

The proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary report October 2025



Report No: 945

Authors: Natural Resources Wales

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- Having a well resourced proactive programme of evidence work;
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Contents

Crynodeb gweithredol

Executive Summary

1. Introduction
2. The evolution of the National Park Candidate Area 2024 to the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary 2025
3. Overview description of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary
4. Detailed description of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary

List of Figures

Figure 1 Detailed maps key plan

Appendices

Appendix 1: Detailed boundary setting considerations

Appendix 2: Proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary – Key plan and detailed map extracts (please see separate accompanying document)

Crynodeb gweithredol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn darparu disgrifiad a map manwl o'r Parc Cenedlaethol Glyndŵr arfaethedig. Mae maint a lleoliad y ffin yn y parc cenedlaethol a gyflwynir yma yn gynnig a oedd yn destun ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus statudol ym mis Hydref / mis Tachwedd 2025.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cymryd canfyddiadau adroddiad yr Asesiad Terfynol o Dir i'w Ddynodi; adroddiad rhif 938 Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (tystiolaeth gryno ar harddwch naturiol, cyfleoedd ar gyfer hamdden awyr agored o fewn ardal gydlynol i'w dynodi) ac yn cymhwys o ystyriaethau manwl ar gyfer gosod ffiniau (nodyn canllaw gweithdrefnol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru GN 010 a chonfensiynau mapio ffiniau'r Arolwg Ordnans) wrth benderfynuble i dynnu ffin y parc cenedlaethol arfaethedig.

Mae'r disgrifiad a'r mapiau hyn yn ofyniad o'r broses ddynodi, ac maent hefyd yn cynorthwyo amrywiaeth o fuddiannau (perchnogaeth eiddo a thir; rheoli datblygiad; polisi defnydd tir, cynlluniau, prosiectau; cyfleustodau, ac ati) i ddeall tir o fewn a thir y tu allan i'r ardal ddynodedig arfaethedig.

Mae disgrifiad y ffin yn rhedeg ar hyd ymyl yr ardal yn glocwedd, gan ddechrau a gorffen ger Rhuthun, ac y mae wedi'i rannu'n bump adran:

- Adran 1: Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd i Felin y Castell (Dyffryn Ceiriog)
- Adran 2: Melin y Castell (Dyffryn Ceiriog) i Ben-y-bont Llanerch Emrys (Dyffryn Tanat)
- Adran 3: Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys (Dyffryn Tanat) i Barc Cenedlaethol Eryri
- Adran 4: Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri i Landrillo (Dyffryn Dyfrdwy Uchaf)
- Adran 5: Llandrillo (Dyffryn Dyfrdwy Uchaf) i Lanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (Dyffryn Clwyd)

Mae cyflwyniad pob adran yn rhoi trosolwg o'r ffin yn ddaearyddol. Yna, mae'r disgrifiad manwl yn egluro'r nodweddion ffisegol ar lawr gwlad y mae'r ffin yn eu dilyn.

Mae Atodiad 1 yn nodi'r ystyriaethau manwl ar gyfer gosod ffiniau a gymhwyswyd, ac Atodiad 2 yn mapio'n fanwl ffin arfaethedig Parc Cenedlaethol Glyndŵr – o fewn 22 map a phrif gynllun i gynorthwyo mordwyo.

Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad statudol 2025, bydd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn adolygu'r sylwadau a gyflwynwyd ac yn cadarnhau sut y bydd yn llywio'r cam nesaf yn y broses ddynodi. Bydd hyn yn cael ei nodi mewn adroddiad adborth ymgynghoriad statudol ddechrau 2026.

Executive summary

This report provides detailed description and mapping of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park, that will undergo statutory public consultation in late 2025.

The report takes the findings of The Final Assessment of Land for Designation report; report No. 938 NRW (summary evidence on Natural Beauty, opportunities for Outdoor Recreation within a coherent area for designation) and applies detailed boundary setting considerations (NRW Procedural Guidance note GN010 and Ordnance Survey boundary mapping conventions) in determining where to draw the boundary of the proposed National Park.

This description and mapping is a requirement of the designation process and also assists a range of interests (property and land ownership; development management; land use policy, plans, projects; utilities, etc) to understand land within and land without the proposed designated area.

The boundary description runs clockwise starting and ending near Ruthin and is divided into 5 sections:

- Section 1: Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd to Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley)
- Section 2: Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley) to Pen-y-bont Lanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley)
- Section 3: Pen-y-bont Lanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley) to Eryri National Park
- Section 4: Eryri National Park to Llandrillo (Upper Dee Valley)
- Section 5: Llandrillo (Upper Dee Valley) to Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (Vale of Clwyd)

The introduction to each section provides an overview of the boundary geographically. The detailed description then explains the physical features on the ground the boundary follows.

Appendix 1 sets out the detailed boundary setting considerations and Appendix 2 detailed mapping of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary - within 22 maps and a key plan to assist navigation.

Following Statutory Consultation 2025, NRW will review comments submitted and confirm how they inform the next step in the designation process. This will be set out in a Statutory Consultation Feedback Report in early 2026.

1. Introduction

The following report provides a detailed description of the location of the boundary on the ground of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary and is accompanied by detailed boundary maps.

This report is an adaptation of the Candidate Area Boundary Report December 2024 prepared by Gillespies in association with Countryside, to reflect the changes that have led to the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary.

Detailed boundary maps at 1:25,000 (Maps 1 - 22) and a key map are included in Appendix 2 of this report.

2. The evolution of the National Park Candidate Area 2024 to the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary 2025

The Gillespies Evaluation Report (2024) subdivided the assessment area into 32 evaluation units to assess the statutory designation criteria of Natural Beauty and opportunities for Outdoor Recreation. The Natural Resources Wales (2022) Procedural Guidance: Statutory Landscape Designation (GN 010) clarifies how Natural Beauty and opportunities for Outdoor Recreation are to be assessed. Areas that met the criteria were combined to form the spatial extent of the Candidate Area.

In drawing together a coherent unit of landscape for designation, account was taken of precedent set out in Secretary of State and Planning Inspectors' reports for past landscape designation projects and the principle of 'wash over'.

NRW Procedural Guidance GN010 also provides guidance on detailed boundary setting for designated landscapes. This, in combination with Ordnance Survey boundary mapping conventions¹, were applied in mapping the boundary (see Appendix 1).

Feedback from the Candidate Area public consultation late 2024, led NRW to review the extent of the proposed National Park, to both meet the statutory designation criteria (Natural Beauty and Opportunities for Outdoor Recreation), whilst seeking to address concerns set out in representations received. The Benefits of Nature report² provided further evidence of important areas for wildlife and natural heritage (one of the five factors that contribute to Natural Beauty) and this was factored into the analysis.

As a result of this process, the proposed National Park boundary:

- now includes Gronant and Talacre Dunes.

¹ An Illustrated Guide to Boundary Making, Ordnance Survey, 1986.

² The Benefits of Nature Report ; Report No 937 Natural Resources Wales

- has been refined to better capture a coherent area of natural beauty within the area's uplands, intersecting valleys and coastal edge.
- excludes a large area of settled lowlands within Powys.

The proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary represents a higher bar for meeting the statutory criteria. NRW consider that the revisions improve the coherence and defensibility of the proposed boundary and enhance alignment with statutory designation requirements.

