WREXHAM MUSEUM
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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WREXHAM MUSEUM: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE, SCOPE AND AUTHORSHIP

This report has been prepared by Mark Clifford (IHBC), Senior Heritage Consultant (Purcell) on behalf of Wrexham Museum to provide an assessment of the significance of the Museum and the impact of the proposed scheme.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

There is a requirement for applicants to make an informed assessment of heritage significance as part of a staged approach to decision-making. As part of determination of applications for planning and listed building consent, local authorities must also identify and assess the effect on significance of any proposed changes.

Beyond an updated map progression, there was no additional research undertaken for the historic background of this study with the relevant sections of the Conservation Plan for the site summarised in this report.

A site visit was undertaken which included a visual inspection of the interior and exterior of the building.

SECTION 2.0
IDENTIFYING THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The Museum sits near the town centre of Wrexham with its main elevation facing onto Regent's Street. St. Mark's Road forms the side elevation with the rear of the building now the site of car parking. The north-western boundary of the site borders St. Mark's Church.

The building sits within the Grosvenor Road Conservation Area and outside the nearby Wrexham Town Centre Conservation Area.



LOCATION PLAN
- Site Boundary
- Grosvenor Road Conservation Area Boundary
- Grade II Listed Building

This plan is not to scale

2.1 THE COUNTY BUILDINGS

For a detailed historic background to the building see the conservation plan dated 2005

The majority of what are now known as the County Buildings were built as a depot for Denbighshire Militia in 1857. In 1879 the militia moved to a new barracks at Hightown, Wrexham and the building was converted to a county court and a police station. A second court and new entrances were added in 1896.

The police moved to a new Divisional Headquarters at Bodhyfryd in 1976 and the Magistrates court was moved to new premises at Bodhyfryd in 1977. The County Buildings were then used by Wrexham Citizens Advice Bureau and subsequently taken over by Aston College Art Department.

In 1995 Wrexham Maelor Borough Council took over the building and in 1996 the Wrexham County Borough Museum was opened. Subsequently the building has undergone a programme of repair and in 1997 the satellite building was added to the Museum partially funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

1833
Plan of Wrexham by John Wood showing the area where Wrexham Barracks were subsequently built belonging to Sir W.W. Wynn Bart. Regent Street is not shown and was described as the 'road from Mold'. The town was populated by 5,500 people at this time.

1852
The Militia Act came into force with improvements to conditions of service including voluntary recruitment, a cash bounty for a five year contract and 21 days training a year.

1854
Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the County of Denbigh record notice from Robert Myddelton Biddulph Esquire, Lord Lieutenant of the County and Colonel Commandant of the Militia stating plans for new barracks to be submitted to the Clerk of the Peace. Land was purchased adjacent to Regent Street from Thomas Bury. The plans were drawn up by Thomas Penson, the County Surveyor of Denbighshire (QSD/SR/562). The schedule of works and materials brief for the building are very detailed covering the exact timbers, tiling, brickworks and paintwork used for doors, panelling and floors.

1855
Artillery Barracks built at Ipswich to fortified plan by R M Phipson- Illustrated London News 17.2.1855

1855
Contract signed 3rd September between Joseph Peers, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Denbighshire and builders Ebenezer Thomas and John Thomas (QSD/AM/3).

1856
140 troops from Wrexham deployed in quelling rioting miners from Wrexham area.

1857
Wrexham and Denbighshire Advertiser 13th June, reported that the new Militia Barracks was almost complete. The building, constructed in Cefn Mawr sandstone, had the appearance of a fort. The towers at each corner, proposed bullet proof shutters and moat (not executed) give some indication of the desire for the building to appear commanding, given nervousness regarding the war with Russia, political insurgency from the Chartists aims for 'one man one vote' and industrial unrest at local collieries. The forecourt was also used by the Denbighshire Militia band as a venue for public entertainment. The Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry used one of the towers as a store.

1857
A canon from Russia was presented to Wrexham by the Secretary of State for War to commemorate those who fought in the Crimean War (although residents had to fund transportation from Woolwich Arsenal to Wrexham).

1857
St. Mary's Cathedral, The Cathedral Church of Our Lady of Sorrows was built as a Parish Church adjacent to the site of Wrexham Militia Depot. The church was founded by Richard Thompson and built by Edward Welby Pugin the son of the celebrated architect Augustus Welby Pugin.

1863
The canon was fired to salute the marriage of Prince Edward (King Edward VII). The earliest photograph of the building shows it decorated to mark the wedding of Prince Edward to Princess Alexandra - the full details are provided in the Wrexham Advertiser.

1868
Wrexham granted its own Commission of the Peace

1873
OS 25" scale In contrast to the fields shown on Woods plan, 'Regent Street' is shown with buildings on either side. The Militia Barracks stand adjacent to St. Mary's R.C. Chapel and almost opposite 'King Street', a residential road. Gardens lie across the side street east of the barracks.

1874
The 50" scale edition of the OS shows greater detail of the barrack layout. The entrance from Regent Street is at an angle with the wall angled in towards the gates. The barracks are divided into Sergeant Major's quarter and Sergeant's Quarters on the west wing, a store and general room in the central wing, Orderly Room, cells and Quarter Master Sergeant's Quarters in the east wing. A second entrance to the barracks is located at the south end of the east boundary. A number of small service buildings range along the south boundary wall.

