Kronospan 132kV Cable Installation

Historic Environment Assessment

Heritage Archaeology

November 2025

Client	Axis PED on behalf of Kronospan	
Site name	Kronospan 132kV Cable Installation	
Report type	Historic Environment Assessment	
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	B	Updated following review

Summary

This historic environment assessment considers the built heritage and archaeology of the proposed cable route through consultation of the Heneb historic environment record, historic map and archive research, and a site walkover.

Recorded designated historic assets within the study area comprise Chirk Conservation Area, Brynkinalt registered historic park and garden, the Pontcysyllte Canal and Aqueduct WHS buffer zone, one grade I listed building (Chirk Church of St Mary), two grade II* listed buildings (Chirk War Memorial and Brynkinalt Hall) and 26 grade II listed buildings comprising buildings within Chirk, farm buildings and the forge at Pont-y-blew. There are 104 non-designated historic assets within the study area which principally relate to post medieval activity (farm buildings, collieries, ancillary features at Brynkinalt park). Evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is also recorded within the study area.

The buried cables would not impact the WHS buffer zone, conservation area, or settings of listed buildings. Minor effects are predicted in relation to Brynkinalt registered historic park and garden, although effects on the parkland have been minimised by the proposed HDD to avoid any impact on the walled kitchen garden tunnel.

Effects on archaeology could occur as a result of the cable trench and HDD pit and compound excavations, particularly in Chirk, at Brynkinalt and in the fields where the cables connect to the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line. However, the predicted impacts are limited and a proportionate level of mitigation could be provided by undertaking an archaeological watching brief during the construction activities.

Crynodeb

Mae'r asesiad amgylchedd hanesyddol hwn yn ystyried treftadaeth adeiledig ac archaeoleg y llwybr trwy ymgynghori â chofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol Heneb, ymchwil map hanesyddol ac archif, a cherdded dros y safle.

Mae'r asedau hanesyddol dynodedig a gofnodwyd yn ardal yr astudiaeth yn cynnwys Ardal Gadwraeth y Waun, parc a gardd hanesyddol gofrestredig Brynkinalt, clustogfa WHS Camlas Pontcysyllte a'r Ddyfrbont, un adeilad rhestredig gradd I (Eglwys y Santes Fair y Waun), dau adeilad rhestredig gradd II* (Cofeb Ryfel y Waun a Neuadd Brynkinalt) a 26 o adeiladau rhestredig gradd II sy'n cynnwys adeiladau yn y Waun, adeiladau fferm a'r efail ym Mhont-y-blew. Mae 104 o asedau hanesyddol nad ydynt wedi'u dynodi yn ardal yr astudiaeth sy'n ymwneud yn bennaf â gweithgarwch ôl-ganoloesol (adeiladau fferm, pyllau glo, nodweddion ategol ym mharc Brynkinalt). Mae tystiolaeth o weithgarwch cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig a chanoloesol hefyd wedi'i gofnodi o fewn ardal yr astudiaeth. Ni fyddai'r ceblau claddu yn effeithio ar glustogfa WHS, ardal gadwraeth, na lleoliadau adeiladau rhestredig. Rhagwelir mân effeithiau mewn perthynas â pharc a gardd hanesyddol cofrestredig Brynkinalt, er bod yr effeithiau ar y parcdir wedi'u lleihau gan yr HDD arfaethedig er mwyn osgoi unrhyw effaith ar dwnnel gardd gegin furiog.

Gallai effeithiau ar archaeoleg ddigwydd o ganlyniad i'r ffos gebl a'r pwll HDD a'r cloddiadau cyfansawdd, yn enwedig yn y Waun, ym Mrynkinalt ac yn y caeau lle mae'r ceblau yn cysylltu â llinell uwchben Etifeddiaeth i Groesoswallt. Fodd bynnag, mae'r effeithiau a ragwelir yn gyfyngedig a gellid darparu lefel gymesur o liniaru trwy ymgymryd â briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod y gweithgareddau adeiladu.Mae Cyfleuster Kronospan yn y Waun yn dyddio o'r 1970au ac roedd wedi cael ei ymestyn ers ei adeiladu gwreiddiol. Mae safle'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu flaenorol hon ac mae'r potensial i archaeoleg fod yn bresennol o fewn y Safle yn ddibwys. Mae gan y Datblygiad Arfaethedig y potensial i effeithio ar y cyfraniad a wneir drwy osod gwerth treftadaeth asedau o fewn ei ardal.

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1 Introduction

1.1. This Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared by Heritage Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Kronospan Limited in relation to a planning application for the installation of two 132kV circuits and two fibre cables (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Development') between the existing Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) Legacy to Oswestry 132kV wood pole overhead line and the Kronospan 132kV substation (the latter approved under planning permission P/2022/1080).

1.2. The Proposed Development runs through the highway along Old Black Park Road and Colliery Road from Holyhead Road, with a short section through fields to connect to the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line.

1.3. This Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) considers the likely effects of the Proposed Development on known and potential archaeology and built heritage (collectively known as historic assets) and affects that could arise because of development within the settings of historic assets.

1.4. The project background and more detailed description of the proposals are provided in the Planning Statement, prepared by Axis P.E.D.

Site location

1.5. The Proposed Development comprises a132kV cable installation largely following the highway between the proposed 132kV substation immediately to the north of the existing Kronospan Facility (grid reference SJ28743904) and the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line to the east of the River Dee (grid reference SJ31553956). An overview of the route is provided in Figure 1, below.

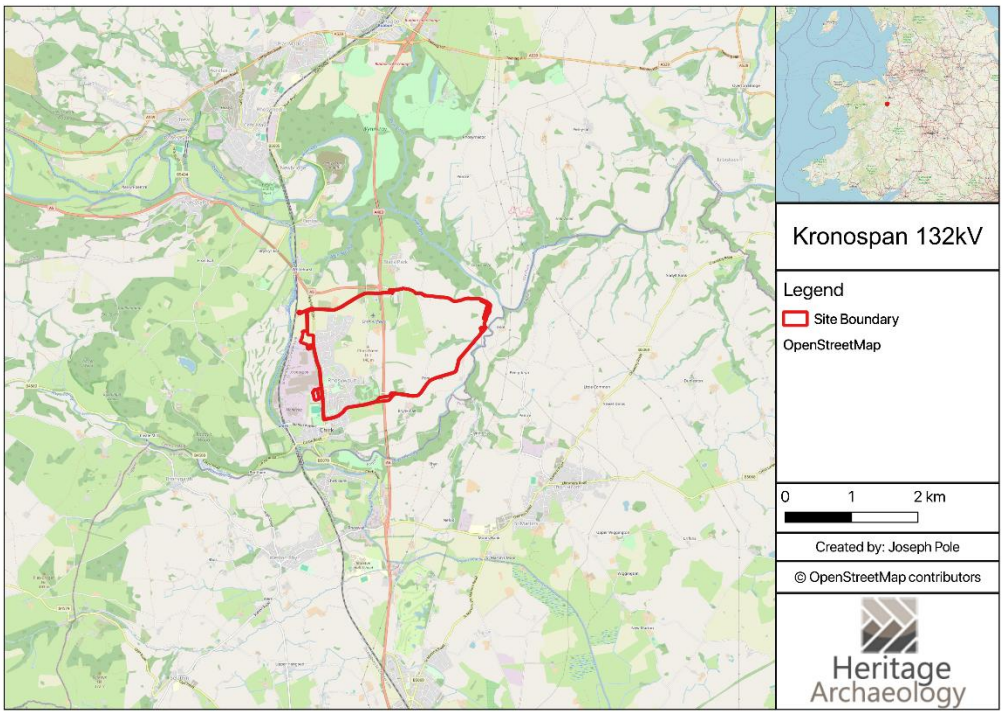


Figure 1: Site location

Policy, legislation and best practice guidance

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, Welsh Government, February 2024

1.6. Paragraph 6.1.5 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) identifies that "The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations."

Local Planning Policy

1.7. The relevant policies of the Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) adopted Wrexham Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 (the UDP) and the currently unadopted Local Development Plan 2013-2028 (the LDP) are set out below.

Unitary Development Plan

- Policies EC7, EC9 and EC11 of the UDP set out provisions in relation to Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Archaeology.

Local Development Plan

- Policy SP15 (Historic and Cultural Environment) states that "Development will only be supported where it conserves, protects, preserves or enhances the following cultural and historic assets of the County Borough and their setting: i. Listed Buildings; ii. Conservation Areas; iii. Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site; iv. Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes; and v. Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Remains."
- Policy BE1 (Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site) states that "Development will only be permitted where it would not harm the attributes which justified the inscription of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal as a World Heritage Site and the site's Outstanding Universal Value. The following are considered to be key material considerations: i. The authenticity and integrity of the attributes that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site including views, and features of cultural, artistic, historical, social and natural environmental importance; ii. The setting of the World Heritage Site and attributes important to the Outstanding Universal Value of the site present within the Buffer Zone. Where there is a demonstrable need for essential non-residential visitor attraction facilities for the World Heritage Site which cannot be provided within the settlement limit, their location outside settlement limits will be permitted where there is no adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value." WCBC has published supplementary planning guidance relating to the WHS; Local Planning Guidance Note 33 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site (2012).

Legislation and Guidance

1.8. The following key pieces of legislation and guidance are also relevant to this assessment.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

1.9. In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the decision maker shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving

the building or its setting (Section 96). Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area (Section 160).

Guidance

- Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN24): The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017).
- Guidance and toolkit for impact assessments in a World Heritage Site Context (UNESCO et al 2022).
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017).
- Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) (Cadw 2011).
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, (Cadw, 2017).
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC and CIFA, 2021).
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA; 2022).

2 Method of assessment

Study area

2.1. Data on designated and non-designated historic assets was obtained for the Proposed Development Site and a buffer of 500m (a 1km corridor). This study area was designed to place known assets into a wider context. It also allowed consideration of effects on the settings of non-designated historic assets. The study area was agreed through consultation with Heneb (CPAT).

Determining the level of effect

2.2. The level of effect on a historic asset has been determined by assessing the heritage value of the asset, then comparing that to the predicted magnitude of change (the impact).

Establishing heritage value (receptor importance)

2.3. An assessment of the heritage values of the assets within the baseline data. The value of the historic asset is described in terms of its heritage values (evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal). Determining heritage significance is a professional judgment made with reference to Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011).

2.4. For designated assets the importance will be recorded as 'high' or 'very high' as these assets meet the national criteria for designation under the relevant legislation. Any non-designated assets with archaeological interest of demonstrably equivalent significance to a scheduled monument are also considered to be of 'high' or 'very high' value.

Table 2.1: Determining receptor importance (Heritage Value)

Receptor Importance	Description
Very High	Internationally important resources and designated historic assets of the highest significance: Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields.
High	Nationally important resources: Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens.
Medium	Regionally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with high or moderate evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values.
Low	Locally important resources: Non-designated historic assets and landscape features with low evidential, historical, and/or aesthetic values.
Negligible/ none	Assets with very low or no evidential, historical, and/ or aesthetic values, or where remains are known to have been significantly altered or destroyed.

Magnitude of impact

2.5. The magnitude of impact relates to harm to or loss of significance through alteration or destruction of the historic asset or development within its setting. The former relates to any direct physical harm, including total or partial loss of the asset.

2.6. Assessing the impact of the Proposed Development in relation to the historic environment baseline has been considered in relation to the following criteria and is a professional judgement made with reference to the relevant guidance referred to above.

Table 2.3: Determining magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Definition
High	Adverse: Total loss or substantial harm to key elements of the heritage interest of the asset or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special interest of the asset. Beneficial: Significant removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest strongly contributing to the asset's heritage value
Medium	Adverse: Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be significantly changed. Beneficial: Partial removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value
Minor	Adverse: Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns. Beneficial: Minor removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value
Negligible	Adverse: A slight loss of heritage interest through limited physical impact on the asset's value or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the historic asset would be largely unchanged Beneficial: Slight removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value
None	No loss or alteration. Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance. Change does not result in any removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest.

Significance of effect

2.7. Professional judgement has been applied in determining the overall significance of effect within the broad categories identified by the below matrix. The assessment takes into account the relative value of the asset, the contribution made by setting to that value, and the predicted magnitude of effect that would result from the Proposed Development.

Table 2.3: Determining significance of effect

Magnitude of impact	Importance of receptor				
	Very High	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
High	Major	Major	Major or moderate	Moderate or minor	Minor or Negligible
Medium	Major	Major or moderate	Moderate or minor	Minor	Negligible
Minor	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Minor or negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Limitations and appraisal of the assessment method

2.8. Archaeological evidence is often buried and invisible from the ground surface. In common with any desk-based assessment, it is therefore possible that the extent, character and significance of an asset could be poorly understood or vary from that described in the consulted data sources. A reasonable worse case has been taken in the assessment that follows, and professional judgement used to determine the likely significance (or value) of historic assets where the precise nature of the asset is not known.

2.9. Evidence from aerial photographs is limited by ground conditions, weather and seasonal variations. The visibility of cropmark features will depend on these factors and on the nature of the archaeology and it is understood that cropmark evidence is only one factor in determining the potential for archaeology within a study area.

2.10. Nonetheless, the combined data sources, aerial photograph assessment and walk over survey have been drawn from sources generally considered to be reliable and therefore to provide an accurate description of baseline conditions for the historic environment that is suitable for the purpose of assessment.

