

Plate 22 View showing the eastern elevation of the former Jewsons building, facing south

A long narrow building borders lies within the west of the Site (Plate 23; Plate 24). The building aligns with a former goods shed shown on historic mapping (Fig 2 and Figs 4-9) and consists of a rectangular building of multiple phases, comprising a brick range, a stone single-storey range, a further brick single-storey range and a red brick two-storey range. The windows on the eastern and northern elevation of the building are boarded up and holes are evident in the roof of the single-storey ranges. Loading doors are visible throughout the west-facing elevation of the building, which directly adjoins the railway line. Several parts of the range have been filled with modern brick and breezeblocks. The building is of historic interest and may be considered to be of low (local) significance.



Plate 23 View showing the remains of the 19th-century goods shed, facing south-west



Plate 24 View showing the remains of the 19th-century goods shed, taken from platforms 2/3 in Site C, facing east

The stone-built Grade II Listed Wrexham General Railway Station (Plate 25) occupies land in the southern part of the Site, to the west of Station Approach. A red brick extension is to the south with the station entrance situated between the stone and brick buildings (Plate 26).



Plate 25 View showing the Grade II listed Wrexham General Railway Station, taken from Station Approach, facing north-west



Plate 26 View showing later extension to Wrexham General Station, facing west

No additional archaeological features were identified during the site walkover.

6. Gazetteer

The following gazetteer sites (GS) summarise the sites of potential archaeological interest and elements of the historic landscape within the Site and its immediate vicinity. The identification of these heritage assets is drawn primarily from the historic map regression analysis, Cadw designation dara, and the HER data, and includes both designated and non-designated heritage assets. The locations of the gazetteer sites are shown on Figure 10 within Appendix 1 – Figures.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	01
Site Name	Wat's Dyke
Designation	Scheduled Monument
HER number	106674
Period	Early medieval
NGR	332993, 351187; 332884, 350666
Description	Wat's Dyke was an 8th-century linear earthwork/ historic boundary marker that was probably associated with the border of the kingdom of Mercia. Both Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke likely represent separate attempts to formalise the boundary between the early historic kingdoms within Wales and Mercia to the east. Wat's Dyke runs south from Holywell to the Morda Valley near Maesbury and mostly consists of an earthen bank fronted by a ditch to the west. Scheduled remains of the earthwork are to the north and south of the site. The location of the dyke to the north and south of the site indicates that the projected route of the bank was possibly through the site, although no evidence has so far been identified. Excavations to the west of the site in 1972 revealed that the bank was badly damaged. A final excavation took place in 1978, but the ditch could not be located due to past quarrying activity on the site.
Assessment	Remains associated with the earthwork may survive within the site, however they have likely been impacted by the later construction of the railway within the western site area. A footbridge connection will be established near to the projected route of the dyke, which has the potential to affect any remains.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	02
Site Name	Field boundaries
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	Various
Description	The 1846 tithe map shows the site comprising enclosed fields.
Assessment	Remains of field boundaries were likely damaged by later intensive development of the site.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	03
Site Name	Gravel hole field
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	Mid-19th century
NGR	333015, 350724

Description	A field on the 1846 tithe map named 'gravel hole field' indicating that gravel extraction or a gravel pit was located within the field. Extraction may have therefore taken place within the site. The field was in use as arable, was occupied by Meredith Jones and owned by Emma Foulkes.
Assessment	Remains of former extraction may survive within the site. The site of any extraction may have damaged or removed any earlier archaeological remains.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**04**
Site Name	Municipal boundary
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	Mid-19th century
NGR	332958, 350926 - 333118, 350962
Description	A land boundary shown on the 1846 tithe map and then on subsequent OS maps as a municipal boundary. The boundary roughly follows the projected route of Wat's Dyke.
Assessment	Remains associated with the boundary may have been affected by the construction of the railway and works within the site. Remains associated with the boundary may be affected by the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**05**
Site Name	Original Wrexham station
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	19th century
NGR	332959, 350800
Description	A railway station was established on the western side of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, first shown on the 1874 OS map. The building was possibly established around 1854 and was provided by Henry Robertson. The station building was demolished in the late 19th or early 20th century when a newer station building was constructed.
Assessment	Remains associated with the railway station may survive within the site. No development proposals have currently been devised over the footprint of the station.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**06**
Site Name	Shrewsbury and Chester Railway
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	119857
Period	19th century
NGR	332997, 350967 - 332941, 350769
Description	In 1844, the North Wales Mineral Railway was incorporated and in 1845, a private Act of Parliament was authorised for the construction of the Shrewsbury, Oswestry & Chester Junction Railway. The line was originally intended to form a junction to the south-east of Chester that would bypass the North Wales Mineral Railway between Wrexham and Chester. However, in 1846, the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway (HER 119857) was formed by the amalgamation of the North Wales Mineral Railway and the Shrewsbury, Oswestry and Chester Junction Railway. A section of the line, between Chester and Rhosymedre opened in November 1846, bringing the railway to Wrexham. In 1854, the Great Western Railway took over the line. The 1846 tithe map apportionments show that the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company owned land within the west of the site and the line is first shown on the 1874 OS map. The railway

	and platforms expanded in the early 20th century, over the footprint of the earlier WM&CQ railway (GS06) and roughly aligning with the modern-day line on the eastern side of platform 3. The railway is still currently in use within the site.
Assessment	Remains associated with any earlier railway lines may survive within the site. Remains associated with the railway may be affected by the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**07**
Site Name	Wrexham, Mold & Connah's Quay Railway
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	19th century
NGR	332985, 350971 - 332934, 350789
Description	In 1862, the Wrexham, Mold and Connah's Quay Railway (WM&CQR) Company was formed. The railway was to include a junction with the Shrewsbury and Chester line of the GWR at its Wrexham Station and terminated at Wrexham. The Wrexham, Mold and Connah's Quay Railway later became known as the Great Central Railway and is currently known as Wrexham Exchange (HER 144375). The railway was extended in 1885, to the south and south-east of the site, towards Wrexham Central (HER 119867). The 1900 OS map indicates that the line was moved to the west, roughly aligned with the modern-day platform 4 line. The move was possibly as a result of the earlier extension and the expansion of the GWR (GS05).
Assessment	Remains associated with the earlier railway lines may survive within the site, although, any remains may have been affected by the later development of the railway. Remains associated with the railway may be affected by the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**08**
Site Name	Turntable
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	19th century
NGR	332982, 350858
Description	A turntable associated with the Chester and Shrewsbury/ GWR (GS05). The turntable was first shown on the 1874 OS Map and remained in the site until at least 1944.
Assessment	Remains associated with the turntable may survive within the site. Remains associated with the turntable may be affected by the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**09**
Site Name	Steam Saw Mill and Timber Yard
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	19th century
NGR	333021, 350856
Description	A steam saw mill and timber yard were constructed within the site by 1872. A line of the GWR connected to the works and a travelling crane was used to load goods. The mill was occupied by Thomas William in 1880. The complex expanded in the early 20th century. By 1900, a row of buildings possible associated with the steam saw mill were constructed to the south of the complex. The mill and timber yard was demolished in the mid-20th century.

