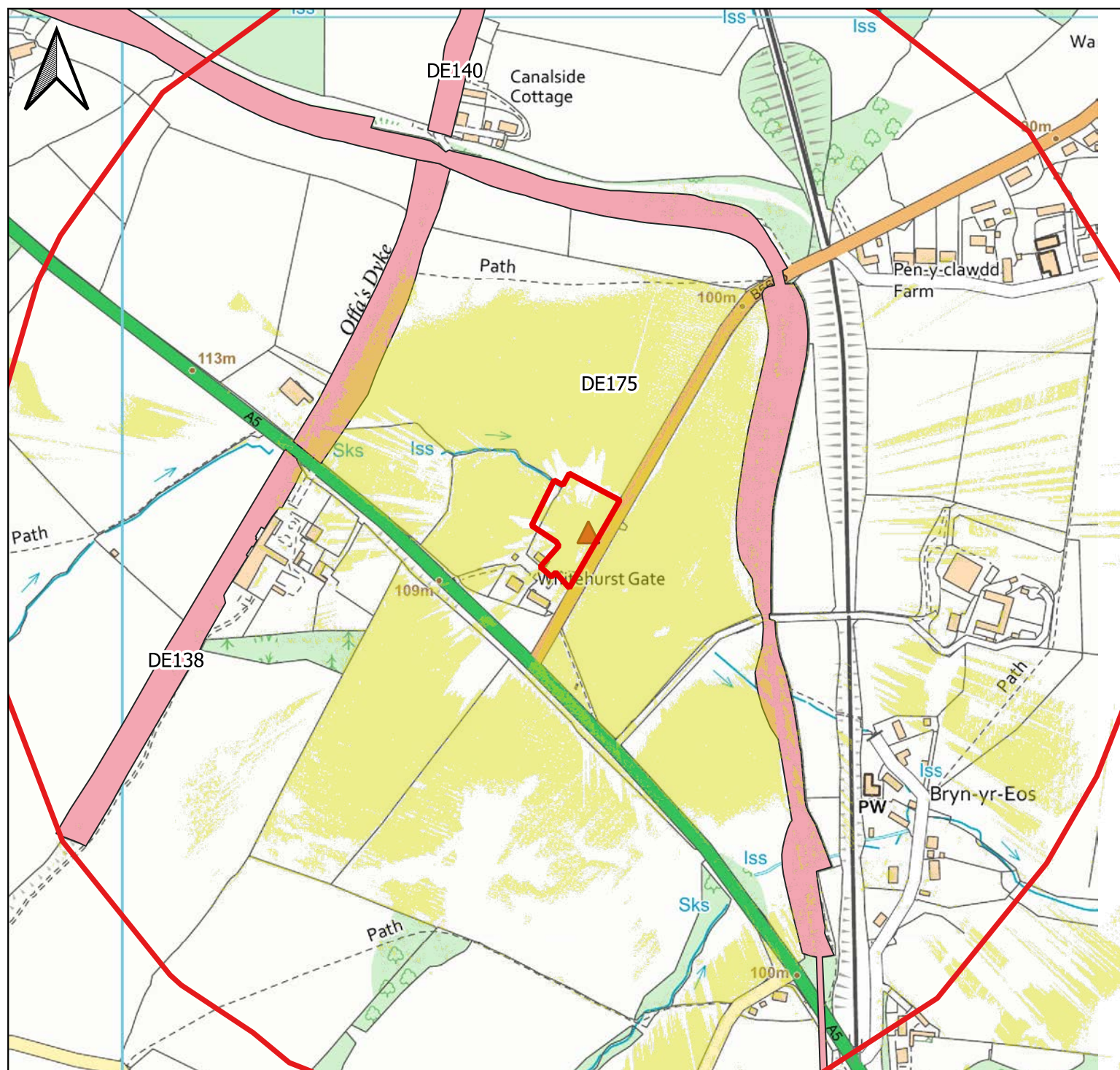


0 100 200 m

Figure 10. World Heritage Site and setting - Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal.

Legend

- Proposed site
- Assessment Area
- World Heritage Site
- Essential setting



0 100 200 m

Figure 11. ZTV model (areas of theoretical visibility in yellow).



Plate 1. From southernmost end of DE138,
looking to site (1)



Plate 2. From DE138 looking to site (2)



Plate 3. From southernmost end of DE140, looking to site



Plate 4. From southernmost end of DE140, looking to site



Plate 5. View of westernmost end of DE175 within assessment area



Plate 6. Ancient woodland protecting views from the WHS to the proposed development site.



