

Butterfly Solar Farm, Wrexham

Appendix 7.4: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

AOC Project Number: 26545

March 2025



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Axis to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) and walkover survey to inform the baseline of an Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter, regarding the proposed Butterfly Solar Farm to the north of the B5426, Wrexham ('the Site'). This DBA has been produced for consultation with Heneb, the Trust for Welsh Archaeology (formerly Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust) on archaeological matters. The baseline presented within this DBA is being used to inform the design layout of the Proposed Development comprising of a solar photovoltaic electricity generating station with an installed generation capacity of approximately 100 MW, battery storage and associated ancillary development, including a 132 kV substation within the Western Array Area (WAA) ('the Proposed Development').

The proposed development area is divided into three principal areas referred to as the Western (covering an area of c.21ha), Central (covering an area of c.86ha) and Eastern Array Areas (covering an area of 93ha), which will be referred to as the 'WAA', 'CAA' and 'EAA' respectively. The point of connection to the National Grid would be via the Legacy Substation (connected by an underground cable) located adjacent to the Talwrn Water Tower to the north of Bronwylfa Road (the B5426), approximately 2.7 km to the northwest of the main solar farm area. Cables would also connect the three solar array development areas. The connection between the WAA and the CAA would be along the B5426. The connection between the CAA and the EAA would be north along Marchwiel Hall Road, east along Bwgan Ddu Lane, Cockbank Lane and Kiln Lane

The Site has been assessed as having a High potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains of the early medieval, medieval, or post-medieval periods to be present within the Site. These are likely to be related to the early medieval monuments of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke, (Asset 536), the lines of which run across the Site towards the WAA, possible medieval clay extraction pits (Assets 346 and 348) located within the EAA associated with the wider industrialisation of the landscape during this period, and several pre-existing field boundaries, pond features (Assets 789 -804), and ridge and furrow (Assets 786 and 787) which relate to the agricultural nature of the Site during the post-medieval period.

Given the identified archaeological potential within the Site, it is advised that prior to development, that a programme of archaeological investigation will be required to further investigate the potential for disturbance of hitherto unknown archaeological remains. Depending on the depth of the archaeological horizon, ground works within the Site could be considered to have the potential to highly impact any buried archaeological deposits that may be present. The exact nature and scope of archaeological works will be required to be agreed with Heneb and Cadw and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation. At present it is considered that works may take the form of an archaeological evaluation targeting geophysical anomalies and a representative proportion of the overall Site area. It is also advised that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during ground-breaking works along the proposed cable route, with a particular focus on the areas where the cable route crosses the paths of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke (Asset 536). Within these areas potential mitigation may take the form of preservation in situ or a programme of further archaeological works to ensure preservation by record and would be subject to further consultation with Cadw and Heneb.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY (Welsh language version forthcoming)

[A Welsh language version of the Non-Technical Summary will be provided here]

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposed Development Site

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Axis to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) and walkover survey to inform the baseline of an Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter, regarding the proposed Butterfly Solar Farm (hereafter ‘the Proposed Development’) located to the north of the B5426, c. 2.4 km to the south of Wrexham within the administration of Wrexham County Borough Council (‘the Council’ or ‘WCBC’), (hereafter the ‘Site’ – Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The Site covers an area of c.200 hectares (ha). Data provided by LANDMAP Historic Landscape Character Areas records the Site within various Historic Landscape Areas. The WAA comprises an area of fieldscapes and dispersed farms of medieval and later origin set within an irregular field system with ancient and more recent hedged boundaries. The CAA and EAA comprise hedged irregular fields of mixed origin occupying the gentle upper western slopes of the Dee valley, which is dominated by a larger number of small farm complexes and minor country houses of late medieval or post medieval date (LANDMAP 2017).
- 1.1.3 The WAA covers approximately 21ha and comprises agricultural fields bound by hedgerows, some of which contain mature trees. The WAA is located to the immediate east of the A483, approximately 1km to the east of Johnstown.
- 1.1.4 The CAA covers approximately 86ha and comprises agricultural fields bound by hedgerows, some of which contain mature trees. The CAA is accessible from Marchweil Hall Road which runs centrally across the area, which is divided into four distinct parcels, two to the west of Marchweil Hall Road and two to the east. Narrow areas of woodland, designated as Ancient Woodland, are located to the east of the area which follow minor watercourses.
- 1.1.5 The EAA covers approximately 93ha and comprises agricultural fields bound by hedgerows, some of which contain mature trees. An area of woodland, approximately 30m in width and 350m in length, is located centrally within the EAA, this woodland is not designated as Ancient Woodland. Two blocks of Ancient Woodland are found adjacent to the boundary of the EAA, forming part of land associated with Gerwyn Hall. Kiln Lane, a minor road, forms the northern boundary of the EAA.

1.2 Development Proposal

- 1.2.1 The Proposed Development comprising of a solar photovoltaic electricity generating station with an installed generation capacity of approximately 100 MW, battery storage and associated ancillary development, including a 132 kV substation within the Western Array Area (Millward, 2024).
- 1.2.2 As stated above the proposed development area is divided into three principal areas referred to as the WAA (covering an area of c.21ha), CAA (covering an area of c.86ha) and EAA (covering an area of 93ha). The point of connection to the National Grid would be via the Legacy Substation (connected by an underground cable) located adjacent to the Talwrn Water Tower to the north of Bronwylfa Road (the B5426), approximately 2.7 km to the northwest of the main solar farm area. Cables would also connect the three solar array development areas. The connection between the WAA and the CAA would be along the B5426. The connection between the CAA and the EAA would be north along Marchweil Hall Road, east along Bwgan Ddu Lane, Cockbank Lane and Kiln Lane (Millward, 2024).

1.3 Topographical and Geological Conditions

- 1.3.1 The British Geology Survey (BGS) records the bedrock geology beneath the WAA as being a mudstone on the Etruria Formation, a sedimentary bedrock which formed between 319 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The bedrock geology recorded beneath the CAA is a mix of mudstones, sandstones and

conglomerates of the Salop Formation, a sedimentary bedrock which formed between 309.5 and 272.3 million years ago during the Carboniferous and Permian periods. The bedrock geology recorded beneath the EAA is a sandstone of the Kinnerton Sandstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock which formed between 252.2 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period (BGS, 2024).

- 1.3.2 The superficial deposits recorded by the BGS across the Site include Diamicton Devensian Till, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, beneath the WAA, CAA and northern half of the EAA with the southern parts of the EAA being recorded as sand and gravel river terrace deposits which formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (BGS 2024).
- 1.3.3 Borehole records held by the BGS for land in and around the Site (e.g SJ34NW315; SJ34NW546; SJ34NW40; SJ34NE33) generally reveal a sequence of stiff generally mottled silty clay containing lenses of sand and gravel with occasional coal fragments recorded towards the EAA (SJ34NE33).

1.4 Government and Local Planning Policies and Guidance

Legislative Framework

- 1.4.1 Parliamentary legislation for Listed Buildings in England and Wales is provided by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* and legislation for Scheduled Monuments and other buried archaeological remains is provided by the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. This legislation includes amendments by the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*, which was recently superseded in 2024. These Acts provide the framework within which designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens are designated, protected, and managed, as well as placing a Statutory duty on the Welsh Archaeological Trusts to maintain Historic Environment Records (HERs).
- 1.4.2 The *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* was superseded by the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023* and all changes came into full effect on the 4th of November 2024 (Cadw 2023). It is worth noting that there may be changes brought into force at a future date.
- 1.4.3 The *Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012* requires contractors, and their supply chains, to consider not only cost when commissioning or procuring services but also how they can make a positive economic, social and / or environmental impact and suppliers are required to set out their proposals for delivering social value that results in positive benefits to communities through a development. In terms of heritage and archaeology, social value can also be referred to as ‘public benefit’ (Clfa 2021a; Mann 2023).

Planning Policy Wales

- 1.4.4 Edition 12 of the *Planning Policy Wales* (PPW 12) was published by the Welsh Government in February 2024. PPW 12 sets out the Government’s planning policies for Wales and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed. Chapter 6 of PPW 12 is concerned with ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment and its Assets’. It identifies heritage assets as “central to Wales’s culture and its character” (Welsh Government 2024, 129: para 6.1.1) and that “it is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets” (ibid., 130: para 6.1.7). PPW 12 also notes 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. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a

resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved (ibid., 130: para 6.1.5).

- 1.4.5 With regard to designated heritage assets, PPW 12 states that there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of designated assets including Listed Buildings (paras 6.1.10-6.1.13), Conservation Areas (paras 6.1.14-6.1.17), Historic Parks and Gardens (paras 6.1.18-6.1.19), and Historic Landscapes (paras 6.1.20-6.1.21).

- 1.4.6 With regard to archaeological remains, PPW 12 states that:

The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not (ibid., 132: para 6.1.23).

Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ (ibid., 132: para 6.1.24).

Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment (ibid., 133: para 6.1.26).

On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue (ibid., 133: para 6.1.27).

- 1.4.7 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of development, the local planning authority “...must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository” (ibid.).

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment

- 1.4.8 The Welsh Government published *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment* in May 2017 with purpose of supplementing PPW and to “provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building applications” (Welsh Government 2017, 5).
- 1.4.9 TAN 24 notes that the historic environment is defined as “all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed” and that a historic asset is defined as “an identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated” (ibid., 6).
- 1.4.10 TAN 24 requires assessments to consider “the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process” (ibid., 7). These assessments should make reference to the *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* which were published in 2011 and include the following six principles:

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values;
2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital;
3. The historic environment is a shared resource;
4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;
5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent, and consistent; and
6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential (Cadw 2011, 9-14).

- 1.4.11 These principles should be applied to ensure that change to the historic environment is managed sustainably and to ensure that any changes proposed have taken account of the significance of heritage assets that may be affected and how any such changes may affect that significance.

Cadw Guidance

- 1.4.12 Cadw is the historic environment service for the Welsh Government. They have a wide-ranging role in the care and promotion of the Welsh historic environment. They provide statutory advice on planning applications.
- 1.4.13 They are also responsible for the implementation and evaluation of the recently implemented *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023* and for development of management guidance concerning the historic environment.
- 1.4.14 Cadw's best practice guidance series 'Managing Change' currently contains 15 guidance documents focused on a variety of topics from specific asset types to best practice in impact assessment. The most relevant in the context of this assessment are:
- Caring for Historic Landscapes in Wales (2003);
 - Historic Environment Record in Wales: Compilation and Use (2017a);
 - Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales (2017b);
 - Managing Change to Registered Parks and Gardens in Wales (2017c);
 - Managing Historic Character in Wales (2017d);
 - Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017e);
 - Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017f);
 - Managing Conservation Areas in Wales (2017g);
 - Managing Scheduled Monuments in Wales (2018a);
 - Understanding Listing in Wales (2018b); and
 - Understanding Scheduling in Wales (2019).
- 1.4.15 Cadw's setting guidance defines setting as "*the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape*" (Cadw 2017e, 2). The guidance sets out a four-stage approach to assessing the potential for impacts upon the setting of heritage assets:
- *Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*

- *Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.*
- *Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*
- *Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance (ibid., 5-6).*

1.4.16 Whilst not part of the Managing Change series, Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (Cadw 2011) is also relevant. Conservation Principles sets out six principles, as noted above, which should be applied to ensure that change to the historic environment is managed sustainably and to ensure that any changes proposed have taken account of the significance of heritage assets that may be affected and how any such changes may affect that significance.

1.4.17 Cadw also provide guidance on the completion of the Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape Areas on the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales (ASIDOHL2) (Cadw 2007). This process is used to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon the Historic Registered Landscapes and the Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) therein and will be carried out as a separate report to accompany the EIA.

Local Planning Policies

1.4.18 The Site lies primarily within the administrative area of the Wrexham County Borough Council, who are currently preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP) which will replace the current adopted Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011, adopted in February 2005. The Unitary Development Plan includes the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy EC2: Agricultural Land

Development on agricultural land of grades 1, 2 or 3a will only be permitted if it does not lead to the irreversible loss of that land (Wrexham County Borough Council 2005, p.18).

Policy EC7: Conservation Areas

Within, and in close proximity to, conservation areas, the priority will be to preserve and/or enhance those buildings, structures, streets, trees, open spaces, archaeological remains, views, and other elements which contribute to the unique character of the area. New buildings and alterations or additions to existing buildings in conservation areas, whether listed as of special architectural or historic interest or not, must reflect the design and character of the area as a whole and the form, scale, detailing and materials of existing buildings (ibid, p.21).

Policy EC9: Listed Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

Alterations or additions to, and development or redevelopment within the curtilage of, buildings or structures listed as of special architectural or historic interest must respect the setting and character of the listed buildings or structures. (ibid., p.22).

Policy EC11: Archaeology

Development which would adversely affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or archaeological site of national significance will not be permitted. Development that directly affects non-scheduled sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted if an archaeological investigation has been carried out to determine the nature, extent and significance of the remains, and this investigation indicates that

in-situ preservation is not justified, and a programme of excavation and recording has been agreed. Development will also be carefully controlled to ensure that the setting of non-scheduled sites of archaeological importance is not harmed where appropriate. (ibid., p.23).

1.5 Planning Considerations

- 1.5.1 The Site is located entirely within the administrative area of the Wrexham County Borough which is advised by Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (formerly Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust) on archaeological matters. Any requirement for archaeological work either preceding or during development would be determined by Wrexham County Borough Council as advised by Heneb.
- 1.5.2 The scope and methodology for this assessment has been set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2024) which was agreed with Heneb in February 2025.
- 1.5.3 A 1km Study Area has been utilised for the identification of all known designated and non-designated heritage assets and known previous archaeological interventions in order to help identify the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets, and in order to predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the Site and thus be impacted by the Proposed Development.
- 1.5.4 A 3km Study Area has been utilised for the identification of all designated heritage assets including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, and Conservation Areas. This Study Area will be used for an assessment of potential impacts on the setting of heritage assets as part of the EIA process.
- 1.5.5 A further 5km Study Area has been utilised for the identification of all designated assets within 5km study area. This Study Area has been used for an assessment of potential impacts on the setting of heritage assets and identification of assets that require detailed assessment as part of the EIA process.
- 1.5.6 No designated assets are located within the Site other than part of the Scheduled area associated with the section of Wat's Dyke (Asset 35).
- 1.5.7 Within 1km of the Site there are:
 - 14 Scheduled Monuments;
 - Four Grade II* Listed Buildings;
 - 27 Grade II Listed Buildings;
 - One Grade I Registered Historic Park and garden; and
 - One Historic Landscape.
- 1.5.8 A further 168 designated heritage assets have been identified within 3km of the Site, which include:
 - 17 Scheduled Monuments;
 - One Grade I Listed Building;
 - 116 Grade II Listed Buildings;
 - Seven Conservation Areas;
 - Four Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; and
 - Seven Gardens and /or Kitchen Gardens.

- 1.5.9 A further 46 designated heritage assets of national importance have been identified within 5km of the Site, which include:
- 25 Scheduled Monuments;
 - Four Grade I Listed Buildings;
 - 16 Grade II* Listed Building; and
 - One Historic Landscape
- 1.5.10 Between 3km and 5km of the Site there are 286 Grade II Listed Buildings. These are identified within Appendix 1. An initial review of the buildings against the ZTV revealed that the majority of these assets is are located outside of the ZTV and would be unlikely to be subject to any impacts on their settings
- 1.5.11 The Henneb Historic Environment Record (HER) shows 10 non-designated assets and one record of a previous archaeological event within the Site and a further 440 non-designated assets and two previous archaeological events within the 1km Study Area. A further 17 non-designated assets were identified within the Site boundary through the study of historic maps.
- 1.5.12 There are no World Heritage Sites or Battlefields located within 5km of the Site.

1.6 Limitations of Scope

- 1.6.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in [Section 4.2](#). Data for designated heritage assets from Cadw was downloaded in April 2024 and an extract from the Henneb (formerly Dyfed Archaeological Trust) HER was obtained in April 2024. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to these dates.
- 1.6.2 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Axis and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (July 2024) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology, and legislation.
- 1.6.3 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice and/or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Axis or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of this assessment is to assess the significance of the recorded historic assets within the site and to assess the potential for and likely significance of previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site. The aim is also to assess any contribution the site makes to the heritage significance of designated heritage assets. The report also aims to identify any damaging effects or benefit to known and potential historic assets, which may result from the implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any damaging effects caused if relevant. These objectives are in line with Sections 6.1.9 and 6.1.26 of the Welsh Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, Chapter 6 (February 2024; PPW12), which provide that:

Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.

Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains.

- 2.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on the heritage significance of the land within the Site. This will be done, by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including non-designated heritage assets within 1km of the Site and designated heritage assets up to 10km from the Site. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible sources as described in *Data Sources* ([Section 4.2](#)).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Standards

- 3.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in the Planning Policy Wales 12 (2024); the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023*, the *Planning (Wales) Act 2015*, and the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* as amended by the *Levelling-up and Regeneration Act, 2023*; and local planning policy.
- 3.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022), the *CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (CIfA 2020a), the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment* (CIfA 2020b), the *CIfA Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA 2021b), and other relevant guidance.
- 3.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards, and skills development.
- 3.1.4 AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

3.2 Data Sources

- 3.2.1 The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment:
- Cadw and Historic Wales for designated heritage asset data;
 - The Heneb (formerly Dyfed Archaeological Trust) HER for records of designated and non-designated assets, historic landscape characterisation, and previous archaeological interventions;
 - The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) (via Coflein) for non-designated heritage data and online historic aerial photographs;
 - Wrexham County Borough Council for details of any relevant Conservation Areas;
 - LANDMAP for details of Historic Landscape Character Areas;
 - The National Trust for and information relating to management of land within their ownership;
 - Historic Maps held by the British Library, the National Library of Wales, and the National Library of Scotland;
 - Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals;
 - Aerial photography images from the National Monuments Record of Wales website, Britain from Above website, the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) website, and the Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) website;
 - Natural Resources Wales (via DataMapWales) for any available LiDAR imagery of the Site;
 - Google Earth Pro for current and historical satellite imagery of the Site;
 - DataMapWales for WOM21 Ancient Woodland Inventory;
 - DataMapWales for APU Welsh Government Aerial Photography;

- The National Library of Wales and The Genealogist website for relevant parish Tithe maps and apportionment details;
- Wrexham Archives and RCAHMW Archives for any historic maps, aerial photographs, or other documentation not available online;
- British Geological Survey data for information about the geological character of the Site;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) for details of finds within the Site;
- Other online resources.

3.2.2. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been provided by the client and has been used to inform Stage 1 of the settings assessment, along with appropriate visualisations and wirelines which will be used to assess any settings impacts within the Environmental Statement.

3.3 Report Structure

- 3.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in [Appendix 1](#) and [Appendix 2](#) and mapped on Figures 2, 3, and 4. All locations of previous archaeological investigations (events) referenced are also detailed within the accompanying gazetteer ([Appendix 3](#)) and are mapped on Figures 3 and 4. Each has been assigned an 'Asset/Event Number' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, Cadw/HER number, protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 3.3.2 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, and photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in [Section 6](#).

3.4 Assessment Criteria

- 3.4.1 The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

Assessing Archaeological Potential

- 3.4.2 Consideration of archaeological potential will be informed by the number, density and distribution of known heritage assets of a specific period and/or type within the Study Area. The proximity of such assets to the Site and/or the similarities/dissimilarities in topographical location between the Site and the location of known assets will also be a factor in determining potential. Previous land use on the Site will also be a consideration in assessing potential, as later disturbance may have removed or damaged earlier buried archaeological remains and therefore may have reduced the potential for archaeological remains to survive on Site. Consideration will also be given to evidence from landform change in the study area and the possibility that natural deposits such as colluvium or alluvium may have buried archaeological remains. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:
- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact.
 - Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.

- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

3.4.3 Planning Policy Wales 12 (2024) notes that where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The policy further notes that on occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. This notes that a written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.

Assessing Cultural Significance & Importance

3.4.4 The definition of cultural significance is readily accepted by heritage professionals both in the UK and internationally, and was first fully outlined in the Burra Charter, Article One of which identifies that ‘cultural significance’ or ‘cultural heritage value’ means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present or future generations (ICOMOS 2013). This definition has since been adopted by heritage organisations around the world.

3.4.5 PPW 12 and Cadw state that “*the significance of an historic asset embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associate with it, or which prompt them to respond to it*” (Cadw 2011, 10), and that to assess the significance of a heritage asset, the four cultural heritage values need to be considered, which briefly comprise:

- Evidential Value: the physical remains or surviving fabric of an historic asset, and the contribution of documentary sources, pictorial records and museum collections to forming an understanding of an historic asset;
- Historical Value: how historic assets through illustrative or associative values can connect the past with the present;
- Aesthetic Value: the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset through its form, external appearance or setting; and
- Communal Value: the social and economic values, and spiritual meanings, that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it (*ibid.*, 10).

3.4.6 All heritage assets have some significance however, some assets are judged to be more important than others. The level of that importance is, from a cultural resource management perspective, determined by establishing the asset’s capacity to inform present or future generations about the past. In the case of many heritage assets their importance has already been established through the designation (i.e. scheduling, listing, and register) processes applied by PPW 12 and Cadw.

3.4.7 The rating of importance of heritage assets is first and foremost made in reference to their designation. For non-designated assets, importance will be assigned based on professional judgement and guided by the criteria presented in Table 1 below, which itself relates to the criteria for designations as drawn from the guidance provided by Cadw (2011; 2018b; 2019). Adjustments to the classification (Table 1, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or assets where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

Table 1: Criteria for Establishing Importance of Heritage Assets

IMPORTANCE	CRITERIA
Very High	World Heritage Sites; Other designated or non-designated assets with demonstrable Outstanding Universal Value.
High	Scheduled Monuments (Actual and Potential) (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979); Grade I and II* Listed Buildings (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990); Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953); Registered Battlefields (<i>ibid.</i>); Outstanding examples of some period, style or type; or Non-Designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designation as per the types and grades of designation noted above.
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; Conservation Areas (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990); Major or representative examples of some period, style, or type; or Non-designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designations as set out above.
Low	Locally Listed Assets; Examples of any period, style or type which contribute to our understanding of the historic environment at the local level; or Non-designated heritage assets identified by local historic environment records protected by PPW 12.
Negligible	Relatively numerous types of remains; Findspots or artefacts that have no definite archaeological remains known in their context; or Non-designated heritage assets of lesser heritage significance.

Assessment of Impacts

- 3.4.8 Potential impacts, that is the physical change to known heritage assets, and unknown buried archaeological remains, or changes to their settings, in the case of the Proposed Development largely relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing, or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during the construction phase or the placement of new features within their setting during the operational phase. Potential development effects (impacts) upon the significance of known and potential historic assets have been determined with reference to Section 6.1 of PPW12 and are approached in terms of whether or not the proposed development will protect, preserve, enhance, and conserve the historic asset and whether impacts will be demonstrably and unacceptably damaging.
- 3.4.9 The magnitude of the potential impacts upon heritage assets and buried archaeological remains caused by the Proposed Development has been developed with reference to Section 6.1 of PPW 12 and is rated using the classifications and criteria outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Criteria for Classifying Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
Adverse	

High	Considerable impacts fundamentally adversely changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into the setting of the asset resulting in demonstrably and unacceptably damaging change; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, s, Listed Buildings, and World Heritage Sites.
Medium	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of the asset or its setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the setting of the asset; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
Low	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
Negligible	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the significance of the asset
Neutral	
Neutral	A change to the asset or its setting which does not result in damage, harm or benefit. This may occur where there is a perceptible change but that change does not diminish or enhance the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate its significance
Beneficial	
Negligible	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset and little long term effect on the significance of the asset.
Low	An impact that would protect, preserve, enhance, and conserve the historic asset such as minimal enhancement to an assets or its setting, such as removal of minor inappropriate features, limited improvements to setting or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use; resulting in a small improvement which would lead to enhancement of the ability to appreciate the significance of an asset.
Medium	Changes to key to an asset or its setting resulting in material enhancements which allow for greater appreciation of the asset and/or its setting. For example, removal of an inappropriate later addition allowing for the assets significance to be reveal; removal of an inappropriate feature in an asset's setting allowing the contribution of setting to the assets significance to be better understood or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the significance of known asset would be enhanced.
High	Substantial positive changes to an asset and key elements of its setting which would greatly enhance its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance; this might result from the removal of adverse or considerably distracting features from the setting of an asset; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access.

Assessment of Harm

- 3.4.10 PPW 12 states that “it is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets” and that “any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way” (Welsh Government 2024, 130: para 6.1.7).

3.4.11 TAN24 states that:

When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains.

When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor, about the impact, including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed (ibid.)

3.4.12 Cadw's *Conservation Principles* defines 'harm' as a "change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of an historic asset" (Cadw 2011, 36), and states that changes which cause harm to the heritage values of an historic asset will be unacceptable unless:

- a. the changes are demonstrably necessary either to make that asset sustainable, or to meet an overriding public policy objective or need; and*
- b. there is no reasonably practicable alternative means of doing so without harm; and*
- c. that harm has been reduced to the minimum consistent with achieving the objective; and*
- d. it has been demonstrated that the predicted benefit decisively outweighs the harm to the values of the asset, considering:*
 - its comparative significance;*
 - the impact on that significance; and*
 - the benefits to the asset itself and/or the wider community or society as a whole (ibid., 30).*

3.4.13 The final section of the *Conservation Principles* identifies how consideration can be given to how the historic environment can be accommodated alongside other interests and where enabling development may be acceptable to secure the future of an important historic asset. This part of the document provides tests against which different aspects of a development proposal can be judged (*ibid.*, 21-34).

3.4.14 Assessment of harm resulting from direct impacts upon buried archaeological remains or impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets will relate to whether a change would be demonstrably and unacceptably damaging. This will be considered in line with the criteria for magnitude of impact. However, it should be noted that change will not always lead to harm and that there is potential for beneficial as well as neutral impacts. Where there are beneficial, neutral or no impacts there will be no harm.

3.5 Setting Assessment

3.5.1 The ES will include an assessment of the potential for the Proposed Development to result in impacts upon the settings of designated heritage assets up to 5km of the Site. This includes consideration of whether any such change would constitute an adverse impact (diminishment) to those attributes of the designated assets which directly contribute to their significance rather than simply being an alteration to, or addition of a new element to the existing settings of these assets. Where a new development may be located within the setting of an asset but does not diminish the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate that significance, it may have a neutral impact. This is in line with Cadw's definition of setting which states that "*Elements of a setting may make a positive, neutral, or negative contribution to the significance of an asset*" (Cadw 2017e, 2).

- 3.5.2 Visits were undertaken to every identified designated heritage asset within the study areas within ZTV in order to confirm the potential for setting impacts and in many cases intervening topography, built structures and vegetation was noted to completely obscure any potential intervisibility.
- 3.5.3 A separate Setting Assessment report with accompanying figures will be included as an appendix to the ES Cultural Heritage chapter.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC-AD 43)

- 4.1.1 In Wales the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods covered a long-time span, which included the first record of early Neanderthals at Pontnewydd Cave and the first appearance of Anatomically Modern Humans, concluding with the almost complete demise of hunter-gatherer-fisher communities in the early Holocene. Throughout this period the human presence was influenced by the glacial-interglacial cycle and the accompanying climatic and environmental changes (Gibson, 2003). The effects of the last glaciation have apparently removed much evidence for an earlier human presence in all but a few exceptional sites (Gibson, 2003). The closest known early occupation evidence comes from Porth-y-Waen in Shropshire from which a barbed antler spearpoint dated to 11,390 ± BP is considered to represent casual hunting loss (Aldhouse-Green 2000, 22). The paucity of early prehistoric activity in the area around the Site is reflected in the HER as there are no assets dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods.
- 4.1.2 The earliest prehistoric activity dates to the Neolithic period and is represented by a stone hand axe (Asset 378), located c. 92m to the southwest of the WAA. The hand axe measures 16cm in length and 6cm wide and originated from the Penzance area in Cornwall. Generally, neolithic activity in this region of Wales is represented by isolated finds of stone axe heads (see Lynch 2000, 47) and is poor in comparison to other areas of the country in terms of Neolithic material culture (Gibson, 2003).
- 4.1.3 The Bronze Age period is well represented within the HER, with 11 Scheduled Monuments dating to this period within the 5km Study Area. These include nine round barrows (Assets 4, 11, 17, 20, 33, 39, 40, 54, and 55), and two round cairns (Assets 10 and 16). Burial and ceremonial sites are arguably the most archaeologically visible remains of this period within the surrounding area of the Site. Barrows and cairns in particular litter the upland areas while ring-ditches frequently punctuate aerial photographs of lowland environments (Gibson, 2003) such as Croes Foel ring ditches (Assets 304 and 305), located c. 560m northwest of the WAA, and Royton Ring-ditch (Asset 650), located c. 567m southeast of the EAA.
- 4.1.4 The HER also records several enclosures identified as cropmarks in the Royston area (Assets 647-650), located c.715m southeast of the EAA, and a findspot, located c. 650m southwest of the WAA, comprising a blade fragment of a late Bronze Age small, socketed axe (Asset 654).
- 4.1.5 Geophysical survey within the EAA (Appendix 7-5) revealed a possible ring ditch (Asset 809) with a diameter of around 15m, suggesting it is funerary in nature rather than settlement. The feature remains undated but its size and form are consistent with ring ditches elsewhere in the study area (see above). A range of linear and curvilinear anomalies of uncertain date and form that are also possibly of archaeological interest were found in close association with the possible ring ditch.
- 4.1.6 Overall, there is judged to be a Medium potential for previously undiscovered prehistoric assets to be found within the Site.

4.2 Roman (AD 43-410)

- 4.2.1 The Site sits within an area characterised by a lack of obvious signs of Romanity in its settlement pattern, however, military remains are all too obvious, testifying to a seemingly protracted presence (Davies, 2003).
- 4.2.2 The absence of settlement is also represented within the HER with only 11 assets being attributed to this period, all comprising findspots. These include finds located at Bersham (Asset 274), located c. 950m northwest of the WAA, although no further information was provided, two Roman Denari coins of Antoninus Pius (AD138-161), and his wife Faustina (Asset 276), located c. 950m northwest of the WAA, a plain biconical lead spindle whorl (Asset 288) of possible medieval or Roman date, located c. 410m northwest of the WAA, and four

artefacts were retrieved from one findspot located c. 940m north of the CAA including a fibula brooch (Asset 702), two Roman coins (Asset 703 and 704), and Several lead spindle whorls (Asset 705) (HER, 2024).

- 4.2.3 A Roman coin of Antoninus Pius (Asset 527), located c. 740m north of the CAA, was discovered near Wood House, Marchwiel by a metal detectorist, Mr David Jones, and reported to Karina Kucharski at Wrexham Museum in 2003. A second, unidentifiable Roman coin (Asset 528), a Fibula brooch (Asset 526) and other metalwork including lead spindle whorls (Asset 529) were also recovered from this area. The finds are suggestive of a Roman site in the near locality (HER, 2024).
- 4.2.4 Given there are no Roman heritage assets recorded within the Site itself and no Roman assets other than findspots located within the 1km Study Area, there is considered to be a Low potential for previously undiscovered Roman archaeological remains within the Site.

4.3 Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 410-1540)

- 4.3.1 The early medieval period in Wales (and northwest Britain more generally) is perhaps one of the least well-known eras of the British past. This partly reflects the dearth of historical information within what has nonetheless been viewed as a 'historical period' (Bapty, 2004), and the fact that at the same time archaeological research has failed to provide an alternative story or even to identify significant quantities of evidence on which to base that story. The HER record for east and northeast Wales list only 311 early medieval records of any kind (compared with 979 and 4052 entries in the adjoining Roman and medieval periods respectively (Bapty, 2004).
- 4.3.2 The history of east and northeast Wales has inevitably been influenced by a geographical position straddling the English lowlands (Cheshire, Shropshire and Herefordshire) and the uplands of Wales. This natural divide is clearly relevant to early medieval activity in the area and is integral to our understanding of the transition from Roman imperial control to British regional kingdoms and also to the evolving relationship of Anglo-Saxon and British political groups from the 7th century onwards. That later phase of political and economic change ultimately leading to the creation Offa's Dyke (Asset 536) and Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) which together form the largest archaeological monument complex in Britain (Hill 2000). Offa's Dyke is widely considered to be an eighth-century work associated with Offa, King of Mercia (AD 757-796) (Hill and Worthington 2003). The Dyke was carefully placed in the landscape with the aim of maximising its visibility when seen from the west and realising its surveillance potential from the east (Ray and Bapty 2016).
- 4.3.3 Wat's Dyke has traditionally been dated by analogy to roughly the same period; with excavations at Gobowen indicating that Wat's Dyke was contemporary with, or later than, Offa's Dyke (Malim and Hayes 2008). However, recent arguments (Malim 2020) have suggested that although early 9th century in date, Wat's Dyke may have partly enshrined an earlier boundary from the 7th century AD.
- 4.3.4 The line of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) crosses the Site, running north-south across the connection route east of the WAA. Sections of this monument are Scheduled, including the Section extending from Middle Sontley to Black Brook Bridge (Asset 35), which extends c. 4m into the Site boundary on the northern side of the connection route. Wat's Dyke is considered to be an 8th-century boundary marker, which possibly separated the Kingdom of Mercia and the kingdoms of Wales, and varied survival along its length potentially reflects differences in preservation and original scale of construction (Brown, 2024). The HER records Wat's Dyke through several sections, each section has been Individually Scheduled (Assets 2, 3, 5, 25, 26, 35, 42, and 53), additionally there are three non-designated HER entries relating to linear earthworks associated with Wat's Dyke (Assets 694, 696, and 697) and the supposed site of a beacon (Asset 695), apparently associated with the dyke (Brown, 2024).
- 4.3.5 The line of Offa's Dyke (Asset 536) also crosses the Site, running north-south across the western end of the connection route. This earthwork is also considered to be early medieval and survives as a substantial bank and

ditch along much of its length. No surface remains of the dyke are recorded within the Site itself, although the Pentre-Bychan Hall Section, extending 540m south from Bron-Wylfa (Asset 9) is Scheduled and extends to within c. 9m of the Site boundary (Brown, 2024). The HER records Offa's Dyke through several sections, each section has been Individually Scheduled (Assets 9, 12-14, 22-24, 28-31, 34, 44-46, and 50-52). The HER also records eight non-designated assets which relate to the linear earthwork of Offa's Dyke (Assets 536-543), and several Saxon coins (Asset 577) which were recovered from the dyke in 1821 when part of the feature was levelled, located c. 165m north of the WAA (Brown, 2024).

- 4.3.6 Geophysical survey within land parcel W2 within the WAA revealed an oval enclosure with internal features (Asset 805) on a local high spur overlooking Black Brook and the course of Wat's Dyke to the east of the survey area. North and west of this probable enclosure linear anomalies were identified which are consistent with boundaries or field systems of undetermined date. Their relationship to the enclosure is unclear and ultimately these features remain undated but the clear visible relationship with Wat's Dyke raises the possibility that they are of medieval origin.
- 4.3.7 The pattern of rural settlement around the Site is primarily characterised by dispersed farmsteads with few nucleated medieval settlements; villages tend to mostly be post-medieval and linear in form (Dyfed Archaeology 2004). Evidence of the remains of former medieval and post-medieval villages which were later abandoned are relatively common throughout Wales and are collectively known as Deserted Rural Settlements (DRS) (Roberts 2006). Most of these were abandoned following enclosure in the later post-medieval period, although some survived into the 20th century (ibid.). Whilst there are no DRS's recorded within the Site, there is a possible DRS site recorded through aerial photography located c.380m north of the CAA (Asset 545).
- 4.3.8 Further evidence of Medieval settlement is most clearly represented by a notable concentration of moated sites. These include the Scheduled Monuments of Cadwgan Hall Mound (Asset 8; DE131), located c. 930m northwest of the WAA, comprising the remains of a motte and ditch, Erddig Mound & Bailey Castle (Asset 19; DE017), located c.2.1km north of the CAA, comprising the remains of an earthen motte and associated bailey occupying the plateau of a glacial spur above the floor of the Clywedog Valley, and a moated Site near Groesfoel Farm (Asset 32; DE193), located c.580m northwest of the WAA, comprising the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead, lying on fairly low land (HER, 2024). Additional evidence of settlement within the 1km of the Study Area include a possible moat (Asset 524), located c. 1km north of the CAA, although this asset may represent a later drainage ditch, Plassey moat (Asset 604), the site of a moated residence house, located c. 500m to the southeast of the CAA, Bersham Grange (Asset 275), representing the possible site of the grange of Valle Crucis abbey, located c. 1km northwest of the WAA, although exact location is uncertain, and Cadwgan Hall (Asset 286), a now largely demolished fine 14th century interior hall, located c.700m northwest of the WAA. It is also worth noting that the Scheduled Medieval Bangor Bridge (Asset 41; FL017), is located c. 1.6km southeast of the EAA (HER, 2024).
- 4.3.9 It has long been recognised that the region around the Site supports an impressive and diverse range of agrarian landscapes (Silvester, 2003). Such landscapes are underpinned by successive episodes of land use, the creation and subsequent modification of fields, of enclosures, of boundaries, of tracks, of watercourses and of buildings. Many of these landscapes are of, or at least have their origins in, the medieval era (Silvester, 2003). This agrarian land use is evident within the HER with 15 assets relating to ridge and furrow cultivation of medieval, or likely medieval origin, across the 1km Study Area (Assets 271, 287, 296, 307, 312, 313, 337, 385, 589, 606, 663, 676-678, 681, and 682).
- 4.3.10 Additional assets recorded in the HER which relate to the medieval period include a complete cast copper alloy pedestal / pendant seal matrix (Asset 268), located c. 350m southwest of the EAA, three clay extraction pits of

possible medieval date, two being located within the EAA Site boundary (Assets 346 and 348), and one just beyond the EAA Site boundary at its east extent (Asset 347), a clay pit (Asset 384), located c.380m north of the CAA, a bell pit (Asset 619) used for the extraction of ironstone, located c. 320m west of the WAA, Rosemead pond (Asset 64), which may have originated as a clay pit, located c. 45m south of the EAA, a now destroyed well feature (Asset 656), located c. 25m of the EAA, and two sites in which crosses once stood, including a field name, 'Caer Groes' (Asset 293), located c. 8m to the northwest of the WAA, and a house named 'Croes Foe' (Asset 303), located c. 640m north of the WAA (HER, 2024).

- 4.3.11 This assessment has identified that the early medieval features of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke (Asset 536) both run through the Site across the connection route east of the WAA, and across the western end of the connection route, respectively. There is therefore considered a High potential for previously undiscovered early medieval archaeological remains within the Site, and particularly within these areas.
- 4.3.12 This assessment has also identified two possible clay extraction pits (Asset 346 and 348) of potential medieval origin recorded within the Site, located within the EAA. These features are also shown on historical maps and given 19th-century OS maps show similar features within the CAA and WAA, there is considered a High potential for previously undiscovered medieval archaeological remains within the Site.

4.4 Post-Medieval (AD 1540-1900)

- 4.4.1 There is a considerable post-medieval presence within the Site and 1km Study Area; 344 of the heritage assets recorded in the HER are recorded as post-medieval in date. A large portion of these assets are related to the agricultural use of the landscape. The post-medieval period in Britain in general saw rapid changes in the national socio-economic climate, particularly relating to the shift from an agricultural economy to an industrial one in the 18th and 19th centuries, and this is also represented in the HER with a number of assets relating to industries such as brick working and mining, as evidenced on the maps of the Site created during the post-medieval period.
- 4.4.2 Early pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site tend to be schematic and lacking in detail, although they do give some idea of the nature of settlement in the surrounding area. An extract from Blaeu's 1644 map (Figure 5) shows the approximate location of the Site, Wrexham is shown as an enclosed settlement with smaller satellite settlements to the south such as 'Bers', now Bersham located to the northwest of the Site, and 'Markwiell', now Marchwiell, located to the northeast of the Site, both of which are located along the river Dee which is shown as a prominent feature in the landscape. Another prominent feature is Offa's Dyke (Asset 536) which is depicted as a large earthwork towards the western extent of the Site. The map also shows wooded areas further to the south and to the north of Wrexham, the latter named 'Common Wood', and mountainous terrain is evident to the west of the Site. Later maps produced between the late 17th and early 19th centuries show a similar level of detail of the Site and surrounding landscape. An estate plan of the lands of Erthig and Sontley held in the Wrexham Archives shows the majority of land within the CAA to be part of the landholding of Simon Yorke Esquire
- 4.4.3 The Tithe map of 1840 (Figure 6) and its accompanying records (Table 1; National Archive: IR 29/50/1, IR 29/49/86, and IR 29/49/39) indicates that the WAA was largely occupied by mixed agricultural land, composed of arable and pastureland in the mid-19th century. The cable route which runs across this area predominantly covers the line of the road network still in use today, except towards the southwestern corner of the Site where what is now High St and Bangor Road are yet to be connected. Within this area the cable route extends across at least two field parcels (Fields 397 and 398; Table 1) which are labelled 'The Parks'. The proposed solar array area to the immediate east covers an area of at least seven parcels of agricultural land (Fields 219, 324, 325, 326, 219, 251, and 328; Table 1). The southern limit of the WAA was not illustrated on this map. The CAA covers 25 land parcels (Figure 7) and is also documented as mixed arable and pastureland (Table 1). The extent of the CAA

avoids historically depicted buildings to the north of this area, two of which are labelled as ‘Street y bwch’ and ‘Groves’ (Asset 79 and 208), however within the Site boundary to the south of the area a now demolished cottage and garden (Asset 788) is depicted on the Tithe map, within field numbers 638 and 639. The EAA (Figure 8) is illustrated as enclosing the southern extent of ‘Gerwenfawr’ which appears to be a substantial, courtyard farm (Asset 343) associated with large ponds. The EAA is also recorded as mixed agricultural land across 11 field parcels (Table 1), including two plantation areas (parcels 345 and 346) located either side of a large pond feature (Asset 461), and one ‘Clover’ parcel (335), Clover being associated with a legume crop belonging to the bean and pea family of plants (AFDA, 2024).

Table 1: Tithe Apportionment details

Area	Field	Landowner	Occupier	Land use	Description	Reference
WAA	397	Earl Grosvenor	James Kyrke & John Burton Esquire	Arable	Rhos Du Men	IR 29/49/39
WAA	398	Earl Grosvenor	James Kyrke & John Burton Esquire	Arable	Rhos Du Men	IR 29/49/39
WAA	323	John Thomas Wharton	John Meeson	Arable	Hafody Bwch, Cae Lhion Hir	IR 29/49/39
WAA	324	John Thomas Wharton	John Meeson	Unknown	Hafody Bwch, Cae Mawr	IR 29/49/39
WAA	325	John Thomas Wharton	John Meeson	Hay	Hafody Bwch, Hope Yard	IR 29/49/39
WAA	326	John Thomas Wharton	John Meeson	Pasture	Hafody Bwch, Bridge Field	IR 29/49/39
WAA	251	Honourable Fredk West	Thos Rogers	Arable	Hafody Bwch, Erw Fechan	IR 29/49/39
WAA	328	John Thomas Wharton	John Meeson	Unknown	Hafody Bwch, Leech Field	IR 29/49/39
WAA	219	John Roberts Esquire	Paul G Panton	Hay	Hafody Bwch, Level Pit Field	IR 29/49/39
CAA	631	Simon Yorke Esquire	Mary Morris	Arable	Pen Y Fron, Turnpike Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	632	Simon Yorke Esquire	Mary Morris	Pasture	Pen Y Fron, Middle Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	633	Simon Yorke Esquire	Mary Morris	Pasture	Pen Y Fron, Far Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	634	Simon Yorke Esquire	Mary Morris	Pasture	Pen Y Fron, Lower Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	132	Edward Evison	John Ellis	Pasture	Marchwiell, Big Field	IR 29/49/86

Area	Field	Landowner	Occupier	Land use	Description	Reference
CAA	635	Simon Yorke Esquire	Mary Morris	Arable	Pen Y Fron, Cae Garthig	IR 29/49/86
CAA	638	Simon Yorke Esquire	Elizabeth Williams	Cottage & Garden	Pen Y Fron, Cottage and Garden	IR 29/49/86
CAA	639	Simon Yorke Esquire	Maria Davies	Cottage & Garden	Pen Y Fron, Cottage and Garden	IR 29/49/86
CAA	620	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Pasture	Groves, Henshaw Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	621	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Big Saith	IR 29/49/86
CAA	622	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Little Wood Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	623	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Well Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	614	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Big Wood	IR 29/49/86
CAA	616	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Pasture	Groves, Dingle	IR 29/49/86
CAA	215	Lord Kenyon	Harriot Elizabeth Broster	Pasture	Street Y Rwch, Middle Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	216	Lord Kenyon	Harriot Elizabeth Broster	Pasture	Street Y Rwch, Meadow	IR 29/49/86
CAA	217	Lord Kenyon	Harriot Elizabeth Broster	Pasture	Street Y Rwch, Far Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	605	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Pasture	Groves, Kiln Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	607	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Pasture	Groves, Fier Ball	IR 29/49/86
CAA	608	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Pasture	Groves, Ellis's Croft	IR 29/49/86
CAA	609	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Pasture	Groves, Long Acre	IR 29/49/86
CAA	610	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Cae Tomkins	IR 29/49/86

Area	Field	Landowner	Occupier	Land use	Description	Reference
CAA	611	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Cae Cockshut	IR 29/49/86
CAA	612	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Middle Field	IR 29/49/86
CAA	613	Simon Yorke Esquire	Thomas Jones	Arable	Groves, Pear Tree Field	IR 29/49/86
EAA	330	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Oats	Little Roft	IR 29/50/1
EAA	331	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Ley	Big Roft	IR 29/50/1
EAA	333	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Ley	Little Clowdwh	IR 29/50/1
EAA	334	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Wheat stubble	Middle Clowdwh	IR 29/50/1
EAA	335	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Clover	Clover Clowawh	IR 29/50/1
EAA	336	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Oat stubble	Lodge Field	IR 29/50/1
EAA	353	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Edward Kenyon Esquire	Mown pasture	Big Field	IR 29/50/1
EAA	345	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Edward Kenyon Esquire	Plantation	Plantation	IR 29/50/1
EAA	346	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Edward Kenyon Esquire	Plantation and pit	Plantation and Pit	IR 29/50/1
EAA	327	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Pasture	The Lawn	IR 29/50/1
EAA	314	Francis Richard Price Esquire	Richard Edmonds	Pasture	The Wintley	IR 29/50/1

- 4.4.4 Several of the placenames recorded in the tithe apportionments may indicate the location of possible features such as 'Level Pit Field' (Field 219; WAA) which may indicate the presence of a pit. A pit is marked on the subsequent 1879 map (Figure 9), although this seems to be within the adjoining field to the west. Within the CAA Field 623 is named 'Well Field', and Field 605 is named 'Kiln Field', although there is no indication of these features on subsequent OS maps. It is interesting to note the mixture of English and Welsh language elements recorded in the field names in the apportionment, sometimes within a single field name. It is possible that some of the English field names date from a later revision of the apportionment.
- 4.4.5 The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the late 19th century show the Site and surrounding landscape in more detail, although the 1879 OS maps show little change across the Site itself. The southwest extent of the WAA (Figure 9) now shows High St and Bangor Road as it is today, and the solar array area to the immediate east now depicts ten field parcels, with no change to the parcels observed on the 1840 Tithe map, although the field

boundaries are lined with trees and a large pond feature (Asset 789) is now illustrated towards the west of this area. Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) is also clearly marked on a roughly north-south alignment and located c.230m to the east of the WAA, marked as 'Wat's Dyke, the remains of'.

- 4.4.6 The 1879 OS map shows little change to the field parcels which cover the CAA (Figure 10), except one field boundary which has been removed from what was three parcels located on land adjacent to the 'The Groves' farm buildings (Asset 671) to the northwest of the area. Another farm building is now depicted just beyond the Site boundary to the south of the CAA which is labelled 'Plas Fron' (Asset 587), and an area of plantation located centrally within the CAA is also now shown to extent partially within the development area. Across the CAA 15 pond features are also depicted (Assets 790-804), and ponds are also well represented in the HER across the 1km Study Area with 154 entries (Assets 311, 376, 377, 400-520, 532, 533, 548-573, 657 and 658), additionally there are two fishponds (Assets 278 and 582), and a millpond (Asset 321) which are also recorded within the Study Area. The ponds appear to be abundant on areas of clay soils, and where they survive, are now valuable assets for wildlife (WLCG, 2007). The 1879 OS map shows little change within the EAA (Figure 11) except for the removal of a field boundary towards the north extent of the area and the addition of a pond feature (Asset 460), located towards the northwest extent of the area, and two paths which meander across the Site on a roughly northwest-southeast orientation are located towards the west and eastern extremities of the EAA.
- 4.4.7 The area around the Site is defined by its fieldscapes, and dispersed farms of medieval and later origin which are set within an irregular field system with ancient and more recent hedged boundaries. The area is dominated by a larger number of small farm complexes and minor country houses of late medieval or post medieval date (LANDMAP 2017), and this is reflected in the HER as both the designated and non-designated assets reflect the agricultural nature of the region, with nine farmsteads (Assets 294, 375, 640, 652, 665, 679, 683, 686, and 687), 61 farm buildings/houses (Assets 69, 72, 87, 99, 110, 121, 156, 204, 207, 214, 270, 281-83, 289, 291, 297, 298, 306, 315, 319, 336-339, 341, 343, 345, 350, 352, 354, 363, 366, 367, 383, 398, 399, 523, 530, 534, 544, 578, 585, 587-92, 623-25, 645, 646, 662, 664, 668, 671, 673, 680, 684, and 699-701), five barns (Assets 118, 153, 157, 706 and 707), two areas of ridge and furrow (Assets 301 and 380), two field systems (Asset 35 and 666), a stable courtyard range (Asset 73), and two orchard's (Assets 295 and 547).
- 4.4.8 Whilst the maps and HER data primarily show the Site as being agricultural in nature, settlement activity within the 1km Study Area grew from the 19th and 20th century mining and industry, particularly to the west of the Site around the villages of Johnstown, Rhosllanerchrugog, and Rhostyllen. This is represented in the HER through several colliery sites including Aberderfyn Colliery (Asset 263), located c. 220m west of the WAA, Aberoer Colliery (Asset 265), located c. 830m northwest of the WAA, Bersham Colliery (Asset 272) and associated spoil heap (Asset 273), located c. 800m north of the WAA, Brandie Pits (Asset 279), located c. 550m southwest of the WAA, Bryn-yr-owen Colliery (Asset 284) and associated spoil heap (Asset 285), located c. 260m west of the WAA, Hafod Colliery (Asset 359), located centrally within the WAA, Legacy Colliery (Asset 386) and associated mine shafts (Assets 387, 390, and 391), located c. 700m southwest of the WAA, Park Pit Coal Mine (Asset 574) and associated mine shafts (Assets 575 and 576), located c. 900m southwest of the WAA, Plas-y-Clawdd Coal Shaft (Asset 609) and associated spoil heaps (Assets 610 and 611), located c. 250m southwest of the WAA, Ponkey Colliery (Asset 621), located c. 860m southwest of the WAA, Rhostyllen Colliery (Asset 642), located c. 850m north of the WAA, Vauxhall Colliery (Assets 689 and 690) and associated building (Asset 691), located c. 540m south of the WAA, and Y Wern coal pits (Asset 708), located c. 900m southwest of the WAA (HER, 2024).
- 4.4.9 To facilitate the collieries a railway network was extended in the area. A branch railway (Asset 618) was opened in August 1861 initially from Gardden Lodge Junction, Ruabon to Aberderfyn (Asset 263) and Bryn-yr-Owen Colliery (Asset 284) but extended in August 1876 to Legacy (Asset 386), the Legacy Railway (Asset 389) and associated station (Assets 392 and 393), was located c. 720m west of the WAA. Passengers were carried from

1901 to 1915 (there were halts at Fennant Road, Aberderfyn and Ponkey Crossing). The Legacy to Aberderfyn section was closed in January 1917, the Aberderfyn to Gardden section in 1954 and the final section in 1984. The North Wales Mineral Extension Railway (Asset 535), which is orientated roughly north south and runs through the centre of the WAA, was built to serve industry at Ruabon and Acrefair. The line was opened in 1846 with short lived stations at Rhos and Rhosymedre, both of which were closed by 1855 (HER, 2024). Additionally, tramways were built at Plas-y-Clawdd (Assets 609 and 612), and at Vauxhall Colliery (Assets 689/690 and 692).

- 4.4.10 Further industrial activity recorded in the HER and within the 1km Study Area includes four blacksmith workshops (Assets 302, 379, 660, 667, and 698), seven brickworks (Assets 280, 340, 358, 365, 395, 396, and 620), a lime kiln (Asset 292), two corn mills (Assets 320 and 388), a paper mill (Asset 322), Ponciau Ironworks (Asset 617) and associated furnace (Asset 616), Ruabon Furnace (Asset 691), two marl clay pits (Assets 309 and 674), Sontley Mill (Asset 659), and two well features (Assets 672 and 688).
- 4.4.11 Additional assets of the post-medieval period recorded within the HER includes four settlement areas at Crabtree Green (Asset 299), located c.175m to the south of the CAA, at Gyfelia (Asset 351), located c.50m southwest of the CAA, at Marchwiell (Asset 522), located c. 960m northeast of the CAA, and at Rhostyllen (Asset 639), located c. 650m north of the WAA, 20 houses/buildings (Assets 266, 308, 353, 360-362, 368-374, 397, 521, 531, 607, 608, 643, 653, and 669), an icehouse (Asset 264), a lodge (Asset 344), a vicarage (Asset 381), two churches (Asset 300 and 629), six chapels (Assets 310, 628, 631, 635, 636, and 638), nine milestones (Assets 269, 316-318, 633, 634, 641, 675, and 693), three boundary stones (Assets 314, 614, and 615), a settling tank (Asset 323), two footbridges (Assets 356 and 546), a sign post (Asset 710), an Inn (Asset 655), a prison (Asset 627), a reservoir (Asset 622), two pumps (Assets 583 and 584), a sluice (Asset 357), and a platform possibly relating to clay extraction (Asset 605). The HER also records two enclosure areas relating to field systems (Assets 355 and 685), and several findspots including a silver Half Groat of James I (Asset 290), located c. 990m north of the WAA, a gold posy ring (Asset 324), located c. 980m northwest of the WAA, a gold memento mori ring (Asset 325), located c.550m north of the WAA, a silver shilling of James I (Asset 525), located c. 800m north of the CAA, two silver groats of Mary dating to 1553-1554AD (Assets 579 and 580), located c. 300m northwest of the EAA, and a 16th century lozenge-shaped silver-gilt (Asset 581), located c. 250m north of the CAA.
- 4.4.12 Overall, the historic maps and HER data show that the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period. Therefore, whilst there is a High potential for previously unrecorded post-medieval archaeology to be present within the Site, it is most likely to be associated with the cottage and garden identified within the CAA (Asset 788), or agricultural in nature, such as pre-existing field boundaries, pond features or ridge and furrow, and therefore of Low significance.

4.5 Modern (AD 1900-present day)

- 4.5.1 The maps of the 20th century show very little change within the Site. The 1914 OS map shows two field boundaries have been removed from the north and south extents of the WAA (Figure 12), and the pond feature (Asset 789) identified on the 1879 OS map has now been removed. Within the CAA (Figure 13) one field boundary has been removed from the southwest extent of the area, and one pond feature has been removed from the north extent (Asset 803). The cottage and garden (Asset 788) identified on the 1840 Tithe map has now also been demolished. The EAA (Figure 14) is almost unchanged from the 1879 OS map, although the plantation areas located to the west are now labelled 'The Belt', and an area associated with courtyard farm Gerwyn-Fawr (Asset 343), to the immediate northeast of the Site, is now labelled 'Pond Plantation'.
- 4.5.2 The 1954 OS map shows no change within the WAA, CAA or EAA (Figures 15, 16, and 17), and the wider landscape surrounding the Site. No significant changes in the landscape took place until 1987 when the A483 was officially opened, which now defines the west extent of the WAA. The majority of the ponds identified across the CAA have now been removed, as well as four field boundaries to the northern and southern extents

of this area. The only identifiable changes within the EAA are the removal of three field boundaries, with four mature trees seemingly marking the location of one of the boundaries located to the southwest extent of the area, and two footpaths identified on previous maps have also been removed.

- 4.5.3 There are 22 modern heritage assets recorded within the 1km Study Area. These include GWR Rhos Branch railway (Asset 349), located c. 490m north of the WAA, two churches located c.80m and c.910m to the southwest of the WAA (Assets 630 and 632), an air crash site (Asset 626), located within the Site boundary at the EAA, a quarry (Asset 364), located c.300m south of the WAA, a water tower (Asset 394), located c. 40m northwest of the WAA, Ponciau Banks park (Asset 613), located c. 660m southwest of the WAA, and 11 clay pits (Assets 586, 593-603), located c 300m to the east of the WAA. Four Assets relate to WWI and WWII and include three War Memorials located c.1km north of the WAA (Asset 277), 250m west of the WAA (Asset 637), and close to the cable route to the southwest of the WAA (Asset 382), and an air raid shelter (Asset 586), located c. 759m north of the WAA.
- 4.5.4 Overall, the paucity of modern heritage assets in the Site and 1km Study Area suggests that there is a Low potential for previously undiscovered modern remains to be present within the Site. A crash site is recorded within the EAA, although archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location and no evidence was visible during the walkover survey. However remains may be present in the vicinity. The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Controlled Site under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence.

