Planning Permission Ref – LLR P/2018/0218
Condition of Release 4 – Photographic Survey
REF PP-13064633

aeon archaeology

The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (2018/0218)

March 2023 V 1.0



Photogrpahic Building Survey
Project Code: A0415.1
Report no. 0390
Event PRN: 214126

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN.

March 2023 v1.0

Report no. 0390 / Event PRN: 214126

Archaeological Assessment

Aeon Archaeology
Obsidian Offices
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Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA

Project Code: A0415.1
Date: 31/03/2023
Client: Simon Ness
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The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN.

March 2023 v1.0

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Project Code: A0415.1
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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Mr. Simon Ness i gynnal arolwg ffotograffig o adeilad The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrecsam LL20 7SN (yn ganolog ar NGR SJ 27202 41225) cyn y trawsnewid o fod yn siop gynt yn dŷ.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Simon Ness to carry out a Photographic Building Survey of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (centred on **NGR SJ 27202 41225**) in advance of the *conversion from a former shop to a dwelling.*

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. Simon Ness, hereafter 'the Client', to carry out a Photographic Building Survey of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (centred on **NGR SJ 27202 41225**) in advance of the *conversion from a former shop to a dwelling.*

Full planning permission was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter 'the Council', on the 18th February 2020 with the following pre-commencement condition concerning archaeology being applied to the permission (**2018/0218**):

Condition 4

No works shall commence until an appropriate photographic survey of the existing buildings on the site has been carried out. Copies of the survey shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and the resulting photographs should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, operated by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL).

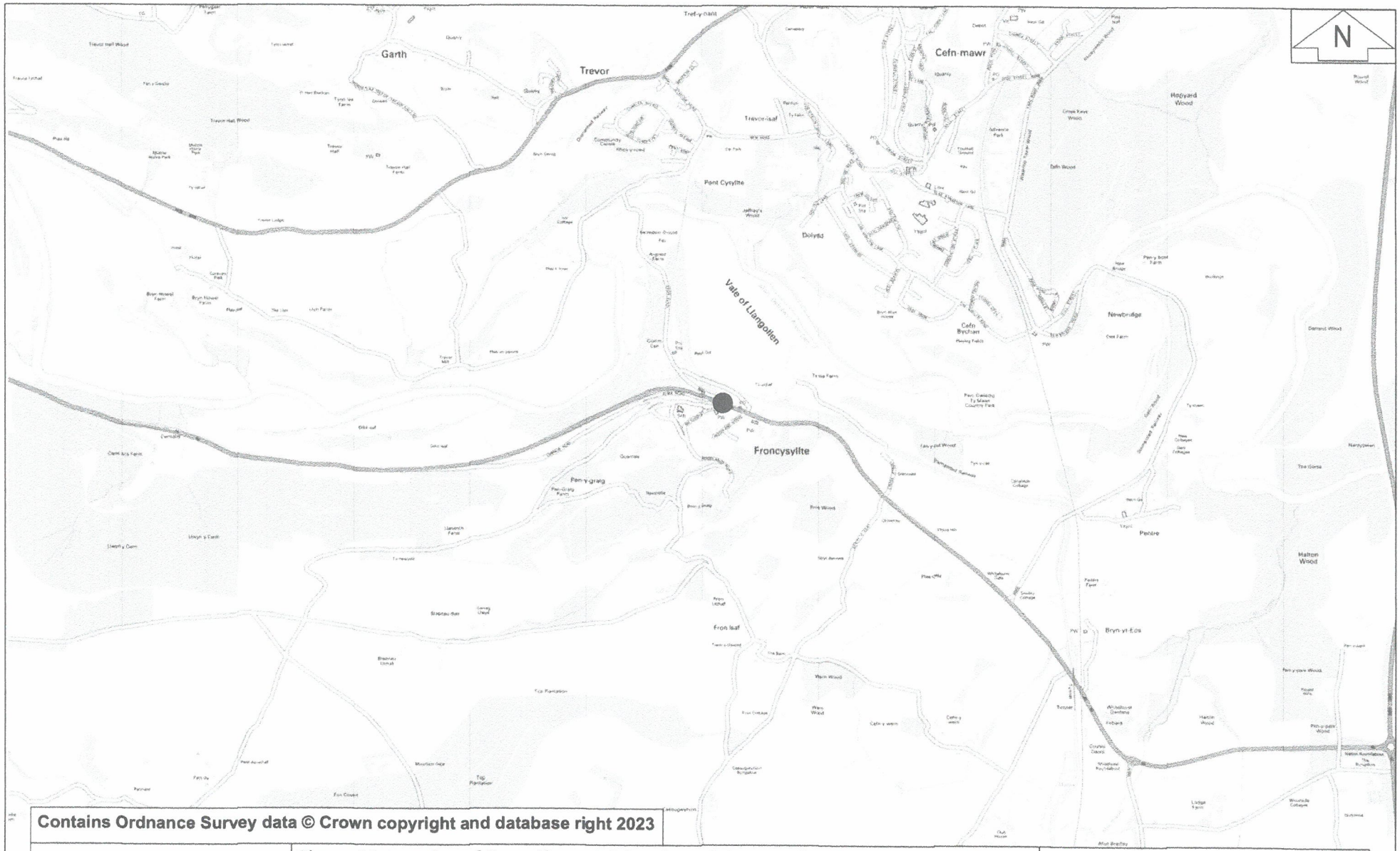
REASON: To provide for a record of a building or buildings of local architectural or historic interest in accordance with Policy GDP1 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), in their role as archaeological advisor to the Council, made the following consultee comments as part of the application:

Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that although the development appears to have limited sub-surface archaeological implications the proposals will affect a traditional brick-built shop premises of late 19th century date which retains an original layout with internal and external features that are of local architectural significance.

It would be unfortunate if this building was now permanently converted for a new use without a record of its current form and layout being retained. I would therefore ask that the applicant is required to carry out a Photographic Survey before development commences, in order to preserve a record of this building.

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice'* (2016) & *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