Plate 7. View of LB 20214



Plate 8. View toward site from LB 20214



Plate 9. View of LB 87597



Plate 10. Woodland inhibiting long distance views from the canal

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

Enquiry reference number: E6685

Prepared by: G. Duckers, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

HER data within user supplied extent

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

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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 None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

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

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

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

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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

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

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

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

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 119858 **NAME** Fron (limekilns) branch railway

NGR SJ28094095 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, RAILWAY. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A three-quarters of a mile long railway between a junction with the Shrewsbury & Chester Railway (PRN119857) at SJ28634081 and the Chirk Castle Limeworks at SJ27494118. Horse-drawn, it passed under the Shropshire Union canal via 2 turntables. Constructed pre-1845, traffic ceased in 1940 and the track was lifted in 1949 (Pratt, Derrick, 2009, pp130 & 171).

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Part of 119858

SOURCES

Pratt, Derrick 2009 Withered branches: Wrexham's vanished railways Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions 57

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT119858>

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

NGR SJ2860040770 **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 SJ2858540455 **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

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

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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

-

ARCHWILIO URL

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

PRN 106782 **NAME** Offa's Dyke - Chirk De138, De140

NGR SJ27954025 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

TYPE EARLY MEDIEVAL, LINEAR EARTHWORK. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION DYKE HERE DAMAGED IN PLACES BUT GENERALLY FINE AND AT FULL SCALE.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1990-10-31 00:00:00

STATUS scheduled monument DE138 , scheduled monument DE140

CROSS REFERENCES part of 10000CPAT317329, CPAT330264, CPAT330265, CPAT330266, CPAT330269, CPAT124891

SOURCES

Fox, C 1955 Offa's Dyke

Cadw 1994 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - De138(WRE);De140(WRE)

Cadw 2003 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - De138(WRE);De140(WRE) DE140(WRE)

Cadw 2003 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - De138(WRE);De140(WRE) DE138(WRE)

ARTEFACTS

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PHOTOS

84-019-0017, 85-020-0004, 86-MB-0594, 86-MB-0096, 84-014-0023, 84-014-0024, 84-019-0001, 84-019-0002, 84-019-0031, 84-020-0012, 84-020-0013, 85-020-0005, 86-MB-0595, 86-MB-0596, 87-004-0006, 87-004-0007, 88-018-0029, 88-018-0030, 88-018-0031, 93-004-0008, 93-004-0009, 2067-0004, 2067-0005, 2067-0006, 2067-0007, 2067-0008, 2067-0009, 2067-0010, 2067-0011, 2067-0012, 2067-0013, 2067-0014, 2067-0015, 2067-0016, 2067-0017, 2067-0018, 2067-0019, 2067-0020, 2067-0021, 84-019-0018, 87-004-0008, 87-004-0009, 3677-0001, 3677-0002, 3677-0003, 3677-0004, 3677-0005, 3677-0006, 3677-0007, 3677-0008, 3677-0009, 3677-0010, 3677-0011, 3677-0012, 3677-0013, 3677-0014, 3677-0015, 3677-0016, 3677-0017, 3677-0018, 3677-0019, 3677-0020, 3677-0021, 3677-0022, 3677-0023, 3677-0024, 3677-0025, 3677-0026, 3677-0027, 3677-0028, 3677-0029, 3677-0030, 3677-0031, 3677-0032, 3677-0033, 3677-0034, 3677-0035, 3677-0036, 3677-0037, 3677-0038, 3677-0039, 3677-0040, 3677-0041, 3677-0042, 3677-0043, 3677-0044, 3677-0045, 3677-0046, 3677-0047, 84-019-0003

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT106782>

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

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

TYPE EARLY MEDIEVAL, LINEAR EARTHWORK. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00
Condition: DAMAGED Description: - Related event: 127261 Date of entry: 2018-08-29 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>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28306>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28307>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28308>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28309>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28310>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28311>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT28312>, <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 SJ2868040790 **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 SJ28794047, SJ2879740450, SJ2880940440, SJ2875340451, SJ2876640471, SJ2878840495, SJ2879140475, SJ2878340449, SJ2880240466 **COMMUNITY** Chirk

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

SUMMARY

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

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -, part_of 79835

SOURCES

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

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

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT79835>, <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>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147892>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147893>, <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT147894>

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

-

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 SJ2817040530 **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

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

McCullough, A E, Watson, S W and Martin, C H R 2017 Polygonisation of Traditional Farm Buildings in Wrexham, Glastir Pilot CPAT Report

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

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

PRN 25632 **NAME** Whitehurst Gate Smithy

NGR SJ2835640486 **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

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

CPAT HE1

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?watprm=CPAT25632>

10.05.21 (14:10) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER, CPAT file number 1600.

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.cpat.org.uk

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.

Enquirers are required to include the following acknowledgement in any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER: - *Information obtained from the Regional Historic Environment Record curated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the HER Enquiry Number.*