4.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations (Events)

- 4.6.1 The HER records 75 previous archaeological events within the 1km Study Area (Figures 3 and 4). These include four excavations (Events 711-713, and 714), seven evaluations (Events 716, 727, 735, 743, 770, 774, and 783), nine watching briefs (Events 714, 715, 719, 733, 734, 741, 748, 757, and 776), 11 desk-based assessments (Events 721, 728, 730, 731, 750, 761, 764, 765, 767, 771, and 773), seven assessment projects (Events 717, 718, 744, 745, 747, 749, and 763, five historic environment assessments (Events 722-726), one geophysical survey (Event 272), two walkover surveys (Events 729 and 732), ten scheduled monument consents (Assets 736-739, 751-753, 755, 756, and 775), six photographic surveys (Events 740, 754, 758, 759, 780 and 784), two assessment projects (Assets 742 and 760), four building surveys (Assets 778, 779, 782, and 785), two heritage assessments (Assets 768 and 777), a Glastir Hef Report on Royton Ring-ditch (Asset 746), two field surveys (Events 762 and 769), a Scheduling Enhancement Programme on Military Aircraft Crash Sites (Event 766), and two assessments carried out by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Events 772 and 781).
- 4.6.2 Only one event has been carried out within the Site, located towards the south extent of EAA, comprising an evaluation (Event 743) undertaken by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2011. The evaluation targeted cropmark features (Asset 342) identified through aerial photographs, however there was no evidence of features in relation to the cropmarks and the project also failed to identify any ditched features which could be associated with a possible cursus. The only archaeological features consisted of two small pits or post-holes of medieval or later date. There is no indication that the cropmarks formed as a result of any archaeological features and their alignment and form suggested that they were the result of some agricultural process.
- 4.6.3 The majority of the ground penetrating events recorded in the HER relate to Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke (Asset 536), predominately carried out in the 1980s and 1990s. No details are provided of these events within the HER although it is noted that the results of many of the excavations in relation to Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke are presented and discussed in the *Offa's Dyke Journal*.

4.7 Aerial Imagery and LiDAR

- 4.7.1 A search of the online aerial photographs held by the Britain from Above website, the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) website and the Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) website was undertaken on the 20th of August 2024, no aerial photographs were observed that covered the Site. The Carmarthenshire Archives and RCAHMW Archives were also commissioned to search for any available aerial photographs of the Site in August 2024. These will be consulted upon arrival.
- 4.7.2 Satellite imagery of the Site shows the area as it appears in the first quarter of the 21st century (Figures 18-20). The satellite imagery dates from 2006 to 2021 and shows the WAA as mainly pastoral land, the 2006 imagery shows an area which looks like a large pond, or an area of waterlogging located centrally within the area, the outline of which can still be seen in 2021. The satellite imagery also shows Hafod Colliery (Asset 359), located to the immediate northwest of this area, which is now a green space named Bonc yr Hafod Country Park. The CAA is shown as a mixture of arable and agricultural use with areas of ridge and furrow, and at least four of the pond features identified through historic mapping can still be seen, marked by pockets of trees. There are no changes in the EAA from the 1957 OS map.
- 4.7.3 LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) is a remote sensing technique which describes a method of determining three-dimensional (3D) data points by using a laser. Airborne LiDAR consists of an active laser beam being transmitted in pulses from a fixed-wing or rotary aircraft and the returning reflection being measured. The first returns are considered equivalent to the digital elevation model of the land surface; it records the highest points, including buildings and the woodland canopy. The DTM (Digital Terrain Model) is a digital elevation model of the bare earth, i.e. the ground beneath any vegetation with other structures such as buildings removed. The LiDAR data (Figures 21-23) for the Site is patchy and does not extend across the whole area. The quality of the LiDAR is also grainy, although natural topographical anomalies can be observed, and also areas of ridge and furrow. No new features have been identified.

4.8 Designated Landscape Area

- 4.8.1 There are no designated landscape areas within the Site boundary. Within the 5km Study Area there are seven Conservation Areas (Assets 57-63), two Grade I Registered Historic Park & Gardens (Assets 252 and 253), three Grade II Registered Historic Park & Gardens (Assets 249-251), seven Garden and Kitchen Gardens (Assets 256-262), and two Registered Historic Landscapes (Assets 254 and 255).
- 4.8.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on the designated landscape areas will be assessed within the ES using the guidelines provided by Cadw's Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (2007) and the more general guide to historic landscapes published in Cadw's Caring for Historic Landscapes (2003).

4.9 Site Walkover

- 4.9.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken from the 17th to the 21st of February 2025. All designated heritage assets identified as having potential intervisibility with the Site were visited on Monday 17th and Tuesday 18th, and a walkover survey was carried across within the solar array areas (WAA, CAA, and EAA) on Wednesday 19th and Thursday 20th. The weather throughout the walkover was overcast with periods of rain although visibility was clear throughout.
- 4.9.2 All of the non-designated assets recorded within the array area were visited and the area photographed. A large number of these showed no visible evidence on the ground, any non-designated assets that were visible, such as ponds, will be discussed below. For ease of cross-reference the land parcel numbers referred to below correspond with those assigned during the geophysical Survey (Appendix 7.5).

- 4.9.3 The WAA comprises seven land parcels (W1-W7), all of which are bounded by a combination of trees and/or hedgerow and were all grass covered at the time of the visit. The southern most parcel (W7) is the largest in the WAA, a pond feature (not previously recorded) was observed which formed part of the eastern boundary of W7. Standing towards the southeast corner of parcel W7 (where a cable route will enter WAA) it is possible to observe part of Wat's Dyke (Asset 35), located to the east of the area (Appendix 7-5; Plate 11). A small, wooded area was also observed towards the northwest corner of parcel W7, forming part of the Site boundary.
- 4.9.4 Running centrally across the WAA are three smaller parcels (W4-W6). The land across these parcels has a general south facing slope. Ridge and furrow, aligned northwest-southeast, was observed within parcel W5 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 12), and this is also visible on LiDAR imagery (Figure 9.21). Also within parcel W5 is a holding pen to the south, a concrete man-hole cover to the north, and areas of mole activity. Parcel W6 is roughly triangular in plan and is located in close proximity to the A483 to the west. A manhole was observed towards the north extent of this parcel and is indicative of below ground utilities and/or services.
- 4.9.5 Land parcel W2 is located north of the parcels W4-W6 and is oriented east-west. The highest topographical points within land parcel W2 are at its eastern and western edges, with the land sloping down towards the centre. A bog or water-retained area is located centrally within the W2 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 13) and corresponds with a depression visible on LiDAR and an area of wet ground visible on satellite imagery. A small band of trees extends only a few meters at right angles from the main east-west boundaries (Appendix 7-5; Plate 14), marking the northern and southern extents of parcel W2. This suggests that a former north-south boundary may have run through this area. Ridge and furrow features were observed, particularly towards the eastern area of land parcel W2 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 15; Figure 9.21), and pylons were noted running across the field in a northwest-southeast direction. A manhole cover was recorded near the northern edge of W2 indicating the presence of below ground services within this land parcel.
- 4.9.6 Land parcel W1 is the northernmost field within the WAA. The southern boundary of parcel W1 is marked by trees and features a south-facing slope with the land gradually levelling off towards the northern limits. Two waterlogged areas were noted in the southeast and southwest corners of the land parcel W1 (Plate 16), along with a manhole cover near the eastern edge and pylons running across the field.
- 4.9.7 Land parcels C1-C3 define the southwestern extent of the CAA and were under grass at the time of the survey. A line of telegraph poles crosses C1-C3 on a northeast-southwest alignment. Land parcel C3 has a southeast facing downward slope and a pond feature (Asset 791; Appendix 7-5; Plate 17) was observed towards its western edge. Land Parcels C1 and C2 are aligned roughly north south. A newly excavated irrigation ditch was observed within C2, and a depression in the ground was observed towards the north end of C1, which appeared to be natural in origin (Appendix 7-5; Plate 18).
- 4.9.8 The southern portion of the CAA consists of six parcels (C11-C16), four of which were in arable use and two were grass-covered at the time of the visit. The Grade II Listed Buildings of The Groves (Asset 79) and Former House at The Groves (Asset 208) were observed from five of these parcels, with only land parcel C16 having visibility obstructed by a southeast-facing downward slope. Assets 79 and 208 were found to be most visible from the western part of the CAA, with only partial views of the upper portions of the buildings from the eastern land parcels.
- 4.9.9 Land parcel C15 is undulating, with a large depression noted towards the northern end (Appendix 7-5; Plate 19). A further depression was recorded towards the southern end of land parcel C16 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 20); in both cases these depression appears to be natural features and do not accord with features recorded from historic maps and thus have not been assigned an asset number. The eastern boundary of the land parcel C16 is demarcated by a wooded area and was wet underfoot and waterlogged in places. Land parcel C13 is

bordered on the northern edge by a trackway which runs parallel to an area of woodland. On satellite imagery, this area appears densely wooded, but a large portion had been cleared by the time of the visit, allowing for wider visibility of The Groves assets (Assets 79 and 208 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 21)). The ground in land parcel C14 rises towards the centre, allowing for views of Assets 78 and 208, albeit with only the upper portions of the buildings visible. Land parcel C14 is bordered by woodlands to the north and south, and a golf course is visible just beyond the eastern boundary. Land parcel C11 has a southeastern slope from where the chimney of Asset 79 can be seen (Appendix 7-5; Plate 22). The northwest edge of land parcel C11 is afforded open views across the landscape to the southeast.

- 4.9.10 The northern portion of the CAA consists of six parcels (C5-C10), four of which were in arable use and two of which were grass-covered at the time of the visit. The highest topographical point in land parcel C10 is located at its centre, with the land sloping steeply to the south. The Grove, Asset 79 was partially visible through trees on the western boundary land parcel C10. Land parcel C9, immediately to the north, has an east-facing slope which is afforded open views of the landscape to the east and northeast. Asset 79 is also partially visible from the western edge of land parcel C9. Land parcel C7 features a sharp rise from its southwestern entry point, but the land drops to the east providing clear views in that direction. Land parcels C8 and C9 have east-facing slopes whereas land parcel C6 slopes to the northeast, west, and south, with the highest point located centrally. From the high point within land parcel C6, there are clear views of The Grove Assets (Assets 79 and 208 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 23)).
- 4.9.11 Land parcel C5 was grass covered at the time of the site visit and is relatively level, although some undulations were observed towards the centre of the field. Standing at the southern portion of land parcel C5 the upper elements of Assets 79 and 208 could be viewed (Appendix 7-5; Plate 24), the southern portions being obscured by a hedgerow. The assets become screened when moving to the north of land parcel C5 as intervening outbuildings partially obscure the view. A line of telegraph poles runs across the south of land parcel C5.
- 4.9.12 The EAA comprises six land parcels (E1-E6), all of which were in agricultural use at the time of the visit. All of the land parcels are bounded by a combination of trees, hedgerow, and/or a fence line, with a thin band of woodland separating land parcels E2 and E3.
- 4.9.13 Land parcel E6 has a south-westerly facing slope, becoming steeper towards the northwest corner. A drainage ditch was observed along the southern boundary, pylons run across the land parcel on an east-west alignment, and a line of telegraph poles run along the eastern boundary. From the northeast corner of land parcel E6 there are open views to the southwest (Appendix 7-5; Plate 25), although low cloud obscured any potential intervisibility with designated assets. Towards the northwest corner a large animal burrow was recorded within the Site boundary (Appendix 9-7; Plate 26).
- 4.9.14 Land parcel E5 forms part of the northeastern extent of the EAA. The southern section of the field is on south-facing land, which gradually slopes to the north as it reaches the northern edge. Bangor-On-Dee racecourse is clearly visible, and there may be some visibility with Asset 88 (Appendix 7-5; Plate 27). Views to the southeast are also relatively unobstructed, with the spire of the Parish Church of Saint Dunawd in view, located within the Bangor-is-y-Coed Conservation Area (Asset 58; Appendix 7-5; Plate 28). These views are also accessible from land parcel E4, which is relatively flat, though the land rises toward its northwest corner. Pylons run across land parcel E4 in an east-west direction. A large spoil heap was observed in the southwest corner of land parcel E4, and a sizable machine-dug ditch had recently been created along the northern boundary, presumably for irrigation purposes. Land parcel E3 is located in the centre of the EAA and is formed of a long, relatively narrow field oriented roughly north-south, bordered on the west by a mature narrow belt of woodland which contains two ponds (Assets 348 and 461). From the southern part of land parcel E3, the spire of the Parish Church of Saint Dunawd is visible. Land parcel E2 has a south-facing slope, which allows for open views across the

landscape to the south. Two ponds (Assets 346 and 460), defined by a tree line, are located in the northern part of land parcel E2. Land parcel E1 forms the northern limit of the EAA and was observed to be largely flat and featureless excepting a line of telegraph poles running north-south along its eastern edge.

4.10 Geophysical Survey

- 4.10.1 AOC Archaeology carried out a geophysical survey between July and November 2024. The survey was commenced on 5th July 2024 for a period of 2 weeks in the western and central survey blocks. Work in the eastern survey block commenced on 29th October 2024 and was completed on 27th November 2024. The planned survey area was 136ha, of which 134.74 ha was completed, c.1.3ha was unsuitable for survey due to ground conditions. The 1.3ha that could not be surveyed were areas where ground conditions at the time of survey meant work could not be safely completed due to deep mud, standing water and tractor ruts.
- 4.10.2 The geology of the survey area has produced strong anomalies in response to human activity, as evidenced by the strong anomalies related to ploughing in the western part of the survey area. This tendency combined with noise related to green waste in the central and eastern parts of the survey area has reduced confidence in the interpretation of the data as it is likely that weaker anomalies have been masked by these stronger enhancements. However, as the survey has successfully identified anomalies of archaeological interest in all three survey blocks, as well as known features attested on historic maps, it is unlikely that substantial archaeological remains have gone undetected by the surveys.
- 4.10.3 In the WAA a probable oval enclosure of roughly 95m by 75m has been identified on a spur of higher ground overlooking Black Brook and the course of Wat's Dyke, which pass this survey block to the east. Anomalies interpreted as possible field systems or further enclosures have been identified to the north and west of this feature. There are also potential internal features within the hilltop enclosure.
- 4.10.4 In the CAA, there are isolated linear anomalies interpreted as possible portions of boundaries or enclosures of uncertain date.
- 4.10.5 In the EAA, a possible ring ditch has been identified with a diameter of around 15m, suggesting it is funerary in nature rather than settlement. There are linear and curvilinear anomalies of uncertain date and form that are also possibly of archaeological interest in close association with this anomaly.
- 4.10.6 Historical features such as former boundaries and tracks have also been identified in all three survey blocks, and in the central and eastern areas there are a high number of former ponds, likely to be related to marl pits, throughout the survey area. Ridge and furrow cultivation marks are also present in all three areas, but especially prominent in the western block; this is likely to be a result of differential survival due to differences in subsequent land use, rather than a reflection of the actual distribution of medieval arable fields.
- 4.10.7 Generally speaking, the results are consistent with the known archaeological background of the area which suggests little in the way of prehistoric activity (though the ring ditch, if actually present, is likely prehistoric in date), with the area coming into agricultural use in the medieval period, continuing to the present day, albeit with different uses of the enclosed land over time. The presence of the hilltop enclosure overlooking the Wat's Dyke boundary work hints that this feature may date to the early medieval period, but this is not possible to ascertain solely on the geophysical data.

5 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (to be completed)

5.1 Archaeological Potential

- 5.1.1 Overall, the assessment has identified a High potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains of the medieval or post-medieval periods to be present within the Site. These are likely to be related to the geophysical anomalies identified within the Site, the early medieval monuments of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke, (Asset 536), the lines of which run across the Site towards the WAA, possible medieval clay extraction pits (Assets 346 and 348) located within the EAA associated with the wider industrialisation of the landscape during this period, and several pre-existing field boundaries, pond features (Assets 789 -804), and ridge and furrow (Assets 786 and 787) which relate to the agricultural nature of the Site during the post-medieval period.
- 5.1.2 There is considered to be a Medium potential for previously undiscovered prehistoric archaeological remains within the Site associated with the geophysical anomalies.
- 5.1.3 There is considered to be a Low potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to the Roman or Modern periods to be present within the Site.

5.2 Potential Impacts

- 5.2.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing, or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction, and other works associated with the Proposed Development) on this Site. In the context of this development, direct impacts have the capacity to result in impacts of high magnitude as they could potentially result in the destruction or removal of any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 5.2.2 The Proposed Development design has been informed by the archaeological baseline presented in this assessment and the solar layout has avoided direct impacts on known assets where possible.
- 5.2.3 No hitherto unknown features were identified during the walkover survey within the footprint of the proposed solar locations.
- 5.2.4 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government 2024), as well as local plan policies, require a mitigation strategy that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a Proposed Development on the Site and avoid, minimise, or offset any such impacts as appropriate. The exact nature and scope of any archaeological works required will be discussed and agreed with Heneb and Cadw and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.2.5 The Proposed Development could have a direct impact on any archaeological remains which would result in a High adverse impact on the archaeological resource. Given the known assets within the Site, it is assessed that there is a High potential for early medieval remains, relating to Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke (Asset 536), a High potential for medieval remains, associated with potential clay extraction particularly within the EAA, and a High potential for post-medieval remains, especially relating to 16 pond features (Assets 789-804), several pre-existing field boundaries identified through historic maps across the Site, and ridge and furrow (Assets 786 and 787) identified within the CAA.
- 5.2.6 It is assessed that any remains from the early medieval period would be of High importance and remains from the medieval period would likely be considered to be of Medium importance in the archaeological record, dependant on their form and degree of survival. Any post-medieval or modern remains are likely to be associated with the agricultural use of the Site and would likely be considered of Low importance due to their prevalence in the archaeological record.
- 5.2.7 The geophysical survey successfully identified a range of natural and possible archaeological features. Responses within the WAA and CAA were clear, likely reflecting the clear contrast between the soils and

underlying geology in these areas of the Site. Within these responses the geophysicists were able to pick out some potential archaeological features, which provide confidence that the data is of good quality and reflects clearly the below-ground conditions. In the EAA the survey detected some anomalies of likely archaeological origin but there was also variation in data clarity which may have occurred as a consequence of agricultural response/approach to land management, when compared to the land to the west and therefore may be masking archaeological signal.

- 5.2.8 Given the potential for archaeological remains that appear on the evidence of both the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey to be present on the Site, an archaeological programme of investigation will be required in advance of development.
- 5.2.9 The programme of archaeological works will constitute a targeted trial trench evaluation targeting the identified geophysical anomalies (possible enclosure, ring ditch and rectilinear features) to ascertain if they are archaeological in nature and if so provide further evidence in relation to their possible date and form. Trial trenching investigation will also be undertaken across a proportion of those areas where the geophysical survey contrasts were less clear to better understand the nature of buried deposits. Finally the undertaking of a trial trench evaluation across a representative proportion of the remainder of the Site will also be undertaken to confirm the results of the geophysical survey.
- 5.2.10 In view of the extensive survey work undertaken on this Site, it is envisaged that the trial trench evaluation can be undertaken post-determination with the proviso that should significant remains be identified then further requirements for mitigation, either by preservation in situ or by record as appropriate, may be required.
- 5.2.11 An archaeological watching brief will also be required to be carried out during ground-breaking works along the proposed cable route where the cable route crosses the paths of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke (Asset 536).
- 5.2.12 The exact nature and scope of archaeological works will be required to be agreed with Cadw and Heneb and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation. At present it is considered that works may take the form of an archaeological watching brief be carried out during ground-breaking works along the proposed cable route, with a particular focus on the areas where the cable route crosses the paths of Wat's Dyke (Asset 694) and Offa's Dyke (Asset 536). Within these areas potential mitigation may take the form of preservation in situ or a programme of further archaeological works to ensure preservation by record and would be subject to further consultation with Cadw and Heneb.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
1	Wrexham Churchyard Ornamental Wrought Iron Gates and Screen	Post Medieval/Modern	DE158	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of a pair of wrought iron gates with elaborate scrollwork, made in 1720 by the Davies Brothers of Bersham. The central double gates, single side gates, and the panels flanking them each have overthrows, rising successively to the centre of the gates. There are rusticated stone piers crowned by moulded urns at each end of the gates. Beyond those in quadrants are further sections of ironwork, with overthrows, spanning Temple Row.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of entrance architecture. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. Gates may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
2	Wat's Dyke: Section South of Ruthin Road	Early Medieval	DE165	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. This section of dyke runs to the south of the Ruthin Road railway bridge and measures approximately 140m long. A bank measuring up to 2m high runs alongside it to the west. To the east the bank has a long gradual slope. The ditch runs along the western side of the bank and is currently occupied by a public right of way.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
3	Wat's Dyke: Section extending from Black Brook Bridge to Pentre-Clawdd	Early Medieval	DE154	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. This stretch of dyke forms the boundary between cultivated and pasture fields. The scheduled area is</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>divided into two parts; Section A (northern) and Section B (Southern).</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value practices.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. The scheduled area comprises a linear strip enclosing the bank and ditch and c.30-37m wide.</p>
4	Cefn y Gader Round Barrows	Prehistoric	DE070	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of earthen built round barrows, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrows are circular in shape on plan and have a rounded profile.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
5	Wat's Dyke: Section SSW of Wrexham Station, 130m Long	Early Medieval	DE191	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. The monument in this area consists of below-ground remains only. The original bank has been levelled during historic quarrying and development activities. However, archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of bank material and the ditch. The northern bank section has thus been reconstructed to identify the location and presence of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.
6	Meadow Shaft, Minera	Post Medieval/Modern	DE244	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a 19th century lead mine including its water-management and transport systems, extraction and dressing processes with their power systems. The mine has been recently excavated and consolidated and includes the Meadow shaft, engine house and boiler house. Below the engine house a section of railway leads to a pair of ore bins with a picking floor. The crusher house was located on the same level. At the eastern end of the site lie the ruins of an ore house and a buddle, with a reconstructed water wheel.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of mining technology from a single period. Lead mines may be part of a larger cluster of industrial monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is bounded by the existing fence line of the Minera Visitor Centre, but the Visitor Centre building itself is excluded.</p>
7	Bersham Colliery: No 2 Winding Gear	Post Medieval/Modern	DE199	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of an industrial monument, dating to the 18th or 19th century. The winding gear is formed from a steel lattice girder headframe with four near-vertical legs and two shear legs bracing it on the engine house side. The lattice girders are joined by rivetted plates. The two sheaves are still in place, together with braces above. Steps up one of the shear legs give access to a platform around the sheaves. The shaft has been capped. Bersham Colliery was one of the most important in the Denbighshire Coalfield during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was first sunk in 1867 but was substantially adapted and re-built in both the 1930s and the 1950s before closing in 1986. The headframe was installed on the site in 1935.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of 18th or 19th century industrial practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. An industrial monument may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
8	Cadwgan Hall Mound	Medieval	DE131	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a motte and ditch, dating to the medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD). A motte is a large conical or pyramidal mound of soil and/or stone, usually surrounded by either a wet or dry ditch, and surmounted by a tower constructed of timber or stone. Cadwgan Hall mound is part natural hillock and part earthwork, situated within a small field, lying to the east of a section of Offa's Dyke (DE132). The mound is approximately 42m in diameter and 2.5m high, with the remains of an air-raid shelter cut into the north-west slope of the site. A slight hollow on its west side may be the trace of a ditch. A hoard of armour is traditionally said to have been dug out of the mound.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
9	Offa's Dyke: Pentre-Bychan Hall Section, extending 540m S from Bron-Wylfa	Early Medieval	DE137	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
10	Penycae Cairn	Prehistoric	DE268	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and is located on the Penycae ridge. It is built of angular stones, which are irregular in the interior but neatly placed at the outer edge. The cairn measures 6m in diameter and 0.6m high.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is a circle and measures 12m in diameter, centred on the cairn.
11	Hadfod-y-Bwlch Round Barrow	Prehistoric	DE047	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile. It measures approximately 40m in diameter and 2.3m high. The southern side has been cut and levelled by a track.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
12	Offa's Dyke: Section N of Home Farm	Early Medieval	DE177	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
13	Offa's Dyke: Sections N & S of Bryn yr Owen Colliery	Early Medieval	DE179	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a length of Offa's Dyke. Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury. This scheduled area is divided into two sections: DE179A to the north, and DE179B to the south. The two sections are divided by an unscheduled section in the area of the former mine workings.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
14	Offa's Dyke: Section in Plas Power Park	Early Medieval	DE180	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.
15	Wynnstay Colliery Winding Engine House	Post Medieval/Modern	DE190	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of an engine house, built about 1855 and used until the mine was closed in c. 1927. The engine house is built of ashlar-faced sandstone with the openings faced in the same material. In plan it measures c. 10m square. The stone fabric is substantially intact, with kneelers and coping stones surviving, but the tops of internal walls are incomplete. There are some surviving wooden window frames and internal timbers, as well as cast-iron fittings and engine mounting blocks, but the roof is missing. Debris indicates the roof was of slate with clay ridge tiles. Estimated height c. 15 M. to top of N.W. and S.E. gables.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of mining in Wales. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. An engine house may be part of a larger cluster of industrial monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
16	Esclusham Mountain Cairn, Minera	Prehistoric	DE196	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC).</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
17	Darland Wood Round Barrows	Prehistoric	DE223	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of earthen built round barrows, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrows are circular in shape on plan and have a rounded profile. Darland Wood Round Barrow A was mostly levelled in 1890, and continued ploughing has reduced the barrow further. It now exists as a slight rise in the field approximately 0.5-1m high, with a diameter of 15-20m. Darland Wood Round Barrow B has a diameter of 26m and is 0.4-1.3m high.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.
18	Wynnstay Colliery Walker Fan House	Post Medieval/Modern	DE238	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Walker Fan House, built in 1902. The fan ventilated the workings of Wynnstay Colliery, which operated from 1856 to 1927. The winding engine house for the colliery is located to the S.E of the fan house complex and is scheduled as DE190. Walker fans were patented in 1887 and made by Walker Brothers of Wigan. This example formerly had a 6.7m diameter fan in the surviving brick housing. The housing itself is monumental in scale and proportion, with high side walls and a dentilled evase. The top of the evase has a pulley for opening and closing the shutters. A tunnel leads from the fan chamber into the former fan drift (now blocked). The lean-to side chambers have been removed, presumably at the same time as the fan itself, but the circular vents to the fan axis are clear. Massive brick and stone bases for the fan engine stand to the S.E and S.W of the main tower.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of late 19th and early 20th century industrial practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The remains form part of a group of monuments related to the Wynnstay Colliery and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It measures 60m long by 15m wide and is rectangular in plan, located between the railway and the B5603 road south of Ruabon.</p>
19	Erddig Mound & Bailey Castle	Medieval	DE017	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of an earthen motte and associated bailey occupying the plateau of a glacial spur above the floor of the Clywedog Valley. The motte itself occupies the terminus of the spur, with the bailey occupying a level area to the south. Protection for both is afforded by deep ditches cut across the promontory. Further protection is afforded to the west by the line of the earlier Wat's Dyke, which occupies a natural break of slope. It is suggested that the motte and bailey may have been constructed by Hugh Avranches in the late 11th century.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of a wider medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
20	Ruabon Mountain Round Barrow	Prehistoric	DE127	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
21	Gardden Camp	Prehistoric	DE129	Scheduled Monument	<p>Gardden Camp comprises the remains of a defended enclosure or hillfort. Such monuments probably date to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74), although several are known to date from the Late Bronze Age with activity through to the early post-Roman period. Gardden Camp is situated on the south-eastern end of a low ridge. There are relatively steep slopes in the west and south down to the Afon Eitha, and views eastward across the lower-lying lands to the plain of the River Dee. The enclosure measures approximately 166m NE-SW by 133m and is surrounded on the southern and eastern sides by multiple lines of ramparts and ditches. On the northern and western sides only, the innermost rampart survives intact. The interior of the hillfort is complete. The entrance faces east.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It extends around the perimeter of the hillfort continuing from its present conclusion on the western side to follow the outside edge of the inner rampart (eastern side of the modern metalled trackway) to the boundary of the grounds of Chapel House. Here it diverts southwards along the boundary to rejoin with the present scheduled area.</p>
22	Offa's Dyke: Plas Power Section	Early Medieval	DE139	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
23	Offa's Dyke: Section SW from Tatham Bridge	Early Medieval	DE141	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
24	Offa's Dyke: Y Gardden Camp Section	Early Medieval	DE142	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
25	Wat's Dyke: Section extending from Pentre-Clawdd to Wynnstay Park	Early Medieval	DE155	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
26	Wat's Dyke: Sections N & S of the Court	Early Medieval	DE173	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. This stretch of dyke forms the boundary between private gardens to the east and Erddig Park to the west and runs for c500m. The scheduled area is divided into four parts.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value practices.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
27	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Post Medieval/Modern	DE175	Scheduled Monument	<p>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.</p> <p>Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal are part of the Ellesmere Canal scheme that was promoted by Act of Parliament in 1793. The primary purpose of the scheme was to permit industrial development in the Denbighshire coalfield by linking it to external markets. The canal carried boats hauled by horse from a parallel towing-path. The main line of the canal ends at Trevor Basin, on the north side of Pontcysyllte Aqueduct. The Llangollen Branch of the canal extends to the west from Trevor Basin, along the north bank of the steep-sided Vale of Llangollen. Although proposed as early as 1791 it was begun under an Act of Parliament of 1804 and completed in 1808. Its purposes were to serve the town of Llangollen and adjacent industries and to bring a large and reliable supply of water into the main canal system from a new weir on the River Dee at Llantysilio. This section of canal was narrower than the main line but achieved a similarly direct and level route by way of considerable engineering works. The canal is at its narrowest in its last section, from Llangollen to Llantysilio, where its primary function is as a water feeder. The extraction point is the Horseshoe Falls, an elegant, curved cast-iron and masonry weir on the River Dee that was built to supply the canal.</p>

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					<p>The monument is of national importance as the masterpiece of two exceptional figures from the heroic phase of civil engineering in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, reflecting the crucial developments within inland navigation, civil engineering and the use of iron. It is an outstanding example of the pivotal importance of transport improvement to the Industrial Revolution. As the largest civil engineering projects of their day, canal construction projects were responsible for numerous organisational and technical innovations. Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal is an exemplary manifestation of the innovations which produced the British canals system and were carried forward into the development of later railways, roads and industrial projects. In organisation, innovations included principles of contract management, delegation of duties within engineering teams and the professional independence of engineers. In technology, innovations included hollow masonry and new waterproofing methods to reduce weight, composite use of cast iron and stone, earthwork calculations, construction railways, barrow inclines and cut-and-cover tunnels.</p> <p>The outstanding feature of the Scheduled Ancient Monument is the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, originally scheduled in 1958. However, the original designation did not reflect the sophistication of the engineering of the canal or the importance of the earlier Chirk Aqueduct (where Thomas Telford and William Jessop experimented with the use of cast iron) and the Schedule entry has been revised to include the entire length of the Llangollen Branch (including the weir at the Horseshoe Falls and the Pentrefellin Aqueduct), Trevor Basin and the heavily engineered canal section south of Pontcysyllte (including the Froncysyllte Embankment; the Chirk Tunnel and Whitehouse Tunnel; the Canal Wood Cutting and Irish Bridge Cutting; and the Chirk Basin and Aqueduct).</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. The scheduled area includes the canal, its towpath and immediate banks, cuttings and embankments. Where the canal comprises an architectural structure (such as an aqueduct or tunnel), that architectural structure is included in its entirety. Where the canal comprises an earthwork structure (such as an embankment or cutting), that earthwork structure is included in its entirety. Excluded from the schedule are the Llangollen Marina, the Chirk Marina and the many over bridges and associated buildings that line the canal and its wharves and basins (most of which are more appropriately protected under the Planning [Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas] Act 1990).</p>
28	Offa's Dyke: South Section at Coedpoeth	Early Medieval	DE181	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury. This section is located immediately east of the road, which occupies the area of the ditch.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
29	Offa's Dyke: North Section at Coedpoeth	Early Medieval	DE182	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
30	Offa's Dyke Section South of River Gwenfro	Early Medieval	DE183	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to</p>

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					<p>the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury. This section of the bank measures 6ft high and 60ft wide. The ditch is occupied by the road.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
31	Offa's Dyke: Section S of Aberderfyn Road	Early Medieval	DE178	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury. This section extends approximately 80 metres, and forms the boundary of the houses along Wrexham Road. Here the dyke bank reaches up to 2.5m metres in height and the ditch has been infilled.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
32	Moated Site near Groesfoel Farm, Rhostyllen	Medieval	DE193	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead, lying on fairly low land. The moat is complete except for part of the eastern side and is of an average depth of 1.5m. It is waterfilled in the north west corner and elsewhere it is marshy. There is a causeway on the north side with traces of masonry and within the enclosure are masonry foundations of a building measuring 5 x 6.5m with a small rectangular addition of 3m square. There is a modern tip of hardcore along the western edge of moat.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of intact archaeological deposits and structural evidence.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
33	Croes-Foel Round Barrow	Prehistoric	DE048	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
34	Offa's Dyke: Section S of Bryn yr Owen Farm	Early Medieval	DE174	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
35	Wat's Dyke: Section extending from Middle Sontley to Black Brook Bridge	Early Medieval	DE153	Scheduled Monument	<p>The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p> <p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
36	New Minera Lead Mine	Post Medieval/Modern	DE241	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a 19th century lead mine 'New Minera Shaft' and includes its water-management and transport systems, extraction and dressing processes with their power systems. The extensive remains include a capped shaft, buddles, jig boxes, engine bases, and structures associated with the innovative vanning machinery. Timber structures such as launders and boxes are also well preserved on the site.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of mining technology from a single period. Lead mines may be part of a larger cluster of industrial monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is bounded by the fence line of the present property.</p>
37	Minera Halvans Plant	Post Medieval/Modern	DE242	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of an excavated and exceptionally complete example of a lead mine halvans plant. The Minera halvans plant was built by the Taylors mining company between 1872 and 1874 to extract lead ore from existing low-grade waste (or "halvans") heaps in the area. The plant included a beam engine, primary and secondary Cornish crushers, jigs and six buddles. The results from the plant were disappointing due to the low grade of the halvans available, and the site was hidden beneath subsequent spoil dumping until its excavation in 1988. Of national importance as the exceptionally rare and excavated remains of a halvans plant.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of 19th century industrial practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. The whole of the remains of the plant are included in the scheduled area, which is bounded by the modern boundary fence.</p>
38	Taylor's Shaft, Minera	Post Medieval/Modern	DE243	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a 19th century lead mine including its water-management and transport systems, extraction and dressing processes with their power systems. The site has been excavated and is divided by the line of the former mineral railway. To the south of this is the substantial base of the winding engine house, the shaft, a capstan base, and the boiler house with seatings for egg ended boilers, a chimney base and an ash tunnel. To the north of the railway are a run of ore bins, a circular buddle and the foundations of offices, stores and blacksmiths shops.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of mining technology from a single period. Lead mines may be part of a larger cluster of industrial monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is bounded by the existing fence line of the site, but includes the railway dividing its two halves.</p>
39	Fairy Oak Round Barrow	Prehistoric	DE163	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
40	Hillbury Round Barrow	Prehistoric	DE164	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow was partially excavated in 1862 and was found to contain both primary and secondary human burials which were left in place. Approximately half the barrow survives 19th and 20th century landscaping and building, with a modern building occupying the SW side with an entrance ramp built across the barrow. It stands up to 1.2m high.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
41	Bangor Bridge	Medieval	FL017	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of a bridge, dating to the medieval or post-medieval period. The bridge has five elliptical arches, with parapets carried over the arches on each side making eight triangular recesses for foot passengers.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval or post-medieval construction techniques and transportation systems. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
42	Wat's Dyke: Section extending from Erddig Park to Middle Sontley	Early Medieval	DE152	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. The southern continuous section (A, B) extends for c.1160m to the north, west and south of The Lodge and Bryn Goleu houses within Erddig Park. Section (C) extends for c.200m and lies to the southwest of Erddig Mound and Bailey Castle (DE017),</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value practices.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
43	Bersham Ironworks	Post Medieval/Modern	DE189	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of Bersham Ironworks. The area covered by the original designation did not relate accurately to the remains on the ground, relating simply to what was then thought of as the remains of a blast furnace (the limekiln). The scheduled area has been revised in order to rectify the original designation.</p> <p>Bersham Ironworks were founded by Charles Lloyd c. 1718 and, in 1721, soon became the first Welsh works to improve production by using coke rather than charcoal as fuel. Bersham came to specialise in the manufacture of cast iron goods. However, it was in the 18th century - when the Ironworks were owned and extended by first Isaac and then John Wilkinson - that Bersham acquired an international reputation. It was at Bersham from 1775 that John Wilkinson used his revolutionary process to accurately bore cannon and cylinders (for James Watt's steam engines) from solid cast metal. The ironworks ceased to operate in 1812, and the site was later used as a farm. It is now owned and managed by Wrexham County Borough as part of the Bersham Heritage Centre.</p> <p>The site comprises several buildings (including the exceptional octagonal cannon foundry and associated probable fettling shop), an open excavated area (containing casting floors and the remains of air furnaces for reheating iron prior to casting) and a steep bank (containing the partial remains of a blast furnace; coal hoppers; coking ovens; and a leat bringing water to power the bellows). A consolidated limekiln (the subject of the original designation) is situated further to the E; and the area above the works contains archaeological deposits pertaining to horse-drawn wagon ways and leat systems.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of the development of the iron industry. The importance of the monument is further enhanced by the survival of detailed historical documentation and its partial excavation and display; and by the excellent associated museum facilities.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is irregular and measures up to 185m from ESE to WNW by up to 105m transversely, as shown in red on the accompanying map extract. The renovated mill building (currently housing an excellent interpretative display) is specifically excluded from the scheduling.</p>
44	Offa's Dyke: Vron Section	Early Medieval	DE184	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
45	Offa's Dyke: Section South of Brymbo Colliery	Early Medieval	DE185	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
46	Offa's Dyke: Section extending 120m from Railway to Bronwylfa Road, Legacy	Early Medieval	DE194	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
47	Nant Mill Wood Shaft Mounds	Post Medieval/Modern	DE237	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of a shaft mound, a circular spoil heap surrounding a wide central depression, the entrance to a mine shaft, dating to the 18th or 19th century. The Nant Mill Wood Shaft Mounds form a group of well-preserved relict shaft mound features for early coal mining. These examples are most likely to represent small bell-pits for primitive digging of coal seams near the surface, and possibly date from the eighteenth century. They may be related to Bersham Ironworks.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of 18th and 19th century industrial and mining practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. Shaft mounds may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
48	Bank of Six Vertical Limekilns at Minera Quarry	Post Medieval/Modern	DE236	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of 6 limekilns, in which lime is made by calcining limestone. These are of the continuous vertical type with six drawing arches to the front, each some 3m high and built of dressed stone voussoirs with pronounced keystones. The kiln bank is built of large randomly coursed rubble and is slightly battered, rising to a height of some 15m. There are iron tie bars to the front, and a datestone marked 1852 at the centre. Most of the kiln bowls are complete, and fire bars are still visible in the drawing holes.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of industrial manufacturing processes. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. A lime kiln may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.
49	Penrhos Engine House	Post Medieval/Modern	DE203	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument consists of the remains of an engine house, dating to the 18th or 19th century. Penrhos engine house dates from about 1794 and was built by John Wilkinson to house a beam engine for pumping water from a coal mine on the site. It is believed to be the earliest surviving colliery engine house in Wales. In the 1840s the building was converted into a cottage: three floor levels and associated window openings were been inserted above the basement, two domestic-type brick chimneys were added and remains of a pigsty are visible. The building is roofless, having walls of sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings to corners and window arches. In plan, it measures approximately 6.5m square and the bob wall, adjacent to the capped mine shaft on the south-east, is 1m thick.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of mining in Wales. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. An engine house may be part of a larger cluster of industrial monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
50	Offa's Dyke: Vron Farm Section	Early Medieval	DE113	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
51	Offa's Dyke: Cadwgan Hall Section, extending from River Clywedog to the Railway	Early Medieval	DE132	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.</p>
52	Offa's Dyke: Section S from Cae Llewellyn	Early Medieval	DE110	Scheduled Monument	<p>Offa's Dyke is a boundary earthwork, believed to be of Early Medieval date running, with some gaps, for roughly 120km through the border area between modern Wales and England from Sedbury near Chepstow to Treuddyn in Flintshire. It is traditionally thought to have been built by the Mercian King Offa in the later 8th century, but recent excavations on a section near Chirk suggest that some sections may incorporate earlier earthworks. Whilst its exact function and original form are still the subject of debate Offa's Dyke is significant as the longest and one of the earliest surviving boundary monuments in Europe marking a nominal frontier between Saxon Mercia and Welsh kingdoms to the west. It represents one of the great engineering achievements of the pre-industrial age and the most dramatic built structure to survive from the early medieval (c410-1100) period in the Britain. Offa's Dyke is scheduled in multiple different sections on both sides of the present border. These display their own local physical characteristics but all share and contribute to the overall significance of the monument and have potential to enhance our knowledge of the monument as a whole. Approximately 80km of the monument coincides with the Offa's Dyke Path National Trail, which runs from Prestatyn to Sedbury.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A dyke may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can be further enhanced by their group value.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					The scheduled area comprises the remains described and the areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.
53	Wat's Dyke at Crispin Lane, Wrexham	Early Medieval	DE286	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises a stretch of Wat's Dyke, an early historic boundary marker probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke probably represent separate attempts in the 8th century to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury. For the most part, Wat's dyke consists of an earthen bank, often utilising local topography and fronted, where it survives, by a ditch to the west. The size of the surviving earthworks varies considerably, reflecting differences in preservation and probably also in the original scale of construction. These two sections of Wat's Dyke are bounded to the west by Crispin Lane where it is probable that the modern road overlies the original western ditch. The northern section measures some 80m long x 10m wide x 1.5m high. The southern section measures some 75m long x 8m wide, increasing in height from 1.0m at its southern end to 2.0m at its northern terminal.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation and settlement. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A linear earthwork may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is in two parts with a rectangular northern section measuring 80m x 10m, aligned on the monument. The southern section is also rectangular and measures 80m x 10m, aligned on the monument.</p>
54	Gatewen Hall round barrow	Prehistoric	DE290	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a round barrow, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within improved pasture near the leading edge of a NE-facing terrace above and to the SW of the gully cut by a stream. The grass-covered barrow is circular on plan and measures about 21m in diameter and up to 1.5m in height.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including traces of a buried prehistoric land surface underneath. Its survival within an area of improved agricultural land is also very rare and further enhances its importance.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 30m in diameter.</p>
55	Sutton Green round barrow	Prehistoric	DE291	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a fine round barrow, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within unimproved pasture on the level plain to the NW of the confluence of the River Clywedog and the River Dee. The grass-covered barrow is circular on plan and measures about 19m in diameter and up to 1.5m in height.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The monument is of national importance as an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including traces of a buried prehistoric land surface underneath.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 28m in diameter.</p>
56	Eyton Old Hall Moat	Post Medieval	DE309	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument comprises the earthwork and buried remains of a medieval moated manor house dating from the 13th century AD defined by a square moat with associated water management leat located on level ground in an area of rolling farmland.</p> <p>The monument comprises an almost square level platform approximately 38m² in size originally surrounded by a moat, three sides of which survive as earthwork ditches 6-7.5m wide and up to 1.5m deep. The northern stretch of moat has been backfilled and is no longer visible being overlain by the derelict 18th century and later Eyton Old Hall farmhouse with its yard and outbuildings set to its west. The upstanding walls of these buildings are excluded from the scheduled area but the land beneath them is scheduled. The central platform has been used as a kitchen garden in later centuries. The moat ditch retains water in its south-western corner; the remainder is dry but boggy. A straight outlet leat measuring 2-3 m wide and up to 1.2m deep extends for a distance of c.55m to the south-west where it discharges into a natural stream that has been converted into a deep boundary ditch. Archaeological evaluation in the centre of the platform in 2017 revealed the remains of several stone walls including the footprint of a substantial building running south for at least 9.5m from the southern wall of the farmhouse. These were associated with c.1m of archaeological deposits containing a pottery assemblage dating between the mid-13th and 18th centuries. The walls and deposits extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Cracks in the brick walls of the farmhouse may indicate subsidence due to the foundations being built over the back-filled remains of the moat, which are likely to survive beneath it. A narrow garden terrace or forecourt of local sandstone blocks in front of the northern elevation of the farmhouse may include re-used stone from an earlier structure.</p> <p>Eyton Old Hall moated site is of national importance as a well-preserved example of a high status medieval moated site with its associated waterwork management. Archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that the monument retains significant buried structural remains and stratified archaeological deposits. The wet nature of the site provides suitable conditions for survival of organic artefactual and environmental evidence. This monument has high potential to enhance our knowledge of the construction, development and occupation of the monument and of medieval moated sites and high status domestic structures in general. It demonstrates a continuity of occupation from the medieval period to the present and shares group value with a regional concentration of moated sites in Flintshire Maelor, neighbouring north Shropshire and Cheshire.</p> <p>The scheduled area comprises the remains described above and an area around them in which related evidence might be expected to survive. It includes the buried remains of the projected line of the northern arm of the moat but not</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					the upstanding remains of the present farmhouse, outbuildings and garden wall. The scheduled area is rectangular and measures 55m east to west by 49m north to south, a projection covering the line of the outlet leat to the point where it joins the stream to the south-west measures 7m wide by 52m long.
57	Bersham			Conservation Area	<p>Bersham Conservation Area is located c.1.3km north of the WAA.</p> <p>There are 18 Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area:</p> <p>*3 Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>*15 Grade II Listed Buildings</p>
58	Bangor-is-y-Coed			Conservation Area	<p>There are 6 Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area:</p> <p>*2 Grade I Listed Buildings</p> <p>*1 Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>*3 Grade II Listed Buildings</p>
59	Fairy Road			Conservation Area	No Listed Buildings are recorded within the Conservation Area
60	Hightown Barracks			Conservation Area	No Listed Buildings are recorded within the Conservation Area
61	Marchwiell			Conservation Area	<p>There are 3 Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area:</p> <p>*1 Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>*2 Grade II Listed Buildings</p>
62	Penycae			Conservation Area	No Listed Buildings are recorded within the Conservation Area
63	Ruabon			Conservation Area	<p>There are 37 Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area:</p> <p>*1 Grade I Listed Buildings</p> <p>*36 Grade II Listed Buildings</p>
64	Erddig	Post-medieval	1533	Listed Building-Grade I	Original house built for Joshua Edisbury by Thomas Webb, freemason of Middlewich, Cheshire in 1683. In 1716 the house was acquired by John Meller of London who extended it, probably in two close but separate building campaigns, by adding double wings to each side. In 1733 the house passed to the Yorke family and in the 1770s a major phase of alteration was undertaken. The brick W front was remodelled and faced in stone by local architects J & W Turner working to a design attributed to James Wyatt; some interior rooms were remodelled at the same time