1876
Wrexham Art and Industry Exhibition. At the time of the exhibition there were many thriving industries in the town including, machinery manufacturers, leather works and tanneries.

1877
The Militia were moved to new barracks in Wrexham at Hightown where they joined the Royal Welch Fusiliers. The old barracks were converted for the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Headquarters and renamed County Buildings. The buildings also provided accommodation for married police officers and families.

1879
First session of the Magistrates Court was held in January. Complaints are made concerning the coldness and drafts in the court room from the very start. Reports in the Wrexham Advertiser.

1882
The miners in Moss Valley went on strike. The Police Constables were issued with cutlasses and eventually the militia were drafted in to help. The surviving cutlasses of the Denbighshire Constabulary are in the museum collection.

1885
The cannon was removed to Hightown Depot. (It was evidently returned as post 1896 photographs reveal it in-situ).

1885
The Tithe Wars took place when the Church of England caused great anger when they forced sales of farm goods belonging to non-conformists who objected to paying taxes to the Church.

1897
Proposal to demolish the County Building prior to building new Guildhall. Instead alterations were made including a second court and new public entrances. This changed the north façade of the building considerably as the pair of towers were removed and the east wing was added. The exercise yard dates from this period. The sycamore tree on St Mark's Road adjacent to the exercise wall was a specific requirement of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

1899
The barracks had undergone alterations by this time and were called 'County Buildings'. Both turrets at the north end are squared off. The survey shows an extension to the north end of the east wing that abuts the east boundary wall. A smaller extension is shown west of the west wing. The inner court of the barracks is enclosed at the south end by new structure which links the east and west wing. The inner court has a wall forming a corridor along the north and east sides. The service buildings along the south wall are also linked by a new structure which extends north towards the barrack complex. Walls are also shown linking the south west of the barracks to the service buildings and the east of the complex to the boundary wall.

1900
The population of Wrexham was over 15,000.

1912
The survey shows the introduction of a small structure linking the south-east turret to the boundary wall. Church House was built across the road to the east of the County Buildings.

1914
Upon the outbreak of the First World War the forecourt of the County Buildings was used for military parades. All appeals against the decisions of the Military Tribunals of the Borough and Rural District of Wrexham were held at County Buildings (1916-18).

1937
The site has changed little since 1912 except from the addition of two small buildings in the north west corner of the courtyard. Coroner's inquests into the deaths of the 266 men killed in the Gresford Colliery Disaster (22.9.1934) finally held at County Buildings. Also the trial of the management for criminal negligence was heard at County Buildings attracting nationwide attention.

1940
A two story flat roofed building was added to the rear of the building to accommodate an ARP store. After the war the extension was divided for use by the CID and police garage facilities. This was demolished in 1997.

1960
The last resident, the Bridewell Sergeant, moved out of County Buildings. The OS shows changes to the footprint of the buildings. A structure has been introduced between the service buildings and the main County Building. Two small buildings have been added to the west corner of the courtyard.

1976
The police moved to the new Police Divisional Headquarters at Bodhyfryd.

1977
The Magistrates court was moved to new Magistrates Courts at Bodhyfryd.

c.1978
The County Buildings were used by Wrexham Citizens Advice Bureau and subsequently taken over by Aston College Art Department. The Art College enclosed the central courtyard to create a gallery space with the canteen facility and associated kitchen installed in Gallery 3 and Exhibition prep. The art college also installed an additional staircase on the south side of the building, which was removed in 2010 (the site of the toilets on the two floors).

1995
Wrexham Maelor Borough Council took over the County Buildings.

1996
Wrexham County Borough Museum was opened at the County Buildings on 30th September.

1997
The Satellite building was added to the Museum partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

1998
Opening of the Satellite extension

2001/02
Replacement of roof slates across County Buildings

2002-3
Conversion of disused south-west corner rooms ground floor to host Local Studies library. Modernisation of temporary gallery and conversion of disused canteen into exhibition prep space.

2005
Additional security measures to the building's windows to meet National Security Advisor's recommendations prior to hosting the Mold Cape loan, courtesy of the British Museum.

2010-11
Museum Makeover ground floor and glazed extension. Removal of former police station toilets and internal panelling on first floor.

2017
Installation of new seating, interpretation/exhibition stands, Brymbo Man sculpture and Acton Dog sculpture on museum forecourt, funded by the Landfill Tax.

2.2 ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Originally the Cathedral Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Wrexham, was a Roman Catholic parish church. It was built in 1857 to replace a chapel in King Street, which still stands. The new church provided extra capacity, and was itself enlarged with the addition of a cloister and side chapel in the mid-20th century.

The church was designed by 23-year-old Edward Welby Pugin, son of the celebrated architect Augustus Welby Pugin. The design was inspired by a 14th-century style. It was commissioned by Richard Thompson (1799-1866) who, with his father and uncle, had developed the local coal and iron industries in the 19th century. In the cloister is a tomb with an effigy of Ellen Thompson, Richard's wife, who died of cholera in 1852.

In 1898 the Diocese of Menevia, covering most of Wales, was established, and St Mary's became the pro-cathedral, later the cathedral.