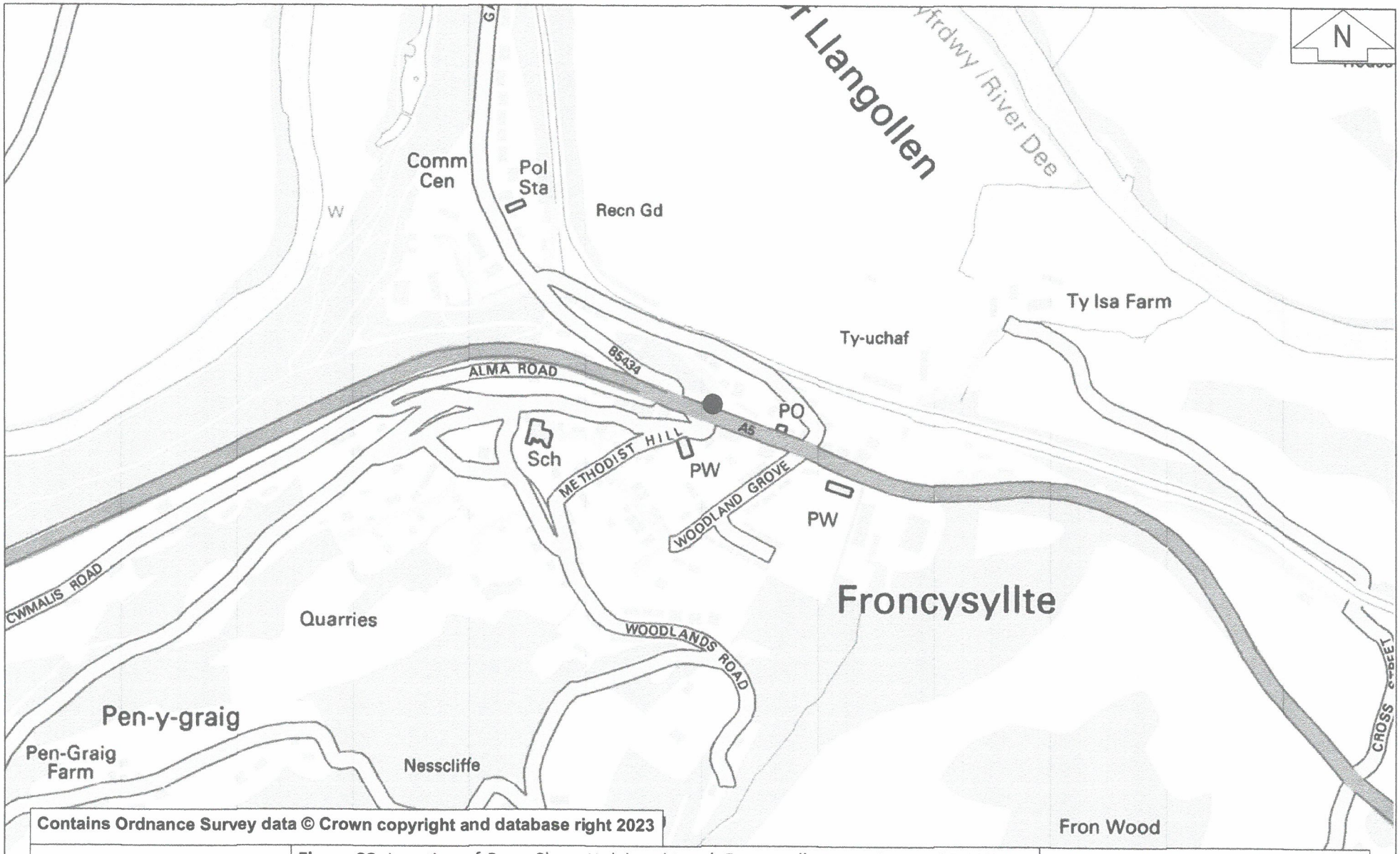


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Figure 01: Location of Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (SJ 27202 41225). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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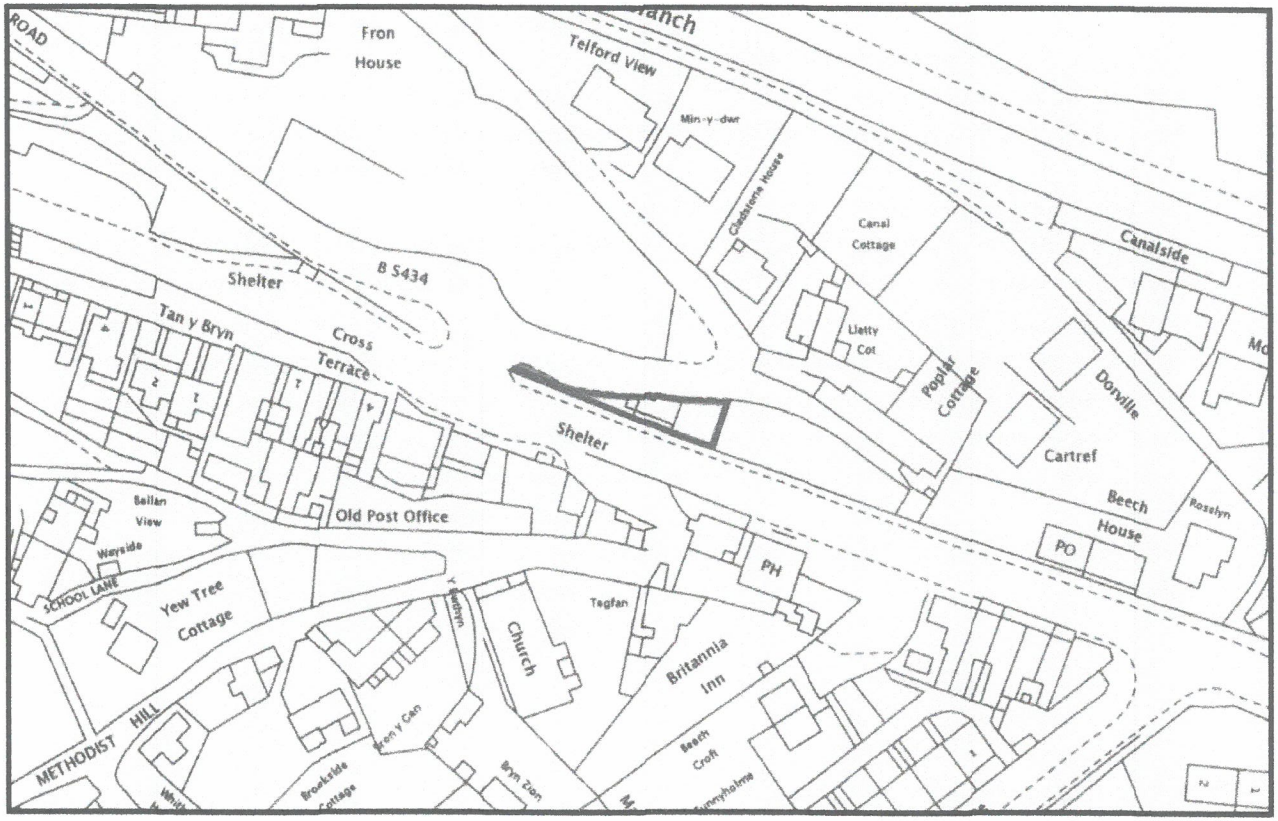


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Figure 02: Location of Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (SJ 27202 41225). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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Figure 03: Location of Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (SJ 27202 41225). Scale 1:1,250 at A4.

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3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and County Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that: -

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses" (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and polices related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

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. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Building Record

The requirement was for a Photographic Building Survey of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (centred on **NGR SJ 27202 41225**) in advance of the *conversion from a former shop to a dwelling.* However, should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the demolition / alteration works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DMA at CPAT, as advisors to the Council, has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice'* (2016) **Photographic Record**.

A photographic survey provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey. A photographic survey may be called for when recording a building which has complex and important decoration or historic furnishing but for which there is no need for detailed analysis.

It may also be appropriate in recording a building of well-known type which is under threat but where existing documentation is in other respects adequate or when for some other reason drawings and historical analysis are not required.

The photographic survey will consist of Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2016) elements:

- written account: HE Guidance 2016 4.4.8 Items 1-9
- photographs: HE Guidance 2016 4.5.2 Items 1-5 (6 optional) and 7
- drawn record: HE Guidance 2016 4.3.3 Items 7 and 8

5.0 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Photographic Record

5.1.1 Written Account

The written account will include:

a. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.

b. A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.

c. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.

d. A summary statement. This account should describe the buildings type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials, and possible date(s), so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

5.1.2 Photographs

The photographic record will include:

a. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number should be used in the labelling of digital images.

b. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).

c. The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size, shape and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.

d. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

e. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings design, development, and use, with scale where appropriate.

f. A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.

g. Photograph locations and directions of view should be marked on plans of each building separate photographed

h. Photographs should be of archive quality using a digital SLR (minimum 12 megapixel)

i. Photographs, where appropriate (i.e., not general shots) should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.

j. Photographs should be adequately lit and not blurry. Please check all photos before leaving the survey area and before submitting the final report and retake any blurred or poorly lit photos.

A Digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution with appropriate photographic scale will be used throughout.

5.1.3 Drawn Record

The drawn record will include:

a. A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. A separate plan should be provided of all floors affected by the proposed development.

b. Standard drawing conventions must be used, as depicted in Historic England (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice pp.35-40

5.2 Processing data, illustration, report, and archiving

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- Basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

6.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material, and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

Upon completion of the project copies of the report will be sent to the Client, regional HER and DMA at CPAT.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Type of study

Photographic Building Survey of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (centred on **NGR SJ 27202 41225**) in advance of the *conversion from a former shop to a dwelling.*

7.2 Types of data

Photographs, measured plans, context sheets, context register, photographic register, trench sheets.

7.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop.* All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

7.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

> *3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*
>
> *3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

7.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

7.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proformae project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Digital River's Crashplan* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

7.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

7.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

7.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

7.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

7.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

7.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

7.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining

participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

7.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

7.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

7.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2020

8.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

(***Figures 1-3; Plates 1-20***)

This was a Photographic Building Survey of The Cross Shop, Froncysyllte, Holyhead Road, Wrexham, LL20 7SN (centred on **NGR SJ 27202 41225**).

The building known as ***The Cross Shop*** is located within the community of Llangollen Rural and is 5.74km east of Llangollen, 3.93km northwest of Chirk and 4.00km southwest of Ruabon. It is also located at the junction of several roads: Thomas Telford's A5 or Holyhead Road runs from east to west past the building which is located on its northern side. In addition, the northern retaining wall, constructed by Thomas Telford for his road, replete with substantial sloping stone buttresses, almost abuts with the building's southern elevation. To the south of the building the hillside rises steeply towards the former Froncysyllte Quarry (***PRN 93458***) and there are two junctions here for School Lane and Alma Road which lead into an area of housing on the hillside. To the west of the building is Gate Road which leads to Pontcysyllte Old Bridge (***PRN 101208***) and the settlement of Trevor on the north side of the River Dee. To the immediate north and east of the building there is a switch back road which descends the hillside to the Llangollen Canal through an area known as Canal Side

The building appears to have been developed on its current site sometime between 1873-1898 judging by historic mapping. The building was used as a shop and would receive visitors via the southern elevation at first floor level form the Holyhead Road side. Furthermore, the building purportedly received deliveries of milk and cream via the Canal Side Road at first floor level, these were delivered to a now absent stone pedestal on the road side (pers. comm). Subsequent to this the shop became a butcher before eventually closing down (pers. comm).

Froncysyllte positioned within the broader farming landscape of the Vale of Llangollen. Howeever, it first developed as a settlement of cottages for quarry, limekiln, brick and tile workers during the 19th century. The village was built on a high outcrop of limestone below several quarries. Though the area's traditional industries have now gone its heritage is synonymous with a industrial archaeology

The building is rectangular in plan and orientated west-northwest to south-southeast. It appears to have originally been is built in red-brick bonded by Portland cement and had a stringer course of chamfered terracotta, bricks near its base. The windows also sport decorative red-brick arch lintels. Some evidence of a stone foundation was observed on the north eastern side of the building.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) made the following consultee comments as advisor to the Council:

Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that although the development appears to have limited sub-surface archaeological implications the proposals will affect a traditional brick-built shop premises of late 19th century date which retains an original layout with internal and external features that are of local architectural significance.