Assessment	Remains associated with the steam saw mill and timber yard may survive within the site and may be affected by the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**10**
Site Name	Goods shed
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	104152
Period	19th century
NGR	333001, 350932
Description	A goods shed established within the site by 1872. The shed is recorded within the HER as being part of the Cambrian Iron Works (GS13), although it was established before the works and may initially have been associated with the railway or nearby steam saw mill. During a field visit undertaken in 1985, the buildings were described as still intact but very run down and one was being used for timber storage. A site inspection has confirmed that the buildings currently survive within the site.
Assessment	Remains of the goods shed currently survive within the site and will be converted into a museum and taproom as part of the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**11**
Site Name	Wrexham General Station
Designation	Grade II Listed building
HER number	32796
Period	20th century
NGR	332961, 350799
Description	The Cadw database of listed buildings states that the Great Western station building was built *c.* 1875 as a replacement to the original that was provided by Henry Robertson for the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company in 1854 (GS04). However, historic mapping and a plaque at the site indicates that the station was constructed between 1909 and 1912. The station was extended in the 20th century.
Assessment	The station building currently survives within the site as a Grade II listed building and will not be affected by the proposed development. However, the proposed development may affect the setting of the designated asset.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**12**
Site Name	Cambrian Iron Works
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	142605; 104152
Period	19th century
NGR	332961, 350799
Description	The Cambrian Iron Works were established by the Powell Brothers in 1876, originally under the company name of Messrs Powell and Whitaker. The works produced a variety of agricultural machinery and implements. Between 1914-1918 the company shifted towards the production of munitions to assist with the war effort and during this period. In 1915, a shell factory was proposed at the existing Powells agricultural engineering in the north of the site. The munitions factory opened in 1916. The factory produced 10,000 high-explosive shells and manufactured 1500 trench mortar bombs a week, with steel provided from Brymbo and picric acid from Monsanto at Cefn. Coal was provided from local collieries. The factory also had its own railway sidings running off the GWR mainline. In total, over 500 women were employed at the factory as

	munition workers, although in 1918 the female workforce was laid off. In 1927, the Cambrian iron works were acquired by Rogers and Jackson Limited, a subsidiary of the Rubery Owen group of companies. They became engineers' merchants. The works were demolished between 1974 and 2006.
Assessment	Remains associated with the iron works likely survive within the site and may be affected by the proposed development.

Gazetteer Site (GS)	**13**
Site Name	Possible nursery building
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER number	-
Period	20th century
NGR	333012, 350743
Description	A cluster of buildings first shown on the 1900 OS map. Strachan & Evans were recorded as nurserymen on Regent Road in 1895. The structures were depicted as glasshouses / hothouses on the 1912 OS map and therefore were likely part of the nursery which extended to the south-east of the site.
Assessment	Remains associated with the nursery buildings may survive within the site and may be affected by the proposed development.

7. Significance

7.1. Policy context for heritage assets

Under both national and local planning policy, both designated and non-designated heritage assets are to be considered within the planning process (as previously stated in Chapter 3). The PPW emphasises that it is the responsibility of all those with an interest in the planning system to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. Therefore, *Policy SP15: Historic and Cultural Environment* of Wrexham County Borough Council's Local Development Plan (adopted December 2023) was consulted as the key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework (LDF).

7.2. Designated heritage assets

There is one Grade II Listed Building within the site, comprising the Wrexham General Station Entrance Building (Ref 1855).

The site is situated within 500m of 33 designated heritage assets, however, the proposed development will not have a physical impact on these designated heritage assets, and so they are not considered further in this report (see Chapter 1.2).

7.3. Significance of the archaeological resource

The Welsh governments criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex A of Technical Advice Note 24 (Welsh Government, 2017) and in Chapter 2 of 'Understanding Scheduling in Wales' (Welsh Government, 2019) provides a methodology for assessing archaeological significance. This criterion has been used to assess archaeological significance, below.

7.3.1. Historical and archaeological interest

The line of Wat's Dyke (GS01) may have passed through or within the immediate vicinity of the site. The dyke represents early medieval attempts at formalising the boundary between Wales and the historic kingdom of Mercia. Remains of the dyke could further knowledge of land use and landscape in the 8th century, as well as the cultural context the dyke was constructed in and relates to the expansion of Mercia during the period. Remains associated with the dyke are therefore of historic and archaeological interest.

Remains associated with the railways, Cambrian Iron Works and steam saw mill connect to the industrial development of Wrexham in the 19th century and also the wider regional development of transport and infrastructure. The former goods shed currently survives within the site, which shows multiple phases of use and development, which adds to the historic and archaeological interest of the site. In addition, the steam saw mill formed one of only two examples in Wrexham in the late 19th century and therefore contribute to the historical and archaeological interest of the site.

7.3.2. Baseline Significance conditions

Period

No prehistoric, Roman or late medieval activity is known to have taken place within the site and the potential for remains is considered to be low. The site is located within close proximity to Wat's Dyke (GS01) and the potential for remains from the early medieval period is considered to be unknown.

Gravel extraction may have taken place within the site during the post-medieval or industrial period.

The most likely remains to be encountered within the site would date to the industrial period, including remains associated with 19th-century railways (GS05-08) and 19th-century industry (GS09;12) and a 19th-century nursery (GS13). The development of industry and the railways were integral to the development of Wrexham

during the industrial period. Therefore, sites reflecting the city's industrial heritage may be considered significant due to period.

Rarity

Research has recently been undertaken on industrial era site types across Wales, including early (pre-1850) railways (Gerrard & Bailey, 2017). In addition, there are several surviving examples of 19th-century railway lines, buildings and goods sheds. Therefore, remains associated with the railways would not be considered significant due to rarity.