The chapel / transept to the east is a later addition of the early 20th century and it does not appear on the OS Map of 1909.



The site location in 1871



The site location in 1909

SECTION 3.0
THE SITE DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Both the church and the Museum are set back from the road and when approaching the town along Regent's Street heading south-east the church dominates the streetscape due to its massing and height. The church tower and spire are the tallest buildings in the immediate setting. The church sits within the context of other historic ancillary buildings of red brick, a churchyard along with a stone boundary wall all contribute to the setting of the site. The presbytery and the boundary wall are both separately listed at Grade II. The setting of the church has numerous mature trees which screen part of the building.



STREETSCAPE PLAN
- Positive Contributor
- Neutral/Negative Contributor

This plan is not to scale

3.1 WREXHAM MUSEUM

Amended from list description

The county buildings (Wrexham Museum) are set back from the road with a large courtyard in front with a low stone boundary wall around the Regent's Street frontage. There is evidence on site that this boundary wall has been lowered from its original height. The courtyard has modern surface treatments with some small trees added as landscaping.

Roughly coursed and squared stone with freestone dressings and steep slate roofs, with coped gables and axial and end wall stacks with chamfered shafts. Tudor gothic style, a courtyard plan with 2 storey, 5-bay entrance front flanked by advanced gabled ranges to either side. Central gable over main entrance in loggia (now glazed) comprising 5 bays of chamfered depressed gothic arches sprung between dwarf buttresses. 4-light oriel window with leaded roof over entrance, flanked by 3-light windows each side, all with mullions and transoms. Lower gabled wings similarly detailed: the right-hand gable is advanced from the main range and houses entrance to No 1 court in its own gabled rear wing. Left hand range clasps the outer angle of the main front, and has a further rear wing, parallel to the main range. Projecting stair tower to No. 2 court at angle of the 2 ranges: Chamfered buttressed tower, with deep moulded arched doorway, the staircase expressed under a sloping, embattled roofline with stepped windows, to the left; the tower terminates in octagonal turret with miniature crenelations around slate spirelet with openwork crown and weathervane. Wide gabled returns each side, then rear wings and lower gabled rear cross range. Circular turrets at rear angles with window loops and conical roofs.

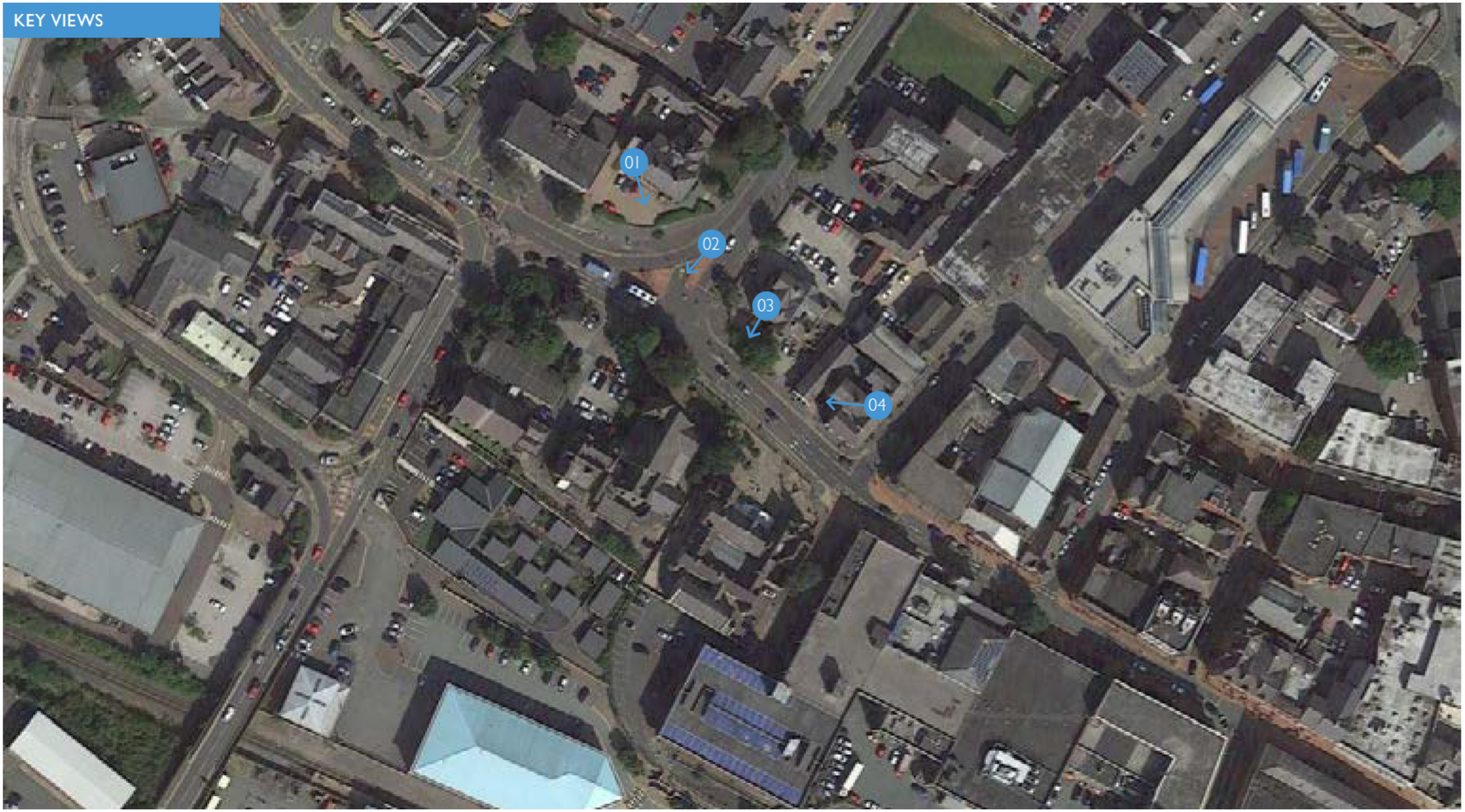
3.2 ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF ST MARY