Plate 01: Context shot of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southwest - no scale



Plate 02: Context shot of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southeast - no scale

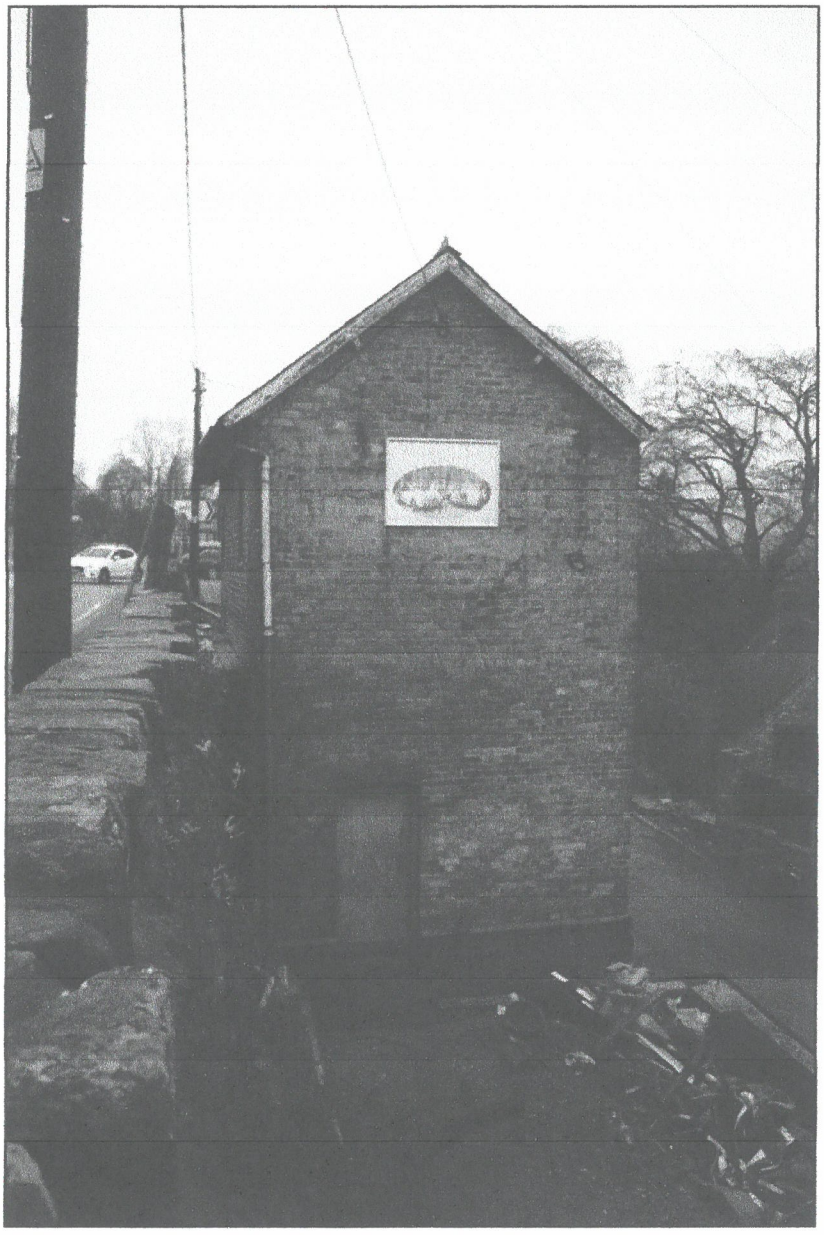


Plate 03: Context shot of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southeast - no scale



Plate 04: Oblique shot of the eastern & southern elevations of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southeast - no scale



Plate 05: Southern elevation of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the south-southwest - no scale



Plate 06: Oblique shot of the western & southern elevations of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southwest - no scale

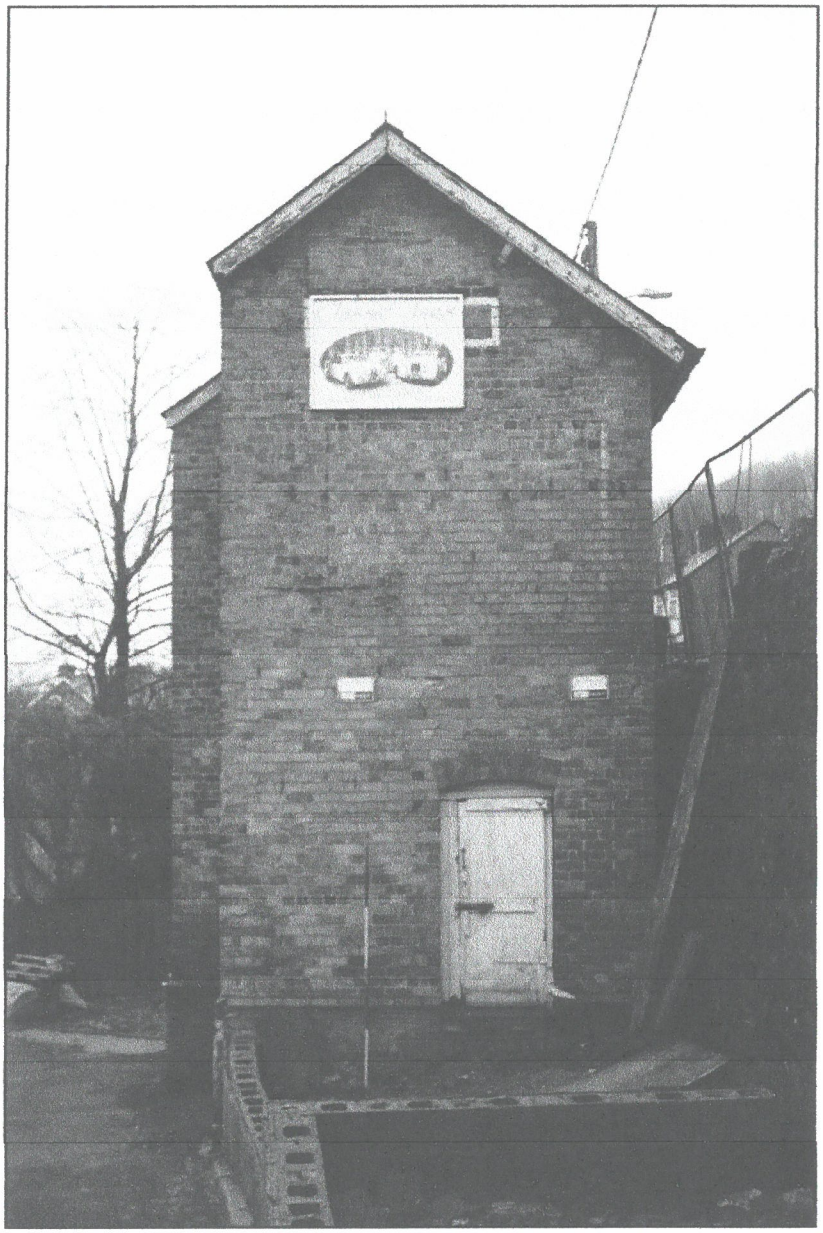


Plate 07: Western elevation of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the west-northwest - 2.00m scale

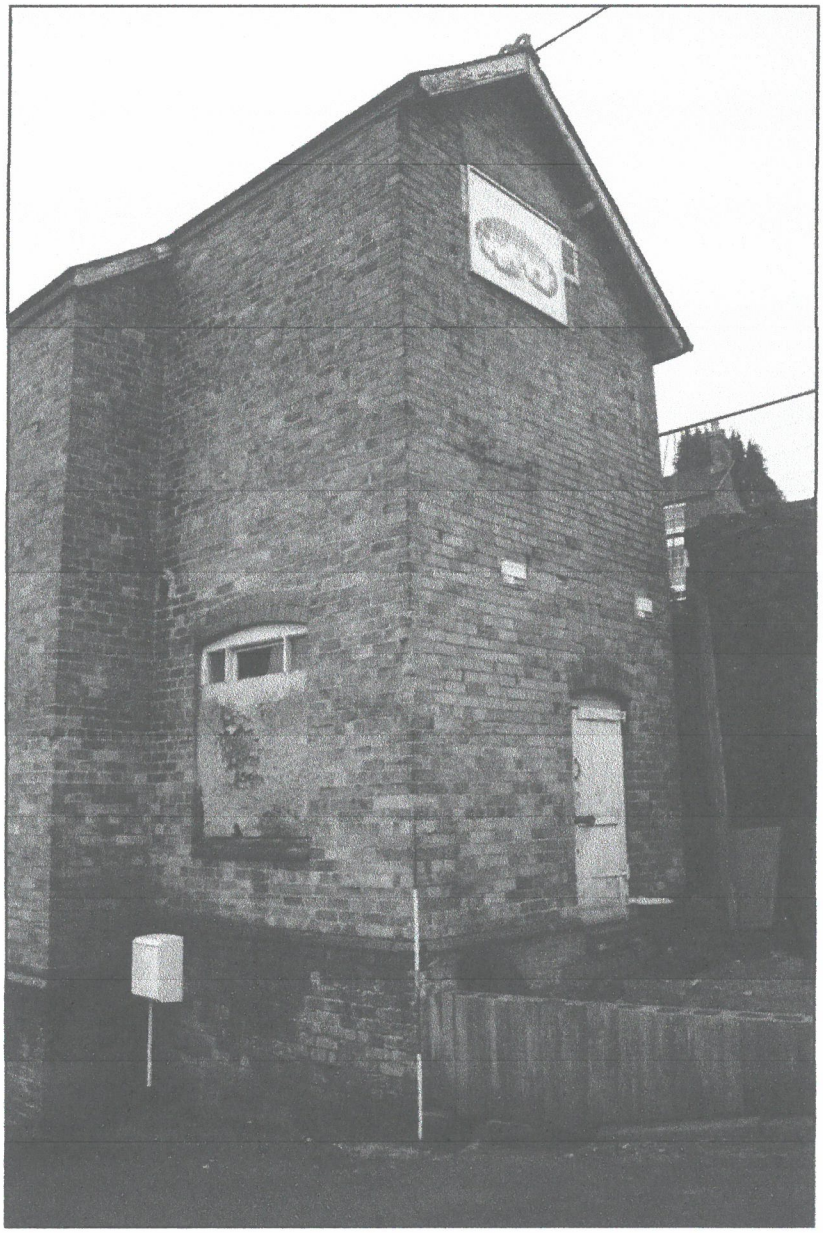


Plate 08: Oblique shot of the western & northern elevations (right) of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the northwest - 2.00m scale