The Final Assessment of Land for Designation report; report No. 938 Natural Resources Wales, sets out the analysis and justification for the boundary changes.

3. Overview description of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary

This section describes the boundary of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park in outline, starting at its western edge near Ruthin and moving sequentially in a clockwise direction:

- The proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary follows the existing Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape boundary along its western, northern and eastern edges – broadly between Ruthin, Prestatyn and Chirk, diverting at the northern most point of the National Landscape to take in Gronant and Talacre dunes. Continuing southwards, the boundary follows the Welsh – English border.
- Where the Welsh-English border meets the B4580 within the Tanat Valley, the boundary follows the B4580 westwards to Pentrefelin.
- Here the boundary turns north towards Moelfre before turning westwards following field boundaries and lanes along the lower slopes of the Berwyn foothills until reaching Pen-y-Bont-Fawr. The boundary runs along the north and western side of the village excluding it.
- The boundary then follows the B4369 south-westwards along Cwm Hirnant to Llanwddyn, where the village is excluded.
- The boundary turns southwards along a lane towards Pont Llogel, joining the B4369 briefly before following the narrow wooded valley edges of the Afon Efyrnwy to include the NRW visitor carpark at Pont Llogel.
- The boundary rejoins the B4369 and continues south-westwards until meeting the A458 near Llangadfan, where it turns westwards along the Afon Banwy Valley.
- A small roadside residential close and school (Ysgol Cwm Banwy) to the north of the A458 are excluded from the boundary. Similarly, the village of Foel is excluded.
- The boundary continues along the A458, crossing the watershed at Bwlch Y Fedwen continuing into Cwm Dugoed for a short distance, until meeting the eastern extents of Eryri National Park.
- Here the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary turns northwards following the Eryri National Park boundary, initially along the Nant y Dugoed and then the high points

of Y Berwyn to join the B4391, which is then followed north-westwards into the Upper Dee Valley at Llandderfel - to the east of Bala.

- The boundary crosses at a narrow point of the Dee Valley and follows woodland edges and field boundaries along the northern valley skyline. Llandderfel and its valley side setting are included.
- The boundary follows a lane that descends south eastwards into the Dee valley, crossing at Pont Cilan, before following field boundaries and lanes around the western, southern and eastern sides of Llandrillo before joining the B4401. The village is excluded.
- Here the boundary follows the B4401 north eastwards along the toe of the Berwyn Mountains. The village of Cynwyd is excluded.
- Just north of Cynwyd the boundary rejoins the line of the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape, and is followed to Corwen. Corwen is included and Clawdd Poncen/ Trewyn Fawr excluded.
- The National Landscape boundary is followed, passing below Caer Drewyn, into the Afon Morwynion valley before joining the A5104 briefly.
- At this point the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary leaves the line of the National Landscape boundary and turns northwards, following field boundaries, woodland edges and sections of lanes towards Llanelidan. The village is excluded. The recreation ground, pub and church components of the Conservation Area are included.
- The boundary continues northwards along a lane, joining the A494 at Nantclywd Hall. The A494 is followed northwards to the village of Pwll-glâs, where settlement either side of the road is excluded. A section of wooded hillside north of the main road is included, following the boundary of Craig Adwy-wynt SSSI.
- The boundary leaves the A494, turning eastwards to cross the southern extents of the Vale of Clwyd via a lane, excluding the village of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, before rejoining the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape boundary to the southeast of Ruthin.

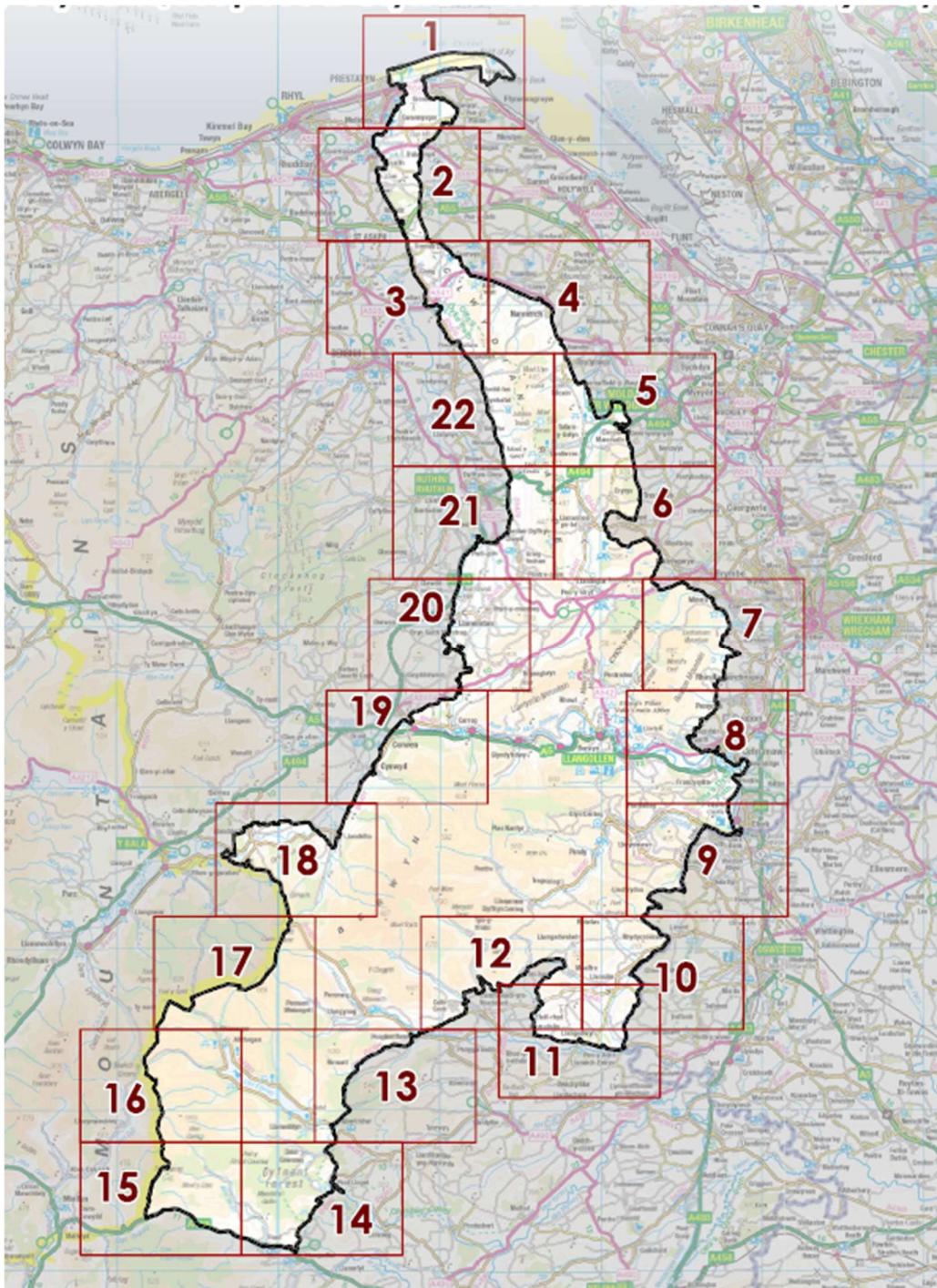
4. Detailed description of the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary

To aid navigation around the boundary and access descriptions of particular locations, the boundary has been divided into the following sections:

- Section 1: Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd to Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley)
- Section 2: Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley) to Pen-y-bont Lanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley)
- Section 3: Pen-y-bont Lanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley) to Eryri National Park
- Section 4: Eryri National Park to Llandrillo (Upper Dee Valley)

- Section 5: Llandrillo (Upper Dee Valley) to Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (Vale of Clwyd)

Figure 1 Key plan to the detailed maps (see Appendix 2 for the detailed maps)



“Yn cynnwys data’r Arolwg Ordnans © Hawlfraint y Goron a hawl cronfa ddata. Cedwir pob hawl. Rhif Trwydded yr Arolwg Ordnans AC0000849444. Yn cynnwys gwybodaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru © Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a Hawl Cronfa Ddata. Cedwir pob hawl. © Getmapping Plc a Bluesky International Limited [2025].