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>using craftsmen associated with Wyatt. The lay-out has not been substantially changed since then and the retention of many of the earlier features reflects the antiquarian and genealogical interests of the Yorke family. The house was acquired by the National Trust in 1973 and a major phase of restoration was carried out during the 1970s by Robert Heaton of the Anthony Clark Partnership.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>East front: Red brick with stone dressings and string courses, slate roof hipped to central block, stone chimneys. 2 storeys with basement and attic. Windows are generally 12-pane sashes with casements to the basement. Near-symmetrical elevation which consists of central 9 window block with central pedimented entrance with steps leading up to it, above is a window with a stone architrave, and stone balustrading in the parapet. There is a range of 7 dormer windows in the steeply pitched roof. This block is flanked by 2-window wings with stone quoins, stone plinth to these and central block. Outermost 3-window wings of brick of slightly different colour have sashes to first floor, ground floor left side has a range of 3 bullseye windows with 9-pane sashes below, right hand range ground floor relates to the chapel and has a single bullseye window with a square-headed window beneath it on each side of a tall central arched window. The window levels do not match the inner wings.</p> <p>W front refaced in ashlar in severe late C18 Neoclassical style; ashlar plinth, 3 storeys. Upper 2 storeys have 12-pane sash windows, ground floor 9-pane sashes. Central projecting 9-window pedimented block flanked by 6-window ranges; the central block has central entrance with doorcase with attached Ionic columns. Perron stone stairs with cast-iron swept handrail. The left hand return side has an entrance with stone doorcase.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade I as a country house with late C17 origins and phases of early C18 and late C18 work including well-preserved interior schemes. It relates to an unusually well-preserved early C18 formal garden and a late C18 landscaped park.</p> <p>Group value with kitchen, stable, buildings of the estate yard and listed garden structures.</p>
65	Esclusham Hall	Post-medieval	1534	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>A timber-framed hall house, probably of C15 or early C16 date, which was remodelled in 1677 by the insertion of an upper floor over the hall, and by the partial reconstruction of the external walls, together with the extension of the cross wing to the W.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Painted brick externally, with rubble in gable end; some timber-framing survives in rear wall; slate roofs. Main range</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>with advanced W cross wing; rear wing to E a later addition. Lateral stack to rear, and front wall stack in right-hand corner; side wall stacks to W cross wing. Doorway towards right of main range (at one end of the hall), a studded door with strap hinges in moulded stone architrave, with date 1677 and initials T over R.E. 3-light casement windows, renewed in earlier openings (one of which has steep single-ring cambered head) to ground floor; 2-light small-paned casements in gabled dormers with expressed barge-boards and braced pendant finials within the roof above. Right-hand wing has steep single ring head to window with blocked doorway alongside, and 2-light casements in its gable end. Paired stacks are stone with dentilled brick shafts. The lateral stack of the main hall range is similar, with well coursed and squared stonework terminating in a moulded cornice, surmounted by a dentilled brick shaft.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An exceptionally well-preserved early hall house, exhibiting much of its original detail, and a clear pattern of alteration in the late C17.</p>
66	Old Sontley Hall	Post-medieval	1548	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>C17 century house with C18 additions, substantial late C19/early C20 extension and alteration, later C20 additions and alterations. The position of a small angled C17 range suggests what survives may be remnants of large H or U-shaped house with storeyed porch. In 1700 it was the residence of John Hill, by 1715 it is recorded as the dwelling of Matilda Hill.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick, timber-framing generally with white-painted brick nogging, mock timber-framing, slate roof with red ridge tiles, brick chimneys. The earliest part of the house is a 2-storey range running parallel to the road. This has a brick-built ground floor with a C20 door to the left and 2 windows with late C19 brick lintels and sills. The upper floor has an off-centre inserted casement window on each side of which is herringbone pattern timber framing. To the right of this a section of close studding with a blocked window above, further herringbone pattern framing to right. Right hand return: the gabled end has brick-built ground floor with brick buttresses, above is much-altered timber framing with inserted central window, jetty at eaves level and within the gable late C19 mock timber-framing. Attached to the right is a lean-to brick extension of late C18 character.</p> <p>The building was extended with a late C19 or early C20 range extending forward of the building line and running at right angles to it with a gable facing the road. This is of brick with mock timber-framing in the gable and a range of gabled dormers on the left hand return side. On this side is a gabled block projecting at an angle with rendered ground floor and timber-framing of C17 character. To the left of this a further range of C19 character with evidence of incorporation of a stone building.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed, notwithstanding alterations, as a fragment of an important C17 timber-framed hall with historical associations.
67	Llwyn Onn Hall Hotel	Post-medieval	1553	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Llwyn Onn Hall was until recently the home of the chief family of Wrexham, the Jones's, later the Jones-Parry's, who claimed descent from Tudor Trefor. John Norden's survey of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale of 1620 records Roger Jones as holding "one capital messuage, called llwyn onn" and by 1724 Rate Books record the existence of "New Llwyn Onn," presumably to distinguish it from the present house which can therefore be dated to at least the early part of the C18 although the fabric suggests a building of the C17, though not necessarily that recorded by Norden. The Hall was turned into a hotel in 1986 with the addition of a managers house, and some internal alterations.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Late C17/early C18 gentry house of cement rendered brick built on a double-pile plan under a slate roof. Three storeys with twelve pane near-flush sash windows to ground under enclosed loggia, and first storeys, six, or nine, pane to the second storey. To the west elevation are three-pointed gable ends with stone kneelers to north and south and an enclosed porch with wooden Doric columns surmounted by a deeply moulded entablature. To the south elevation is a recently enclosed loggia formed of seven wooden Doric columns with deeply moulded entablature. To the east a two storey, hexagonal projection of the C19 extends the current dining room and this elevation also contains two painted blind windows. Rear service wing to the north.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special interest as small country house of C17/C18 origin that retains historic character.</p>
68	Tyn-y-Coed	Post-medieval	1562	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The house is dated 1758 (the recorded date-stone was obscured at time of inspection, July 1995) and appears to represent a single building phase. Much of the exterior detail, however, has been renewed in the C20. Inscribed datestone with the name 'Elizabeth Price'.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brown brick with slate roof and coped gables with moulded kneelers. 3 storeys, 3-window range with central entrance. Original detail of doorcase now obscured by added timber gabled porch. Windows all renewed in original openings (but previously flush-framed casements), with steep cambered brick heads.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a significant survivor of a mid C18 house in this area, notwithstanding extensive alteration to exterior detail.
69	Farmbuilding to North of Erbistock Hall	Post-medieval	1577	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Possibly contemporary with Erbistock Hall which was built c1720.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>L-shaped timber-framed farmbuilding, early C18, box framing with red brick nogging, renewed slate roof. Main range fronting cobble yard stands on red sandstone rubble plinth, to left arched passage runs the width of the building. To right later brick extension with later windows and diamond pattern ventilation slits. Return range much altered in C20.</p> <p>Full inspection not carried out at time of 1994 resurvey.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for group value with Erbistock Hall and Dovecote.</p>
70	Dovecote at Erbistock Hall	Post-medieval	1578	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>C18 circular brick dovecote dated 1737.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Free-standing circular dovecote, hand-made red bricks in Flemish bond, slightly projecting brick string course. Conical slate roof domed wooden cupola and weathervane dated 1737. Entry through single doorway with stone lintel and keystone detail, wooden door. 2 stone lined oval window openings.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Graded II* as an architecturally distinguished composition and an especially well-preserved early C18 dovecote.</p> <p>Group value with Erbistock Hall.</p>
71	Manor Farmhouse (Also Known As Eyton Manor Farmhouse)	Post-medieval	1581	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Gentry house originally belonging to the Eyton family, dated 1633 on garden wall. Uneven cruciform-plan house with rooms arranged around a central chimney, probably of early-mid C17 date with C18 internal alterations and C19 extension, some renewed fenestration.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Main entrance elevation: early/late C17, jettied 2-storey, timber framed, close studding with red-brick herringbone infill, slate roof. To ground floor 2 later windows in original openings, first floor 2 openings now infilled in brick. Central, projecting 2-storey jettied porch of timber framing with brick infill. First floor 3-light window. Entrance door, C17 wooden with metal strap hinges. Right hand return elevation: 2-storey with attics, timber frame, brick infill, slate roof, massive central brick stack. Projecting, jettied cross-wing, mixture of close studding and diamond framing, herringbone brick infill. first floor multipaned casement window in original opening, small 4-pane window to attic. Range to right, 2-storey with attics, timber framed in square panels with brick infill, To far right later C19 extension, 2-storey, red brick, slate roof, brick stack. Left hand return elevation: to far right, projecting jettied cross-wing, mixture close studding and diamond framing, herringbone brick infill. Multipaned window to ground floor, later window to first floor in original opening, small 4-pane window to attic. 2-storey lean-to stair tower, timber-framed in square panels with brick infill, slate roof. To far left rear elevation of C19 brick extension. C20 lean-to corrugated porch.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II* as an outstanding survival of an early Renaissance cruciform-plan house which retains many interesting internal features and is a prominent local landmark.</p>
72	Ddol Farmhouse	Post-medieval	1582	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>1789 brown brick farmhouse with wing to north and with alterations and additions. Slate roof. Diagonally set toothing at eaves band. In centre above eaves is a stone cornice with tympanum inscribed: 'IN SPE NON ALIENATA EDWD EYTON ERECTED THIS 1789', and with crest (upper half of griffon holding a sabre). Recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Entrance has door with 6 fielded panels, wing lights, and arched fan with open pediment above.</p> <p>Full inspection not made at time of 1994 resurvey.</p>
73	Stable Courtyard Range	Post-medieval	1584	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Designed by James Wyatt and executed by William Turner of Whitchurch, 1772-4, as part of Philip Yorke I's improvements to the house and estate. Documentary evidence suggests that this complex housed not only horses and carriages but that the north-east corner block contained a dairy and brewhouse. Presently used as livery stables and display areas for the National Trust.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Stables arranged around a square cobbled courtyard containing diagonal drainage channels and central drain. One storey with attics broken only by the projecting carriage archway. Red brick in irregular bond with dentil cornice, sandstone dressings to openings and plinth, renewed Welsh slate roof. W entrance elevation: 5 bays with central bay occupied by 2 storey height carriage arch. Archway faced in ashlar and rusticated in a radiating keystone pattern,</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>finished with a central pediment with simple cornice and circular opening beneath which the date 1774 is embossed. The upper section of the arch is enclosed in timber to provide access from flanking attic storeys 4 multi-paned casement windows symmetrically placed, stone lintels with central keystone. Sandstone mounting to right. E elevation: 4 double wooden doors to former coach houses, that to extreme left is alteration of late C20. Others have stone dressing to jambs. Single multi-paned casement window with stone lintel with central keystone. 2 small dormers to attic. S elevation: central archway leading to estate yard, upper section again filled in to provide flooring across at attic level. 2 windows to either side similar in detail to other elevations, those in corner former doorways. Dormer window in centre two brick stacks to either end. N elevation: 3 doorways, and 2 windows all with stone lintels and central keystone. 3 brick stacks. External elevations are mainly blank brick walls; however E and W ranges have single Diocletian windows with stone surrounds.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed at II* as an extremely distinguished composition by an architect of national repute which retains virtually intact its original interior in plan form and fixtures and fittings.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and associated listed outbuildings.</p>
74	Tan-y-Llan	Post-medieval	1585	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The cottage incorporates a cruck in one gable end, but it is not clear whether this is the relic of an earlier building on the site, or whether it was erected as an integral part of the present building. Other features of the cottage suggest that it is probably late C17 or early C18</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Small 2-unit, one and a half storeyed cottage, with cruck frame exposed in upper gable wall: the broad blades have a saddle; spurs to queen-posts above the main tie beam, and a king post above the collar; front wall rendered over rubble; graded slate roofs with gable-end stacks (that on upper gable clearly added). Central entrance in added gabled porch. Flanking windows are 2-light casements with single ring cambered heads. Dormers within the roof also have 2-light casements, and bargeboards with pendant finials. Small leaded light window partly cut by chimney on upper gable end. Continuous outshut to rear.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An excellent and well-preserved example of a small vernacular cottage, and of cruck construction.</p>
75	Hafod-y-Bwch Hall	Post-medieval	1587	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The house in its present form is the result of at least 3 principal building phases, with further remodelling of detail.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The earliest phase is a late medieval timber framed hall-house which forms the W range: to it was added a cross-wing (probably in the late C16), which was itself extended by 2 short parallel gabled wings to the E: these are early C17. Later remodelling included the encasing of the original timber frame of the hall range and cross-wing, partial refenestration (much of this subsequently again renewed in the C20); C20 restoration work lead to some modifications to the internal layout, notably the installation of a C17 staircase removed from a house in Marchwiell. A S wing (added to the original range) was also removed c1970.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>One and a half storeyed W range is faced with well coursed and squared stone to its N elevation; rough rubble and brick to the S. Storeyed porch is tooled stone with painted plaster (in imitation of and possibly modelled on an original timber frame). Moulded architrave to outer doorway: heavy studded plank doorway with fine wrought strap hinges. 2 stone mullioned and transomed windows to the right of the porch, and a C20 lean-to extension continuing its line to the left. Gabled dormers to first floor with wood mullioned and transomed windows. Stone coat of arms (reset but dated to 1590) beneath the right hand window. Rear windows largely renewed, with the exception of a 3-light gabled dormer window to the right of the lateral brick stack. E cross-wing is faced in well coursed and squared stone at the front (N) of the house, and with brick to the rear. Towards the eaves in the E and W elevations, the earlier timber-framing remains visible. A corner post is also visible in the rear elevation. Fenestration probably largely mid C19: canted bay window with mullioned and transomed lights in N gable, and mullioned and transomed lights with wedge lintels above. Brick rear elevation has 3-light mullioned windows with single-ring cambered heads and renewed glazing bars. Paired side-wall stacks break through the continuous roof-slope behind the early C17 short E wings and were probably reconstructed when these wings were added. They are enriched with sunk diaper panels in bands. Paired E wings built against the E wall of the cross wing are timber-framed in small square panels with brick nogging. The paired gables in the E elevation flank a narrow central bay with later gabled porch and 4-light wood mullioned window in dormer gable above. Each gable has single 5-light wood mullioned and leaded window at first floor, carried forward on moulded brackets; similar moulding to bressumers of gable apexes. There is an additional small window in the apex of the N gable. The return elevation to the S has a 3-light wood mullioned window on each floor; similar 4-light windows to the N.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed at grade II* as an exceptionally fine example of an early house retaining evidence of its origins as an open-hall house of considerable quality and with C17 work which is also of exceptional interest.</p>
76	Hafod House	Post-medieval	1588	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The house is substantially of c1690, with some later alterations to detail. It has been subdivided so that the rear wing forms a separate dwelling (Hafod House Farmhouse). The main range (Hafod House) has been extended in association with its use as a nursing home.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Brown brick with stone dressings to front elevation; slate roofs with end wall stacks on main range which have blank segmentally arched panelled decoration. Main range (Hafod House) faces S: 3 storeys, 3-window range with central entrance. Door with margin-light glazing in moulded stone architrave with pediment carried on scrolled brackets. Flanking windows are 12-pane sashes (the glazing renewed), with stressed voussoir heads. Similar windows to first floor, that over the doorway in moulded architrave. 6-pane sash windows to attic storey, the central window again in moulded architrave. Plain parapet and coped gables. Blind windows in E gable return.</p> <p>Rear wing (Hafod House Farmhouse): 2 storeys with attic; massive projecting gable end stack. E elevation has doorway in centre, flanked by 2x12-pane sash windows on each floor. These have fine gauged brick heads. The first floor windows all appear to have been inserted, and the blocked heads of the earlier windows remain visible (inserted windows include 2 x12-pane sashes to the right). Nogged eaves band. 2 gabled dormers within the roof. W elevation has doorway inserted towards the right, with blocked window to its right. To the left are 2x12- pane sash windows with flat arched heads (both probably later insertions), and a margin-light sash with flat arched head inserted in an earlier opening which has a single ring cambered head. There are 2 similar windows to the first floor (one blocked, the other containing a later 12-pane sash window), and a further 12-pane sash with flat arched head. Steep gabled dormer in the roof has a 2-light casement window. Lower unit adjoins to the N: plank door with single ring head, and small-paned horizontally sliding sash window in E elevation.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a fine late C17 gentry house, retaining much of its original character and detail, with later remodelling work which is also of interest.</p>
77	Hafod House Farmhouse		1589	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Brown brick with stone dressings to front elevation; slate roofs with end wall stacks on main range which have blank segmentally arched panelled decoration. Main range (Hafod House) faces S: 3 storeys, 3-window range with central entrance.</p>
78	Esless Hall	Medieval/Post-medieval	1590	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The present building represents the surviving part of a house of probable late C16 date. Its main range is the W bay of a once longer range but it is not known when the rest of the building was lost. The surviving section was extended to the SE in the late C19, and much of the window and roof detail appears to date from this period.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The house comprises a two and a half storeyed single bay main range, with a lower bay (possibly a somewhat later addition) on the same alignment to the W, and a lower wing to the NE. An extension was built to house the staircase and fill in the angle between these two lower ranges to the NW and is probably early C19. A late C19 block adjoins the lower W wing to the S. Single Bay main range is timber-framed with some wattle and daub panel infill, the rest brick; some brick repair work painted in imitation of framing. Steep slate roof with coped gable to left, end and rear wall stacks. Doorway to left in reeded architrave with segmental arch with keystone; round-arched glazed panels to door. 2-light casement windows on each floor and a similar window in a timber-framed dormer are not aligned; upper windows have small panes. Gable-end return to the right represents a later reconstruction when the house was shortened: the principal beams over the ground and first floor were clearly once internal, and the stop-chamfers, and slots for joists are visible. Lower wing to rear is also timber framed though with some brick repair work. 2-light casement windows, including gabled dormer in the roof, and a canted bay window in the gable end. Angled extension beyond has 8-pane tall sash window. Lower W range is largely concealed by the later extensions, but its exposed W gable is timber-framed with brick nogging. Extension to the SW is 2 storeyed, brick painted in imitation of timber-frame. 3-light casement window on each floor. Windows throughout have wooden canopy hoods carried on brackets; scalloped bargeboards to all gables and dormers. Adjoining this extension is a small yard enclosed by a series of single storeyed outbuildings.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A building of considerable historical interest as the partial survivor of a much larger house of C16-C17 date: its C19 remodelling is of particular interest for its re-interpretation of the vernacular character of the original building, attaining an unusual consistency of character in the surviving early features and the later additions and detailing.</p>
79	The Groves	Post-medieval	1616	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Built probably late C17 incorporating doors and fireplaces of C16 date. Said to have had wooden mullioned and transomed windows at time of 1963 survey. Some later alterations and additions, refenestrated C19 and late C20. The proportions of the building suggest that it may have had a third storey which was altered when a new roof was inserted.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick in English Garden Wall bond with brick plinth and 2 dentil string courses on front and left hand return elevation, rendered right hand return elevation. Replaced slate roof, central brick chimney. Front range 2-storey with attic, rear wing 2-storey. Near-symmetrical elevation to road with door and window above very slightly off-centre, one window per floor on each side with cambered brick arched openings of C19 character which break through the dentil string courses. Studded door of late C16 character is a plank and batten door with applied fillets, there is a concealed arched secondary opening and primary and secondary strap hinges and other door furniture of possibly C16 date. Right hand return elevation has brick buttresses and extension to rear, window to attic in gable. Left hand return elevation has</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>windows under cambered brick arches to attic and ground floor, offset window to first floor. Wing to rear is partially timber framed with brick nogging.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a large house of late C17 character which has a fine C17 staircase and incorporates reused elements of C16 date including the front door which represents an unusually rare and well-preserved example of its type.</p> <p>Group value with former house at the Groves.</p>
80	Wynn Hall	Post-medieval	1620	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The house is said to have been built in 1647 for a Captain William Wynn: it came by marriage into the Kenrick family (prominent local non-conformists) in 1722 and remained in this family (later called the Wynn-Kenricks) until 1970. The original construction (where visible) is compatible with an early C17 date, but the building has also been extensively remodelled: much of the exterior detail appears to be early C19 and it is likely that the raising of the building and the introduction of additional decorative material inside the building is of this period. The building was also extended to the rear in the later C19.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Roughcast render over timber frame (but with some walls said to be brick and stone), with some decorative framing exposed in the porch and the dormer gables. Slate roof, and C19 brick stacks (axial and end-wall) with terracotta caps. Two storeyed, 3-unit plan, with off-centre axial stack and baffle entrance, housed in a wide projecting gabled wing, housing entrance passage and small room alongside it. This wing has whimsical timber gabled porch with decorative panel-work and turned supports, carrying a date of 1649, but almost certainly early C19. The diagonal small-panelled framing with quatrefoil decoration in the apex of the gable, however, is probably early C17. Similar decoration in the apexes of the dormer gables over the paired upper windows to the left of the porch, and the single window to its right. Windows throughout (with the exception of the later rear range) are small-paned 2-light casements with margin lights in heavy wood frames; the lower windows have drop-ended hood moulds. In the porch wing, a small 2-light window with arched glazing bars, and timber 'lancet' lights in its left-hand return.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a fine example of a C17 timber framed house of considerable quality, which is also of special interest for the quality of subsequent work, in which it was remodelled in a vernacular revival idiom. Although little of the interior detail associated with this phase survives, there is sufficient to give the house considerable character.</p>
81	Llannerchrugog Hall	Post-medieval	1621	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Mid C18 (though perhaps with earlier origins); originally a farm, but in use as a nursing home since c1960.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Lined-out render over brick with stone plinth and angle quoins and projecting modillion cornice and blocking course (but coped gable with moulded kneelers in rear wing and rear right-hand slope). Slate roof with end wall stacks. Brickwork exposed in rear elevation which has a central lateral stack. Parallel rear wing projects from rear left-hand corner; offset rear right- hand wing probably an early C19 addition. 3 storeyed, 5-bay main elevation with central entrance. Doorway with 3 pointed glazed lights with stained glass panels in Tuscan portico porch. Flanking windows are 8-pane sashes, with 12-pane sash windows to first floor, 9-pane to attic storey. Lateral stack to rear serves a fireplace which is now in a C20 flat-roofed extension, though the scar of an earlier rear wing is discernible above it.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a fine example of a C18 gentry farmhouse.</p>
82	Plas Newydd	Post-medieval	1626	Listed Building- Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Large H-plan house built early mid C16 consisting of a hall and pasage between storeyed wings. The house was altered and remodelled probably in the mid/late C18 when it was partially refaced in brick and altered internally. At the time of the inspection (October 1994) substantial alteration and reconstruction was in progress.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber framing, brick, sandstone rubble some areas of pebbledash, slate roof, brick chimneys. Attached ranges of sandstone rubble. Main elevation facing S: all openings date from the late C18 or early C19 when the hall range had an inserted floor; and these are blocked. Inserted doors in hall range. Substantial parts of the wings have been rebuilt in brick some areas of square panelled timber framing, now infilled in brick survive in some parts of the walls. Framing with diagonal braces is visible in hall range. Right hand return elevation has timber framing with diagonal bracing with brick nogging to wing, and gabled bay of sandstone rubble with squared quoins probably relating to C18 stack. To right rear wing has large, blocked openings and timber framing in squarish panels with brick infill. Rear elevation has been substantially rebuilt in brick with blocked doors and windows relating to C18/C19 remodelling. Hall range has tall external brick stack to left of centre. Wings have king post trusses with diagonal braces. Left hand return has attached ranges of C18 and C19 date.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II*, notwithstanding recent alterations, because of the ornate roof structure and for its importance as a scarce surviving example of a spere truss hall house in this region.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
83	The Bath House Wynnstay	Post-medieval	1628	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Possibly designed by James Wyatt c1784, possibly with later work by Thomas Harrison. Now converted into dwelling.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Late C18 bath house, sandstone ashlar with plinth and entablature. Main south elevation Doric tetrastyle portico with flanking side bays containing recessed niches with moulded architraves, hipped slate roof central stack. Four stone steps lead down to rectangular plunge pool. Right hand return elevation retains 4-pane sashes to first floor, modern windows below. Similar left hand return elevation. 2-storey late C20 rear extension which returns on to northern elevation. Interior altered in conversion to dwelling.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a distinguished architectural composition which externally retains much of its original character.</p> <p>Group value with the surviving listed structures associated with the important park and garden at Wynnstay.</p>
84	Bryn House	Post-medieval	1633	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>House dated 1749, perhaps with earlier origins, remodelled probably early C19.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storey with attic. Brick, whitewashed on symmetrical front elevation, slate roof with chimney at each end. Dormers with hipped roofs, central door in C19 porch with windows on each side, window placed centrally above with a datestone with the initials GR and date 1749. Otherwise, 2 windows per floor. All windows except those immediately flanking the porch are multipaned cast-iron cross-framed casements. Rear has extension of later C19 date. Right hand return has later C19 extensions and a washhouse.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a mid-C18 house which retains elements of the original plan form and some C18 and early C19 interior features.</p>
85	Pickhill Hall	Post-medieval	1636	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Little is known about the Pickhill estate until the earliest deeds of 1724 suggesting the "provincial Baroque" (Hubbard) remodelling of the earlier building (Date stone of 1681) around this time. This remodelling has been tentatively attributed to the architect Richard Trubshaw who was certainly working in the area at this time for Sir Richard</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Puleston at nearby Emral Hall between 1724 and 1726, and on Bangor-is-y-Coed church in 1726. For much of the C19 and C20 the house was in the hands of the Ormrod family. The house was left to decay in 1968 following almost half a century of poor maintainance and following a disastrous fire in 1985. It was subsequently sold and converted into flats in 1990.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The current exterior is of four different phases, the earliest of 1681, the principal elevations of the early C18, a sizeable mid-Victorian addition of 1866, and further additions and alterations of 1990. The principal elevation, to the south, is three storeys of red brick with stone dressings including a low rusticated base and quoins. In the Baroque style with seven bays the central three of which project slightly being articulated by full height Corinthian pilasters. This central section is differentiated by segmentally arched heads to the sash windows. The central bay is further differentiated to denote the entrance by moulded window surrounds with side consoles to the first floor and a Corinthian porch to the ground floor. The parapet is balustraded, surmounted with urns, and a small triangular pediment to the central section containing a festooned coat-of-arms and with a domed cupola set back on the same axis. To the east is a two-storey extension with a date-stone of 1866 set into the chimney breast and service wing to the rear. To the west a further Victorian service wing of two storeys received a large conservatory to the southern elevation at the time of its conversion to residential use in 1990 as indicated by a date-stone bearing the initials "LSE".</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for the surviving early 18th century facade.</p>
86	Dovecote at Pickhill Old Hall	Post-medieval	1637	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Part of Pickhill Old Hall estate, the surviving fabric suggests a C17 date.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Constructed of brown brick on a heavy stone plinth to a square plan. Crow-stepped gables to each elevation. Low entrance to the north obscured by trees at time of resurvey in 1996 when the Dovecote was in a derelict and ruinous condition with large movement cracks to the walls, collapsed plinth stones and roof.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an example of a C17 dovecote notwithstanding condition.</p>
87	Pickhill Farmhouse	Medieval/Post-medieval	1638	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>C16 century farmhouse with later alterations and additions on a H-plan. Main house is constructed of local brown</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>sandstone laid randomly with dressed quoins to the south whilst the northern portion is of brick construction. To the rear is a small central section of timber-framing with brick infilling and blocked stone mullioned window to the first floor. Two-storeys under slate roof with brick chimney stacks. Recent casement windows.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a C16 farmhouse with later alterations.</p>
88	Althrey Hall	Medieval/Post-medieval	1647	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Archaeological excavation revealed a central hearth and other evidence suggests that the hall is on the site of an earlier building. The present house probably originated in the early C16; it has been described by John Leland as 'a fair house' in the 1530s. It is thought to have been built for Richard ap Howel. The double portrait wallpainting of mid C16 date is thought to represent Richard's son, Elis ap Richard (d1558), with his bride Jane Hanmer. An extension with upper-floor chapel is thought to be late C16 and in the C17 a storeyed porch was added. It was probably at this time that a floor was inserted into the open hall; a fine C17 stair which is recorded in the 1962 survey and by E Hubbard would have served this and may have been contemporary with early C17 panelling which was recorded at the time of the 1987 RCHMW survey. C18 mantels are mentioned by some sources suggesting some C18 remodelling, and this may have been when some of the exterior walls were rebuilt. A view by Ingleby of 1780 shows paired star-shaped stacks and transomed windows. The house was altered post 1986 with removal of most post-C16 work and rebuilding areas of exterior walls and interior trusses to match the original. Rooms in the service end form C20 accommodation.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber-framing, slate roof with some roof-lights; brick chimneys including paired star shaped C20 stacks to right. H-plan house with 2-storey wings flanking open central hall. Kitchen extension to left with steeply pitched slate-clad former chimney bay. Gabled jettied wings with timber-framing in herringbone patterns, also in the main range, gabled storeyed porch in the angle of the service end and cross wing to left. C20 windows throughout. Rear elevation of similar character but little original timber-framing survives apart from the jettied chapel wing to the left. A large C20 brick-built off-centre lateral stack said to be built from the foundations of an original.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II* for surviving evidence of an early C16 timber-framed large house and for the exceptionally important and well-preserved wallpaintings.</p>
89	Pentrebychan Hall Dovecote	Post-medieval	1715	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Pentrebychan Hall was demolished in 1962. It had been built in 1823-4, replacing an earlier house. The dovecot built in 1721 was part of the appurtenances of the earlier house.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with stone dressings and conical slate roof with vent below apex. Doorway to NW, and a series of oval openings half-way up, with stone surrounds.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine example of a C18 dovecot.</p>
90	Miners' Institute	Modern	1721	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The Institute was built 1924-26, designed by John Owen of Wrexham and F.A.Roberts of Mold. As originally designed, the building was intended to house a main auditorium, with reading room, games room, billiard room and assembly hall and a small flat: as built, the flat was replaced by a library. In the 1930's, the auditorium became a cinema, and fixed seating was installed. The Institute closed in 1977, but was under renovation at time of inspection, October 1995.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Inter-war Baroque style. Red brick with pale freestone dressings, reinforced concrete construction. Slate roofs. Plan comprises main auditorium range with entrance foyer and offices, the roof stepped up over fly tower to rear; hipped roofed wing to NW, housing former library etc; and billiard room and assembly hall to rear. Entrance front has 2 storeyed, 5-bay facades with advanced outer bays. These are stressed by rusticated pilasters, and each has curved pediment with modillion cornice and stepped blocking course. 6-panelled door with overlight in moulded and lugged architrave to ground floor, and round-arched window with radial glazing and moulded architrave with apron above. Central block has coupled Doric columns to 3-bay entrance porch, with beaded frieze to architrave and balustraded parapet. Main paired panelled doors flanked by narrow windows with latticed glazing. Central round-arched window flanked by 9-pane sash windows, all in lugged moulded architraves. Modillion cornice and balustraded parapet. Steep pyramidal roof surmounted by timber clock cupola with Ionic half-columns and ribbed domed cap. W return elevation of auditorium range has flat-roofed corridor at ground floor level, with 2 and 4-light small paned mullioned and transomed windows with segmental heads with keyblocks; articulated by buttresses above this corridor, with 4-light small-paned windows immediately below the eaves (similar windows in E elevation). Library block has lean-to porch in angle (with recent extensions alongside it to ground floor), and 3x12-pane sash windows with moulded terracotta sills above. Return elevation is a 6-window range with similarly detailed 12-pane sashes on each floor. Billiard hall range to rear has 3 round-arched windows with heavy radial glazing and terracotta heads to ground floor, and 12-pane sash windows with terracotta sills on moulded brackets above. Similar detail in 4-window range to rear elevation, and E return.</p> <p>Return flank bays to each side, plain brick buttressed side walls, aisle and N. extension flanking fly-tower to rear. Brick</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>piers and good area railings.</p> <p>Interior has fine galleried auditorium with classical detailing including shallow segmental vault with guilloche bands and circular ventilators, fluted surrounds with angled authemions, key-pattern overdoors etc. Sinuous gallery front with elaborately swagged bosses, rectangular proscenium with foliage surrounds. Secondary halls to rear, office block to front over lateral entrance lobby with good doorcases, pannelled doors, plasterwork etc.</p> <p>Disused at time of inspection (November 1986).</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed at grade II* as an exceptionally fine and well-detailed former Miners' Institute, with a rich decorative order both externally and in the main auditorium; it retains much of its original character and layout.</p>
91	Bryn-y-Grog Hall	Post-medieval	1727	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Constructed late C18 on the site of a building which had been on the site since at least 1700 when it was owned by Mrs Elis of Wrexham, Bryn-y-Grog Hall was bought by Philip Yorke of Erddig in 1773 from John Jones. It was the residence of John Edgeworth and later of Charles Menzies Holland the Victorian railway engineer and slate quarry owner. Some interior alterations c1840, interior partially stripped, and some windows removed, late C20. In use as timber and furniture workshop and store at time of 1996 survey.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Restrained Neoclassical style. Red brick in Flemish bond with rubbed brick voussoirs, stone dressings, slate roof, hipped to wings, brick chimneys. Stone cornices, dentilled to wings, sill band and plinth. Symmetrical front elevation with 3-storey 3-window centre flanked by 2-storey bowed wings, central porch with paired monolithic Tuscan columns, steps up to pedimented doorcase with sidelights and traceried fanlight. Surviving original windows are 15-pane sashes to wings and 9- and 12-pane sashes to main block. Left hand return has central pedimented brick feature which breaks slightly forward and has blind arched and square-headed opening flanked by similar blind openings; one sash window. Right hand return has replaced windows, rear elevation shows signs of alteration to left side, to right there is a large stone pilastered opening with steps up from garden.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II* as a very distinguished Neoclassical composition which retains many contemporary interior features of interest.</p>
92	Stable-Block at Gwernheyld	Post-medieval	1734	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Situated just S of the River Dee, on the edge of a wooded area of the parkland to the former Gwernheylog House, immediately E and N of the former stables at Bryn-y-Pys.</p> <p>Early to mid-C19 (apparently built by the time of the tithe survey in 1838); a planned stable building on a scale and level of design that indicates its association with a country estate. Gwernheylog House, of C17 origins, was remodelled c1830, possibly by Benjamin Gummow, and was demolished c1860. The stable block appears to be contemporary with the c1830 work.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Octagonal, 2-storey range in red brick with freestone dressings including pediments, imposts and plinth; slate roof with tiled ridges (partially collapsed on inspection in September 1993). The geometric design is stretched to give longer W and E sides; 3-bay elevations to N and S and 5-bays to W and E, completed by 2-bay splayed corners. The design is also distinctive for its ground floor arcade composed of semi-circular voussoir arches linked by continuous impost band. Rectangular loft openings over all except the main entrance arches which are set in advanced and pedimented bays to the centre of each 3 and 5 bay elevations; the principal entrance is to the E side with freestone voussoirs and keystone to arc. The bricks to the jambs of the arches have rounded corners.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an especially unusual and well-preserved example of this building type; its plan form and architectural design.</p>
93	Game Larder at Plas Power	Post-medieval	1737	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Plas Power estate lies NW of Bersham and SE of Coedpoeth; the game larder is near the souther end of the park and is reached 1km along the N drive off A425. Close to Offa's Dyke.</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh by John Gibson, architect, of London and was demolished in 1946-7. The Game Larder is contemporary with this remodelling and the associated improvements to the estate and is shown on a plan of 1866.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Octagonal red brick structure with hammer dressed, long and short sandstone quoins. Unusually steep slate roof with bands of shaped slates and very wide overhanging eaves carried on arched timber brackets springing from stone corbels, timber finial to top. Rectangular windows concealed under the eaves with freestone architraves, metal bars and gauze. Panelled door. Internally the walls are diagonally tiled below the windows with blue and white band to the top.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of this building type and for its special interest as a surviving building associated with Plas Power.</p> <p>Group value with the Dairy at Plas Power.</p>
94	Dairy at Plas Power	Post-medieval	1738	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Plas Power Estate lies NW of Bersham and SE of Coedpoeth; the dairy is near the southern end of the park and is reached 1km along the N drive off A525. Close to Offa's Dyke.</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh by John Gibson, architect of London and was demolished in 1946-7. The Dairy is contemporary with this remodelling and the associated improvements to the estate. Although this is not the normal location for a dairy, its surviving internal detail suggests this function.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Single-storey red brick building with hipped slate roof and wide overhanging eaves. The design is distinctive for its heavily tooled sandstone dressings, similar in style to those on the game larder but more extensive, including quoins, architraves and linking bands at sill and eaves level. 3-bay symmetrical front with rectangular windows and central entrance. Taller window on left hand end with inward opening casements; gauze to other windows; similar window treatment to rear with cut down chimney stack.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special interest as a surviving estate building at Plas Power.</p> <p>Group value with the Game Larder at Plas Power.</p>
95	Ice-House at Plas Power	Post-medieval	1739	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Plas Power Estate lies NW of Bersham and SE of Coedpoeth; the icehouse is near the southern end of the park and is reached 1km along N drive off A525.</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh by John Gibson, architect, of London and was demolished in 1946-7. The Icehouse is largely contemporary with this remodelling and the associated improvements to the estate, although appears to have had later alterations.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Circular, red brick structure with conical slate roof. N (upper) side has large, gable ended porch with coursed rubble base; the change to brickwork probably indicates later enlargement. Stone lintel over outer entrance to steps down to ice chamber.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a rare example of an intact icehouse and for its special interest as a surviving estate building at Plas Power.</p>
96	Rhosberse Lodge at Entrance to West drive at Plas Power	Post-medieval	1740	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The Lodge lies on the N side of the drive beyond the iron railings and gates that close the drive entrance and is attached to the stone boundary wall of the park.</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh by John Gibson, architect, of London, and was demolished in 1946-7. Rhosberse Lodge is contemporary with this remodelling and the associated improvements to the estate and is therefore believed to be by the same architect.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Picturesque Tudor Gothic style, single storey L-plan lodge of consciously random rubble construction with plinth. Slate roofs with fishscale bands and cresting; crenellated stone chimney stacks. Gables to each elevation with distinctive undulating bargeboards further ornamented by dentilling and pendants and finials. Fine, diamond-paned, mullioned and transomed windows, 3-light to front gable and 2-light set back to left.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-preserved lodge to Plas Power, which is a good example of the Picturesque style favoured in the mid C19 improvements to the estate.</p>
97	The Red Lion Public House	Post-medieval	1755	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built as a dwelling in the C17, but long used as a public house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Rendered over brick or possible timber frame with Welsh slate roof with red tiled cresting. One and a half storeys, 3-unit plan. Doorway towards left in added gabled porch, flanked by renewed casement windows. Early C19 casement window with iron gothic glazing to right. 3 framed gabled dormers in the roof, with casement windows, and bargeboards with finials to overhanging eaves. End wall stacks. Blind rear elevation to road.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of rural vernacular building.</p> <p>Group value with bridges over Rivers Clywedog and Gwenfro.</p>
98	Kingsmills Bridge over River Clywedog	Post-medieval	1757	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The two bridges are sited at the confluence of the Rivers Clywedog and Gwenfro and carry the Kingsmill and Abenbury Roads.</p> <p>Pair of bridges. Robert Jones of Nantglyn, a mason, contracted for the construction of Kingsmill Bridge in 1782, and the bridge over the Gwenfro is dated 1829.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Kingsmill Bridge is the principal bridge: Coursed and squared yellow sandstone, with moulded cornice over single arch, which has channelled voussoirs and heavy keystone. Stepped abutments each side terminating in square-section outer piers. Shallow copings to parapet. A curved wall links this bridge to the subordinate bridge over the River Gwenfro at right angles to it and immediately to the E: rougher coursed and squared stone to linking wall, well coursed and squared stone to its parapet and the masonry of the second bridge. This bridge is also a single span, and is built on a shallow concave curve, with plain string course over archway inscribed with date, and with heavy stone blocks to parapet which has shallow copings.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Both bridges have considerable architectural quality, and together they form a striking and unusual example of highway engineering.</p>
99	Lower Berse Farmhouse	Post-medieval	1762	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Farmhouse, remodelled in 1873 but incorporating the remains of a timber framed hall of the late C14 or early C15. The hall was bisected with the insertion of a floor, probably in the C16, and an external chimney stack was added at the same time. The two wings may also be partly earlier structures, but no medieval fabric survives in them, and with the exception of the hall range, the farmhouse is encased in late C19 brickwork, and all external detailing dates from the 1873 remodelling, in the style of the Plas Power estate of Bersham.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Brick throughout, with slate roof. 2 storeys, H-plan, with asymmetrical parlour and service wings. Main range is an encased C14-C16 hall, with cross-passage, the brickwork of the exterior wall itself of early date, perhaps early C18. Massive stone stack projects from the front wall of this hall range and is a C16 addition. Long wing to right, with doorway under veranda porch, and shorted wing to left. Both have casement windows with latticed panes and hood moulds, and these, together with the decorative bargeboards to the overhanging eaves, are a hall mark of the estate architecture of Plas Power. Rear fenestration renewed.</p> <p>Interior</p> <p>Interior of the original box-framed central hall, the central truss, with arched braced cambered tie beam and raking struts below the collar survives, along with part of a spere truss, together with the moulded beam of a dais canopy. Moulded ceiling beams and side wall fireplace in which a chamfered beam is carried on corbelled jambs, date from C16 subdivision of the hall.</p>
100	Bridge over River Clywedog	Post-medieval	1779	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Bridge. Probably late C18.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Coursed and squared stone. A single arched span with canted abutments each side and retaining wall continuing in parallel to the main axis of the bridge for a few yards to the south. Voussoirs to arch each side and scrolled bracket carrying stepped upper structure of the bridge. Raking copings to parapet.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine example of a masonry bridge.</p>
101	Cemetey Chapels	Post-medieval	1807	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The cemetery was established 1874-6 and its layout was by Yeaman Strachan, with William Turner as architect of the lodge and chapels.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Random rock-faced rubble with ashlar dressings and banded slate roof with terracotta cresting. Central archway with tower and spire above, flanked by symmetrical chapels.</p> <p>Heavily moulded archway in gable set against base of tower, which has clasping buttresses and paired Early English</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>bell chamber lights. Heavy broach spire with 2 pierced quatrefoils bands and cross finials. Flanking chapels each have 3-light east (liturgical) window with geometrical tracery. 3 bays, divided by buttresses, each with foiled single light window. Small vestries project from inner sides, with paired windows to east.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Group value with cemetery lodge, and gate-piers, gates and railings.</p>
102	Lodge to Cemetery	Post-medieval	1808	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The cemetery was established 1874-6 and its layout was by Yeaman Strachan, with William Turner as architect of the lodge and chapels.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Rock faced random rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roof with terracotta cresting and finials. 2 storeyed, L-plan with gabled porch in angle with left hand wing. Shallow segmentally arched doorway and pierced bargeboards to porch gable. 3-light wood mullioned and transomed window with small upper panes on each floor in the gable of this wing, with half-hipped roof over. Similar windows in north-facing gable, and in rear. Axial and end wall stacks.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Group value with cemetery chapels, and gates, gatepiers and railings to cemetery.</p>
103	Gate Piers to Cemetery	Post-medieval	1809	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The gates align with the principal axis of the cemetery chapels, and the original railings enclose the cemetery to the east of the gates, and along the return boundary to Empress Road.</p> <p>The cemetery was established 1874-6 and the railings and gates are to the designs of either Yeaman Strachan (responsible for the layout), or William Turner (architect of the lodge and chapels).</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Ashlar gate piers and rusticated stone plinth wall, with cast iron gates and railings. Main gates with pedestrian gates each side and quadrant flanking railings with terminal piers. Outer piers have recessed panels and raking copings, enriched with trefoiled spandrels. Gate piers are similar, but with trefoiled panels. Cast iron railings have trefoiled heads and quatrefoil bands to top and bottom. Plainer terminal pier at angle with Empress Road, and intermittent stone piers and plain railings with scrolled panels set at intervals on Empress Road boundary.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Reason for designation Group value with cemetery chapels and lodge to cemetery.
104	Sontley Bridge	Post-medieval	1814	Listed Building-Grade II	History Bridge, dated 1845, by Thomas Penson, engineer. Exterior Cast iron with ashlar abutments. Tooled and rusticated ashlar abutments and retaining walls on shallow curve to each side. Spanned by 4 longitudinal cast iron shallow curved braced ribs, carrying flat roadbed. Cast iron plates with raised panels recording 'Thos Penson County Surveyor', R & W Jones Ruabon Foundry 1845'. Cast iron railings in 2 tiers, with segmentally arched decoration below iron handrail. Reason for designation A fine example of the use of local cast iron for bridge building, exploiting both its structural properties and decorative potential.
105	Gwaylod House	Post-medieval	14482	Listed Building-Grade II	Exterior House and parallel range of outbuildings adjoining to the east, including byre and smith, c1820 but possibly including elements of earlier building on the site. Brick with slate roofs, but with one wing of roughly coursed and squared rubble, raised in height in brick. The house is 2 storeyed, a 3-window range with central entrance and stair hall but is partly built round an earlier structure which houses the smith, and which continues as the byre range to the east. Central door with overlight in moulded architrave, and casement windows with margin lights, with moulded stone sills and entablatures. Moulded wood eaves cornice. 2 axial stacks in hipped roof. 2 parallel wings to the rear, that to W probably contemporary with the house, but the E wing, which houses the smithy internally, probably part of an earlier building. It has an external staircase leading to upper doorway. Byre range to E has later lean-to extensions on street frontage, but earlier openings are visible to rear: outer and central doorways, with shuttered loft entrance and ventilation slits above. Evidence that it has been raised in height, both in the external brickwork, and internally. Reason for designation A fine example of a small early C19 house, together with its agricultural outbuildings, which is particularly remarkable for the survival of the smithy.
106	Outbuildings to Gwaylod House	Post-medieval	14483	Listed Building-Grade II	Exterior House and parallel range of outbuildings adjoining to the east, including byre and smith, c1820 but possibly including

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>elements of earlier building on the site. Brick with slate roofs, but with one wing of roughly coursed and squared rubble, raised in height in brick. The house is 2 storeyed, a 3-window range with central entrance and stair hall but is partly built round an earlier structure which houses the smith, and which continues as the byre range to the east. Central door with overlight in moulded architrave, and casement windows with margin lights, with moulded stone sills and entablatures. Moulded wood eaves cornice. 2 axial stacks in hipped roof. 2 parallel wings to the rear, that to W probably contemporary with the house, but the E wing, which houses the smithy internally, probably part of an earlier building. It has an external staircase leading to upper doorway. Byre range to E has later lean-to extensions on street frontage, but earlier openings are visible to rear: outer and central doorways, with shuttered loft entrance and ventilation slits above. Evidence that it has been raised in height, both in the external brickwork, and internally.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine example of a small early C19 house, together with its agricultural outbuildings, which is particularly remarkable for the survival of the smithy.</p>
107	Railings to forecourt of Gwaylod House	Post-medieval	14484	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>House and parallel range of outbuildings adjoining to the east, including byre and smith, c1820 but possibly including elements of earlier building on the site.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with slate roofs, but with one wing of roughly coursed and squared rubble, raised in height in brick. The house is 2 storeyed, a 3-window range with central entrance and stair hall but is partly built round an earlier structure which houses the smith, and which continues as the byre range to the east. Central door with overlight in moulded architrave, and casement windows with margin lights, with moulded stone sills and entablatures. Moulded wood eaves cornice. 2 axial stacks in hipped roof. 2 parallel wings to the rear, that to W probably contemporary with the house, but the E wing, which houses the smithy internally, probably part of an earlier building. It has an external staircase leading to upper doorway. Byre range to E has later lean-to extensions on street frontage, but earlier openings are visible to rear: outer and central doorways, with shuttered loft entrance and ventilation slits above. Evidence that it has been raised in height, both in the external brickwork, and internally.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine example of a small early C19 house, together with its agricultural outbuildings, which is particularly remarkable for the survival of the smithy.</p>
108	Overton Bridge	Post-medieval	14485	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Built in 1814 by Thomas Penson the younger, completing the work of Thomas Penson, who was dismissed after the collapse of his first design for a single-arched bridge on this site, itself replacing an earlier structure.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Red sandstone ashlar bridge with 2 high segmental arches divided by knelled cutwaters at each side. Rusticated voussoirs to arches, with moulded string course above defining the base of the stepped parapet. Buttressed retaining wall supports the roadbed across the field to the east: coursed and squared rubble with ashlar parapet.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An elegantly designed example of bridge construction.</p>
109	Min-Yr-Afon	Post-medieval	14486	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Previously known as Overton Cottage, the present house appears to have been built c1820, and is referred to in an indenture dated 1826. It is likely, however, that this early C19 house represented the remodelling of an earlier building on the site, since the present NE wing appears to predate it. The house was further extended with the addition of a SE wing in the mid C19, and there have been minor additions subsequently.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Entrance range is stuccoed, with slate roof hipped over bowed gable ends. Stuccoed SE wing also has hipped roof; NE wing is roughly coursed and squared rubble, painted over and with slate roof. Main range is a 2 storeyed, 4-window range, with doorway to right of centre in projecting porch with heavy cornice and blocking course. Lower windows are 15-pane sashes, with 9-pane sashes above. Moulded wood overhanging eaves cornice. Each return wall is bowed, with sash window (French window to ground floor south) on each floor. Higher NE wing has rectangular bay window projecting from ground floor (a later addition), its flat roof forming balcony to tripartite French window above. Conservatory with central gabled porch adjoins this wing to the SE. NE rear wing appears to pre-date the other parts of the house: its heavy stone walling begins to return along the rear of the main range, but it truncated, suggesting the partial demolition of an earlier building line. Wide casement windows with cambered brick heads on each floor in the rear wing, an upper window retaining iron framed leaded casement.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A good example of C19 picturesque architecture, one of a series of such houses built to exploit riverside locations in Overton.</p>
110	Asney Park Farmhouse	Post-medieval	14487	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with slate roof. 2 storeys, with 2-unit main range and long rear wing. Main range has central entrance in added porch flanked by 16-pane sash windows with gauged brick heads. 3x12-pane sash windows above. Plain wood eaves band, which returns to partly pediment the gable. Stacks to rear of main range. Rear wing has central entrance in</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>added porch and 2-light casement windows with single ring cambered heads. Inside, the house retains its original plan, and a staircase with slim plain balusters and turned newels.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A good example of a late C18 house, with its original plan and some original detail surviving.</p>
111	Erbistock Hall	Post-medieval	15170	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Early C18 house, probably c1720, altered in c1950s.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Main Garden front: 2-storey, red brick in flemish bond, red sandstone plinth, string course at first-floor level and keystones to 12- and 15-pane windows, renewed slate roof. To right projecting single storey, rusticated red sandstone doorway with keystone said to originally have carved date 1720. 2-storey pedimented cross-wing to right, red sandstone rusticated quoins. Ground floor 2 large C19 windows, first floor 2 12-pane sash windows. Right hand elevation: much altered with C20 windows, various late C19/C20 building phases.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an early C18 mansion which externally retains much of its character.</p> <p>Group value with the dovecote and farmbuilding at Erbistock Hall.</p>
112	White House	Post-medieval	15171	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Early C19 farmhouse incorporating part of an early C18 structure.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storey 3 windows, brown brick now painted white, hipped tile roof. Front elevation: advanced central splayed bay containing entrance, ground floor windows with lintels painted black, later door with with clear fanlight. First floor 3 6-pane sash windows. To rear remains of former cruciform red brick range of early C18 date, three wings survive. Massive central brick stack, slate roof, later brick additions. Many original window openings survive however all windows have been replaced from C19 onwards.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed for the surviving late C17/early C18 phase which retains a considerable amount of its original character and as a good local example of early C19 vernacular architecture.
113	Old Rose Cottage	Post-medieval	15172	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>An estate dwellings of late C18/early C19, evident on the 1840 Tithe Map. Part of the Rose Hill Estate.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storey 4-window, whitewashed brick, gable end stacks, slate roof. Late C18/early C19. Main elevation facing road: dentilled brick cornice, altered 6-panelled door and later C19 porch. Both ground and first floor windows cast iron frames with Gothick tracery, probably C19. Rear elevation much altered with modern extensions and later windows.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of late C18/early C19 estate architecture which externally retains much of its original character and for historical associations with the Rose Hill Estate.</p>
114	Rose Lodge (also known as the Old Post Office)	Post-medieval	15173	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Estate dwelling of late C18/early C19 with possibly earlier origins. Evident on 1840 Tithe Map. Part of the Rose Hill Estate.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storey, whitewashed brick with pedimented gables and slate roof. Main elevation facing road: Dentilled brick cornice ground floor openings altered, 2 doors in their original positions 2 later windows, inset red cast-iron GR letter box dating from the conversion to a post office. First floor contains 2 cast-iron C19 Gothick tracery windows. Right hand return elevation: much altered with later windows with evidence of blocked earlier openings similar to pointed arched windows on front elevation, rear C20 extension. Left hand return elevation: single- storey lean-to additions, 2 brick stacks one with diagonal chimney pots which may relate to an earlier building phase.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of late C18/early C19 estate architecture which externally retains much of its original character and for its historical associations with the Rose Hill Estate.</p>
115	Telephone Call-box beside Rose Lodge	Modern	15174	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Description: GVIR Telephone box, K6 type, square red kiosk of cast-iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott. Design introduced by GPO in 1936.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Domed roof with 4 lunettes containing embossed George VI crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for group value with Rose Lodge.</p>
116	Rose Hill (including Walled Garden)	Post-medieval	15175	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The estate was owned by the Williams family and was subsequently passed to the Boates family. The present small country house dates from the earlier C18 with late C18/early C19 remodelling.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Late Georgian. Red brick, incised stucco, slate roof, brick chimneys. Roughly rectilinear plan with coach house attached to right and later C18 walled garden to rear. Garden front: Symmetrical elevation, 2- storey 5-windows. Eaves cornice and central pediment, string course, red brick probably formerly stuccoed. Central pedimented bay projects slightly, on the ground floor a portico with two detached Doric columns, on the upper floor a central opening in a stone architrave with flush stone balustrade and a 9-pane sash window. Flanking bays have 2 windows per floor, those on the upper floor are 9-pane sashes with stone sills, those at ground floor are tall 15-pane sashes.</p> <p>Left hand return elevation: 2- and 3- storey elevation, 2 gabled bays with gables treated as pediments, each has a central opening in a stone architrave with a 9-pane sash window and a flush stone balustrade, stone string course, ground floor later french windows. Central 3-storey 3 window range is recessed and retains incised stucco; the ground floor has tall 8-pane windows, first floor has 12-pane sashes, and the second floor has 6-pane sashes. Right hand return has 2-storey gabled bay with a blocked opening and a sash window above. Single storey porch with pilasters with stags-head motifs, recessed arched entrance with attached Doric pilasters, door with ornate fanlight. Three-storey range has 6 windows per floor, those at second floor level are generally 6-pane sashes, other floors have 12-pane sashes. Attached to this elevation is a brick arcade with four arched openings and a flat roof leading to the coach house.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a C18 small country house in its own grounds.</p> <p>Group value with the attached coach house and with the barn at Rose Hill.</p>
117	Coach House at Rose Hill	Post-medieval	15176	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Neoclassical style. Later C18 or early C19, red brick with stone dressings, hipped slate roof. 3 bays with a 2-storey bay on each side of central advanced bay which has a blind Serlian archway with red sandstone dressings, red sandstone string course. Flanking bays have openings with blocked openings and later windows on the upper floor. Left hand return has attached brick arcade with a flat roof, cornice and four arched openings which is attached to Rose Hill house; behind this a stone external staircase leads to an opening in the upper floor. Right hand return has attached curved wall which is attached to a small square plan 2 storey red brick pavilion, possibly a former game larder, with dentilled eaves cornice and slate hipped roof; external staircase and altered and blocked openings. Rear elevation has central arched opening with board doors flanked on either side by 2-storey bays with doors and openings with later windows on the upper floor.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a coach house and for group value with Rose Hill House and barn at Rose Hill.</p>
118	Barn at Rose Hill	Post-medieval	15177	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Barn, perhaps former cowhouse with haybarns added at a later date. Probably C17 with additions of C18 and C19 alterations.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber framing with brick infill, red sandstone rubble with squared quoins, slate roof, some alterations in red brick, iron tie-plates. Rectilinear plan. At each end a red sandstone rubble range with ventilation slits and openings, including pitching eyes, some later C19 alterations. Long central range has red sandstone plinth and timber framing in squarish panels with narrow horizontal timbers within the panels suggesting that the infill replaced the original wattle and daub. Three doorways, probably not all original. Rear elevation to road, partially obscured, has single doorway.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special interest as a well-preserved estate barn associated with Rose Hill.</p> <p>Group value with Rose Hill and Coach House.</p>
119	Oaklands (including attached forecourt walls and gatepiers)	Post-medieval	15694	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Built 1895 of brick and terracotta produced by the Ruabon works. Ruabon was highly regarded for the quality of its terracotta and red pressed brick and its most successful manufacturer, J C Edwards, was a pioneer of large-scale terracotta production.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Pair of houses, the fronts of which are distinctive for their mixture of buff brick, red brick and red terracotta; slate roof with red terracotta Ruabon cresting tiles. 3-storey, 2 windows, ground floor front rooms and porch in single storey range; porch has an elaborate carved timber pediment, entrance and doors altered. The elevation is articulated with pairs of red brick piers rising from first floor level supported by terracotta corbels in the shape of birds. On either side windows with arched heads and terracotta keystones. Shorter piers rise from below second floor sill band, this floor is of buff brick with red terracotta eaves cornice. There is a large terracotta plaque centrally placed at first floor level in the form of a shell with bands of rosettes beneath; at second floor level is a central recess containing a terracotta figure of an owl. Windows to No. 1 are 4-pane sashes, to No. 2 later replacements.</p> <p>The forecourt has a red brick wall with terracotta copings and gate piers with terracotta ball finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for the special interest of its eccentric design which is the most elaborate and best-preserved example in the town of a building incorporating locally produced Ruabon tiles, terracotta and brick.</p>
120	Oaklands (including attached forecourt walls and gatepiers)	Post-medieval	15695	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Built 1895 of brick and terracotta produced by the Ruabon works. Ruabon was highly regarded for the quality of its terracotta and red pressed brick and its most successful manufacturer, J C Edwards, was a pioneer of large-scale terracotta production.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Pair of houses, the fronts of which are distinctive for their mixture of buff brick, red brick and red terracotta, slate roof with red terracotta Ruabon cresting tiles. 3-storey, 2 windows, ground floor front rooms and porch in single storey range; porch has an elaborate carved timber pediment, entrance and doors altered. The elevation is articulated with pairs of red brick piers rising from first floor level supported by terracotta corbels in the shape of birds. On either side windows with arched heads and terracotta keystones. Shorter piers rise from below second floor sill band, this floor is of buff brick with red terracotta eaves cornice. There is a large terracotta plaque centrally placed at first floor level in the form of a shell with bands of rosettes beneath; at second floor level is a central recess containing a terracotta figure of an owl. Windows to No. 1 are 4-pane sashes, to No. 2 later replacements.</p> <p>The forecourt has a red brick wall with terracotta copings and gate piers with terracotta ball finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed for the special interest of its eccentric design which is the most elaborate and best-preserved example in the town of a building incorporating locally produced Ruabon tiles, terracotta and brick.
121	Moreton below Farmhouse (also known as Lower Moreton Farm)	Post-medieval	15722	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Originated probably as a C17 timber framed building with cross-wing, cross passage and a range of one or two rooms. A stack was inserted into the passage to form a baffle entry plan, and some exterior walls were rebuilt in brick and stone probably in the C18. In the C19 the house was remodelled and reorientated with the present symmetrical elevation created by refronting and extending the side of the cross wing.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storeys. Red brick, slate, render, sandstone rubble. Irregular plan. Front elevation of C19 is symmetrical with central porch, chimney at each end, altered C19 windows. Right hand return: rendered gable, porch with C19 door, late C19 extension, and to right of this a door, window, dormer and external stack all later additions. A large brick stack rises left of centre of the range. Rear elevation: sandstone rubble with red brick. Left hand return has extensions of C19 and later date.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a house with C17 origins which illustrates a sequence of development through the C18 and C19 at the same time as retaining elements of the original plan form and interior detail.</p>
122	Wynnstay Kennels (Including Valeting House and Attached Courtyard Buildings and Boundary Walls)	Post-medieval	15723	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Wynnstay Estate kennels, built in 1843 for ú208.17.6 (ú208.87 1/2p) to the designs of George Tattershall author of Sporting Architecture. When the kennels were built there were 55 couples of hounds housed in them. Kennels complex consists of main lodging and accommodation range with courtyard behind and separate valeting house linked by retaining walls.</p> <p>The historically important Wynnstay pack of hounds was formally established by Sir Watkins Williams-Wynn (6th Bt.) in 1841 though the hunt had existed here since C18.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Main range: used at ground floor to lodge and draw the hounds and first floor as sleeping accommodation for the men. Symmetrical 2-storey front elevation of red brick in Flemish bond on sandstone plinth and with vermiculated rusticated quoins and a stone moulded cornice. Slate roof surmounted by bell cupola. 9-bays with central bay projecting slightly forwards, double recessed arch rises the full height of the building and has a vermiculated rusticated surround which finishes in a pediment. 9 windows to ground floor, 2 to extreme left false, remainder cast-</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>iron 30-pane windows. Second floor 6-windows with 30-pane cast-iron frames, 2 letting-in doors. Right hand return elevation double recessed blind arch. Rear elevation, facing courtyard, appears to have been raised. At ground level the enclosed courtyard contains 3 yards bounded by stone walls with iron railings and gates, used as runs for the hounds. These yards have direct access to the hounds' lodging rooms in the main range through three separate doorways. Single-storey feed house, brick and stone, hipped slate roof with ventilation provision. Elevation to courtyard 1 centrally placed 8-pane sash window with a door on either side. Eastern corner single-storey lodging house, brick now painted white with hipped slate roof and a 30-pane cast-iron window. This separate lodging also has a separate enclosed run bounded by a stone wall with iron railings and gate. Valeting House: 2-storey red brick, sandstone plinth, rusticated stone quoins, slate hipped roof. 6 bays long, that to far-right later extension in similar style. Central bay pedimented, and emphasised by quoins, weathered stone shield, probably once containing Wynn Arms. 20-pane cast-iron windows to both floors and a central letting-in door.</p> <p>Valeting house and main range linked by red brick wall with vermiculated rusticated doorway leading into courtyard.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Graded II* as a fine example of an extremely well planned and architecturally distinguished complex, by one of the leading experts of kennel design of mid C19.</p>
123	Walker Fan House at the former Wynnstay Colliery	Modern	15730	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Built 1902 to ventilate Wynnstay Colliery which operated from 1856 to 1927. Walker fans were patented in 1887 and the building housed a fan of 6.7m diameter. Machinery has been removed, lean-to side chambers demolished and some walls partially demolished. Tunnel leading to fan drift is now blocked.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick with blue bands, brick plinth with blue brick coping, stone fixings. At SW end evasee has stone parapet and dentilled eaves and a cast-iron pulley for controlling the shutters. Fan chamber has large circular openings on each side with stone blocks on the sides and at the base for fixing the machinery. At the NE end sloping brick floor leads down to tunnel opening. Retaining walls have arched window opening in N end. Brick and stone bases for the fan engine to SE and SW of the main tower.</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monument Ref: DE 238.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an example of a rare building type which survives relatively intact.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
124	Vertical Winding Engine House at the Former Wynnstay Colliery	Post-medieval	15731	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Vertical winding engine house built 1855-6 as one of the original structures of the Wynnstay Colliery. It remained in use until the colliery closed in 1927. Subsequently the machinery was removed and the roof and chimney demolished.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Sandstone ashlar with cast-iron fixings. SE elevation has tall arched opening with stone architrave and keystone which reaches almost to eaves level, on each side a similar, lower arched opening. Right hand return is gabled with shaped kneelers and has 2 tall arched openings with stone architraves and keystones. Beneath each one is a low masonry arch. Left hand return as right hand but low masonry arches are absent. Rear has 1 tall arched opening, flush with projecting keystone</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Graded II* as an exceptionally good example of the building type which is said to be the oldest surviving architectural monument of the North Wales coalfield.</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monument Ref: DE 190.</p>
125	Boat House	Post-medieval	15745	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Part of the major programme of works undertaken by Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, 4th bt., to the park and garden between 1768 and 1789. Rustic boat house thought to have been designed by the landscaper Richard Woods and very similar to one he designed at Cusworth Hall in Yorkshire.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>'Rustic' arched double boat house. The two water level berths consist of red brick barrel vaults faced with massive sandstone blocks formed to look like jagged rocks. The superstructure is set into the bank at the head of the lake.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a rustic/picturesque garden feature.</p> <p>Group value with Wynnstay Hall and the other listed garden structures relating to this important period of improvements to the park and garden.</p>
126	Wynnstay Column	Post-medieval	15746	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The Column was erected by the mother of the fourth baronet, Dame Francis, in memory of her son Sir Watkin</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Williams-Wynn who died in 1788. It was designed by James Wyatt and erected in 1789. Wyatt was at that time carrying out alterations to the main house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Colossal stone fluted Doric column, surmounted by a large bronze urn adorned with goat's heads. The column rests on square stone base with entry by a single doorway with a moulded stone architrave, late C20 steel door. On the NE side of the base is a rectangular shallow recess which originally contained an inscribed plaque reading -</p> <p>'FILIO OPTIMO MATER - EHEU - SUPERSTES' [To the best of sons his mother who - alas - survives him dedicates this]. The column is over 35m high, inside there is a spiral staircase which leads to a railed walkway at the top.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Graded II* as a fine example of a commemorative garden structure, which is a prominent landmark not only within the historic landscape but also in the surrounding community.</p> <p>Group value with Wynnstay Hall and the other listed structures in the park and garden.</p>
127	Ice House	Post-medieval	15747	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Mid C19 large freestanding icehouse. Built for the Wynnstay Estate.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Substantial remains of a circular icehouse built of red brick in English bond. Circular pit with retaining walls and evidence of brick vault roof and attached brick entrance passage.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value with associated listed items as a surviving structure in this important historic park.</p>
128	Sluice Outlet	Post-medieval	15748	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Part of a major programme of works undertaken by Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, 4th bt., to the park and garden between 1768 and 1789. An ambitious scheme for a lake and cascade was drawn up by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Following Brown's death the scheme was executed, possibly in altered form, by John Evans. The sluice outlet is part of the scheme for the management of the lake's water level.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Dressed stone outlet set into the ground. Round arch rises from imposts. Entrance leads to barrel vaulted tunnel of brick and stone construction.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as part of an important water garden scheme designed by Brown.</p> <p>Group value with the other garden structures relating to this important period of improvements to the park and gardens at Wynnstay.</p>
129	Cascade	Post-medieval	15749	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Part of the major programme of works undertaken by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 4th bt., to the park and garden between 1768 and 1789. Designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown as part of a scheme for a large artificial lake in landscaped setting. Brown designed a similar cascade at Bowood, Wilts. Following his death in 1782 the scheme was carried out by John Evans, possibly in an altered form. The lake, known as Belan Water, burst its dam c1900 and the area became completely overgrown. It is probable that originally it was a double cascade with two separate waterfalls, however it seems likely that one was destroyed when the lake burst its banks.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The cascade consists of a wall of massive sandstone blocks shaped into jagged rocks and positioned for picturesque effect. The height of the cascade is c8m and at the top it was channelled and shaped to provide a course for water to be diverted from Belan Water.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Graded II* as an important and ambitious design which was Capability Brown's last commission before his death.</p> <p>Group value with the other garden structures relating to this important period of improvement to the park and garden at Wynnstay.</p>
130	Plunge Pool	Post-medieval	15750	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Possibly designed by James Wyatt c1784, possibly with later work by Thomas Harrison. Now converted into dwelling.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Late C18 bath house, sandstone ashlar with plinth and entablature. Main south elevation Doric tetrastyle portico with</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>flanking side bays containing recessed niches with moulded architraves, hipped slate roof central stack. Four stone steps lead down to rectangular plunge pool. Right hand return elevation retains 4-pane sashes to first floor, modern windows below. Similar left hand return elevation. 2-storey late C20 rear extension which returns on to northern elevation. Interior altered in conversion to dwelling.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a distinguished architectural composition which externally retains much of its original character.</p> <p>Group value with the surviving listed structures associated with the important park and garden at Wynnstay.</p>
131	Broth Lodge (West) including attached screen wall and gatepiers	Post-medieval	15751	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>One of a pair of gate lodges to the Wynnstay estate of early-mid C19 date.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storey lodge faced in sandstone ashlar with slate roof, red ridge-tiles, stone chimneys, bracketed eaves cornice and advanced bay with hipped roof. Single storey extensions. 6-pane sash windows, that on ground floor in altered opening. On right hand side an attached rubble wall with stone copings with a later small window. Attached to the left hand side are two stone gate-piers with pyramidal caps linked by inset wall. Left hand return elevation has entrance to right and blocked window to left.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value with Broth Lodge (east) together with which it has special interest as an earlier C19 gate lodge to the Wynnstay estate.</p>
132	Broth Lodge (East) including attached screen wall and gatepiers	Post-medieval	15752	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>One of a pair of gate lodges to the Wynnstay estate of early-mid C19 date.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>2-storey lodge faced in sandstone ashlar with slate roof, red ridge-tiles, stone chimneys, bracketed eaves cornice and advanced bay with hipped roof. Single storey extensions. 6-pane sash windows. On left hand side an attached rubble wall with stone copings and small openings of later date. Attached to the right-hand side is a stone pier with pyramidal cap, pedestrian gate and a similar inner gate-pier. Right hand return elevation with blocked door and window openings, reset door. Rear elevation has later extension.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value with Broth Lodge (west) together with which it has special interest as an earlier C19 gate lodge to the Wynnstay estate.</p>
133	Park Eyton Lodge (also known as Kennels Lodge)	Post-medieval	15753	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Late C18/early C19 lodge to the Wynnstay Estate perhaps designed by James Wyatt.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Lodge in the form of Tetrastyle pedimented Greek Doric temple. Sandstone ashlar, rubble slate roof with chimney to rear. Central entrance in recessed arch. Return elevations have square windows set in partially blind openings. Later extension attached to right and to rear.</p> <p>Gatepiers with pyramidal caps, wrought iron gates. Attached wall to right hand side retains an inset 'VR' letterbox.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an interesting Greek Revival design and for associations with Wynnstay Estate.</p>
134	Gates and Gatepiers at Bakers Lodge	Post-medieval	15754	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Probably mid C19, perhaps designed by George Tattershall. Vermiculated gate piers with pedestals and ball finials. Secondary piers of similar design are linked by a low wall and railings with spear finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a gateway of some distinction on the Wynnstay Estate and as part of an important series of C19 estate improvements.</p>
135	Bersham Colliery Winding Engine House	Post-medieval/Modern	15825	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Bersham Colliery was one of the most important in the Denbighshire Coalfield during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was first sunk in 1867 but was substantially adapted and re-built in both the 1930's and the 1950's before closing in 1986. The winding engine house was built in about 1933 to house the winding engine for the No 1 shaft.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The engine house is built of red brick with a barrel-vaulted concrete roof supported on steel girders. The windows</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>have flat concrete lintels and sills and small pane metal frames. The building is 2 storeyed, 5 bays long by 3 wide. The bays to the long elevations are marked by panels separated by pilasters and with corbelled heads. There are large windows to the first floor, on which the winding engine was located, but only one to the ground floor. A steel staircase gives access to a door at first floor level on the western side. The gable ends have stepped parapets. That facing the headframe has a raised central section to accommodate the line of the winding cable, and a pair of buttresses to the front, and there are two covered openings which formerly allowed the cable to pass through. A contemporary 2-storey wing occupies part of the eastern long elevation.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for group value with the colliery headframe (Scheduled Ancient Monument De199) and as an exceptionally complete example of an early twentieth century winding house with its equipment.</p>
136	Former Bersham Colliery Baths, Canteen and Offices	Post-medieval/ Modern	15826	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Bersham Colliery was one of the most important in the Denbighshire Coalfield in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was first sunk in 1869 but was substantially adapted and re-built in both the 1930s and the 1950s before closing in 1986. The baths and office complex were built in 1954 by the National Coal Board.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The baths and office complex is a substantial structure typical of the architectural style and physical character of post-war baths. It is of brick with shuttered concrete roofs and glazed rooflights, on an irregular 'L' plan of one to three storeys. The most westerly part is the single storey former canteen with large windows facing the yard. The medical centre was adjacent. From here to the central plenum tower were the showers and lockers, in a single storey range with a blank wall facing the yard and raised rooflights. The middle of the block is marked by the three-storey plenum tower, fronted by continuous mullioned windows. It provided hot air for the drying lockers and housed the main staircase to the two-storey office section to the NE. A canopy fronted the offices to provide covered access between the pithead and the baths: this survives partly intact and partly as columns only. The most northerly single-storey section is also fronted by the canopy with clerestory windows above and a rooflight of glass bricks.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for group value with the colliery headframe (Scheduled Ancient Monument De 199) and winding house, as an example of a post-war baths building.</p>
137	War Memorial	Modern	16450	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Memorial of c1920. Polished granite square-section column with stepped base and pedimented head carries a statue of a soldier leaning on a rifle. The memorial is enclosed by spiked iron chains suspended between iron posts with</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>acorn finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine example of memorial sculpture, which forms a centrepiece to the public park.</p>
138	Entrance Gates to Park	Modern	16451	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Erected 1922.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Cast and wrought iron, main gables with lock bar, inset scroll-work panels and curved scrolled heads are flanked by similarly detailed side gates. Wrought iron wreaths with dates of both World Wars attached to main gates, renewed to original designs, but with World War II names added, 1995. Hollow cast piers with scroll-work panels and flat finials. Similarly detailed quadrant railings with spear head finials to either side, terminating in stone piers.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A good set of memorial gates which form a group with the War Memorial.</p>
139	Stable Block at Plas Power	Post-medieval	16452	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh by John Gibson, architect, of London and was demolished in 1946-7. The stables form part of improvements to the estate associated with the remodelling of the house, and are dated 1864, with initials T.L.F.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with stone dressings and slate roof carried forward on moulded timber eaves cornice. The stables are built as 3 sides of a blue brick lined courtyard, with a small rear wing offset to the NW housing domestic accommodation above tack rooms etc. Main range facing courtyard entrance articulated as 5 bays with segmental arches on plain brick pilasters with stone impost band. Outer arches have glazed tympana; central doorway has entablature carried on brackets. Advanced ranges to either side are similarly articulated, but with narrow outer bays housing doorways with overlights at either end, and wider segmental arches to centre. In the right-hand range, one of these arches is blind, and the other has double doors with glazed overlight; in the left hand range, both arches have full-height doors into the head of the arch.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a well-detailed architecturally designed stable range which retains its original character intact, and for its special interest as a surviving estate building at Plas Power.
140	Bath House in Plas Power Park	Post-medieval	16453	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled by John Gibson, architect, for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh in 1858, and many ancillary buildings in the park were remodelled or newly built at that time. It is likely that the Bath House is contemporary. The building is said to have been used as a shower house in association with the adjacent hunting stables but may have been built as a well house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Small circular structure; coursed and squared stone with shallow domed roof recessed behind rusticated embattled parapet. Ogee headed doorway facing S, with cast-iron barred gate, and segmentally arched window towards E.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a rare example of an architecturally conceived well-house, which has group value with other structures in the park at Plas Power.</p>
141	Railings and Gates to West Entrance Drive at Plas Power	Post-medieval	16454	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The iron railings flank the gates that close the drive entrance and are attached to Rhos Berse Lodge on one side, and the boundary wall of the park on the other.</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh by John Gibson, architect, of London, and was demolished in 1946-7. Rhosberse Lodge with the associated entrance gates and railings are contemporary with this remodelling and the associated improvements to the estate and are therefore believed to be by the same architect.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Iron railings with spearhead finials flank central gates hung from square, openwork, piers with Gothic arches and scrolled and finialed caps.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-preserved entrance feature to Plas Power, part of a group with Rhosberse Lodge and the boundary wall to the park, and a good example of decorative cast-iron work.</p>
142	Wall to Plas Power Park	Post-medieval	16455	Listed Building-Grade II	History