Recent research in Wales has also focused on the new technologies of production and transport with examples of iron works, copperworks, and lead works investigated. Whilst supporting industries have seen little attention. Therefore, remains associated with the steam saw mill and Cambrian Iron Works would not be considered significant due to rarity (*ibid*).

Documentation

The historical development of the site can be traced reasonably well from cartographic and other primary sources. Further documentary research would undoubtedly furnish additional evidence, although this is unlikely to alter the outline and conclusions presented in this assessment.

Group value

Buried remains within the site may hold group value in that they are contemporary features. In addition, remains associated with the development of the railways may considered to hold group value.

Survival / condition

The survival, extent and condition of any below-ground archaeological remains within the site is presently unknown. The expansion and development of the railway may have damaged remains within the west of the site. In addition, modern buildings were constructed over the footprint of the Cambrian Iron Works (GS12) and the steam saw mill and timber yard (GS09) which may have affected any remains, although the modern buildings may not have been constructed with basement levels and deep foundations.

Upstanding remains of the Wrexham General Station (GS11) and a 19th-century goods shed (GS10) currently survive within the site.

Fragility / vulnerability

Any buried archaeological remains, should they be present and survive *in situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works associated with the development scheme.

Diversity

The heritage assets within the site are likely associated with development of Wrexham during the 19th century and therefore may not be considered significant due to diversity.

Potential

There are no prehistoric, Roman or post-medieval sites within the sites or its environs, and the potential for remains from these periods is considered to be low.

The scheduled remains of Wat's Dyke are to the north and south of the site, which would indicate that the projected the line of the dyke may have passed through the site. However, excavations to the west of the site in the 1970's revealed the bank which formed part of Wat's Dyke, indicating that the dyke was in the vicinity of the site. Remains associated with Wat's Dyke have the potential to address research agendas outlines in the current *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales,* which was updated in 2017. The framework states that the landscape relationship between Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke needs further attention. In addition, strategies put forward for Offa's Dyke should also be applied to Wat's Dyke, including detailed

survey of key stretches to extend 'knowledge and understanding of the landscape, cultural context, construction and engineering of the dyke, as well as its functions'. A strategy for radiocarbon and OSL dating should be put forward (https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html).

In 2020-2016, revised recommendations of the framework included:

Early medieval period recommendations
Developing an understanding of the archaeological and related evidence for power and authority
Further work is required to develop a better understanding of the Dyke systems in Wales

The potential for remains associated with Wat's Dyke is considered to be unknown. The WM&CQ Railway was later constructed through the projected line of the dyke which may have affected the survival of any remains associated with it. The site therefore has unknown potential for remains associated with Wat's Dyke. The proposed development will not affect any potential remains.

The Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, the Wrexham, Mold & Connah's Quay Railway and several associated stations were constructed within the site in the 19th century. Wrexham General Station (GS11) currently survives as a Grade II Listed Building within the site. The 'significance, form and archaeological survival of transport corridors', including railways, and 'their engineering, the industries they served and the settlements they sustained' has been highlighted as a priority for assessment in the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*. *Transport* has been identified as a key theme for further research (Gerrard & Bailey, 2017).

The site has high potential for remains associated with the development of the 19th-century railway and therefore has the potential to contribute to further knowledge of the significance and development of the railway in Wrexham.

In addition, the site has high potential for remains of Cambrian Iron Works (GS12) and a steam saw mill (GS09). *Processing*, including metal, has also been identified as a key theme for further research in the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

Possible nursery buildings were shown on historic mapping within the site by the late 19th century. *Economy* is a further key theme identified for further *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales.* This includes assessing food production and consumption and truck/ allotments/ kitchen gardens. Remains associated with the nursery buildings therefore may have some potential to contribute to knowledge of 19th- and early 20th-century gardening and consumption. However, historic mapping indicates that the structures comprised glass houses or hothouses and therefore, the survival of remains associated with them is considered to be low.

7.4. Summary of significance

A summary of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains within the site is outlined in the table below (Table 3). These conclusions have been informed by the above criteria, professional judgment, the ICOMOS guide to assessing the value of heritage assets, as well as contributions that could be made towards local and regional research agendas.

Identified Asset	Period	Potential	Archaeological significance
Wat's Dyke (GS01)	Early medieval	Unknown	High
Field boundaries (GS02)	Post-medieval	Low	Low
Gravel Hole Field (GS03)	Post-medieval	Low	Negligible
Municipal boundary (GS04)	Post-medieval	Low	Low

Original Wrexham Station (GS05)	Industrial	Medium	Low
Shrewsbury and Chester Railway (GS06)	Industrial	High	Low
Wrexham, Mold & Connah's Quay Railway (GS07)	Industrial	High	Low
Turntable (GS08)	Industrial	High	Low
Steam Saw Mill and Timber Yard (GS09)	Industrial	High	Low
Goods Shed (GS10)	Industrial	High	Low
Wrexham General Station (GS11)	Industrial	High	Low
Cambrian Iron Works (GS12)	Industrial	High	Low
Possible Nursery Building (GS13)	Industrial	Low	Low

Table 3 Summary of potential archaeological sites and their significance

This assessment concludes that the site is of archaeological interest and has the potential to contain buried remains of low to high significance that date to the early medieval and industrial period.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1. Site conditions

A modern L-shaped building is within the north-east of the site, known as Cambrian Works. Dependent upon the construction methods of the building, the building may not have a basement level or deep foundations. LiDAR indicates that the former modern building to the south indicates some ground remodelling with the creation of the platform, decreasing the potential for survival of below ground archaeology. A railway was established within the site in the 19th century. The construction and expansion of the railway will have likely truncated and damaged any earlier archaeological remains within these areas.

A historic field name indicates that former extraction took place in the south-east of the site, which may have affected the survival of any earlier archaeological remains.

8.2. Proposed development

The proposed development is for a commercial development forming one building comprising office, retail, and reception space in the south-east of the site. The development will be surrounded by associated car parking and soft landscaping. The goods shed and Jewsons warehouse will be retained as part of the proposed development. The Jewsons warehouse will be converted into a brewery with associated grain silos and apparatus to the rear. The goods shed will be converted into a taproom/ restaurant and museum. This will involve minimal internal and external works, with no requirement to dig beneath the current hardstanding.