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The descriptive text begins with a brief overview of the section's extent and the rationale for its delineation. Relevant 1:25,000 boundary maps (Maps 1–22) are listed and should be consulted alongside the text (see Appendix 2).

Additionally, the Evaluation Areas used for the assessment of Natural Beauty and opportunities for Outdoor Recreation are referenced to facilitate easy cross-referencing with evaluation findings set out in:

- The Proposed National Park for Wales Evaluation Report (2024) - Gillespie in association with Countryside
- Final Assessment of Land for Designation Report (2025) – NRW Report No. 938a

The proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary is then described in detail, with the narrative proceeding sequentially in a clockwise direction around the boundary.

To enhance readability, the descriptions are divided into shorter sections. Throughout this text, any mention of 'the boundary' should be understood as referring to 'proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary'. Any mention of 'the assessment' refers to the Gillespie and NRW reports listed above.

Section 1: Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd to Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley)

Detailed maps 21, 22, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

Introduction

The boundary follows the existing National Landscape boundary along its western edge between Ruthin and Prestatyn. The boundary then leaves the National Landscape boundary turning north to take in the low water coastal extents of Talacre and Gronant Dunes and saltmarsh at Point of Ayre. Prestatyn golf course and lowland fields link the coastal strip back to the National Landscape Boundary at Gronant. The boundary in this area traces a line around the edges of settlement, development and caravan parks. The boundary then continues southwards following the existing National Landscape boundary to Chirk before leaving to take in Chirk Aquaduct before entering the Ceiriog Valley to Castle Mill.

The assessment informed by detailed field work confirmed the existing boundary of the National Landscape remained a robust line to follow and that the inclusion of Gronant and Talacre Dunes draws together a landscape of sufficient Natural Beauty and opportunities for outdoor recreation to meet the designation criteria.

Detailed Boundary Description

Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd to Prestatyn

This section starts to the south of the county town of Ruthin and approximately 1km to the northeast of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd village at the foot of the Clwydian Hills and the boundary of the National Landscape.

From here it follows the B5429 northwards before turning northeast along the A494 at Pentre and continuing along the main road to Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd, where it turns northwest off the A494 to follow the western edge of the settlement before joining the

B5429. It follows this road northwest out of Llanbedr Dyffryn-Clwyd and then onto Llanbedr Road.

Continuing along the foot of the Clwydian Hills the boundary extends along Llanbedr Road passing through the small cluster of properties at Hirwaen where it becomes Forest Road. The boundary continues along Forest Road crossing the Cyffion Crossroads and passing through Llangynhafal where the road becomes Ffordd Prenol and stays on this road to Llangwyfan.

The boundary continues northwards along the lane to the west of Highfield Park and then follows field boundaries and the boundary of the National Landscape in a broadly northwesterly direction across an area of sloping fields between the Clwydian Hills and the lower farmed landscapes of the Clwyd Valley.

Near Cae'r Fedwen the boundary rejoins the local road network, turning west for a short distance along one of the lanes running down from the Clwydian Hills and joining the B5429 as it heads north to Aberwheeler.

To the south of Aberwheeler the boundary diverts in a northeasterly direction away from the B5429 and follows a public right of way before joining local lanes and a short section of Offa's Dyke Path north towards Bodfari. Just before the village the boundary runs west along a short section of disused railway line before turning off the railway line and passing around the southern edge of Bodfari County Primary School. From here it runs north, crossing Derwen Terrace and rejoins the B5429 north of Bodfari.

North of the village the boundary joins the B5429 and continues in a northwesterly direction following the road and crossing several incised valleys on the lower slopes of Clwydian Hills. The boundary continues to follow the B5429, passing through the village of Tremeirchion. The older settlement to the east of the lane is included within the proposed National Park. The 20th Century settlement west of the lane is excluded. North of the village the boundary heads northwards past roadside properties and farmsteads before crossing the A55 North Wales Expressway at Rhuallt and passing to the east of the village which lies outside the boundary.

Continuing to follow the National Landscape boundary northwards, the boundary briefly joins Offa's Dyke Path and follows Cwm Road across a well-wooded east-west orientated Cwm valley.

The boundary continues in a northerly direction along Cwm Road to Dysert below the steep slopes of Y Foel and Moel Hiraddug where it diverts off the road to follow a public right of way along the rear boundaries of properties fronting onto the Cwm Road. At Lower Foel Road, the boundary turns abruptly east to rise up the steep open slopes of Y Foel and Moel Hiraddug and avoids a disused quarry on the southern edge of the village.

Crossing open access land, the boundary extends east to the civil parish boundary on the eastern side of Moel Hiraddug Fort which it follows north to Hiraddug Road, where it turns northwest following this road before diverging north along a public right of way to the east of properties at Maes Hiraddug and joining the Clwydian Way at the A5151.

After crossing the A5151 the boundary continues to follow the Clwydian Way along a section of the Prestatyn - Dyerth Way (disused railway line) which passes around the western toe of Graig Fawr with Dyerth waterfall and lower village outside of the area to the west. At Meliden the boundary diverts east and away from the Clwydian Way but continues to follow the boundary of the National Landscape around the northern and eastern toe of Graig Fawr. The boundary turns to a more northeasterly direction following the lower slope of the steeply rising land at Tan-yr-Allt and the hillside above Prestatyn. The settlement of Meliden and Prestatyn is excluded from the proposed National Park.

Prestatyn to the A55 North Wales Expressway

At the eastern extents of Prestatyn the boundary turns northwards crossing Gronant Road and the A545 Prestatyn Road, around and excluding the curtilage of Nant Hall, before following the railway briefly eastwards and then north around a business park off Warren Drive. The boundary crosses Warren Drive northwards to the Prestatyn Gutter, a defined feature on the ground set back from the open settlement edge and horse paddocks along Warren Drive. Prestatyn Gutter is followed to Barkby Avenue, which is then followed northwards to the coast, excluding the Barkby Beach carparks.

The boundary heads out to the mean low water sea level, aligned with a marker post in the sea, before turning eastwards along the low water extents of the beach/shoreline of Gronant and Talacre Dunes. At the point of Ayre light house marking the mouth of the Dee Estuary the boundary curves southwards until intercepted by Sluice House Gutter. Its meandering course is followed back to shore towards the Point of Ayre gas terminal. The boundary turns northwards to meet the Wales Coast path at a tight bend marked by a buoy/ sculpture. This section of the boundary is 'for the time being' due to natural processes.