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
	including Park Cottage				<p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, by John Gibson, architect, of London. The reconstruction of the house formed part of an extensive programme of improvement and rebuilding on the estate, and the wall was erected c1860 as part of this programme.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Rusticated rock-faced rubble with rustic projecting castellations, varying in height and incorporating two minor entrances into the park. Park Cottage pre-dates the wall and is probably early C19: coursed and squared stone with slate roof: 2 storeys, 2-unit plan with central entrance, and rear wing parallel to the road. Fenestration renewed, mainly in original openings.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>The wall is included as an integral part of the mid C19 landscaping of Plas Power Park, and as an excellent example of the picturesque style adopted in various interpretations for most of the mid C19 work at Plas Power. Park Cottage is included for its group value with the wall.</p>
143	Wall to Plas Power Park SW of Rhosberse Lodge	Post-medieval	16456	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Plas Power was completely remodelled in 1858 for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, by John Gibson, architect, of London. The reconstruction of the house formed part of an extensive programme of improvement and rebuilding on the estate, and the wall was erected c1860 as part of this programme.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Rusticated rock-faced rubble with rustic projecting castellations, varying in height.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included as an integral part of the mid C19 landscaping of Plas Power Park, and as an excellent example of the picturesque style adopted in various interpretations for most of the mid C19 work at Plas Power.</p>
144	Kingsmills Bridge over River Gwenfro	Post-medieval	16475	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The two bridges are sited at the confluence of the Rivers Clywedog and Gwenfro and carry the Kingsmill and Abenbury Roads.</p> <p>Pair of bridges. Robert Jones of Nantglyn, a mason, contracted for the construction of Kingsmill Bridge in 1782, and the bridge over the Gwenfro is dated 1829.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Kingsmill Bridge is the principal bridge: Coursed and squared yellow sandstone, with moulded cornice over single arch, which has channelled voussoirs and heavy keystone. Stepped abutments each side terminating in square-section outer piers. Shallow copings to parapet. A curved wall links this bridge to the subordinate bridge over the River Gwenfro at right angles to it and immediatly to the E: rougher cored and squared stone to linking wall, well coursed and squared stone to its parapet and the masonry of the second bridge. This bridge is also a single span, and is built on a shallow concave curve, with plain string course over archway inscribed with date, and with heavy stone blocks to parapet which has shallow copings.</p>
145	Gates to Cemetary	Post-medieval	16485	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The gates align with the principal axis of the cemetery chapels, and the original railings enclose the cemetery to the east of the gates, and along the return boundary to Empress Road.</p> <p>The cemetery was established 1874-6 and the railings and gates are to the designs of either Yeaman Strachan (responsible for the layout), or William Turner (architect of the lodge and chapels).</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Ashlar gate piers and rusticated stone plinth wall, with cast iron gates and railings. Main gates with pedestrian gates each side and quadrant flanking railings with terminal piers. Outer piers have recessed panels and raking copings, enriched with trefoiled spandrels. Gate piers are similar, but with trefoiled panels. Cast iron railings have trefoiled heads and quatrefoil bands to top and bottom. Plainer terminal pier at angle with Empress Road, and intermittent stone piers and plain railings with scrolled panels set at intervals on Empress Road boundary</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Group value with cemetery chapels and lodge to cemetery.</p>
146	Railing to Cemetary	Post-medieval	16486	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The gates align with the principal axis of the cemetery chapels, and the original railings enclose the cemetery to the east of the gates, and along the return boundary to Empress Road.</p> <p>The cemetery was established 1874-6 and the railings and gates are to the designs of either Yeaman Strachan (responsible for the layout), or William Turner (architect of the lodge and chapels).</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Ashlar gate piers and rusticated stone plinth wall, with cast iron gates and railings. Main gates with pedestrian gates each side and quadrant flanking railings with terminal piers. Outer piers have recessed panels and raking copings, enriched with trefoiled spandrels. Gate piers are similar, but with trefoiled panels. Cast iron railings have trefoiled heads and quatrefoil bands to top and bottom. Plainer terminal pier at angle with Empress Road, and intermittent stone piers and plain railings with scrolled panels set at intervals on Empress Road boundary.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Group value with cemetery chapels and lodge to cemetery.</p>
147	Western Weir on the River Clywedog	Post-medieval	16558	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>History: The weir was probably constructed c1750 by Isaac Wilkinson, as part of a waterpower system possibly serving a small mine in the vicinity.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>A high vertical weir, built on a slight curve. Roughly coursed and squared rubble, with remains of retaining wall surviving to N.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-preserved example of a mid C18 weir, and as part of the extensive water-power systems developed on the River Clywedog during the C18 in association with industrial development in the surrounding areas.</p>
148	Nant Bridge	Post-medieval	16559	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>History: The bridge is linked stylistically to the wall surrounding Plas Power Park: this boundary wall is known to have been built for Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, c1860. It seems probable that the bridge was built at the same time.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Highly rusticated rock-faced masonry. A high single arched span with curved and stepped abutment walls to the south. The parapet has rustic castellations and is tooled to its inner face; exaggerated rock facing on its outer face. Buttresses flank the arch on its eastern side.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An unusual bridge which forms part of the late C19 landscaping of Plas Power Park. The Picturesque style of the bridge was probably chosen to enhance its romantic setting in the steeply wooded valley.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
149	,1-3,Laurel Grove,Bersham,,,	Post-medieval	16563	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>It is said that the house was built in 1807, for the then owner of the Paper Mill built on the opposite side of the River Clwydog in 1801, and A.N.Palmer notes that a house had been built here by 1808. A title deed of 1866 shows that the house was built by an Edward Bozley, and it is described as 'afterwards greatly enlarged and improved by Messrs Williams and Joseph Harris'. It seems probable that these alterations were made c1830, giving the house its present form and character, with Tudor-revival detail. The house was subdivided in the 1950's.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Lined-out render over brick with stressed angle quoins; slate and tile roof. Expressed as 2 storeys externally (but with upper windows divided to light an attic storey), 5-window range. Central entrance (now the entrance to No 2) had partly glazed double doors in 2-centred moulded archway with drop-ended hood mould, in an expressed panel with gabletted buttresses. Upper windows are mullioned and transomed lights with small panes and drop-ended hood moulds and continuous sill band. The doorway is flanked by canted bay windows with moulded architraves and cornices and similar transomed lights. Return elevation to left has similar windows, including a canted bay. Right-hand return includes stair window with radial-glazing. Lower service wing to rea</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a fine early C19 building which is a good example of a manager's house in the context of the industrial development of the River Clywedog</p>
150	Hafod-y-bwch Bridge	Post-medieval	16564	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The bridge is probably late C18 or early C19 and was probably built by the Erddig Estate.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Single span arched masonry bridge; very well coursed and squared large blocks of tooled stone. Shallow segmental arch with string course below parapet which has terminal piers.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine example of a small masonry bridge.</p>
151	Plas Grono Lodge	Post-medieval	16565	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built c1850, originally as a pair of cottages, now amalgamated to form a single house</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Brick with slate roofs. Symmetrically planned as a pair of houses built back-to-back: each one and a half storeyed, with 2-unit plan. Main doorways in centre of E and W elevations, each in a gabled porch with chamfered timber posts carrying cambered truss recessed behind overhanging eaves with scalloped barge-boards. These doors are flanked by single light transomed windows with latticed iron glazing bars and flat arched brick heads. Similar single central window above in wide dormer gable. Return elevation to S comprises 2 parallel gables and has outer doorways and single light transomed windows between them (with latticed glazing and flat arched brick heads). Gables have single light windows with flat arched brick heads and similar glazing; scalloped barge-boards to gables. N elevation has similar detail to the 2 parallel gables, but 2-light mullioned and transomed windows with latticed glazing and flat-arched brick heads to ground floor; similar windows above have flat timber lintels.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a simple picturesque lodge building, of particular interest for the originality of its design, in which a symmetrical pair was contrived in a building with a strongly unified design. Although now only a single house, it retains all its original external detail, and is of special interest as it forms a part of the Erddig Estate.</p>
152	Bersham Colliery No 2 Headframe	Post-medieval/Modern	16567	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>History: Bersham Colliery was one of the most important in the Denbighshire Coalfield during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was first sunk in 1867 but was substantially adapted and re-built in both the 1930s and the 1950s before closing in 1986. The headframe was installed on the site in 1935.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>A steel lattice girder headframe with four near-vertical legs and two shear legs bracing it on the engine house side. The lattice girders are joined by rivetted plates. The two sheaves are still in place, together with braces above. Steps up one of the shear legs give access to a platform around the sheaves. The shaft has been capped.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II* as a rare surviving colliery headframe, the only one remaining in the Denbighshire Coalfield, and for group value with the buildings of Bersham Colliery.</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monument De199.</p>
153	Timber-framed Barn in Yard at Hafod-y-Bwch Hall	Post-medieval	16569	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The barn is probably of late C17 date.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber-framed construction: box-framed with principle timbers braced vertical posts and minor horizontal members. Brick nogging, with some rubble in the N bay; slate roof. W elevation partially obscured by later lean-to addition, but the E elevation retains a regular pattern of loft entries, and a doorway aligned with a western entrance to indicate the threshing bay.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its group value with Hafod-y-Bwch Hall, and as a well-preserved example of a timber-framed barn retaining a high degree of structural integrity.</p>
154	Croesfoel Farmhouse	Post-medieval	16571	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The house was built in 1781 by William Lloyd of Plas Power (the dates of 1812 on rainwater heads are thought to be later). Croesfoel was the home of the Davies brothers, gatesmiths, in the late C17- early C18, and their smithy survived adjacent to the present house, until it was demolished for road widening in 1967</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with slate roof and gable end stacks. 3 storeys, 3 window range with central entrance. Doorway with blind traceried fanlight in pedimented case, flanked by wide wood mullioned and transomed windows with cambered heads.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A good example of a Georgian vernacular farmhouse retaining much of its original character, and on a site of considerable historical significance for its association with the Davies brothers.</p>
155	Gate Piers at Hafod-y-Bwch Hall		16572	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Ashlar stone piers with projecting caps are surmounted by large ball finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine pair of gate piers which are of special interest for their association with Hafod-y-Bwch Hall.</p>
156	Timber-framed building in yard at Croesfoel Farm	Post-medieval	16573	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Croesfoel was the home of the Davies brothers, gatesmiths, in the late C17- early C18, and their smithy survived</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>adjacent to the present house, until it was demolished for road widening in 1967. The farm building pre-dates the present house and may be survivor from the Davies' period</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber-framed in small square panels with brick panel infill (partially renewed), and rubble in gable wall. Slate roof. Various small openings to first floor, and doorway towards centre of ground floor in W elevation.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as part of a group with the farmhouse, as a well-preserved timber-framed farm building, and for the special historical interest of the association of the site with the Davies brothers.</p>
157	Barn Range at Esclusham Hall	Post-medieval	16574	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built c1800-1820 as a barn, and little-altered since.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>White-washed rubble with slate roof. Expressed as 2 storeys, loosely articulated as 5 bays, with central wide split doors, and flanking single split doors. Additional double-doors (probably later insertions) to the left, and a small rectangular window. Some vents in this left-hand bay, and in the right-hand bay. These are either single or paired and have curved heads, cut to pierce a single stone. 2 square windows below eaves level. Gable return to right has similar vents, large loft doors and owl hole in gable apex. Rear elevation has wide central doors, 2 square loft openings below the eaves, and a series of similar vents.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An exceptionally well-preserved early C19 barn, which is part of a group with Esclusham Hall.</p>
158	Capel Mawr (Jerusalem Welsh Presbyterian Chapel) with attached school room	Post-medieval	16845	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>An inscription records that the chapel was built in 1770 and enlarged in 1837. The present entrance front dates from the later period. The adjoining school room was added c1900.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The chapel is built of roughly coursed rubble and slate roof with red tile cresting. The adjoining school room is brick. Entrance in gable facing street: pedimented gable with inscribed stone in the apex; paired 4-panelled doors with leaded overlights in moulded architraves in Tuscan portico porch, flanked by round-arched windows. 3 similar</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>windows above, with keystones to heads. 4-bay return elevations have camber headed windows to ground floor, and round arched windows with stressed keystones above: all are small-paned with margin lights. In the rear gable wall, a later brick projection housing the organ is flanked by high-set round arched windows. The chapel is linked to the school room to its left by a hipped-roofed entrance block, with gabled porch flanked by 3-light mullioned and transomed windows. School range comprises 5-bay single storeyed hall, articulated by buttresses, with blue brick impost bands linking the round-arched windows. Gabled porch on inner face.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a fine late C18 and early C19 chapel which in its scale is a striking demonstration of the early development of Rhos.</p>
159	Ty Brith	Post-medieval	16846	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably early C17. The fenestration appears to have been renewed in the early C19, and the timber-framing covered in roughcast, c1910.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Box-framed, with brick nogging, largely covered in roughcast render (but some of the timber-framing is exposed in the gable end). Slate roof with scalloped bands. Axial and end wall stacks. One and a half storeys, 3-unit plan, with baffle entrance (against axial stack) to left of centre. Door in gabled porch, and wide 16-pane sash windows with smooth rendered surrounds to ground floor, with small paned iron casements in gabled dormers with scalloped barge-boards above.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good surviving example of a timber-framed vernacular house which is also of interest for the later detail of the fenestration etc, giving it the character of a picturesque cottage.</p>
160	Former Apple Store at Wynn Hall	Post-medieval	16847	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>There is no conclusive dating evidence for the structure, which is incorporated into heavily rebuilt shippons in a farmyard in which several of the buildings carry late C18 dates. It is likely to be late C18 or early C19, and its location at the edge of a partially walled orchard, suggests its original use as an apple store.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The building is largely below ground level, and the superstructure is heavily overgrown, but it appears to have taken the form of a rubble structure with vaulted roof surmounted by an insulating layer of earth covered by stone flagged</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>roof. Doorway in rubble wall facing onto farmyard, and a small window in the opposite gable, opening onto the orchard.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special interest as a rare surviving example of an apple store.</p>
161	War Memorial	Modern	17088	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Erected c1920. White marble. A square section column on a stepped base carries the statue of a soldier leaning on a rifle. Inscriptions in leaded letters carried on shaped panels on the column, and on the base.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A typical example of a war-memorial which is a prominent feature of the village centre.</p>
162	Church of Saint John Evangelist	Post-medieval	17089	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>A parish was formed in 1844, and the church was built 1852-3, to designs of Thomas Penson the younger.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Coursed and squared stone with slate roofs. Norman style. Cruciform plan with nave, transepts and chancel, and bell-tower in angle of S transept and chancel. Nave of 4 bays, each with a broad single-light round-arched window, with engaged recessed shafts and cable-moulded arches. S door in shallow gabled portal with 3 orders of moulding to the archway. Corbel table continues across the entire building, incorporating human and animal heads. Paired W windows. Triple windows in N and S walls of transepts. 3-stage belltower has paired bell-chamber lights set in chevron moulded archway, and is surmounted by a pyramidal spirelet. Gabled organ chamber to S of chancel, which has triple E-window with chevron moulding and enriched capitals to engaged shafts.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a Romanesque revival church, in which the stylistic vocabulary is carried through both architecture and interior fittings.</p>
163	Bethlehem Independent Chapel	Post-medieval	17090	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>A re-sited datestone bears the date of 1812, but it seems unlikely that any of the existing building can be dated so early: the main front was however added to an earlier building (possibly of mid C19 date) in 1889.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>It is clear that the Rundbogenstil front was added to an earlier building: this is visible in each return elevation as a rough rubble wide gabled structure, with 3 camber-headed windows on each floor. The front of 1889 has wide central gable, flanked in a balanced asymmetrical composition, by a clock tower on the left, and a canted stair tower to the right. Rock-faced stone with freestone dressings. Clock tower of 3 stages, with arcaded windows in the lower storeys, the clock set into a blind arcade below the bell-cast spirelet. Recessed central gable has arcade of 3 bays to ground floor, with entrance doors set to either side into the projecting towers. Stepped triple round-arched window with engaged shafts above, with flanking single arched lights, above a balustraded string course. Canted stair tower has stepped round-arched stair windows, and paired windows above, set in squared architraves. Pyramidal roof.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>The chapel is an unusual example of the Rundbogenstil, and a prominent feature of Rhos.</p>
164	Penuel Baptist Chapel	Post-medieval	17091	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The chapel was first built in 1859 (there is a re-sited date-stone in the front wall) but was refronted and re-fitted in 1891, by Owain Morris Roberts, a local builder.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Roughly coursed sandstone return elevations survive from the 1859 church. Entrance gable of 1891 is brick and terracotta: 3 storeyed, articulated as 5 bays by 3 tiers of pilasters (the storeys divided by string-courses). Central entrance bay stressed by pedimented gable, with date and inscription 'Penuel Capel y Bedyddwyr'. Pilasters in the upper stage are surmounted by ball finials; balustraded parapets to either side of the central pediment. First floor has alternately single and paired round-headed lights (blind in the outer bays), and rich terracotta cornice with twined acanthus detail. Ground floor has central porch flanked by paired windows and blind panels in the outer bays. Porch has paired segmental arches with keystones carried on stone shafts with terracotta bands and capitals. Grained 9-panel doors with stained glass in leaded fanlights. Rosette and modillion frieze. Return elevations of 4 bays (divided by buttresses in the N elevation), with round-arched windows to first floor, and flat lintels to lower windows. W gable is also brick, with paired round-arched windows at gallery level.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for the exceptional quality of the terracotta enrichment of the facade - a very good example of a local feature - and for the fine interior.</p>
165	War Memorial	Modern	17092	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>First erected c1920, the original First World War memorial was subsequently flanked by tablets commemorating the</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					dead of the Second World War. Original memorial is white marble and depicts the figure of a soldier leaning on a rifle, raised on a pylon on a stepped plinth. Leaded lettering on the pylon. The flanking stones are also white marble and have leaded lettering.
166	Eddystone House	Post-medieval	17093	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The house carries a date-stone of 1899, but most of the external detail suggests a date of c1830, and a house was shown here on the Tithe Map of 1845: it seems likely that the house was restored (and re-roofed) at the later date.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Render, probably over brick; slate roof with tiled cresting. 2 storeys, double-pile plan comprising 2 parallel ranges. Central entrance in braced timber gabled porch, flanked by tripartite small-paned sash windows. 16-pane hornless sash windows above. Stair window in gable return, a small-paned sash with margin lights.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-preserved and well detailed early C19 house.</p>
167	War Memorial	Modern	17094	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Probably c1920. White ashlar. A triangular pylon raised on a stepped base carries a figure of Saint Michael slaying the dragon. Lettered on the base, with Second World War inscription on the pylon.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An unusually designed war memorial in a prominent site.</p>
168	Ice-house to NW of Llwyn Onn Hall Hotel	Post-medieval	17275	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Late C18 or C19 ice-house to the former Llwyn Onn Hall, home of the Jones, and subsequently the Parry-Jones, family who claimed descentance from Tudor Trefor.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick icehouse with barrel-vaulted entrance leading to submerged rectangular ice-chamber.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a rare surviving example of this building type and for group value with Llwyn Onn Hall Hotel.</p>
169	Marchwiel Hall	Post-medieval	17840	Listed Building-Grade II	History