3 Archaeological and historic context

Location, topography and geology

3.1. The Study Area lies between Chirk and the confluence of the River Ceiriog and River Dee on land at the southern end of the Clwydian Range. The Study Area includes land in Chirk Community, in Wrexham Borough. The border between England and Wales runs to the south of the Study Area.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period

3.2. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period are characterised, regionally, by groups of hunter-gatherer societies with temporary and seasonal settlements. Evidence for the period in the north and east of Wales tends to be in the form of occasional finds and cave or rock shelter sites. This period is not well represented within the Study Area with no recorded finds from this period.

Neolithic

3.3. The later prehistoric period is characterised nationally by a change from the early prehistoric nomadic hunting groups to more settled communities with evidence emerging by the Neolithic period for settled farmsteads and land clearance for agriculture. Ritual monuments are among the most visible in the landscape for this period. There are a number of stone circles and standing stones recorded in the upland areas of the Clwydian Range. This period is again not well represented in the Study Area, with no recorded sites or finds within the historic environment data.

Bronze Age

3.4. The Bronze Age was a period of apparently increased settlement and farming activity with evidence for metal working marking a transition from stone tools during this period. Also, changes to burial practices resulted in different types of ritual monuments being visible in the landscape, particularly round barrows. There are a number of round barrows evident on the hills of the Clwydian Range, such as Pen-y-Brongyll Rond Barrow to the south of the Study Area. At Brymbo 'Brymbo Man' was discovered in the 1950s, in a cist burial, Beaker pottery dates the burial to the early Bronze Age.

3.5. Two assets of Bronze Age date are recorded within the study area (Assets A1.1 and A1.2). These are Halton Farm Ring Ditch I and Halton Farm Ring Ditch II, two of three possible ring ditches recorded from aerial photographs in fields to the south of Halton Farm.

Iron Age

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

enclosure has been identified from aerial photographs (Asset A2) which could indicate Iron Age settlement.

Roman period

3.7. The Roman period began in Britain with the Roman invasion of southern England in AD43. The Romans established a military presence in the south of England and pushed north, founding a legionary fortress at Chester (Roman Deva) in the AD70s. The fort was built as a base for campaigns into north Wales. A civilian settlement was established around the fort and the town became one of the major centres of Roman Britain. Roman roads radiated from the town and fort, including a road from Chester to Caer Gai in north Wales and a road to Harwarden (these were identified by Margary as routes 66a and 67a), and possible routes to the south leading to Brithdir and Whitchurch. A Roman marching camp at Pen-plaenau, Ceiriog Ucha, to the south west of the Study Area, provides evidence for the establishment of Roman military infrastructure in North Wales. Similarly, the Roman military site at Rhyn Park to the east of Chirk, which includes a Roman camp and vexillation fortress (a fort occupied on a temporary basis by a campaigning army) illustrates the Roman military campaign in North Wales. The possible course of the Rhyn Park to Rhug Roman road is the only evidence for this period recorded within the Study Area (Asset A3).

Early medieval and medieval period

3.8. The Roman period ended with the withdrawal of Roman troops and officials from Britain during the early 5th century. Although there would certainly have been some continuity of settlement, there is also documentary and archaeological evidence for raids on Britain from northern Europe and this resulted in another change to the way that societies and settlements were organised. This is particularly evident on what is now the border between England and Wales with two linear earthwork monuments dating to this period. Wat's Dyke is a linear earthwork to the east of Offa's Dyke. It is thought to date to the 8th century or earlier and pre-dates Offa's Dyke. Both were most likely built as boundaries demarking land by territorial grouping either in relation to the kingdom's that emerged following the withdrawal of Roman rule, or later associated with the development of systems of Anglo-Saxon lordships. The establishment of farmstead groups which developed into villages and towns can also be traced through documentary sources to this period. Chirk is not documented until the 13th century but may have developed from an early medieval township (Asset A4).

3.9. Brynkinalt was a township within the parish of Chirk and has, according to the description of the registered park and garden described more below, historical associations with the Trevor family who have lived there since 942.

3.10. Further reorganisation of the landscape followed the Norman conquest of England by William I in 1066. The Norman conquest did not immediately impact the majority of Wales, as William I sought to solidify his grip on England, so rather than invasion a border was established. Motte Castles were built throughout England and the borders to provide strongholds for military operations, residences for the local aristocrat and administrative centres. An example of this is the motte castle at Oaklands Hall, Chirk Bank, next to the River Ceiriog. On the opposite side of the River Ceiriog is Castell y Waun castle mound, which was established within the borough of Chirk.

3.11. The border between England and Wales was called the Marches during the medieval period, an area ruled by the Marcher Lords who built castles along the border. Chirk Castle was built in the late 13th century for Roger Mortimer, the then newly created Marcher Lord of Chirkland. A deer park with a timber fence at Chirk Castle is referenced in documents form the late 14th century. Chirk itself developed as a market town with the first market chartered granted in 1324. Chirk was devastated during the revolt of Owain Glyndwr in the 15th century and by the late medieval period was described as a small village rather than a market town.

Post medieval period

3.12. Further changes to the way that land was owned and managed followed the dissolution of the monasteries in the early 16th century. The early post medieval landscape of the Study Area was however little changed, as there were no large monastic holdings in this area although this could have resulted in changes to the possible manor or grange at Halton (The Court) (Asset A12). Chirk Castle and estate passed through several families before being granted by Elizabeth I to the Earl of Leicester. In 1595 it was sold to a merchant, Thomas Myddleton.

3.13. Brynkinalt Hall (Asset LB29) was built in 1612 for Sir Edward Trevor, and continued in the Trevor family until it was inherited by the daughter of John Trevor and then passed to her son, Viscount Dungannon in the later 18th century. The 2nd Viscount Dungannon carried out major extension in 1808, the current designed landscape (Asset RPG1) was laid out at the same time by Lady Charlotte Dungannon. A stone tunnel was built linking the house to the walled kitchen garden to the north of the road to Pont-y-blew (referred to as Green Lane).

3.14. The Industrial period saw further changes to the landscape around Chirk. Demand for materials including coal, iron, slate and limestone to be moved from the mines and quarries of Wales to industrial areas at the height of the canal building era during the industrialisation of Britain led to the construction of the Ellesmere Canal, later known as the Welsh Arm of the Shropshire Union Canal or the Llangollen Canal. The canal had to cross two major river valleys and the ridge between them. It was built between 1795 and 1808 by Wiliam Jessop and Thomas Telford. The canal features cuttings, tunnels, embankments and bridges and the Chirk and Pontcysyllte viaducts. It is recognised as an outstanding feat of canal building and is designated a World Heritage Site (Asset WHS1). Brynkinalt Colliery (Assets A95-A101) opened in 1870 and closed in 1968. Historic mapping shows a tram between the colliery and Chirk Green.

3.15. Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road (Asset A33), built to improve the journey between London and Ireland via Holyhead, was designed using existing sections of turnpike roads. Work on the road began in 1815, the Menai Bridge opened in 1826.

3.16. The Glyn Valley Tramway runs to the south of the Study Area, and then north south parallel to the Llangollen Canal. It was built in 1873 and originally trams were pulled by horses along some of the route. The Tramway then linked into the Chester and Shrewsbury branch of the Great Western Railway which had been built in 1846.

3.17. The landscape of the Study Area continued to be mainly used for agriculture during the post medieval period. Agricultural was also influenced by the changes brought about during the Industrial period, when demand for produce for growing urban populations drove initiatives for

advances in farming practice. A number of post medieval farmsteads are recorded in the Study Area (e.g. Halton Farm, Assets A43 -A62 and Lodge Farm, Assets A63-A79). The enclosure of the fields in the Study Area is likely to have begun in the medieval period to create stock proof fields for sheep and cows. However there appears to have been some further enclosure and reorganisation during the post medieval period. Within this field pattern there are dispersed farms dating from the later medieval to post medieval period.

Historic map regression

3.18. The tithe map for the parish of Chirk, dated 1838, depicts the study area as a rural landscape to the north and east of Chirk village. The designed landscape of Brynkinalt is depicted with the tunnel linking the house to the walled kitchen garden.

3.19. The historic Ordnance Survey map sequence demonstrates the post medieval landscape of Brynkinalt and farmsteads including The Lodge, Tan-y-blew, Halton and the no longer extant The Court near to the River Dee.



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Old Series 1" Sheet LXXIV Llangollen, surveyed 1819-36, Printed 1863
(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

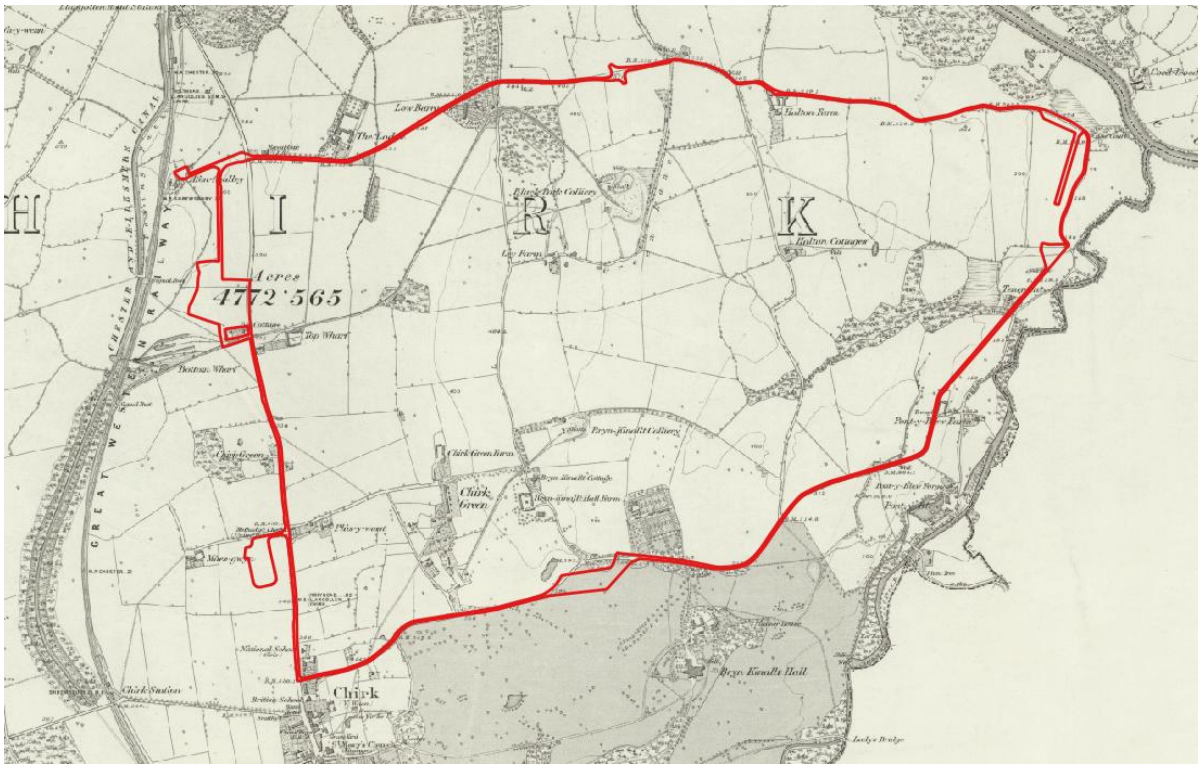


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey County Series, 1873, 1:10,560
(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

3.20. By the second edition Ordnance Survey, The Court was no longer extant and Brynkinalt Colliery was marked as 'Old Shafts'. Black Park Colliery, with its railway siding to the Llangollen Canal continued to be shown.

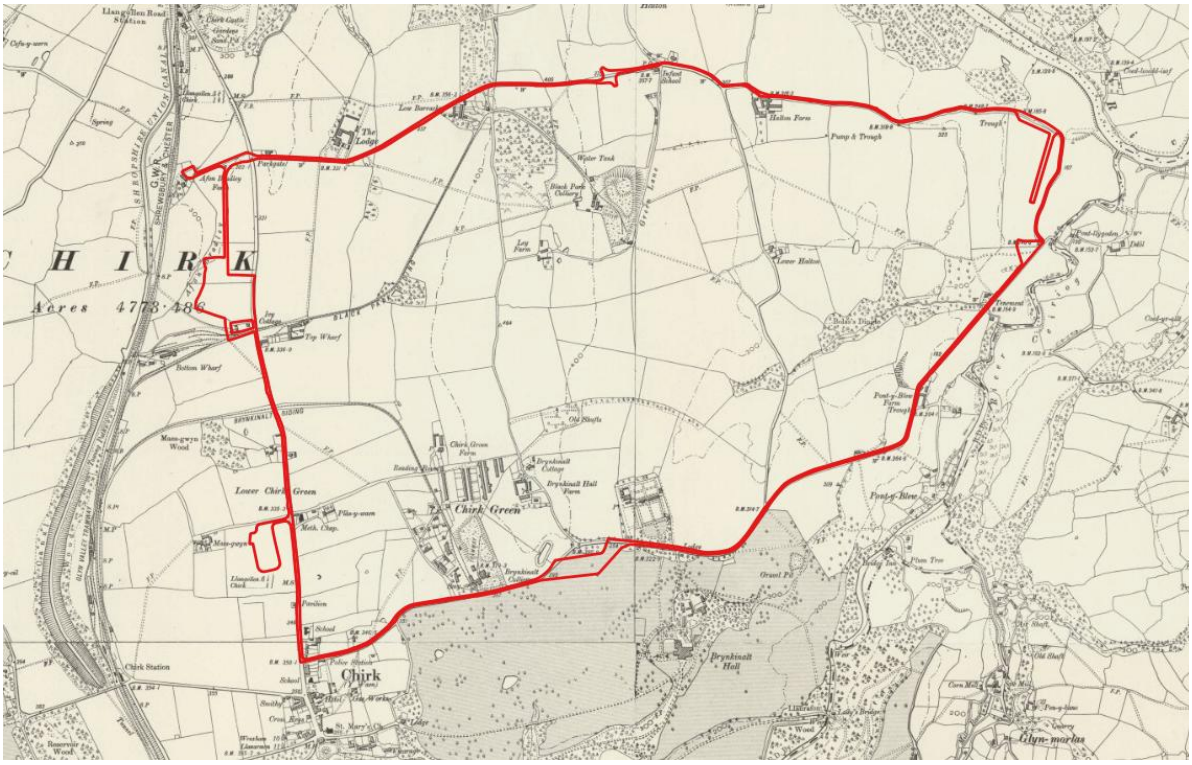


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey County Series, 1898/1900, 1:10,560
(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

3.21. Later mapping showed little change to the above field pattern and infrastructure, although the Brynkinalt siding was disused after the colliery ceased working in 1928.