The boundary continues northwards along the Wales Coast Path to the point where it meets the northern end of Station Road. The boundary turns sharply westwards following a fence line demarcating the edge of residential and caravan park development and the warren, scattered woodland, dunes and coastline of the proposed National Park to the north. Continuing westwards and just before the next caravan park the boundary joins a cycle path and excludes a field with a stock pen and eroded grassland. The boundary continues around the northern edge of the caravan park in an area where there is no defined boundary and the sand dunes limit where caravans have been sited.

On reaching the eastern end of the caravan park, the boundary turns southwards to follow Shore Road. On crossing the railway line a small plot used for storage and a carpark and recreation field are excluded. On crossing the A545 Prestatyn Road the boundary follows the most strongly intact hedgerows and tree lines next to the village of Gronant, before rejoining the National Landscape boundary at Gronant Road.

The boundary diverges south and then east around the southern side of the settlement before joining Llanasa Road. It continues along this road in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1km and crossing The Dingle before turning south to follow a minor road (Kelston Court Road) to Llanasa.

On reaching the village the boundary follows the existing National Landscape boundary around the south side of the settlement. It then runs in a south westerly direction along the

minor road towards Trelawnyd, before diverting off this road to extend around the northern edge of the village at the toe of Gop Hill and joining the A5151 on the western edge of Trelawnyd, so excluding the village.

After following the A5151 for a very short distance, the boundary heads southwards along Cwm Road, and then southeast along Caerwys Road to Pen-y-rhos. Here, the boundary turns south along an unnamed road, ascending and then descending the eastern slopes of Mynydd y Cwm, before crossing The Clwydian Way on the western side of Coed Jenny-Morgan and then the A55 (North Wales Expressway in cutting).

A55 North Wales Expressway to Gwernymynydd

After crossing the A55 the boundary continues to follow the National Landscape boundary south along an unnamed road, passing to the east of the Pennant Lead Mine Engine House and then turning southeast along the lane which follows the edge of Coed Bron-fawr.

The estate of Bryngwyn Hall lies to the north and outside the proposed National Park. Continuing in a southeasterly direction, the boundary follows the upper slopes of a tributary valley of the Afon Chwiler (Wheeler Valley) before descending into the main valley and crossing the area of flooded sand pits near Maes-mynan Home Farm and Hall and following the eastern edge of the farm and hall before joining the A541 in the valley floor of the Afon Chwiler. It follows the A541 in a broadly southeasterly direction along the valley floor, briefly diverting off the road to include the Old Mill at Melin y Wern which lie within the Candidate Area.

The boundary continues to follow the National Landscape boundary along the A541 and the well-wooded valley of the Afon Chwiler, passing to the east of Nannerch and including it. Approximately 2 km west of Hendre, it turns south off the A541, following Star Crossing Road to Fforest Farm. Here, the boundary turns southeast along an unnamed road, passing to the east of Cilcain and including the village before joining Cilcain Road and descending the steep slope into the Nant Gain Valley near the confluence of Nant Gain with the Afon Alun. The boundary then continues to follow Cilcain Road, following a short section of the Clwydian Way and crossing the river before ascending the steep valley side to Pont-newydd.

At Pont-newydd, the boundary turns south off Cilcain Road to follow the western edge of the village, which is characterised by some prominent valley side ribbon development which is excluded from the proposed National Park. At the southern end of the valley, it crosses Pant y Buarth to follow an unnamed road which runs south between the Afon Alun and Cefn Mawr Quarry – excluding the latter. At Loggerheads Country Park it turns sharply east to follow a footpath across steeply sloping woodland on the southern edge of the quarry, turning northeast and then north around the quarry before joining Cadole Road and turning east at its junction with Hafod Road.

Continuing to follow the existing National Landscape boundary, the boundary leads east and then southeast along Hafod Road to Gwernymynydd village where it follows a slightly convoluted route along a combination of footpaths and a short section of the A494 around the western edge of the village to exclude the village and ribbon development along the A494 from the proposed National Park.

Gwernymynydd to Llandegla Forest

South of Gwernymynydd, the boundary diverts south through woodland then heads east across a small disused quarry to join Glyndwr Road where it turns south, following this road until it joins Ffordd Glyndwr Lane at Owain Glyndwr Inn. Here the boundary diverts briefly eastwards before continuing south along Ffordd Glyndwr Lane.

Following the existing National Landscape boundary along Ffordd Glyndwr Lane, the boundary continues between Nercwys Forest (within the area) and Coed Gwern-rhiw (outside and to the east of the area). South of this woodland the boundary crosses Mynydd Du southwards, then turning westwards along the lane forming the northern edge of Maes y Droell Quarry. The boundary continues westwards along the unnamed road towards Pant-y-gwlanod, where the boundary turns south following a footpath along the western edge of Graig Quarry which is excluded from the area. The boundary follows this footpath south of the quarry until it reaches the B5430 where it briefly joins the Clwydian Way.

After crossing the B5430, the boundary continues to follow the National Landscape boundary and short section of the Clwydian Way along a winding unnamed road through an area of disused lead mines and farmland, past Llyn Cyfwynwy (included within the Candidate Area), before joining the B5430 near the property called Pant Terfyn. It continues on the B5430 for a short distance until it reaches Rhydtalog Bridge. Here it diverts off the road to extend around the western edge of Rhydtalog before joining the A5104 just south of the settlement. After crossing the A5104, the boundary continues to follow the National Landscape boundary and the Clwydian Way across an area of Open Access Land along the western boundary of woodland northwest of Nant-y-Frith Reservoir, passing the eastern edge of settlement at Maes-Maelor and turning east along the A525 for a short distance before turning south along a footpath which leads to Llandegla Forest.

Llandegla Forest to Trefechan

At the northern edge of Llandegla Forest the boundary turns east along an unnamed road which runs in broadly parallel alignment to the A525 to the north until it turns south at a footpath that leads across open limestone scarp and follows this footpath path to join Allt Eisteddfod, east of Eisteddfod Farm. The boundary then follows this lane until it becomes Ffordd Isaf and then School Lane around the southern edge of Gwyfryn which is excluded from the proposed National Park. Continuing in a southeasterly direction along School Lane and then Church Road, the boundary diverts off Church Road to follow the rear boundary of properties on the upper slope of the Afon Clywedog before descending the steeply sloping valley side into the Afon Clywedog (River Clywedog) valley where it joins the B5426 and crosses the Afon Clywedog.

From here the boundary follows the B5426 in a southeasterly direction toward New Brighton and past Minera Lead Mines Country Park and Esclusham and Minera Mountain. New Brighton lies to the west of this section of the B5426 and is included in the proposed National Park. The boundary continues to follow the B5426 southwards around the foot of Minera Mountain to Hafod Wen, where it turns southwest off the B5426 and follows Hafod Wen which rises up a tributary valley of the Afon Clywedog before turning south and broadly following the contours of the mountain along winding roads including Fron-dêg, Pen-y-Fron Farm Road and Cae Glas Lane toward a property called Tan-y-Fron. From

here the road turns eastwards and descends the lower hillslopes joining Bronwylfa Hill close to Pentrebychan Brook and woodland surrounding a property called Bronwylfa.