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Early C19 small country house, substantially remodelled in the 1840/50s. In 1868 it was the residence of the Mainwaring family. To the east an early C20 solarium has been added and is linked to the main house by a covered walkway. It is probable that there was an earlier C18 house on the site.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Classical. 2-storeys with painted scribed render elevations and Welsh slate roof. E elevation, entrance front: Central pediment flanked by two slightly projecting stacks, string course at first floor height, Ionic tetrastyle portico constructed out of stone but now also painted. Ground floor has central door and four symmetrically placed 6-paned horned sashes. First floor has four similar windows, with a fifth, above the centre of the portico, now blocked and rendered over. Applied pilasters with Corinthian capitals to each end of the elevation and either side of the stacks. Single storey C20 extension to north. S elevation, main garden front: 2 storeys with attics behind parapet, painted scribed render with string course to first floor, centrally placed stacks, Welsh slate roof. 8 bays wide with central 4 bays slightly recessed. 2 wings surmounted by pediments with central circular window to each, decorative urns. Ground floor two wings have tripartite windows with coupled pilasters. Central bays contain 18-pane sashes set with eared architrave surrounds, central doorway with similar surround, C20 French door and fanlight. First windows all C20, wings have applied pilasters with Corinthian capitals at corners. E elevation: 2 storeys with attic space to left under pediment, painted scribed render. 5 bays with ground floor containing open colonnade formed by 3 Doric columns, to left tripartite window similar to those on south elevation.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of an early to mid C19 small country house, which retains much of its character.</p>
170	Stables at Marchwiel Hall	Post-medieval	17841	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Stables probably originally constructed in the early C19 but extensively altered and re-fitted in the late C19. The N wall of the N range contains fragments of an earlier stone building and may represent the site of a C17 house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>U-shaped 2-storey range of stables with attics/haylofts throughout, red brick with renewed Welsh slate roofs. N range, N elevation: considerable amount of greatly weathered red sandstone is evident. Late C20 stone plaque with the inscription: 'E W M/R I R BLESSED ARE THEY THAT TRUST IN GOD 1693', said to be a copy of an original inscription. Various windows including cast-iron multi-pane casement to ground floor. N range, S elevation 4 similar windows and late C19 cast-iron bracketed canopy. Carriageway to extreme right. E range: projecting entrance bay with gable onto stable yard. Tall wooden panelled door with 10-paned arch-headed fanlight. To gable wooden receiving door. A number of arch-headed multi-pane windows to ground floor, single cast-iron lozenge patterned window probably used from an early-mid C19 estate building. Several cast-iron oval tie-plates are visible at attic level. To right 2 wooden stable doors, later 2 storey extension stepped up to right with another cast-iron lozenge pattern window. To</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>far left single storey red brick extension, probably late C19 with fishtail and decorative coloured slate roof.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value with Marchwiel Hall.</p>
171	Walled Garden and Bothy at Marchwiel Hall	Post-medieval	17842	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Remains of C18 walled garden, mid C19 additions including attached bothy and range of lean-to heated greenhouses.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Garden wall, red brick stretcher bond stepped with curved sweeping sandstone coping stones. To N of wall mid C19 bothy, red brick with dentil cornice and slate roof. 2 storey with attic. Unusually ornate mid C19 cast-iron gothic traceried windows to ground floor and attic. Brick stack to rear with terracotta pot. To left of doorway lean-to sheds associated with greenhouses comprising boiler house and potting sheds. To S of wall range of late C19 greenhouses.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for group value with Marchwiel Hall and the adjoining stables.</p>
172	Pigsties at Marchwiel Hall	Post-medieval	17843	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Mid-late C19 complex of piggeries</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick with fishtail and decorative coloured slate roof topped by a decorative cast-iron weather vane to dovecote, and gable end with stone kneelers to sties. To left dovecote with nesting holes and ledges. The structure is heated by an external brick stack and is probably a mash house associated with the piggeries. The piggeries consist of a rear 'house' with pointed arched entrances and fronted by walled and railed-in runs. Each sty has a cast-iron feeding trough made by T Crosskill & Sons of Beverley, with a central horizontal hinge, the lower section lifts open to allow feeding.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of Victorian farm buildings and for group value with Marchwiel Hall, the Stables and Walled Garden.</p>
173	Mill House	Post-medieval	17844	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>It is thought that this has been the site of a mill for many centuries. The present house and abandoned watermill date from a remodelling of the 1840s. This highly decorative estate building was clearly designed to be a feature in the mid C19 landscape park. The watermill was burnt out in the 1940s.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>House with attached former watermill to N. Single storey with attic, brick painted white with mock timber framing, dentil cornice, renewed Welsh slate roof. House has red brick central stack with 3 diagonally set chimneys. W elevation has 2 cast-iron lozenge patterned windows to ground floor. Decorative wooden string course to attic storey, dentil pattern with central section of carved foliage and flowers containing inscription 'TM. AMM 1840'. Attic storey has jettied dormer window topped with carved wooden finial. S elevation contains painted black and white original entrance door with wooden panelled door with decorative iron strap hinge. Wooden door jambs and lintel carved in ornate manner with foliage and flowers. Former watermill brick construction with wheel pit.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of an 1840s estate cottage which also functioned as a landscape park feature probably as part of a ride through the park.</p>
174	Ivydale	Post-medieval	17845	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The building has a complex history and probably originated as 2 or 3 bay house, perhaps C16 or early C17, which was substantially modified probably later C17 with insertion or alteration of a floor. A timber-framed wing was added C17 or early C18. Dormers, a porch and roof envelope introduced late C19/early C20, attached outbuilding converted to kitchen, French windows and fireplaces added later C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber framing with brick nogging, tile roof, terracotta ridge tiles and finials to gable ends, dormers and porch; brick chimneys. One storey with attic. Front elevation has entrance offset to left with gabled porch with barge boards, window openings with C20 joinery. There are three gabled dormers with tile-clad sides, barge-boards and diamond-pane casement windows. Attached to right is a lower brick single-storey former outbuilding. Attached to the rear is a wing framed in squarish panels with diagonal braces, brick nogging. This has been extended on both sides. Openings have C20 joinery.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed primarily for the remarkably well-preserved interior illustrating several sub-medieval phases of development.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
175	The Old Rectory	Post-medieval	17846	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Constructed early C19, some C20 alterations, service block now in separate ownership.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Restrained early C19 villa style. Brownish brick in Flemish bond, hipped slate roof with wide boarded eaves, brick chimneys, low stone plinth to garden front. 2 storeys with single storey wing to rear. Entrance elevation is symmetrical with central polygonal bay which has central entrance and a blind window above, in the faces on each side are 12-pane sash windows. On each side there is one 15-pane sash window per floor. Windows have stone sills. Attached to the right is an altered or added block with entrance linking to lower L shaped service range. Garden front is symmetrical with 4x12-pane sash windows first floor and 4x15-pane sash windows ground floor which extend down to the level of a paved terrace which runs along the garden front of the house. Attached to left is a projecting single storey wing with a hipped roof and wide boarded eaves. It has a large tripartite sashed window extending down to floor level facing the garden. There is a greenhouse in the angle of the wing and the service block.</p> <p>Inspection of service block and greenhouse could not be made at time of 1996 survey.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of an early C19 house which retains a good and unusually complete range of contemporary interior features.</p>
176	Marchwiel Old Hall	Post-medieval	17847	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Possibly on the site of the residence of Edward Broughton in 1700. Anomalies in the fenestration and change of brick type in the rear elevation suggest the house may have been remodelled and reorientated in the early C19.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Simple restrained early C19 style. Brick in Flemish bond, slate roof with twin hips to rear and wide boarded eaves, brick chimneys. Rectilinear plan, 2 storeys. Elevation to road is symmetrical with lower 2 storey service wing attached to left. Windows are 12-pane sashes with stone cills, central door with wooden pedimented surround and overlight. Right hand return has similar windows, that to the upper floor right hand side is blind. Rear elevation shows signs of alteration. It has a central door, on the left 1 12-pane sash per floor, to the right a tripartite window of late C19 character, on the upper floor above the door and to the right are casement windows.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a good example of an early C19 house, and for historical associations.
177	Wood House	Post-medieval	17848	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>House with possibly C16 origins, remodelled C17, early C19 and C20. Successive alterations make the history difficult to retrieve but it seems that an early house with screens passage was substantially altered late C17, a range added to the front is of early C19 character, but interior ceiling beams suggest it incorporated part of an earlier building. The exterior was rendered and substantially refenestrated, various interior alterations made, and the house divided into 2 dwellings, late C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Rendered brick, slate roof hipped to front range, rendered brick chimneys. Symmetrical 2-storey 3-window front elevation with central door with fanlight. Low extension attached to right hand side. To the rear is a range running at right-angles, this is of 2 storeys and 3 windows with an off-centre hipped porch right hand return side and a projecting wing.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed notwithstanding external alterations for the special interest of surviving interior features of late C17 and early C19 date, and for evidence of a complex history of development possibly dating from C16.</p>
178	Kitchen and attached laundries, bakehouse and scullery at Erddig	Post-medieval	17850	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Erected in the 1770s as part of a campaign of building by Philip Yorke I. The design may have been suggested by James Wyatt who was drawing up various schemes for Philip Yorke I at the time. The building was attached to the house late C19/early C20 when a covered walkway was enclosed. It was originally detached because of Philip Yorke's fear of fire.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick, slate roof, brick chimney, stone dressings, eaves cornice and plinth. The building is positioned between the stables, laundry yard and house so that elevations are partially exposed. The E elevation has a large Venetian window with stone dressings in the form of paired pilasters on each side of the central arched opening. Windows are multipaned sashes. N elevation has two blocked windows on each side of a door and the gable end is treated as a pediment. The W side has 2 small 6-pane windows with stone sills. S elevation has window under cambered brick arch to scullery, and former end wall of kitchen with large brick stack.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Listed as an architecturally distinguished design, as a rare near-intact example of a late C18 kitchen block and for historical associations with the Erddig estate.</p> <p>Group Value with Erddig and ancillary estate buildings.</p>
179	Cupola to SE of the house	Modern	17851	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The cupola was brought from Stansty Park, Gwersyllt in early C20 together with the Screen and Gates that now close the formal garden to east of the house. Stansty Park was built in 1830-32. The cupola has been re-erected over a shed, said to have been used as a wood store.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>C19 hexagonal cupola with domical lead roof and wrought iron finial. Dentilled cornice and cusped timber heads to the openings. Splayed out slate roof base now supported on cast-iron columns. Modern wood store built underneath.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value with other listed items at Erddig.</p>
180	Former Haybarn to Outer Yard	Post-medieval	17852	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Originally built as a haybarn, probably late C18 or early C19 postdating the stables, the building was altered possibly C19 to form storage and cartsheds. Partially converted to shop and cafe late C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick, slate roof, hipped to S, dentil eaves cornice. Elevation to yard has 5 tall arched openings. To the left 2 have been infilled with boarding and boarded doors to form cartsheds, 2 have been infilled and have casement windows in the upper part of the arch, that to the right has been infilled with boarding and doors to form entrance to shop and cafe. Rear elevation has infilled brick arches some with ventilation holes.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value as part of the important complex of outbuildings at Erddig.</p>
181	Sawmill	Post-medieval	17853	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Said to have been formed from former stables and pigsties and probably erected as part of Philip Yorke I's improvements to the house and estate, this building was substantially remodelled when a sawmill was installed, later</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>C19. Changes in the brickwork suggest remodelling to the whole of the ground floor and to the rear wings. The rooms on the N side were converted to visitor facilities and an art gallery, late C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Simple classical style, red brick with hipped slate roof to yard, dentil eaves cornice. Irregular U-shaped plan. Elevation to yard has off-centre archway leading to limeyard behind. To the left of this are 2 Diocletian windows, to the right a large opening with boarded doors and 1 Diocletian window to the right of this. The upper floor has a range of 5 casement windows. The rear has 2 gabled ranges attached to each side of the arch, that to the right with the remains of pigsties in the end wall.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an estate building of some architectural pretension and for the sawmill machinery.</p> <p>Group value with other listed ancillary buildings at Erddig</p>
182	Dog Yard Range	Post-medieval	17854	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably later C18 as part of Philip Yorke I's estate improvements of the 1770s. A plan of 1800 shows the complex and identifies a dog kitchen, flesh yard and kennels.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Painted brick, slate roofs. L-shaped range of buildings closed on the W side by the wall of a waggon shed and on E side by a wall to form a yard. In the W wall is an opening leading to a room probably used to prepare food for the animals, on the N side a door and a window, an opening leading through to the limeyard, and to the right of these three doorways leading to former kennels. Running EW across the yard is a stone gutter which has several basins cut into it to form lapping pools.</p> <p>Attached to the rear of the W side is a square section brick chimney which appears to relate to the former food preparation area.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an unusual example of estate accommodation for dogs and for group value with other listed buildings at Erddig.</p>
183	Gardener's House including	Post-medieval	17855	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Later C18 gardener's accommodation with attached bothies which were built as part of Philip Yorke I's estate</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
	Bothies, walls and shed to W				<p>improvements of the 1770s. The bothies show signs of alteration to the openings and some rebuilding. They are now stores. Said to have interior alterations later C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick, stone dressings, slate roof, brick chimneys, one and a half storey house, low single storey bothies. Front elevation is symmetrical with central door with overlight flanked by casement windows all with stone lintels with projecting keystones. Above the door is a Diocletian window. Stone kneelers to gable ends, dentil eaves cornice to right and left hand return elevations. Bothies attached on each side have ranges of casement windows in cambered-arch openings and central doors; to the rear of the left hand range is an external brick stack. Rear elevation of house is symmetrical with central door flanked by casement windows with stone sills. Above the door is a Diocletian window. A wall is attached at right angles to the right of the door which forms the side of the limeyard, wall attached on N side runs W where it joins a small brick outbuilding forming a yard. Interior not inspected at time of 1996 survey.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an estate building with some architectural pretension, and for group value with neighbouring listed buildings.</p>
184	N Garden Pavilion including attached walls, alcove gatepiers and gates immediately to E of the house	Post-medieval/ Modern	17856	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>This part of the garden was remodelled in the 1860s. The walls flanking the parterres were partially demolished in 1898 and the shaped gable was added to the pavilion c1912 when the clock was brought from Stansty Park.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>A brick wall with flat stone parapet runs at right angles from the house at the NE end and is attached to a pair of square-section brick gatepiers with flat stone caps with iron gates of late C19 character. The wall continues then returns at right angles. In the angle is a seating alcove consisting of a curved recess framed by square-section brick piers with flat stone caps, there is a shaped gable and the entrance arch is of hard red Ruabon brick. The wall continues parallel to the house and the return at right angles is formed by a brick pavilion framed by rusticated stone piers with ball finials. The extravagantly shaped gable is built above a string course and it contains arch-headed windows at each side and a central circular clock face.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-designed Victorian/Edwardian garden scheme and as an essential part of the setting of the house.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and the garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
185	S Garden Pavilion including attached walls, alcove gatepiers and gates immediately to E of house	Post-medieval/ Modern	17857	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>This part of the garden was remodelled in the 1860s. The walls flanking the parterres were partially demolished in 1898 and the shaped gable was added to the pavilion c1912.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>A brick wall with flat stone parapet runs at right angles to the house at the SE end and is attached to a pair of square-section brick gatepiers with flat stone caps with iron gates of late C19 character. The wall continues then returns at right angles. In the angle is a seating alcove consisting of a curved recess framed by square-section brick piers with flat stone caps, there is a shaped gable and the entrance arch is of hard red Ruabon brick. The wall continues parallel to the house and the return at right angles is formed by a brick pavilion framed by rusticated stone piers with ball finials. The extravagantly shaped gable is built above a string course and it contains arch-headed windows at each side and a central circular opening. The wall returns at right angles and set into it on an axis through the rose garden and Moss Walk is a seating alcove consisting of a gabled opening to a curved recess flanked by red brick piers with ball finials. These and the gable have dentil decoration in buff brick.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-designed Victorian/Edwardian garden scheme and as an essential part of the setting of the house.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and the garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>
186	Garden walls to N side of formal garden including gatepiers, gates and alcove	Post-medieval	17858	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The walls relate to a garden laid out by John Meller in 1718-33 based on a plan by Stephen Switzer and shown on an engraving of 1740 by Thomas Badeslade. They have been repaired and rebuilt and some new openings have been made at various times since the early C18. Major restoration undertaken by the National Trust during the 1970s.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The wall is of a mixture of bonds, with some sections in English Garden Wall bond and some Flemish bond. The brick is generally red or reddish brown and various different sizes relate to different areas of rebuilding and repair. The wall has a flat stone parapet for most of its length and about halfway down there is a set of square-section brick gatepiers with flat brick caps and iron gates of later C19 character. There is a seating alcove in the angle where the wall returns at the end of the garden which consists of a gabled opening to a curved recess flanked by square-section brick piers with flat stone caps. The wall continues and curves round terminating at the iron screen.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Listed as a surviving feature of an exceptional and rare early C18 formal garden.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and with garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>
187	Screen and gates closing the formal garden at Erddig	Post-medieval/ Modern	17859	Listed Building- Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The screen and gates were brought from Stansty Park, Gwersyllt in 1908 and erected at the Forest Lodge entrance after repair. They are attributed to Robert Davies of Wrexham. Restored and moved to their present position by the National Trust during the 1970s. It has been suggested that the gates may have originated at Erddig and that they were moved to Stansty in 1972.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Wrought and cast iron construction painted black with some gilding; centrally placed gates flanked by railings. The main section of the gate is arranged in 3 vertical tiers of decorative uprights interspersed with scrollwork and drop leaf motives. Overthrow topped by ball finial and incorporates motives such as orange leaves and rinceau. Handle and lock plates contain reclining lion. Side railings topped by continuous cresting of scrollwork and twisted finials with section of horizontal work containing foliate motive. Railings interspersed with further decorative elements.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II* as an early C18 ironwork probably designed by Robert Davies, and now as part of the setting of the house and formal garden.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and with the garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>
188	Garden walls to S side of formal garden including gate piers, gates and alcove	Post-medieval	17860	Listed Building- Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The walls relate to a garden laid out by John Meller in 1718-33 based on a plan by Stephen Switzer and shown on an engraving of 1740 by Thomas Badeslade. The walls have been repaired and rebuilt and some new openings have been made at various times since the early C18. Major restoration undertaken by the National Trust during the 1970s.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The wall is of a mixture of bonds, with some sections in English Garden Wall bond and some Flemish bond. The brick is generally red or reddish brown and various different sizes relate to different areas of rebuilding and repair. The wall has a flat stone parapet for part of its length and the section nearest the house is formed by the walled garden to the S. The wall continues with a dentil cornice and coped brick parapet. The wall returns at right angles and at the corner is a seating alcove which consists of a shaped opening to a curved recess. The wall continues and is attached to a pair</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>of square section stone gatepiers with stone ball finials. There are stone steps up to restored early C18 gates which were positioned to terminate a vista along the Moss Walk and through the rose garden. The wall continues terminating at the iron screen.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a surviving feature of an exceptional and rare early C18 formal garden.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and with garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>
189	Sundial on main axis of the formal garden	Post-medieval	17861	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The sundial is of C18 origin was brought from nearby Plas Grono. It was probably placed in this position when the garden was laid out in the 1860s.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Baluster sundial on 2 stage circular stone plinth. Circular brass dial with the name B T Heath of London, partially legible lettering of C18 character, simple brass gnomon.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a C18 sundial.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and the garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>
190	Pair of pinnacles in the formal garden at Erddig	Post-medieval	17862	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>These late-medieval style pinnacles are said to have come from Wrexham parish church. They were probably placed in the garden in the late C19 or early C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Gothic crocketed pinnacles of stone with square section stone bases set on stone plinths. There are crudely carved human heads at the angles between canopies. The faces of the bases and canopies which originally faced outwards have weathered cusping and panelling. The finials are missing.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Included for their special interest as Gothic pinnacles incorporated into the formal garden and for group value with other listed garden structures at Erddig.
191	Sundial near the N end of the formal garden	Post-medieval	17863	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The sundial dates from the period 1716-33 when John Meller owned the house. It is not known when it was placed in this position. The shaft has been broken and repaired.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Baluster sundial on octagonal stone plinth. Octagonal brass dial and decorative brass gnomon with partially legible lettering and John Meller's coat of arms.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a C18 sundial and for historical associations with John Meller and Erddig.</p> <p>Group value with Erddig and the listed garden structures of the E front of the house.</p>
192	Dovecote	Post-medieval	17864	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The building dates from the C18, probably late C18. Potence and part of roof structure replaced during refurbishment by the National Trust, 1970s.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick in English Garden Wall bond with a stepped brick cornice, slate roof. Octagonal plan with doors in 2 faces. There are 4 symmetrically positioned dormer openings in the roof with hipped roofs and slate-hung sides, central open cupola surmounted by a weather vane.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for its special interest as an octagonal C18 dovecote.</p>
193	Coachman's House	Post-medieval/Modern	17865	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Said to be accommodation provided for the coachman. The building was constructed late C19/early C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick, stone dressings, slate roof with 2 sets of red brick chimneys which have paired diagonally set chimneys</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>rising from stone parapets. Single storey, rectilinear plan. Elevation to drive is gabled with shaped bargeboards, a finial and decorative brackets. To the left is door and to the right a 2 light mullioned window with diamond-pane glazing. Right hand return has a 2 sets of paired mullioned windows as before. Rear and left hand return have some replaced windows. Interior not inspected at time of 1996 survey when refurbishment was taking place.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an example of late Victorian estate style and for historic associations with Erddig.</p> <p>Group value with forecourt gatepiers.</p>
194	Gatepiers and gates to the forecourt at Erddig	Post-medieval	17866	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The gatepiers are of late C18 character and were probably placed on the drive at the time of the remodelling of the W front of the house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Pair of Neoclassical square section sandstone piers. Each has a moulded plinth and on the faces facing the drive a panel which contains a carving of a cornucopia and ribbon drop. There is a ribbed frieze and a moulded cap with an inset panel with a festoon and a flat top. Attached are railings and gates of simple design with spearhead finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of later C18 gatepiers with fine carved detail.</p> <p>Group value with the Coachman's House</p>
195	Gatepiers and attached gates and railings on N drive	Post-medieval	17867	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The gatepiers are of late C18 character and were probably erected at the time of the remodelling of the W front of the house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Pair of Neoclassical square section sandstone piers. Each has a moulded plinth and on the faces facing the drive a panel which contains a carving of a cornucopia and ribbon drop. There is a ribbed frieze and a moulded cap with an inset panel with a festoon and a flat top. Attached are railings and gates of simple design with spearhead finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a good example of later C18 gatepiers with fine carved detail, and for group value with other listed items on the Erddig estate.
196	Hydraulic Ram	Post-medieval	17868	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The ram was made by John Blake Ltd, engineers of Accrington in 1890. It was installed in 1899 and it pumped water at a rate of 45,460 litres per day up 27.5m to storage cisterns in the roof of the house. The system was renewed in 1923 and is still in working order.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Curved red brick structure with central inspection shaft set into the ground. At the N end is an offset arch-headed opening just below ground level into which is set an iron gate. This is reached by a flight of stone steps set between walls with flat tooled stone parapets.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good working example of late C19 engineering and for historical associations with the Erddig Estate.</p>
197	Cup and Saucer	Post-medieval	17869	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Designed by William Emes in 1774, this structure is said to have been installed to prevent erosion of the sides of the Black Brook and was clearly intended as an ornamental feature to be enjoyed from the approach on the N carriage drive. It is said to be the only surviving water feature of this type to have been identified.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>A shallow circular stone bowl with a cylindrical stone weir is set in the dammed Black Brook. The water drops vertically down and exits through a rusticated tunnel entrance which is attached on each side to splayed stone walls with wide flat stone parapets set into the slope.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed grade II* as an impressive and probably unique water feature designed by the noted landscape architect William Emes.</p>
198	Bridge over the Black Brook	Post-medieval	17870	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The bridge was constructed in 1718 as part of John Meller's improvements to the house and park at Erddig and is shown on Thomas Badeslade's 1740 view of the house and park.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Single span bridge of coursed sandstone ashlar with parapet and retaining walls. The retaining walls are splayed at a wide angle and have short returns. The bridge is gently arched with a central corbel in the stepped arch on each side. On the E face the date 1718 is inscribed on the stone above the corbel.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of an early C18 bridge and for historical associations with the Erddig estate.</p>
199	Bridge over the River Clywedog	Post-medieval	17871	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Constructed c1718 as part of John Meller's improvements to the house and park. The bridge is shown on Thomas Badeslade's view of the house and park of 1740 and is similar to the bridge dated 1718 over the Black Brook.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Single span bridge of coursed sandstone ashlar with parapet and retaining walls. The retaining walls are splayed at an angle and have angled returns. The bridge is gently arched with a central corbel in the stepped arch on each side.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of an early C18 bridge and for historical associations with the Erddig estate.</p>
200	The Lodge	Post-medieval	17872	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably constructed C18, the building was extended and remodelled C19.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Roughly coursed rubble with dressed stone quoins, red brick extensions, slate roof with wide boarded eaves, red brick chimney. Irregular plan with single storey stone and brick subsidiary ranges, one and a half storey. Elevation to road is gabled, offset to right is a casement window with multipaned glazing with pointed gothic style heads, central casement to attic. Left hand return has 2 similar windows ground floor and an oriel with similar glazing detail immediately beneath eaves. Brick extension to left. Right hand return has stone lean-to range attached at right angles. Low brick extension to rear.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as an example of an estate lodge which largely retains decorative C19 fenestration and for historic associations with the Erddig estate.
201	Bryn Goleu	Medieval/Post-medieval	17873	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The house originated possibly C16 or C17 and was enlarged C18. It is mentioned in a survey of the Erddig estate of 1715 where it is described as having 3 bays. It was largely refenestrated C19 probably in 1852 when estate records mention renewing and redecorating the building. Pebbledashing and other alterations later C20. The building was leased to various tenants in the years from 1716.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Painted pebbledash, slate roof, brick chimneys. One and a half and 2 storey, L shaped plan. Windows are generally multipaned cast iron. S elevation to drive is symmetrical with a pair of bay windows and a pair of hipped dormers. Right hand return has small window ground floor and a 2-sided oriel with Gothic style glazing detail, both offset to left. Rear wing has door of C18 character to left, tripartite casement to right and casement above the door. Rear of wing has oriel with gothic style glazing detail offset to left. The left hand return elevation has an external stack, door and irregular fenestration to wing including an oriel to left.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an example of a C16 or C17 house which was enlarged C18 and retains decorative Victorian fenestration; also for historical associations with the Erddig estate.</p>
202	Gatepiers, Railings and Gates at Forest Lodge entrance	Post-medieval	17874	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Erected possibly C19 with gates of early C18 character from the former Coed-y-glyn Lodge.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Pair of rusticated stone gatepiers with ball finials attached on each side to a range of railings set in a low plinth and a secondary pier of similar design. The railings have spearhead finials. The gates have scrollwork overthrow, vertical rails with an elaborate central scrollwork panel.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an imposing entrance to the park and for associations with the Erddig Estate.</p>
203	Sontley Bridge		17875	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>See Record 1814 in Offa Community survey for full description</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
204	New Sontley Farmhouse	Post-medieval	17876	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The present farmhouse originated as an early C18 former coach-house and was converted in the C19 to domestic accommodation. Part of a larger complex, which included a late C17 house, which is thought to have been demolished c1764. The former stables and coach house were designed as a reflected pair on opposite sides of the square courtyard. New Sontley Farm was bought by Philip Yorke or Erddig c1770 from David Roberts for £7,879.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick in Flemish bond, 2 storeys with hipped slate roof and later C19 red Ruabon brick stacks, moulded stone plinth, cornice and low parapet. 7 bays wide; central 3 bays project forward and finished with pediment, central circular feature, possibly clock, with sandstone dressings. Sandstone quoins to central section and flanking wings. Ground floor fenestration pattern has been altered, present windows have cambered brick arch heads, former flat brick arch heads visible. Central door now covered with later C19 wooden decorative porch incorporating ogee design. Windows to first floor appear to be in original openings, all C19 casements with earlier stone cills. To left lower 2 storey extension, probably dating to C19 conversion and may have been originally the servants quarters'. Rear elevation contains rebuilding of various phases and contains 2 blocked archways with stone dressings and keystones. W elevation completely refaced in red Ruabon brick.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of an early C18 building which despite its C19 conversion retains much of its external character.</p> <p>Group value with Former Stables at New Sontley Farm.</p>
205	Former Stables at New Sontley Farm	Post-medieval	17877	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Early C18 former stables now converted into barns and shippon; the site behind the building is thought to have housed a threshing machine. Part of a larger complex, which included a late C17 house and early C18 coach house. The former stables and coach house were designed as a reflected pair on opposite sides of the square courtyard. New Sontley was bought by Philip Yorke of Erddig from David Roberts c1770 for £7,879.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick in Flemish bond with hipped slate roof, heavily rusticated stone quoins, moulded stone plinth, cornice and low parapet. 7 bays wide; central 3 pedimented bays with circular blind opening in the tympanum project forward. Original openings mostly now blocked, a number of vertical ventilation slits to right hand return side. Left hand return elevation again much altered with later openings and vertical ventilations slits. Right hand return elevation similarly altered with to upper storey diamond patterned ventilators.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Attached to rear is a later brick haybarn with 5 wide arches to E elevation.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as good example of an early C18 building which retains much of its external character.</p> <p>Group value with New Sontley Farmhouse.</p>
206	Combined Pigsties and Hen House at New Sontley Farm	Post-medieval	17878	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably early C19, some alteration later C20.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick, slate roof, moulded stone capping to pigsty yard wall. Monopitch shed; S end has 2 small openings at ground level for poultry and a door in the left hand return elevation. The remainder of the range consists of 4 pigsties with paired doors in yard walls. Each sty is served by an external bowl mounted on a brick plinth which connects to internal ceramic chute and feeding trough. The bowls are ceramic except that at the S end which is stone. Simple paired entrances under cambered arches give to the shed. The yard dividing walls have been damaged.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an example of a combined pigsty and henhouse and for group value with New Sontley Farmhouse and former stable.</p>
207	Kiln Farmhouse including former Malthouse to rear	Post-medieval	17879	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Timber-framed house possibly C17 was remodelled with the addition of a front range early C19 probably incorporating part of original building. C19 and C20 alterations. Attached to the rear a range of outbuildings possibly of C18 date with inserted windows of C19 character which is said to be a former malthouse.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Render and painted brick, slate roof, brick chimneys. 2 storeys. Elevation to road is symmetrical with central door with pedimented surround, window to each side and range of 3 windows upper floor; all are 12-pane sashes with painted stone sills. Rear has replaced windows. Range attached at right angles is painted brick with a dentil eaves cornice, two and a half storeys. To right replaced windows and C20 porch, to left a range separated by a vertical joint in the brickwork which has two multipaned cast-iron windows at attic level which break through the eaves, and two similar windows below. On the ground floor are 2 doors and one multipaned cast iron window.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for the special interest of the fine C18 interior detail and the C17 wing and malthouse to the rear.</p>
208	Former House at The Groves	Post-medieval	17880	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Perhaps built early C17. The roof structure has been altered and the interior largely removed. Most original windows have been removed and openings altered. It was altered C19 with insertion of openings and has been used for agricultural purposes. It is now disused.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red brick, brick plinth, steeply pitched slate roof, rendered mullioned windows most replaced or damaged, 2 storeys with loft, 5 bays. Elevation to yard has altered openings of C18 and C19 date but the remains of mullioned windows are clearly visible on both floors. A single light window slightly off-centre beside the present door may have been a fire window. Elevation to road is largely obscured by a lean-to shed within which similar window-openings can be seen.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for group value and historical association with The Groves and for its sub-medieval origins.</p>
209	Bedwell Hall	Post-medieval	18057	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>Exterior</p> <p>Two storey, plus attic, brick Hall on a H-plan of probable late C17/early C18 date with later single storey stable block attached to the rear. Of three bays, with segmental headed casement windows, gabled cross-wings with brick kneelers. Grey slate roof and brick chimneys. Victorian porch with slate roof added to front elevation with margin paned windows. Brick floor bands and aprons to gable ends at attic storey height.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a late C17/early C18 Hall.</p>
210	Pum-Rhyd	Post-medieval	18058	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The existing fabric suggests that a C17, or earlier, building originally stood on the site. This is believed to have been damaged by fire and substantially re-built in the C18. Said to have been part of nearby Bryn Afon Estate.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Single-storey and attic, of red brick construction and earlier timber framing with brick nogging. Grey slate roof with brick chimney stack. Three bays with off-centre front door of six panels set in exposed door frame. Sixteen pane sash windows to front elevation with stone cills. Timber frame to dormers is left exposed behind barge boards. A wide dentilled brick band of three courses suggestive of a cornice articulates the two storeys to the front and side elevations. To the rear is a projection from the single pile plan-form with exposed timber framing and small casement windows to the rear wall.</p> <p>To the front of the house is a small garden area enclosed by C18 cast-iron railings with gate on top of a low brick wall with stone coping.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a farmhouse of C17 origins and late-Georgian remodelling.</p>
211	Pickhill Bridge	Post-medieval	18059	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Records held in the Clwyd County Record Office at Ruthin indicate works carried out on bridges at Pickhill, Sesswick, Bangor, and Bedwell between 1707 and 1818. The current bridge would appear to be late C18/early C19 and all of single construction date, possibly by Thomas Telford who was County Surveyor to Shropshire from 1788. There are said to be the remains of a water mill to the north of the bridge in Mill Wood.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Large single-span finely dressed stone road bridge to a symmetrical design with wide copings. Probably late C18/early C19. Parapets splayed at either end in the manner of Telford's canal bridges.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a single-span late C18/early C19 stone bridge.</p>
212	Pickhill Hall Lodge	Post-medieval	18060	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Built as part of the Victorian improvements to the Pickhill Hall estate by the Ormrod family. Building details such as the design of the chimney stacks indicate it to be contemporary with the eastern extension of Pickhill Hall which has a date stone of 1866. In the Scottish Baronial style popular at this time.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Two storey gate-lodge of red brick construction with stone dressings under a grey slate roof with wide projecting eaves. Conical stair turret to the north with polychromatic decoration in red and blue brick and fish-scale slate tiling.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Semi-circular headed windows and front door.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an unusual example of a Gate-Lodge in the Scottish Baronial style and for group value with it's gate-piers and Pickhill Hall.</p>
213	Gate and gate-piers at Pickhill Hall Lodge	Post-medieval	18061	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The gate, and associated piers, originally formed the main entrance to Pickhill Hall before a new drive and entrance was created to the north following the Hall's subdivision into flats c1990. Although the adjacent Lodge dates from the Hall's re-modelling in 1866 the classical style of the gate-piers and their gate suggests an earlier date, perhaps contemporary with the main body of the Hall attributed to Richard Trubshaw who was working locally in the 1720's.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Two late C18/early C19 stone gate-piers each composed of moulded base and cap, centre panel, and splayed consols of similar profile to those on the principal elevation of Pickhill Hall. The pier to the north has lost some of its stone to the top. Modern wooden five-bar gate currently gives access to Pickhill Hall Lodge. To the west is the late C18/early C19 original which remains attached to the southern pier. This is a wooden five-bar gate of chamfered wood with decorative wrought-iron bars, capped with acanthus, running through the bottom rails.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for group value with Pickhill Hall Lodge and Pickhill Hall.</p>
214	Parkey Farmhouse	Post-medieval	18062	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Parkey Farm is assumed to have been built in the late C18/early C19 as the home farm for Parkey Hall (demolished 1972).</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Three storeys, of brick construction, with stone quoins, under a grey slate roof, chimney stacks to east and west gable ends. Symmetrical front elevation with central doorway and remains of doorcase. Six-pane sash windows on stone sills. Some later additions and alterations to two-storey rear and side elevations.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a good example of a late C18/early C19 farmhouse.
215	Talwrn House	Post-medieval	18063	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Early C19 former farmhouse now divided into two self-contained houses, one of which is empty.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Two-storeys, four bays, brick construction under grey slate roof, wide projecting eaves, three chimney stacks with original chimney pots. Front porch with curved barge boards, original doorcase, and internal shutters to side windows. Bay windows to east and west end-walls. Three ground floor, 16-pane, original sash-windows under stone lintels to front elevation are recessed into shallow relief semi-circular brick arches. To the second floor are three six-pane original sash-windows and one blind window to the east. To the rear are attached single storey out-houses to the east and west return and stable block with hayloft over and curved barge board forming a rear yard.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a late C18/early C19 farmhouse retaining much of its original external character.</p>
216	Graig Cottage	Post-medieval	18259	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built late C18, some C20 alterations. Unoccupied at time of 1996 survey.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick in English garden wall bond, hipped slate roof with red ridge tiles, rendered end wall stacks. Two-storey, 2-window symmetrical elevation to road with dentil eaves course, central C20 door and trellised porch flanked by multipaned windows with cambered heads. Smaller multipaned casement windows to upper floor.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good relatively unaltered example of a building type which rarely survives in this form.</p>
217	Althrey Woodhouse Barn	Post-medieval	18260	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Probably erected C17, the brick nogging is possibly secondary. Roof covering and false ceiling of later C20 date.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber framing with brick nogging, sheeted metal roof, brick plinth W side. Large barn framed in rectangular panels</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>many of which have slender secondary rails; off-centre opposed opening and to the S end a secondary set of opposed openings, that to the W side blocked. The N gable end elevation has a truss with diagonal struts and diagonal braces at eaves level.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good relatively well-preserved example of a C17 timber-frame barn.</p>
218	Brynhovah Cottage	Post-medieval	18261	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Originated probably C18 as a smallholder's house, later alterations were made in the late C19.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>House and byre under single continuous roofline. Red brick in irregular bond, dentile cornice, slate roof, brick chimneys, 2-storeys. House part has 2 simple casement windows per floor, those to ground floor level with cambered heads, those to upper floor flat heads. An entrance with trellised porch is offset to left between the windows. The byre, to right; has a simple boarded door to the right. Right hand return elevation has a circular pitching eye in the gable end. Rear elevation has entrance to byre with boarded door to left and a small extension to the right. Windows are generally casements.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a good example of a building type which rarely survives in this form.</p>
219	Church of St Andrew	Post-medieval	19725	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Late C19 mission church built for the district of Esclusham Above (New Brighton) in 1892, presumably to a standardised prefabricated design with corrugated-iron cladding to timber-frame.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Church, corrugated iron cladding to timber frame. Roof cladding renewed in box-profile metal sheet. Four-window church with pointed Y-tracery timber windows, W spirelet and W porch. W spirelet has base splayed over the ridge, squat louvred stage for single bell and sheet-metal clad 4-sided spire splayed out at base. Porch is gabled with original crested ridge and has ledged door. W wall of church has pointed window each side of porch. E end has pointed window set high. At SE corner is attached a small vestry in matching materials with one pointed window and one pointed ledged door on S.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Included as a particularly unaltered example of the corrugated-iron mission churches built in relatively large numbers in the period 1890-1914 but now becoming rare.
220	Lime Kiln	Post-medieval	19726	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Early C19 lime kiln. Probably too small to be associated with the mid-late C19 industrial scale quarrying and burning of lime in Minera.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Square lime kiln of shaped rubble stone some 3m high and 6m wide built into slope of hill. SE side has large asymmetric kiln eye with stone arch. Eye is some 2m high and 2m deep and inclines to the left. Crucible filled in but visible but kiln walls in deteriorating condition especially to left (1997).</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as the only surviving example in the area of a early C19 small lime kiln, preceding the industrial scale lime burning later in the century.</p>
221	Wern Cottages	Post-medieval	19727	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Pair of later C19 cottages, most probably built to house workers from the nearby Minera lead mines. Not marked on the 1845 Tithe Map.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Pair of houses, squared sandstone rubble with slate close-eaved roof, overhanging on gables. Two square brick ridge tracks. Two storeys, symmetrical pair each with outer gabled crosswing projecting slightly. 4-window range overall, hornless small-paned sashes with tooled stone lintels and sills. Centre has 2 x 9-pane sashes over 2 16-pane sashes. Crosswings vary slightly, left wing has 16-pane sash each floor set slightly to right of centre and half-glazed door with overlight to left. Right wing has 16-pane sash to first floor left of centre, but has similar door and overlight below, with 16-pane sash to right. Windowless side walls, N crosswing is longer than that to S. There is a 2-storey lean-to range behind centre with double front offset to right, 2 casement pairs under eaves, over window, door and window with cambered red brick heads.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as a well-preserved example of a pair of later C19 cottages probably built to house workers from the nearby historically important Minera lead mines.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
222	Wern Farm	Post-medieval	19728	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Mid to later C19 farmhouse, not marked on the 1845 Tithe Map.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Farmhouse, whitewashed rubble stone with slate close-eaved roof and rendered brick end stacks, the right stack on stone external chimneybreast. Two-storey, 3-window front with small-paned hornless sashes, those to first floor square 12-pane those below 16-pane. Stone lintels and sills, all ground floor lintels are large single tooled slabs. C20 door and overlight. Right end wall has casement pair to right of stack and door further right, in end wall of rear outshut. Left end has one ground floor small-paned window. Adjoining to left is SW rear wing probably added but in matching style, with rendered end stack. Two-window range of 12-pane hornless sashes. Rear of wing has single-storey lean-to with corrugated iron roof.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included as a well-preserved example of mid to later C19 farmhouse of the region, where the late Georgian style persisted relatively late.</p>
223	Church of St Thomas	Post-medieval	22503	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The church was built as a new foundation in 1877-8 to designs of Sir Aston Webb. A foundation stone records in addition the name of the contractors (Phennah and Davies). The stone was laid by Lady Williams Wynne: as major local landowners the family were probably benefactors of the church.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>A robust Early English style was adopted (and held at the time to suit its 'mountainous district'). Polygonal rock-faced rubble with ashlar dressings, slate roofs with terracotta crestings. Nave with north aisle beneath one continuous slope of the roof; gabled porch towards NW, with timber-framing to gable. Tiered pyramidal bellcote to east of nave, the roof stepped down beyond it. Lower chancel, with organ-chamber projecting as gable in N angle with nave. Paired lancets to aisle, similar window to organ-chamber with quatrefoil over. Small quatrefoil pierced in ashlar to right of porch. West end has high-set paired lancets, with cinquefoil over. Plate tracery comprising paired lancets and roundels pierced in ashlar to S wall. Narrow lancets to chancel enriched by simple hood moulds and continuous sill-band. Foundation stone below plate traceried east window consisting of triple lancets and quatrefoil.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a rare example in Wales of the work of Sir Aston Webb, a robust exercise in simple gothic forms, apt for its upland setting serving a small community.
224	Former Vicarage	Post-medieval	22504	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Land for the vicarage was given to the church in 1892 by Lord Kenyon and Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. The building is reminiscent of the work of John Douglas, and may have been designed by an assistant or former pupil.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Simple vernacular revival house, characterised by its expressive planning of hall and cross-wing type, and the decorative handling of materials. Brick, with some terracotta dressings, and slate roofs with pronounced overhang. Axial and end wall stacks to the main range, the central stack with diagonally set shafts. 2 storeyed, main range and two asymmetrical cross-wings. The upperstorey is stepped out slightly and has blue-brick diaper-work in front and side elevations: decorative detail confined to apexes of wing gables to rear. Main range has doorway alongside lower wing to left arched entrance with hood-mould and vertically panelled door with leaded upper lights and fine strap hinges. Diminutive 2-light mullioned window alongside it, then 3-tier window lighting stairs. These are dressed in terracotta, with characteristic wavy-moulded heads to leaded lights. Lower windows throughout are similarly detailed (with the exception of the left-hand, service wind). Right-hand wing has 2-light lower window, and painted timber casement above: this has projective moulded frame carried on brackets, and leaded lights; this detail is repeated in all upper windows. Lower service wing more simply detailed, with triple casements in steeply arched brick heads to ground floor, and similar windows aligned above. Its return elevation has 1- and 3-light casement windows and doorway to small enclosed yard with pyramidal-roofed outbuilding. Return elevation of right hand wing has 1- and 2-light lower windows with single lights above, and 3-light windows on each floor to rear. Rear of main range has paired 2-light windows on each floor. Doorway to left of service wing, and 4-light casement above.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>A fine late C19 vicarage in the manner of John Douglas; a well-planned and detailed exercise in free vernacular revival, picturesque in its massing and in its carefully handled detail in a variety of materials. The house has been little-altered and retains its original character externally and internally.</p>
225	Crab Mill	Post-medieval	83277	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Crab Mill has its origins as a medieval cruck-framed hall house, which survives in fragmentary form encapsulated in a probably early C19 reconstruction, itself in several phases. Externally, the building appears to be a typical C19 smallholding, comprising house with attached cow-houses under the same roof. Fragments of stone walling provide some indication of a more complex history, which is more fully revealed inside the building, where two cruck trusses survive almost intact, defining the outer partitions of a former hall. The building sequence appears to be as follows: i.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>a 3-unit simple rectangular medieval (C15) hall-house with central 2 bay hall, paired inner rooms (at the dais end of the hall), and possible parlour in the outer unit. ii. the insertion of a chimney into hall (perhaps c1700), presumably associated with the addition of an upper floor. iii. reconstruction of external walls partially in stone, and then more comprehensively in brick, early C19, together with re-roofing to provide a full upper storey. The original layout with a single outer room (beyond the passage) and its later form as house and cow-house in-line raises the question of whether it had originated as a long-house. The quality of the doorway in the passage partition, and evidence that this partition was originally 'closed' (ie with infilled panels from the outset), suggest otherwise; presumably the building descended in status from small peasant hall to small-holding.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Largely brick of local type, though different phases of construction are indicated by differences in the colour and bonding of the brickwork. Corrugated sheet roof, over remains of pegged slate-work (visible internally). A long 2 storeyed range, comprising two lofted cow-houses to the left, and the dwelling to the right. Axial and right-hand gable stacks to dwelling. This has doorway alongside the central stack, with window to its right in camber-headed opening (window detail lost); two further windows (boarded over) to right, with smaller openings above (one retaining remnants of a 2-light casement). Some sandstone rubble masonry in gable end and in rear elevation, which has doorway with cambered head and window alongside in central unit, further window on each floor to right.</p> <p>To the left of the house, the first cow house has doorways at each end, both apparently inserted; the camber-headed opening of an earlier doorway is visible immediately to the left of the right-hand doorway; a blocked window to the right of the left-hand doorway has a similar head. Diamond vent at centre, and three similar vents above, with loft opening offset to left. 2 tiers of similar vents in rear elevation. To the right, a further cow-house has red sandstone rubble masonry to much of ground floor, and doorway with cambered brick head to left. Small loft opening above. Blind to rear, but with continuous brick band in upper storey.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as the important surviving remains of a medieval hall-house, retaining cruck-trusses of remarkable quality and notable especially for the unusual 'Caernarfon arch' doorheads; these represent high quality detail and enable the original layout of the house to be understood. The medieval structural elements are encapsulated within a C19 brick small-holding range itself of good local vernacular character.</p>
226	Church of The Holy Trinity	Post-medieval	87572	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The church was built in 1876-7, designed by J.E.Lash of Wrexham. The foundation stone was laid by Simon and Victoria Yorke of Erddig. In 1916, interior fittings by Cecil Hare were added, perhaps as a benefaction of the Hamer</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>family (the benefactors of the nearby Saint Peters, Brynteg, which also includes contemporary work by Hare), or possibly of the Yorkes of Erddig. Cecil Hare was the partner of G.F.Bodley and the successor to the practice after Bodley's death in 1907.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Nave with transept chapels and chancel, giving cruciform plan. Unadorned early gothic character. Rock-faced snecked stone, concrete tiled roof retaining ridge cresting. Tall blank bell-cote on east end of nave. Nave of 4 bays articulated by buttresses, each with 2-light plate-traceried window with plain hoodmould on plain capitals. West end has similar window and simple rose window at apex. Flat-roofed porch, probably a later addition as the steep hood mould of the inner doorway is visible behind it. It supports a small bell-frame with bell. Paired doorways in its north wall. Side chapels have 3-light plate-traceried windows, and there is a similar window of 4-lights to chancel. Lean-to vestry extension against north wall of chancel with polygonal east bay; broad gabled extension to south of chancel.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed for the quality of the interior, which contains exceptional work by Cecil Hare.</p>
227	Hole in the Wall	Modern	87668	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>Hole in the Wall is a one-off house designed for himself by the architect J.B. Davies. John Brian Davies was born in 1928 and studied architecture at Liverpool University before being employed at a practice in Regent Street in Wrexham. He later joined Denbighshire County Council before it became part of Clywd County Council during the reorganisation of local authorities in 1973. He worked for Clwyd CC until retirement in the late 1980s.</p> <p>Davies was responsible for some major local authority projects in the Clwyd area at a time when there was a substantial state funded educational building programme. During the 1960s he designed Yale College in Wrexham and then Argoed High School in Mold. In 1983 he was project architect for Aston College, a new teaching block for the Northeast Wales Institute in Wrexham and the following year designed extensions to Yale College.</p> <p>Hole in the Wall was built in 1973, although planning permission had been applied for in October 1970 when Davies was living in Morgan Avenue in Rhosddu. It is designed in a Modernist style and is a reflection of the architect's own attention to detail and adoption of new styles, materials and methods of construction. It reflects the growing importance in the post-war period of imported house plans, particularly from Scandinavia and the United States of America. It also displays key elements of the modern movement of architecture: the careful development of a considered plan which incorporates flowing internal spaces with defined functions and in articular inter-connects internal and outside spaces; the open display of expressionistic qualities of the chosen construction material and the development of a modern picturesque where the house sits within carefully controlled landscaping.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The house also displays an intimacy of scale and is intensely private, reflecting the design by Davies as a family home for him and his wife. There is close attention to detail and carefulness of finish which is a common theme of his wider work. The name 'Hole in the Wall' comes from the hole that had to be created in a brick wall that lines Overton Road and directions to go to the 'hole in the wall' were given to delivery drivers during the construction of the house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The house is set within landscaped grounds which reflect the architectural language of the house. Bespoke metal entrance gates on Overton Road open onto a long drive to a courtyard with entrance to the house almost hidden; boarded gates lead to the garage at rear of the house. The house is screened from view by careful planting within the garden and by its alignment to the entrance and the approach.</p> <p>The extent of the house is only apparent from the lawned area of the garden which the main elevation overlooks. It is a long low single storey structure combining fair faced brick and glazed panels laid out in horizontal and vertical lines and flat surfaces: the projecting wide timber clad roof canopy provides the main visual character and controls the vertical elements of the house underneath, comprising full height glazing with exposed framing and faced brick.</p> <p>The main garden elevation is primarily glazed, allowing the main space of the house in the living room to receive maximum light. There is a cut-out in the corner of this wall at the left hand end and a connecting screen wall that ties the house to the outdoor space of the terrace and swimming pool. The right hand functional end of the house that contains the kitchens and bedrooms is divided by a slim brick pier and has low brick walls with glazing above. The rear or entrance elevation is a solid brick wall that is carried beyond its junction with the side walls and is broken only by the two entrance doors (one outside garage gates and another inside) and a door for the boiler room. Adjacent to the house at the rear is the garage and workshop block in the same style and materials as the house.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for its special architectural interest as a fine and exceptionally well-preserved example of a 1970s private house and the associated structures (as described above) within its grounds that clearly illustrate the main themes of post-war Modernism in its expressive use of materials and handling of space. The careful, considered and tightly defined use of this architectural language clearly demonstrates the development of the discipline of architecture in the second half of the 20th Century.</p>
228	Mortuary at Wrexham Cemetery	Modern	87790	Listed Building-Grade II	<p>History</p> <p>The mortuary was built in the 1930s in the grounds of Wrexham cemetery, although it was not directly associated with the cemetery and served Wrexham War Memorial Hospital. Many fatalities of World War II were taken there, including British and enemy aircrew. The mortuary was apparently closed after the war and the building has since been disused.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Exterior</p> <p>Set at right angles to, and above the level of, Ruabon Road, with associated forecourt. The building is a single-storey brick structure under a roof of diamond-pattern slates, some of which have been replaced by similar asbestos-cement slates. The front faces east, while the north gable end and rear (west) walls are built into a steep slope. Openings have cambered brick heads and windows have stone sills. The front has a doorway to the left and window to the right, both protected by steel shutters at the time of inspection. The window is a two-pane sash window, although the lower sash is missing. The doorway is said to have double doors. There is a single small window in the south gable end.</p> <p>There are double boarded gates in the cemetery wall facing the street, from where concrete steps lead up to the forecourt. This is bounded by simple concrete retaining walls, with railings on the upper, north side.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included for its special interest as a very rare example of a very-well preserved mortuary of the mid-twentieth century, and for its historical associations with World War II.</p>
229	Manley Hall	Post-medieval	1531	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Large house perhaps originally H-plan of C16 or C17 which has had a series of alterations and additions and was substantially remodelled in the late C19 in Vernacular Revival style designed to be sympathetic to the original building. This work included creating a new entrance and circulation arrangements. Some later alterations and additions.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Pebbledash, timber-framing, sandstone, slate roof, red brick chimneys. Garden front has 2 projecting gabled wings which are pebbledashed flanking a recessed bay with sandstone rubble at ground floor level and timber framing in squarish panels with brick infill above. All windows appear to have been reset and are multipaned cast-iron casements with Gothick style intersecting pointed heads. left hand return has large stone stack with diagonally set late C19 brick chimneys, rear elevation has a series of gabled bays and some single-storey extensions relating to various phases of development. To the left a late C19 Tudor-Gothic Revival doorway of red sandstone, late C19 mullioned and transomed stair window to right of this. Windows generally appear to have been reset. Attached C19 stable range converted for residential use.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Listed as a C17 large house which retains features of interest, and for the relatively sympathetic design of the late C19 work.
230	Berse Vicarage with Flanking Walls to Garden	Post-medieval	1567	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The vicarage formed the centrepiece of a charitable foundation comprising school and orphanage at Berse, originally endowed by Dean Drelincourt of Armagh in 1716, and subsequently by his widow, Mary Drelincourt, and their daughter, Lady Primerose, in 1747. It seems likely that the house was built by the Drelincourts, originally for their own use, so preceding the endowment by a few years. Following the establishment of the orphanage, the house was flanked by single storeyed ranges which were the schoolhouse and the orphanage, the vicarage itself housing the curate of Berse church. It served as a vicarage until 1965 and is now a private house.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with stone dressings; lined-out render to rear (W) elevation. Slate roofs forming 2 parallel gables, each with panelled brick stack. 2 storeys with basement and attic. Entrance front (E) is a 3-window range, with slightly advanced central bay housing entrance; quoins stress central bay and outer angles. Parapet above moulded string course with raised panels articulating the bays of the facade. Doorway up curved flight of steps with panelled stone pier and moulded copings to parapet. Pedimented doorcase of moulded and tooled stonework, and partly glazed 4-panelled door. Windows of principal storeys are 12-pane sashes (probably of C19 date: wood mullioned and transomed windows survived in the rear elevation until the later C19). Ground floor windows in stone Gibbs surrounds, with continuous sill band and panelled aprons with mutules. Renewed leaded casement windows to basement and attic. W elevation is similarly arranged with advanced central bay housing entrance (French doors in Gibbs surround) up curving flight of steps, and architraves with stressed keystones to 12-pane sash windows. 2-bay extension of c1920 to the N is 2-storeyed, with flat roof; window detail modelled on that of original house.</p> <p>The house is flanked to each side by brick walls with stone copings running N-S: S of the house the wall returns to enclose the garden, terminating in a rusticated stone pier; formerly the garden was also enclosed to the E. The S wall incorporates various blocked openings, and appears to be the remains of the wall of the former school house range which comprised part of the orphanage.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>The house is of exceptional interest both as a well-preserved and richly detailed small house of early C18 date, and also historically as it formed part of a charitable foundation and small community with associated orphanage buildings and the church.</p>
231	The Groves (Also Known as Grove Farm)	Medieval/Post-medieval	1580	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Large house of C16 date which was remodelled and refronted probably in the earlier C18. Some later alterations and</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>additions.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>T-shaped plan, earlier C18 front is red brick in flemish bond, slate roof with stone copings and kneelers, brick chimneys, stone plinth, stone quoins. Symmetrical elevation, 2-storeys, 5-windows with central, string course. Signs of rebuilding at eaves level. Windows are C19 4-pane sashes. Rear range: elevation to farmyard is timber-framed in tall rectangular panels, with brick infill of C18 and later dates on a red sandstone plinth, entrance and porch to left, irregularly placed windows of C19 date. Gabled end elevation has timber framing with diagonal braces and C19 extensions, elevation to garden has C20 conservatory extension but retains camber-headed small pane casements to first floor.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed at grade II* both for the C16 timber-framed Large house and the elegant earlier C18 front range</p>
232	Wynnstay Hall	Post-medieval	1627	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Former principal seat of the Williams-Wynn family, one of the most powerful families in North Wales. The estate passed to Sir John Wynn in the mid-17th century; of this period only the stone tower of 1706 survives. The house was enlarged and remodelled in 1736-8 by Francis Smith of Warwick and his son William, who also designed the stable block. A large assembly room was added in 1770. James Wyatt carried out some works for the 4th and 5th baronets but ambitious schemes for wholesale rebuilding were not realised. A campaign of works in the early 19th century included recasing the building, which was probably carried out by Benjamin Gummow. Further works by C.R. Cockrell and Benjamin Ferrey were in hand when a fire destroyed much of the building apparently leaving only service areas and the stone tower relatively untouched. Ferrey was engaged to rebuild, and the choice of French Renaissance style is said to be the 6th Baronet's who was influenced by French buildings of the 1850s. The building was converted for use as a school in the mid-C20 which resulted in extensive internal remodelling.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>C16 French Renaissance style. Sandstone ashlar, slate and some areas of sandstone rubble. The principal elevation faces south. To the left a 3-storey corner tower with rusticated quoins and pilasters in the upper storeys, a tall pavilion roof with tall, altered chimneys and a dormer with shell niche, iron brattishing at the top. Attached 5-window 2-storey range with fishscale roofslates and pilasters to upper floor. Long wing projects at right angles consisting of range lit by tall mullioned and transomed windows and a 4-storey tower with pavilion roof. This had the original port-cochere entrance, which is now blocked, above this is an oriel rising through three storeys capped with a lead domed roof flanked on each floor by shell-headed niches. To the right a further 2 storey range, a 3 storey tower and a later single storey block with similar though slightly simpler detailing, and a range with steep roof and a polygonal front. A</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>further range is stepped back with the right hand return having twin circular towers with conical roofs. The west, left hand return side has an altered entrance and entrance portico now consisting of two square section cast iron columns.</p> <p>To the rear the work of 1858 returns and is joined to a long 2-storey 11-window range with central pediment of early C19 character. A 3-storey block attached to the left is uncoursed rubble with roughly dressed window surrounds with a deep cornice surviving on the return south elevation (now enclosed); Ferrey added the third storey to match the main building. Various attached buildings and walls of various dates to courtyards.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Grade II* as the former principal seat of the Williams-Wynn family which retains much of its mid-C19th character and is associated with an important landscape and a range of estate buildings and monuments.</p> <p>Group value with estate buildings and monuments.</p>
233	Church of Saint Mary	Post-medieval	1679	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Established as a chapel in Bangor parish, and not given separate parochial status until 1867. Decorated W tower, and Perpendicular nave arcades survive from the medieval church, with much of the rest of the fabric remodelled, rebuilt or restored. Chancel of 1710, remodelled in 1870. North aisle rebuilt in 1819, and the S aisle in 1855. A major restoration followed designation of Overton as a parish and was undertaken by W M Teulon. This involved remodelling the chancel, re-roofing and adding the clerestory, and re-ordering the nave with open seating (galleries had been removed in a previous restoration of c1854).</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Red sandstone with heavy slate roofs. Well-coursed and squared stonework to C14-15 tower; late C19 restoration work characterised by use of ashlar blocks with heavy tooling; earlier C19 work in S aisle uses smaller blocks. Mainly Perpendicular in character, but most of the exterior features date from the C19 restorations, and especially that by Teulon. West tower, however, remained unrestored, and is Decorated. West tower, nave with 2 aisles and chancel. Undivided tower with angle buttresses. Moulded arched west door with hoodmould carried on corbel heads. Two-light decorated window over, and clock of 1862 above. Paired bell chamber lights. Embattled parapet, and stair turret in NE angle. Sundial dated 1803, and originally inscribed with names of wardens, designer and sculptor, but these now badly worn. Small vestry to S of tower added in 1819. Steeply gabled N aisle of 4-bays articulated by buttresses and with Perpendicular-style flat-headed windows of 3 and 4 lights in hollow chamfered surrounds.</p> <p>Cross-gabled chapel to E is an earlier phase of building and has 5-light Perpendicular window with hollow chamfering - possibly the original form of the design taken up in the restoration. Chancel was substantially rebuilt during</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					restoration work in the C19, and the windows are all Decorated, but beneath each window there survives the apron of the C18 windows. South aisle entirely early C19, with Decorated windows.
234	Knolton Hall	Medieval/Post-medieval	1691	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The origins of the present house are in a house of c1600, which has been successively extended and remodelled, principally in the C18, apparently in 2 distinct phases, and then, c1857-68 by John Cunningham of Liverpool, for Mr R C Cotton of the Combermere family.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The earliest form of the building is apparent in the layout of the entrance front, which comprises a central hall range flanked by 2 advanced gabled wings, both of which have lateral stacks. Left-hand wing is partially timber framed, the framing surviving in the gable end and in part of the return wall to the garden front: small panels with cusped quatrefoils. The rest of the building is painted brick, with heavy slate roofs throughout. In the C19 remodelling, the front gables at least were painted with mock framing which has since disappeared. Fenestration of left hand wing entirely of the C19, with carved mullioned and transomed windows, some with decorative leading. Towards the rear of this wing, a pavilion roofed tower is a C19 addition over the staircase. The entrance hall is itself gabled, and was probably raised in height with the addition of its gabled upper storey during the C19 remodelling: the upper storey is jettied in brick. Central doorway in porch flanked by C19 carved wood mullioned and transomed windows of 2-lights. 6-light mullioned window above the doorway is also a C19 insertion, and there is a 4-light mullioned window in similar style in the attic, which has carved wood entablature bearing an inscription 'every house is builded by some man but he that built all things is God'. Right hand gable is also almost certainly part of the original layout of the house, although the external structure appears to be no earlier than the C18. Upper windows have the carved mullions that characterise the C19 work, but there is possibly one original opening surviving to the ground floor. This wing is partially wrapped round by a later wing which seems to be mid C18: fenestration belongs to the C19 remodelling, but brickwork, which includes part bands in the return elevation, is C18. It appears to have been extended by a single bay to the rear, probably during the major C19 remodelling. Ornately panelled bargeboards throughout, all added in the C19.</p> <p>Garden front: The garden front is entirely a mid C19 addition to the house, and may itself have been extended by one bay to the right (E). It comprises a 2-storeyed, 3 window range, with 2 gables over left hand windows, and a steeper gable over the narrower right hand bay, which seems to be of the newer brickwork. 4-light mullioned and transomed rectangular bay window in centre, with similar window to left; 3-light mullioned and transomed window to left above, and 2-light sashes above the bay window, and in the right hand bay. Axial stack.</p> <p>Rear elevation: Gables over hall range and cross wing, with subsidiary gables of less height built against them, representing an extension of the original plan in the C19. N gables is an extension of the C18 wing, probably late C18 or early C19, and pre-dating the major C19 remodelling. Wide return gable of C19 wing to right, itself extended along</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>its rear elevation in the early C20.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed at II* as a substantial, complex country house with some external and internal parts of considerable quality.</p>
235	Llan-y-Cefn	Medieval/Post-medieval	1692	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>The earliest surviving part of the present house is a hall which is probably C16, to which a cross wing was added or rebuilt in the mid-late C17, and which was extended again with the addition of 2 rear service wings in the C18-C19. The earliest party of the house was cruck framed, and 2 cruck trusses are partially visible. The external walls all appear to be rendered over brick, but there are also substantial timber framed partitions in the C17 wing. The house was remodelled during the C19, and one of the rooms was furnished with a pastiche of Renaissance carved wood panels, reminiscent of Plas Newydd in Llangollen.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Original part of the building forms the present entrance hall with a large room to its right. Doorway in gabled porch with timber struts and scalloped bargeboards to left, in angle with C17 wing. Door itself heavily panelled and nailed. Moulded wood mullioned and transomed windows with leaded iron casement of 2 and 3 lights to right of doorway, and in gabled dormer above. Rear wall stack, the brickwork renewed in the upper courses. C17 wing at right angles to this range has 4-light leaded moulded wood windows to ground floor, and 3-light windows in floor above. Inserted 2-light dormer window in the roof. Top-lit conservatory substantially rebuilt against gable wall. Stack projects from S elevation (garden front) tied to roof-line by a gablet. 2-light mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lights flank the stack at first floor level, and there is a wide 3-light leaded mullioned and transomed window lighting the stairs towards the centre of the range. Oriel window with leaded lights carried on moulded wood struts to its left, above flat roofed C20 extension, which cuts remains of plat band. A further side wall stack to rear with paired brick shafts to chimney. Kitchen wing continues the line of the C17 wing. Largely late C19, it incorporates elements of an earlier extension which has been widened and raised in height, and which had a rough sandstone plinth. Behind the original range, there is a further extension, also probably added in the C19 but includes a substantial fireplace internally.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Included at Grade II* because of the exceptional interest of the panelled interiors.</p>
236	Parish Church of St Deiniol	Post-medieval	1705	Listed Building-Grade I	<p>History</p> <p>Designed by Richard Trubshaw and built between 1736 and 1739 at a cost of £810. A church is believed to have stood on the site since Celtic times when it was a Chapelry of the great monastery at Bangor-is-y-coed founded in the C6.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>This was replaced in 1557 with a church constructed of brick and timber which was subsequently replaced by the present church. The church has considerable historic links with the Puleston family of Emral Hall (demolished in 1936) who were the main landowners of the area. After a frustrated attempt in 1658 by John Puleston, Sir Roger Puleston obtained an Act of Parliament to separate the parish from that of Bangor in 1689 and subsequently endowed the living with tithes and a Rectory for the famous Rev Phillip Henry. The parish moved from the Diocese of Chester in 1849 to the Diocese of St Asaph.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Exceptionally fine example of a Georgian church. Red brick with stone dressings, including plinth, cornice and end pilasters; slate roof. Plan-form of rectangular nave, narrower chancel, and apsidal sanctuary articulated externally. Square tower of three stages to the west end with balustraded stone parapet surmounted by urn finials to the corners supporting weathervanes, with crucifix finials between. Crucifixes in the style of that taken from the Emral Hall Chapel before its demolition and now preserved inside chancel. Also to the tower two circular windows with radiating keystones at cardinal points, and semi-circular sculpture niche, louvred windows to the third stage. Elsewhere semi-circular headed windows with keystones, capitals, and aprons throughout. North and south doorways similarly semi-circular headed. Roof hidden by brick parapet with stone copings, and, to the apse, stone balustrading. Stone blocks set into nave parapet suggest further urn finials intended.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed Grade I as an exceptionally fine Georgian church with a remarkably complete set of interior fixtures and fittings, one of the finest examples of its kind in the country.</p>
237	Parish Church of St Giles	Medieval/Post-medieval	1769	Listed Building-Grade I	<p>History</p> <p>Parish church, externally principally dating from the late C15, built in several phases culminating in the building of the tower, c1506-1520. Interior incorporates elements of a C14 church, including the arcades. The church was the subject of a series of restorations during the C19 and C20: the first of these was in 1867 to plans of Benjamin Ferrey; further restorations followed in 1894 and again in 1903-4, by HA Prothero.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>West tower, nave with clerestory and 2 aisles with integral west porches, apsidal chancel. Coursed and squared stone with leaded roofs. 6-stage west tower with clasping buttresses, all enriched with blind traceried arcading and quatrefoil bands. Outer and central pilasters and canopied niches carrying statues. 4th and 5th stages have paired ogee windows, mainly blind. Paired ogee lights to bell chamber above. Crocketed pinnacles to parapet, and heavy octagonal angle turrets, all overlaid with blind tracery. Aisles divided into bays by tall buttresses surmounted by crocketed pinnacles; deep moulded arched doorway in NW bay with statue in canopied pinnacles; deep moulded</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					arched doorway in NE bay with statue in canopied niche over. Plainer south porch as western bay of aisle, added and dated 1822. 4-light Perpendicular windows to aisles, and 2-light clerestory windows, but single Decorated window to SE aisle. Perpendicular chancel, hood moulds with fleurons and elaborate corbels to 3 and 4-light windows.
238	Tomb of Elihu Yale, west of Church of St Giles	Post-medieval	1770	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Chest tomb. A memorial to Elihu Yale (d. 1721), the founder of Yale University). The tomb is said to have been 'restored' in 1820, but was possibly entirely renewed at that date, while a further restoration of 1874 is recorded by Palmer.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Plain tomb chest with angle pilasters and shallow raking slab, on raised base. Inscription records 'Elihu Yale esq. was buried the twenty second of July the year of our lord MDCCXXI'. A rhyme records details of his life ('Born in America, in Europe bred, in Africa travelled and Asia wed, where long he lived and thriv'd; in London dead ...'. Yale lived at Plas Grono in the parish of Wrexham for some years towards the end of his life.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Group value.</p>
239	St. Giles' Churchyard Gates	Post-medieval	1774	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Churchyard gates. Erected in 1720, by the Davies brothers of Bersham, and restored in c1820 and 1900. The gates were slightly moved from their original position some time after 1821.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Wrought iron. Central arched double gates with flanking side gates of less height, also arched, with hollow square section wrought iron piers each side of main and side gates; which are all highly enriched, and have scrolled overthrows incorporating sprays of leaves and flowers. Outer rusticated stone piers, surmounted by urn finials, then quadrants with overthrows in a similar style straddling College and Temple Rows, apparently added in 1821. Plain cast iron railings carried on low plinth wall enclose the churchyard to north and east, set up 1807-1808.</p>
240	NO 7, CHURCH STREET (W SIDE),,,,,CLWYD,	Medieval/Post-medieval	1776	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built as a 3-unit medieval hall-house, perhaps in the early C16, and remodelled in the later C17 with the insertion of an upper storey; minor subsequent alterations. Presently used as shop and wine bar. Timber framed, the original structure cruck framed, with box-framed modifications.</p> <p>Exterior</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Stuccoed over the timber framing externally and with slate roof. 2-storeyed, hall and cross wing plan, the right hand wing in separate occupation at ground floor. 3 parallel gables, with C20 shop fronts and casement windows of 3 and 4 lights in the gables above (an earlier wood mullioned window in right hand gable is visible internally). Gables are jettied above upper windows, and have bargeboards with finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An exceptional timber framed building surviving in an urban location close to Saint Giles Churchyard.</p>
241	Croesnewydd Hall	Post-medieval	1806	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Built in 1696 as a small mansion and a farmhouse until C1985 when it was extensively restored and extended as offices as the centre-piece of Wrexham Technology Park.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Brick with some stone dressings including plinth and angle quoins, and hipped slate roofs. 2 storeyed with attics and cellar, a shallow U-plan, with entrance facing W, and wings enclosing small courtyard to E. Symmetrical entrance fronts of 5 bays, the outer 2 bays to either side very slightly advanced under hipped roofs which form a continuation of the main roof-line. Central entrance up steps in bolection moulded doorcase, the window above the door in stressed architrave. Windows, which are sashes (and were possibly sashes from the outset), have flat arched stone heads with decorative keyblocks. Stone mullioned windows in basement, and 2 hipped dormer windows in the roof. Return and rear elevations mainly have mullioned and transomed windows, with sashes in return of front rooms only. Side entrances give access to hallways at foot of staircase to each side within, and the stairs are lit by a mullioned and transomed window at intermediate height.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>The house is a fine example of late C17 work, and represents an early example of brick building in this part of Wales.</p>
242	NO.7 TOWN HILL (S SIDE),,,,,,CLWYD,	Post-medieval	1817	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built as a house, but latterly in commercial use. Late medieval cruck-framed open hall range to rear, with cross wing forming street frontage, probably added or remodelled in the early C16, and originally including No. 5 Town Hill, subdivided c1800.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Timber framed throughout, with slate roofs. C20 shop front recessed to ground floor, the upper floor jettied out and</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>supported on cast iron columns. 2 wide 6-pane sash windows above, that to left beneath wide dormer gable. Traces of large square-panelled framing in side walls of rear wing.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An important example of a late-medieval building of same status, which forms part of a historically significant group with Nos 5 and 9 Town Hill.</p>
243	The Dairy at Wynnstay Hall	Post-medieval	15742	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Part of a scheme drawn up for the pleasure gardens by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown between 1777 and 1782. This ornamental dairy was finished in 1783, originally probably free standing it now has an extension the rear added in the early/mid C19. The interior of the dairy was originally decorated with porphyry and jasper tiles and Staffordshire earthenware supplied by Wedgwood & Bentley; no evidence of this decorative scheme survives.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Single-storey building, red brick originally stuccoed with Doric tetrastyle temple front, with wider middle intercolumnation, in sandstone ashlar with monolithic columns, slate roof. It is possible that there were sandstone pilasters on the stuccoed wall and that originally there was a wooden cornice now missing. Central doorcase with carved wooden console details, 6 panelled doors. Both return elevations have blocked segmental headed windows and moulded stone cornice. To rear 2-storey cottage of at least two phases, some sections sandstone rubble construction with dressed stone window surrounds others now rendered and painted.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>Listed as an outstanding example of Capability Brown's architectural work. Group value with Wynnstay Hall and the other listed garden structures relating to this important period of improvements to the park and garden.</p>
244	,8,CHURCH STREET,,,CLWYD,	Medieval/Post-medieval	16477	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built as a 3-unit medieval hall-house, perhaps in the early C16, and remodelled in the later C17 with the insertion of an upper storey, minor subsequent alterations. Presently used as shop and wine bar. Timber framed, the original structure cruck framed, with box-framed modifications.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Stuccoed over the timber framing externally and with slate roof. 2-storeyed, hall and cross wing plan, the right hand wing in separate occupation at ground floor. 3 parallel gables, with C20 shop fronts and casement windows of 3 and 4 lights in the gables above (an earlier wood mullioned window in right hand gable is visible internally). Gables are</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>jettied above upper windows and have bargeboards with finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An exceptional timber framed building surviving in an urban location close to Saint Giles Churchyard.</p>
245	NO 9, CHURCH STREET (W SIDE),,,,,CLWYD,	Medieval/Post-medieval	16478	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built as a 3-unit medieval hall-house, perhaps in the early C16, and remodelled in the later C17 with the insertion of an upper storey; minor subsequent alterations. Presently used as shop and wine bar. Timber framed, the original structure cruck framed, with box-framed modifications.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Stuccoed over the timber framing externally and with slate roof. 2-storeyed, hall and cross wing plan, the right hand wing in seperate occupation at ground floor. 3 parallel gables, with C20 shop fronts and casement windows of 3 and 4 lights in the gables above (an earlier wood mullioned window in right hand gable is visible internally). Gables are jettied above upper windows and have bargeboards with finials.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An exceptional timber framed building surviving in an urban location close to Saint Giles Churchyard.</p>
246	NO 10, CHURCH STREET (W SIDE),,,,,CLWYD,	Medieval/Post-medieval	16479	Listed Building-Grade II*	<p>History</p> <p>Probably built as a 3-unit medieval hall-house, perhaps in the early C16, and remodelled in the later C17 with the insertion of an upper storey; minor subsequent alterations. Presently used as shop and wine bar. Timber framed, the original structure cruck framed, with box-framed modifications.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>Stuccoed over the timber framing externally and with slate roof. 2-storeyed, hall and cross wing plan, the right hand wing in seperate occupation at ground floor. 3 parallel gables, with C20 shop fronts and casement windows of 3 and 4 lights in the gables above (an earlier wood mullioned window in right hand gable is visible internally). Gables are jettied above upper windows and have bargeboards with finials.</p> <p>Interior: 4 pairs of cruck at least partially visible in end walls, and in the divisions between hall range and cross wings. Of these, 3 have steeply cambered collars with short king posts. Arch bracing to collar in one of central trusses. The original form of the building would seem to have been a full-length open hall, the roof-line subsequently altered, and the building remodelled with the construction of 3 parallel gabled ranges over hall and cross wings: these are framed</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>with square panelling, and with queen post and strut timbering in gable apexes. Upper floor probably inserted at time of this remodelling, with chamfered spine beam in hall range. A panel dated 1681 with initials T. over I. A. in the north gable wall may refer to the insertion of the floor and the construction of the cross gables.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An exceptional timber framed building surviving in an urban location close to Saint Giles Churchyard.</p>
247	Newbridge Lodge	Post-medieval	16872	Listed Building-Grade I	<p>History</p> <p>The lodge was built 1827-8 by C.R.Cockerell, for Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, the fifth Baronet of Wynnstay. Sir Watkin commissioned a programme of work on the house itself (to which Cockerell also contributed), as well as improvements to the park, but it has been suggested that this lodge was designed as early as 1821 for a royal visit which then never took place.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The lodge is set on the inside of the gates, built against the steeply sloping bank. With the gates and their associated railings, it forms a powerful, integrated composition. The lodge has a rusticated lower storey comprising 3 arcaded bays with heavy cornice and blocking course, terminated by massive, rusticated pilasters with half-round caps, which are aligned with corresponding piers punctuating the railings opposite which run back from the gates above the river bank. Rear angles of the lodge are also marked by pilasters, but without caps. The outer arches contain windows, with panelled doorway in deeply recessed segmentally vaulted central arch. Recessed hipped roofs flank the stepped-back upper storey, which is built over the central section only. It is of channelled ashlar with scrolled volutes at the outer angles, 3 circular windows, cornice and blocking course, and hipped slate roof. Chimney concealed against its rear wall. The S gable of the lodge forms part of the flanking wall for the gates, and the SE pilaster of the lodge forms one of the terminal piers for the gates. The gates are paired with flanking side gate and screen, cast-iron spear-head railings with scrolled and gilded decoration. A length of simpler railing lines the riverside of the approach to the gates; those the far side of the gates, parallel to the lodge, are more ornamental and run between stone pilasters.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An outstanding example of Neo-Classical design owing a strong debt to Ledoux and French neo-classical architecture: forcefully composed and dramatically detailed, the lodge with its associated gates and railings form a highly imaginative and expressive entrance to the park. One of the finest lodge designs of its period in Britain.</p>
248	Entrance Gates and Railings at Newbridge Lodge	Post-medieval	16873	Listed Building-Grade I	<p>History</p> <p>The lodge was built 1827-8 by C.R.Cockerell, for Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, the fifth Baronet of Wynnstay. Sir Watkin commissioned a programme of work on the house itself (to which Cockerell also contributed), as well as</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>improvements to the park, but it has been suggested that this lodge was designed as early as 1821 for a royal visit which then never took place.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The lodge is set on the inside of the gates, built against the steeply sloping bank. With the gates and their associated railings it forms a powerful, integrated composition. The lodge has a rusticated lower storey comprising 3 arcaded bays with heavy cornice and blocking course, terminated by massive rusticated pilasters with half-round caps, which are aligned with corresponding piers punctuating the railings opposite which run back from the gates above the river bank. Rear angles of the lodge are also marked by pilasters, but without caps. The outer arches contain windows, with panelled doorway in deeply recessed segmentally vaulted central arch. Recessed hipped roofs flank the stepped-back upper storey, which is built over the central section only. It is of channelled ashlar with scrolled volutes at the outer angles, 3 circular windows, cornice and blocking course, and hipped slate roof. Chimney concealed against its rear wall. The S gable of the lodge forms part of the flanking wall for the gates, and the SE pilaster of the lodge forms one of the terminal piers for the gates. The gates are paired with flanking side gate and screen, cast-iron spear-head railings with scrolled and gilded decoration. A length of simpler railing lines the river-side of the approach to the gates; those the far side of the gates, parallel to the lodge, are more ornamental and run between stone pilasters.</p> <p>Reason for designation</p> <p>An outstanding example of Neo-Classical design owing a strong debt to Ledoux and French neo-classical architecture: forcefully composed and dramatically detailed, the lodge with its associated gates and railings form a highly imaginative and expressive entrance to the park. One of the finest lodge designs of its period in Britain.</p>
249	Rosehill	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century; early twentieth century.	PGW(C)72(WRE)	Registered Historic Park & Garden- Grade II	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>Rosehill is situated in a picturesque location on elevated ground overlooking the river Dee. It is registered for the survival in its entirety of a late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century landscape park, for its formal gardens including the unusual survival of a box-edged Edwardian parterre and a well-preserved walled kitchen garden. The registered area has group value with the late Georgian house (LB: 15175) and other estate buildings (LB: 15173; 15176; 15177) to which it provides a fine setting. Rosehill also has historical associations with the Kenyon family and was the home of the renowned archaeologist Kathleen Kenyon (1906-1978).</p> <p>Rosehill has a small landscape park situated on a rolling slope on the west flank of the Dee valley. The house stands on the western edge of the park, at its highest point, with fine views out over the park to the river Dee and the countryside beyond. The park was probably made at the same time as the house was built, in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Many of the trees in the park are mature and could date from this period.</p> <p>The park is square in shape, bordered by roads on the north, east and west sides, and by a belt of deciduous</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>woodland, Palla Wood, in a small valley on the south. It is bounded by a mix of rubble stone walls and iron railings on its east and north sides, with narrow belts of mixed woodland along the west boundary and part of the north boundary. The rest of the park is open unfenced grassland dotted with single mature trees which include large cedars, sweet chestnuts, oaks, and pines.</p> <p>The entrance to the estate is on the west, through simple wooden gates, with a winding gravel drive leading to a small forecourt on the north side of the house. The drive divides near the entrance, the west fork leading to the service area. A grander entrance on the A539 on the east side of the park is now disused. This drive entered the park through curving walls of dressed stone, square stone piers, and simple iron gates. Originally, it wound its way across the park to the forecourt, but is now grassed over, although still visible on aerial photographs. Near the entrance the drive is flanked by deciduous trees and just inside the entrance is a small pond.</p> <p>The gardens lie mainly to the east and south of the house, on gently sloping ground that has been levelled into shallow terraces. In its present form the garden appears to be of Edwardian character, although the terracing may be earlier.</p> <p>The garden and park are separated by a simple iron fence. The garden east of the house is bounded on the north and east by a yew hedge. An iron gate in an archway cut into the north hedge leads to a gravel terrace around the house. The terrace is bounded by a grass bank with flights of steps down to lawned terraces below on the east and south. The garden south of the house is divided into several small areas of different character linked by a central north-south gravel path. A level rectangular lawn is planted with topiary yews clipped into domes. A small area of specimen trees and a bank of rhododendrons lie to the west, flanked by a gravel boundary path which leads to the kitchen garden. The central gravel path leads to the next compartment, a formal parterre. This is a rectangular area laid out in formal box-edged beds with narrow paths between them, divided into two parts by the north-south gravel path. At the east end of the parterre stone steps lead down to a small iron gate into the park. The central path descends to a lower sloping area, under yew arches, into an informal area of lawn and shrubs bordered by rhododendrons on the east and the kitchen garden on the west, before winding into woodland on the south boundary of the park.</p> <p>Rosehill has a well preserved walled garden, situated on sloping ground to the south of the house and garden. It is probably contemporary with the house, dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The garden is square and is surrounded by brick walls standing to about 3.5m high (4m at the lower, south end), topped with stone coping. There are two doors in the north wall, the east one leading to the garden, the central one to brick lean-to outhouses standing against the outer side of the wall. A door at the south end of the east wall leads to a former path to the park and woodland at its southern boundary. The interior is laid out with perimeter earth and gravel paths and a central north-south path, all with box edging. Near the north end of the central path is a stone baluster sundial on a circular plinth. Against the north wall is a brick-based glasshouse.</p> <p>Significant Views: From the east front of the house there are panoramic views over the park to the river Dee and</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>beyond.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>Cadw 1995: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Clwyd, 224-6 (ref: PGW(C)72).</p> <p>Ordnance Survey, 25-inch map: sheet Denbighshire XXXV.12 (second edition 1899).</p>
250	Erbistock Hall	Early eighteenth century	PGW(C)73(WRE)	Registered Historic Park & Garden- Grade II	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>Registered for its historic interest as a partly terraced garden probably dating to the early eighteenth-century, with well-preserved, very fine yew hedging and topiary of some antiquity. The garden incorporates a well-preserved early eighteenth-century dovecote. The house and gardens are situated within a small park. The registered park and garden has group value with the early eighteenth-century mansion of Erbistock Hall (LB: 15170), timber-framed farm building (LB: 1577) and circular, brick dovecote, dated 1737 (LB: 1578). Erbistock has historical associations with the Wynn family having belonged to the Wynn family of Wynnstay.</p> <p>Erbistock Hall is a Georgian brick mansion situated on elevated ground above and to the west of the river Dee, and lies on the east side of a small park mostly to the west of the house. The remnants of the park occupy a rectangular area between the Rosehill park boundary on the north (PGW(C)72(WRE)), the Erbistock road on the west, field boundaries on the south, and a band of woodland on the east beyond the house and garden. Most of it is now rolling pasture. The history of the park is obscure. The house was originally approached by a drive from the south which is thought to have been made at the same time as the house, in the early eighteenth century, with the present drive to the forecourt on its west side added later (present in 1879). The park is separated from the garden by a ha-ha. Between the present and former drives the ha-ha is built of brick, and has been partly rebuilt in modern times. To the south of the former drive the ha-ha curves eastwards and is built of stone. This appears to be the older section; the ha-ha may have been extended northwards when the present drive was built. Aside from this the only signs of landscaping are a few mature oaks along the north side of the drive, and horse chestnuts flanking the former drive.</p> <p>The gardens lie around the house from north-west to south to south-east. The drive enters the grounds in the north-west corner and runs between level lawns to the oval forecourt west of the house. This is flanked by a bank of rhododendrons on the west, and by a modern brick wall on the south through which an iron gate in an archway leads into the terraced garden. This lies mainly to the south and south-east of the house on ground falling away to the south. The garden, separated from the park by a ha-ha, is divided into several partly-terraced compartments by tall yew hedging and yew topiary, its principal features. Its formal structure probably dates from the building of the house in the early eighteenth-century.</p> <p>Immediately to the south of the house is an area mainly of lawn, demarcated on the east and south by tall yew hedging and yew domes, and on the west by the ha-ha. The north-east corner of the compartment, close to the</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>house, is occupied by the dovecote on a raised platform. The slope is cut into four descending terraces of varying widths and heights, bounded by grass slopes. A stone flag path runs on the main central north-south axis of the garden, with flights of steps, and a cross path leads to the dovecote to the east. A rectangular compartment of rough grass and old fruit trees towards the bottom of the garden was a former orchard. This, the southernmost, parcel displays prominent cultivation ridges (aerial photographs); the south-east corner once contained a summer house. East of the terraces, an east-west path between tall yew hedges leads to areas of garden subdivided variously by yew and box hedges, partly bounded by high brick walls, formerly the kitchen garden, but now largely taken up with a hard tennis court flanked by narrow lawns. Beyond the north wall is an area of brick outbuildings, kennels, frames, and a glasshouse, with a small old orchard bounded by a box hedge on its west side.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>Cadw 1995: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Clwyd, 66-8 (ref: PGW(C)73).</p> <p>Ordnance Survey, 25-inch map: sheet Denbighshire XXXVI.13. (second edition 1899).</p> <p>Additional notes: David Leighton</p>
251	Wrexham Cemetery	1874-76.	PGW(C)67(WRE)	Registered Historic Park & Garden- Grade II	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>Registered for its historic interest as a Victorian garden cemetery, with surviving layout and planting, and for its group value with the listed cemetery chapel, lodge, gates, gate piers and railings.</p> <p>Wrexham Cemetery is a large Victorian cemetery occupying a rectangular area on the western edge of the town, between the B5099 and A5152 roads, and enclosed variously by walls and railings. It was laid out between 1874 and 1876 by Yeaman Strachan of Wrexham on gently rolling ground outside the town, with the Great Western Railway on its western boundary, extended eastwards in 1890.</p> <p>The cemetery was laid out as a public garden, with winding and straight paths, and scattered ornamental trees and shrubs, both coniferous and deciduous, including poplars, many limes, acacia, horse chestnut, ash, beech, weeping willow, cherry, oak, pine, yew and cypress.</p> <p>The main entrance is set back from the road on the south side, with cast iron main and side gates flanked by stone piers. Just inside the entrance is a small two-storey stone lodge (Cadw LB 1808) designed by William Turner of Wrexham, and inside the gates a small tarmacked forecourt in front of twin gothic chapels linked by a central arch also designed by Turner (Cadw LB 1807).</p> <p>Sources:</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					Cadw 1995: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Clwyd (ref: PGW(C)11.
252	Wynnstay	1768-85; c. 1819-30.	PGW(C)64(WRE)	Registered Historic Park & Garden- Grade I	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>Wynnstay is registered at grade I as an outstanding eighteenth-century landscape park, one of the largest and most important in Wales. Although now cut in two by the A483 trunk road the park still retains many of its historic features, some of which are attributed to Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, Richard Woods and James Wyatt. Although Brown's lake has gone half of a large rockwork cascade remains at its lower end. An exceptional and rare survival is the pleasure ground or shrubbery designed by Brown. The park also contains some important monuments, lodges and other built structures, some by leading architects. Wynnstay is also the former principal seat of the Williams-Wynn family, one of the most powerful families in North Wales.</p> <p>Wynnstay is a large Victorian mansion (LB: 1627) built of stone in French Renaissance chateau style. It stands on a plateau to the north of the Dee valley, south-east of Ruabon, and from it there are fine views to the Ruabon Mountains to the west and the Vale of Llangollen and Berwyn mountains to the south.</p> <p>Wynnstay Park is an eighteenth to nineteenth-century landscape park attached to the Williams-Wynn estate mansion and situated on high ground near Ruabon. It extends down to the River Dee, with views to the Berwyn mountains and the Vale of Llangollen. The core of the park lies on the rolling plateau around the house and its gardens. The park has survived in its entirety except in the north-west corner where roads and housing estates have encroached upon it, and the A483 trunk road which effectively cuts the park in two.</p> <p>The first park that is recorded at Wynnstay is the deer park enclosed in 1678 by Sir John Wynn. Of this there is no trace. As well as building a new house it appears that Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 3rd bt., made improvements to the park. The map of the estate in A Pocket Book of Mapps of Demesne Land & c. belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn Baronet (c.1740) shows that the park had already been given a formal layout by 1740, and that much of this was retained or only modified in later landscaping. The chief features were the diagonal avenue running south-east across the park from the Ruabon gate, the double avenue flanking the entrance drive north of the house (both retained by later landscapers), and a long formal canal (already in existence in 1693/94) on the site of the present lake west of the house.</p> <p>Major alterations were undertaken by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 4th bt. to the park and garden between 1768 and 1789. This began with the building of a road and park wall (still largely intact) in 1768. From 1771-74 the canal was given a more naturalistic form by the landscape designer Richard Woods. A bridge, probably designed by him, and shown in an engraving of c.1775 by Sandby, was never built. The rustic arched 'boat house' (LB: 15745) at the north end of the lake is probably by Woods and is very similar in style to one that he designed for Cusworth (Yorkshire). The Ruabon gateway was the original main entrance to the park but is now disused and cut off by new roads from the rest of the park.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>In 1777 Sir Watkin commissioned Lancelot 'Capability' Brown to make further improvements. Brown visited at least five times and produced designs for the house and offices (unexecuted), a dairy (1782), pleasure grounds, and the park, including a new lake in the valley to the north-west of the house. On Brown's death in 1783 the work was continued by an assistant, Midgley, and then by a local cartographer, John Evans, who finished a lake, the Belan Water, in the valley to the north-west of the house, by damming the Belan stream. A large rockwork cascade (LB: 15749) was constructed at the foot of the lake and can be compared to a similar one by Brown at Bowood (Wiltshire). Although the lake itself has gone most of the features associated with it have survived in Bathground Wood (LB: 15748 – sluice outlet).</p> <p>The Bath House (LB: 1628) built in about 1785 by James Wyatt, survives. It is a small classical pavilion with a central portico, in front of which is a rectangular bath-tank (LB: 15750). It is situated on the north-east side of Bathground Wood, on the slope at the north end of the former lake. Other remains in the wood include the footings of a moss house, near the north end, and a ruined icehouse (LB: 15747) near the eastern edge of the wood, to the south of the column.</p> <p>The park was embellished with numerous lodges and commemorative structures in a wide variety of architectural styles, most of which survive. There were ten lodges in all (including Waterloo Tower); one has now gone. The most prominent monument is the column (LB: 15746) to the north-west of the house, on the eastern edge of Bathground Wood. This is a tall Doric fluted column, erected in 1789 in memory of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, fourth baronet, on his untimely death, designed by James Wyatt. It forms a prominent landmark both in the park and in the area around.</p> <p>Planting in the park includes some clumps, plantations, and perimeter belts, mainly of deciduous trees, around the north, east and south sides of the central core of the park. An estate map of 1800-20 shows the main areas of woodland more or less as they are now, plus narrow perimeter belts along the boundaries most of which have gone. A great straight avenue, now including fine mature limes, sweet chestnuts, horse chestnuts, and sycamores was planted before 1740 and much survives. It runs from the Ruabon entrance at the north end of the park (where an entrance arch replaced earlier lodges in 1783) to School Lodge on the south-east side of the park.</p> <p>The gardens lie to the south and east of the house, made as part of the improvements of the 1770s and 1780s, which swept away its predecessor garden first recorded c.1740. The garden is shown on an estate map of 1800-20 in its present form. On the south is a large formal terrace, while to the east is an informal garden, or pleasure ground, of about one and a half acres. The latter, a rare survival of Brown's work in this field, forms an integral part of his scheme for the area to the east of the house which also includes the kitchen garden, all within one extensive ha-ha (LB: 15744).</p> <p>The terrace is bounded by a dressed stone revetment wall, with a small corner pavilion in the south-east corner. It is mostly laid out to lawn. From the terrace there are magnificent views southwards over the park to the Welsh hills beyond. Wide stone steps lead down from the central gravel path at the east end to the informal garden.</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>The pleasure ground is roughly D-shaped, with the straight side along the north boundary. It lies on level ground and is laid out to lawn with scattered specimen trees. These include fine mature cedars, oaks, fern-leaved beech, wellingtonias, monkey puzzles, hollies, a tulip tree, and a golden oak. The boundary is wooded, with under-plantings of laurels and other evergreens. The garden is surrounded by a long, substantial ha-ha, which extends from the terrace south of the house around the south and west sides of the garden, and on northwards to enclose the area of outbuildings and the former kitchen garden. Where the drive enters from the west it forms a massive bank through which the drive passes in a tunnel (LB: 15743).</p> <p>A path along the west side of the garden passes the chapel, a former garden orangery by John Evans and James Wyatt but converted to a chapel c. 1876 by Benjamin Ferrey (LB: 15739). Near the east end of the garden, facing south, the ornamental Dairy by Brown (LB: 15742) also forms part of the scheme.</p> <p>The former kitchen garden at Wynnstay Park lies to the north-east of the house, and north of the Pleasure Ground. It is D-shaped, the south side being straight. The curved brick walls stand to their full height of c. 3.5 m (LB: 15741). The curving north end wall has a blocked doorway and cavity wall, with heating flues. The walls were restored in the early 2000s.</p> <p>Significant Views: From the mansion there are fine views across the park and to the Ruabon Mountains to the west and the Vale of Llangollen and Berwyn mountains to the south. . From the garden terrace there are magnificent views southwards over the park to the hills beyond. Views in all directions from the Wynnstay Column - a spiral staircase inside leads to a railed walkway at the top. The column is also a prominent feature in the parkland and wider landscape.</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>Cadw 1995: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Clwyd, 286-91 (ref: PGW(C)64).</p>
253	Erddig	1684-87; 1720s; 1770s.	PGW(C)62(WRE)	Registered Historic Park & Garden- Grade I	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>Erddig is registered grade I as an outstanding example of an early eighteenth century grand formal garden in the Dutch style set within an eighteenth-century park designed by the landscape designer William Emes for Philip Yorke. The park includes an unusual water feature, the cup and saucer, designed by Emes in 1774. The registered park and garden have important group value with the listed house and the many listed estate buildings, parkland features and garden structures on the Erddig estate.</p> <p>Erddig is a substantial grade I listed house (LB: 1533) situated on the western edge of a bluff between the Black Brook valley to the west and the Clywedog valley to the north. The central nine bays of the house were built in 1684-87 by Joshua Edisbury. In the 1720s John Meller, a London lawyer who had bought Erddig in 1716, extended it. In 1733, on</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>the death of John Meller, Erddig passed to his nephew Simon Yorke, and remained in the Yorke family, by direct descent, until 1973, when it was given by the last Philip Yorke to the National Trust. After 1733 the main period of alteration was the 1770s, when Philip Yorke made alterations to both house and park.</p> <p>The park occupies two valleys, that of the Black Brook to the west of the house, and that of the Clywedog river to the north. The house lies on the western edge of the higher ground, and from its west front there are fine views out over the park in the Black Brook valley. The park falls into four main areas: the plateau; the woodland north of the garden; the Black Brook valley; and the Clywedog valley. There are two main entrances to the park: Plas Grono lodge (LB: 16565) is on the west side of the park on Hafod Road, and Forest Lodge (LB: 17874) a more imposing entrance, is on the east, on Sontley Road. On the north side of the park a former drive, now a farm track, leads from the west front of the house to the former Coed-y-glyn entrance. The lodge has gone, and only two stone gate piers remain.</p> <p>The park was first laid out by John Meller between 1718 and 1733, at the same time as the formal gardens were made. It is shown in a bird's eye view drawing by Thomas Badeslade of 1740. Between 1767 and 1789 the park was landscaped by William Emes for Philip Yorke. Although the basic configuration remained all formality was removed, and much tree planting took place. Most of the landscaping took place to the west of the house. The forecourt with its Davies gates was removed, as was the Cold Bath. The trees on the western flank of the Black Brook valley are probably remnants of Emes's plantings, as are many of the beeches in the woodland above. The walks in the wood to the north of the house were softened and new picturesque ones added. The bowling green was allowed to remain, and was planted as a beech avenue, known as the cathedral aisle, in the 1770s. New channels were dug for the two rivers, and in 1774 the Cup and Saucer (LB: 17869) was built by Emes.</p> <p>A small formal walled garden, now gone, was created to the east of the original house by Joshua Eddisbury. It was John Meller who transformed the landscape. The house was altered and extended, and the present garden was made in 1718-33. The garden lies on level ground to the east of the house, rectangular in shape, enclosed by high brick walls (LB: 17858; 17860) with a small walled garden, the Rose Garden, in the north-west corner. The garden's main feature is the east-west axis, aligned on the centre of the house, of a wide gravel path leading to a long narrow canal flanked by rows of limes. The axis is terminated by iron gates and screens (LB: 17859) erected here during the 1970s restoration. A smaller rectangular pond lies to the north of the canal. Wide, straight gravel paths across the main axis, around the walls, and down the centre of the southern half of the garden complete the structural layout of the garden. The cross path at the head of the canal terminates at its north end with gates leading to a straight walk in the woodland beyond. The walled kitchen garden lies to the south of the pleasure garden, extending for half of its length.</p> <p>Significant Views: Fine views from the west front out over the park in the Black Brook valley. The long view along the main east-west axis of the formal garden aligned on the centre of the house and terminated by the screen and gates by Robert Davies at the far end of the canal.</p> <p>Sources:</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>Cadw, Historic Parks and Gardens database (PGW(C)62).</p> <p>Ordnance Survey First Edition 6-inch map, sheet Denbighshire XXVIII (1879)</p> <p>Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch map, sheet Denbighshire XXVIII.15 (1899).</p>
254	Vale of Llangollen and Eglwyseg		HLW (C) 6	Historic Landscape	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>The Vale of Llangollen in Northeast Wales presents a remarkable visual combination of stark natural landforms and ancient and modern man-made features. Geomorphologically the vale is a broad rift valley, dominated on the north by the towering limestone cliffs of Eglwyseg Mountain. The cliff tops gradually gain in height from 300m above OD at their southernmost point overlooking the middle of the vale, to 450m above OD at their northernmost point overlooking the upper reaches of the narrow tributary valley of the Eglwyseg river. On the south side of the vale, the slopes rise steeply to 400m above OD along the summit of the ridge that divides the vale from the Ceiriog valley to the south.</p> <p>The flat floor of the vale is about 100m above OD and contains the winding course of the River Dee, although at Llangollen, the vale narrows into what is more characteristically a river valley, first turning north and then west to continue beyond the part of the vale described here. Overlooking Llangollen from the east are the imposing remains of Castell Dinas Brân, a medieval masonry castle located within the earthworks of an earlier, Iron Age hillfort. The site occupies the summit of a steep sided, conical shaped hill which rises spectacularly to 320m above OD out of the valley floor and is topped by the picturesque ruins of the castle which was possibly built by Gruffydd ap Madoc, son of the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey.</p> <p>The Cistercian abbey of Valle Crucis lies near the confluence of the Eglwyseg and the Dee north of Llangollen, and was founded by Madog ap Gruffydd in 1201 as a colony of Strata Marcella near Welshpool. The now ruined abbey buildings are typical of many Cistercian foundations, lying in a secluded river valley surrounded by farmland. Local folklore associates Valle Crucis with Owain Glyn Dwr who disappeared in about 1410 after the failure of his rebellion against the English.</p> <p>The fragmentary 9th-century cross, the Pillar of Eliseg, is set on a small circular mound which is perhaps a Bronze Age barrow, just to the north of the Abbey. The cross has a Latin inscription which is now too eroded to read, but according to a transcription of 1696, celebrated the glories of the house of Powys and recorded that the stone was erected by Cyngen in honour of his great-grandfather Eliseg.</p> <p>At the northern end of the Eglwyseg valley, at World's End, lies the impressive timber-framed manor house Plas Uchaf which bears a date of 1563. West of the Eglwyseg valley, the northern limit of the landscape is dominated by the majestic sweep of the Horseshoe Pass where the road finally climbs over Maesrychen Mountain, past abandoned</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>19th century slate quarries, and on towards the Vale of Clwyd.</p> <p>The Dee valley has always been a major communications route and bears the evidence of successive innovations in the history of transport. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Llangollen branch of the Shropshire Union Canal, constructed by Thomas Telford and opened in 1805. From its source at the Horseshoe Falls the canal follows the northern side of the valley before crossing the Dee with the dramatic Pontcysyllte aqueduct, overshadowing its medieval 'counterpart' which carried the road over the River Dee. At the northern end of the aqueduct is Trevor Wharf where Telford reputedly stayed during its construction. Telford was also responsible for the construction of the new Holyhead Road, now the A5, which runs through the vale and was recently officially marked as a historic route.</p> <p>The vale also bears the scars of an industrial past. The limestone cliffs of Eglwyseg have been quarried for centuries both for building stone and as a source of lime. Several lead mines drove adits directly into the cliffs, and the remains of both industries are still to be seen. The northwest of the area displays the remains of slate quarrying, including inclines and parts of an embanked tramway, while its southern end is dominated by the industrial complexes of Cefn-mawr and Acre-fair (both currently outside the area described here).</p> <p>Llangollen itself straddles the Dee via the arched bridge built about 1500. The historic core of the town lies on the southern side, focusing on the church and the river crossing. Later development occurred largely because of the woollen industry, which used the natural power source of the Dee to drive several mills, and then during the 19th century because of the coming of the railway which, although finally closed to traffic in 1968, has now been partly reopened for tourists, as the Dee Valley Railway. On the outskirts of the town is Plas Newydd, the home of the Ladies of Llangollen who at the turn of the 19th century were renowned patrons of the arts and did much to promote a resurgent interest in Welsh culture. Llangollen has built on these artistic traditions and is now known throughout the world for the International Eisteddfod held annually in the town.</p>
255	Maelor		HLW (C) 7	Historic Landscape	<p>Summary Description and Reason for Designation</p> <p>Geographically, Maelor Saesneg is that part of the pre-1974 county of Flintshire southeast of the River Dee, formerly known as Flintshire Detached, and lying on the western fringes of the North Shropshire and South Cheshire plain. Topographically the landscape is uncharacteristic of Wales, with very little by way of prominent higher ground occurring, the otherwise flat or gently undulating surface of the plain reflecting the disposition in many places of extensive underlying deposits of materials left after the Ice Age. The surface of the plain drops almost indistinguishably from about 80m above OD at points along the southern limits of the area described here, to about 15m above OD on the flood plain of the River Dee which bounds the area on the north and west. The settlement pattern and economy of the area also owe much to influences from across the border in Cheshire, and consequently the historic character of the landscape is uncommon in Welsh terms, being more typical of the English border than of Wales and far more English than Welsh — as its name might suggest.</p> <p>Historically, the majority of Maelor Saesneg would have been subject to similar land use patterns with open fields</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>divided into strips surrounding small medieval settlements. More recently, however, a distinction has arisen between the predominantly pastoral economy in the west and the arable fields of the east. As a result of arable farming, much of the landscape has been changed, with boundaries being removed to create larger fields and ploughing levelling all trace of former field system earthworks. Accordingly, the integrity of the historic landscape is best preserved in the western part of the area described here. Even so, in Welsh terms the scale of survival of this remarkable medieval field and cultivation pattern makes this a very rare and valuable landscape.</p> <p>The area encompasses a number of historic settlements with their origins in the medieval or early medieval periods. To the west are the small towns of Bangor-on-Dee and Overton; Worthenbury (noted as the site of a possible Saxon burgh, and thus a great rarity in Wales) lies on the northern side; Penley and Lightwood Green to the south; and Horseman's Green and Tallarn Green to the east. Many of these minor settlements tend to be small linear developments tightly packed along what must be assumed to be a preexisting road network. Many are characterized by the redbrick houses and cottages locally typical of the 18th and 19th centuries. However, most possess one or two black-and- white timber buildings indicating earlier origins, as might be inferred from the elaborate field systems surrounding many of these hamlets.</p> <p>One exception to this pattern is Bangor-on-Dee which, while having many architectural similarities with its neighbours, clearly has a much older pedigree. Here was the site of a Dark Age monastery where the Venerable Bede records that 2000 monks were massacred, though the site of this is now lost. The town has a scattering of medieval buildings and a fine 15th-century stone bridge spanning the River Dee; today the town is perhaps better known for its racecourse, the only one in North Wales. In addition to these settlements, there are several splendid late medieval hall houses such as Althrey and Penley Old Hall, together with a significant number of early medieval moated sites, as for example at Halghton Lodge and Peartree Lane.</p> <p>Most moated sites were of manorial status, being the residences of lords or their stewards, or occasionally belonging to church institutions. Dating evidence indicates that this distinctive settlement form was introduced into the area in the 12th century with a proliferation of sites appearing in the 13th and early 14th centuries, thereafter, continuing to be built and remaining in use until the 16th century. Their defensive capabilities were negligible; instead, their function appears to have been to proclaim the high status of their occupants, with the moats most likely to have been used for keeping fish and game birds, watering stock, and for ornament.</p> <p>However, it is the legacy of medieval agriculture which gives this landscape area its most distinctive characteristic. The land use pattern is currently one of small, hedged fields, often arranged in narrow strips, many of which retain the ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval cultivation. Such earthworks were the result of arable cultivation during the medieval period when the land surrounding settlements was divided into strips within large open fields and worked in common by the villagers. Although the ridge-and-furrow visible today was created by ploughing these strips, the pattern of small enclosed and hedged fields occurred later. Over time, the open fields were gradually enclosed, the new field boundaries often reflecting the shape of the former strips, producing typically long narrow fields. In some</p>