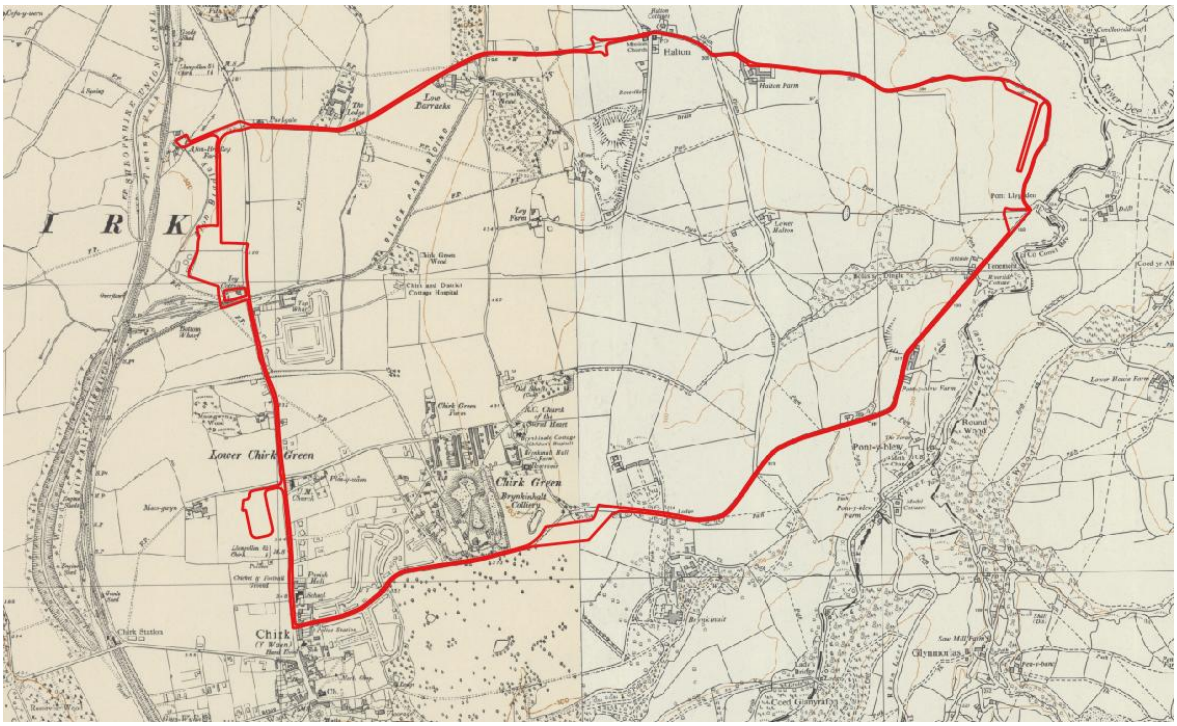


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Plan, 1968, 1:10,000
(Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

3.22. The Kronospan Facility was established in Chirk in 1970 and the original layout is visible in aerial images from 1973[1] and later. The modern A5 was constructed in the late 1980s – early 1990s. Both are evident in images after 1995.



Figure 6: Aerial image (Google Earth 2006, Infoterra Ltd and Bluesky)

[1] https://ncap.org.uk/frame-download/16-1-1-7-221

4 Historic assets

Designated historic assets

4.1. There are 33 designated historic assets (one being dual designated as a WHS and scheduled monument) within the 1km study area. In summary, they comprise:

- One World Heritage Site (WHS1); Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (the Proposed Development is, in part, within the WHS buffer zone). The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal is also a Scheduled Monument (SM1):
- One registered historic park and garden; grade II* Brynkinalt (RPG1).
- One grade one listed building; Church of St Mary, Chirk (LB1).
- Two grade II* listed buildings; Chirk War Memorial (LB2) and Brynkinalt Hall (LB29).
- Twenty six grade II listed buildings, primarily within the historic core of Chirk (LBs3-20), but also including the grade II listed Telford Milestone on the B5070 in Chirk (LB21), The Lodge (LB22), Halton Farm (LB23-25), Halton Mission Church (LB26) and Pont-y-blew The Forge (LB27).
- One conservation area; Chirk Conservation Area.

4.2. The above are shown on Figure 9 and included in the gazetteer, (Table A1 in Annex A, below).

Statement of significance

4.3. The above World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and grade I and II* listed buildings are all of very high value, given their period, rarity and historic associations.

4.4. The grade II listed buildings and conservation area are of high value, as assets that meet the national criteria for designation.

Non-designated historic assets

4.5. There are 104 recorded non-designated historic assets within the 1km study area. These are shown on Figure 9 and included in the gazetteer (Table A1 in Annex A, below). In summary these comprise:

- Two prehistoric features are recorded within the study area, two ring ditches identified from aerial photographs close to Halton Farm and a possible enclosure also identified from aerial photographs to the south of Halton Farm (Assets A1.1 and 1.2 and A2).
- One Roman feature is recorded, the possible course of a Roman Road (Asset A3).
- Two early medieval features are recorded; Asset A4 relates to the course of Offa's Dyke which runs to the west of the study area, but is noted to have an incorrect location point Asset A 5 relates to documentary evidence that Chirk was founded as a manorial township in the early medieval period.

- The medieval period is well represented, with finds, place names and assets of medieval date representing the settlement at Chirk and outlying farmsteads. This includes:
  - Asset A6: Finds of medieval material reported from Caeau Gwynion Farm
  - Asset A7: Chirk Castle Sepulchral Slab, which has no known location
  - Assets A8 and A9: Documentary evidence and churchyard associated with the 12th century or earlier Chirk Church (LB1)
  - Asset A10: A fieldname which references the medieval Chirk Castle
  - Asset A11: The field name Maes Y Mynach which may relate to the field having an association with the Valle Crucis Abbey, and a possible grange of the abbey near to Chirk
  - Asset A12: The former manor of Halghton belonging to Valle Crucis Abbey is documented to have included a court and two watermills, and may be related to the site shown on historic mapping as The Court to the east of Halton Farm (Asset A14).
  - Asset A13: A harness pendant found by a metal detector at Halton dated to the medieval period
  - Asset A14: Halghton Court Grange is the site of a post medieval building shown on historic mapping but no longer extant call The Court, this may relate to the documented site of a manor and grange of Valle Crucis Abbey (A12).
- Assets of post medieval date are most prevalent in the data and demonstrate the development of the post medieval settlement and industrial developments at Chirk, outlying post medieval farmsteads and the designed landscape at Brynkinalt. These include:
  - Assets A15-A20: Brynkinalt Hall Farm
  - Asset A21: Brynkinalt Reservoir
  - Asset A22: Brynkinalt Colliery (also Assets A94-A100)
  - Assets A23-A26: Brynkinalt Hall glass houses, gravel pit, kitchen garden and lodge
  - Asset A27: The Chirk to Holyhead Road
  - Assets A28-30: Post medieval buildings in Chirk
  - Asset A31: The find of a post medieval cast lead cloth seal
  - Assets A32 & A33: The Chirk Gas Works and Gasometer
  - Asset A34: Halton Low Barracks, late 18th or early 19th century colliery workers housing
  - Asset A35: Chirk ridge and furrow
  - Asset A36 & A37: Coedleodd-isaf farmstead
  - Asset A38-A42: Afon Bradley farmstead
  - Assets A43-A62: Halton Farm
  - Assets A63-A79: Lodge Farm

- Assets A80-A84: Maes-gwyn farmstead (no longer extant)
- Assets A85-A87: Pont-y-blew farmstead
- Assets A88: Pont-y-blew blast furnace
- Assets A89-A93: Pont-y-blew Farm
- Asset A101: Black Park Colliery

- The modern period is represented by the Chirk Drill Hall (Asset A102), and two memorials to the Second World War at Chirk Church (Assets A103 and A104)

Statement of significance

4.6. The above are of predominantly local interest, and low heritage value. Assets that are no longer extant and have subsequently been redeveloped hold no further evidential interest and are of negligible value.

Archaeological potential

4.7. The historic assets within closest proximity to the route of the Proposed Development contribute to understanding its archaeological potential. These are as follows:

- Prehistoric period: The only evidence for prehistoric activity is the record for potential ring ditches close to Halton Farm. These are not on or close to the Proposed Development and the archaeological potential for this period within the route of the Proposed Development is low.

- Roman period: The route of a Roman road between Rhyn Park and Rhug is postulated as passing through the Study Area and potentially following the route of Telford's road between Chirk and Holyhead, in part. The subsequent construction of the medieval, post medieval and modern roads could have impacted any extant evidence for a Roman precursor but there remains a low potential for archaeology from this period to be present (**Asset A3**).

- Early medieval period: There is limited evidence for early medieval activity in the study area, and any such activity may have had a focus on the area of the medieval church of St Mary. The archaeological potential for this period is negligible.

- Medieval period: Two areas within the Proposed Development Site have a moderate potential for archaeological evidence from the medieval period:

  - Chirk is documented as a settlement from the medieval period and while the focus of this activity is likely to have been to the south of the Proposed Development closer to the medieval church and motte sites, the settlement core could have extended north along Church Street to its junction with Holyhead Road. This area has a moderate potential for archaeological evidence from the medieval period (**Asset A5**).
  - Halton is documented as a medieval manor belonging to Valle Crucis abbey. A property called 'The Court' on historic mapping may have been a grange of the abbey. The area

near to The Court has a low potential for archaeological evidence from the medieval period (**Asset A12**).

- Post medieval period: There is potential for archaeological evidence associated with post medieval activity in the area of the Proposed Development at the following locations:

  - Holyhead Road (the B5070) is the course of a road adapted by Thomas Telford to form a route connecting London and the port of Holyhead in the early 19th century. The grade II listed Milestone (**LB21**) provides evidence for this route, which the Proposed Development follows to the north of Chirk. Evidence for Telford's work to the road could survive, although subsequent modern uses are likely to have impacted this survival. The Proposed Development along Holyhead Road has moderate to high potential for archaeological evidence from the post medieval period (**Asset A27**).
  - Two railway sidings connected the collieries at Brynkinalt and Black Park to the Glyn Valley Tramway and Llangollen Canal. These crossed Holyhead Road where it runs past the existing Kronospan Facility. The survival of any evidence associated with this is likely to have been impacted by modern road uses but there remains a low potential for archaeological evidence associated with these sidings to be present in this area. There is also some potential for evidence associated with the Brynkinalt Colliery to be present in the area where Colliery Road passes the former colliery site (**Assets A22 and A101**).
  - Brynkinalt (grade II* registered park and garden) was laid out in the early 19th century within the historic park associated with grade II* listed Brynkinalt Hall, itself dating originally to the 17th century and potentially on the site of an older building. The extent of the former parkland has been truncated by the construction of the modern A5 Chirk bypass in the late 20th century, and some residential development on the eastern side of Chirk. However, to the east of the A5 the parkland is more intact and includes the group of buildings at Brynkinalt Hall and the tunnel to the walled kitchen garden. The Proposed Development within and close to the park at Brynkinalt has moderate to high potential for archaeological evidence from the post medieval period (**Asset RPG1**).
  - A limekiln feature excavated during the trenched evaluation of the area of the Northern Access Road will be preserved in situ and is not affected by the Proposed Development. Archaeological field surveys for that application indicate a negligible potential for any other archaeological assets to be present in that area.

5 Heritage impact assessment

Introduction

5.1. The following section provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on this historic environment. It discusses the World Heritage Site (with reference to the guidance provided in Guidance and toolkit for impact assessments in a World Heritage Site Context (UNESCO et al 2022)), and the settings of historic assets (with reference to the guidance provided in Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017)). The assessment also considers effects that could arise as a result of changes to the Brynkinalt registered historic park and garden.

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site

5.2. The route of the Proposed Development passes through the buffer zone for the WHS (**WHS1**). The Proposed Development is not within the WHS itself, or the associated Scheduled Monument, both of which are assets of very high importance relating to their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value, which has been recognised at an international level.

5.3. The following description of the WHS is provided in the Cadw list description:

- *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 iron-making industry, which were unique at that time.*

- *Criterion (ii): The intensive construction of canals in Great Britain, from the second half of the 18th century onwards, and that of the Pontcysyllte Canal in particular in a difficult region, bear witness to considerable technical interchanges and decisive progress in the design and construction of artificial waterways.*

- *Criterion (iv): The Pontcysyllte Canal and its civil engineering structures bear witness to a crucial stage in the development of heavy cargo transport in order to further the Industrial Revolution. They are outstanding representatives of its new technical and monumental possibilities.*

The Proposed Development relative to the World Heritage Site

5.4. The Proposed Development lies to the east of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site and is partly within the WHS buffer zone at its western extent.