Amended from list description

Coursed and squared stone with slate roofs. Tower and spire to (liturgical) SW, nave with 2 lean-to aisles, clerestory and lower chancel. Additional aisle and side chapel to north. Late C13 style. West doorway in steep archway with shafts and hood mould, flanked by steep pinnacled niches. 5-light window above. 2-light windows in west walls of aisles, which are divided into 4 bays by buttresses, with 2-light geometrical traceried windows beneath angled hood moulds. Rose windows as clerestory lights. SW tower and spire, with steep trefoiled window in base of tower, lancet in upper stage, and paired bell-chamber lights. Brooch spire with lucarnes and projecting bands. Massive trefoiled east window in chancel, comprising rose window with a band of quatrefoil lights below.



KEY VIEWS



KEY VIEW ONE



KEY VIEW TWO



KEY VIEW THREE



KEY VIEW FOUR



SECTION 4.0
SIGNIFICANCE

Significance can be defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The understanding of the significance of a place is vital to inform sensitively managed change. The following criteria are employed within this report to assess significance:

Archaeological Interest
There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

Architectural and Artistic Interest
These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

Historic Interest
An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

The levels of relative significance used to inform the assessment of significance in this heritage statement are as follows:

Very High Significance
Attributable to those themes, features, buildings or spaces which are the most valuable. These elements are considered to be essential to the understanding and appreciation of the place and are contributors to its overall character and setting, as well as its local, regional, national and international importance. Large scale alteration, removal or demolition should be strongly resisted.

High Significance
Attributable to a theme, feature, building or space which is has a high cultural value and forms an essential part of understanding the historic value of the site, while greatly contributing towards its character and setting, as well as its local, regional and national importance. Large scale alteration, removal or demolition should be strongly resisted.

Medium Significance
Attributable to a theme, feature, building or space which has some cultural importance and helps define the character and appearance of the site. These features are generally of local or regional value. Efforts should be made to retain features of this level if possible, though a greater degree of flexibility in terms of alteration would be possible.

Low Significance
Attributable to themes, features, buildings or spaces which have minor cultural importance and which might contribute to the character or appearance of the site. These features are generally of local value. A greater degree of alteration or removal would be possible than for items of high or medium significance, though a low value does not necessarily mean a feature is expendable.

Neutral Significance
Themes, spaces, buildings or features which have little or no cultural value and neither contribute to nor detract from the character or appearance of the site. Considerable alteration or change is likely to be possible.

Intrusive Significance
Themes, features or spaces which actually detract from the values of the site and its character and appearance. Efforts should be made to remove these features. The significance plans provide a level of significance for both the physical fabric and the spatial characteristics of internal areas.

4.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wrexham County Borough Museum is a fine example of an increasingly rare building type being an 1850's militia barracks following the act of 1853. The equivalent militia depot for the Royal Flintshire Militia in Flint was demolished. Although significantly altered in later periods, the basic plan of the 1850s barracks remains legible making the building of national importance as an example of its type. The period of construction also links the building to wider British military history and to the design of military architecture, upon which the influence of early barracks buildings such as these must not be underestimated. The militia themselves also have notable historical value having been used to quell riots and insurgence across Wales.

The buildings second use as Magistrate's Courts alters the layout and exterior design of the building as a fortified keep removing the two front turrets and building extensions that slightly unbalances the architectural design although these early alterations are themselves of high significance. Although a 19th century magistrates court is worthy of retention and is of national interest in its own right, giving the building further strong historical connections as the centre of the judicial system for the wider area. The retention, largely intact of the alterations and many of the fittings, albeit in storage, mean this is an interesting and relatively complete example of a provincial court.

Regent Street is one of the primary arterial routes into the town and the Museum, in conjunction with the adjacent cathedral and neo-classical infirmary, defines the approach to the town.

Architecturally the building forms a strong addition to the streetscape of Wrexham in a prominent location in the town and an important group value comprising: the neighbouring Church of St Mary (grade II); the church boundary walls (grade II); the presbytery (grade II); numbers 1,3 and 5, 56, 58 and 60 Regent Street, King Street (grade II); and number 2 Grosvenor Road (grade II) all contributing to the combined setting. The main façade reads as an example of 19th century gothic with its turrets and castellations all surrounded by the stone boundary wall and it is an important contributor to the Grosvenor Road Conservation Area. It is one of the three surviving buildings of the mid-19th century 'west end' of Wrexham when the town expanded westwards.