Record Number	Asset Name	Period	Cadw Reference Number	Status	Description
					<p>areas, however, such as those to the north of Sandy Lane and near Mulsford, the patterns of medieval cultivation are more complex and often at odds with later boundaries.</p> <p>The predominantly pastoral agriculture of more recent centuries has effectively fossilized the field patterns, retaining the ridge and furrow earthworks and the later hedged fields, and leaving a distinctly medieval feel to the landscape. Many of these fields contain small ponds and although the origin and use of these is not clear, it is possible that they may be clay pits, perhaps each one providing building material for a local medieval building.</p> <p>These field systems should not be seen in isolation, however, since the settlements to which they belong are as much a part of the historic landscape. With the exception of Bangor-on Dee and Overton, the settlement pattern remains one of small, nucleated villages and hamlets which have changed little in plan since their medieval origins, adding coherence and integrity to the historic character of this very unusual, albeit still thriving and predominantly agricultural, Welsh landscape.</p>
256	Erbistock Hall		PGW(C)73(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.
257	Rosehill		PGW(C)72(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.
258	Rosehill		PGW(C)72(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.
259	Wynnstay		PGW(C)64(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.
260	Erddig		PGW(C)62(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.
261	Erddig		PGW(C)62(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.
262	Wynnstay	Post Medieval/Modern	PGW(C)64(WRE)	Garden and Kitchen Gardens	No description.

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1306	Telford Inn	II	Situated at the junction of Station Road and New Road, set back from, and at right angles to the Ellesmere Canal.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1306
1535	Stansty Park with attached Garden Gateway	II	At the northern end of the triangular enclosure of parkland immediately W of Mold Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1535
1541	New Holt Lodge Farm	II	Situated at crossroads where Hugmore Lane meets Francis' Lane and Brynestyn Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1541

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1551	Cefn Park (including attached stableyard range to N)	II	Situated to the east of Cefn Road and surrounded by its own land, Cefn Park is reached by a private track to the north-west of the property which is fronted by a classical lodge and iron gates opposite Menai Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1551
1561	Llydiart Fanny Farmhouse	II	On the NE corner of Coedpoeth, on the B5430 immediately E of its junction with Llewelyn Road. Built on or adjacent to the line of Offa's Dyke.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1561
1566	Berse Drelincourt Church	II	Alongside the road, 400m approx. W of the Wrexham by-pass.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1566
1568	Orphanage	II	Immediatey N of the vicarage, set back from Berse Road opposite Berse Drelincourt Church.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1568
1569	Broughton Hall and Broughton Hall Farmhouse	II	On the NW side of Brynteg, in the angle between Long Lane and Broughton Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1569
1570	Millward House	II	Close to the roundabout at the NW end of New Broughton, on the N side of the road leading to Southsea and Brymbo.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1570
1576	Plas Kynaston	II	Overlooking the park in the angle between Hill Street and Plas Kynaston Lane	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1576
1583	Plas Pen-y-Bryn	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1583
1597	Chapel House Farm House	II	Set back from the S side of a minor road reached from a by-road running SE from the B5130.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1597
1598	Plough Inn PH	II	Situated on the E side of a minor road opposite St Paul's Church, reached from a series of by-roads running S and SE of the B5130.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1598
1617	Plas Gwyn including Plas Bychan	II	Situated just W of the centre of Minera between the B5426 and the minor road to Gwynfryn.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1617
1618	Ty Brith	II	Situated in Minera some 100m W of the bridge over the Afon Clywedog on the B5426.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1618
1680	Saint Mary's House	II	At the southern end of High Street, at the corner with Pen-y-llan Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1680
1681	Bryn-y-Pys Estate Office	II	At the southern end of High Street, at the corner with Pen-y-llan Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1681
1682	White Cottage	II	Between the White Horse Public House and Nos.17-18.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1682
1683	17 High Street	II	Between Church Cottage and the White Cottage.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1683

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1684	Church Cottage	II	Alongside the churchyard, at the end of a row of commercial buildings and houses.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1684
1687	Former Lloyd's Bank Premises	II	Towards the junction of Pen-y-Llan Street and Salop Road, adjoining the former Cocoa Rooms.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1687
1688	Quinta Cottage	II	Immediately adjacent to outbuildings to the rear of The Quinta on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1688
1689	Plas-yn-Coed Farmhouse	II	About 2km from the road, down a drive circa one and 3km east of the centre of the village.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1689
1690	Pendas House	II	On the W corner of Turning Street, in a prominent position facing down High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1690
1707	The Malt House including attached cottage to right	II	Prominently located to the north side of the main road through Worthenbury (B 5069) to the east of, and stepped forward from the adjoining Admiralty House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1707
1708	Bowling Bank Farmhouse including attached farm range to west	II	Located on the north side of Mulsford Lane which is a turning off the south of the B 5069 just after the centre of Worthenbury. The farmhouse entrance is through its cobbled farmyard.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1708
1709	Hollybush Farmhouse	II	Hollybush farm is situated some 0.3 km south-west of Hollybush Corner along Hollybush Lane which is the junction of the lane with the A 525 Whitchurch Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1709
1716	Meadow (or City) Engine House	II	Situated in the Minera Lead Mines and Country Park some 1km S of the centre of Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1716
1728	Telephone Call-box	II	Situated on S corner with Willow Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1728
1736	Former Stable-Range including Dovecote at Bryn-y-Pys	II	Approximately 2 km N of Overton; reached off the by-road that links the A539 and B5069. Situated S of the River Dee on the edge of parkland and immediately to the E of the site of Bryn-y-Pys House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1736
1744	Gwydyr House (former RS & P Garden Machinery Specialists)	II	Prominently sited on the SE side of Overton at the crossroads of the A 539, A 528 and B 5069; on the corner between Pen-y-Llan Street and Church Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1744
1745	Wyfydd	II	Situated within a field immediately to the NW of Lower Farm, 1.7 kilometres due W of Erbistock.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1745

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
			Reached by a footpath from the by-road that runs S off the A 539 through Bryn Pen-y-Lan.	
1746	Royal Welch Fusiliers Memorial	II	At the junction of Bodhyfryd and Chester Road, sited so as to face down Chester Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1746
1750	35 Chester Street	II	In a terrace of buildings on the east side of Chester Street to the north of its junction with Holt Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1750
1753	The Cottage	II	Set back from the road on the corner of Penymaes Avenue.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1753
1756	20 Charles Street	II	Part of a terrace of buildings to rear of the Wynnstay Arms Hotel.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1756
1758	Willow Bridge, with adjacent Railings and Culvert Arch	II	Carries the Salop Road over the River Gwenfro, near the junction of Willow Road, which formerly led to the Willow Brewery. The railings run back alongside Willow Road to the culvert arch.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1758
1759	Wymmstay Arms Hotel	II	On the corner of Yorke Street and Charles Street, prominently sited facing down High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1759
1760	The Cross Foxes Public House	II	On the upper side of Abbot Street, near its junction with Vicarage Hill.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1760
1761	The Old Swan Public House	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1761
1763	Former Island Green Brewery including Former Malthouse	II	Sited at the end of Brewery Place on flat land by the River Gwenfro and bounded to the N by the railway line.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1763
1764	Burton Buildings	II	Towards the bottom of Bridge Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1764
1765	Offices and Lodge to Wrexham Lager Brewery	II	At the entrance to Wrexham Larger Brewery.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1765
1766	1 Chapel Street	II	Set back in gardens on the corner of Chapel Street and Bridge Street, facing the Albion Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1766
1767	Pen-y-Bryn Welsh Baptist Chapel	II	Towards the right-angled turn in the street which links it with Poplar Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1767
1768	4 Chapel Street	II	Set back from the road, adjacent to the Albion Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1768
1771	Sundial to West of Church of St Giles	II	West of the tower of Saint Giles' Church.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1771
1772	2 Chest Tombs to west of Church of St Giles	II	West of the tower of Saint Giles' Church, adjacent to the sundial.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1772

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1773	2 Chest Tombs adjacent to W Boundary of Churchyard	II	Towards the western boundary of the churchyard, and west of the church tower.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1773
1775	3 Church Street	II	On the corner of Church Street and Temple Row.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1775
1777	The Commercial Public House	II	On the lower side of Collage Street, near its junction with Town Hill, and next door to the Cambrian Vaults Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1777
1778	The Cambrian Vaults Public House	II	On the junction of Collage Street with Town Hill, and next door to the Commercial Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1778
1780	5 Fairy Road	II	Situated on north side of Fairy Road, adjacent to its junction with Belmont Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1780
1781	9 Fairy Road	II	Set back from the road in gardens, adjacent to Nos 5-7, and near the corner with Erddig Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1781
1782	Stafford House	II	Situated in its own grounds on an 'island' site ringed by Fairy Road, Sontley Road and Erddig Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1782
1783	26 High Street	II	On the corner of Yorke Street and High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1783
1784	28 High Street	II	Towards the junction of High Street and Yorke Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1784
1785	29 High Street	II	Towards the eastern end of the High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1785
1786	30 High Street	II	Part of a continuously developed building line of the S side of the street, and next to the Overton Arcade.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1786
1787	31 High Street	II	Part of a continuously developed building line to the south of High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1787
1788	33 High Street	II	Part of a continuously developed building line on south side of High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1788
1789	Embassy Public House	II	Part of a continuously developed building line on the south side of High Street, between Nos 33 and 36-37.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1789
1790	36 High Street	II	Part of a continuously developed building line on the S of the street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1790
1791	38 High Street	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1791
1792	40 High Street	II	Part of a continuous building line on the S side of the street, next to No 43 (Trustee Savings Bank) and near the corner with Church Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1792

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1793	Trustee Savings Bank	II	On the corner of High Street and Church Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1793
1794	Horse and Jockey Public House	II	On the corner of Priory Street and Hope Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1794
1795	Beechley	II	On the corner with Bennion's Road, facing down Salop Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1795
1796	Poplar House	II	In open ground adjoining Saint Giles School and close to junction of Madeira Hill and Poplar Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1796
1797	The Nags Head Public House	II	On the junction of Mount Street with Turtle Street, and prominently sited facing up Yorke Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1797
1798	Statue of Queen Victoria	II	Situated in the corner of the park bounded by Bradley Road and Belle-Vue Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1798
1799	The Bowling Green Public House	II	At the top of Pen y Bryn, at its junction with Colemere Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1799
1800	Former County Buildings	II	Occupying a large site between Saint Mark's Road and Saint Mary's Pro-Cathedral on W side of town centre. Set to rear of extensive forecourt.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1800
1801	Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Mary	II	Opposite the junction with Grosvenor Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1801
1802	Boundary Wall and Gates to Roman Catholic Cathedral	II	Forms the boundary of the church yard with Regent Street to the north of the cathedral, the gates aligned with the main west door.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1802
1803	Presbytery at Roman Catholic Cathedral	II	Adjoins the R.C. Cathedral, to which it is linked by a stone covered-way.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1803
1804	Former Wrexham Infirmary	II	Prominently sited on the corner of Bradley Road: left hand return range to Bradley Road runs S to Central Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1804
1805	Adult Education Centre, University College of North Wales	II	Detached house set forward to the right of the former infirmary and art college buildings. Union Road runs diagonally from junction at right angle.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1805
1810	1 Salisbury Road	II	On the corner of Salisbury Road and Madeira Hill.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1810
1811	Gate Piers and Boundary Wall to No.1	II	Forms the front boundary to Nos 1-5, parallel with Salisbury Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1811
1812	Oteley House	II	Prominently sited on high ground at the junction of Salisbury Road and Salop Road, and situated in its own grounds.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1812
1813	The Bishops House	II	Set back from the road in grounds, adjacent to the junction with Belgrave Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1813

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1815	6 Temple Row	II	Part of an irregular terrace of buildings bordering Saint Giles' churchyard, and enclosing the rear of plots of buildings on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1815
1816	5 Town Hall	II	On the south side of the street adjacent to its junction with Church Street, and forming a single build with No 7.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1816
1818	Dodman's	II	Forms part of a continuously developed building line on the S of the street, the plot stretching back to Collage Street to the rear.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1818
1819	Former Border Brewery Chimney	II	To the rear of the Nags Head Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1819
1820	Former Crossing Keeper's Cottage at Croesnewydd North Fork	II	Immediately adjacent to the level crossing on the W side of the railway line.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1820
1821	The Old Three Tuns Public House	II	At the junction of Well Place and Brewery Place, adjacent to the entrance of the Island Green Brewery, and facing down Brook Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1821
1822	The Old Vaults Public House	II	On the corner of Chester Street and Henblas Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1822
1823	The Old Registry Office	II	Part of a continuous building line to the west side of Chester Street north of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1823
1824	Wingett House	II	Part of a terrace on the west of the street, north of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1824
1825	26 Chester Street	II	Part of a terrace on the W side of the street, N of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1825
1826	27 Chester Street	II	Part of a terrace on the W side of the street, N of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1826
1827	28 Chester Street	II	Part of a terrace on the west side of the street, north of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1827
1828	29 Chester Street	II	Last house in a terrace on the west side of the street north of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1828
1829	The Feathers Public House	II	At the corner of Chester Street and Charles Street	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1829
1830	1 Grosvenor Road	II	Prominently sited at the corner with Regent Street, opposite the RC cathedral and with long elevation to Regent Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1830
1831	2 Grosvenor Road	II	Prominently sited on the corner with Regent Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1831

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1832	26 Grosvenor Road	II	The last pair of houses on the SE side of Grosvenor Road before its junction with Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1832
1833	Plas Gwilym	II	Situated towards the SW end of the road, the first surviving C19 building on this side of the street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1833
1834	9 Grove Road	II	Set back from the street in enclosed garden, and one of a series of late C19 villas surviving on the west of the street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1834
1835	Fern Bank and former Coach House	II	Set back from the road between No 9 and Epworth Lodge.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1835
1836	Epworth Lodge	II	Situated in enclosed garden towards the north-east end of the road, and part of a late C19 development of villas.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1836
1837	Romano	II	Situated in enclosed garden towards the north-east end of the road, and part of a late C19 development of villas.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1837
1838	General Market Building	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1838
1839	8 High Street	II	Immediately W of the Butchers' Market building.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1839
1840	Butcher's Market	II	Built in 1848 to designs of the younger Thomas Penson, and extended to rear c1880.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1840
1841	The Golden Lion Public House	II	Part of a continuous building line on High Street, between the Butchers' Market and the Midland Bank building.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1841
1842	Midland Bank	II	Towards the eastern end of the High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1842
1843	Central Arcade	II	On the north side of Hope Street, linking it with the Butchers' Market.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1843
1844	The Talbot Public House	II	Prominently sited at the junction of Hope Street and Queen Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1844
1845	National Westminster Bank	II	On the corner of Hope Street and Bank Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1845
1846	Nos.1,3 & 5, with Nos. 56, 58 & 60 Regent Street, King Street (W side)	II	On the corner of King Street and Regent Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1846
1847	55 King Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1847

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
1848	Trinity Presbyterian Church of Wales	II	In a triangular site bounded by King Street to the west and Rhosddu Road to the east.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1848
1849	The Seven Stars Public House	II	On the corner of Lambit Street and Chester Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1849
1850	Stansty Cottage	II	At the junction of Stansty Road and Lodge Road, built right onto the road line.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1850
1851	Newi: Plas Coch (former Denbighshire Technical College)	II	Situated on the western edge of the town adjacent to the roundabout forming the junction of Mold Road, Berse Road and Plas Coch Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1851
1852	Old Library	II	Facing down Queen Street and closing the view from Hope Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1852
1853	Abbotsfield Priory Hotel	II	On the corner of Rhosddu Road and Grosvenor Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1853
1854	Church of St James	II	In a small yard, the apsidal east end facing the street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1854
1855	Wrexham General Station: Entrance Building	II	Close by and below the A451 bridge carrying the road NW to Mold.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1855
1856	10-12 Weston Drive	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=1856
3176	Gatewen Hall	II	Set back from the main road and approached via a narrow lane.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=3176
6633	Church of St Peter	II	Towards the top of Church Road, which is at the NE of Brynteg, running EW between Wrexham Road and Victoria Road	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=6633
9355	The Vicarage	II	At the junction of Smithy Road with Higher Berse Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=9355
14431	Argoed Farmhouse	II	Down a short drive, close to the junction of Argoed Lane and Bangor Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14431
14432	Ty Gwernen	II	Just to north of the village, on the edge of the built-up area.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14432
14433	1 High Street	II	Forms a terrace at the N end of the High Street at its junction with Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14433
14434	2 High Street	II	Forms a terrace at the N end of the High Street at its junction with Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14434
14435	3 High Street	II	Forms a terrace at the N end of the High Street at its junction with Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14435
14436	War Memorial	II	Set back from the pavement opposite the church.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14436

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
14437	18 High Street	II	Between Church Cottage and the White Cottage.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14437
14438	White Horse Public House	II	Part of a continuous building line on High Street, between No.20 and Metcalfe Building.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14438
14439	Metcalfe Building	II	Part of a continuous building line on High Street, adjoining the White Horse Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14439
14440	Metcalfe Building	II	Part of a continuous building line on High Street, adjoining the White Horse Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14440
14441	The Quinta	II	At the northern end of High Street, on its junction with Turning Street, facing down Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14441
14442	Jubilee Pump	II	Set back in a small brick-walled recess immediately adjoining the former Police Station.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14442
14443	Pen-y-Llan House	II	On the corner of Pen-y-Llan Street and High Street, prominently sited to face down High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14443
14444	Wall with two former Outbuildings	II	Abuts the pavement at the corner of Pen-y-Llan Street and High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14444
14445	1st Outbuilding to Gwydyr House	II	Abuts the pavement at the corner of Pen-y-Llan Street and High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14445
14446	2nd outbuilding to Gwydyr House	II	Abuts the pavement at the corner of Pen-y-Llan Street and High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14446
14447	Ferndale	II	Opposite the Bryn Y Pys Arms Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14447
14448	Kew Cottage	II	Opposite the Bryn Y Pys Arms Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14448
14449	Cintra	II	Opposite the Bryn Y Pys Arms Public House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14449
14450	Fairfield	II	Opposite the corner with Millwood Rise.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14450
14451	Outbuildings attached to rear of Fairfield	II	Opposite the corner with Millwood Rise.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14451
14452	Candlewick Cottage	II	Set back from the road at the edge of the village.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14452
14453	26 Salop Road	II	Set back from the road at the edge of the village.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14453
14454	16 Salop Road	II	On the edge of the village, set back from the road in narrow gardens.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14454
14455	17 Salop Road	II	On the edge of the village, set back from the road in narrow gardens.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14455

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
14456	18 Salop Road	II	On the edge of the village, set back from the road in narrow gardens.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14456
14457	Railings and Gates (to 16, 17 & 18)	II	On the edge of the village, set back from the road in narrow gardens.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14457
14458	Pen Dyffryn	II	On the edge of the village, above the steep slope of the valley of the Dee, set back from the road in tree-lined grounds.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14458
14459	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14459
14460	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14460
14461	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14461
14462	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14462
14463	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14463
14464	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14464
14465	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14465
14466	Dispensary Row	II	Towards the junction of Wrexham Road and High Street, adjoining Pendas House on High Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14466
14467	Bryn-y-Pys Lodge	II	At the western end of the village, next to the gates which formerly led to the drive to Bryn-y-Pys Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14467
14468	Gate Piers and Gates to former Bryn-y-Pys Hall	II	At the western edge of the village, next to Bryn-y-Pys Lodge.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14468
14469	West Lodge to Bryn-y-Pys	II	About 2km from the centre of the village, alongside a track leading to Bryn-y-Pys Home farm.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14469
14470	The Brow	II	On the western edge of the village, set back from the road in tree-lined grounds immediately above the steep slope of the Dee Valley.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14470
14471	Park View	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14471

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
14472	Poultton Bridge	II	Carries Cloy Lane over a small stream towards the NW boundary of the community, about 5km NW of the village.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14472
14473	Ash Grove	II	Towards the junction of the B5069 and the A528 Overton to Ellesmere Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14473
14474	Gwalia	II	Set back from the road west of Gwalia Farm, alongside the track leading to Llan-y-Cefn.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14474
14475	Farm-Buildings and Icehouse at Llan-y-Cefn	II	Built against the slop on the approach of Llan-y-Cefn.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=14475
15166	The Boat Inn PH	II	Situated in Erbistock village near the end of a by-road running S off the A528 to the edge of the River Dee.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15166
15167	Church of Saint Hilary	II	Situated in Erbistock village close to the banks of the River Dee.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15167
15168	The Old Rectory	II	Situated In Erbistock Village 75m NW of St. Hilary's Church, reached from a by-road running S off A528.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15168
15169	Mill House	II	Situated 800m N of Erbistock on the E side of a road running S off the A528 from Overton Bridge.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15169
15724	All Saints' Church	II	Situated in a rectangular walled churchyard in Bryn Pen-y-Lan and reached from a by-road running S off the A539.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15724
15725	Front Lodge	II	Situated 250m SE of All Saints' Church at Bryn Pen-y-lan.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15725
15726	Gate Piers and Gates beside Front Lodge	II	Situated adjacent to Front Lodge which is 250m SE of All Saints' Church at Bryn Pen-y-lan.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15726
15727	Pen-Y-Lan Hall	II	Situated in its own grounds 800m S of Bryn Pen-y-Lan reached by a private road running off the by-road that runs S off the A539 through Bryn Pen-y-Lan.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15727
15728	Gateway and attached Walls to NW of Pen-Y-Lan Hall	II	Situated between Pen-y-lan Hall and the L-shaped stables; Pen-y-lan Hall is situated in its own grounds to south of Bryn Pen-y-lan.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15728
15729	L-Shaped Stables at Pen-Y-Lan Hall	II	Situated to the NW of Pen-y-Lan Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15729
15732	Belan Place	II	Situated 350m W of Rhosymadoc reached from a private road running SW of Rhosymadoc.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15732
15733	Stables	II	Situated E of Belan Place which is 350m W of Rhosymadoc.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15733

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
15734	Coach House at Belan Place	II	Situated E of Belan Place which is 350m W of Rhosymadoc.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15734
15735	Terrier Kennels at Belan Place	II	Situated 30m E of Belan Place.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15735
15736	Stable block at Wynnstay Hall	II	Situated immediately to N of Wynnstay Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15736
15737	Game Larder at Wynnstay Hall	II	Situated immediately to the E of the stables at Wynnstay Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15737
15738	Former Estate Office at Wynnstay Hall	II	Situated to N of the Stable Block at Wynnstay Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15738
15739	Chapel at Wynnstay Hall	II	Situated NW of Wynnstay Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15739
15740	Estate Cottage at Wynnstay Hall	II	Situated NE of Wynnstay Hall; the curved walls formerly enclosed the kitchen garden.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15740
15741	Attached Former Kitchen Garden Walls at Wynnstay Hall	II	Situated NE of Wynnstay Hall; the curved walls formerly enclosed the kitchen garden.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15741
15743	Tunnel to E of Kitchen Garden at Wynnstay Hall	II	Tunnel situated 30 m E of Wynnstay Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15743
15744	Ha-Ha Walls to E of Kitchen Garden at Wynnstay Hall	II	Tunnel situated 30 m E of Wynnstay Hall.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15744
15755	School Lodge (including attached Colonnade)	II	Situated on the W side of a by-road running S off the A539 through Rhosymadoc.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15755
15756	School Room	II	In Rhosymadoc on the W side of the by-road through Rhosymadoc running S off the A539. Set back behind a high stone boundary wall with railings.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15756
15757	House attached to School Room	II	In Rhosymadoc on the W side of the by-road through Rhosymadoc running S off the A539. Set back behind a high stone boundary wall with railings.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15757
15820	Former Plas power Colliery Workshops	II	Located at the centre of the group of former Plas Power Colliery buildings now known as Southsea Industrial Estate.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15820
15821	Former Plas Power Colliery Power House	II	Located at the W end of the group of former Plas Power Colliery buildings now known as Southsea Industrial Estate.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15821
15822	Former Plas Power Colliery Western Winding Engine House	II	A tall red-brick building located at the centre of the group of former Plas Power Colliery buildings now known as Southsea Industrial Estate.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15822

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
15823	Former Plas power Colliery Eastern winding Engine House	II	A sandstone building located at the eastern end of the group of former Plas Power Colliery buildings now known as Southsea Industrial Estate.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15823
15824	Former Plas Power Colliery Heapstead	II	A long sandstone terrace at the eastern end of the group of former Plas Power Colliery buildings now known as Southsea Industrial Estate.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=15824
16449	Capel Salem with railings to forecourt	II	A prominent feature of the street, opposite Nant Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16449
16450	War Memorial	II	In the public park, opposite the library.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16450
16451	Entrance Gates to Park	II	Forms the main entrance to the park, opposite the library.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16451
16457	Higher Berse Farmhouse	II	Higher Berse Road runs to the N of and parallel to the A525 on the E side of Coedpoeth; the farm is towards the E of the community, close to New Broughton.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16457
16472	21 Charles Street	II	Part of a terrace of buildings to rear of the Wynnstay Arms Hotel.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16472
16473	22 Charles Street	II	Part of a terrace of buildings to rear of the Wynnstay Arms Hotel.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16473
16474	23 Charles Street	II	Part of a terrace of buildings to rear of the Wynnstay Arms Hotel.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16474
16476	4 Church Street	II	On the corner of Church Street and Temple Row.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16476
16480	7 Fairy Road	II	Situated on north side of Fairy Road, adjacent to its junction with Belmont Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16480
16481	37 High Street	II	Part of a continuously developed building line on the S of the street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16481
16482	39 High Street	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16482
16483	41 High Street	II	Part of a continuous building line on the S side of the street, next to No 43 (Trustee Savings Bank) and near the corner with Church Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16483
16484	42 High Street	II	Part of a continuous building line on the S side of the street, next to No 43 (Trustee Savings Bank) and near the corner with Church Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16484
16487	3 Salisbury Road	II	On the corner of Salisbury Road and Madeira Hill.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16487

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
16488	5 Salisbury Road	II	On the corner of Salisbury Road and Madeira Hill.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16488
16489	Gate Piers and Boundary wall to No 5	II	Forms the front boundary to Nos 1-5, parallel with Salisbury Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16489
16490	Gate Piers and Boundary Wall to No 5	II	Forms the front boundary to Nos 1-5, parallel with Salisbury Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16490
16491	24 Chester Street	II	Part of a terrace on the west of the street, north of its junction with Lambpit Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16491
16492	28 Grosvenor Road	II	The last pair of houses on the SE side of Grosvenor Road before its junction with Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16492
16493	General Market Building	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16493
16494	General Market Building	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16494
16495	General Market Building	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16495
16496	General Market Building	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16496
16497	General Market Buildings	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16497
16498	General Market Building	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16498
16499	General Market Building - Public Convenience (Ladies)	II	A single building in the angle of Henblas Street, occupying the W part of a site bounded to S and W by Henblas Street, and Chester Street to the E.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16499

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
16500	9 High Street	II	Immediately W of the Butchers' Market building.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16500
16501	10 High Street	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16501
16502	11 High Street	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16502
16503	40 Henblas Street	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16503
16504	1-3 Queen Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of Hope Street and Queen Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16504
16505	57 King Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16505
16506	59 King Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16506
16507	61 King Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16507
16508	63 King Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16508
16509	65 King Street	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16509
16510	The Coach House	II	Prominently sited at the junction of King Street and Rhosddu Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16510
16511	Boundry Wall, Gate Piers and Gates at Trinity Presbyterian Church of Wales	II	In a triangular site bounded by King Street to the west and Rhosddu Road to the east.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16511
16535	Bridge over Former Railway	II	Towards the junction of Highfield Road and Poolmouth Road, the bridge carries Highfield Road over the sunken bed of the former railway line next to Oakfield House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16535
16536	Henblas	II	South of Little Mountain, on the W side of a lane leading SW from Summerhill Road to Moss Valley Park.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16536
16870	Cefn Kynaston including garden walls	II	Close to the junction of Hill Street and Plas Kynaston Lane, the house is set in walled grounds ringed by footpaths at the foot of steps leading down from Crane Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16870
16871	Cefn Bychan Baptist Chapel	II	On the corner of Newbridge Road and Cae Gwilym Road, immediately below the railway embankment in a small grassed yard.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16871

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
16874	Waterloo Tower including outwork walls	II	The tower is on a rocky eminence at the SW corner of Wynnstay Park, and approached via a track which leaves Park Road opposite Short Lane.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=16874
17272	Pavilion including attached Skittle Alley at Cefn Park	II	Situated S of the main house at Cefn Park and W of the path to Cefn Park gardens. The pavilion in front of the alley was somewhat overgrown at the time of re-survey and not immediately apparent. The alley is to the W of the pavilion, also overgrown.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=17272
17273	Cefn Park Lodge	II	Located to the east side of Cefn Road on the private drive to Cefn Park, and behind decorative iron gates. The lodge is one of two on the Cefn Road which formerly served the Cefn Park estate.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=17273
17274	Gates and gate-piers at Cefn Park Lodge	II	Located to the east side of Cefn Road in front of the private drive to Cefn Park and adjacent to Cefn Park Lodge. This Lodge is one of two which formerly served the Cefn Park estate and the only one to retain its gates and gate-piers.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=17274
17275	Ice-house to NW of Llwyn Onn Hall Hotel	II	Situated to the rear of the former farm buildings to Llwyn Onn Hall Hotel which is accessed from the Cefn Road opposite Abenbury Road. The ice-house is semi-submerged on gently rising ground with a view towards Cefn Park.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=17275
17815	Church of St Paul	II	Situated in a rectangular churchyard on the W side of a minor road, reached from a series of by-roads running S and SE of the B5130.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=17815
17816	Pear Tree House	II	Set back from the S side of Sun Lane, close to the centre of Sutton Green.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=17816
19677	Church of St John	II	In a large churchyard towards the edge of the built-up area at Rhosymedre.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19677
19715	Church of St Mary	II	Situated some 300m NW of the centre of Minera, N of the minor road to Gwynfryn.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19715
19716	Cae Mynydd	II	Situated on the SW side of the B5426 some 400m SW of the centre of Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19716
19717	Atcherley Lime Kilns	II	Situated facing NE, in a semi-wooded area of disused lead mine workings some 1km W of the centre of Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19717

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
19718	Chimney near Meadow Engine House	II	Situated just NW of the Meadow Engine House in the Minera Lead Mines and Country Park some 1km S of the centre of Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19718
19719	Pen-y-Nant	II	Situated some 500m W of the centre of Minera, S of a minor road to Gwynfryn.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19719
19720	Gwylfa	II	Situated in New Brighton towards the centre of the highest level of houses on the hillside overlooking Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19720
19721	Jones Cottages	II	Situated in New Brighton towards the SE end of the highest level of buildings on the hillside overlooking Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19721
19722	Maelor House	II	Situated in New Brighton towards the NW end of the highest level of buildings on the hillside overlooking Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19722
19723	Maelor View	II	Situated in New Brighton towards the NW end of the highest level of buildings on the hillside overlooking Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19723
19724	Offa View	II	Situated in New Brighton towards the NW end of the highest level of buildings on the hillside overlooking Minera.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19724
19727	Wern Cottages	II	Situated just E of the B5426 some 200m S of the entrance to the Minera Lead Mines and Country Park.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19727
19769	Admiralty House	II	Located on the north side of the main road through Worthenbury (B 5069) shortly after its junction with Church Road and adjacent to The Malt House. Set back behind iron-railed narrow forecourt.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19769
19771	Emral Hall Lodge	II	Located approximately 1 km north-east of Holly Bush Corner (A 525), to the east side of, and set back from, the lane.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19771
19774	Frog Lane Cottage (West)	II	Located on the south side of Frog Lane (B 5069) in its own garden and set back from the road behind a low brick wall with iron gate and stone piers.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19774
19775	Frog Lane Cottage (East)	II	Located on the south side of Frog Lane (B 5069) in its own garden and set back from the road behind a low brick wall with iron gate and stone piers.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19775

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
19776	The Manor and Quinton	II	Situated off the main road through Worthenbury (B 5069) shortly before Worthenbury Bridge with views towards Hollybush Lane to the south. It is reached by a short private drive and secluded in its own grounds.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19776
19777	The Old Rectory	II	Located in its own grounds off Mulsford Lane, after its junction with the main road through Worthenbury, the B 5069. The Old Rectory is set behind cast-iron Gothic style railings to the top of a low wall of pale yellow bricks with stone gate piers	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19777
19778	Shop Cottage	II	Located in the centre of the village on the north side of the main road (B 5069) and attached to the former Post Office and Malt House.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19778
19779	Worthenbury Bridge	II	Located on the main road into Worthenbury from Bangor-is-y-coed.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19779
19966	Bridge next to Telford Inn	II	Situated near the terminus of the Ellesmere Canal (renamed Llangollen Canal, 1963) where it bifurcates into two dock areas.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19966
19967	New Road (House next to Telford Inn)	II	Situated next to Telford Inn.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19967
19968	Bryn Seion Presbyterian Chapel	II	Situated in centre of village and in prominent position parallel to road and facing downhill.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19968
19969	Bridge No 31	II	Situated at a point where the Llangollen feeder branches off from the Ellesmere Canal (renamed Llangollen Canal, 1963) near centre of village.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=19969
20213	Pen-y-bont Brick and Tile Co Office	II	The office stands guarding the entrance to the former brickworks, approximately 600m E of Newbridge.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=20213
84802	Erlas Hall	II	On the E side of a lane which runs parallel to the western side of Wrexham Industrial Estate. The house is set to the S of its associated farmyard.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=84802
87507	House, including iron forecourt railings.	II	Near east end of S side of Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87507
87508	Bryn Cottage, including iron forecourt railings	II	Near east end of S side of Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87508
87509	The Old Smithy, including iron forecourt railings	II	Near east end of S side of Wrexham Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87509

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Report
87547	Pair of Docks on E side of Trevor Basin, excluding modern workshop superstructure and swing bridge.	II	On E side of Trevor Basin, opposite Rhos-y-Coed Bridge.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87547
87623	The Former Mines Rescue Centre	II	On the E side of Maesgwyn Road approximately 200m south of the junction with Regent Street.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87623
87719	Former Grove Park School	II	To the north of the town centre, on the east side of Chester Road, north of its junction with Powell Road.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87719
87942	Wrexham Waterworld Leisure & Activity Centre	II	Part of Wrexham civic centre, directly south of County Court on corner beside roundabout between Bodhyfryd (A5152) and Holt Street, with large car park and Royal Welch Fusiliers Memorial to its west.	http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=87942
PGW(C)52(WRE)	Pen-y-lan	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/parkgarden/FullReport?lang=en&id=46
PGW(C)8(WRE)	St. Mary's Churchyard, Overton	II		http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/parkgarden/FullReport?lang=en&id=10
PGW(C)52(WRE)	Pen-y-lan	II		

Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
277	Bersham, Bersham Statue, war memorial	Modern	144650	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Serviceman / Servicewoman STONE FIGURE OF SOLDIER CLOTHED IN LONG COAT,HAT AND PUTTEES . FIGURE BOWED OVER ARMS REVERSED. FIGURE STANDS ON PLINTH WHICH BEARS NAMES OF THE FALLEN OF WW1. PLINTH SURMOUNTS POLISHED GRANITE BASE WHICH BEARS NAMES OF THE FALLEN OF WW2. BLACK LETTERING Inscription: "EU HENWAU'N PERARDGLI SYDD"/ TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ AND IN SACRED MEMORY OF/ THE GALLANT BOYS OF THE/ PARISH OF BERSHAM WHO GAVE/ THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR/ 1914-1919/ (NAMES)/ 1939-1945/ (NAMES)
278	Big Wood fish pond	Post Medieval	102956	1845 TITHE MAP REFERS TO FISHPOND IN THIS AREA.AN IRREGULAR BUT SIZEABLE DEPRESSION PROBABLY REPRESENTSTHE REMAINS OF THIS FISHPOND.;
279	Brandie Pits	Post Medieval	104197	NOTHING NOW REMAINS OF COLLIERY. N0785;
280	Brandy Brickworks	Post Medieval	17041	FIRST REFERENCE 1880 (EDWARDS I, 1987, 55)
281	Bryn Gryffydd	Post Medieval	145955; 145956; 145957; 145958; 145959; 145960; 145961; 145962	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
282	Bryn-afon	Post Medieval	145984; 145985; 145986; 145987	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
283	Bryn-yr-Owen	Post Medieval	146007; 146008; 146009	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
284	Bryn-yr-owen Colliery	Post Medieval	104346	SITE NOT VISITED. COLLIERY SUNK IN 1715. CLOSED ABOUT 1880. N0785; The Erddig estate, near Wrexham, was employing colliers and 'sinkers' (of shafts) in the 1720s at Bryn yr Owen, which was worked between 1716 and 1736. This might have been at the later colliery site (at given NGR), or perhaps at SJ 3027 4745. An 'engine' is also mentioned here in the estate accounts (Flintshire Record Office D/E/361-4), presumably referring to a horse whim. (Hankinson, Britnell & Silvester 2012)
285	Bryn-yr-owen Colliery, coal tip	Post Medieval	101346	MARGINAL NOTE ON OS ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION MAP ALLUDES TO A COAL TIP THAT LOOKS LIKE A BARROW.;
286	Cadwgan Hall	Medieval	101152	Fine 14th cent interior hall with two spear-trusses with later two storey additions. Timber framed with stone walls rendered demolished in 1967. The site has largely been destroyed and superseded by a modern farmhouse and yard with buildings. What remains consists of a sandstone wall 16.0m long and 3.5m high into which are set two fireplaces. The southernmost one is 2.10m wide, 1.05m deep and 1.48m high. It is surmounted by a timber lintel supported on south side by a carved sandstone pillar. The northern end is incorporated into the side of a modern garage. The northern fireplace is within the garage and is 1.50m wide and 1.75 m high with a brick in-filled interior. It is flanked by carved sandstone pillars supporting a carved sandstone lintel 2.20m long and 0.63m high (CPAT Deserted Rural Settlements Wrexham, 2001) Once an aisle-truss house. The central hall cruck, aisle-truss and gallery were removed and re-erected at Avoncroft Museum of Buildings, Bromsgrove, Worcs. (Smith, 2001).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
287	Cadwgan Hall ridge and furrow	Medieval	128267	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).
288	Cadwgan Hall spindlewhorl	Medieval;Roman	97000	Plain biconical lead spindle whorl, (PAS Database, 2011).
289	Cadwgan Hall, building	Post Medieval	146035; 146036; 146037; 146038; 146039; 146040; 146041	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
290	Cadwgan Hall, coin	Post Medieval	88799	Silver Half Groat of James I, second or third coinage. Mintmark is a Rose giving dates of 1605-6 (2nd coinage) or 1620-21 (3rd), (PAS Database, 2011).
291	Cadwgan Hall, farm buildings	Post Medieval	142402	Series of buildings associated with Cadwgan Hall, depicted on maps from the mid-1830s.
292	Cadwgan Hall, limekiln	Post Medieval	104360	Kiln (OS, 1963) All that remains of the kiln is a semi-circle of brickwork and a slight mound (N0785). The lower portion of the limekiln survives along the southern side of the minor road that passes Cadwgan Hall but the only part that would have been originally visible when it was in operation has been levelled and forms part of the adjoining field (Hankinson, 2016)
293	Caer Groes Fieldname	Medieval	101513	FIELDNAME SUGGESTING CROSS LLYUD IN PAROCHIALIA ALSO NOTES A CROSS NEAR ESLEY HALL.RCAHM BELIEVES THIS MAY BE THE SITE OF IT NOW COVERED BY ELECTRICITY SUB-STATION.;
294	Chetwynd Grove, farmstead	Post Medieval	67703; 146191; 146192; 146193; 146194; 146195; 146196	Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1873) OS map correspond with buildings on the modern digital mapping; buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
295	Chetwynd Grove, orchard	Post Medieval	67702	Small orchard depicted on 1st edition (1873) and later OS maps.
296	Chetwynd Grove, ridge and furrow	Medieval	67701	Small area of surviving ridge and furrow, reported by CCW project officer. Presumably originally part of much larger field system, which may have been lost in the past.
297	Cock Bank	Post Medieval	146274; 146275	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
298	Cockbank Farm	Post Medieval	146276; 146277; 146278; 146279; 146280; 146281; 146282	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
299	Crabtree Green	Multiperiod	15648	1 Location 1.1 Crabtree Green is located in open, gently undulating countryside just off the B5426, 5km south of Wrexham and 6km west of Bangor. 2 History 2.1 Crabtree Green was mentioned by Edward Lhwyd around 1697, though this cannot be taken as confirmation of dwellings already in existence around the green. 2.2 By the mid-19th century a cluster of dwellings lay at the junction of the lanes: most are likely to be of earlier 19th-century date. Very few have been added since.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>3 Buildings and Archaeology</p> <p>3.1 No listed buildings exist in Crabtree Green.</p> <p>3.2 The church of St.Deniol is modern, certainly post-dating 1872; the unusual dedication is the same as the mother church at Worthenbury. There is no churchyard and no suspicion of any predecessor. The adjacent Eyton Church House has now gone.</p> <p>4.1 Development at Crabtree Green is loosely focused around the field OS no.4676, which may have been the original "green", although no enclosure map revealing its extent has been encountered.</p> <p>4.2 Despite the settlement's outwardly modern appearance a number of features observed in some of the surrounding fields certainly suggest earlier land use. Ridge and furrow survives in fields OS nos 6172 and 6183 (PRN 105294). The latter field has a flat-bottomed ditch which extends for approximately 15m eastwards from the lane and then turns sharply north. Its possible association with the pond in the corner of the field is interesting and a moated site would not be surprising in this area. There is also a flat area picked out by a right-angled bank in the north-east corner of OS no.6172 which may be a building platform.</p> <p>4.3 The small triangular area by the north-west corner of OS no.6172 was the site of a smithy (PRN 104383) in the 19th century. Though heavily overgrown the plot is suggestively bumpy on the ground.</p> <p>4.4 Other irregularities at the east end of OS no.4288 may hint at earlier development there.</p>
300	Crabtree Green Church (St Deniol)	Post Medieval	16315; 16316; 16317	Church and churchyard
301	Crabtree Green ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	105294	Area of ridge and furrow noted during Wrexham Maelor Histoic Settlement Survey.
302	Crabtree Green Smithy	Post Medieval	104383	NO REMAINS OF A SMITHY AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;
303	Croes Foel placename	Medieval	102645	HOUSE CALLED CROES FOEL PROBABLY TAKES ITS NAME FROM A CALVARY CROSS WHICH IS KNOWN TO HAVE STOOD NEARBY IN 1545.;
304	Croes Foel ring ditch	Bronze Age	101824	A LIGHT ROUGHLY CIRCULAR AREA VISIBLE ON CPAT AIR PHOTO TO EAST OF PRN 101236. POSSIBLE BARROW SITE. N0585;
305	Croes Foel ring ditch	Bronze Age	105077	No trace of site. Pasture field (CPAT 1999). Ring ditch (Owen, W G 1992j). No trace of the site. Pasture field. Duplicate of PRN 101824 (CPAT site visit 29/7/99).
306	Croes-foel	Post Medieval	146359	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
307	Cross Lane Hotel ridge and furrow I	Medieval	82603	Low ridge and furrow, less than 4m wide and 0.3m high, running parallel to the long axis of the lawned area in front of the hotel.
308	Cross Lanes Building	Post Medieval	82602	Brick building of unknown origin. Probably no earlier than the 19th century.
309	Cross Lanes Hotel marl pit I	Post Medieval	82604	A hollow close to the road edge and seemingly cut through the ridge and furrow (PRN 82603) may be a filled in marl pit.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
310	Cross Lanes Mission Church	Post Medieval	82600	Small Wesleyan chapel carrying a datestone of 1834. On the roadside but now closed.
311	Cross Lanes Pond	Post Medieval	82601	Extant pond, probably formerly a marl pit.
312	Cross Lanes ridge and furrow I	Medieval ;Post Medieval	82642	Ridge and furrow visible on recent oblique aerial photograph, but not presently visible on ground because of vegetation conditions (CPAT, 2004). Aligned north west to south east. Ridge width typically 7 metres
313	Cross Lanes ridge and furrow II	Medieval ;Post Medieval	82643	Ridge and furrow visible on recent oblique aerial photograph, but not presently visible on ground because of vegetation conditions (CPAT, 2004).
314	Crymbal Cottage Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	104382	RECTANGULAR SANDSTONE BOUNDARY MARKER 0.3 BY 0.23 BY 0.17M INSCRIBED E. N0785;
315	Crymbal Farm	Post Medieval	146390; 146391; 146392; 146393; 146394; 146395; 46396	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
316	Erbistock, milestone, FLT_ELWR08	Post Medieval	164936	Post medieval milestone, on the A528, South of Eyton House and Crossroads. Surveyed 2005 (Milestone Society, 2019).
317	Erbistock, milestone, FLT_RUBG03	Post Medieval	164920	Post medieval milestone, on the B4526, Fedw-goed. To be surveyed (Milestone Society, 2019).
318	Erbistock, milestone, FLT_RUBG04	Post Medieval	164919	Post medieval milestone, on the B5426, in hedge, East of Eyton Grange. Wrexham plate. Surveyed 2005 (Milestone Society, 2019).
319	Esclusham	Post Medieval	146527; 146528; 146529; 146530; 146531	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
320	Esclusham Corn Mill	Post Medieval	104357	MILL IS A 3 STOREY BUILDING USED FOR STORAGE OF TOOLS BY THE WATER BOARD. N0785;
321	Esclusham Corn Mill, mill pond	Post Medieval	169952	<p>Mill pond associated with Esclusham Mill PRN 104357 depicted on early OS.</p> <p>1899 Denb OS Ed2 depicts Mill pond fed from mill race PRN 169951. Water diverted from weir PRN 214508. Weir identified as a river barrier as part of Amber stream project 2020.</p> <p>Site of pond now belongs to Wrexham Waterworks. The modern water storage facility retains the shape and character of the contemporary mill pond.</p> <p>The boundary wall is constructed of red brick with red capstones. Est late 19th - early 20th c construction. The boundary wall meets the Corn Mill boundary at both ends.</p>
322	Esclusham Mill	Post Medieval	17016	EXACT GRID REFERENCE NOT KNOWN. ESCLUSHAM MILL AT BERSHAM ESTABLISHED 1799 AFTER THE DESIGN OF WILLIAM HAZELDINE OF SHREWSBURY (DESIGNER OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGES AND PONTCYSYLTE AQUEDUCT). ALSO KNOWN AS TURKEY MILL. DESTROYED BY ACCIDENTAL FIRE 06/12/1810 (POWELL 1985, 15-20).
323	Esclusham, filtering tanks	Post Medieval	126377	Filtering tanks noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
324	Esclusham, find	Post Medieval	150185	A post-medieval gold posy ring discovered in 2021 while metal detecting. The ring is in the form of a broad hoop of flattened D cross-section. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with text after a shield-shaped goldsmith's mark of a serified H within an engrailed shield "gods providence is our inheritance". The elaborate flourish to the e is a feature that occurs on John Stonestreet's copybook of 1688 and continues into the early 18th-century. The likely date of the ring is c. 1680-1720. 22.5m in diameter, 6,3mm band width and 2,2mm thickness. Weight 1.11g.
325	Esclusham, find, 2016	Post Medieval	128858	<p>A gold memento mori ring with a hoop of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is engraved with a skull flanked by repeating vegetal pattern of stylized flowers and scrolls, inlaid with black enamel. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with the text: In remembrance of TA, in italic script. This is followed by a rectangular hall-mark, possibly a B (hard to decipher).</p> <p>The hoop (which is slightly misshapen) has an internal diameter of 14 x 17.6 mm; band width 3.1 mm; band thickness 0.9 mm; weight 2.25g.</p>

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>The ring has not undergone any cleaning or conservation.</p> <p>The form of the ring, the style of the engraved skull and neat italic lettering indicate that it dates to the late seventeenth century or first decade of the eighteenth century. It closely resembles that on an enamelled ring from Caerwent, dated 1702 (Treasure Case 11.14), and a black enamelled ring with skull inscribed 'In memory of W R ob. 10 Feb. 91' (i.e. 1691; TAR 1998-99, no. 199). A plain gold mourning ring with a stylized skull on the hoop from Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, was dated 1698 (Treasure Case 14.13).</p>
326	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214509	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
327	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214510	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
328	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214511	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
329	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214512	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
330	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214514	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
331	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214521	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
332	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214596	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
333	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214597	Weir identified by the Amber Barrier Atlas project 2020
334	Esclusham, weir	Unknown	214508	<p>Weir on the Pentrebychan Brook diverting water to Esclusham Mill (also known as Legacy Mill) via Mill Race PRN 169951.</p> <p>Described as a sluice on 1899 Ed2 OS Map.</p>
335	Eyton field system	Post Medieval	38620	Hedged field system of probable Elizabethan or later date fossilising the shape of the former open field strips (Rhus Williams, S 1997, 72-73).
336	Eyton House	Post Medieval	146559; 146560; 146561; 146562; 146563; 146564; 146565; 146566; 146567; 146568; 146569; 146570; 146571; 146572; 146573; 146574	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
337	Eyton House, ridge and furrow	Medieval	128296	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).
338	Eyton Villa	Post Medieval	146575; 146576; 146577	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
339	Fynnant	Post Medieval	146649; 146650; 146651; 146652	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
340	Gardden Brick Works	Post Medieval	104181	BRICKWORKS HAS BEEN LEVELLED TO ALLOW THE BUILDING OF AN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. N0785;
341	Gardden Hall	Post Medieval	146653; 146654; 146655; 146656; 146657; 146658; 146659; 146660; 146661	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
342	Gerwyn fechan linear cropmarks	Not Applicable	54886	<p>Linear cropmarks in a field west of Gerwyn-Fechan farm. Initially interpreted as a possible cursus monument (a prehistoric ceremonial site), but after investigation by CPAT in 2011 it was felt they were most likely to be modern vehicle tracks. Vertical aerial photography in May 2006 (COWI VEXCEL) revealed two roughly parallel ditches, between 10m and 18m apart, extending for at least 200m (Jones 2009).</p> <p>It was investigated by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust by way of an evaluation trench in 2011. The trial excavation produced no evidence to elucidate the origin of the cropmarks and in particular failed to identify any ditched features which could be associated with a possible cursus. The only archaeological features consisted of two small pits or post-holes of medieval or later date. There is no indication that the cropmarks formed as a result of any archaeological features and their alignment and form might suggest that they were the result of some agricultural process. Careful re-examination of the original aerial photography suggests that the two marks could be converging on the entrance to the field, and this strengthens the case for an agricultural origin. (Grant 2011)</p>
343	Gerwyn-fawr	Post Medieval	146694; 146695; 146696; 146697; 146698; 146699; 146700	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
344	Gerwyn-fawr, lodge	Post Medieval	126319	Lodge noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
345	Gerwyn-Fechan	Post Medieval	68008; 146687; 146688; 146689; 146690; 146691; 146692; 146693	A general farm complex incorporating traditional farm buildings. Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
346	Gerwyn-Fechan pond	Medieval;Post Medieval	68004	A small irregular pond in the center of the field noted on the OS 6" 1964 (SJ34NE) map and other subsequent maps, earlier maps not available at this time. Many fields in this area of Wrexham contain these ponds. Though their use and origin are uncertain, it is possible that they have been clay or marl pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval, or post medieval buildings.
347	Gerwyn-Fechan pond	Medieval;Post Medieval	68006	A sub-rectangle pond in the center of a field, possibly, noted on the OS 6" 1964 (SJ34NE) map and other subsequent maps, earlier maps not available at this time. Many fields in this area of Wrexham contain these ponds. Though their use and origin are uncertain, it is possible that they have been clay or marl pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval, or post medieval buildings.
348	Gerwyn-Fechan, The Belt, pond	Medieval;Post Medieval	68005	A sub-rectangle pond within a belt of trees, possibly associated with a game cover noted on the OS 6" 1964 (SJ34NE) map and other subsequent maps, earlier maps not available at this time. Many fields in this area of Wrexham contain these ponds. Though their use and origin are uncertain, it is possible that they have been clay or marl pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval, or post medieval buildings.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
349	GWR Rhos Branch near Cadwgan Hall	Modern	142401	Section of railway branch line built between 1899 and 1912, to judge from OS maps.
350	Gwrych-teg	Post Medieval	146800; 146801; 146802; 146803; 146804; 146805; 146806	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
351	Gyfelia	Multiperiod	15672	<p>1 Location</p> <p>1.1 Gyfelia is situated on the B5426, 5km south of Wrexham and 7km west of Bangor.</p> <p>1.2 It is a tightly clustered settlement situated on the western side of a deeply cut river valley.</p> <p>2 History</p> <p>2.1 The position of the village alone may suggest some antiquity. On what is claimed to have been a Roman road it is set by a fording point of the Gefeiliau Brook. It is also at the junction with the road which runs up to the now lost medieval village of Old Sontley, 0.5km to the north. Against this is the absence of a church and the apparent silence of local historians on its background.</p> <p>2.2 Gyfelia appears as a small settlement on both Evan's map of 1795 and the mid 19th-century Tithe Map.</p> <p>3 Buildings and Archaeology</p> <p>3.1 No structures of any interest have been listed in Gyfelia, and buildings within the settlement are largely modern with a few notable exceptions. Moreton Manor Farm (PRN 105291) behind its fine 18th-century brick facade, is timber-framed with brick infill and might be of medieval date. This and the adjacent Gyfelia Farm (PRN 105292), which could also be early, were not examined in detail. Yew Tree Cottages (PRN 105293) is also a timber-framed building.</p> <p>4.1 The local topography largely dictates the extent of Gyfelia and its core is likely to have changed very little over the years.</p> <p>4.2 Immediately to the west of the farms strip fields survive, fossilised in the modern field boundaries (OS nos 7130, 7225, 7421, & 7417). These have the gently curving boundaries suggestive of medieval fields.</p> <p>4.3 Elsewhere, the field at the centre of the settlement, OS 9430, is very uneven and may have once been developed. A building is apparent on the Tithe Map beside the road to the north of Yew Tree Cottages where there appears to be a platform cut into the slope. A less pronounced but similar feature is to be seen across the road in OS no.9836.</p>
352	Gyfelia	Post Medieval	146807	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
353	Gyfelia Farm	Post Medieval	105292	House noted during Wrexham Maelor Historic Settlement Survey.
354	Gyfelia Farm	Post Medieval	146808; 146809; 146810; 146811; 146812; 146813	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
355	Gyfelia Farm structure	Post Medieval	66343	Square structure marked on 1st edition (1879) 6 inch OS map.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
356	Gyfelia Wood footbridge	Post Medieval	66298	Footbridge marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps.
357	Gyfelia Wood sluice	Post Medieval	66296	Sluice marked on 1st edition 1879 6 inch OS map.
358	Hafod Brick and Tile Works, Johnstown	Post Medieval	17054	FOUNDED 1878. PRODUCED TERRA-COTTA, GLAZED AND SANITARY STONEWARE, GLAZED AND ENAMELLED TILES, ENCAUSTIC AND TESSELATED TILES. WORKS OCCUPIED 11 ACRES (70 INCLUDING CLAYPIT). 34 KILNS, 300 EMPLOYEES. CLAY HAULAGE SYSTEM ELECTIFIED 1934. FURTHER AUTOMATION 1982. STILL PRODUCING QUARRY TILES ETC (EDWARDS, I, 1987, 65-6).
359	Hafod Colliery	Post Medieval	104347	COLLIERY NOW USED FOR COAL STORAGE FROM BERSHAM COLLIERY. OPENED IN 1863 CLOSED 1968. N0785;
360	Hafod Cottages, building I	Post Medieval	126382	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
361	Hafod Cottages, building II	Post Medieval	126383	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
362	Hafod Cottages, terraced housing	Post Medieval	126381	Terraced housing noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
363	Hafod House	Post Medieval	146832	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
364	Hafod quarry	Modern	19230	Modern quarry (Silvester, R J & Brassil, K S 1991, 14).
365	Hafod Road Brickworks	Post Medieval	104351	MANY OF THE ORIGINAL BRICKWORKS BUILDINGS ARE STILL BEING USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF BRICK AND TILES. FOUR KILNS REMAIN. RUN BY DENNIS AND UNITED BRICK COMPANIES. N0785;
366	Hafod y Bwch	Post Medieval	146836; 146837; 146838; 146839; 146840; 146841; 146842; 146843; 146844; 146845	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
367	Hafod-y-bwch	Post Medieval	146852; 146853; 146854	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
368	Hafod-y-Bwch Hall, house and gate piers	Post Medieval	26236	Listed house and gate piers.
369	Hafod-y-bwch, building I	Post Medieval	126384	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
370	Hafod-y-bwch, building I	Post Medieval	53239	Rectangular building to north of Hafod-y-bwch farm depicted on 1st edition (1872) OS map. Unknown if cottage or farm building.
371	Hafod-y-bwch, building II	Post Medieval	126385	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
372	Hafod-y-bwch, building II	Post Medieval	53240	Small building within enclosure depicted on 1st edition (1872) OS map to north-west of Hafod-y-bwch farm.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
373	Hafod-y-bwch, building III	Post Medieval	126386	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
374	Hafod-y-bwch, building IV	Post Medieval	126387	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
375	Hafod-y-bwch, farmstead	Post Medieval	53238; 146834; 146835; 146836	Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1872) OS map corresponding with buildings on the modern digital mapping. Farm buildings are unusually arranged in a zig-zag shape. Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
376	Hafod-y-bwch, pond I	Post Medieval	53241	Pond depicted on 1st edition (1872) OS map. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
377	Hafod-y-bwch, pond II	Post Medieval	53242	Pond depicted on 1st edition (1872) OS map. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
378	Heol Offa Axe-head	Neolithic	101232	NEOLITHIC STONE AXE HEAD 0.16M LONG 0.06M WIDE AT BLADE OF GROUP I FROM PENZANCE CORNWALL.FOUND IN THE FRONT GARDEN OF 71 HEOL OFFA IN 1952.NOW IN NAT MUS CARDIFF ACCN 52.177.
379	Hill Street Smithy	Post Medieval	104199	NO TRACE OF A SMITHY REMAINS IN THIS AREA. N0785;
380	Hollyhedge ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	55253	Area of ridge and furrow
381	Johnstown Ponkey, vicarage	Post Medieval	126390	Vicarage noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
382	Johnstown, Johnstown, war memorial	Modern	144883	"First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Allegory (eg: Victory) ST MICHAEL STANDING WITH SWORD OVER SLAIN DRAGON, ON TAPERING PILLAR AND TRIANGULAR BASE Inscription: (FRONT) 1914 - 1918/ IN/ MEMORY/ OF/ OUR HEROES/ WHO FELL/ 1939 - 1945"
383	Kiln Farm	Post Medieval	147052	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
384	Kiln Farm alleged moat	Medieval;Post Medieval	101233	THE RCAHM NOTED IN A FIELD CALLED MOAT FIELD A BROAD DITCH WHICH TURNED W AT S END.HOWEVER THE OS BELIEVE IT ALMOST CERTAINLY TO BE A CLAY PIT IT HAS NOW BEEN FILLED IN AND BUILT OVER.;
385	Kiln Farm ridge and furrow	Medieval	128282	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).
386	Legacy Colliery	Post Medieval	104368	COLLIERY WORKINGS COULD NOT BE FOUND IN THIS AREA. SITE VERY OVERGROWN. N0785;
387	Legacy colliery, coal shaft	Post Medieval	56843	Coal shaft depicted on 1st edition (1874) OS map. Probably part of nearby Legacy colliery (PRN 104368).
388	Legacy Mill, mill race	Post Medieval	169951	Mill Race depicted on early OS. Starts at weir PRN 214508. The weir has been identified as a river barrier as part of the Amber streams project. The mill race is no longer visible, but followed the course of the current modern roadway to Eclusham Corn Mill, now called Legacy Mill PRN 104357. The mill was converted into a modern dwelling in 2001. Previously used as storage for the water company. This Corn Mill pre-dates the early OS 1873.
389	Legacy railway	Post Medieval	56841	Legacy railway, part of GWR, which served Legacy colliery (PRN 104368) and workings at Esculsham, and depicted on 2nd edition OS map of 1899. Remains visible from aerial photography.
390	Legacy Station Coal Shaft	Post Medieval	104370	COAL SHAFT IS FILLED AND SURROUNDED BY A FENCE. N0785;
391	Legacy Station, coal shaft II	Post Medieval	169953	Old coal shaft depicted on 1899 Ed2 OS Map

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
392	Legacy Station, railway station	Modern	169954	<p>Dis-used railway on the Rhos Branch of the GWR. Depicted on Ed3 OS 1912 Denb.</p> <p>No longer visible on AP, station and line obscured by woodland planting.</p> <p>Date opened: 1 October 1901 Location: To the north of Bronwylfa Road Company on opening: Great Western Railway Date closed to passengers: 1 January 1931 Date closed completely: 14 October 1963 Company on closing: Great Western Railway Present state: Demolished</p> <p>{Legacy station took its name from a short-lived colliery which had closed in 1875, more than quarter of a century before the station opened. No settlement bore this name, and on Ordnance Survey maps "Legacy" appeared only as the name of the station. Not even the colliery, only ever shown as abandoned, was named: it was merely indicated as "Old Shafts". Serving a sparsely populated area, this station is also interesting in that it was to act as a junction; its date of opening is uncertain; and there is inconsistency concerning whether or not it was a "halt".}</p> <p>Source: Paul Wright & Alan Young</p>
393	Legacy Station, Station House	Post Medieval	169955	<p>Station House depicted on Ed2 OS Denb associated with Legacy Station PRN 169954.</p> <p>House is in good condition, multiple modern extensions to front and sides of the building.</p> <p>Railway info; Date opened: 1 October 1901 Location: To the north of Bronwylfa Road Company on opening: Great Western Railway Date closed to passengers: 1 January 1931 Date closed completely: 14 October 1963 Company on closing: Great Western Railway Present state: Demolished County: Denbighshire OS Grid Ref: SJ294483 Date of visit: 3 August 2015 Legacy station took its name from a short-lived colliery which had closed in 1875, more than quarter of a century before the station opened. No settlement bore this name, and on Ordnance Survey maps "Legacy" appeared only as the name of the station. Not even the colliery, only ever shown as abandoned, was named: it was merely indicated as "Old Shafts". Serving a sparsely populated area, this station is also interesting in that it was to act as a junction; its date of opening is uncertain; and there is inconsistency concerning whether or not it was a "halt".</p> <p>[Source: Paul Wright & Alan Young]</p>
394	Legacy Tower, Wrexham	Modern	169950	<p>The water tower at Legacy was constructed and brought into use in 1934 and is one of 8 water treatment plants providing water to homes, factories, offices and schools in the Wrexham area.</p> <p>A circular water tower of stone construction in a classical style. To the ground floor a central timber-panelled double door with stone</p>

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>architraving and metal 'Legacy Tower' signage.</p> <p>Doric pilasters on simple stone plinths adorn the full perimeter of the building. These intersect a moulded stone string course. Between each pilaster are two, 12-paned metal windows which sit directly above one another. Above these, decorative stone mouldings then a simple stone course.</p> <p>Commemorative plaque in-situ dated 1933 marks a progress visit from the directors. (Wrexham-history.com)</p> <p>Iron railings around the site boundary.</p>
395	Llwyneinion Brickworks	Post Medieval	17058	EARLIEST REFERENCE TO CLAY EXPLOITATION IS 1856. FIRE RESISTANT GOODS MADE AS WELL AS GLAZED WARES, SANITARY PIPES AND ARTIFICIAL STONE (EDWARDS, I, 1987, 69-70).
396	Llwyneinion Tile and Pipeworks	Post Medieval	104361	TILE AND PIPE WORKS SITE NOW MODERN HOUSES.SOME OLD WALLING STILL REMAINS. N0785;
397	Llwyneinion Tile and Pipeworks, buildings	Post Medieval	125332	Building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
398	Lower Buildings	Post Medieval	147294; 147295; 147296; 147297	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
399	Lower Llwyneinion Farm	Post Medieval	147326; 147327	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
400	Maelor Saesneg pond 240	Post Medieval	61257	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
401	Maelor Saesneg pond 241	Post Medieval	61258	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
402	Maelor Saesneg pond 242	Post Medieval	61259	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
403	Maelor Saesneg pond 287	Post Medieval	61304	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
404	Maelor Saesneg pond 288	Post Medieval	61305	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
405	Maelor Saesneg pond 289	Post Medieval	61306	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
406	Maelor Saesneg pond 290	Post Medieval	61307	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
407	Maelor Saesneg pond 291	Post Medieval	61308	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
408	Maelor Saesneg pond 292	Post Medieval	61309	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
409	Maelor Saesneg pond 293	Post Medieval	61310	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
410	Maelor Saesneg pond 294	Post Medieval	61311	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
411	Maelor Saesneg pond 295	Post Medieval	61312	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
412	Maelor Saesneg pond 296	Post Medieval	61313	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
413	Maelor Saesneg pond 297	Post Medieval	61314	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
414	Maelor Saesneg pond 298	Post Medieval	61315	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
415	Maelor Saesneg pond 299	Post Medieval	61316	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
416	Maelor Saesneg pond 300	Post Medieval	61317	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
417	Maelor Saesneg pond 301	Post Medieval	61318	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
418	Maelor Saesneg pond 302	Post Medieval	61319	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
419	Maelor Saesneg pond 303	Post Medieval	61320	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
420	Maelor Saesneg pond 304	Post Medieval	61321	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
421	Maelor Saesneg pond 305	Post Medieval	61322	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
422	Maelor Saesneg pond 306	Post Medieval	61323	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
423	Maelor Saesneg pond 307	Post Medieval	61324	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
424	Maelor Saesneg pond 308	Post Medieval	61325	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
425	Maelor Saesneg pond 309	Post Medieval	61326	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
426	Maelor Saesneg pond 310	Post Medieval	61327	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
427	Maelor Saesneg pond 311	Post Medieval	61328	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
428	Maelor Saesneg pond 312	Post Medieval	61329	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
429	Maelor Saesneg pond 313	Post Medieval	61330	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
430	Maelor Saesneg pond 314	Post Medieval	61331	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
431	Maelor Saesneg pond 315	Post Medieval	61332	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
432	Maelor Saesneg pond 316	Post Medieval	61333	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
433	Maelor Saesneg pond 317	Post Medieval	61334	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
434	Maelor Saesneg pond 318	Post Medieval	61335	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
435	Maelor Saesneg pond 319	Post Medieval	61336	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
436	Maelor Saesneg pond 320	Post Medieval	61337	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
437	Maelor Saesneg pond 321	Post Medieval	61338	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
438	Maelor Saesneg pond 322	Post Medieval	61339	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
439	Maelor Saesneg pond 323	Post Medieval	61340	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
440	Maelor Saesneg pond 324	Post Medieval	61341	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
441	Maelor Saesneg pond 325	Post Medieval	61342	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
442	Maelor Saesneg pond 326	Post Medieval	61343	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
443	Maelor Saesneg pond 327	Post Medieval	61344	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
444	Maelor Saesneg pond 328	Post Medieval	61345	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
445	Maelor Saesneg pond 329	Post Medieval	61346	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
446	Maelor Saesneg pond 330	Post Medieval	61347	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
447	Maelor Saesneg pond 331	Post Medieval	61348	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
448	Maelor Saesneg pond 332	Post Medieval	61349	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
449	Maelor Saesneg pond 333	Post Medieval	61350	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
450	Maelor Saesneg pond 334	Post Medieval	61351	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
451	Maelor Saesneg pond 335	Post Medieval	61352	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
452	Maelor Saesneg pond 336	Post Medieval	61353	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
453	Maelor Saesneg pond 337	Post Medieval	61354	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
454	Maelor Saesneg pond 338	Post Medieval	61355	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
455	Maelor Saesneg pond 339	Post Medieval	61356	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
456	Maelor Saesneg pond 340	Post Medieval	61357	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
457	Maelor Saesneg pond 341	Post Medieval	61358	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
458	Maelor Saesneg pond 342	Post Medieval	61359	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
459	Maelor Saesneg pond 343	Post Medieval	61360	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
460	Maelor Saesneg pond 344	Post Medieval	61361	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
461	Maelor Saesneg pond 345	Post Medieval	61362	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
462	Maelor Saesneg pond 346	Post Medieval	61363	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
463	Maelor Saesneg pond 347	Post Medieval	61364	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
464	Maelor Saesneg pond 348	Post Medieval	61365	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
465	Maelor Saesneg pond 349	Post Medieval	61366	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
466	Maelor Saesneg pond 350	Post Medieval	61367	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
467	Maelor Saesneg pond 351	Post Medieval	61368	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
468	Maelor Saesneg pond 352	Post Medieval	61369	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
469	Maelor Saesneg pond 353	Post Medieval	61370	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
470	Maelor Saesneg pond 354	Post Medieval	61371	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
471	Maelor Saesneg pond 355	Post Medieval	61372	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
472	Maelor Saesneg pond 356	Post Medieval	61373	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
473	Maelor Saesneg pond 357	Post Medieval	61374	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
474	Maelor Saesneg pond 358	Post Medieval	61375	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
475	Maelor Saesneg pond 359	Post Medieval	61376	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
476	Maelor Saesneg pond 360	Post Medieval	61377	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
477	Maelor Saesneg pond 361	Post Medieval	61378	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
478	Maelor Saesneg pond 362	Post Medieval	61379	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
479	Maelor Saesneg pond 363	Post Medieval	61380	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
480	Maelor Saesneg pond 364	Post Medieval	61381	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
481	Maelor Saesneg pond 365	Post Medieval	61382	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
482	Maelor Saesneg pond 366	Post Medieval	61383	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
483	Maelor Saesneg pond 367	Post Medieval	61384	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
484	Maelor Saesneg pond 368	Post Medieval	61385	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
485	Maelor Saesneg pond 369	Post Medieval	61386	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
486	Maelor Saesneg pond 370	Post Medieval	61387	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
487	Maelor Saesneg pond 371	Post Medieval	61388	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
488	Maelor Saesneg pond 372	Post Medieval	61389	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
489	Maelor Saesneg pond 373	Post Medieval	61390	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
490	Maelor Saesneg pond 374	Post Medieval	61391	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
491	Maelor Saesneg pond 375	Post Medieval	61392	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
492	Maelor Saesneg pond 376	Post Medieval	61393	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
493	Maelor Saesneg pond 377	Post Medieval	61394	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
494	Maelor Saesneg pond 378	Post Medieval	61395	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
495	Maelor Saesneg pond 379	Post Medieval	61396	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
496	Maelor Saesneg pond 380	Post Medieval	61397	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
497	Maelor Saesneg pond 382	Post Medieval	61399	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
498	Maelor Saesneg pond 383	Post Medieval	61400	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
499	Maelor Saesneg pond 384	Post Medieval	61401	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
500	Maelor Saesneg pond 423	Post Medieval	61440	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002). A water-filled marl pit, surrounded and partially covered in vegetation (Silvester, R J, 2004).
501	Maelor Saesneg pond 424	Post Medieval	61441	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
502	Maelor Saesneg pond 425	Post Medieval	61442	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
503	Maelor Saesneg pond 426	Post Medieval	61443	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
504	Maelor Saesneg pond 427	Post Medieval	61444	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
505	Maelor Saesneg pond 428	Post Medieval	61445	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
506	Maelor Saesneg pond 429	Post Medieval	61446	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
507	Maelor Saesneg pond 441	Post Medieval	61458	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
508	Maelor Saesneg pond 442	Post Medieval	61459	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
509	Maelor Saesneg pond 443	Post Medieval	61460	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
510	Maelor Saesneg pond 444	Post Medieval	61461	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
511	Maelor Saesneg pond 445	Post Medieval	61462	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
512	Maelor Saesneg pond 446	Post Medieval	61463	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
513	Maelor Saesneg pond 447	Post Medieval	61464	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
514	Maelor Saesneg pond 448	Post Medieval	61465	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
515	Maelor Saesneg pond 449	Post Medieval	61466	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
516	Maelor Saesneg pond 450	Post Medieval	61467	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
517	Maelor Saesneg pond 451	Post Medieval	61468	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
518	Maelor Saesneg pond 457	Post Medieval	61474	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
519	Maelor Saesneg pond 459	Post Medieval	61476	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).
520	Maelor Saesneg pond 460	Post Medieval	61477	Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
521	Maes y Nant house	Post Medieval	86020	<p>House depicted on OS 25" 1899 Denb 36.2. Maes name denotes former open fields.</p> <p>The house is now a hotel. Probably 19th century building now surrounded by landscaped grounds. Ridge and furrow visible in field to NW. CPAT 03.</p> <p>Now a hotel. Looks c19th date large home. Landscaped modern grounds with shrubbery/trees. Ridge + furrow evident in field to NW. W.O. 2003</p>
522	Marchwiell	Multiperiod	15682	<p>1 Location</p> <p>1.1 The present village is located either side of the A525 Whitchurch Road approximately 3km south-west of Wrexham.</p> <p>1.2 The topography consists of gently undulating low hills, predominantly put down to pasture. A wide corridor of land to the south and west has a high concentration of ponds within the enclosed field systems. The east/west course of the River Clywedog passes to the north.</p> <p>2 History</p> <p>2.1 Extremely little is known of the origins of Marchwiell. From the field survey alone, the settlement would appear to be relatively recent, perhaps no older than the early 18th century. No early references have been encountered.</p> <p>2.2 Evidence for a medieval precursor for church and/or settlement is only suggested by the remains of a cross base in the churchyard which is presumed to be 14th century in date. It is possible, however, that the cross base is a late feature or may even have been imported from elsewhere.</p> <p>2.3 It is assumed in the absence of any reliable evidence to the contrary that the stimulus for the siting and growth of the settlement is due to the nearby coal and iron production centres. Documentary evidence suggests that there was a church and community at Marchwiell early in the 17th century, for the church was linked to Bangor and in 1626, a messuage was willed for repairs to the church.</p> <p>2.4 The proximity of the railway line to the marketing centre at Wrexham and the siting of a station at Marchwiell undoubtedly initiated the 19th-century growth along the A525.</p> <p>3 Buildings and Archaeology</p> <p>3.1 The present church (PRN 100146), dedicated to St. Marcellus, is basically late 18th century with 19th-century additions.</p> <p>3.2 Other than the church, no buildings of any great architectural or historic interest were noted. The earliest buildings cluster along the street frontages around the church and to the west. On external evidence alone, these are no earlier than the 18th century.</p> <p>3.3 A former smithy (PRN 104290) is now part of a row of cottages west of the church and appears to date from the late 18th century.</p> <p>4.1 A former churchyard boundary (PRN 105345) within the present eastern extension takes the form of a earthen scarp aligned north/south and surviving to about 0.9m in height.</p> <p>4.2 Traces of possible ridge and furrow were recorded in two fields, one to the rear of the Red Lion Public House, south of the church, the other to the south of Hollyhedge on the eastern edge of the village.</p>

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>1) Introduction The modern village of Marchwiell has grown up on either side of the A525 road between Wrexham and Whitchurch, approximately 3km south-west of the former. The topography consists of gently undulating low hills, predominantly down to pasture which lie to the south of the River Clywedog.</p> <p>2) History of development Extremely little is known of the origins of Marchwiell. From the field survey alone the settlement itself might appear to be relatively recent, perhaps no older than the early 18th century, though as an administrative area, it goes back much further, well into the 14th century as an extent of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale in 1315 testifies.</p> <p>The physical evidence for a medieval precursor to the church and by extension any putative settlement around it is suggested only by the remains of a possible cross base in the churchyard which is presumed to be 14th or 15th-century in date. However, the earliest reference <i>Marchocil</i> comes from the Norwich Taxation of 1254 and confirms the medieval presence of a chapel, though there is nothing in this that points to an earlier, pre-Conquest origin. The name is interpreted as meaning 'large saplings' and possibly suggests deliberate cultivation but is otherwise uninformative.</p> <p>Information boards within the church record that Marchwiell parish was carved out of Bangoron-Dee sometime around 1535, and that prior to this there had been a chapel, dependent on Bangor, on the site of the present church. This, however, is probably misleading the 1254 taxation refers to Marchwiell not as a chapel but as a church in its own right, a parson is recorded there in 1359 and the great St Asaph historian, Archdeacon Thomas, was inclined to see the separation of Marchwiell from its mother church as an occurrence much earlier than the 16th century.</p> <p>The proposal that the placename reflects the nature of the material from which the first chapel was constructed should be treated with considerable caution; it might be construed as an imaginative attempt to parallel the place-name origin of the mother church at Bangor.</p> <p>It is assumed in the absence of any reliable evidence to the contrary that one stimulus for the siting and growth of the settlement is due to the nearby coal and iron production centres. Documentary evidence suggests that there was a church and community at Marchwiell early in the 17th century, and in 1626, a messuage in the settlement was gifted to the church, the rental to pay for repairs. More speculatively, it might be suggested that the establishment of the church and its ecclesiastical parish reflected the need of a developing settlement for its own spiritual centre. However, as late as c.1699 Edward Lhuyd was able to note in his Parochial Queries that there were only five houses and a smithy around the church, and as far as can be established there are no pre-19th-century maps that would provide an idea of the scale of settlement here.</p> <p>The proximity of the railway line giving access to the marketing centre at Wrexham with the siting of a station at Marchwiell undoubtedly initiated the 19th-century growth along the A525.</p>

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>3) The heritage to 1750</p> <p>The present church (100146), dedicated to St Deiniol and Marcella (but formerly, it is believed, to St Deiniol alone through its association with Bangor, and also in the past occasionally with St Marcellus), is a Georgian structure, mostly dating from the years 1778 to 1789. It has some 19th-century additions including a north transept and a polygonal apse attached to the chancel. Within the church there are brass and marble memorials and some fine stone glass, all of which are from the 18th century. The churchyard is rectangular.</p> <p>Other than the church, no buildings of any significant architectural or historic interest were noted. The earliest buildings cluster along the street frontages around the church and to the west. On external evidence alone, these are no earlier than the 18th century. A former smithy (104290) is now part of a row of cottages west of the church and appears to date from the late 18th century, while a malthouse at Pen-y-llan at the western end of the village contains a beam that carries a date of 1703.</p> <p>Traces of possible ridge and furrow recorded in two fields, one to the rear of the Red Lion Public House, south of the church, the other to the south of Hollyhedge on the eastern edge of the village, point to open-field agriculture but whether this was associated with a settlement at Marchwiel or elsewhere cannot be determined. (Silvester, Martin & Watson, 2013)</p>
523	Marchwiel Old Hall	Post Medieval	147410; 147411; 147412; 147413; 147414; 147415; 147416	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
524	Marchwiel Old Hall, moat	Medieval;Unkn own	100140	THE RCAHMS NOTES THE REMAINS OF A MOAT TO THE E OF OLD HALL. THE OS HOWEVER BELIEVES IT TO BE ONLY A LARGE DRAINAGE DITCH WHICH IS NOT WIDE ENOUGH TO BE PART OF A MOAT.
525	Marchwiel, shilling of James I	Post Medieval	141474	A silver shilling of James I, (1603-1625). Reverse: QUAE DEVS CONIVNIT NEMO SEPARET; square shield. Sixth bust. IM: Trefoil (1613-1624). AD 1619-1625. North no. 2124. (PAS database)
526	Marchwiel, Wood House, brooch	Roman	85747	A Roman Fibula brooch discovered near Wood House, Marchwiel by a metal detectorist, Mr David Jones, and reported to Karina Kucharski at Wrexham Museum in 2003. Two Roman coins (PRNs 85708 & 85746) and other metalwork including lead spindle whorls (PRN 85748) were also recovered from this area. The finds are suggestive of a Roman site in the near locality (Kucharski, K, pers comm, 2003).
527	Marchwiel, Wood House, coin I	Roman	85708	<p>A Roman coin of Antoninus Pius discovered near Wood House, Marchwiel by a metal detectorist, Mr David Jones, and reported to Karina Kucharski at Wrexham Museum in 2003. A second, unidentifiable Roman coin (PRN 85746), a Fibula brooch (PRN 85747) and other metalwork including lead spindle whorls (PRN 85748) were also recovered from this area. The finds are suggestive of a Roman site in the near locality (Kucharski, K, pers comm, 2003).</p> <p>One of two coins found 'near Wood House', Marchwiel in 2004, (Guest, P & Wells, N. 2007).</p>
528	Marchwiel, Wood House, coin II	Roman	85746	An unidentifiable Roman coin discovered near Wood House, Marchwiel by a metal detectorist, Mr David Jones, and reported to Karina Kucharski at Wrexham Museum in 2003. A Roman coin of Antoninus Pius (PRN 85708), a Fibula brooch (PRN 85747) and other metalwork including lead spindle whorls (PRN 85748) were also recovered from this area. The finds are suggestive of a Roman site in the near locality (Kucharski, K, pers comm, 2003).
529	Marchwiel, Wood House, spindle whorls	Roman	85748	Lead spindle whorls and other metalwork discovered near Wood House, Marchwiel by a metal detectorist, Mr David Jones, and reported to Karina Kucharski at Wrexham Museum in 2003. Two Roman coins (PRNs 85708 & 85746) and a Fibula brooch (PRN 85747) were also recovered from this area. The finds are suggestive of a Roman site in the near locality (Kucharski, K, pers comm, 2003).
530	Middle Sontley	Post Medieval	147432; 147433; 147434; 147435;	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
			147436; 147437; 147438; 147439	
531	Moreton Manor Farm	Post Medieval	105291	House noted during Wrexham Maelor Histoic Settlement Survey.
532	Moreton Manor Farm pond I	Post Medieval	66341	Pond shown on 1964 6 inch OS map. This is one of many ponds in this area and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
533	Moreton Manor Farm pond II	Post Medieval	66342	Pond shown on 1964 6 inch OS map. This is one of many ponds in this area and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
534	Morton Manor Farm	Post Medieval	147457; 147458; 147459; 147460; 147461	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
535	North Wales Mineral Extension Railway	Post Medieval	119849	Southwards extension of the North Wales Mineral Railway (PRN119847) between Wrexham and Rhosymedre built to serve industry at Ruabon and Acrefair. Opened in 1846 with shortlived stations at Rhos and Rhosymedre, both of which were closed by 1855 (Pratt, Derrick, 2009, pp158-9).
536	Offa's Dyke	Early Medieval	104800	IMPOSING STRETCH OF BANK AND DITCH DESTROYED AND DAMAGED IN PLACES BUT GENERALLY IN GOOD CONDITION. HEIGHT OF BANK VARIES BUT AVERAGES 2.2M. S D132;
537	Offa's Dyke - DC entry	Early Medieval	28228 to 28267	
538	Offa's Dyke - Esclusham	Early Medieval	106762	DYKE DESTROYED ADJACENT TO PENTRE BYCHAN HALL.
539	Offa's Dyke - Esclusham	Early Medieval	106767	FOX DESCRIBES THE DYKE TO THE N OF FENNANT ROAD AS BEING MUCH RAVAGED TO THE S OF IT AS A PLOUGHED DOWN RIDGE.
540	Offa's Dyke - Esclusham	Early Medieval	106764	NO TRACE OF DYKE CROSSING SMALL RAVINE AND DAMAGED BY FARM TO SOUTH.
541	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown 'Bryn Offa'	Early Medieval	17493	EAST SIDE OF DITCH AND W SIDE OF BANK OF OFFA'S DITCH NOTED DURING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT. BANK SURVIVED TO 40CMS HIGH AND COMPRISED RED-BROWN CLAYEY SOIL WITH ROUNDED STONE (GREENTER, S. 1987, 57).
542	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown, High Street 16a	Early Medieval	58487	Possible section of Offa's Dyke identified during evaluation carried out by Pat Frost in 2002. Likely to be the western ditch associated with the dyke that is shown to have followed the line of the main road at this point. Precise dimensions of the ditch, it's survival further to the E, and its relationship with the presumed earthen bank on it's E side could not be determined within limits of evaluation. (Frost, P, 2002)
543	Offa's Dyke - Rhosllanerchrugog	Early Medieval	106768	FOX NOTES THAT THE DYKE HAD BEEN DESTROYED FOR MUCH OF THIS SECTION BUT REAPPEARED TO N OF ABERDERFYN ROAD.
544	Old Sontley	Post Medieval	147608; 147609; 147610; 147611; 147612; 147613	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
545	Old Sontley cropmark	Medieval	101641	St Joseph air photo possibly of deserted medieval village.
546	Old Sontley footbridge	Post Medieval	66295	Footbridge marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps.
547	Old Sontley orchard	Post Medieval	66297	Orchard marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps.
548	Old Sontley pond I	Post Medieval	66265	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
549	Old Sontley pond II	Post Medieval	66266	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
550	Old Sontley pond III	Post Medieval	66268	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
551	Old Sontley pond IV	Post Medieval	66267	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
552	Old Sontley pond IX	Post Medieval	66271	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
553	Old Sontley pond V	Post Medieval	66269	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
554	Old Sontley pond VI	Post Medieval	66270	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
555	Old Sontley pond VII	Post Medieval	66287	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
556	Old Sontley pond VIII	Post Medieval	66286	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
557	Old Sontley pond X	Post Medieval	66272	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
558	Old Sontley pond XI	Post Medieval	66288	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
559	Old Sontley pond XII	Post Medieval	66289	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
560	Old Sontley pond XIII	Post Medieval	66273	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
561	Old Sontley pond XIV	Post Medieval	66290	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
562	Old Sontley pond XIX	Post Medieval	66281	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
563	Old Sontley pond XV	Post Medieval	66274	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
564	Old Sontley pond XVI	Post Medieval	66275	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
565	Old Sontley pond XVII	Post Medieval	66276	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
566	Old Sontley pond XVII	Post Medieval	66277	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
567	Old Sontley pond XVIII	Post Medieval	66279	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
568	Old Sontley pond XX	Post Medieval	66280	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
569	Old Sontley pond XXI	Post Medieval	66282	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
570	Old Sontley pond XXII	Post Medieval	66285	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
571	Old Sontley pond XXIII	Post Medieval	66283	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
572	Old Sontley pond XXIV	Post Medieval	66284	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
573	Old Sontley pond XXV	Post Medieval	66278	Pond marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
574	Park Pit, coal mine	Post Medieval	126970	Coal mine noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
575	Park pit, old shaft (coal)	Post Medieval	126971	Mine shaft noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
576	Park Road Coal Shafts	Post Medieval	104213	COAL SHAFT LAND NOW A SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD. N0785;
577	Pentre Bychan Coins	Early Medieval	101153	ON LEVELLING PART OF OFFAS DYKE IN 1824 SEVERAL SAXON COINS WERE FOUND. NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COINS HAS COME TO LIGHT SINCE.
578	Pentre Mailyn	Post Medieval	147913; 147914; 147915; 147916; 147917; 147918	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
579	Pentre Mailyn, Coin	Post Medieval	120426	<p>One of two silver groats of Mary dating to 1553-1554AD found at a depth of 5cm while metal detecting.</p> <p>See PRN 120425 for the other groat, (Turner, E. 2011).</p> <p>These two groats were folded, and the obverses were disfigured.</p> <p>I found these in front of a house in dereliction that had wattle and daub inside, it is now in ruin but my bet is that these were lost by the resident.</p> <p>Note the fold, as they are Mary coins and they were not popular after she was on the throne and they were folded and thrown away by Protestants, this may give an indication of the religion of the tenants, (Cater, C. pers comm, 2005).</p>
580	Pentre Mailyn, Coin	Post Medieval	120425	<p>One of two silver groats of Mary dating to 1553-1554AD found at a depth of 5cm while metal detecting.</p> <p>See PRN 120426 for the other groat, (Turner, E. 2011).</p> <p>These two groats were folded, and the obverses were disfigured.</p> <p>I found these in front of a house in dereliction that had wattle and daub inside, it is now in ruin but my bet is that these were lost by the resident.</p> <p>Note the fold, as they are Mary coins and they were not popular after she was on the throne and they were folded and thrown away by Protestants, this may give an indication of the religion of the tenants, (Cater, C. pers comm, 2005).</p>
581	Pentre Mailyn, Dress Hook	Post Medieval	42997	<p>Lozenge-shaped silver-gilt 16th century dress hook.</p> <p>Fine foliate decoration around the edges, with the decoration on the main body comprising 13 very fine twisted wire circles surrounding 8 tiny spheres (five of which are missing) and 5 larger raised points (four of which have broken off), (PAS Database, 2011).</p>
582	Pentre-bychan, fish pond	Post Medieval	126378	Fish pond noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
583	Pentre-bychan, hydraulic pump I	Post Medieval	126379	Hydraulic pump noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
584	Pentre-bychan, hydraulic pump II	Post Medieval	126380	Hydraulic pump noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
585	Pen-y-bryn	Post Medieval	147767; 147768; 147769; 147770; 147771; 147772; 147773	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
586	Plas Cadwgan mound, air raid shelter	Modern	142403	WW2 air raid shelter, cut into the Scheduled Plas Cadwgan mound.
587	Plas Eyton	Post Medieval	148004; 148005; 148006; 148007; 148008	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
588	Plas Fron	Post Medieval	148009; 148010; 148011; 148012	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
589	Plas Fron, ridge and furrow	Medieval	128281	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).
590	Plas Grono Farm	Post Medieval	148018	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
591	Plas Grono Farm, barn	Post Medieval	148017	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. A photographic survey of the barn was undertaken in 2022 in relation to a proposal to convert the barn into ancillary residential accommodation and office space. The study revealed the barn was visible on the Ordnance Survey drawings of Chester (Ordnance Survey Drawing 26) and Erddig Wood (Ordnance Survey Drawing 316), both drawn by John Field in 1819. The barn is a rectangular, gable ended, two storey building, orientated east & west with the front to the north, facing the farmhouse.
592	Plassey	Post Medieval	148093	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
593	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105448	Backfilled clay pit shown on OS map of area as waterfilled. Approximate diameter 35m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
594	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105456	Back-filled sub-rectangular clay pit. According to the owner the material used to backfill came from the demolished stable block at Plassey. Measures 26m x 30m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
595	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105457	Roughly C-shaped clay pit now water-filled. Owner relates that it was drained and cleaned out recently and proved to be up to 10m in depth. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
596	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105450	Small oval clay pit adjacent to redundant field boundary. Measures 17m x 10m x 1.5m deep (dry). (Hankinson, R 1993f).
597	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105453	Sub-circular clay pit now water filled. Diameter 20m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
598	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105447	Sub-circular pit with entrance on NNE. Dry with evidence of stepping internally. Measures 27m diameter and 2.5m deep. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
599	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105452	Water filled clay pit which appears to have been enlarged recently. Maximum diameter 40m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
600	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105451	Water-filled clay pit recently enlarged to about twice its original size of x28m diameter. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
601	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105454	Water-filled clay pit roughly oval in shape. Measures 20m x 12m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
602	Plassey clay pit	Modern	105455	Water-filled clay pit roughly oval in shape. Measures 42m x 20m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
603	Plassey clay pits	Modern	105446	Four clay pits in corner of redundant field. Two are water-filled and the depth is not known, the other two are dry and are about 2-3m deep. The pits measure up to 26m across (Hankinson, R 1993f).
604	Plassey Moat (site of)	Medieval	100141	SITE OF MOATED RESIDENCE HOUSE REBUILT MOAT NOW OBLITERATED.; Site depicted on 2nd edn OS 25" mapping
605	Plassey platform	Post Medieval	105449	Large rectangular platform most likely related to clay extraction. Not like to be site of house. Measures 44m x 27m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).
606	Plassey ridge and furrow	Medieval;Post Medieval	105445	Area of ridge and furrow north and west of Plassey. Commonly aligned N-S although individual fields may differ. Headlands visible in two and possible three places, at or near the northern boundary of the area. Predates mid-19th century clay pits (Hankinson, R 1993f).
607	Plas-y-Clawdd, building I	Post Medieval	115252	No description.
608	Plas-y-Clawdd, building II	Post Medieval	115256	No description.
609	Plas-y-Clawdd, coal shaft	Post Medieval	115253	No description.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
610	Plas-y-Clawdd, spoil heap II	Post Medieval	115257	No description.
611	Plas-y-Clawdd, spoli heap I	Post Medieval	115254	No description.
612	Plas-y-Clawdd, tramway	Post Medieval	115255	No description.
613	Ponciau Banks	Modern	72346	Recreational 'urban' park created in Rhosllanerchrugog from 1932 onwards (Berry, A, 1999).
614	Ponciau Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	104195	BOUNDARY STONE MISSING AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;
615	Ponciau Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	104364	BOUNDARY STONE MISSING AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;
616	Ponciau Charcoal Furnace	Post Medieval	102789	<p>REMAINS OF A CHARCOAL FURNACE.</p> <p>A lease of 1850 contained a plan showing the Ponkey furnace and an oval pond to its north (Slater, W D, 1997, 2).</p> <p>Shown as 'Aberderwen Furnaces' on an 1826 plan of the Frederick West estate (CROH/D/DM/16213 (1826)) in Denbighshire Archives, (possibly to the NE of the current PRN location). Land adjoining the pool (132181) and the furnaces is shown on the plan as Jones & Parry. Their names also appear on the plan (and with others on records) in relation to the Ponkey Ironworks at Gutter Hill. (David Parry, pers. comm., March 2015)</p> <p>The remains of a charcoal furnace recorded in the HER, its date of construction is not known but it was depicted on a map forming part of a lease of 1850. It seems the attribution to charcoal use is incorrect as Edwards (1961, 76) states that it was started by Thomas Jones in 1807, in the coke era. (Hankinson, Britnell & Silvester 2012)</p>
617	Ponciau Ironworks	Post Medieval	104192	<p>IRONWORKS SITE HAS A GASHOLDER AND FIRESTATION ON IT. REFERENCES GO BACK TO 1813. N0785;</p> <p>Ponkey iron works was established in 1807 by Thomas Jones of Llanerchrugog Hall. It was positioned to take advantage of the shallow iron and coal seams available to the west in the area known as Ponciau banks (Slater, W D, 1997, 7).</p>
618	Ponkey (Ponciau) railway	Post Medieval	119843	A branch railway opened in August 1861 initially from Gardden Lodge Junction, Ruabon (SJ30364430) to Aberderfyn and Bryn-yr-Owen Colliery but extended in August 1876 to Legacy (SJ29554824). Passengers were carried from 1901 to 1915 (there were halts at Fennant Road, Aberderfyn and Ponkey Crossing). The Legacy to Aberderfyn section was closed in January 1917, the Aberderfyn to Gardden section in 1954 and the final section in 1984 (Pratt, Derrick, 2009, pp142-3).
619	Ponkey Bell Pits	Medieval	101145	TYLECOTE (REFERENCE 01) REFERS TO SOME POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL BELL PITS USED IN THE EXTRACTION OF IRONSTONE AT PONKEY. THE OS COULD FIND NO TRACE OF THEM.
620	Ponkey Brick and Tile Works	Post Medieval	104203	<p>THERE ARE SOME DERELICT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS ON THE SITE OF THE BRICKWORKS. AN INSCRIPTION READS ASTON WORKS REBUILT 1908. SO THESE MAY NOT BE THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS. N0785;</p> <p>ESTABLISHED c.1866. REBUILT 1889. PRODUCED GARDEN POTS, SAUCERS, SEED PANS, PAN-MUGS, MILK COOLERS, LEAD-POTS, DISHES, CRUCIBLES, FANCY GOODS, FERN BASKETS, YELLOW, BROWN, BLCAK-GLAZED WARES. TAKEN OVER AS FURNITURE WORKS 1905 AND CONVERTED TO SMALL INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN 1980'S (EDWARDS, I. 1987, 53).</p> <p>Established c.1866 by Charles Albert Sharpe of Bilston Hall. Sold in 1873. Rebuilt by Walter Pen Dennis in 1889. Was now a pottery covering 4 acres and employing 100 men. In 1905 was taken over by William Aston as a furniture works. Continued to operate until c.1970 (Slater, W D, 1997).</p>
621	Ponkey Colliery	Post Medieval	104191	COLLIERY CLOSED AROUND 50 YEARS AGO. N0785;