The boundary turns west along Bronwylfa Hill and crosses Bronwylfa Brook rising up the hillside towards Ty Mawr Reservoir. Immediately east of the reservoir the boundary turns south along Ty Mawr, following this road and the National Landscape boundary until it becomes Hall Lane and then Ty Canol Road. After crossing the stream which drains Pantglas Reservoir, the boundary turns west on Tai-nant Farm Road towards the small settlement of Tai-nant in the steep-sided valley of Nant y Crogfrynn.

Trefechan to Newbridge

After crossing Nant y Crogfrynn in Tai-nant, the boundary turns south along Bridge Street and follows this road to Trefechan, where it runs onto Trefechan Farm Road and follows this road west until Trefechan Farm where it turns south off the road. The boundary then follows a combination of footpaths and field boundaries south, passing between Top Reservoir (within the proposed National Park) and Bottom Reservoir (outside the proposed National Park), and joining Church Street near Plas-uchaf to the west of Penycae which is excluded from the proposed National Park.

The boundary continues to follow Church Street in a southwesterly direction across its intersection with Sunny Bank and Bowers Road where it becomes Cross Street. At Pen-y-brynn it turns west along Pen-y-brynn Road before turning south on the access track to Ysgubor Isaf Farm. Passing the farm, the boundary then descends the upper slopes of Tower Hill following footpath and field boundaries towards the wooded valley of Tref-y-nant Brook which it crosses south of Nant Uchaf Farm. South of the brook, the boundary briefly follows Tower Hill before turning south off the road to cross the lower slopes of Tower Wood above Gronwen Reservoir. It then crosses Garth Trevor Road and follows the rear boundaries of properties on the western edge of the village, before briefly joining Maes Mawr Road and Pen y Gaer Road before turning south to follow field boundaries as far as Trevor Hall Road where it turns south. Garth and Garth Trevor are both excluded from the proposed National Park.

The boundary continues to follow Trevor Garth Road and the National Landscape boundary, joining Offa's Dyke Path east of Trevor Hall and turning north along the A539 for a short distance.

The boundary then turns northeast close to properties on Llangollen Road and follows the southern settlement edge of Trevor, crossing a dismantled railway line before following the western side of the Llangollen Canal and the B5434 passing to the west of the Telford Inn and Trevor Basin. In the wooded area to the south of the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct Car Park the boundary turns sharply south to follow the eastern edge of the canal to New Road. After crossing New Road, it follows field boundaries to the east of Trevor Basin and the branch of the Llangollen Canal which heads south to Pontcysyllte Aqueduct.

At the north side of the aqueduct the boundary turns east to follow field boundaries along the well wooded northern valley side of the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee) valley. At Dolydd it turns into a small tributary valley of the river for a short distance before following the southwestern edge of Dolydd and Cefn-bychan to Ty Mawr Country Park. After crossing

the railway line, the boundary joins the B5605 and follows this road around the eastern edge of Newbridge, excluding the settlement from the proposed National Park.

Newbridge to the Welsh/English border to Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley)

The boundary follows the B5606 and crosses the Afon Dyfrdwy at Newbridge and continues to follow the wooded corridor of the B5605 as it turns east and then south. It diverts west off the road near Pent y Bont Works and follows the southern edge of the woodland that lines the eastern side of the river before, rejoining the B5605 on the north side of Pentre and crossing the Wrexham to Shrewsbury railway line and Llangollen Canal in quick succession. At the canal crossing the boundary briefly joins Offa's Dyke Path before diverting southeast along the A5 away from Offa's Dyke Path which heads west. Just before the A5 crosses the Whitehouse Canal Tunnel the boundary turns south along New Hall Farm Road, passing to the west of Chirk Marina and a former golf course which are excluded from the proposed National Park. To the east of New Hall, the boundary turns off New Hall Farm Road, following a footpath south along the west side of the former golf course and joining Llwyn y Cill at the northern edge of Mynattyn Wood. It continues to follow this road as runs to the east of Mynattyn Wood and crosses the eastern part of the Chirk Castle Estate, which is managed by the National Trust. South of the Lady Margaret's Park Caravan and Motorhome Club Campsite which lies within Reservoir Wood and outside the proposed National Park, the boundary turns east alongside the southern edge of the caravan site, following a footpath towards Chirk Aqueduct.

The boundary crosses the B4500 and runs along the southern curtilage of roadside properties excluding them from the proposed National Park. The boundary then returns to the B4500 and takes in the Chirk Aqueduct canal basin and tunnel entrance set below the road. The boundary traces a line into the Ceiriog Valley floodplain following the arches of the aqueduct until meeting the Welsh/English border. The Welsh/English border was originally drawn following the river. The river channel has subsequently migrated. The proposed National Park boundary follows the historic line of the Welsh/English border across the floodplain before rejoining the Afon Ceiriog westwards following its northern bank. The northern half of the Chirk Aqueduct and railway viaduct lies within the proposed National Park.

At Pont faen bridge crossing of the Afon Ceiriog, the boundary rejoins the B4500 westwards following the valley floor at the foot of the steeply and well-wooded south-facing slope of the valley. The boundary follows this road to Castle Mill where it turns south off the B4500 crossing the river.

Where the boundary of the proposed National Park follows sections of the Afon Ceiriog, the boundary is deemed to be 'for the time being'. See Appendix 1 for clarification.

Section 2: Castle Mill (Ceiriog Valley) to Pen-y-bont Lanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley) Detailed Maps 8, 9,10 and 11

Introduction

This section of the proposed National Park boundary in the main follows the Welsh – English border as it extends south between Castle Mill in the Ceiriog Valley and Pen-y-bont Lanerch Emrys within the Tanat Valley. The boundary here crosses the eastern edge

of the Berwyn Foot Hills. The assessment was informed by detailed field work and confirmed that this boundary includes landscape of sufficient Natural Beauty and opportunities for Outdoor Recreation to merit inclusion within the proposed National Park.

Detailed Boundary Description

Castle Mill to Rhydycroesau

This section leaves the B4500 at Castle Mill to cross the Afon Ceiriog on a lane to Bronygarth (also followed by the Maelor Way) for a short distance. The boundary then turns to the southwest following Offa's Dyke scheduled monument, which after 1km is joined by the Offa's Dyke national trail. The Llwybr Ceiriog Trail also crosses the boundary at this point. The boundary follows well-defined field boundaries through an area of rolling wooded farmland plateau, an incised wooded tributary valley of the Afon Ceiriog, and some unnamed roads which cross the farmland.

It passes to the west of Mount Wood (outside the area) continuing along Offa's Dyke scheduled monument (the national trail diverts for a short section away from the monument and boundary) into the steep sided valley at Criagnant. Here the boundary crosses Morlas Brook and the wooded corridor of the B4579 close to a small cluster of properties (outside the area), before continuing south along the scheduled monument/Welsh border, with Offa's Dyke Path just to the east. Selattyn Hill lies 0.5km to the east outside the proposed National Park.