The Grade II Listed Wrexham General Station will not be physically affected by the current development proposals.

8.3. Review of impact on the archaeological resource

The development proposals will involve ground-breaking works within the south-east of the site, and in the north the site. Any ground-breaking works have the potential to impact on buried archaeological remains.

The site has high potential to contain non-designated archaeological remains of low to high significance. Remains may include those associated with Wat's Dyke, the Shrewsbury, Chester Railway and WM&CQ Railway, an associated turntable, a 19th-century railway station, Wrexham Exchange Station, a steam saw mill and Cambrian Iron Works.

Without a programme of mitigation, the proposed development could damage or destroy these remains.

9. Conclusions

9.1. Planning policy

The PPW makes clear that where the loss of the whole or a material part of a non-designated heritage asset's significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

9.2. Recommendation for further work

Following consultation with Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology, archaeological monitoring and recording will be required at the site in the first instance. In addition, an archaeological evaluation may be recommended to establish the presence or absence of the potential steam saw mill buildings and nursery buildings in the south-east of the site.

The projected line of Wat's Dyke may be directly impacted by a potential pedestrian link bridge (proposals currently not included in the Outline Planning Application). Preservation of Wat's Dyke is recommended, although harm may be offset by archaeological monitoring and recording in order to mitigate the impact of the proposals on any surviving buried remains.

Further excavation may be necessary if significant archaeological remains are encountered during the monitoring and recording and archaeological evaluation. This would offset the harm of the development of the buried archaeological resource, in line with the guidance provided by the Planning Policy Wales National Plan and the Local Plan. Full details of the proposals will be required in order to inform the decision. It is also recommended that a Level-3 historic building survey will be undertaken on the 19th-century goods shed.

The scope of any such further investigation will be determined by Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology.

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Appendix 1 - Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed onto modern mapping

Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed onto 1846 tithe map

Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed onto the 1874 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed onto the 1900 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed onto the 1912 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed onto the 1944 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed onto the 1964 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 9: Site boundary superimposed onto the 1974 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 10: Location of Gazetteer Sites superimposed onto modern mapping

Figure 11: Areas of archaeological potential superimposed onto modern mapping

Appendix 2 - Digital Data Management Plan

Data Management Plan	
Project Name	Wrexham Gateway, Wrexham
Project ID / Number	61080
Site Code	61080-WGW
Date Created	13/02/2025
Version	1
Date Last updated	14/02/2025

Personnel	
Director / Project Manager	Katie Fletcher
Principal Investigator / Researcher	Natalie Poundall
Archivist	Lorraine McVinnie (independent)
Client	Cushman and Wakefield
Funding body	Cushman and Wakefield

Revision	Date	Description of Amendment	Authorisation
1.0	13/02/2025	Creation of DMP	KF

1. Project Administration

1.1	Description
1.1.1	Archaeological desk-based assessment (to assess the nature, character, condition, significance and extent of known archaeological remains within the site, the significance of potential remains and the potential impact of the development).
1.1.2	Site walkover (to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the site)
1.2	**Management**
1.2.1	Katie Fletcher
1.3	**Investigating Body**
1.3.1	Civic Heritage
1.4	**Contact for Data Management**
1.4.1	Katie Fletcher
1.5	**Related Data Management Policies**

2. Data Collection

2.1	Data to be generated or collected
2.1.1	Production of report
2.1.2	Digital photographic record of site walkover
2.1.3	Cartographic sources with superimposed redline site boundary (Appendix 1)
2.1.4	HER data obtained from the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record
2.1.5	Cadw designation data
2.1.6	Historic research from primary and secondary sources, including newspapers, trade directories, reports of archaeological work carried out in the study area, and the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales
2.2	**Method for data collection**
2.2.1	Maps obtained from the National Library of Scotland and the National Library of Wales
2.2.2	HER data obtained from the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record
2.2.3	Photographs taken on digital camera (108mp)

3. Documentation and Metadata

3.1	What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
3.1.1	PDF copies of the desk-based assessment report /appendices will be linked to the digital archive; these will include accompanying tables, illustrations, photos and drawings.

4. Ethics and Legal Compliance

4.1	How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
4.1.1	The copyright for the reports and documentation resulting from the archaeological work will be deemed the intellectual property of Civic Heritage.
4.1.2	All data will be treated according to the Policy for Data Protection of the Civic Group, which sets out the rules on data protection, the legal conditions that must be met in relation to the obtaining, handling, recording, editing, revising, use, storage, transfer and destruction, and other processing of personal information.
4.1.3	Formal permissions (such as those from archival bodies) and/or license agreements (such as map licenses or permissions to reproduce) will be included in the reports and the archaeological project archive.

5. Data Security and Backup

5.1	How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
5.1.1	During the production of the assessment, data will be regularly downloaded, stored and backed-up.

5.1.2	All project data will be stored within Civic Heritage servers and stores on the premises. The domain is secured through two factor authentication.
5.1.3	Off-site cloud storage will be used to back-up data.

6. Selection and Preservation

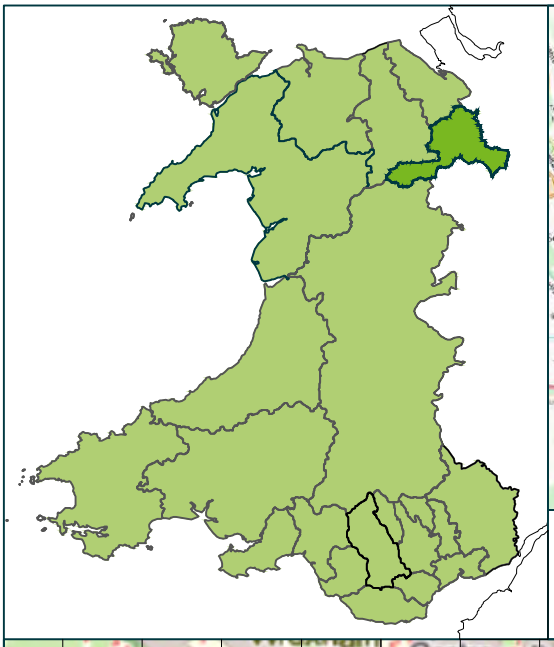
6.1	**Which data should be retained, shared and / or preserved?**
6.1.1	Selection of the data to be retained will be informed by an updated by an updated Project Design, and the aims and objectives of the projects, which are likely to be developed and enhanced during the course of the project.
6.2	**Long term preservation plan**
6.2.1	The digital dataset for the desk-based assessment and site walkover will be deposited with the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record HER and the ADS for long-term preservation.
6.3	**Have you contacted the data repository?**
6.3.1	No.
6.4	**Costs for the archive fully considered**
6.4.1	Yes, archiving costs are included in the budget

7. Data Sharing

7.1	**Related Data Management Policies**
7.1.1	Digital data will be made publicly available via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) once the archive has been signed off.
7.2	**Restrictions on sharing data**
7.2.1	No restrictions on sharing data have been identified.