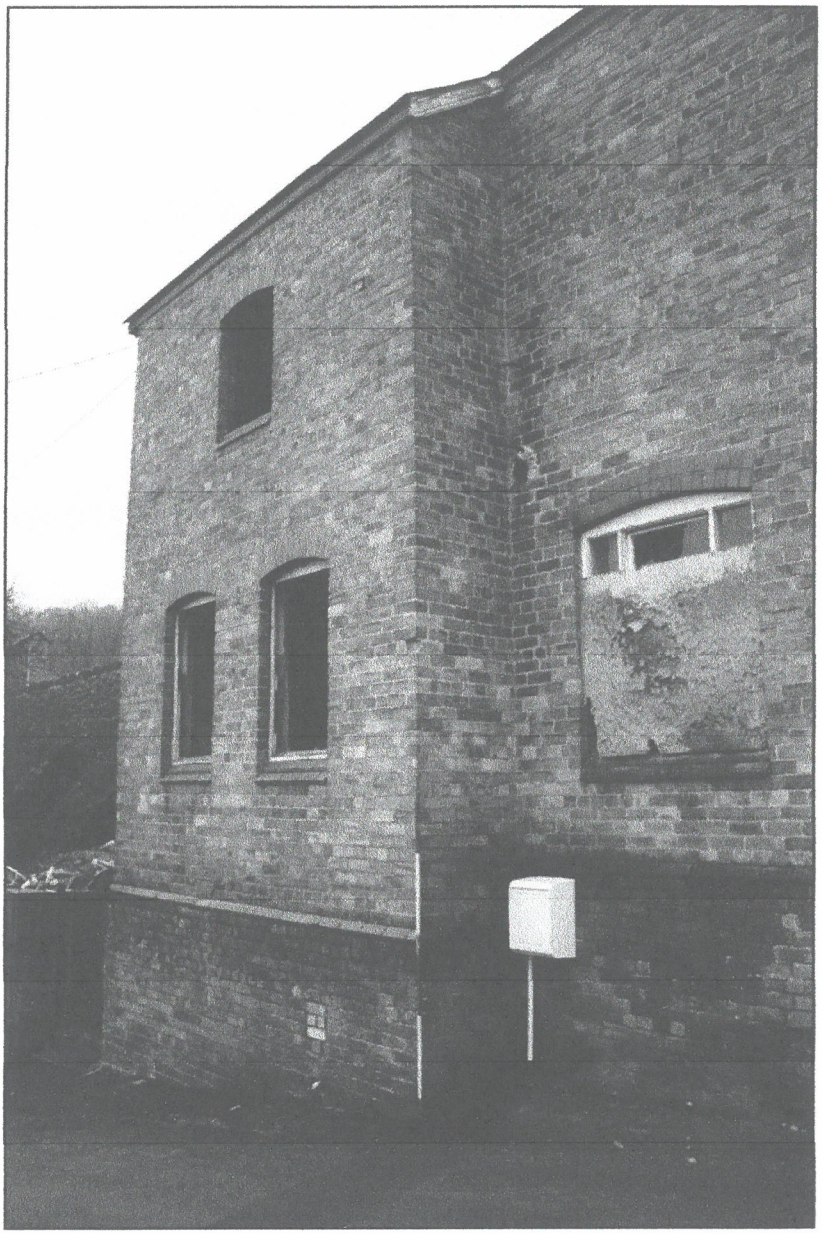


Plate 09: Oblique shot of northern elevation (left) of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the northwest _ 2.00m scale

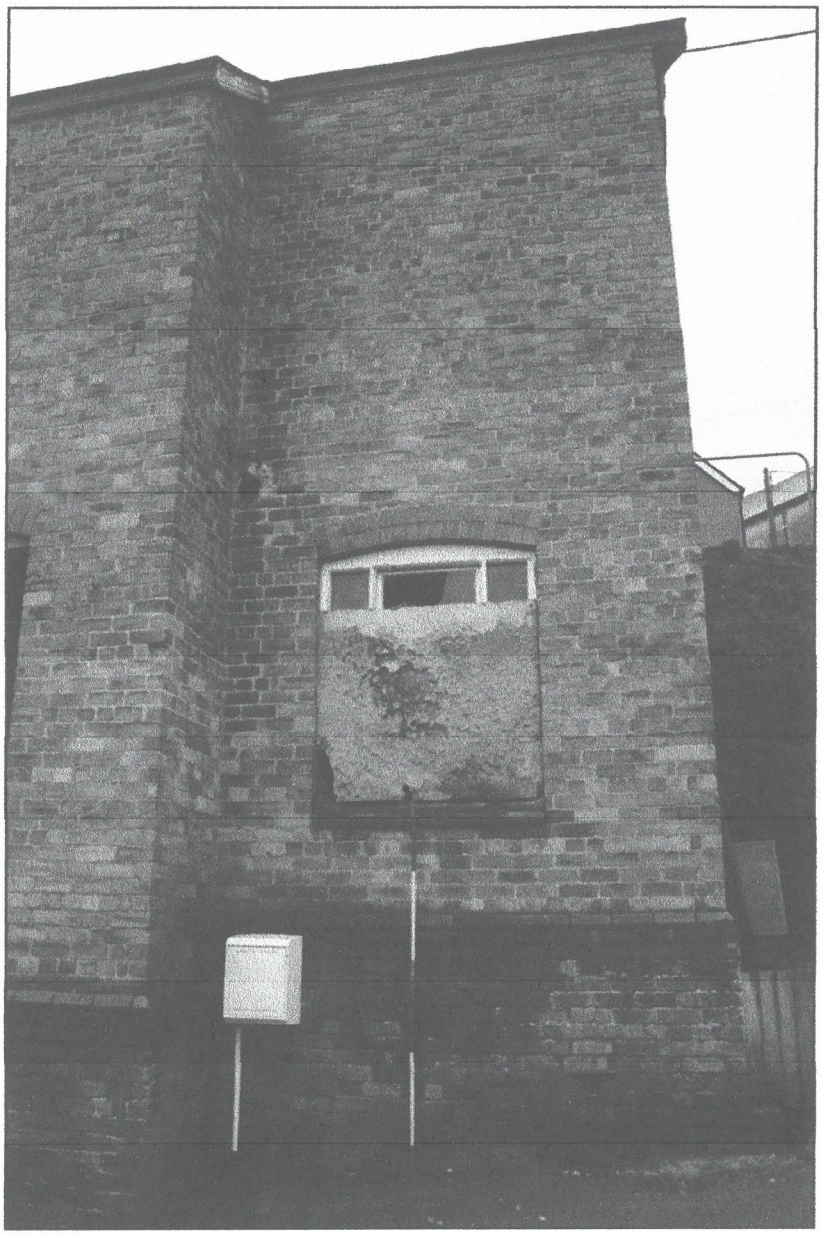


Plate 10: Northern elevation (right) of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the north - 2.00m scale



Plate 11: Northern elevation (left) of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the north-northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 12: Oblique shot of the northern & eastern elevations of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the northeast - 2.00 scale