Continuing in a broadly southerly direction the boundary follows generally the well-treed field boundaries and shelterbelts that help define the Welsh – English border. At Orseddwen the boundary turns west and follows a small stream valley incised into the higher ground to the north of Cefn Coch forest that covers the northern valley side of the Afon Morda (River Morda). After crossing an unnamed road on the northernmost point of Cefn Coch, the boundary follows the northern edge of the plantation and descends a tributary valley which is incised into the steep northern valley side of the Afon Morda. At the confluence of the tributary stream with Afon Morda, the boundary turns to follow the Morda along its southeasterly course following the southern boundary of Cefn Coch. At its confluence with another smaller stream valley, the boundary turns west following the course of the smaller stream up its incised valley before diverting south near the head of the valley to follow a well-defined field boundary and joining the Llwybr Ceiriog Trail as it descends into the Afon Cynllaith Valley southeast of Pen-y-gwely Reservoir. The boundary then turns to a more southeasterly direction following the Afon Cynllaith along the valley floor as far as the small settlement of Rhydycroesau.

Rhydycroesau to Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley)

At Rhydycroesau the boundary crosses the B4590 and continues to follow the Cynllaith in a southwesterly direction as it flows downstream through Bryn-coch Dingle and the Rhydycroesau Woodlands. At the southern end of Bryn-Coch Dingle, it emerges from the narrow wooded valley and continues to follow the Welsh – English border along the meandering course of the Afon Cynllaith as the valley broadens out to the southwest. Coed Cochion covers the steep slopes to the east, within England and outside the proposed National Park.

At an unnamed road east of Llansilin, close to a property called Pont Pentre-gwyn, the boundary diverts east to follow a small tributary of the Afon Cynllaith before turning south away from the stream and follows the Welsh – English border, which in this location appears to have a somewhat arbitrary alignment with little reference to natural or man-made features on the ground.

The boundary joins the B4580 to the northwest of Graig-wen Wood, turns west briefly along the road and then south along a small tributary valley of the Afon Cynllaith as it rises in a southwesterly direction parallel to an unnamed road at the foot of the steeply sloping hill covered by Graig-wen Wood. Near the southern extents of this wood, the boundary swings west following field boundaries up the steep eastern slopes of Mynydd-y-Bryn. It continues in a broadly southwesterly direction along the Welsh – English border, mainly following the field boundaries through an area of elevated small-regular fields. After crossing the unnamed road to the east of Sycharth, it continues in a southerly direction along the straightened course of a small stream and then the Nant Goch stream along its incised and well-wooded valley, before crossing an unnamed road near the cluster of buildings at Nant Goch Farm. From here, the boundary diverts away from the watercourse to cross an open field and rejoin the course of the Afon Cynllaith near Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys on the B4396. The boundary then turns west along the B4396 to Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys.

Section 3: Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys (Tanat Valley) to Eryri National Park Detailed Maps 11,12,13,14 and 15

Introduction

This section of the proposed National Park boundary follows the northern edge of the Tanat Valley west from Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys to Pentrefelin. The boundary then turns north and west following the edge of the steeper hills where the side valleys interlock with the hills of the Berwyn Mountains North and the watershed between the Ceiriog and Tanat Valleys around Moelfre and Llanarmon Mynydd-Mawr. The boundary then turns south and crosses the Afon Rhaeadr to the west of Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant, before joining the minor road to Penybontfawr. From Penybontfawr the boundary excludes the village and follows the B4396 to Hirnant, through Glascwm and Abertridwr, turning southwest to follow a minor road along the Afon Efyrnwy valley, then through steep hills to Pont Llogel. It includes Ancieth Woodland along the Afon Efyrnwy and continues along the B4396 to join the A458 west of Llangadfan. The boundary then follows the A458 west along the Banwy valley to Pont Nant-y-dugoed, where it joins the boundary of Eryri National Park.

Detailed Boundary Description

Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys to Penybontfawr

The boundary excludes the village of Pen-y-bont Llanerch Emrys and follows the B4396 west, excluding the villages of Abercynllaith and Llangedwyn, to Pentrefelin. Here it turns north along a minor road towards Moelfre, including the steep slopes of Craig Orllwyn to the east and turning northeast along a short section of the B4580 at Efail-rhyd. The boundary turns north along a minor road, past the farmstead of Lloran Uchaf to the east, shortly afterwards turning northeast up a minor road, passing the farmsteads of Oddi-ar-y-

Llyn and Parc Farm (excluded). It crosses a small valley north of Llyn Moelfre following field boundaries to reach the minor road at Tynllyn.

From Tynllyn the boundary continues northwest then west along a minor road to Berthlwyd, turning southwest after Glan y wern, along a minor road to Capel Moriah at the junction with a minor road heading south. It follows this road south, then turns southwest, crossing the valley of the Afon Lleiriog, skirting woodland and along field boundaries to join a minor road at the entrance to Bedran. The boundary continues southwest along this minor road to Llety, turning west along a minor road and track past Tanyfoel to Llanarmon Mynydd-Mawr (included).

From Llanarmon Mynydd-Mawr the boundary turns south along a minor road, then west towards Bryn Coch, following a track (byway) at the edge of the steeper slopes of Mynydd Mawr. It then crosses the slopes at disused levels to follow woodland and field boundaries just east of the Afon Lwrch, before crossing the river where footpaths converge. The boundary then follows a track west and a minor road northwest to Tai-newyddion.

The boundary then follows a minor road north then west to Ty-cerrig, turning south at Tyn-y-celyn ochr along field boundaries to join a minor road to the southeast, crossing the Afon Rhaeadr and following field boundaries to Gwern Sebon. From here it follows a track southeast then field boundaries past Pen-y-lan to join the minor road from Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant to Penybontfawr.

Penybontfawr to Eryri National Park

The boundary excludes the village of Penybontfawr, following a minor road northwest of the village, then field boundaries, crossing the Afon Tanat and following the B4391 west, the a minor road (Ystryd Ddu) south to join the B4396 west of the village.

The boundary then follows the B4396 west towards the steep sided Cwm Hirnant. From the village of Hirnant the boundary continues south along the B4391 through the steep, forested slopes of Glasgwm, then turns southwest to Abertridwr (excluded). It then follows the B4396 south to a hairpin bend where it turns southwest along a minor road (and Cross Britain Way) along the steep sided valley of the Afon Efyrnwy.

The boundary turns southwest along the minor road, winding steeply through hills to Pen-y-braich, then turns south. Just south of Fachwen-ganol the boundary leaves the minor road at a ford and follows a woodland boundary to join the B4395 to Pont Llogel. The boundary follows the woodland edge southeast, then crosses the Afon Efyrnwy and follows woodland and field boundaries northwest along the river back to join the B4395, thereby including this area of Ancient Woodland along the river. The boundary follows the B4395 southwest to Aberdwynant, Penyffordd (where Glyndwr's Way crosses), continuing south to join the A458 west of Llangadfan.

The proposed National Park boundary follows the A458 west, skirting to the north of housing and a school (Ysgol Cwm Banwy) and continues to Foel. Here it skirts north of the settlement, crossing the Afon Twrch to rejoin the A458 at Pont Twrch. The boundary continues west along the A458, the Banwy Valley becoming enclosed and steep sided as it passes through Bwlch y Fedwen to Pont Nant-y-dugoed, where it joins the boundary of Eryri National Park.