8. Responsibilities

8.1	**Responsibility for implementing data management plan**
8.1.1	Natalie Poundall, Katie Fletcher





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Figure 1: site location

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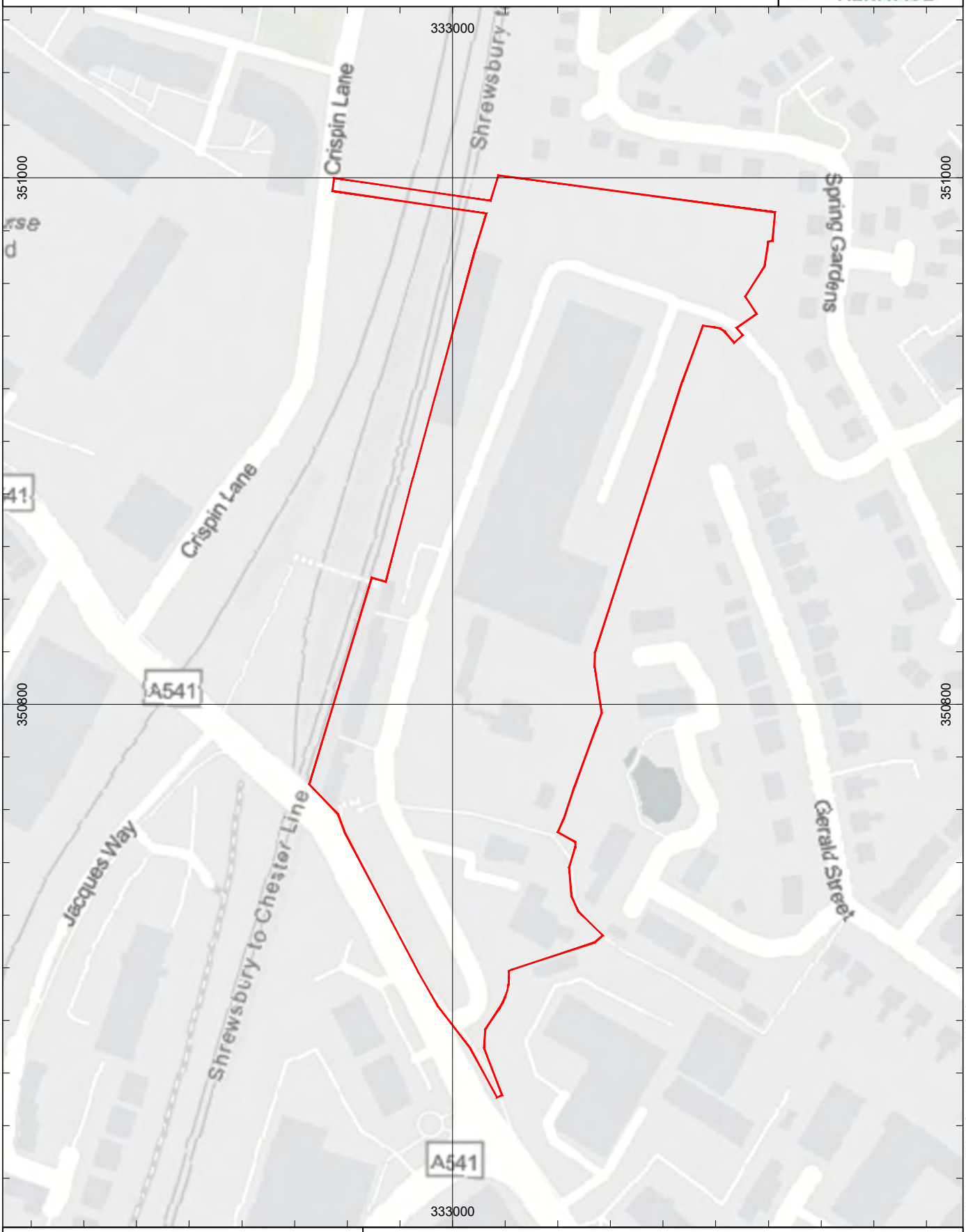
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors Microsoft, Facebook, Google, Esri Community Map contributors, Map layer by Esri Powered by Esri

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Project Code: 61238

Figure 2: site boundary superimposed on modern mapping



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Key: Site boundary

Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors Microsoft, Facebook, Google, Esri Community Map contributors, Map layer by Esri Powered by Esri

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Figure 3: site boundary superimposed on the 1846 Tithe map