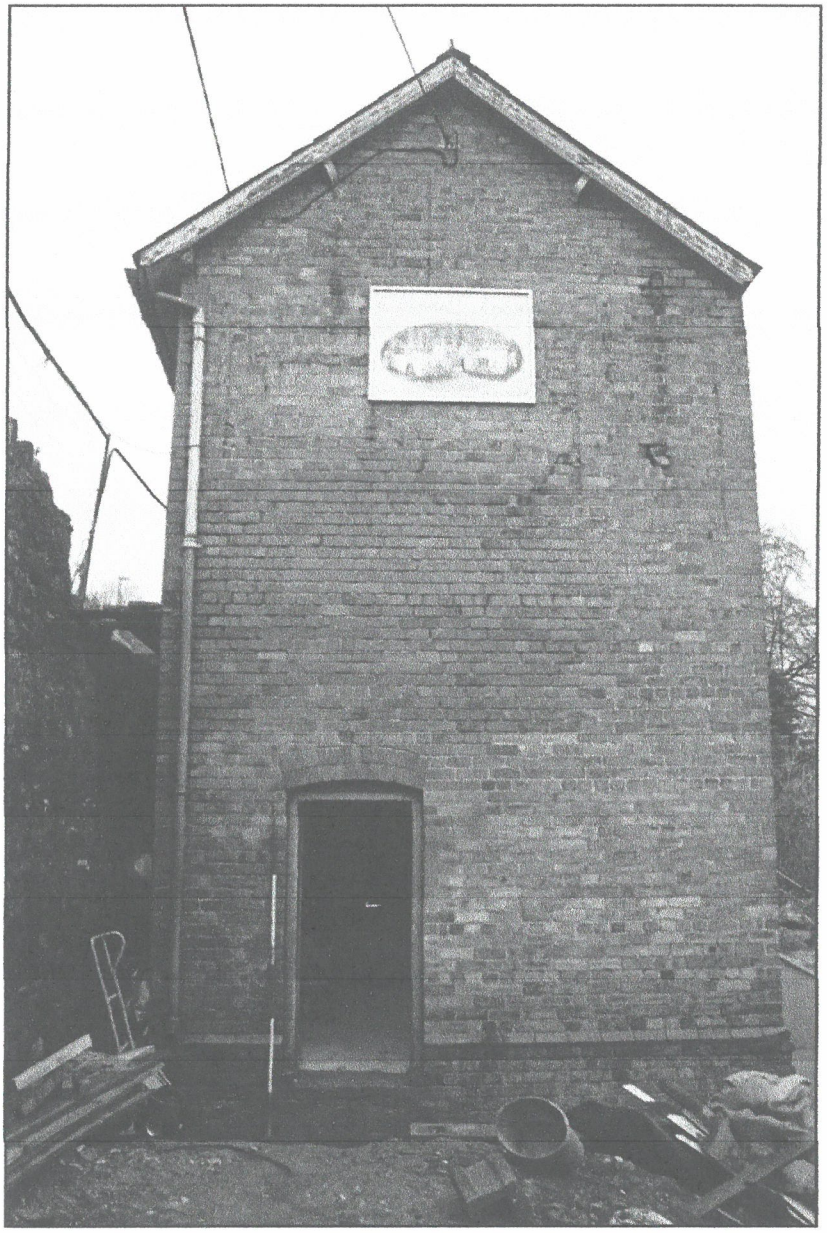


Plate 13: Eastern elevation of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the east-southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 14: Ground floor room within The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the east - 2.00m scale

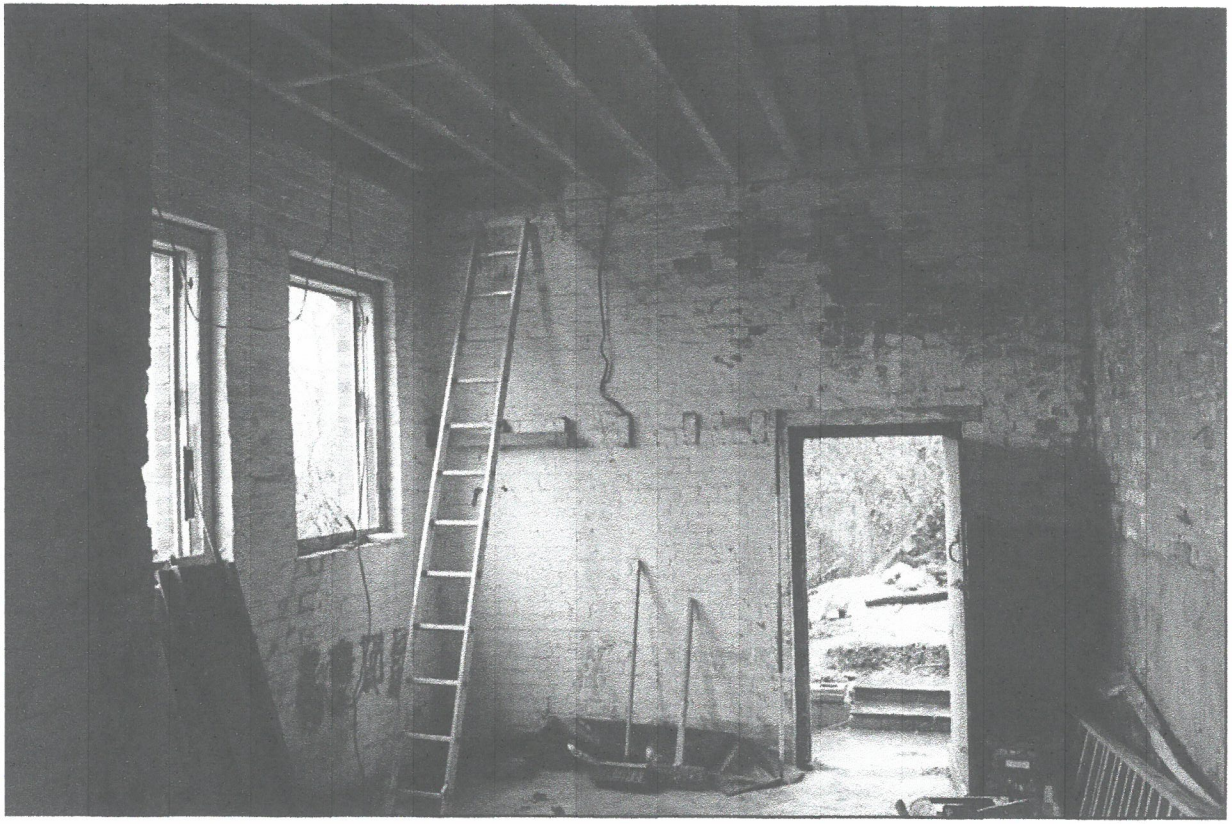


Plate 15: Ground floor room within The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the west - 2.00m scale

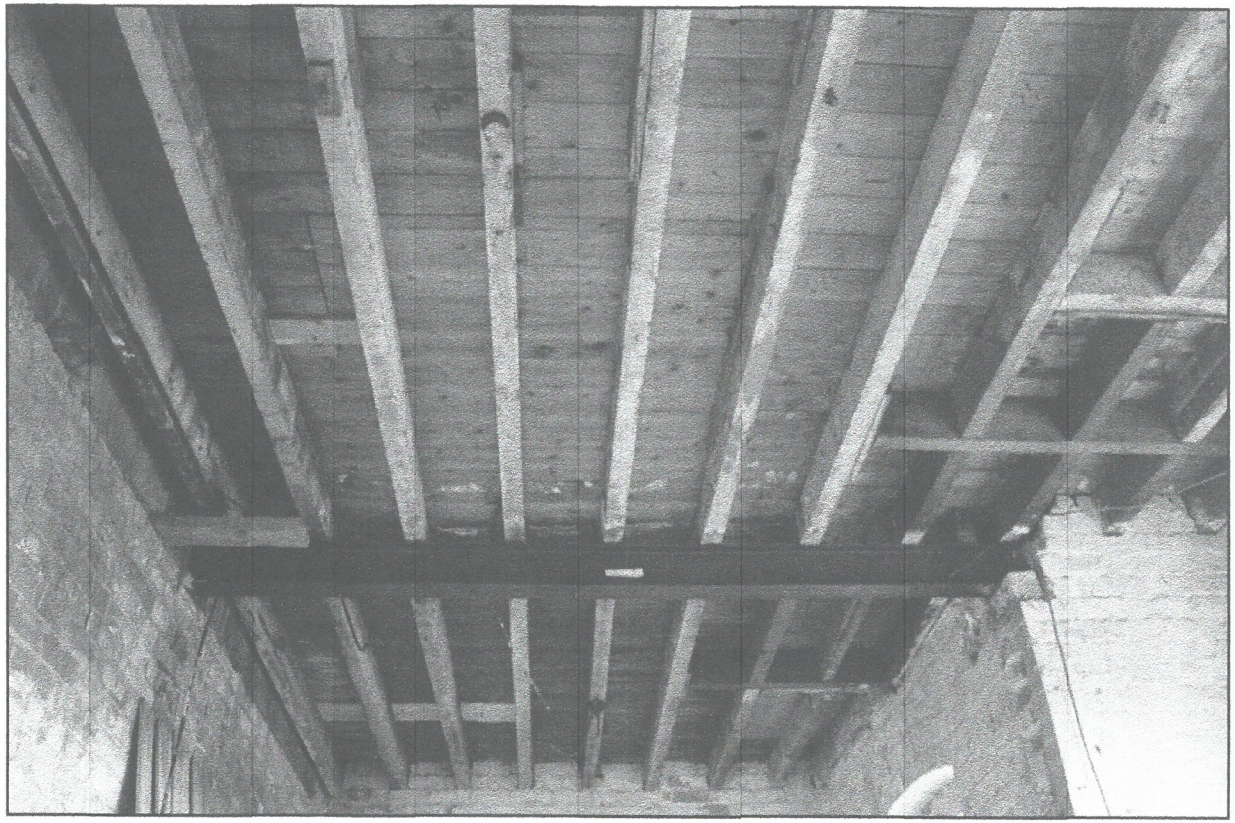


Plate 16: Ceiling within the ground floor room within The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the east - no scale