5.5. The WHS at its closest point to the Proposed Development comprises the canal and tow path. These are within a deep cutting, with wooded banks and the railway beyond. This creates a sense of separation between the canal and surrounding landscape, particularly to the west, and prevents the existing Kronospan Facility from being a particularly detracting element in these close views from within the canal corridor.

5.6. No above ground features that convey the OUV of the WHS, such as historic tram routes, canal bridges and aqueducts, are present within the area of the Proposed Development. Therefore while the Proposed Development is within the buffer zone of the WHS and therefore also its setting, it is within an aspect of the WHS buffer zone which does not make any strong positive contribution to understanding or appreciating the OUV (or heritage value) of the WHS.

Assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on the OUV of the WHS

5.7. The Proposed Development is primarily below ground, relating to cables running from the consented substation within the existing Kronospan Facility to the existing Legacy to Oswestry overhead line. The only above ground elements relate to the connection to the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line which is not within the WHS buffer zone.

5.8. The Proposed Development will result in only short term temporary impacts to the setting of the WHS during the construction period and these effects will be fully reversed following reinstatement. No permanent adverse effects are therefore predicted and the contribution made by setting to appreciating the OUV of the WHS will be unchanged. In relation to the WHS, the level of effect is none.

Chirk Conservation Area

5.9. The Chirk Conservation Area focuses on the historic core of the village encompassing the original medieval settlement and extending to include the Chirk Aqueduct and Viaduct. The boundary also extends north to include part of Holyhead Road which was altered as part of the Telford's London to Holyhead road. The Proposed Development is within the Conservation Area for a short distance at the conservation area's northern extent near to Hands Terrace and the junction of Holyhead Road and Colliery Road. The conservation area has high importance relating to its historical, evidential and aesthetic heritage values.

5.10. The character of the part of the conservation area that interacts with the Proposed Development includes the road, with previous services and modern signage and markings.

5.11. The Proposed Development will result in only short term temporary impacts to the character and appearance of the conservation area during the construction period and these effects will be fully reversed following reinstatement. No permanent adverse effects are therefore predicted and the heritage value of the conservation area will be unchanged, the level of effect is none.

Setting Assessment

5.12. Guidance on assessing the effects of development on historic assets in Wales is given in "Cadw and Welsh Government, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales, 2017".

5.13. Stage 1 of the assessment is to "Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development."

5.14. The historic assets recorded within 500m of the Proposed Development are set out in summary above and in Table A1 in Annex A below.

5.15. The Proposed Development is primarily below ground, relating to cables running from the consented substation within the existing Kronospan Facility to the existing Legacy to Oswestry overhead line. The only above ground elements relate to the connection to the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line where cable sealing end (CSE) platforms will be constructed on the existing wooden pole pylons to provide an interface between the underground cables and their connection to the overhead line. The majority of the listed buildings are therefore scoped out of the assessment.

5.16. Stage 2 of the assessment is to "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".

5.17. The closest built historic assets to this are the grade II listed The Forge and remains of Forge at Pont-y-blew (**LB27 and LB28**), and associated non-designated buildings (A85-A93), and the group of grade II listed buildings at Halton Farm (**LB23-25**) and associated non-designated buildings at Halton Farm (A43-A62).

5.18. Pont-y-blew was the site of a water powered forge from the late17th century. The buildings of the forge and forge house form a group (both grade II listed), with the Forge Farm forming a separate group to the north (non-designated assets). These assets have high historic and evidential value. The listed buildings are close to the river Ceiriog and their setting is predominantly formed by their group value and intervisibility and valley bottom location. The farm buildings are slightly higher up the valley side and have views towards the river and forge, which is part of their setting along with the immediately surrounding fields that provide the context to these buildings as an historic farmstead.

5.19. Halton Farm is a group of listed and non-designated farm buildings and structures that has high historic and aesthetic value. The historic buildings are part of a modern working farm, with some large modern buildings as part of the group. The immediate surrounding farmland provides context to these buildings and is part of their setting, along with the intervisibility and group value of the buildings within the farmstead.

5.20. Stage 3 of the assessment is to "evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance".

5.21. The distance of separation and intervening topography prevents intervisibility between the above assets and the pylons at the connection point. The connection point is not therefore within the settings of these assets. No adverse effects are therefore predicted and the contribution made by

setting to appreciating the heritage value of these assets will be unchanged. In relation to listed buildings close to the Proposed Development, the level of effect is none.

Grade II listed Telford Milestone

5.22. In relation to **LB21**, a grade II listed Telford Milestone on the Holyhead Road at Chirk, the proposed cable route passes within close proximity to the location of this asset.

5.23. The asset is within the roadside hedgerow, on the pavement adjacent to the highway. It is in the standard design by Telford and is in Anglesey limestone with a cast-iron plate, the plate provides the distances to Holyhead, Llangollen and Chirk. It is an asset of high importance relating to its historical and aesthetic value. The setting of the asset comprises its roadside location which is now characterised by a modern, busy road set in an industrial and residential context within Chirk.

5.24. In relation to the asset's setting, the Proposed Development will result in only short term temporary impacts during the construction period and these effects will be fully reversed following reinstatement. No permanent adverse effects are therefore predicted and the contribution made by setting to appreciating the heritage values of the listed structure will be unchanged. The level of effect is none.



Photograph 1: LB21, Telford Milestone (grade II listed)

Mitigation

5.25. No impacts are predicted however, additional safeguarding measures comprising signage and a toolbox talk outlining the heritage value of the listed milestone could also be implemented (post consent) to ensure avoidance of any physical impacts during the adjacent construction activity.

Afon Bradley farmstead (non-designated historic assets, built heritage)

5.26. The Proposed Development includes a compound at Afon Bradley farm. The farmstead is recorded in the HER as a group of traditional farm buildings (Assets A38-A42). It dates to the 19th century or potentially the late 18th century and is shown on the Old Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1819-1836) and the tithe map for Chirk (1837). The proposed use of the farm as a compound would result in no physical changes to the building group, and Afon Bradley is currently a working farm so this temporary use would not result in any significant increase in movement or noise that would detract from the current experience of these assets. The level of effect is none.

5.27. No mitigation is proposed, as the compound works are temporary (short term) and would be reinstated to current conditions on completion of the construction works.

Brynkinalt Registered Park and Garden

5.28. The Proposed Development has the potential to impact the character and appearance of the grade II* registered park and garden at Brynkinalt, as well as impacting structures within the parkland that are non-designated but considered as curtilage structures to grade II* listed Brynkinalt Hall. The hall and parkland are both assets of high importance, relating to their historical, aesthetic and evidential heritage values.

5.29. Brynkinalt was occupied by the Trevor family from potentially as early as the 10th century. Brynkinalt Hall was built by Sir Edward Trevor in 1612. In 1808 his descendant, the 2nd Viscount Dungannon carried out major extensions to the hall and his wife, Countess Charlotte, is accredited with carrying out extensive alterations to the parkland surrounding the hall. This included the construction of the walled garden to the north of Green Lane and the creation of a tunnel beneath the road to link the walled kitchen garden to the house. The tunnel has an entrance in rough stone which gives the impression of a grotto. Its vaulted brick roof gives access below Green Lane to the walled kitchen garden.

5.30. Plantation woodlands at Brynkinalt appear to be part of the design carried out by Countess Charlotte. This includes, according to historic mapping, the woodland copses to the south of Green Lane. The woodland strips to the east and west of the modern A5 date to the construction of that road and are modern elements that truncate the original parkland design.

5.31. Trees in the groups to the south of Green Lane comprise mixed copse woodland of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

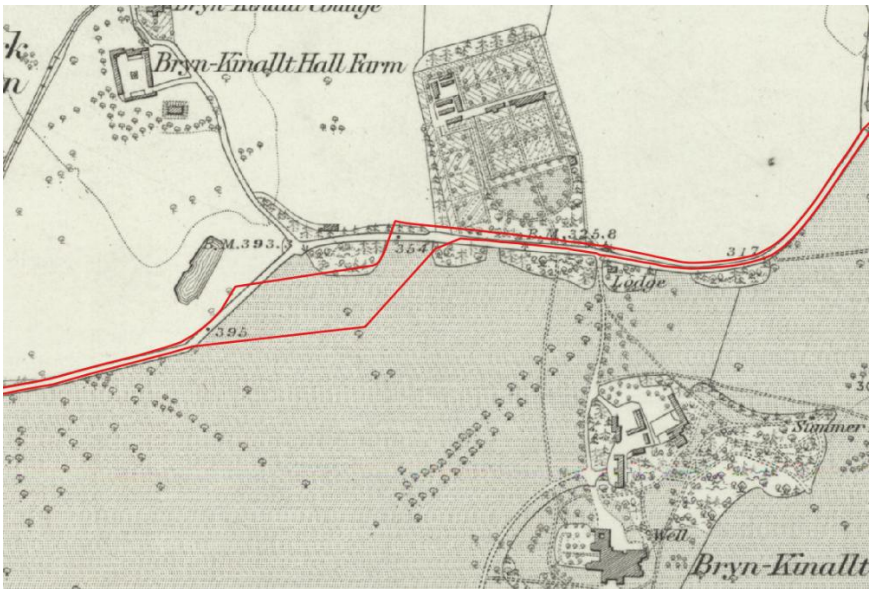


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560, 1879 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)



Photograph 2: Entrance to walled kitchen garden tunnel (south side of Green Lane)



Photograph 3: Brynkinalt Parkland and copse (area to south east of HDD)

5.32. The Proposed Development includes two Horizontal Directional Drills (HDD) at Brynkinalt, one to take the cables below the modern A5 and the other to avoid any direct impacts to the walled kitchen garden tunnel.

5.33. The A5 HDD has compound and pit locations to the east and west of the A5. To the west of the A5, the truncation by the modern road has resulted in very little extant parkland character, and this is an area of agricultural land within registered park and garden. The compound and pits will be in the layby on Colliery Road, an area of modern character adjacent to the more recently planted woodland belt along the modern A5. This is an area of negligible aesthetic and evidential value given the modern land use. The Proposed Development will result in only short term temporary impacts during the construction period and these effects will be fully reversed following reinstatement. No permanent adverse effects are therefore predicted and the contribution made by the character and appearance of this area to appreciating the heritage values of the registered park and garden will be unchanged.

5.34. The HDD compound and pit location to the east of the A5 will be in an area of agricultural land with a stronger parkland character, particularly associated with the adjacent woodland copses. This area makes a positive contribution to appreciating the heritage values of the registered park and garden. The cables pass close to one of the woodland copses to reconnect into the highway at Green Lane. There is some potential for tree loss in this location, although no tree removal is proposed and only two trees are noted in the Arboriculture Impact Assessment (AIA) as potentially requiring removal, both are sycamores (Acer pseudoplatanus). Tree protection methods are set out in the AIA, including monitoring during construction. The loss of trees from the copse would, if it occurs, affect part of the 1808 parkland design but the design of the proposed cables has sought to reduce this to nil, or at most a very limited degree with the extant parkland structure preserved.

5.35. The copse is bound by a managed hedgerow (mixed species). A small section of this hedgerow may need to be removed to allow for the cable route between the HDD pit and road. The AIA notes that if removed, the hedge section would be replanted.

5.36. Any tree removal from within the woodland copse could, if needed, be further mitigated by replacement planting that take account of the character of the parkland, reflecting the planting shown on historic mapping and the tree species present within the plantation copses.

5.37. A short to medium term adverse effect is therefore predicted in relation to Brynkinalt registered park and garden, as a result of the HDD pit to the east of the A5. The impact would be of minor magnitude in relation to an asset of high value resulting in a minor (adverse) level of effect. This is a temporary effect that would be reduced after the construction activities are reinstated.

5.38. There would be no direct physical impacts to any of the structures within the parkland, including the walled kitchen garden tunnel, which is avoided through use of a HDD crossing. The HDD pits for the tunnel crossing will be within the highway, which is within the registered park and garden at this point. However the road lacks any specifical parkland character, other than the stone wall on the north side of the road and tunnel that passes beneath it, both of which would be preserved in situ.

Mitigation

5.39. Safeguarding measures comprising signage and a toolbox talk outlining the heritage value of the roadside wall and tunnel could be implemented (post consent) to ensure avoidance of any physical impacts during the adjacent construction activity in relation to the roadside wall and walled kitchen garden tunnel.

5.40. The proposed arboriculture mitigation measures outlined in the AIA will also provide mitigation of the historic environment effects of the Proposed Development at Brynkinalt registered park and garden.

6 Archaeological impact assessment

6.1. The archaeological impacts have been assessed by comparing the locations of known assets, and areas of higher archaeological potential against the areas of below ground works associated with the Proposed Development. From west to east the potential archaeological effects are as follows:

- **Asset A5**: Chirk is documented as a settlement from the medieval period and while the focus of this activity is likely to have been to the south of the Proposed Development closer to the medieval church and motte sites, the settlement core could have extended north along Church Street to its junction with Holyhead Road. This area has a moderate potential for archaeological evidence from the medieval period. The excavation of the cables through the highway along Holyhead Road and Colliery Road could impact evidence for the medieval and later settlement, although a degree of disturbance from modern road use and existing services is anticipated. The impact would be minor in relation to an asset of low heritage value, resulting in a negligible level of effect.

- **Asset A3:** The route of a Roman road between Rhyn Park and Rhug is postulated as passing through the Study Area. The potential route of the Roman road interacts with the Proposed Development where it crosses Colliery Road and at the junction of Old Black Park Road and Holyhead Road. While the subsequent construction of the post medieval and modern roads could have impacted any extant evidence for a Roman precursor there remains a low potential for archaeology from this period to be present in these locations. The impact would be minor in relation to an asset of low heritage value, resulting in a negligible level of effect.