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

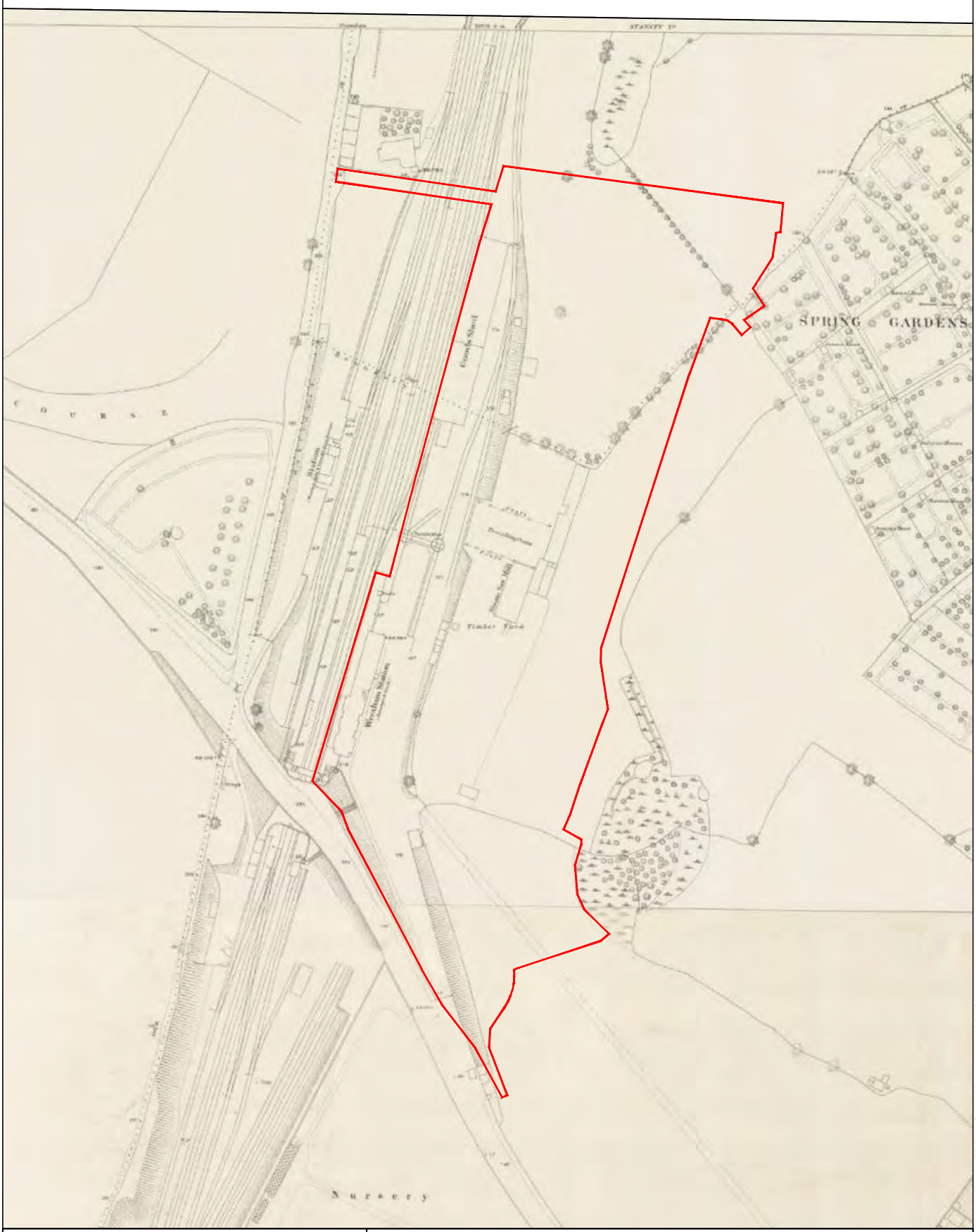
Key: Site boundary

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Figure 4: site boundary superimposed on the 1874 / 84 Ordnance Survey town plan



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

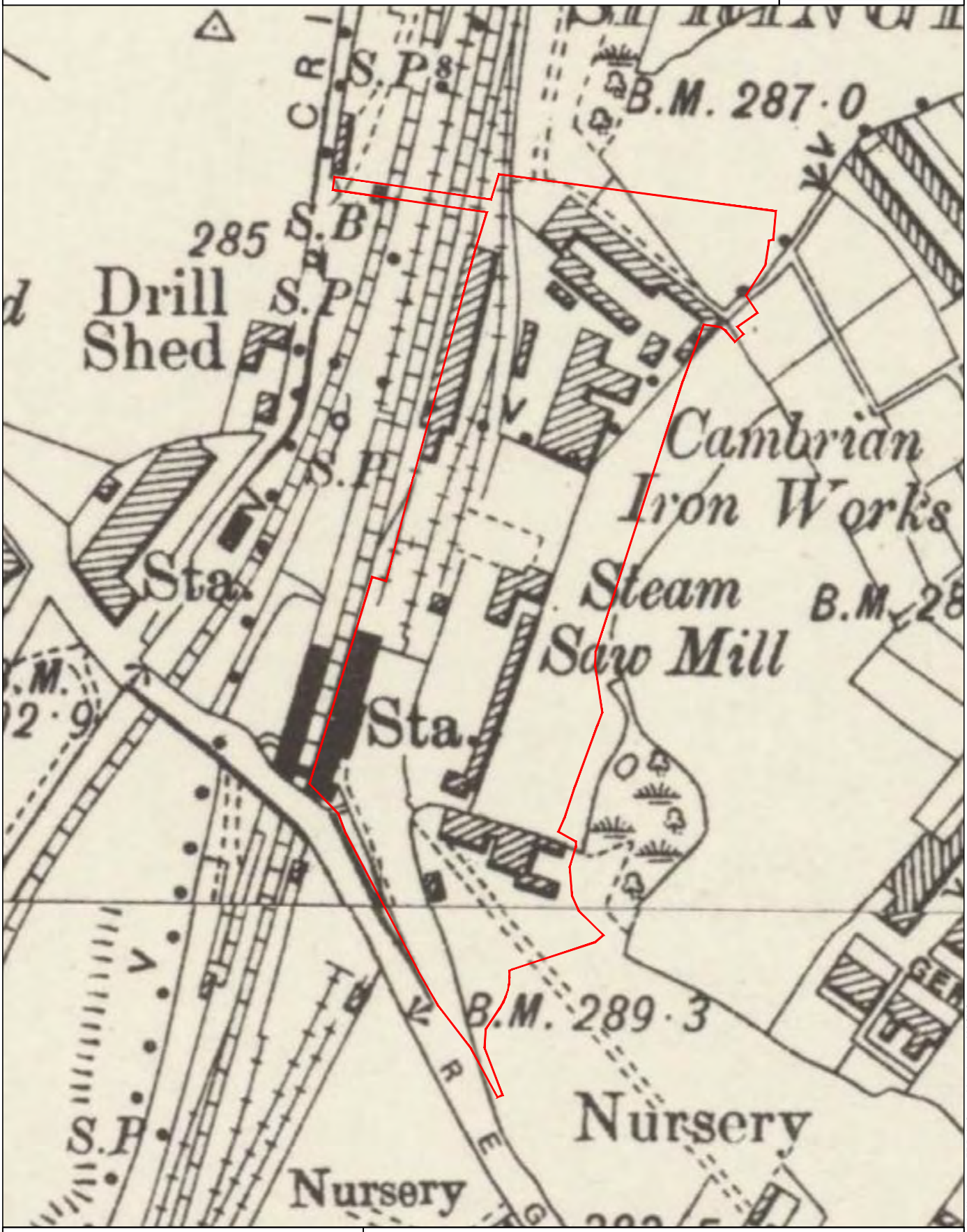
Key: Site boundary

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Figure 5: site boundary superimposed on the 1900 Ordnance Survey 6-inch to 1-mile plan