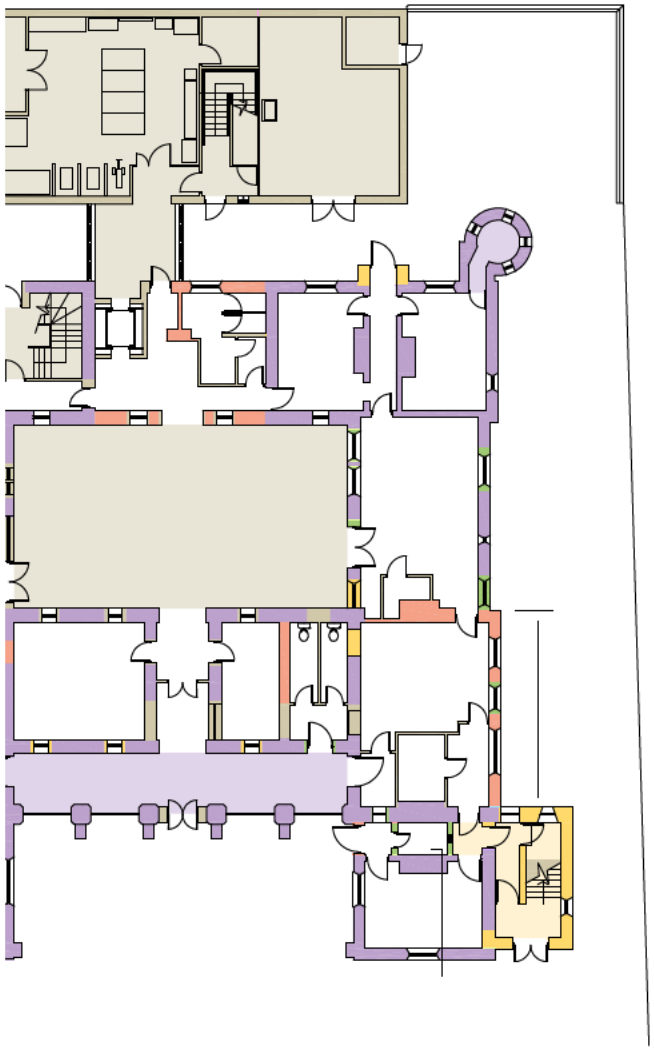
The building is a fascinating blend of picturesque intent, pragmatic spatial planning, military functionality, and the contrast of this functionality with the later court alterations. Influences vary from the Tudor houses of the 16th century to the early pioneers of the picturesque such as Miller through to more contemporary influences from Salvin and the other 'barrack builders' of the period.

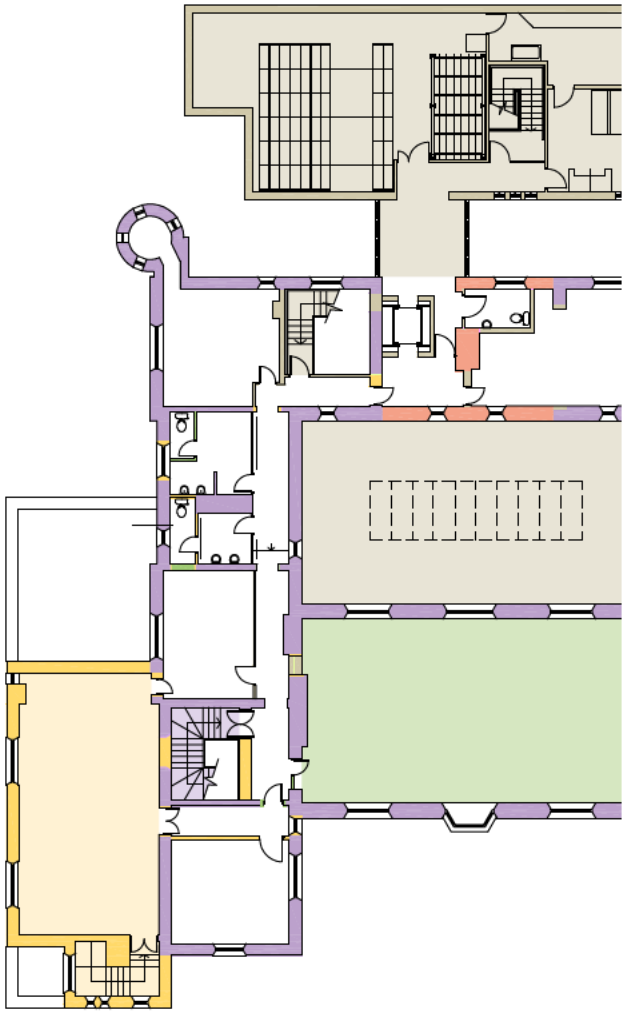
The building is well known locally, often referred to as the police station. It has played a significant role in the local community both in this role and subsequently as the Aston College Art Department. The use of the building as the Wrexham County Borough Museum can both draw upon and enhance this familiarity with the people and communities of Wrexham. In a town where many historic buildings have been demolished including the adjacent Church House, St Mary's Church and Imperial Hotel, the surviving buildings have taken on an even more important role.