Section 4: Eryri National Park to Llandrillo

Detailed maps 15,16,17 and 18

Introduction

The boundary follows the existing boundary of Eryri National Park through the rugged and remote uplands between Pont Nant-y-Dugoed and the Afon Dyfrdwy Valley (Dee Valley) near Llandderfel. The National Park boundary is also the administrative boundary between Gwynedd and Powys.

Detailed Boundary Description

This section starts at Pont Nant-y-Dugoed and the boundary of the Eryri National Park boundary where it turns north to follow the course of the Afon Dugoed (River Dugoed) towards Drun Ddu.

The boundary follows the boundary of the Eryri National Park north along the valley floor as it ascends into the uplands, passing to west of the large commercial forestry plantation at Llechwedd Du within the area.

It then crosses an area of open and remote upland of the southern Berwyn, broadly running along the highest points of the Berwyn plateau and skyline of the Afon Dyfi (River Dovey) and Dinas Mawddwy valley to the west outside the area. Named summits which the boundary crosses or passes very close to include Drum Ddu, Carreg y Frân, Carreg y Big, Bryn Glâs, Craig Y Pant, after which the boundary descends slightly to cross the unnamed road connecting Lake Vyrnwy with the Afon Dyfi Valley via the Bwlch Y Groes pass, which lies just to the west outside the area.

After crossing the road, the boundary turns in a slightly northeasterly direction, passing Foel y Groes, to the summit of Moel y Cerrig Duon, and the upper reaches of several tributaries of the Afon Eiddew (River Eiddew), Afon Nadroedd (River Nadroedd) and Afon Yn y Groed (River Yn y Groes) which flow into Llyn Vyrnwy.

At the Afon Nadroedd, the boundary turns sharply south eastwards to follow the watercourse downstream, to a block of plantation woodland at the foot of Foel Y Garnedd. The boundary turns northwards following the forest /moorland edge before following the Nant Nadroedd Bach upstream to the road crossing between Bala and Llyn Vyrnwy.

After this road the boundary takes a straight line north eastwards to a boarder stone at Stac Rhos and another at the head of Bwlch Cam to the south of Penllyn Forest (outside the area). The boundary then crosses Cyrniau Nod before heading north eastwards to Bryn Melyn-bâch then descends briefly along a tributary of the Nant Cwm Pydew to join the B4391 just northwest of Pont Cwm Pydew.

The boundary follows the B4391 down Cwm Sian Llwyd in a northerly direction and passes to the east of Queen's Quarry and Llandderfel Quarry before turning to a northwesterly direction and descending through Coed Ty'n-y-gwrych (outside the area) to a hairpin bend in the road, where the boundary turns sharply to the south as it drops down into the Dyffryn Penllyn, crossing the Caletwr (River Caletwr), a tributary of the Afon

Dyfrdwy (River Dee). The boundary follows the B4391 to Coed Ty-tan-graig before turning northwards, leaving the Eryri National Park boundary and crossing the valley floor.

Section 5 Upper Dyffryn Dyfrdwy (Dee Valley) to Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd **Detailed maps 18, 19, 20 and 21**

Introduction

The boundary leaves the boundary of Eryri National Park to cross the Upper Dyffryn Dyfrdwy (Dee Valley) within Gwynedd, to take in the northern valley side and hillside setting of the village of Llandderfel (within the area). The boundary then turns towards Llandrillo within Denbighshire (outside the area) and continues along the eastern side of the valley along the B4401 (roughly the toe of the Berwyn hillslopes), joining the boundary of the existing Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape at Cynwyd (outside the area). The National Landscape boundary is followed to Corwen (within the area) and along the toe of Caer Drewyn into the Morwynion Valley, before the boundary turns northwards (leaving the National Landscape boundary) to cross the valley hillslopes and into the Dyffryn Clwyd (Clywd Valley) towards the villages of Llanelidan and Pwll- glâs (both outside the area). The boundary then turns eastwards towards Llanfair Dyffryn Clywd (outside the area) before rejoining the existing Clwydian Range and Dee Valley National Landscape to the north of Graig Fechan (within the area).

Detailed Boundary Description

Dyffryn Penllyn to Llandrillo

The following section is within Gwynedd

The boundary crosses the valley floor just to the east of Bodweni Hall (outside the area), by first following the western edge of Coed Ty-tan-graig to the line of the disused railway. It then follows the southern (right hand bank) of the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee) for a short way to a significant meander bend in the river. This section is 'for the time being'.

The boundary crosses the river at the bend, aligned with a woodland edge and field boundary on the other side, running north-eastwards to the B4401. Here the boundary turns south eastwards along the B4410 below the wooded hillside of Coed Bodweni (outside the area). At Coed Pant-y-ffynnon the boundary leaves the road and turns northwards following the western woodland edge, which then becomes Earl's Wood (both woodlands are within the area). The boundary then follows the northern edge of Earl's wood to its full extent eastwards before turning northwards along a field boundary contouring the valley side. Llandderfel village lies just to the east here (within the area).

The boundary crosses an unnamed lane just south of Ty- newydd (outside the area), following a small stream and then field boundaries towards the hill of Moel y Calch with wooded hillslopes of Coed Hen- blâs below.

The boundary meets the B4402 and turns northwards briefly before leaving the road to follow field boundaries and woodland edges, trending eastwards along the skyline of the valley. The properties of Hen blas, Cae pant and Garth -goch lie just to the north outside the area. An undammed lane from Llandderfel is crossed along this section.

After Garth-goch, the boundary joins a track (Road Used as a Public Footpath), crossing the Nant Gwastededd. The Nant Gwastededd here forms the county boundary between Gwynedd and Denbighshire.

The following section is within Denbighshire

Continuing within Denbighshire, the boundary meets an unnamed lane (just south of Syrior – outside the area) and follows this down into the valley, where it joins the lane that contours the northern edge of the Dyffryn Dyfrdwy (Dee Valley) floor. A little after Branas Lodge (outside the area) the boundary meets the junction with a lane that turns south eastwards across the valley floor. The boundary follows this crossing the River Dee at Pont Cilan before meeting the B4401, 1km to the west off Llandrillo (outside the area).

The boundary trends in a south easterly direction crossing the B4401, following field boundaries and then an unnamed lane into Cwm Pennant just south west of Llandrillo. The boundary follows the lane passing the roadside properties of Tyn y Ffridd, Tyn y Fach, Rho-Uchaf and Tyn y Coed (all outside the area) before crossing the valley and the Afon Ceidiog via field boundaries before joining a lane (Berwyn Street) due south of Llandrillo. The boundary turns northwards along Berwyn Street to the edge of the village before turning eastwards towards farm buildings and the B4401.

The boundary has been drawn to exclude Llandrillo from the proposed National Park area. The settlement edge plus cemetery, caravan park and farm buildings blurred the line between the village and open countryside. The pattern of lanes to the west and south provided the most definable physical features for the boundary to follow in this instance.

Llandrillo To Morwynion Valley

From Llandrillo, the boundary continues along the B4401 in a northeasterly direction along the eastern side of the Afon Dyfrdwy floodplain and crosses the Afon Llynor (River Llynor) at Pont yr Hendwr. The valley floor is outside the proposed National Park.