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Key: Site boundary

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Figure 6: site boundary superimposed on the 1912 Ordnance Survey 25-inch to 1-mile plan



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Key: Site boundary

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Figure 7: site boundary superimposed on the 1944 Ordnance Survey 6-inch to 1-mile plan



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Key: Site boundary

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Figure 8: site boundary superimposed on the 1964 Ordnance Survey national grid 1:10,560 plan



0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

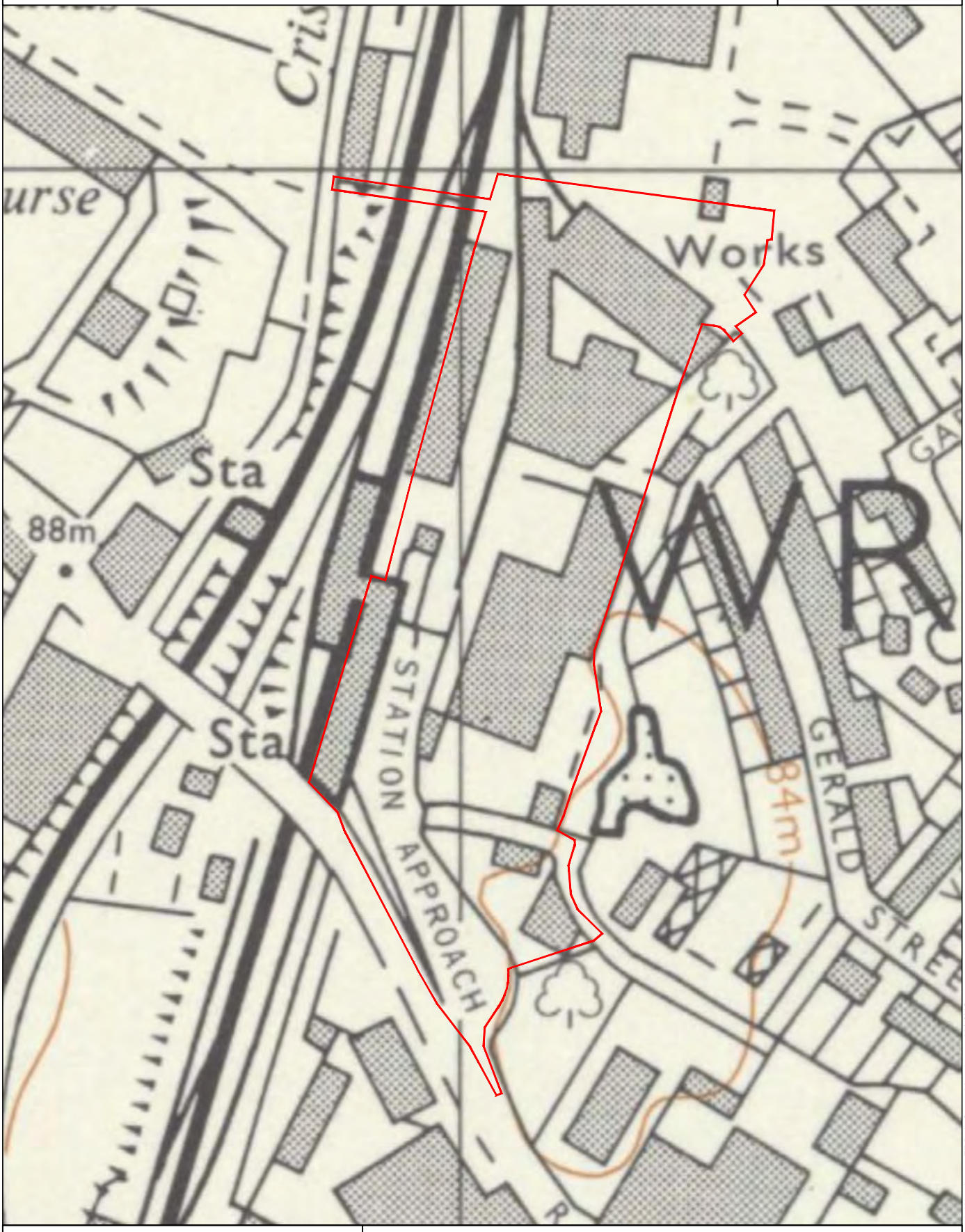
Key: Site boundary

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Figure 9: site boundary superimposed on the 1974 Ordnance Survey national grid 1:10,560 plan