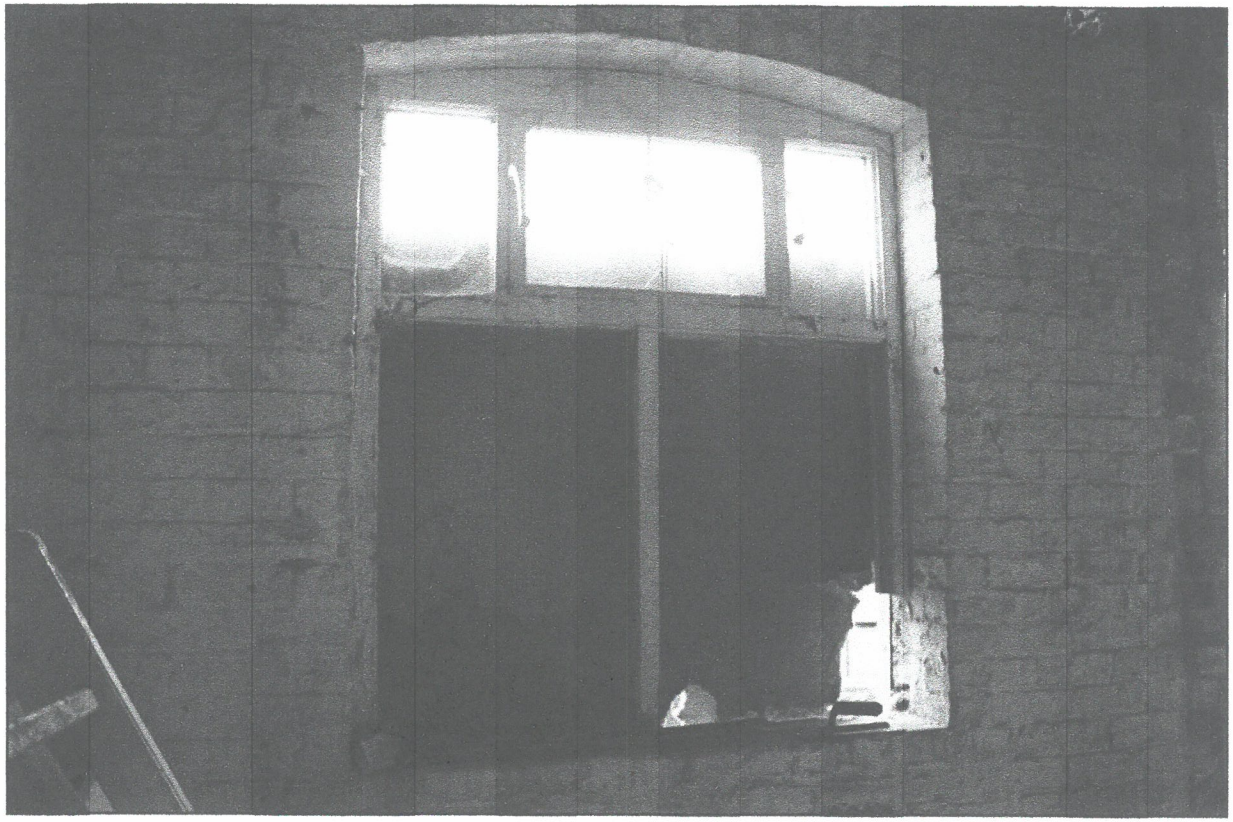


Plate 17: Ground floor room window (left) The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southwest - no scale

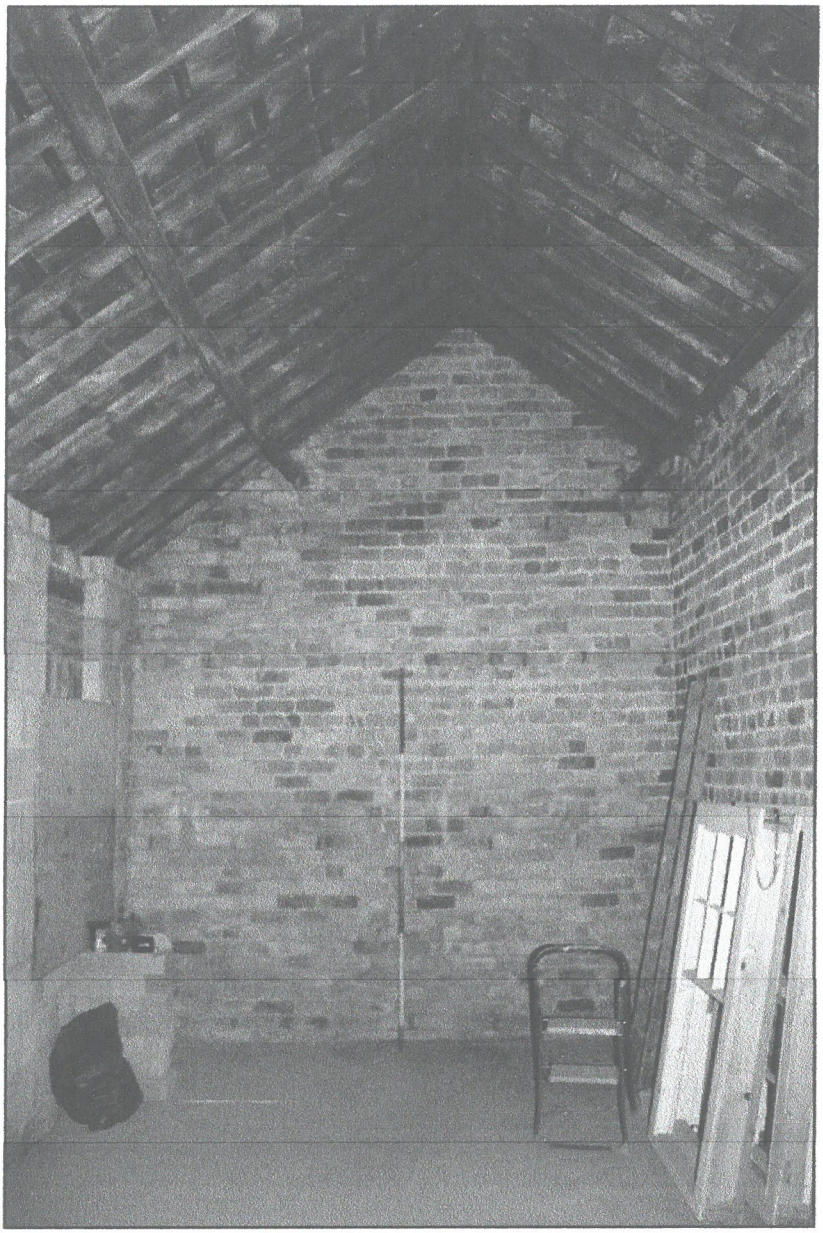


Plate 18: First floor room within The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the east - 2.00m scale

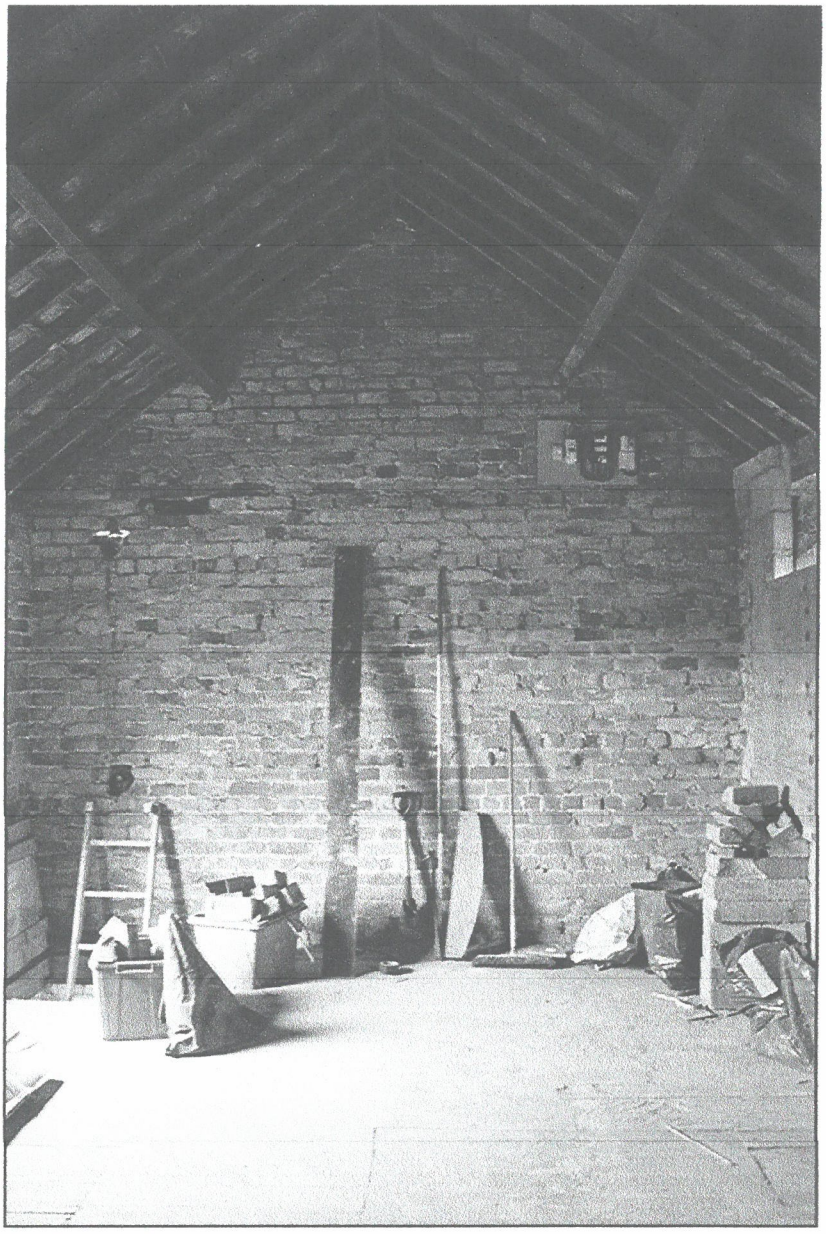


Plate 19: First floor room within The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the west - 2.00m scale