- **Asset A27**: Holyhead Road (the B5070) is the course of a road adapted by Thomas Telford to form a route connecting London and the port of Holyhead in the early 19th century. Evidence for Telford's work to the road could survive, although subsequent modern uses are likely to have impacted this survival. The impact would be minor in relation to an asset of low heritage value, resulting in a negligible level of effect.

- **Assets A22 and A101**: Two railway sidings connected the collieries at Brynkinalt and Black Park to the Glyn Valley Tramway and Llangollen Canal. These crossed Holyhead Road where it runs past the existing Kronospan Facility. The survival of any evidence associated with this is likely to have been impacted by modern road uses. There is also some potential for evidence associated with the Brynkinalt Colliery to be present in the area where Colliery Road passes the former colliery site. In relation to both assets the impact would be minor in relation to assets of low heritage value, resulting in a negligible level of effect.

- **Asset RPG1**: Brynkinalt (grade II* registered park and garden) is discussed above in relation to its historical and aesthetic values and associated character and appearance. However it also has a degree of evidential value as an area of historic parkland that has been extant since the early post medieval period or before. The construction of the cables and HDD pits to the east and west of the A5 within the registered park and garden could therefore impact archaeological evidence for the development of the parkland. The impact would be minor in relation to an asset of high heritage value, resulting in a minor (adverse) level of effect.

- **Assets A1.1 - A2**: Possible evidence for prehistoric activity is indicated by potential ring ditches and an enclosure close to Halton Farm. Asset A2 is to the west of the proposed cable route across fields to the connection into the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line. While the impact and effect in relation to Assets A1.1, A1.2 and A2 is none, this area has a low potential for archaeology of prehistoric date to be present.

- **Asset A12**: Halton is documented as a medieval manor belonging to Valle Crucis abbey. A property called 'The Court' on historic mapping may have been a grange of the abbey. The tithe apportionment records this as 'The Court House' within the ownership of Charlotte Myddleton with farm buildings, yard and garden, and stackyard and croft. The area near to The Court has a moderate potential for archaeological evidence from the medieval period, this is close to the proposed cable route through fields to connect to the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line. While the impact and effect in relation to Asset A12 is none, this area has a low potential for archaeology of medieval date to be present.

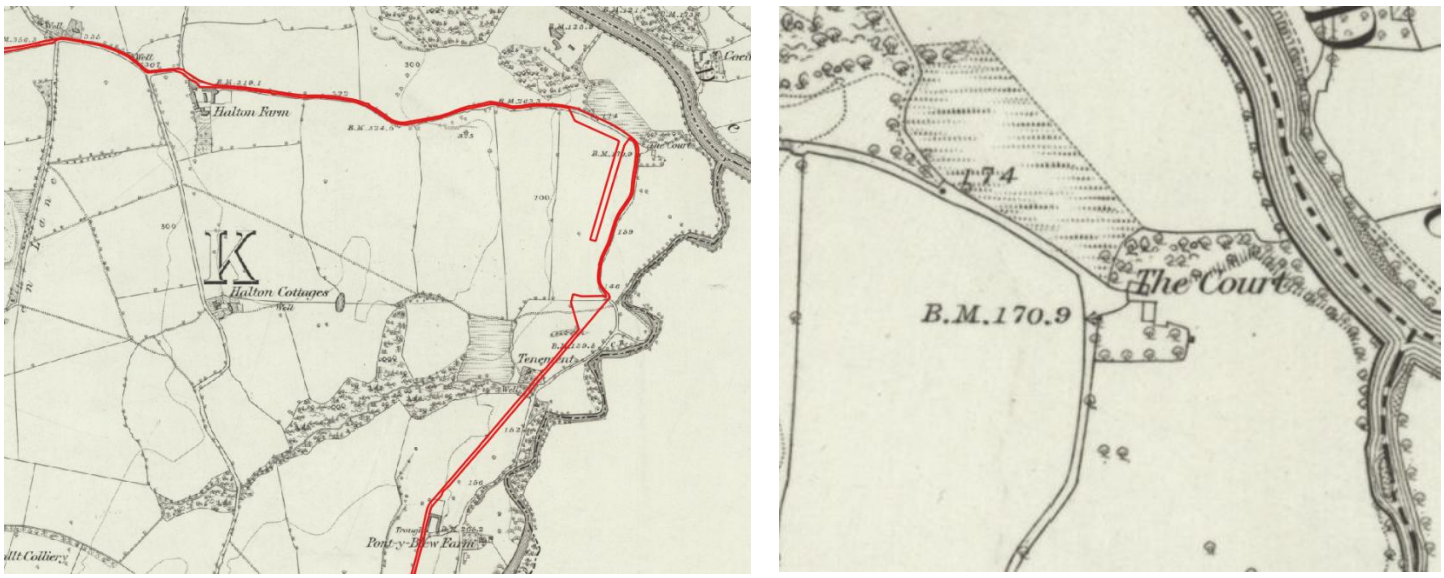


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560, 1879 (reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland) (showing route in relation to The Court, Halton Farm and Pont-y-blew Farm (L-hand side) and The Court in detail (R-hand side)

Mitigation

6.2. To limit environmental effects and the need for temporary haul roads, the majority of the cable installation will take place in the existing highway. In this area the potential for archaeology is generally low given the likely degree of previous disturbance from other services and the road construction and maintenance. However in the following locations, the potential is slightly greater in relation to known historic assets (as discussed above) and a potential impact is predicted. Therefore the following mitigation is proposed:

- *Holyhead Road, Colliery Road and the western end of Old Black Park Road*: this relates to the possibility of the course of a Roman road crossing the route, the potential for evidence for the medieval and later settlement at Chirk, the potential for evidence for Telford's road and the potential for sidings and infrastructure associated with the former collieries at Brynkinalt and Old Black Park Road (Assets A3, A5, A22, A27 and A101). In these areas, an

archaeological watching brief during below ground works for the cable trench within the highway would provide a record of any identified archaeology that is proportionate to the asset's heritage value and the predicted level of effect.

- *Brynkinalt registered park and garden*: this relates to the possibility of archaeological evidence for the former layout of the parkland and any associated activity from the later medieval and early post medieval period. Within the HDD pit to the east of the A5 and cable route between the HDD and along Green Lane within the registered park and garden, an archaeological watching brief during below ground works would provide a record of any identified archaeology that is proportionate to the asset's heritage value and the predicted level of effect.

- *Cable construction in fields at the eastern end of the route*: This area has a low potential for prehistoric activity (as evidenced by the potential ring ditches and enclosure (Assets A1.1, 1.2 and 2) and also medieval activity associated with the nearby records for a former grange and manor of Valle Crucis abbey (Asset A12). In this area, an archaeological watching brief during below ground works for the cable trench within the fields would provide a record of any identified archaeology that is proportionate to the asset's heritage value and the predicted level of effect.

6.3. The above proposed archaeological mitigation would be consistent with TAN24 at paragraph 4.14 which sets out that "An archaeological watching brief may be agreed as part of the WSI [written scheme of investigation] or be the subject of a planning condition that would require such work to be carried out while the development is underway. The applicant's responsibilities are not finally discharged until the results are analysed and published and the archive has been deposited."

6.4. Further consultation would be undertaken with Heneb (the Archaeological Trust for Wales) to agree a suitable and proportionate programme of archaeological mitigation, which would be set out in a WSI, as required by TAN24.

7 Summary and conclusion

7.1. The Proposed Development comprises the installation of a 132kV cable largely following the highway between the proposed 132kV substation immediately to the north of the existing Kronospan Facility and the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line to the east of the River Dee.

7.2. This historic environment assessment considers the built heritage and archaeology of the route through consultation of the Heneb historic environment record, historic map and archive research, and a site walkover.

7.3. There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area although three assets (two ring ditches and an enclosure identified from aerial photographs) are recorded to the south of Halton Farm. The Roman period is represented in the study area by the course of a Roman road heading north from the scheduled Roman camp at Rhyn Park. Chirk developed as a town in the medieval period, Brynkinalt and Halton are also documented as medieval townships. To the east of Halton Farm, a manor or grange of Valle Crucis abbey may have been centred around a property recorded on historic mapping as The Court, that building is no longer extant.

7.4. During the post medieval period, the parkland at Brynkinalt was developed by the Viscount and Countess Dungannon to include the designed landscape (now a registered historic park and garden) and the tunnel to the walled kitchen garden to the north of Green Lane. Also during the post medieval period the collieries at Black Park and Brynkinalt were established, and the Llangollen Canal, now part of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site, was constructed. Chirk developed as a small town on the route of Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead road and in the surrounding countryside a number of farmstead complexes developed.

7.5. Recorded designated historic assets within the study area comprise Chirk Conservation Area, Brynkinalt registered historic park and garden, the Pontcysyllte Canal and Aqueduct WHS buffer zone, one grade I listed building (Chirk Church of St Mary), two grade II* listed buildings (Chirk War Memorial and Brynkinalt Hall) and 26 grade II listed buildings comprising buildings within Chirk, farm buildings and the forge at Pont-y-blew. There are 104 non-designated historic assets within the study area which principally relate to post medieval activity (farm buildings, collieries, ancillary features at Brynkinalt park). Evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is also recorded as referenced above.

7.6. The Proposed Development, being a buried cable, would not result in any harm to the heritage values of the WHS or buffer zone, the Chirk Conservation Area or the settings of listed buildings within the study area. This includes consideration of the above ground infrastructure proposed at the connection point to the existing Legacy to Oswestry overhead line, which is not within the WHS buffer zone or settings of any historic assets.

7.7. A grade II listed Thomas Telford milestone (LB21) lies immediately adjacent to the cable installation but would not be impacted by the proposals and safeguarding measures (signing and toolbox talk) could be provided to ensure that the listed structure is not impacted by any ancillary activities outside of the construction area.

7.8. The Proposed Development includes HDD and cables within the area of the registered park and garden at Brynkinalt. This includes a HDD to bring the cables below a tunnel between the house and walled kitchen garden. The tunnel is considered to be a curtilage structure to the grade II* listed Brynkinalt Hall. No impacts are predicted in relation to the tunnel as a result of the HDD mitigation but further safeguarding measures (signing and toolbox talk) could be provided to ensure that the tunnel and wall to the north of the road are not impacted by any ancillary activities outside of the construction area.

7.9. The HDD pits and compound sites, and cable trench have the potential to affect the character and appearance of the registered park and garden through temporary construction phase impacts, which would largely be reversed on reinstatement, and also possible tree removal. The latter would be mitigated by the proposed Arboriculture Mitigation (set out in the AIA). A minor adverse effect is predicted in relation to the registered historic park and garden.

7.10. Archaeological impacts are predicted in relation to six non-designated historic assets. In relation to the route of a Roman road, the route of the Telford London to Holyhead Road, the route of two colliery railway sidings, and the historic settlement core at Chirk a negligible effect is predicted given the limited magnitude of effect. In relation to the potential for archaeology relating to the development of the parkland at Brynkinalt, a minor adverse effect is predicted. There is also potential for archaeology relating to nearby possible prehistoric and medieval activity where the Proposed Development crosses fields to connect to the Legacy to Oswestry overhead line.

7.11. In relation to the above effects, a programme of archaeological work is recommended to comprise a watching brief during the course of the development. This is subject to consultation with Heneb but is consistent with TAN24 (paragraph 4.14) and would be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been agreed with Heneb and with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance best practice documents.

7.12. Residual effects on the historic environment, following the implementation of the above mitigation, would be negligible to none.