Good records survive for the building including floor plans by the architect, Thomas Penson. Penson was a prominent architect with several notable projects in Wales, he was the county surveyor of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire and was an innovative architect and designer of several masonry arch bridges over the River Severn and elsewhere. Thomas Penson designed the following buildings in Wrexham: Butchers' Market Hall on High Street (1847, extant); and the British School, Brook Street (1844, demolished recently). Penson's involvement adds further historical interest to the building.

The Museum has demonstrable importance nationally (in a British as opposed to purely Welsh context) as a key example of the development of a system of barracks for militiamen. The significance of the building in a Welsh context is further enhanced by its second incarnation as courts and a police station, a task it undertook for almost 100 years.

The building is of **high significance**.



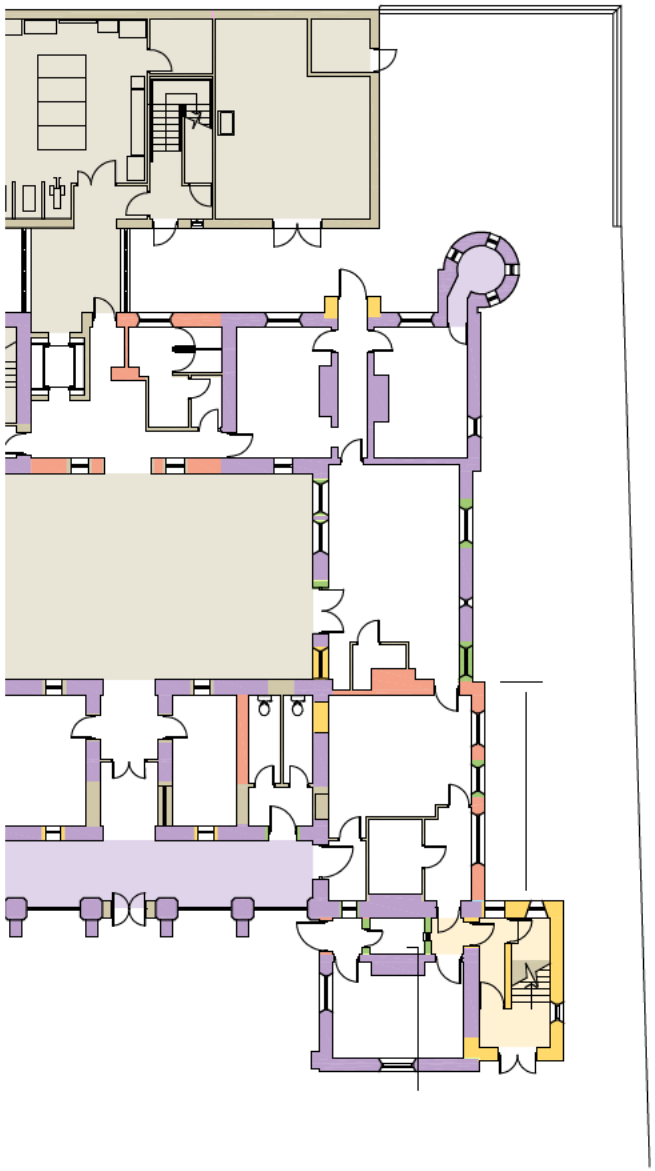


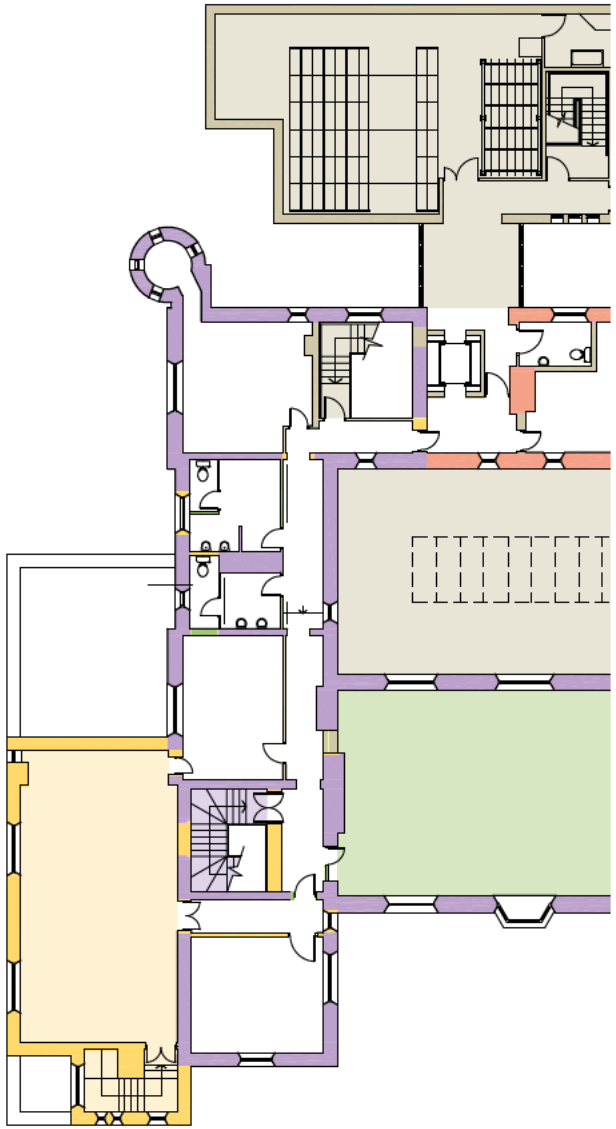
GROUND FLOOR

SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Intrusive

This plan is not to scale





FIRST FLOOR
SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Intrusive

This plan is not to scale


WREXHAM MUSEUM
SIGNIFICANCE PLAN
Very High
High
Medium
Low
Neutral
Intrusive
This plan is not to scale