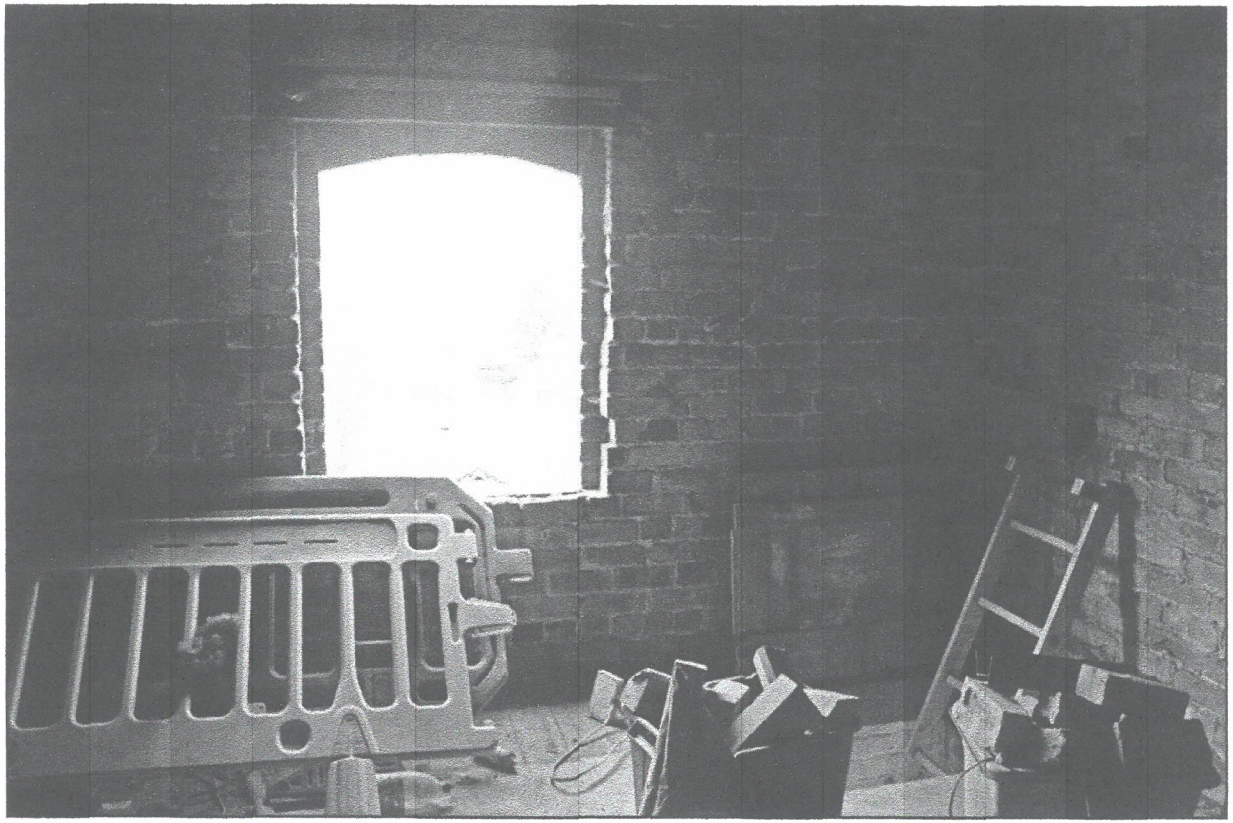


Plate 20: First floor room window at The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham - from the southwest - no scale

The photographic record was undertaken by Josh Dean BA, archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology on the 31st March 2023. Upon approval from the Client and the CPAT Development Control Archaeologist the report will be archived with the CPAT Historic Environment Record (HER); the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); and a copy retained at Aeon Archaeology, Chester under project code **A0415.1**, *Report no# 0390.*

9.0 SOURCES

Maps.

Ordnance Survey Open Data maps SJ NE24, NW24, SE24, SW24.

Secondary Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (2020): Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures

Historic England, (2016). Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice.

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The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (2018/0218)

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Photographic Building Survey

March 2023 v1.0

Project Code: A0415.1
Planning Ref: 2018/0218
Event PRN: Tbc

The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (2018/0218)

March 2023 v1.0

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Project Code: A0415.1
Date: 16/03/2023
Client: Simon Ness
info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk

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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Simon Ness, hereafter 'the Client', to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for carrying out a photographic building survey of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (centred on **NGR SJ 27202 41225**) in advance of the *conversion from a former shop to a dwelling.*

Full planning permission was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter 'the Council', on the 18th February 2020 with the following pre-commencement condition concerning archaeology being applied to the permission (**2018/0218**):

Condition 4

No works shall commence until an appropriate photographic survey of the existing buildings on the site has been carried out. Copies of the survey shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and the resulting photographs should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, operated by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL).

REASON: To provide for a record of a building or buildings of local architectural or historic interest in accordance with Policy GDP1 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.

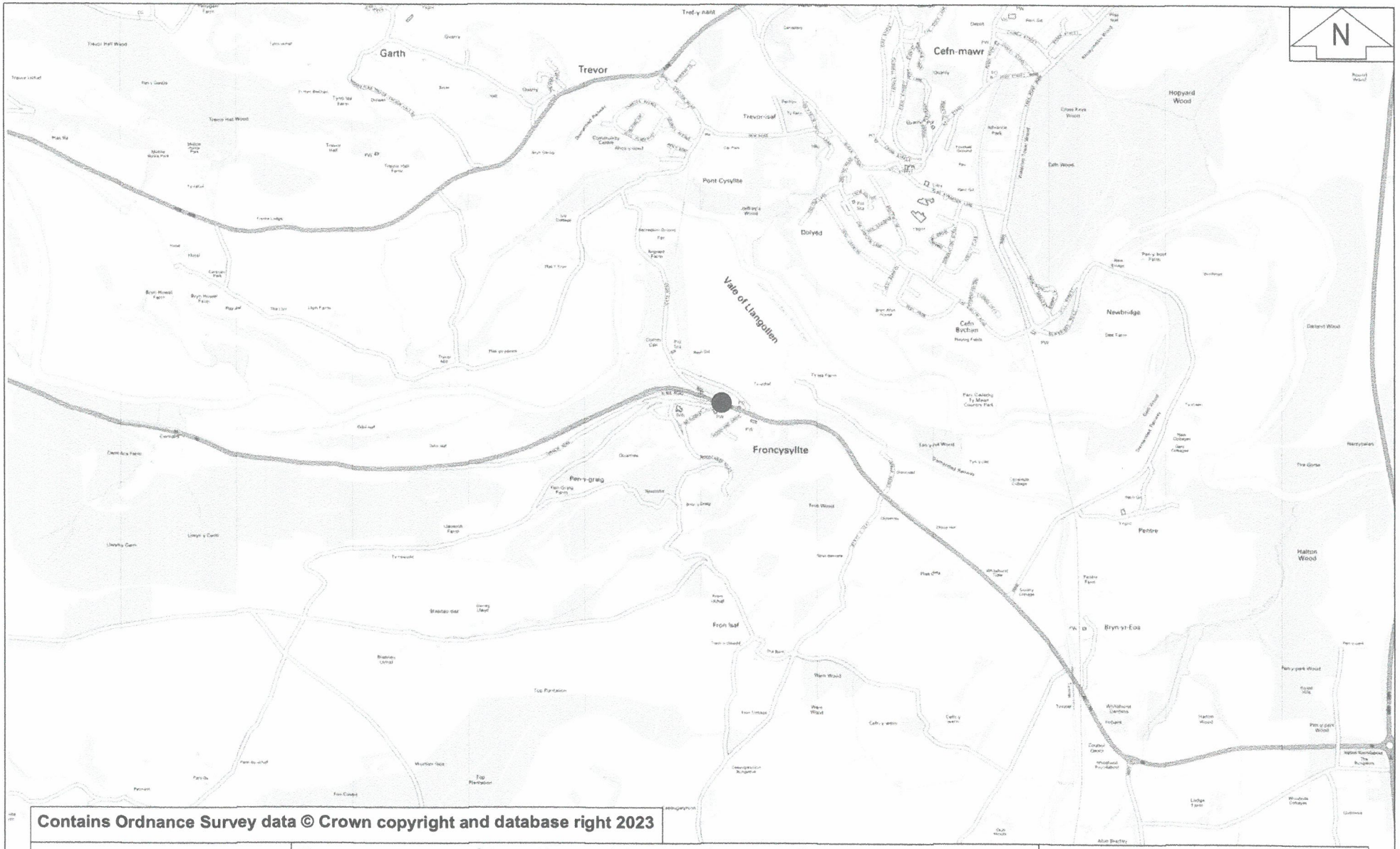
The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), in their role as archaeological advisor to the Council, made the following consultee comments as part of the application:

Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that although the development appears to have limited sub-surface archaeological implications the proposals will affect a traditional brick built shop premises of late 19th century date which retains an original layout with internal and external features that are of local architectural significance.

It would be unfortunate if this building was now permanently converted for a new use without a record of its current form and layout being retained. I would therefore ask that the applicant is required to carry out a Photographic Survey before development commences, in order to preserve a record of this building.

It is a requirement that this WSI be approved in writing by the DMA at CPAT prior to the survey being undertaken.