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Annex A Gazetteer and location of recorded historic assets

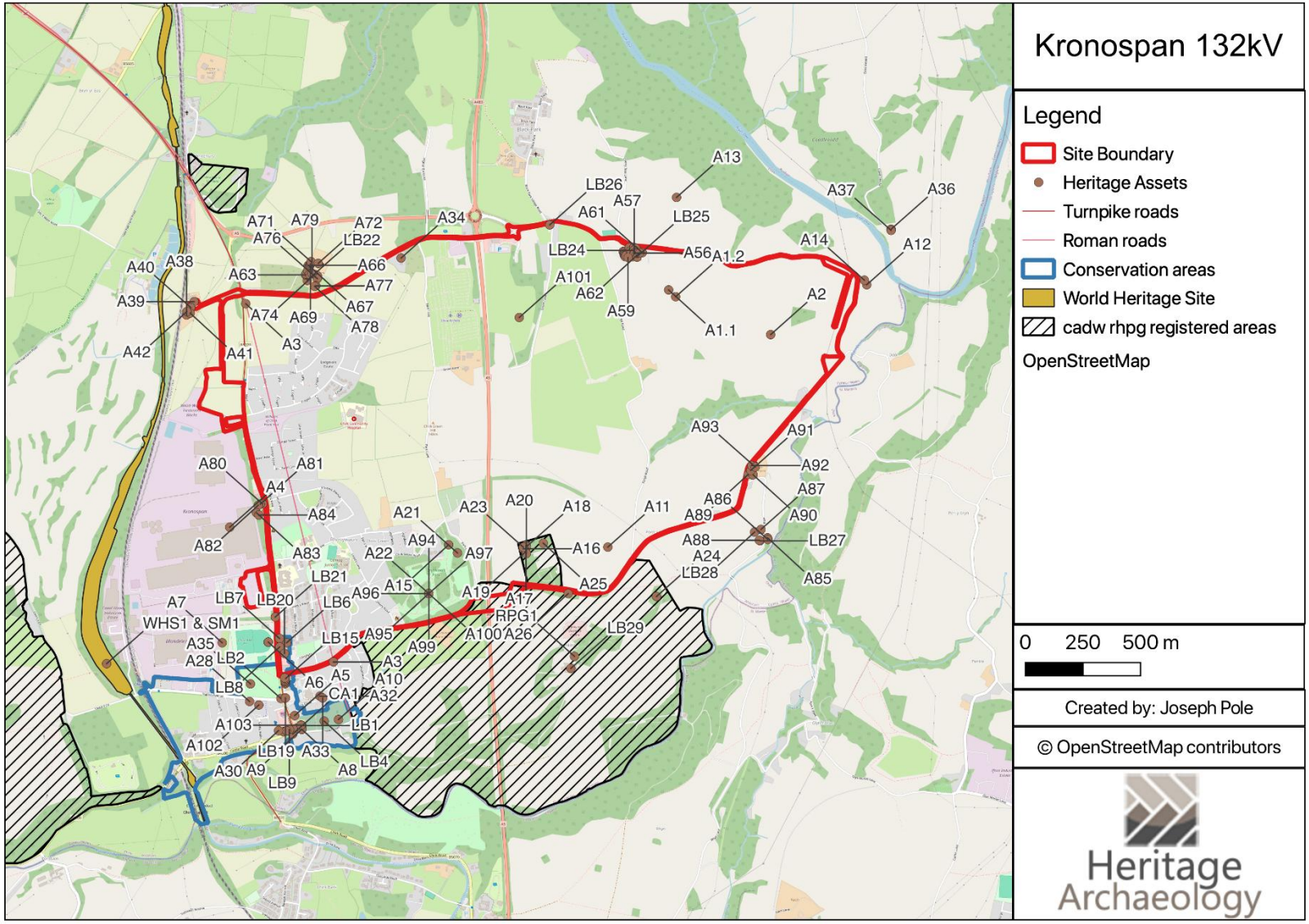


Figure 9: Locations of historic assets (1km study area)

Table A1: Gazetteer of Designated and Non-designated historic assets (1km study area)

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
CA1	N/a	CA	Chirk Conservation Area	Medieval and later town of Chirk	Medieval to modern	329100	337600
RPG1	PGW(C)15(WRE)	RPG (II*)	Brynkinalt	Registered for its historic interest as a large, picturesque landscape park, laid out in the nineteenth-century and providing the setting to the house and its gardens. The grounds also incorporate an unusual tunnel to the kitchen garden. Brynkinalt has historical associations with the Trevor family who have lived on this site since the year 942. The earliest building on the site today dates back to 1612, being the central portion of the present house. The registered park and garden has important group value with the house and its associated estate outbuildings and ornamental parkland structures.	POST MEDIEVAL	326800	338000
WHS1 & SM1	1303 (Cadw) and 1000106 (HE)/ DE175	WHS & SM	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Built between 1795 and 1808, the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal comprise an exemplary group of civil engineering features from the heroic phase of transport improvement that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. The Principal Engineer for the canal was William Jessop (1745-1814), one of the most important canal and dock engineers of the day. The General Agent was Thomas Telford (1757-1834), then a little known county surveyor, but to become the most prolific civil engineer of the early nineteenth century. Owing to its particular daring and elegance, the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct is regarded as a spectacular masterpiece of waterways engineering and an influential pioneer of iron construction. The sections of canal that extend c.10 km to the west (to Llantysilio) and c. 6 km to the south (to Chirk) from the aqueduct exemplify the new approaches to engineering developed in Britain during the Industrial Revolution and taken up in subsequent waterway, railway and road construction throughout the world. All of the features that were to become characteristic of heavily-engineered transport routes can be seen along the canal: features such as tunnels, cuttings, aqueducts and embankments, many of them technically innovative or of monumental scale, together with associated bridges, culverts and weirs.	Post medieval	328297	337917
LB1	615/ 16745 & 101108 & 19770	LB I	Chirk Church (St Mary)	The church was probably built in the late 12th century. It consists of two rectangular, parallel chambers with an engaged tower at the West end of the North body. The original church probably consisted of a South aisle and chancel, with the North aisle added in the 15th century.; The roof over the aisle is old and good, the one over the nave is new and poor. Over the altar is molded plaster. (Lloyd-Williams and Underwood, 1872, Plate 48).	MEDIEVAL	329141	337636
LB2	20202/ 42887 & 144726	LB II*	Chirk War Memorial	Grade II* listed war memorial The memorial was designed by the noted designer and sculptor Eric Gill and set up in 1919-1920 after the Great War, commissioned by Lord Howard de Walden of Chirk Castle. A further inscription was added after 1945. Exterior A simple tapered square obelisk of Portland Stone set on a round nosed low step, the	MODERN	329051	337755

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				riser curved back. The top of the obelisk is gabled at 45 degrees on each angle. On the S face there is a bas-relief hunched figure of a great-coated and helmeted soldier, holding his rifle and bayonet. Below, an elegantly lettered inscription to the 'habitants & indwellers of the parish of Chirk' who died in the conflict of 1914-1919. On the sides, the names of 66 men, also carved in bold Roman capitals. On the rear, the inscription in Welsh to 'Wyr y Waun'. Below the names of 19 men killed in the 1939-1945 war have been added. Around the monument and below the inscriptions, cut in larger capitals, the further, slightly plaintive, inscription 'AND IN RIGHTEOUNESS HE DOTH JUDGE & MAKE WAR REV.XIX' First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Obelisk Obelisk with a relief on front face of a soldier wearing a long coat and helmet bent over his rifle. Mounted onto a one step base. Inscription: 6 o'clock face: TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE/ HABITANTS AND INDWELLERS/ OF THE PARISH OF CHIRK/ WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES/ FOR THE CAUSE OF THEIR COUNTRY/ DURING THE WAR 1914-1919/ THIS MONUMENT WAS ESTABLI-/ SHED BY THEIR FELLOWS/ OF THE PARISH/ IN RIGHTEOUSNESS 9 o'clock face:(Names) 3 o'clock face: (NAMES)/ HE DOTH JUDGE &/ MAKE WAR 12 o'clock face: ER/ ARDDERCHOG/ GOFFA/ AM/ WYRYWAEN/ A ROES EU HEINIOES/ YN ACHOS EU GWLAD/ YN Y RHYFEL MAWR/ 1914-1919/ Y GOSODWYD/ Y MAEN HWN/ GAN EU/ CYD BLWYFOLION/ 1939-1945/ IN LOVING MEMORY OF/ (NAMES). (IWM, 2018)			
LB3	20203/ 42857	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), lychgate	Grade II listed lych gate	MODERN	329119	337626
LB4	20208/ 42881	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), Trevor Mausoleum	Grade II listed mausoleum. The small building was erected in c1905 to mark the loss of the child of Baron Trevor of Brynkinallt. Exterior.The elaborate neo-Norman building is of upper coal measures rock-faced sandstone and ashlar work, with a stone slab roof between raised gables. A single cell structure with dressed clasping buttresses at all four corners, and an arched entrance in the W gable. This has a round arch of fine and crisply carved chevron and guilloche orders, springing from variously carved twin nook shafts. A boarded oak door with elaborate iron hinges has a small barred viewing window. The side walls have an alternating billet mid-wall string and a tight chevron carved corble table supporting the stone gutter. On each side a small raised dormer with a similar chevron arch rising into a steep gable, and containing glazing with tinted puntils. On the door a dedication plaque to Arthur William, 2nd Baron Trevor, d.1923 and Rosamund his wife, d.1942, and child d.1904. Interior The interior is vaulted with stone ribs, those at the E descending either side of a	MODERN	329238	337654

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				niche on the E wall. It contains a lifesize white marble figure of a winged angel standing on a small hemisphere, tenderly carrying in her arms the girl child Mary Rosamund who died in 1904 aged 5. (Cadw, 1998)			
LB5	20205/ 42888	LB II	Chirk Church (St Mary), Ward Monument	Grade II listed commemorative monument	POST MEDIEVAL	329140	337620
LB6	20215/ 42840	LB II	Chirk, Chirk Town Council Offices	Grade II listed council office Built in 1902 in a Jacobean revival style to provide a meeting hall, offices and library for the recently formed Chirk Parish Council, at the cost of £4000. The architects were Grayson and Ould and the builder Mr Stringer of Sandbach. The foundation stone was laid by Richard Myddleton on the 2nd August to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII. Exterior Snecked squared sandstone, with a red tiled roof. Neo-Jacobean style. The front elevation is symmetrical with a central 2-storey porch in ashlar work, having an open ground floor porch with a round arch, alternate voussoirs pronounced, set between raised Tuscan columns. Above a narrow entablature, a cushioned shield in a strapwork cartouche carries the date, whilst above, a 4-light bay window with tapered pilasters to either side. The porch is crowned by an openwork balustrade, with a gable over, set back on the line of the faÃ§ade. Simple wide recessed bays each side, similarly fenestrated, extending to end wing bays set forward and gabled, and having 2-storey canted mullioned and transomed stone bay windows. The coped gables have square finials. The hipped roof over the porch and side bays has large stone stacks set between the ends and the wings. The open lobby is faced with glazed bricks. Double panelled doors and a segmental leaded fanlight over. The hall at the rear has mullioned and transomed windows between raking buttresses. WCs and a kitchen were added in the re-entrant angles in c1970. (Cadw, 1998)	MODERN	329080	337996
LB7	20228/ 42861	LB II	Chirk Town Council Offices, north gate piers	Grade II listed gateway	MODERN	329049	338015
LB8	20229/ 42870	LB II	Chirk Town Council Offices, south gate piers	Grade II listed gateway	MODERN	329049	337978
LB9	20257/ 42832	LB II	Chirk, 1 Castle Road	Grade II listed house	POST MEDIEVAL	329086	337620
LB10	20216/ 42825	LB II	Chirk, 1 Hand Terrace	Grade II listed estate cottage Chirk Castle, estate cottage	POST MEDIEVAL	329071	337819
LB11	20217/ 42826	LB II	Chirk, 2 Hand Terrace	A terrace of estate workers cottages was built by Chirk Castle estate in c1820-1825 for Charlotte Myddleton-Biddulph. The buildings have undergone some later alterations. No. 2 is Grade II listed (Cadw LB20217).	POST MEDIEVAL	329072	337824
LB12	20218/ 42827	LB II	Chirk, 3 Hand Terrace	Grade II listed estate cottage Chirk Castle, estate cottage	POST MEDIEVAL	329071	337828

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
LB13	20219/ 42828	LB II	Chirk, 4 Hand Terrace	Grade II listed estate cottage Chirk Castle, estate cottage	POST MEDIEVAL	329070	337831
LB14	20220/ 42829	LB II	Chirk, 5 Hand Terrace	Grade II listed estate cottage Chirk Castle, estate cottage	POST MEDIEVAL	329072	337836
LB15	20221/ 42830	LB II	Chirk, 6 Hand Terrace	Grade II listed estate cottage Chirk Castle, estate cottage	POST MEDIEVAL	329073	337841
LB16	20222/ 42831	LB II	Chirk, 7 Hand Terrace	Grade II listed estate cottage Chirk Castle, estate cottage	POST MEDIEVAL	329069	337844
LB17	20255/ 42836	LB II	Chirk, Bryn Eglwys	Grade II listed house The building probably has early origins, perhaps the site of the Great House destroyed in the uprising of 1402. It may well be the location of the Saracen's Head Inn recorded in 1720. It was at one time occupied by Dr Lloyd, and later tenanted by the archdeacon of Wrexham. The extensive vaulted cellars, continuous with those of the adjoining properties may be related to its use as an inn. The building was extensively refaced in the early-mid C19, and now assumes the character of that period. Exterior Two storeys, raised subsequently to 3. Two bay elevation of brick with a slate roof to Castle Road, the central door bricked up. Paned casement windows to each bay, and small paned iron windows to the attic level. Stone sills and plinth continuous with the adjoining properties. Gable stacks, late C19, with yellow clayware vented pots. To the rear, a long brick-built range of 2-storeys, of 4 bays, terminating against Bryn-eglwys Cottage. Twelve-paned sashes and a canted bay window, and a door under a gabled porch. At the centre a 4-flue brick stack. Interior The house has extensive brick vaulted cellars, extending under adjoining properties. (Cadw, 1998)	POST MEDIEVAL	329060	337611
LB18	20256/ 42839	LB II	Chirk, Chirk house	Grade II listed house The building is one of a row of 4 urban terrace houses of late C17 or C18 origin, all refaced in brick in the early-mid C19. Brick frontage on a stone and timber framed building, slate roof. Two storeys, 4 window bays. Modern glazed door in the second bay from the E, set under a C19 gabled timber framed porch hood on brackets. A secondary modern door is set in the former carriage arch in the 4th bay. Stone sills and plinth continuous with the adjoining properties. Timber small-paned casement windows in openings with segmental heads. Brick stack between bays 3 and 4. The rear, largely covered with added outbuildings, is of stone, with the upper level timber framed. (Cadw, 1998)	POST MEDIEVAL	329074	337615