ST MARYS
SIGNIFICANCE PLAN
Very High
High
Medium
Low
Neutral
Intrusive
This plan is not to scale

SECTION 5.0
LEGISLATIVE GUIDANCE

5.1 PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT (1990) AND THE ENTERPRISE AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT (2013)

Listed Buildings are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for their special architectural or historic interest. Conservation Areas are also protected under Section 69 of the same act. In 2013 the government abolished the requirement for Conservation Area Consent under the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013. This has been replaced with a requirement for planning permission for demolition of a building in a Conservation Area.

5.2 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

The Welsh Government's planning Policy is set out in the document *'Planning Policy Wales: Edition 11, February 2021'*. Chapter 6 sets out the planning policy in relation to heritage assets with the following key paragraphs –

6.1.5 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.

6.1.10 There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

6.1.11 For listed buildings, the aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance their special qualities, retaining them in sustainable use. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option, but not all original uses will now be viable or appropriate. The application of planning and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered in order to secure a building's survival or provide it with a sound economic future.

6.1.12 The demolition of any listed building should be considered as exceptional and require the strongest justification.

6.1.13 Applicants for listed building consent must be able to justify their proposals, show why the alteration or demolition of a listed building is desirable or necessary and consider the impact of any change upon its significance. This must be included in a heritage impact statement, which will be proportionate both to the significance of the building and to the degree of change proposed.

5.3 LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

The local planning policy is presented within the *Wrexham Unitary Development Plan(1996-2011)* and the updated *Wrexham Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) 2013 to 2028*.

Policy EC7 Within, and in close proximity to, conservation areas, the priority will be to preserve and/ or enhance those buildings, structures, streets, trees, open spaces, archaeological remains, views, and other elements which contribute to the unique character of the area. New buildings and alterations or additions to existing buildings in conservation areas, whether listed as of special architectural or historic interest or not, must reflect the design and character of the area as a whole and the form, scale, detailing and materials of existing buildings.

Policy EC9 Alterations or additions to, and development or redevelopment within the curtilage of, buildings or structures listed as of special architectural or historic interest must respect the setting and character of the listed buildings or structures.

SECTION 6.0
IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following section is intended to assess the impact of the development proposals on the heritage significance of Sandbach School. This assessment is carried out in line with the NPPF. In order to more fully understand the impact on the heritage value of the building and its wider context, the following assessment provides a comparable analysis of the heritage value against the level of change. This assessment is based on the criteria set out by ICOMOS, and is a clear way of understanding not just the impact of change but how levels of impact vary according to the value of the heritage asset.

Level of impact will be assessed based on the following criteria:

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	DEFINITION
High Beneficial	The development considerably enhances the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.
Medium Beneficial	The development enhances to a clearly discernible extent the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.
Low Beneficial	The development enhances to a minor extent the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.
Neutral	The development does not affect the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.
Low Adverse	The development harms to a minor extent the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.
Medium Adverse	The development harms to a clearly discernible extent the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.
High Adverse	The development severely harms the heritage assets, views of the heritage assets, or the ability to appreciate their significance.

6.1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Much of the interior works to the Museum are relatively low impact and relate to the removal of modern walls and partitions of no significance. On the ground floor the opening of the former archive into an open plan space will result in the loss of two original walls including chimney breasts. This will result in moderate loss of original fabric of high significance and the loss of the planform in this part of the building.

The loss of the former police exercise yard and its infill with a modern construction will confuse the legibility of this external space and its function. This area is a later addition of medium significance and will result in medium adverse harm. The materiality as a modern addition will help with the legibility of the former external space and harm can be reduced by appropriate conditions and detailing.

The proposed extension in the central courtyard is replacing an existing 21st century extension resulting in no significance change to significance.

Minor changes are proposed to rainwater systems which although may result in a slight change to the original design, it will help the building cope with higher capacity rainfall and help mitigate known maintenance issues. This change is not considered harmful to significance and along with roof and gutter repairs is beneficial.

The original diamond patterned windows are to be retained, however, the majority of windows are later metal framed casements. The exact date of these is unclear; the Conservation Plan (2005) suggests they likely date to c.1917. They are not original but are an historic feature that demonstrates the continued development and use of the building and their loss and replacement will result in a moderate degree of harm to significance.

Summary of Impacts

There are several elements that collectively will contribute to a moderate adverse impact upon the significance of the Grade II Listed asset. The primary elements of harm are: the loss of heritage fabric and planform in the archive area; the loss of early 20th century windows; and the infilling of the police exercise yard. The proposals are not considered to result in any significant levels of harm to the conservation area.