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice'* (2016) & *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

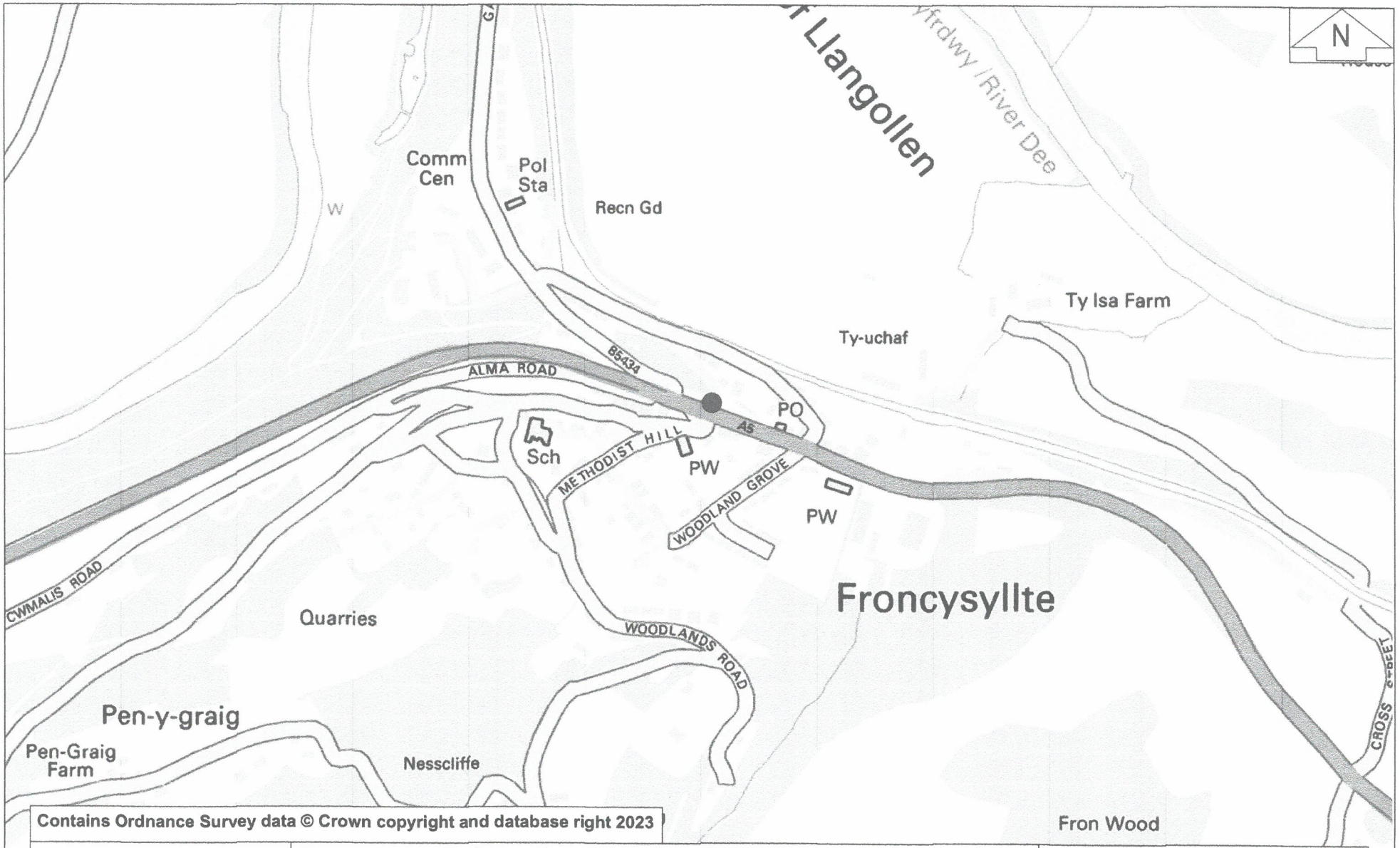


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Figure 01: Location of Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (SJ 27202 41225). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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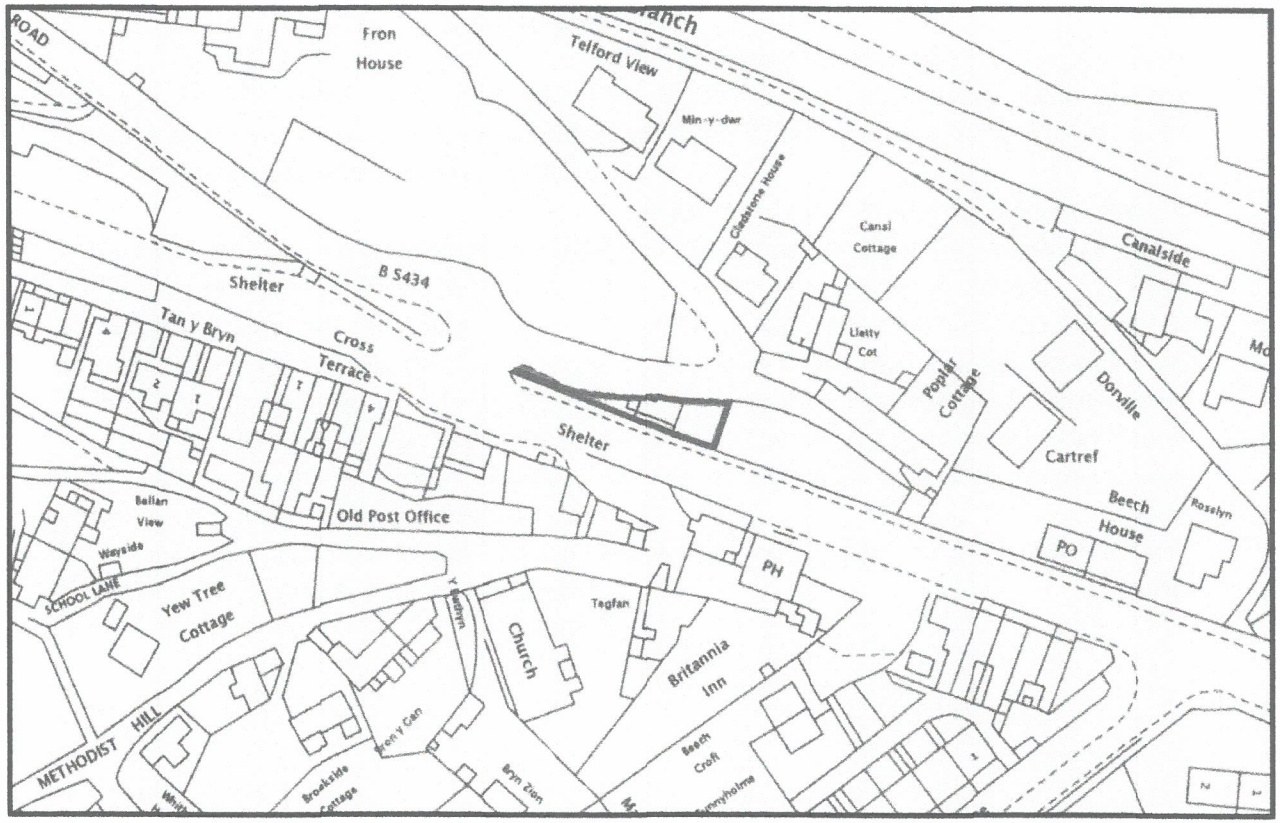


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Figure 02: Location of Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (SJ 27202 41225). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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Figure 03: Location of Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (SJ 27202 41225). Scale 1:1,250 at A4.

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2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage , commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and County Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses" (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and polices related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

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. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Building Record

The requirements are for an historic building record of the former shop prior to alteration, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the demolition works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DMA at CPAT, as advisors to the Council, has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **photographic survey**.

A photographic survey provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey. A photographic survey may be called for when recording a building which has complex and important decoration or historic furnishing but for which there is no need for detailed analysis.

It may also be appropriate in recording a building of well-known type which is under threat but where existing documentation is in other respects adequate or when for some other reason drawings and historical analysis are not required.

The photographic survey will consist of Historic England's 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' (2016) elements:

- written account: HE Guidance 2016 4.4.8 Items 1-9
- photographs: HE Guidance 2016 4.5.2 Items 1-5 (6 optional) and 7
- drawn record: HE Guidance 2016 4.3.3 Items 7 and 8

4.0 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Photographic Record

4.1.1 Written Account

The written account will include:

a. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.

b. A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.

c. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.

d. A summary statement. This account should describe the buildings type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s), so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

4.1.2 Photographs

The photographic record will include:

a. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number should be used in the labelling of digital images.

b. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).

c. The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size, shape and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.

d. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

e. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.

f. A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.

g. Photograph locations and directions of view should be marked on plans of each building separate photographed

h. Photographs should be of archive quality using a digital SLR (minimum 12 megapixel)

i. Photographs, where appropriate (i.e. not general shots) should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.

j. Photographs should be adequately lit and not blurry. Please check all photos before leaving the survey area and before submitting the final report and retake any blurred or poorly lit photos.

A Digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution with appropriate photographic scale will be used throughout.

4.1.3 Drawn Record

The drawn record will include:

a. A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. A separate plan should be provided of all floors affected by the proposed development.

b. Standard drawing conventions must be used, as depicted in Historic England (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice pp.35-40

4.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- Basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

5.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

Upon completion of the project copies of the report will be sent to the Client, regional HER and DMA at CPAT.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Type of study

A photographic building survey of The Cross Shop, Holyhead Road, Froncysyllte, Wrexham LL20 7SN (centred on NGR SJ 27202 41225).

6.2 Types of data

Photographs, photograph register, scaled drawings.

6.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

> *3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*
>
> *3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

6.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proformae project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Digital River's Crashplan* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of the scanned (.PDF) archive, photographic plates (.TIF), and metadata (*.xlsx*) (*.accdb)* to the RCAHMW; and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

6.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW websites. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

6.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

6.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

6.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

7.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology. Full details of personnel involved, with *curricula vitae,* can be supplied upon request.

8.0 MONITORING AND TIMING

Monitoring visits can be arranged during the course of the project with the Client and with the DMA at CPAT.

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project.

10.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance – Export and General

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
- Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £100,000

The current period expires 07/09/23

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Export and General

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/23

11.0 GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014)* prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.

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