At Cynwyd the boundary turns off the B4401 into the Afon Trystion valley and follows the eastern extents of the village, excluding it from the area. The boundary briefly coincides with the North Berwyn Way. On rejoining the B4401 the boundary continues some 500m northeast of Cynwyd, joining the National Landscape boundary as it diverts northwards away from the road along a short section of footpath toward the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee) and Hen Eglwys Plwyf Llangar (Llangar Old Parish Church).

Here the boundary turns in a northeasterly direction following the National Landscape boundary and North Berwyn Way along right hand bank of the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee).

Before Corwen, the boundary crosses the Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee) on a footbridge and follows the North Berwyn Way along the left hand bank of the river north-eastwards to Pont Corwen, where the A5 crosses the river. The boundary continues to follow the left hand bank of the river as it flows around the north side of Corwen (included within the area) and to the south of Trewyn Fawr (outside the area). To the southeast of Trewyn Fawr the boundary turns sharply northwards, briefly joining a section of green lane and the North Berwyn Way towards the B5437.

At the B5437 where the North Berwyn Way meets the Dee Valley Way, the boundary follows the Dee Valley Way north-westwards along a section of the disused railway line below the steep slopes that rise to Caer Drewyn Hillfort (within the area). Still following the boundary of the National Landscape, the boundary then turns north eastwards along a short section of the unnamed road that links the B5437 with the A5104. It turns east off the road and away from the Dee Valley Way following field boundaries and a line of overhead powerlines along the break of slope between the valley floor and rising slopes of Llantysilio Hills included within the area.

The boundary crosses the B5436 just north of Fron Newydd (inside the area) before turning northwards across the floor of the Morwynion Valley where it joins the A5104.

Morwynion Valley to Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd

The boundary follows the A5104 for approximately 100m before diverting northwards along the access track to the property called Bryn Tangor (outside the area), and away from the A5104 and the National Landscape boundary.

North of the property the boundary follows the west and northern edge of a small plantation at Moel Truan and runs in a broadly northeasterly direction along field boundaries and a footpath before turning north near the property called Pwll-pridd and joining a lane to the west of a property called Câs-gan-Highgate. Both properties lie within the area.

Running west along the lane for a short distance, the boundary turns north along a shallow stream valley. It then follows a series of field boundaries and a farm access track, eventually meeting an unnamed road near the property called Groes-wen (outside the area). The boundary then turns north off this road heading north westwards, with several changes in direction as it follows field boundaries, an unnamed road, woodland edges and stream courses. The boundary meets an unnamed road at a property called Hafoty to the west of Cae Coed (both lie within the area). From here the boundary follows the lane northwards towards Llanelidan.

At a sharp bend in the lane the boundary leaves the road and follows the southern edge of woodland to the village of Llanelidan. The boundary follows the eastern edge of the village excluding it from the area. The boundary crosses the B5429 and continues northwards along the unnamed road and joins the A494 just west of Nantclwyd Hall (within the area).

From Nantclwyd Hall the boundary follows the A494 northwards along the western edge of the Afon Clwyd (River Clwyd) Valley towards Pwll-glâs. The boundary runs along the rear of roadside properties along the eastern roadside to exclude the village of Pwll-glâs from the area.

Continuing along the A494, the wooded valley sides narrow noticeably either side of the road corridor. At the end of the village the boundary turns northwards here following the woodland extents of Craig-adwy-wynt SSSI before rejoining the A494 at the junction with lane that crosses the Afon Clywd and a disused railway line. The unnamed road is followed to Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, where the boundary turns along the southern extents of the village excluding it from the area. The A525 is crossed in this location. The boundary

then follows Church Mews Road eastwards across the Vale towards the rising Clwydian Hills and the National Landscape Boundary which follows the B3429. This brings us full circle and concludes the proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary description.

Appendix 1: Detailed boundary setting considerations

Natural Resources Wales (2022) Procedural Guidance: Statutory Landscape Designation (GN10)

Transition areas

The boundary is not usually a sharp distinction between areas of differing quality. Often there will be a transition of natural beauty and opportunities for open-air recreation across a sweep of land: in those cases, the boundary chosen should be an easily identifiable feature within this transition. The boundary is usually drawn towards the high-quality end of the transition to include areas of high-quality land and excludes areas of lesser quality land. Visual associations may also be used to help define the extent of land for inclusion in these circumstances.

Types of boundary

Wherever possible, an easily distinguishable permanent physical boundary feature should be chosen. Boundaries should be clear and unambiguous. Where a boundary follows a road, the road verges and embankments may be included in the designation where they blend into the wider landscape.

Administrative boundaries

Where local government boundaries follow suitable lines, it may be administratively convenient to adopt them. In many cases, however, they will be unsuitable. Land ownership is not itself a reason for including or excluding land from designation. There will often be instances where part of a landholding sits within the designated area and part sits outside.

Inclusion of settlements

A settlement should only be included if it lies within a wider tract of qualifying land, having regard to the influence of the settlement on the land in question. Each settlement should be assessed on its individual merits, with particular consideration on the character, qualities and relationship to adjoining countryside. The extent to which countryside penetrates the built-up area may also be relevant.

Integrity of settlements

Towns or villages should not normally be cut in two by a National Park or AONB boundary. The ability of a settlement to act as a gateway to a designated area is not dependent on its inclusion with a designation. A settlement does not equate to a community council area and the division of community council areas is acceptable in drawing a boundary.

Incongruous Development

Unsightly development on the edge of a National Park or AONB should generally be excluded unless it is of a temporary or transient nature.

Allocated for development

Land on the margins of a National Park or AONB identified in development plans or having the benefit of planning permission for major built developments (including the extraction of minerals and other deposits) should normally be excluded from a National Park or AONB, unless the land will be developed or restored to a land use and quality which contributes to

Park or AONB purposes. Land cannot be included merely to seek to protect it from legitimate development proposals.

Features of interest

Areas and features of wildlife, geological, geomorphological, historic, cultural or architectural value which are situated on the margins of a National Park or AONB should be included where practicable providing that they are situated within a tract that meets the statutory criteria.

Marine boundaries

In coastal areas where a marine boundary is to be drawn, the boundary should follow the mean low water mark or the County boundary in the case of estuaries.

Cartographic drafting conventions based on case law and Ordnance Survey Guidance on Boundary Making

- Main roads and railways which form a boundary should generally be excluded. Boundaries should generally be mapped to the edge of the metalled highway. However, where there are embankments or cuttings the boundary should be drawn along the outer edge or fence line, and embankments/cuttings excluded.
- Where a boundary follows a minor track, quiet lane or right of way, these features should be included.
- Where a boundary follows a feature which moves with time, including small watercourses, or Mean High or Low Watermark, the boundary is fixed to the feature and will move with it if it changes due to natural processes. Any subsequent man-made changes to the course of a watercourse would not however result in movement of the boundary.
- According to Ordnance Survey convention, when these features are designated as boundaries, they should be marked 'for the time being' in each instance within the boundary description to indicate that the boundary may shift over time as the watercourse's position changes.
- Viaducts, flyovers, piers and overhead gantries are not classified as ground features and do not form suitable boundary features
- Where there is no fixed feature on the ground, a boundary may be drawn in a straight line between two identifiable features.

Appendix 2: Proposed Glyndŵr National Park boundary – Key plan and detailed map extracts (please see separate accompanying document)