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
622	Ponkey Pool	Post Medieval	132181	'Furnace Pool' shown on an 1826 plan of the Frederick West estate (CROH/D/DM/16213 (1826)) in Denbighshire Archives. The Furnace Pool is now known as Ponkey Pool but was originally associated with furnaces nearby to the south or south-east (see PRN102789). Land adjoining the pool and the furnaces is shown on the plan as 'Jones & Parry' (David Parry pers. comm., March 2015).
623	Pont-y-ffrwd	Post Medieval	148114; 148115; 148116; 148117	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
624	Pont-y-ffrwd Villa	Post Medieval	148118; 148119	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
625	Porthwgan	Post Medieval	148123; 148124; 148125; 148126; 148127; 148128; 148129; 148130; 148131; 148132; 148133; 148134; 148135	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
626	REPUBLIC P-47C THUNDERBOLT 41-660	Modern	130307	The report compiled of the incident noted that the P-47C was assigned to the 8 AFCC, 8 Air Force, 495 Fighter Training, 522nd SEFT and stationed at AAF Station 342. The incident occurred at Cerwyn (Gerwyn) Farm, Eyton, near Wrexham on 11/4/1944 at 14:00. The pilot was 2nd Lt James C Shanklin (killed). The pilot had some 333 flying hours, 22 on this model of aircraft. The aircraft had cleared from Atcham on a local orientation flight (Romance Red Flight comprising of 4 aircraft). The mission was flown in a loose string so that the pilots could see as many of the local landmarks as possible. The flight left at 14:00. It flew on a bearing of 290 degrees for 15-20 miles and then headed on bearing zero (north) for 20-30 miles up to Chester. Then the flight turned for home - one of the pilots made radio contact to check to see if Shanklin's plane was with the leader. After that, the lead pilot made several sharp turns to see if Shanklin's plane could be seen, but none of the pilots could tell exactly when Shanklin had left the loose formation. A local observer stated that he had seen the Thunderbolt flying low in a northerly direction, in a glide, it hit some trees, the plane immediately caught fire and exploded. Ammunition exploding prevented rescuers from getting close to the wreckage. The investigators found that as no radio transmissions from the pilot had been received, it was hard to know the cause of the accident but suggested that the pilot may have been unconscious. (US Army Air Force Report of Aircraft Accident 44-04-11-504, RCAHWW Digital Collections)
627	Rhos Lock-up	Post Medieval	104206	ON THE SITE OF THE LOCK-UP IS RHOS POLICE STATION. N0785;
628	Rhos, Johnson Street, Horeb Chapel	Post Medieval	96099	Chapel subject to photographic survey, as a condition of planning permission, in 2003.
629	Rhosllanerchrugog Church (St John the Evangelist) and churchyard	Multiperiod	17249; 17250; 17252	In a wooded churchyard (Hubbard, 1986).
630	Rhosllanerchrugog Church (St Mary)	Modern	70687	St Mary's church is located on the south side of Merlin Street at its junction with Offa Street. It was built in 1926-28 in a conventional Perpendicular style to designs of architect E.Glyn.Wooley, and modified in 1957 with the completion of the chancel. Constructed of rustic brick with stone dressings under slate roofs, the church comprises nave and chancel in a single chamber, south aisle, north-west porch with timberwork in the gable, and north-east flat-roofed vestry. An intended north-east tower was never built. The interior is spacious and lofty, but with no clerestory, walls white-painted plaster and dressings of harder brick. This church was built to replace the iron church of St Mary's which was demolished (NPRN 420488). RCAHWW, 9 October, 2015
631	Rhosllanerchrugog, Bank Street, Salem Welsh Independent Chapel	Post Medieval	214035	Salem Welsh Independent Chapel was built in 1896 in the Arts and Crafts style with a gable entry plan. In 1995 it was still in use as a chapel (RCAHWW, 2009). The building is of two storeys and constructed from red Ruabon brick with five bays north-south by three bays east-west. There is a single

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				storey and undercroft annex to the north. The building has a steep pitched slate roof, with gable ends at the north and south. Proposed demolition in 2022.
632	Rhosllanerchrugog, Broad Street, Church (St David)	Modern	1000088	A church at Rhosllanerchrugog south-west of Wrexham. Built in 1892 of Ruabon red brick with tile roofs to designs by Douglas & Fordham, the chancel was added in 1935-6 by J. H. Swainson. St David's Church is located on the north side of Broad Street, on its junction with New Street. Its foundation stone was laid in 1892 and consecrated on St Andrew's Day 1893. It was built in 1892 to designs of Douglas & Fordham, the chancel added in 1935-6 by J.H.Swainson. An intended south-east steeple was never built. It is constructed of Ruabon red brick with tile roofs, and comprises a nave with broad Perpendicular west window, north aisle, west bellcote, slightly narrower chancel, south porch with timberwork in its gable, and north-east vestry under a catslide roof. It is furnished in red deal seats and floored with wood blocks. The pulpit, prayer desk and lectern are of oak. Sources: E.Hubbard, Buildings of Wales: Clwyd (1986), p.264. D.R.Thomas, History of the Diocese of St Asaph vol.3 (1913), p.273 David Leighton, RCAHMW, 9 October 2015
633	Rhosllanerchrugog, milestone, DEN_WROW03	Post Medieval	164952	Post medieval milestone, on the B5605, in stone wall, outside Eirian, Ponciau. Wrexham plate. Surveyed 2005 (Milestone Society, 2019).
634	Rhosllanerchrugog, milestone, DEN_WROW03A	Post Medieval	164951	Post medieval milestone, on the B5605, in stone wall, outside Eirian, Ponciau. Surveyed 2005 (Milestone Society, 2019).
635	Rhosllanerchrugog, Mount Pleasant Baptist chapel	Post Medieval	70649	Baptist chapel (END, 1999).
636	Rhosllanerchrugog, Mynydd Seion congregational chapel	Post Medieval	70685	Congregational chapel (END, 1999).
637	Rhosllanerchrugog, Rhosllanerchrugog Memorial, war memorial	Modern	145063	First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Second World War - civilians, Serviceman / Servicewoman FIGURE OF A SOLDIER IN CAP AND GREATCOAT, IN MOURNING POSE WITH HEAD BOWED AND RIFLE REVERSED. ON RECTANGULAR PYLON AND TWO STEPPED BASES. FLANKED BY MARBLE PANELS WITH WW2 NAMES Inscription: O BARCH I GOFFADWRIAETH/ MEIBION DEWR Y RHOS/ A ROES EU BYWYD YN ABERTH/ DROS EU GWLAD YN Y RHYFEL MAWR (TRANS: IN RESPECTFUL MEMORY OF THE BRAVE MEN OF RHOS WHO SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR)/ TO/ THE GLORIOUS MEMORY/ OF/ THE
638	Rhosllanerchrugog, Siloh Chapel	Post Medieval	70686	Chapel (END, 1999).
639	Rhostyllen	Multiperiod	15693	1 Location 1.1 Rhostyllen lies just to the east of the Wrexham bypass and about 2km south-west of Wrexham itself. Only the valley of the Clywedog separates it from the expanding suburbs of the town. 2 History 2.1 The early history of Rhostyllen is obscure. There is no substantive evidence of medieval occupation here, and it seems probable that it grew as a result of the local coal mining industry, Bersham colliery lying just to the south. In the 1870s the village is pictured as a chapel, a

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>couple of public houses and a spread of dwellings grouped around a crossroads. Only later did it emerge as a community of any size.</p> <p>3 Buildings and Archaeology</p> <p>3.1 The church of Holy Trinity was erected in 1876-7.</p> <p>3.2 No other buildings of interest are known within the village.</p> <p>4.1 Nothing of archaeological significance has been recorded here.</p>
640	Rhostyllen, Corkscrew Lane, Hafod Y Bwch	Post Medieval	132649	Cottage subject of photographic survey in 2011. (Andy Evans, 2015)
641	Rhostyllen, milestone, DEN_WROW02	Post Medieval	164953	Post medieval milestone, on the A5212, on verge, NE of Croesfoel roundabout, opp. Little Chef. (Wrexham plate). Surveyed 2005 (Milestone Society, 2019).
642	Rhostyllen, Plas Grono Road, Bersham Bank Colliery Tip	Post Medieval	132621	Colliery tip, subject of photographic survey in 2011. (Andy Evans, 2014)
643	Rosemead	Post Medieval	68007	A general farm complex or single dwelling which might incorporate traditional farm buildings.
644	Rosemead pond	Medieval;Post Medieval	68009	An irregular pond close to building/s at Rosemead, noted on the OS 6" 1964 (SJ34NE) map and other subsequent maps, earlier maps not available at this time. Many fields in this area of Wrexham contain these ponds. Though their use and origin are uncertain, it is possible that they have been clay or marl pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval, or post medieval buildings.
645	Round Wood	Post Medieval	148215; 148216; 148217	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
646	Royton	Post Medieval	148220; 148221; 148222; 148223; 148224; 148225; 148226; 148227; 148228; 148229	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
647	Royton Enclosure A	Prehistoric	102658	<p>One of two adjacent sub-rectangular cropmarks with rounded comers, probably related. Possible stock pens. East side not visible. Nothing visible on ground. U0885;</p> <p>AP plot during project 509 1998. Cropmark defines narrow ditch with straight N side including possible entrance, W side with angular NW comer and rounded SW comer and S side with possible intumed entrance. Not visible beyond N-S boundary to E. Overall max dimensions 62m E-W and 42m N-S, internal area c. 0.23ha. Nothing visible at time of visit 19/5/98 (CPAT 1999).</p>
648	Royton Enclosure B	Prehistoric	102659	<p>One of two-adjacent sub-rectangular cropmarks. This one has a right-angled corner at SW. The other comers are rounded. East side not visible. Nothing visible on ground. U0885;</p> <p>AP plot during project 509 1998. Sub-square enclosure, N, Wand S sides visible with rounded comers except to SW which is more angular. E side not visible due to proximity of field boundary. Internal area c. 0.38ha. Nothing visible at time of visit 1915/98 (CPAT 1999).</p>
649	Royton Enclosures	Prehistoric	102657	2 ADJACENT SUB-RECTANGULAR CROPMARKS OBVIOUSLY RELATED TO EACH OTHER AND PROB COEVAL.THE AREA BETW THEM IS IN THE FORM OF A FUNNEL SO SOME FORM OF STOCK ENCLOSURE COMPLEX SEEMS A LIKELY EXPLANATION. U0885;
650	Royton Ring-ditch	Bronze Age	102656	Air photo (79-19-0031) showing a large circular Ring Ditch possibly inside a very vague rectangular enclosure. Nothing is visible on the ground. Sited on a flat-topped bluff.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				No trace of an upstanding site in this recently seeded field. If a ring ditch, it is likely to be further eroded by ploughing (CPAT site visit 9/2/00).
651	Ruabon Furnace	Post Medieval	122207	The Ruabon Furnace mentioned by Edwards (1960, 25) was constructed in the mid-1630s and is mentioned in an agreement of 1634. Its location has not been ascertained, but Edwards considered Gyfelia (SJ 329 453) a possibility (from <i>Āċâ, -ĒcegefailĀċâ, -â,,ċ</i> , meaning smithy) and there is also a <i>Āċâ, -ĒceCindersĀċâ, -â,,ċ</i> placename at SJ 324 437, although neither of these seems to have a sufficient water supply; the record may relate to one of the other furnaces near the town. Ironstone was apparently obtained from Ruabon (Edwards 1960, 32) and there are records of wood being taken from a number of woods in the locality, including Black Park and New Park on the Chirk Castle estate. It apparently supplied iron to the forge at Pont y Blew. Records relating to the furnace are scanty for the 18th century; it was apparently last mentioned in 1763. (Hankinson, Britnell & Silvester 2012)
652	Ruabon, Moreton Farm, farmstead	Post Medieval	150089	<p>Farmstead recorded by LP Archaeology in 2021 as part of an historic building survey.</p> <p>Moreton Farm is first depicted on the 1844 Tithe Map for Ruabon with c. 80 acres of farmland. The farmstead is shown as having a loose courtyard arrangement with the separate working buildings located to the north-east of the farmhouse.</p> <p>The rectangular farmhouse is thought to have originated between the 16th and 18th centuries and was aligned ENE-WSW with a yard to the north and a garden/orchard to the south. Within the garden/orchard area and west of the farmhouse was a square building - possibly an outhouse/ bakehouse/ slaughterhouse or other structure.</p> <p>The working farm buildings comprised a group of three buildings set around a partially enclosed yard. A barn was positioned along the north side of the yard with a range abutting. A further building was positioned on the south side of the yard aligned ENE-WSW.</p> <p>The stone-built farmhouse with projecting end stack and end entry is thought to be the earliest building on the site. In the northeast corner of the site, ruins constructed of the local Cefn stone were recorded and were determined to be associated with a threshing barn element of a barn range. Very little remained of the earlier farmstead buildings, but it was determined that the farmhouse had likely been built in the Type B style and originally had a two storey, two-unit plan form. A later lean-to stone-built extension was also identified adjoining the farmhouse structure and represented a period of expansion at the farmstead, testifying to a growth of agricultural activity at the time, which correlated with the industrial growth of the region.</p> <p>By the time the 1874 1st edition OS map had been published, the site was recorded as 'Moreton Inn' although the farm and the Inn are thought to have worked alongside each other well into the 20th century. During the mid-19th century, a large south range was added to the southern end of the earlier farmhouse and incorporated a Tudor fireplace. The fireplace was not thought to be in-situ but had possibly been taken from the main farmhouse and relocated. Extensive internal alterations took place at this time.</p> <p>Subsequent extensions were added to the site in the 20th century as the Moreton Inn expanded (Govier, 2021).</p>
653	Ruabon, New Hall House	Post Medieval	102685	House built by sir Thomas Myddelton in 1664 of red brick. Which in 1878 was encased in stone because of decay (CAS 4/12/93). Formerly Grade II* Listed (No. 1549).
654	Ruabon, Socketed Axehead Fragment	Bronze Age	120086	Blade fragment of a late Bronze Age small, socketed axe, (PAS Database, 2011).
655	Ruabon, The Moreton Inn	Post Medieval	150090	<p>The Moreton Inn was formed during the mid-19th century, sometime before 1859. The Inn is on the site of an earlier farmstead known as Moreton Farm and incorporates partial remains of the earlier farmhouse and farm outbuildings, including a Tudor fireplace.</p> <p>The farmstead and inn co-existed and functioned simultaneously in the mid-19th century and on into the 20th. Indicating that the diversification of the farmstead played an important role within the community by not only supporting the market and agricultural economy, but also by promoting the urban economic development of the region (LP Archaeology, 2021)</p>
656	Saints Well Meadow Placename	Medieval	100143	RCAHM NOTED A SPRING IN THE FIELD CALLED SAINTS WELL MEADOW WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN THE FYNNON Y SAINT. REFERRED TO BY LLUYD IN 1698 NOTHING VISIBLE NOW ALTHOUGH LOCAL KNEW OF DESTROYED WELL NEARBY.;

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
				<p>Edward Lhuyd located a well called Ffynnon y Saint in Bangor, and the Royal Commission in 1914 pinpointed this as a spring rising close to the Hopyard Coppice. The HER records that there is a Saints Well Meadow and that though nothing is visible today a local source informed the Clwyd Archaeology Service in 1981 of a destroyed well in the vicinity. However, early Ordnance Survey maps show a well with a small stream running off it at the west end of a wooded area known today as The Hopyard. This well is at SJ 3687 4574 and seems an entirely better candidate for Ffynnon y Saint, the field presumably taking its name from the well which was nearby but within its boundary (Silvester, R J et al 2011).</p> <p>Location edited from SJ372454 as a result of the above (Jeff Spencer, 2013).</p>
657	Sontley Lodge Farm, pond II	Post Medieval	53475	Pond depicted on 1st edition (1874) OS map. This is one of many ponds in this area and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
658	Sontley Lodge Farm, pond III	Post Medieval	53476	Pond depicted on 1st edition (1874) OS map. This is one of many ponds in this area and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.
659	Sontley Mill	Post Medieval	104289	<p>NOTHING REMAINS OF A MILL AT THIS LOCATION. N0785;</p> <p>Location The remains of the mill lie on the W side of the Gyfeiliu Brook, about 2.4km WSW of the village of Marchwiell. The land in close proximity to the stream is partly wooded, but much of the surrounding area is given over to arable and pastureland.</p> <p>Mill buildings The mill is still visible as a ruinous building constructed from local bricks of 19th-century origin and measures up to 15m long (N/S) by 9m wide overall. The wheel pit seems to have been at the N end of the building, where a hole is visible in two parallel walls, presumably for the axle. Only the W side of the building is in reasonable condition where it is revetted into the slope, the E side has mostly gone. There is no readily visible evidence of an earlier structure.</p> <p>Water supply Upslope, to the W of the mill, there is the end of the head race which widens out to 3m wide and is up to 0.8m deep. It was not followed, and its point of origin remains unclear. (Hankinson & Silvester, 2012)</p>
660	Sontley Smithy	Post Medieval	104288	SINGLE STOREY RED BRICK SMITHY NOW USED AS A GARAGE. N0785;
661	Sontley, deserted settlement	Medieval;Roman	118990	Cropmarks spotted on GetMapping digital AP coverage by Karina Kucharski. Possible linear features and irregular shapes. A field system or deserted settlement? (CPAT, 2011).
662	Stone Bridge	Post Medieval	148287	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
663	Stryr-yr-hwch Farm, ridge and furrow	Medieval	128283	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).
664	Stryt-yr-Hwch Farm	Post Medieval	148293; 148294; 148295	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
665	Talwrn Farm	Post Medieval	79540; 148352	Farmstead possibly containing traditional farm buildings. Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
666	Talwrn Farm, field boundaries	Post Medieval	79541	Fields possibly surrounded by traditional field boundaries.
667	Tan-y-clawdd Smithy	Post Medieval	104200	SITE OF SMITHY IS NOW A SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD. N0785;
668	Tan-y-llan	Post Medieval	148373; 148374	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
669	The Fields	Post Medieval	66293	House site marked on 1st edition 1879 6 inch OS map.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
670	The Fields Cropmark	Unknown	101339	AIR PHOTOS SHOW A VAGUE RECTILINEAR CROPMARK IN THIS FIELD.HOWEVER THERE IS NO TRACE OF IT ON THE GROUND NOTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE SEEN AFTER PLOUGHING.;
671	The Groves	Post Medieval	148426; 148427; 148428; 148429; 148430; 148431; 148432	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
672	The Groves, well	Post Medieval	169686	Well shown on 1st edition OS map (1873). Within a small strip of woodland named 'Well Wood' on 2nd edition (1899) and later maps.
673	The Hollies	Post Medieval	148444; 148445; 148446; 148447	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
674	The Hollies marl pit II	Post Medieval	82615	A marl pit, long abandoned and now showing as a grassy hollow in the field.
675	The Hollies Milestone	Post Medieval	86018	Milestone depicted on OS 25" 1899 Denb 36.2 Wrexham 3 Whitchurch 12. No trace of milestone - presumed destroyed. CPAT 03. Not located despite thorough search of the verges both sides of road. W.O. 2003
676	The Hollies ridge and furrow I	Medieval ;Post Medieval	82636	Ridge and furrow visible on 1985 and 1993 vertical aerial photography, but its presence could not be confirmed by fieldwork because of the present overgrown state of the field.
677	The Hollies ridge and furrow II	Medieval ;Post Medieval	82637	Ridge and furrow visible on 1985 vertical aerial photography, but its presence could not be confirmed by fieldwork.
678	The Hollies ridge and furrow III	Medieval ;Post Medieval	82638	Ridge and furrow visible on 1985 vertical aerial photography, but its presence could not be confirmed by fieldwork because of the present overgrown state of the field.
679	The Willows	Post Medieval	66294	Farmstead marked on 1st edition 1879 and 1964 6 inch OS maps.
680	The Willows	Post Medieval	148470; 148471; 148472	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
681	The Willows ridge and furrow I	Medieval	66291	Ridge and furrow shown on Aerial Photographs.
682	The Willows ridge and furrow II	Medieval	66292	Ridge and furrow shown on Aerial Photographs.
683	Ty gwyn, farmstead	Post Medieval	56840	Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1874) OS map corresponding with buildings on the modern digital mapping.
684	Ty-coch	Post Medieval	148602	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
685	Ty-coch enclosure	Post Medieval	128034	Ovoid enclosure visible on the 1st edition OS mapping and still extant. The SW end is fossilised in a road alignment, while the remainder is defined by a hedged boundary containing trees up to c.100 years old. There is no real evidence of a bank to go with the hedge so probably therefore a post-medieval field which was attached to the dwelling of Ty-coch, depicted on the 1st edition map at SJ 32887 44774 but now lost. Ty-coch was also depicted on Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing No 316, dated 1819. (Farming SEP)
686	Ty-coch, farmstead	Post Medieval	53482	Farmstead likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1874) OS map corresponding with buildings on the modern digital mapping.
687	Ty'n-y-coed, farmstead	Post Medieval	117785	Post-medieval farmstead
688	Ty'n-y-twl well	Post Medieval	142404	Well depicted on 1873 and 1899 OS maps.
689	Vauxhall Colliery	Post Medieval	104202	COLLIERY SITE IS NOW PART OF VAUXHALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE ONE COLLIERY BUILDING STILL EXISTS AND THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL GRASSED OVER SPOIL HEAP.SUNK IN 1857 AND CLOSED IN 1928. N0785;
690	Vauxhall Colliery	Post Medieval	104178	SLAG HAS BEEN DUMPED OVER THE COLLIERY SITE. N0785;

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
691	Vauxhall Colliery, buildings	Post Medieval	126388	Colliery building noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
692	Vauxhall Colliery, tramway	Post Medieval	126389	Tramway noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project
693	Vauxhall Milestone	Post Medieval	104201	ONLY HALF OF THE MILESTONE REMAINS. INSCRIPTION IS NO MORE. N0785;
694	Wat's Dyke - DC entry	Early Medieval	27425 to 27455	Early Medieval Linear Earthwork
695	Wat's Dyke - Pentre Clawydd, beacon	Early Medieval	17779	Supposed site of beacon associated with Wat's dyke. Excavation in 1985 did not locate it at site 105 (Youngs, S M, Clark, J and Barry, T 1986, 152).
696	Wat's Dyke - Ruabon	Early Medieval	106691	FOX RECORDS THAT THE BANK SEEMS TO DIE ON REACHING THE ROUNDED KNOLL NEAR CLWT COTTAGES IT REAPPEARS TO THE SOUTH.
697	Wat's Dyke - Ruabon	Early Medieval	106689	THE BANK HAS LARGELY BEEN LEVELLED IN MIDDLE SONTLEY FARMYARD AND COMPLETELY LEVELLED TO THE S OF IT THE DITCH HOWEVER SURVIVES BEING 2M WIDE AND MARSHY.
698	Wayside Smithy	Post Medieval	104358	ORIGINALLY 3 STONE COTTAGES NOW ONE HOUSE CEASED AS A SMITHY ABOUT 1920. N0785;
699	White House	Post Medieval	148723; 148724; 148725; 148726; 148727; 148728; 148729; 148730; 1487231; 148732; 148733	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
700	Whitegate	Post Medieval	148735; 148736	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
701	Wood House	Post Medieval	148804; 148805; 148806	Potential Traditional Farm Buildings noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project
702	Wood House, Brooch	Roman	120136	Copper alloy? fibula brooch. Artefact not seen by recorder, (PAS Database, 2011).
703	Wood House, Coin I	Roman	120230	Bronze coin of Antoninus Pius. Artefact not seen by recorder, (PAS Database, 2011).
704	Wood House, Coin II	Roman	120231	An unidentifiable Roman bronze coin. Artefact not seen by recorder, (PAS Database, 2011).
705	Wood House, Spindlewhorls	Roman	120137	Several lead spindlewhorls. Artefacts not seen by recorder, (PAS Database, 2011).
706	Wrexham, Bronwylfa, Tan y Lan, barn	Post Medieval	124812	Barn and stables, subject of photographic survey in 2015 prior to conversion to a dwelling. This stone-built barn/stables probably equates to Building recorded in Coflein as NPRN 309883 - stone-built, 3-bay former barn has two C17th tie-beam and raking-strut trusses, which are under-built-in brick, as are most of the side walls, only the gable-ends survive in stone. The lower south end bay has become a stable with lean-to on its east side. This end gable has 2-tier brick ventilation openings (as a barn) and similar low openings in the lean-to indicate a former pigsty (now raised up). The present main roof has been raised at the eaves in the late C19th with corrugated-iron covering. Also, a detached ca 1900 cattle shelter lean-to range lying parallel to west.
707	Wrexham, Gyfelia, Penyfron, barn	Post Medieval	150106	Barn depicted on the tithe map of the Parish of Marchwiell, 1840, The barn was proposed for conversion into a dwelling and a Level 1 Historic Building Survey was undertaken by Aeon Archaeology as a condition of planning consent in 2019. The barn forms part of the Penyfron Farm complex and is rectangular in plan orientated north to south with the principle elevation to the west and facing the farmhouse yard. It is constructed from unfrogged red brick bonded by lime mortar (Cooke, R, 2019).
708	Y Wern coal pits	Post Medieval	104111	NO REMAINS OF THIS COAL MINE EXIST TODAY. N0785;
709	Yewtree Cottages	Post Medieval	105293	House noted during Wrexham Maelor Historic Settlement Survey.
710	Hafod, Signpost at SW end of Hafod Road	Post Medieval	36693	Former Grade II listed signpost. Included in listing data published by Cadw in 2016 but not present in data published in 2023. Presumed delisted.
786	Ridge and Furrow	Post Medieval	N/a	An area of ridge and furrow located towards the south extent of CAA.
787	Ridge and Furrow	Post Medieval	N/a	An area of ridge and furrow located towards the north extent of CAA.

Asset Number	Asset Name	Period	HER Reference Number(s)	Description
788	Cottage and Garden	Post Medieval	N/a	A cottage and garden identified from an 1840 Tithe map located towards the south extent of CAA.
789	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified within WAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
790	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at southwest extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
791	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at southwest extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
792	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at southwest extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
793	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at south extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
794	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at south extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
795	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at south extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
796	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at south extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
797	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at south extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
798	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
799	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
800	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
801	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
802	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
803	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.
804	Pond	Post Medieval	N/a	A pond feature identified at north extent of the CAA, depicted on an 1879 OS map.

Appendix 3: Gazetteer of Events

Event Number	Event Name	Study Area	HER Reference Number	Description
711	Offa's Dyke - Esclusham, excavation 1990		17449	EXCAVATION IN ADVANCE OF GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION. BANK OF DUMP CONSTRUCTION, 8M WIDE AND 1.5M HIGH. BURIED SOIL 40-80MM DEEP. OPEN U-PROFIED DITCH, 5M WIDE, 2M DEEP (JONES, N.W. & BRASSIL, K., 1990, 65; Nenck, B S, Margeson, S & Hurley, M 1991, 229).
712	Wat's Dyke - Black Brook Knoll, excavation 1985		17765	Supposed line of Wat's Dyke: excavation 1985 did not locate dyke (site 106). (Youngs, S M, Clark, J and Barry, T 1986, 150).
713	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown 'Harrington', excavation 1987		17803	Offa's Dyke: rescue excavation 1987 (site 127) online of A483(T) road showed road built on top of dyke for at least 500m (Youngs, S M, Clark, J, Gaimster, D R M and Barry, T 1988, 309).
714	Marchwiel Church (St Marcella and St Deiniol), watching brief 1994		26896	Watching brief in 1994 (CPAT) on garage site near the church. No further detail.
715	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown, Ruabon Road, watching brief 1996		34971	Watching brief on probable line of Offa's dyke revealed what was probably the upper part of the Offa's dyke ditch. A posthole on the inner lip of the ditch, may perhaps have been the remains of a timber palisade fronting the dyke bank. The bank itself was not identified, though a deposit of clay on which the present road sits, may be surviving bank material (Garner, D J & Walker, W S 1996b)
716	Plassey golf course, assessment 1993		35033	Evaluation prior to extension of golf course identified various clay pits and ridge and furrow (Hankinson, R 1993f).
717	Aberderfyn Colliery, assessment 1997		37587	An archaeological assessment of this site was carried out by Wrexham Archaeology Service in 1997 on the request of the Engineering Services Department of Wrexham County Borough Council. (Slater, W D, 1997)
718	Wrexham Water Company Conjunctive Use Scheme, assessment 1992		38543	Assessment project for water pipeline (Owen, W G 1992).
719	Marchwiel, Old Hall, watching brief 1994		38611	Watching brief failed to identify any archaeological features (CPAT 1994)
720	Wat's Dyke - Pentre Clawydd, beacon, excavation 1985		38674	Supposed site of beacon associated with Wat's dyke. Excavation in 1985 did not locate it at site 105 (Youngs, S M, Clark, J and Barry, T 1986, 152).
721	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown, High Street 16a, assessment 2002		39857	Archaeological desktop study followed by field evaluation was carried out by Pat Frost in Sept 2002 in connection with a planning application potentially affecting Offa's dyke. Evidence of the dyke was encountered at 0.75m below original ground surface. Finds from the evaluation dated entirely to Post Medieval period and were unremarkable, consistent with the domestic ware for this area. (Frost, P, 2002)
722	Talwrn Farm, Legacy, Rhostyllen, Tir Gofal HE1 assessment, 2001		51190	Historic environment HE1 assessment for Tir Gofal carried out by CPAT. (CPAT, Tir Gofal HE1, 2001)
723	Gerwyn Fechan Farm, Tir Gofal HE1 assessment, 2002		51305	Historic environment HE1 assessment for Tir Gofal carried out by CPAT. (CPAT, Tir Gofal HE1, 1902)
724	Old Sontley Hall, Tir Gofal HE1 assessment, 2003		51686	Historic environment HE1 assessment for Tir Gofal carried out by CPAT. (CPAT, Tir Gofal HE1, 2003)
725	Chetwynd Grove, Tir Gofal HE1 assessment, 2004		51862	Historic environment HE1 assessment for Tir Gofal carried out by CPAT. (CPAT, Tir Gofal HE1, 2004)

726	Moreton Farm, Tir Gofal HE1 assessment, 2004		51918	Historic environment HE1 assessment for Tir Gofal carried out by CPAT. (CPAT, Tir Gofal HE1, 2004)
727	Mid and North-east Wales cursus monuments, project 2009		54892	An investigation by geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of potential cursus monuments.
728	Plassey golf course, desktop study 1993		57877	Evaluation prior to extension of golf course identified various clay pits and ridge and furrow (Hankinson, R 1993f).
729	Plassey golf course, walk-over survey 1993		57878	Evaluation prior to extension of golf course identified various clay pits and ridge and furrow (Hankinson, R 1993f).
730	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown, High Street 16a, desktop study 2002		58004	Archaeological desktop study followed by field evaluation was carried out by Pat Frost in Sept 2002 in connection with a planning application potentially affecting Offa's dyke. Evidence of the dyke was encountered at 0.75m below original ground surface. Finds from the evaluation dated entirely to Post Medieval period and were unremarkable, consistent with the domestic ware for this area. (Frost, P, 2002)
731	Aberderfyn Colliery, desktop study 1997		58730	An archaeological assessment of this site was carried out by Wrexham Archaeology Service in 1997 on the request of the Engineering Services Department of Wrexham County Borough Council. (Slater, W D, 1997)
732	Aberderfyn Colliery, walk-over survey 1997		58731	An archaeological assessment of this site was carried out by Wrexham Archaeology Service in 1997 on the request of the Engineering Services Department of Wrexham County Borough Council. (Slater, W D, 1997)
733	Offa's Dyke - Esclusham, Bryn-yr-Owen Farm, watching brief 2002		64060	Archaeological watching brief on Offa's Dyke. Carried out by Gifford and Partners during the removal of a metal power pylon and the excavation of a trench for a replacement wooden pole. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified (Gifford and Partners, 2002a).
734	Cadwgan Hall, watching brief 1998		72180	Watching brief carried out in 1998 by Steve Greuter during the building of an extension to Cadwgan Hall. No archaeological deposits were encountered (DC, 1998).
735	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown, High Street 16a, evaluation 2002		86972	Possible section of Offa's Dyke identified during evaluation carried out by Pat Frost in 2002. Likely to be the western ditch associated with the dyke that is shown to have followed the line of the main road at this point. Precise dimensions of the ditch, its survival further to the E, and its relationship with the presumed earthen bank on its E side could not be determined within limits of evaluation. (Frost, P, 2002)
736	Offa's Dyke - Johnstown 'Brocton', Scheduled Monument Consent 2001		87402	Scheduled Monument Consent consultation apparently resulting in a watching brief on section of Offa's Dyke. (CPAT, 2001)
737	Offa's Dyke - Esclusham, Scheduled Monument Consent 2001		87456	Scheduled monument consent granted by Cadw ahead of removal of metal pylon and installation of a wooden pole and stay to support an overhead line. (CPAT 2001)
738	Offa's Dyke - Cadwgan Hall, Scheduled Monument Consent 2001		87457	Scheduled monument consent granted by Cadw ahead of insertion of new water main across part of Offa's Dyke next to Cadwgan Hall, Esclusham. (CPAT 2001)
739	Bersham Colliery winding gear, Scheduled Monument Consent 1992		87485	Scheduled monument consent granted prior to restoration of Colliery winding gear (PRN 106382). (CPAT, 1992)
740	Rhos, Johnson Street, Horeb Chapel, photographic survey 2003		95116	Photographic survey carried out in 2003
741	Offa's Dyke - Legacy, watching brief 2002		106595	Watching brief carried out by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in 2002, revealing possible ditch fills on the western side of Offa's Dyke.

742	Wrexham Industrial Estate Access Roads. Stage II Archaeological Study. Archaeological Assessment 2004		110508	Second stage of assessment of reduced number of route options for access roads for Wrexham Industrial Estate. Involved re-examination of Clwyd-Powys HER, examination of further air-photos and a field walkover survey. Six routes were assessed and the potential impacts on previously known and newly recognised archaeological sites and areas along each route were defined. Mitigation strategies and recommendations for further work on the archaeology were made. A significant number of sites of archaeological interest were identified, including numerous medieval and post-medieval landscape features such as marl pits, hollow ways and areas of ridge and furrow. The sites of several crashes of aircraft associated with the nearby RAF airfield at Borras were also recorded (Silvester, R J, 2004).
743	Gerwyn Fechan 'cursus', evaluation 2011		113144	Evaluation carried out by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2011. The trial excavation produced no evidence to elucidate the origin of the cropmarks and in particular failed to identify any ditched features which could be associated with a possible cursus. The only archaeological features consisted of two small pits or post-holes of medieval or later date. There is no indication that the cropmarks formed as a result of any archaeological features and their alignment and form might suggest that they were the result of some agricultural process. Careful re-examination of the original aerial photography suggests that the two marks could be converging on the entrance to the field, and this strengthens the case for an agricultural origin. (Grant 2011)
744	Defended Enclosures in North-east Wales, assessment project 2008		115422	Assessment project carried out by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in 2008 of Defended Enclosures in North-east Wales.
745	Wrexham Industrial Estate Access Roads, Mitigation project 2003-4		118085	Assessment of route options for access roads for Wrexham Industrial Estate. A first stage of assessment (PRN106555) was followed by a second stage concentrating on a reduced number of route options (PRN110508) which in turn was followed by an examination of the archaeological implications of one further option for the northern route (PRN118084) (Spencer, J, 2010).
746	Royton Ring-ditch HEF report		122455	Glastir HEF report.
747	Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry, assessment project 2011-12		123124	Assessment project carried out for Cadw by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2011-12. Consisted of desk-based assessment and limited fieldwork of medieval and early post-medieval industrial sites in east and north-east Wales.
748	Johnstown Gas Works site, assessment project, 1997		123141	The Contracts Section of the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT) was commissioned in October 1996 by the David A. Griffiths Partnership to carry out a watching brief and desk-based assessment during the course of development work at the site of the former gasworks, Gutter Hill, Johnstown, Clwyd.
749	Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Monastic and Ecclesiastical Sites in East and North-East Wales. Scheduling Enhancement Programme, 2010-11		123175	Scoping study carried out by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2010. A Scheduling Enhancement Project looking at the medieval and early post-medieval monastic and ecclesiastical sites in the Clwyd-Powys region. Desk based assessment (PRN123707) was followed by targetted site visits. Using the results of this work, recommendations were made to Cadw for new designations and revision of existing ones (Silvester, R J et al 2011).
750	Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Monastic and Ecclesiastical Sites in East and North-East Wales, desk-based assessment 2010-11		123707	Desk based assessment forming part of a Scheduling Enhancement Project looking at the medieval and early post-medieval monastic and ecclesiastical sites in the Clwyd-Powys region. (Silvester, R J et al 2011)
751	Wat's Dyke - ERDDIG (DE152), Scheduled monument consent 2014		124647	SMC has been granted to National Trust for the erection of a wooden gate at the site of the scheduled ancient monument : WAT'S DYKE: ERDDIG PARK TO MIDDLE STONTLEY (DE152) Amongst conditions are:

				<p>3. that the National Trust archaeologist shall undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the gate posts. That time shall be afforded to adequately record any archaeological deposits identified during this work;</p> <p>4. that a short note or report shall be produced detailing the results of the watching brief. Digital copies of this Cadw, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the regional Historic Environment Record at the Clwyd and Powys Archaeological Trust;</p>
752	Johnstown, Offas Dyke Section South of Aberderfyn Road, Scheduled monument consent 2014		124691	SMC granted in 2014 to increase the height of an existing wall at the scheduled ancient monument.
753	Johnstown, Offas Dyke Section South of Aberderfyn Road, Scheduled monument consent 2014		124695	SMC granted in October 2014 to erect a timber/wire fence at the site of the scheduled ancient monument. No archaeological work required as condition of consent
754	Wrexham, Bronwylfa, Tan y Lan, barn, photographic survey 2015		124811	Photographic survey undertaken in 2015 in connection with proposals for conversion of barn and stables to a dwelling. Film no 4103
755	Wat's Dyke: Section from Erddig Park to Middle Sontley South of Erddig Hall, Scheduled monument consent 2016		124911	Scheduled Monument Consent granted in 2016 for work on a section of Wat's Dyke (DE152). Catagory : SMC LPA : Wrexham County Borough Council Refno : DE152
756	Offa's Dyke: Cadwgan Hall Section and Pentre-Bychan Hall Section		125014	Scheduled Monument Consent granted fo Dave Smith, Rights of Way Department, Wrexham County Borough Council for two minor improvements to the existing public right of way on the line of listed sections of Offa's Dyke (DE132: Offa's Dyke: Cadwgan Hall Section, extending from River Clywedog to the Railway DE137: Offa's Dyke: Pentre-Bychan Hall Section, extending 540m S from BronWylfa), and a programme of dense scrub clearance on the line of the path running through the ditch of Offa's Dyke: Pentre-Bychan Hall Section, extending 540m S from Bron-Wylfa DE137. Various conditions attached but none requiring archaeological work
757	Legacy-Oswestry 132kV Powerline, watching brief, 2015		128737	<p>In 2015, the Field Services Section of the Clwyd?Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) has undertaken an archaeological watching brief during soil stripping along the underground sections of a new 132kV powerline between Legacy, near Rhosllanerchrugog in Wrexhamand Oswestry in Shropshire.</p> <p>Three separate watching briefs were carried out as part of the project, located at Oswestry, Legacy and Pentre Bychan. Both the Oswestry and Legacy watching briefs monitored topsoil removal along the line of a wayleave to accommodate the new underground powerline and adjacent haul road. At Pentre Bychan, the watching brief monitored the excavation of the cable trench through a section of modern road which crosses the line of Offa's Dyke.</p> <p>The watching brief at Oswestry identified a number of features relating to the former Park Hall Army Camp located on the outskirts of the town, including a small sandstone building and a number of trackways. The topsoil strip also revealed large areas of rubble which are likely to have occurred as a result of the demolition of the Park Hall Army Camp and the subsequent construction of the A5 Oswestry Bypass which ran parallel to and to the east of the Oswestry wayleave. A single, isolated pit was also exposed on the western edge of the Oswestry wayleave, dated to the 19th?20th century by pottery sherds within the fill. A number of ceramic land drains, a manhole and trenches for modern services were also exposed along the haul road. The watching brief at Legacy identified an amorphous spread of burnt material for which there were no</p>

				associated dateable finds. No further features of archaeological significance were identified. The watching brief at Pentre Bychan has shown that no visible remains associated with Offa's Dyke were present beneath the modern road.
758	Rhostyllen, Plas Grono Road, Bersham Bank Colliery Tip		129367	Photographic survey undertaken in 2010 ahead of development. (Andy Evans, 2014)
759	Rhostyllen, Corkscrew Lane, Hafod Y Bwch		129422	Photographic survey undertaken in 2010 ahead of development. (Andy Evans, 2014)
760	Mills and Milling Scheduling Enhancement Programme 2011-12		129723	Cadw-funded Scheduling Enhancement Programme looking at medieval and early post-medieval (pre-1750) mills in north-east and mid-Wales. Desk based assessment (PRN129724) was followed by field survey (PRN129725). Using the results of this work, recommendations were made to Cadw for new designations (Hankinson & Silvester, 2012).
761	Mills and Milling Scheduling Enhancement Programme, desk-based assessment 2011-12		129724	Desk-based assessment, part of a Scheduling Enhancement Programme looking at medieval and early post-medieval (pre-1750) mills in north-east and mid-Wales (Hankinson & Silvester, 2012).
762	Mills and Milling Scheduling Enhancement Programme, field survey 2012-13		129725	Field survey, part of a Scheduling Enhancement Programme looking at medieval and early post-medieval (pre-1750) mills in north-east and mid-Wales (Hankinson & Silvester, 2012).
763	Historic Settlements Survey, Wrexham County Borough, assessment project 2012-13		130753	Historic settlement survey project carried out by CPAT in 2012-13.
764	Historic Settlements Survey, Wrexham County Borough, desk-based assessment 2012-13		130754	Desk-based assessment of historic settlements in Wrexham Borough by CPAT in 2012-13.
765	First World War Commemoration project, Scoping Study 2013		130972	Scoping study (desk-based assessment) forming the first part of the Cadw-funded First World War Commemoration project (PRN130971). The aim of the scoping study was to identify the physical traces of the First World War period in mid and north-east Wales (eastern Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham and Powys) (Spencer, J, 2013).
766	Military Aircraft Crash Sites. Scheduling Enhancement Programme 2013-14		132130	A thematic study of military aircraft crash sites in east and north-east Wales carried out by CPAT and funded through grant-aid from Cadw as part of a pan-Wales project. The work comprised an initial desk-top study (PRN132131), followed by field visits to sites (PRN132132) (Hankinson & Spencer, 2014).
767	Military Aircraft Crash Sites. Scheduling Enhancement Programme, desk-based assessment 2013-14		132131	Desk based assessment, part of a Scheduling Enhancement Programme looking at aircraft crash sites in east and north-east Wales. Work commenced in August 2013 with a desk-top assessment. Based on a pan-Wales database of crash sites both on land and at sea, identified (largely from secondary sources) by Deanna Groom at RCAHMW and enhanced by Nina Steele of GAT. Information was then added to the dataset from the NMR and cross-checked against the HER to ensure completeness. The final phase of the desk-top work involved the examination of primary and secondary sources (Hankinson & Spencer, 2014).
768	Bersham, Cadwgan Hall, heritage impact assessment, 2016		140135	<p>A heritage impact assessment has been conducted for the site of a proposed development comprising the erection of a new implement store at Cadwgan Hall, Bersham by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2016. The store would occupy the site of an existing feed silo at the north-west corner of the farmyard.</p> <p>The development plot lies adjacent to the scheduled area of the Cadwgan Hall Mound (SAM DE 131) but it is not envisaged that there will be any significant impact on the monument or on the early medieval linear earthwork of Offa's Dyke (SAM DE 132), which lies to its west. In part this is owing to the likelihood that any remains of the mound at this location are likely</p>

				<p>to have been removed when a building was constructed there in what is thought to have been the early 19th century. This building is only evident on the historic mapping for the area and was demolished after 1873, but traces are still evident about 1m below the existing ground level of the development plot.</p> <p>Several additional undesignated heritage assets were identified within 500m of the proposed development, but it is not thought that any of these will be adversely affected.</p>
769	Wat's Dyke (Wrexham) Condition Survey, 2017		140168	Condition survey of unscheduled sections of Wat's Dyke in March 2017 as part of CPAT Project 2102. In March 2017 the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Cadw, conducted a condition survey of the unscheduled sections of Wat's Dyke, an early medieval earthwork, where it runs through the modern Unitary Authority of Wrexham.
770	Wrexham, Wrexham Crematorium, evaluation, 2021		140383	In October 2021, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust undertook a trial trench evaluation prior to the installation of a concrete pad to facilitate the upgrading of the furnaces at Wrexham Crematorium, due to its proximity to the scheduled monument of Offa's Dyke. Cadw required a 5m by 2m trench to be mechanically excavated within the proposed construction area to investigate its archaeological potential. Beneath overburden and a brick feature, redeposited clay was discovered which might derive from eroded deposits from Offa's Dyke bank. As this deposit is no longer in situ, and c.10m away from the dyke, it was decided that there was no significant threat to the archaeological resource.
771	Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry, desk based assessment 2011-12		141996	In 2011-12, as part of a Cadw-funded scheduling enhancement project, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust carried out a desk-based assessment of medieval and early post-medieval industrial sites in east and north-east Wales in order to enhance the Historic Environment Record and to identify sites of sufficient value to merit their proposal for designation as Scheduled Monuments. Over 600 previously recorded and new sites were identified.
772	The Monastic Granges of East Wales. The Scheduling Enhancement Programme, 2014-15		142322	<p>Assessment of potential grange sites in east and north-east Wales by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust during 2014-15.</p> <p>Methodology included</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Collate and upgrade monastic estate boundaries in GIS, almost entirely focussed on Cistercian holdings 2 - Acquire HER extract for granges, and cross-reference it with NMR data made accessible through END 3 - Compare defined estates with HER extract for physical remains, isolating where the two coincide to create gazetteer 4 - Access other sources, mainly printed sources, early maps, aerial photographs to enhance gazetteer, and extend entries to non-Cistercian holdings 5 - Field visits if appropriate <p>(Silvester & Hankinson 2015).</p>
773	The Monastic Granges of East Wales. The Scheduling Enhancement Programme, desk-based assessment 2014-15		142323	A desk-based assessment by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2014-15 of potential grange sites in east and north-east Wales as the first (and main) element of a scheduling enhancement project entitled 'The Monastic Granges of East Wales'
774	Eyton, The Plassey Caravan Park, evaluation, 2018		144319	<p>Evaluation carried out ahead of proposed development of portions of the former southern ditch and part of the internal surface of the medieval moated site known as Plassey Moat (PRN 100141).</p> <p>The development area is located on the site of the western and southern ditch of a moated enclosure (HER 100141) and includes part of the internal area of Plassey Moat. The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for two trenches to be excavated in locations where the southern ditch is predicted to be present. Due to the presence of</p>

				underground services, the number and positioning of the trenches was altered upon CPAT-DC approval. The remains of a ditch, probably associated with the moat, were encountered in Trench 1 and 3. Given the depths of excavation, the position, characteristic and size of the ditch were recorded but not excavated. Furthermore, the presence of ridge and furrow was documented during the trenching evaluation.
775	Wat's Dyke: Section extending from Erddig Park to Middle Sontley, Scheduled monument consent 2018		150589	<p>Scheduled Monument Consent granted in 2018 to the National Trust for a series of repair and improvement works within the area of Wat's Dyke. SMC granted to Kathryn Laws, National Trust for a series of repair and improvement works to the scheduled monument. Conditions attached for watching brief:</p> <p>5. That a watching brief on all ground disturbing or altering works (Gate 2, gap north of Gate 3 and way-marker post hole) shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist; 6. That any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the works shall be retained in-situ and reported to the Welsh Ministers within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance by the Welsh Ministers;</p> <p>No location plan provided so exact location of consented works is uncertain</p>
776	Offa's and Wat's Dykes. Llwyn Onn to Bronwylfa Pipeline, watching brief, 2016		152083	<p>Archaeological monitoring in relation to the pipeline development of the new water main from Llwyn Onn Water Treatment Works (WTW) to Bronwylfa Services Reservoir and replacement pumping station at Llwyn Onn WTW.</p> <p>Site work was carried on 13 July, and 8 and 11 November 2016. At Offa's Dyke the area for the launch and reception pits measured 4m by 2m. At Wat's Dyke the areas for the launch and reception pits were not monitored, however, the construction of the easement around Wat's Dyke was observed. The terminus of an undated NE-SW ditch was recorded in the launch pit at Offa's Dyke.</p>
777	Connah's Quay, 132kV Overhead Powerline Refurbishment, heritage assessment		152761	<p>Revision of an assessment undertaken by the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) of the potential direct impacts on cultural heritage assets along the route of an existing 132kV overhead powerline for which a scheme of refurbishment had been proposed.</p> <p>The overhead line known as the BJ line runs from Connah's Quay in Flintshire to Legacy near Wrexham. The original assessment was completed in February 2012 (Jones 2012), and the present report was prepared once further details of the scheme had been formalised in August 2013.</p>
778	Penyfron Farm, Gyfelia, Wrexham		164143	Aeon Archaeology was commissioned to produce a level 1 historic building record of Penyfron Farm, Gyfelia in advance of conversion to residential accommodation, 2019.
779	Ruabon, The Moreton Inn, building survey, 2021		167002	<p>A level 3 building survey was undertaken by LP Archaeology in September 2021 as a condition of planning consent to demolish the existing buildings and erect 9 new dwellings on the site.</p> <p>The Moreton Inn was a mid-19th century Inn with earlier fabric associated with a farmhouse with a date range between the 16th and 18th century. Six broad phases of construction were identified at the site, demonstrating its development between the post medieval and modern periods. The first phase identified relates to Moreton Farm; buildings associated with this phase comprised a stone-built farmhouse with projecting end stack and end entry. In the northeast corner of the site, ruins constructed of the local Cefn stone were recorded and were determined to be associated with a threshing barn element of a barn range. Very little remained of the earlier farmstead buildings, but it was determined that the farmhouse had likely been built in the Type B style and originally had a two storey, two-unit plan form. A later lean-to stone-built extension was also identified adjoining the farmhouse structure and represented a period of expansion at the farmstead, testifying to a growth</p>

				<p>of agricultural activity at the time, which correlated with the industrial growth of the region. The third significant phase identified related to the construction of Moreton Inn in the mid-19th century, when a large south range was constructed adjoining the south side of the farmhouse and extensive alterations occurred to the interior of the structure.</p> <p>The archaeological work carried out established that the farmstead and inn co-existed and functioned simultaneously in the mid-19th century and on into the 20th. Indicating that the diversification of the farmstead played an important role within the community by not only supporting the market and agricultural economy, but also by promoting the urban economic development of the region (LP Archaeology, 2021)</p> <p>Although the building survey was completed, the planning application to demolish the Inn was withdrawn in November 2021 (Watson, S, 2022).</p>
780	Rhosllanerchrugog, Seilo Methodist Chapel, photographic survey, 2006		169376	Photographic survey completed in 2006, prior to conversion.
781	Rivers Scheduling Enhancement Project â€” Rivers Usk, Honddu and Grwyne		170065	This Cadw-funded project was completed over 12 months by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust [CPAT]. Its purpose was to identify in-river archaeological features, or those related to river modification across the CPAT region and provide them to the Historic Environment Record (HER). Existing features were reviewed and updated; 1262 sites have been associated with the project in total, 99 new features were identified and given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and integrated with the HER. 66 Historic Environment Feature (HEF) polygons have been created and given a Unique Identifier number (UID), providing a baseline for designation enhancement, Development Control and other threat-related management.
782	Rhosllanerchrugog, Bank Street, Salem Chapel, building survey, 2022		213770	<p>Historic building survey of Salem Chapel, Bank Street, Rhosllanerchrugog by LP Archaeology/MOLA.</p> <p>The work was undertaken in response to a condition of planning consent for the demolition of the existing building, a disused chapel, and erection of 2 domestic dwellings (P/2021/0543).</p> <p>Salem Chapel was an Independent Chapel built in 1896 in the Arts and Crafts style of architecture. It served the Congregationalist community of Rhosllanerchrugog as a place of worship, one of many chapels built in Rhosllanerchrugog during the revival of non-conformist Christian practice in late 19th century Wales.</p> <p>From the level 3 survey of Salem Chapel, one phase of construction was identified, with minor internal repair and renovations over the years. The original layout and intentions of the designer were still apparent in its current form.</p>
783	Wrexham, Rhostyllen, evaluation, 2023		213991	Evaluation at Rhostyllen, Wrexham in September 2023 by Archaeology Wales. Report pending submission to HER.
784	Rhostyllen, Plas Grono Road, Bersham Bank Colliery Tip, photographic survey, 2023		214132	Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Brownshore Management in April 2023, to carry out a photographic building survey of Bersham Bank Colliery Tip, Plas Grono Road, Rhostyllen, Wrexham LL14 4EG (centred on NGR SJ3124548174) in advance of the reclamation of the colliery spoil tip and associated works.
785	Wrexham, Erddig, Plas Grono Farm, barn, building survey, 2022		218212	In January 2022, Archaeology Wales undertook a photographical survey of a barn at Plas Grono Farm, Erddig, Wrexham. The work was undertaken as mitigation prior to the conversion of the barn into ancillary residential accommodation and office space.



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