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
LB19	1298/ 25813	LB II	Chirk, Hand Hotel	Grade II listed hotel	POST MEDIEVAL	329071	337757
LB20	1290/ 25807	LB II	Chirk, Old Schoolhouse	Grade II listed school	POST MEDIEVAL	329070	337950
LB21	20236/ 42859	LB II	Telford Milestone	Grade II listed milestone on Thomas Telfords road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate has been repainted black letters on white background, instead of of white on black as other Welsh plates, and reattached with modern bolts, circa 2016. Dressed Anglesey limestone slab, with shallow triangular head and raking chamfered sides. Cast iron inset plate, black lettering on white reading: HOLY- / HEAD / 83 / LLANGOLLEN / 6M - 2F / CHIRK - B / 0M - 5F. (Cadw, 1998) Following the Act of Union in 1801, a programme to improve the roads between the two capital cities of London and Dublin was initiated. In 1811 Thomas Telford was commissioned to undertake a survey of the roads between London and Holyhead and in 1817 began work on the northern stretch of the road at Shrewsbury. As well as overseeing the work, Thomas Telford also designed every detail of the road, and this milestone is one of a number designed for it. Milestones between Cernioge and Shrewsbury were erected in the period between 1826 and February 1827. A standard Telford milestone, comprising a dressed carboniferous limestone pillar, with a shallow triangular head and raking chamfered sides. Erected by Telford as part of improvement scheme in 1819. Milestones 83. (LUAU, 1999, 2000) Milestone on Thomas Telfords road from London to Holyhead, made to a standard design from Anglesey limestone and with a cast-iron plate. Plate records HOLY-/HEAD/83/LLANGOLLEN/6M - 2F/CHIRK-B/0M - 5F. Plate has been repainted black letters on white background, instead of of white on black as other Welsh plates, and reattached with modern bolts, circa 2016 (D. Elis-Williams, personal communication, January 11, 2020).	POST MEDIEVAL	329032	338108
LB22	626/ 25631	LB II	Chirk, The Lodge	Grade II listed house. An earlier building on the site, the lodge for the extended Black Park for Chirk Castle, was taxed for 1 hearth in 1669, William Wynne being tenant in 1681. It had been extended by 1698. It later became the residence of T E Ward, the manager of Black Park Colliery, 1805-1854, who probably rebuilt or remodelled the earlier house in its present form. It was leased to John Scott Milne & Co from 1862 and then sold to Mr Darlington senior, following whom it was occupied by his son, James, 1877-1933, manager of the colliery and a local benefactor. His commemorative cross stands against the W front of the parish church.	POST MEDIEVAL	329192	339564
LB23	20235/ 42844	LB II	Halton Farm, dog kennel and mounting block	Grade II listed mounting block	POST MEDIEVAL	330606	339646

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
LB24	20234/ 42882	LB II	Halton Farm, two adjoining ranges of farm buildings, with a horse gin	Grade II listed farm building	POST MEDIEVAL	330614	339673
LB25	20233/ 42851	LB II	Halton Farmhouse	Grade II listed farmhouse	POST MEDIEVAL	330624	339645
LB26	14557/ 41117	LB II	Halton Mission Church	Grade II listed mission church/ Built in 1878 as a Mission Room, as part of the evangelising of the district undertaken by the Rev Joseph Maude of Chirk.	POST MEDIEVAL	330248	339789
LB27	20260/ 38682	LB II	Remains of Forge at Pont-y-blew	Forge on the river Ceiriog. A waterwheel drove bellows for blast and tilt hammers. Charcoal and iron were produced at this site between 1710 and 1795 (Davies, D L, 1997, 170). Coal was successfully introduced into iron forging at Pont-y-blew, Rhiwabon, Denbighshire as early as 1679 (Gruffydd, Ken Lloyd, 2010). Schubert suggests that a blast furnace and forge were in operation here, although the HER has no real mention of the former, and that it was working from 1634 under the control of the Myddleton of Chirk Castle. Edwards (1960, 29) has the rather more coherent argument that it was set up as a forge to work iron produced at the Ruabon furnace, as both were on the Eyton Estate and the 1634 agreement for the setting up of the Ruabon furnace specifically mentions the need to construct a forge or hammerworks for the furthering and finishing of the said ironwork. Perhaps a furnace was built during the 1661-2 rebuilding phase, as one was apparently still working here in the 1730s, perhaps later. The name of the site testifies to the use of bellows. Gruffydd (2010) claims that coal was successfully introduced into iron forging at Pont-y-Blew as early as 1679. (Hankinson, Britnell & Silvester 2012)	POST MEDIEVAL	331141	338408
LB28	20252/ 42878	LB II	Pont-y-blew, 'The Forge'	Grade II listed house The house was possibly built for the operator of the adjacent forge, which was established in 1634 by a consortium of local gentry, including Sir Thomas Myddleton. It is believed to be the earliest water-powered forge in N Wales. The house has C17 origins, but was subsequently altered, and now has the character of the mid C19. Exterior. A long range of single storey building with attics, timber framed, the front colourwashed brick, with a slate roof. Timber framing exposed on the gable towards the road. Timber 2-light windows of the C19 within openings with segmental heads, and an open timber framed porch over a glazed door. A second C20 glazed door towards the E end. Four small gabled dormers with cut bargeboards. Central brick stack, and added stacks at both ends on the lower slopes of the roof. Lean-to at the W end. (Cadw, 1998)	POST MEDIEVAL	331118	338446
LB29	599	LB II*	Brynkinallt Hall	Brynkinallt, formerly spelt Bryncunallt, was built in 1612 for Sir Edward Trevor. The Trevor family claim descent from Tudor ap Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Llangollen and Nanheudwy in the later C10. In 1498 the major part of the Trevor estate was forfeit, leaving a partible inheritance including Brynkinallt to John Trevor, constable of Whittington Castle, whose son was Sir Edward, who as captain in Ireland under Queen Elizabeth, acquired extensive lands in County Down now known as Rostrevor. He was knighted in 1617. His sons were	POST MEDIEVAL	330312	337867

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				staunch royalist supporters during the civil war, which brought them into conflict with the Myddletons of Chirk Castle. In 1664 the house at Brynkinallt was taxed for 16 hearths. The estate passed to Sir John Trevor, grandson of Sir Edward in 1675, who became speaker in the House of Commons and Privy Councillor under James II, William and Mary, and Anne. His daughter inherited in 1717 and married Michael Hill MP. The second son became Viscount Dungannon in the Irish peerage in 1765. Major extensions were carried out from 1808 under the 2nd Viscount Dungannon, 1763-1837, to the design, according to an inscription at the rear, of the Countess Charlotte, when the whole house was given a cement render finish.			
A1.1	80101	NDHA	Halton Farm Ring Ditch I	One of three possible ring ditches visible on APs 89-MB-556 to 8 No trace of any earthworks in field of improved pasture. Field is regularly ploughed and also sown for cereals from time to time (CPAT site visit 18/08/99).	BRONZE AGE	330760	339500
A1.2	80102	NDHA	Halton Farm Ring Ditch II	One of three possible ring ditches visible on APs 89-MB-556 to 8 No trace of any earthworks in field of improved pasture. Field is regularly ploughed and also sown for cereals from time to time (CPAT visit 18/08/99).	BRONZE AGE	330790	339470
A2	101849	NDHA	Halghton Farm Cropmark	A uni-vallate enclosure with an associated field system possibly of Iron Age or Romano-British date seen from an air photo. N1185.	IRON AGE	332100	339300
A3	47504	NDHA	Rhyn Park to Rhug, predicted line of Roman Road	Predicted line of roman road. Unknown form. No further traces through Chirk village until SJ289395 (EW) CPAT Roman Roads project, 2002-03)	ROMAN	329282	337910
A3	47505	NDHA	Rhyn Park to Rhug, predicted line of Roman Road	Predicted line of roman road. Fossilised form. Presumed to be on line of Telford's 1815-1820 road (EW) (CPAT Roman Roads project, 2002-03)	ROMAN	328924	339467
A4	28338	NDHA	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	This point is in the wrong location. Offa's dyke line lies c. 2km to west	EARLY MEDIEVAL	328840	338500
A5	142411	NDHA	Chirk	Derrick Pratt has made out a solid case for a 'maerdref' at Chirk based on the presence of the name 'Y Faerdre', a sub-township name, which he believed indicated a nucleated settlement here in pre-Mortimer days, and in the term 'Y Waun r Faerdre', an occasionally used name for Lower Chirk. Additionally, the dwelling known as Llwyn-y-cil (SJ 2796 3807) lying between and equidistant from the castle and the town was formerly named 'Maerdy' or 'Mardy'. Melville Richards on the other hand claimed 'Y Faerdref' as a full township. The 1391 survey of Chirkland records that both the free tenants and the bondsmen ('nativi') at Chirk were responsible for maintaining the hall, chamber, kitchen and grange of the lord at Chirk, which sounds very much like the situation that would have obtained in the time when the lordship was in Welsh hands. For Pratt these were the toponymic remnants of a classic 12th-century 'maerdref', and the 'llys' (though he did not use this term) was the earthwork motte (or at least its site) in the grounds of the ˜The Mount' on the edge	EARLY MEDIEVAL; MEDIEVAL	329110	337680

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				of Chirk village, though he also envisaged that the motte would have been discarded in favour of something less restrictive than the motte top well before the Edwardian Conquest. This information in outline, speculative as it is, has been repeated in the NMR (Coflein). (Silvester 2015).			
A6	44832	NDHA	Caeau Gwynion Farm find	Finds recorded by National Museum & Galleries of Wales catalogue.	MEDIEVAL	329000	338000
A7	70674	NDHA	Chirk Castle, sepulchral slab	A sepulchral slab described by RCAHMW in 1914, but now lost. The face is decorated with an ornate cross, the head of which is formed of a four-lobed flower. The inscription has been partially cut away and interpretation is difficult. The suggested date was 1320-1350 (Plunkett Dillon, E & Latham, J, 1988, 13). This was in Chirk Castle, but was sold, possibly when the family moved out. It appeared in a London dealer's catalogue in 2005 and is now in private hands (Dr M Gray; RS 03/2010). Inscribed slab to John, son of Nicholas, precentor, with an accompanying poem. Madeleine Greythinks it cold be 14th or even 15th century while Gresham expressed the view that it might have come originally form England. When last heard of, in 2005, this was in an antique dealer's shop in London, having come from the chapel in the Castle and presumably been sold on when the family sold up a few years ago. Maddy Grey could garner little extra information, other than it had been sold on and was now in private hands. It is fully described as Gresham 21. (Silvester et al, 2011)	MEDIEVAL	328800	338000
A8	16745	NDHA	Chirk Church	Traditionally a chapelry to Llangollen though not mentioned in the 1254 Taxatio (Thomas 1911, 270)(CPAT, Early Ecclesiastical Settlement project)	MEDIEVAL	329140	337620
A9	19770	NDHA	Chirk Church (St Mary), yard	The earliest churchyard at Chirk was strictly rectangular, but it has been extended eastwards at least twice in 1882 and 1905, and again in 1939. It occupies level ground, but the edge of the Dee valley is less than 100m to the south. It is well-maintained and the eastern extension is used for burial. Boundary:- a well-mortared stone wall with coping stones on the south and west. The wall is less uniform on the north. Monuments:- few are left in place around the church for there has been drastic clearance; there is nothing of pre-19thC date and some of the visible burials are modern. The paths leading past the church are paved with grave slabs. Some are certainly 18thC, the earliest seen being of 1737 but much worn. East of the church the gravemarkers remain in situ. Furniture:- a sundial inscribed 'W Potter, R. Edwards, Churchwardens. W & S Jones, 30 Holborn, London'. No obvious date. Gnomon in place and the dial raised on an octagonal, niched pillar. Also a cross on a four-step plinth, erected in memory of J. Darlington (1933). Earthworks:- churchyard is raised by up to 1m on the south, and 0.5m or so on the west and north. On the east is a slight drop down into the churchyard extension. Spoil mounded up on the north side of the church is presumably a result of the construction of the new hall (see below). Ancillary features:- new hall added to the north side of the	MEDIEVAL	329140	337620

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				church in recent years. Half-timbered lychgate with stone-slabbed roof, of 1923, on west; tarmac paths on west, slab paths to east. Vegetation:- yews on south and east, mature but of no great age. Original eastern boundary is marked by several of them. Conifers on the north and west sides. (CPAT Churches Survey)			
A10	101619	NDHA	Chirk, Castle Fieldname	A FIELDNAME PROBABLY DERIVING FROM THE NEARBY CHIRK CASTLE. N0486;	MEDIEVAL	329300	337660
A11	102617	NDHA	Maes Y Mynach Fieldname (Valle Crucis)	FIELDNAME MEANING THE MONKS FIELD PROBABLY NAMED SO BECAUSE THE LAND ONCE BELONGED TO VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY AND MORE SPECIFICALLY TO A NEARBY POSSIBLE GRANGE CAR4150.;	MEDIEVAL	330480	338390
A12	35798	NDHA	Halghton Manor/Halton Grange (Valle Crucis)	Former manor of Halghton belonging to Valle Crucis abbey. Included 'court' (PRN 102616), two water mills, and a wood (coed-yr-abad) (Williams, D H, 1990, 65). Name recorded as Halton by Derrick Pratt (Pratt, Derrick, 2011). Near Chirk, Halton grange (or Halghton Manor as Williams termed it) included a court and two watermills. Pratt goes into some detail about this holding. It occupied an undulating plateau at the confluence of the Dee and Ceiriog rivers, stretching from the cow farm and Koed yr Abad (Halton Wood) to Maes-y-mynach which lay in the vicinity of Brynkinalt. In 1545 administration of the manor or bailiwick of Halghton centred on a farm known as the Grange which by 1648 had been renamed as The Court (PRN102616). (Silvester & Hankinson 2015, pp34)	MEDIEVAL	331620	339510
A13	118974	NDHA	Halton, harness pendant	Shield-shaped harness pendant found with the aid of a metal detector at a depth of 10cm (CPAT, 2011).	MEDIEVAL	330800	339900
A14	102616	NDHA	Halghton, Court Grange	The remains of a house which the RCAHMW notes was formerly a grange of Valle Crucis abbey (see PRN 35798). The house, which is of 16th century date, is in ruins and has been used as a quarry. There were remains of mullioned windows and a gable in 1911. A 'court' is mentioned at this NGR as part of Halghton manor (PRN 35798) (Williams, D H, 1990, 65). Site not found at given location or nearby, but in an area of improved pasture. (CPAT Deserted Rural Settlements Wrexham, 2001). Derrick Pratt places the site slightly further to the south at SJ316393 (Pratt, Derrick, 2011). The 1874 large-scale Ordnance Survey map shows the precise location of The Court, positioned less than 150m from the confluence of the two rivers, a pair of buildings lying at right angles to each other at SJ 3161 3953. However, Boydell's map of the Myddelton estate at Chirk from 1776 in the National Library shows a more impressive set of at least five buildings around a courtyard. (Silvester & Hankinson 2015, pp34)The location was examined during a visit in March 2015. The landowner was not available to grant permission for access. Observation from the adjoining public road reveals that the site, known as The Court on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, is now within a pasture field. Two slight and perhaps linear earthworks, no more than 0.4m high (but viewed from a distance), were apparent and may be associated with the two buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map. No remains of any standing structures were visible. The site lies on a natural terrace	POST MEDIEVAL	331610	339530