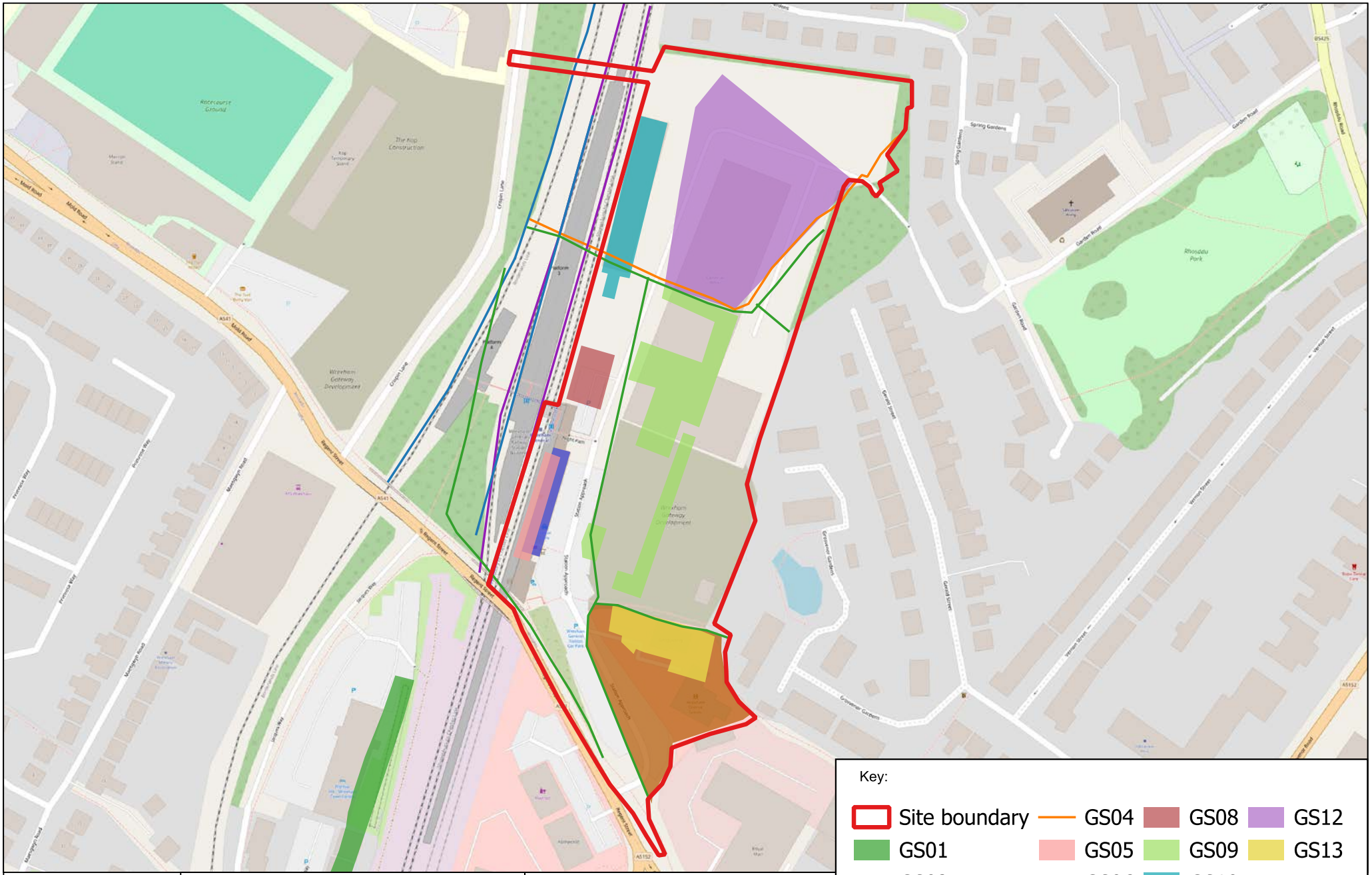


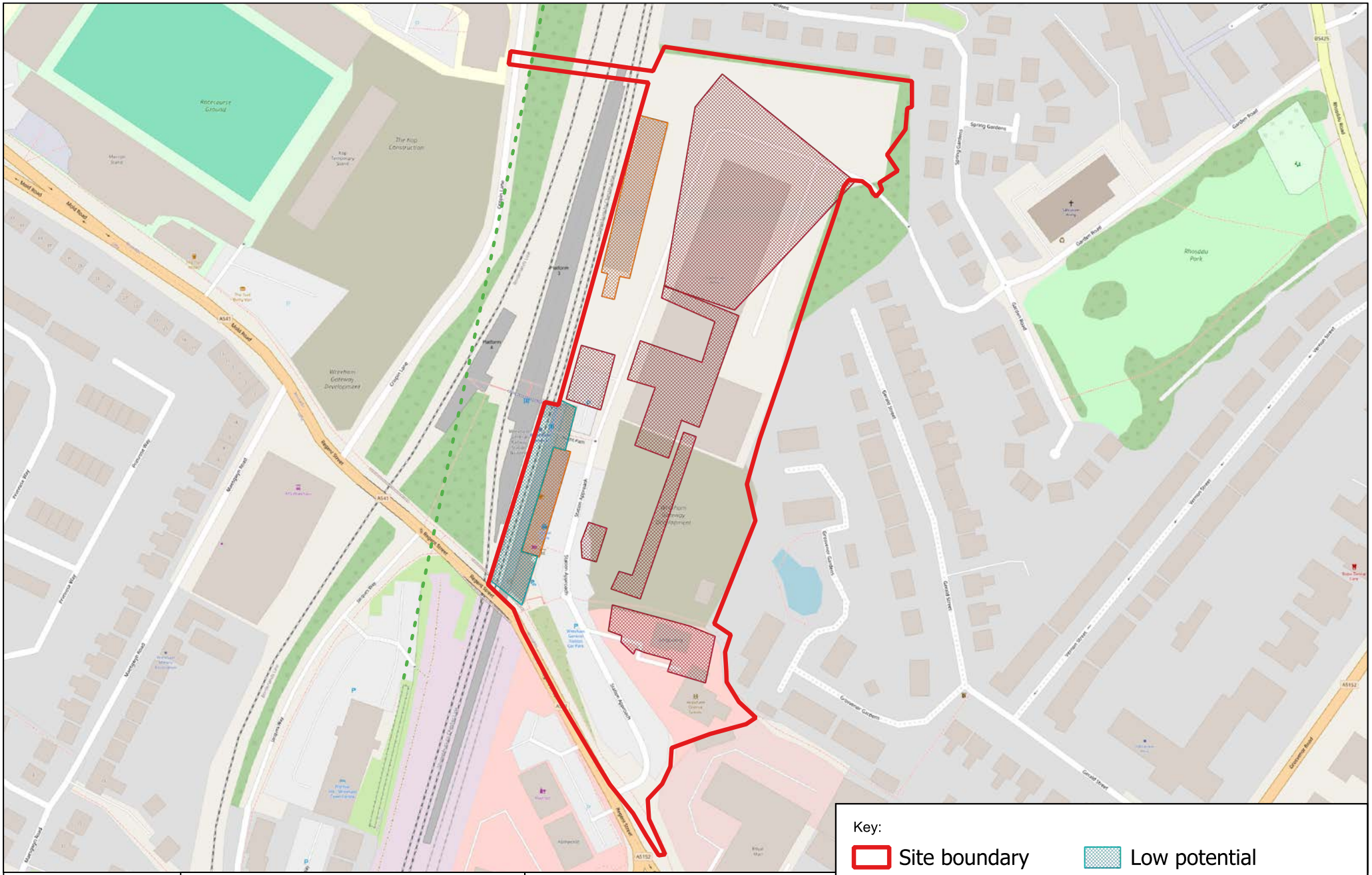
0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000

Key: Site boundary

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Key:
Site boundary
GS01
GS02
GS03
GS04
GS05
GS06
GS07
GS08
GS09
GS10
GS11
GS12
GS13
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0
100 m
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Figure 10: Locations of Gazetteer Sites
N


Key:
Site boundary
Low potential
Unknown potential
Currently upstanding
High potential
0
100 m
N
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Figure 11: Areas of archaeological potential
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