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				overlooking and sloping down towards the confluence of the Dee and the Ceiriog, around 150m to the east, and has excellent views in that direction. (Silvester & Hankinson 2015, pp66)			
A15	117790	NDHA	Brynkinallt Hall Farm	Large farmstead with buildings arranged around a courtyard, depicted on 1st edition (1873) and later OS maps. Not shown on modern maps, or visible on aerial photographs, though buried features may survive. (BWW, 2010)	POST MEDIEVAL	329789	338410
A16	126294	NDHA	Bryn-Kinallt Hall Farm, glasshouse I	Glasshouse noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	330113	338388
A17	126295	NDHA	Bryn-Kinallt Hall Farm, glasshouse II	Glasshouse noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	330125	338403
A18	126296	NDHA	Bryn-Kinallt Hall Farm, glasshouse III	Glasshouse noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	330127	338397
A19	126297	NDHA	Bryn-Kinallt Hall Farm, glasshouse IV	Glasshouse noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	330124	338376
A20	126298	NDHA	Bryn-Kinallt Hall Farm, glasshouse V	Glasshouse noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	330126	338367
A21	126299	NDHA	Bryn-Kinallt Hall Reservoir	Reservoir noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	329827	338374
A22	33175	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery	Former colliery first opened in c1870 and extended eastwards c1912 and eventually connected to the Ifton Colliery at St Martins. The coal working ceased 1928 after which Brynkinallt was maintained as a ventilation shaft. The colliery was closed in 1968 and landscaped in the 1970s. The only structural remains at ground level are a brick and concrete structure surrounding No.1 shaft and slight earthworks indication the location of the adjacent winding house. Watching brief by CPAT in 1996 during reclamation work examined the winding house, No. 1 & No. 2 shafts, a building and two tunnels. (Jones, N W 1996a). William Young Craig was owner between 1893 and his death in 1925 (Lloyd Jones, Bethan, 2009, pp91).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A23	94017	NDHA	Brynkinallt Hall, glass houses	A considerable range of glasshouses in the north-west corner of the Brynkinallt Hall outer kitchen garden. Visible on the 1st edition OS map of 1873, but have since disappeared, though some foundations may survive. (BWW, 2008)	POST MEDIEVAL	330113	338395
A24	94020	NDHA	Brynkinallt Hall, gravel pit	Site of a gravel pit seen on the 1st edition OS map of 1873. (BWW, 2008)	POST MEDIEVAL	330688	338173
A25	94018	NDHA	Brynkinallt Hall, kitchen garden	Kitchen garden visible on the 1st edition OS map of 1873. The garden was in fact two walled gardens, an outer and an inner. This outer garden was planted with Norway spruce trees some years ago. There was a considerable range of glasshouses in the north-west corner of the outer garden and fruit trees in the north part of the outer walled garden. The south part of the outer garden formed the 'principal flower garden'. In the south-east	POST MEDIEVAL	330200	338411

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				corner was a brick built gardener's house and fruit store. The south-facing wall had two modest glasshouses, including a vinery still containing vines, and a cucumber house. (BWW, 2008)			
A26	94019	NDHA	Brynkinallt Hall, lodge	Site of a lodge seen on the 1st edition OS map of 1873. (BWW, 2008)	POST MEDIEVAL	330305	338191
A27	79179	NDHA	Chirk to Holyhead road (A5)	Road engineered by Thomas Telford from 1815. It ran 83 miles from Chirk to Holyhead (Heritage in Wales, 2000, 7-9).	POST MEDIEVAL	329000	338000
A28	150415	NDHA	Chirk, 10 Station Avenue, "Compton House"	A two-storey residential property forming part of a red brick terrace built in 1914. Subject to a photographic record in 2024. (Dean, 2024)	POST MEDIEVAL	328915	337744
A29	132631	NDHA	Chirk, Black Park, The Lodge, Stables	Stable, subject of photographic survey in 2011. (Andy Evans, 2015)	POST MEDIEVAL	328905	339509
A30	96074	NDHA	Chirk, Castle Road, Bryneglwys Barn	Barn subject to photographic survey, as a condition of planning permission, in 2005.	POST MEDIEVAL	329039	337616
A31	122124	NDHA	Chirk, cloth seal	An incomplete cast lead or lead alloy two part cloth seal of probable post medieval date (1500-1800 AD). The seal comprises two discs conjoined by a central rivet and a folded linking strip. The cloth seal is broadly circular in plan but distorted by movement in section and profile. In general both sides of the seal are worn and abraded. Only one face has a stamped / impressed design present; this shows two initials separated by a central element within a circlet of pellets. Depending on which way round the object is viewed it is either: W I separated with a long cross the tail of which is forked at the base (one fork is better preserved and curved) Or I M separated by a crozier with a cross bar beneath the letters. The cloth seal is a mid matt grey colour with an even but abraded patina that covers all surfaces. Cloth seals were used to mark cloth from the 14th - 18th centuries. The use of initials here is most likely to represent a privy mark (Reavill. P).	POST MEDIEVAL	329000	338000
A32	141939	NDHA	Chirk, Gas Works	The Gas Works of Chirk are recorded on the first edition OS map published in 1872, at a 25 inch to the mile scale. It looks to be approximately 3 structures, two of which form an L shape and a separate Gasometer labelled on the map. (OS, 1878)	POST MEDIEVAL	329221	337762.6
A33	141941	NDHA	Chirk, Gas Works, Gasometer	The Gasometer associated with the Gas Works at Chirk, as found on the 1872 first edition OS map, 25 inch to the mile. (OS, 1878)	POST MEDIEVAL	329232.3	337754.5
A34	221993	NDHA	Chirk, Halton Low Barracks	Built in the late 18th to early 19th century, the barracks were originally constructed as colliery housing and consisted of twelve back-to-back cottages. Source, Edward Hubbard, The Buildings of Wales (Denbighshire and Flintshire), p130. Chris Nicholas, RCAHMW, 21st September 2007. (Coflein, 2007)	POST MEDIEVAL	329601	339655
A35	19771	NDHA	Chirk ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow. No description.	POST MEDIEVAL	328920	337820
A36	146299	NDHA	Coedleodd-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331729	339749

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A37	146300	NDHA	Coedleodd-isaf	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331729	339744
A38	145627	NDHA	Afon Bradley Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	328666	339422
A39	145628	NDHA	Afon Bradley Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	328700	339479
A40	145629	NDHA	Afon Bradley Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	328685	339454
A41	145630	NDHA	Afon Bradley Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	328682	339430
A42	145631	NDHA	Afon Bradley Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	328668	339437
A43	146880	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330565	339669
A44	146881	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330571	339668
A45	146882	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330569	339659
A46	146883	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330570	339655
A47	146884	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330571	339651
A48	146885	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330573	339647
A49	146886	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330577	339652
A50	146887	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330592	339686
A51	146888	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330597	339671
A52	146889	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330600	339662
A53	146890	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330612	339686
A54	146891	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330620	339682

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A55	146892	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330613	339674
A56	146893	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330613	339662
A57	146894	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330613	339657
A58	146895	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330625	339644
A59	146896	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330586	339643
A60	146897	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330626	339661
A61	146898	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330648	339663
A62	146899	NDHA	Halton Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	330637	339663
A63	147261	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329186	339588
A64	147262	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329187	339592
A65	147263	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329195	339607
A66	147264	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329198	339629
A67	147265	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329203	339626
A68	147266	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329205	339631
A69	147267	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329207	339636
A70	147268	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329209	339640
A71	147269	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329210	339645
A72	147270	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329241	339637

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A73	147271	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329202	339590
A74	147272	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329225	339589
A75	147273	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329236	339584
A76	147274	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329236	339571
A77	147275	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329229	339540
A78	147276	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329224	339538
A79	147277	NDHA	Lodge Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	329213	339594
A80	126304	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building I	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	328984	338599
A81	126305	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building II	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	328974	338598
A82	126306	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building III	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	328965	338593
A83	126308	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building IV	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	328957	338561
A84	126307	NDHA	Maes-gwyn, building V	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project	POST MEDIEVAL	328967	338551
A85	148106	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331174	338420
A86	148107	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331175	338413
A87	148108	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331146	338457
A88	142038	NDHA	Pont-y-blew blast furnace	A post-medieval blast furnace at Pont-y-blew, east of Chirk. Identified from documents during the Cadw-funded scheduling enhancement project looking at medieval and early post-medieval industry in east and north-east Wales.	POST MEDIEVAL	331138	338410
A89	148109	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331094	338696

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A90	148110	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331115	338694
A91	148111	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331105	338713
A92	148112	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331110	338734
A93	148113	NDHA	Pont-y-Blew Farm	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project	POST MEDIEVAL	331125	338728
A94	33180	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, building I	Building observed during reclamation work in 1996, lying south of No. 1 shaft and made of sandstone. (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A95	33177	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, fan house	Fan house of Brynkinallt colliery adjoining the northern side of Shaft No.2. Examined during reclamation in 1996. Although interpretation was difficult the building could be seen to have been of brick with concrete reinforcements and divided into two main sections. (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A96	33178	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, shaft I	Former main shaft with the winding house to the east. Examination during reclamation showed that the shafthead was formed by substantial steel girders and concrete blocks, overlying the original yellow brick shaft lining. A brick-lined tunnel, tunnel No. 3 was seen joining the shaft on the northern side (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A97	33179	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, shaft II	Former ventilation shaft which was later maintained as the upcast ventilation shaft for Ifton Colliery. Examination during reclamation identified the yellow brick lining. (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A98	33181	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, tunnel I	Brick-lined, arched tunnel or culvert, identified during reclamation in 1996, to the west of building 1. (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A99	33182	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, tunnel II	Brick-lined, arched tunnel or culvert, identified during reclamation in 1996, midway betwen the two shafts, running east-west. (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A100	33176	NDHA	Brynkinallt Colliery, winding house	Winding house of Brynkinallt colliery. Examined during reclamation in 1996 revealing two phases of construction. A brick building 13.5m x 9.5m aligned to shaft No. 1 and a boiler house to the north. The steam engines were were probably supported on the surviving sandstone plinths. At some time the winding drum had been removed and a concrete floor laid over the stone plinths. (Jones, N W 1996a, 3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL	329700	338200
A101	119824	NDHA	Black Park Collery	Black Park Colliery was one of the oldest collieries in North Wales, reputed to date from at least 1653. It worked the Main, Two Yard, Yard and Half, Trevor, Seven Feet, Cannel, Bind & Benches and Powell seams, although most production was House and Steam Coal from the former two.	POST MEDIEVAL	330110	339390
A102	144401	NDHA	Chirk Drill Hall	Extant drill hall (2018) subsequently used as an Ambulance Station. Used by H Company, 4th Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Comprises a drill hall and attached Sergeant instructor's house. It has an attractively detailed facade, with simple motifs in wood which	MODERN	328955	337728

Asset ID	Source ID	Status	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				unite the drill hall and the house. In addition to its usage as a drill hall, it also served as an annex to Brynkinalt Auxiliary Military Hospital during the First World War. (Logan, 2018) This drill hall is now the Ambulance Station and in common with many drill halls, there is a house adjacent to it We have only been able to see the front of the building. It has an attractively detailed facade, with simple motifs in wood which unite the drill hall and the house. The Chirk website includes photographs of the Red Cross and patients here in the First World War. (Drill Hall Project, nd)			
A103	144728	NDHA	Chirk, Chirk Church - Book Of Remembrance, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Roll of honour or book of remembrance Book of Remembrance of eighteen pages, with names hand written in Gothic script. Names are ordered alphabetically by surname. Inscription: THE NAMES/ OF THE MEN/ FROM THE PARISH/ OF CHIRK WHO/ GAVE THEIR LIVES/ IN THE TWO WORLD WARS/ OF 1914-1918 AND/ 1939-1945/ (Names) (IWM, 2018)	MODERN	329137	337638
A104	144729	NDHA	Chirk, Chirk Church - Roll of Honour, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Roll of honour or book of remembrance Framed Roll of Honour with names handwritten in black lettering and regiments written in red. Roll lists those who served, with the names of casualties of the First World War marked with a cross. Names are arranged by regiment. Inscription:(Regiment and Names)	MODERN	329137	337638

End of Report