This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme and also considered alongside the supporting justification within the Design and Access Statement.

APPENDIX A

FORMER WREXHAM INFIRMARY LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1804	49	II	Designated	22/03/1990	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
Former Wrexham Infirmary	49 Regent Street

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Offa			333080	350517

Street Side	Location
	Prominently sited on the corner of Bradley Road: left hand return range to Bradley Road runs S to Central Road.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Health and Welfare	

History

Built as the Infirmary in 1838-9, to design of Edward Welch of Liverpool, architect. The infirmary was successively extended in the later C19 (theatre added 1862, detached fever wards, 1866, a new ward wing in 1887), and at the end of the C19, it included 1 men's, 2 women's, accident, childrens and emergancy wards (Slaters Directory, 1895). Following the opening of a new hospital in 1926, the buildings were used by Denbigshire Technical Collage from 1927 and later by the College of Art. The present extensions to the Regent Street and Bradley Road elevations appear to be early C20, and were possibly built in association with its change of use.

Exterior

Original building is ashlar faced with slate roof, the later additions largely brick with stone dressings. Original building is in neo-classical style, 2 storeys, 9 window range (3-3-3) with advanced pedimented central section with Doric portico with triglyph frieze. Central double doors with plain overlight. 12-pane sash windows in moulded architraves, and plain sill bands, the central window beneath the pediment flanked by narrower side lights. Shallow pedimented return gables, with truncated stack to left.

Cement rendered left hand gable return, then later additions in brick with stone dressings including parallel range housing stairs. Long stair window flanked by paired sash windows with margin lights. Pedimented canopy over doorway to left. Beyond this, a 12-window range, 12-pane sash windows with additional upper lights, paired between plain pilaster bands. Cornice and blocking course, with small pediment towards centre of range. Early C20 range set back to right of main block on Regent Street, employing similar style but in brick with stone dressings. 12-window range, in groups of 4, with pediments over alternate ranges. 12-pane sashes with additional fixed upper lights.

Interior

Reason for designation

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX B

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF ST MARY LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1801		II	Designated	31/01/1994	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Mary	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Offa			333156	350468

Street Side	Location
S	Opposite the junction with Grosvenor Road.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Built in 1857 at the expense of Richard Thompson, iron master and colliery owner, to designs of E. W. Pugin.

Designated the Pro-Cathedral of the diocese of Menevia in 1907.

Exterior

Coursed and squared stone with slate roofs. Tower and spire to (liturgical) SW, nave with 2 lean-to aisles, clerestory and lower chancel. Additional aisle and side chapel to north. Late C13 style. West doorway in steep archway with shafts and hood mould, flanked by steep pinnacled niches. 5-light window above. 2-light windows in west walls of aisles, which are divided into 4 bays by buttresses, with 2-light geometrical traceried windows beneath angled hood moulds. Rose windows as clerestory lights. SW tower and spire, with steep trefoiled window in base of tower, lancet in upper stage, and paired bell-chamber lights. Brooch spire with lucarnes and projecting bands. Massive trefoiled east window in chancel, comprising rose window with a band of quatrefoil lights below.

Interior

Early English arcade of 4 bays, clustered shafts with fillets, and hood moulds which form trefoils between each arch. Gallery in western bay, carried on chamfered timber piers. Splayed clerestory lights, and stilted arches to aisle windows. Wagon roof with wall posts on corbels to principal trusses. Clustered shafts to deep moulded chancel arch. Painted figures of angles on gilded ground set in shallow panels over chancel arch. Paired narrow arches to lady chapel to north. Full-height eastern arch, containing window. Stained glass in aisle windows form a series of memorial windows, none are signed or dated, but their style is reminiscent of that of Kempe and Tower, and they are probably late C19-early C20. NW window possibly earlier, a neo-medieval style incorporating a mosaic of fragments. Memorial to Ellan Thompson, (d. 1854), in side chapel of outer north aisle: recumbant effigy on an arched panelled tomb-chest with low-reliefs.

Reason for designation

Group value.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX C

BOUNDARY WALL AND GATES TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1802		II	Designated	31/01/1994	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
Boundry Wall and Gates to Roman Catholic Cathedral	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Offa			333167	350496

Street Side	Location
	Forms the boundary of the church yard with Regent Street to the north of the cathedral, the gates aligned with the main west door.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Probably designed as part of the original plans for the church site, and therefore probably to designs of E. W. Pugin in 1857.

Exterior

Coursed and squared rubble wall, with steep raking copings, and gate piers with gabletted copings, to which cast iron lamp standards are attached by iron brackets.

Interior

Reason for designation

A rare survivor of Victorian gothic street furniture, forming an important element in the cathedral site.

Group value with Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX D

PRESBYTERY AT ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1803		II	Designated	31/01/1994	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
Presbytery at roman Catholic Cathedral	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Offa			333135	350472

Street Side	Location
	Adjoins the R.C. Cathedral, to which it is linked by a stone covered-way.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Built as the presbytery to the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Mary (now the cathedral) in 1857, to designs of E. W. Pugin, and extended later in C19 with additions to rear wing.

Exterior

Brick with stone dressings and slate roof. Gothic style, 2 storeys, 4 window range with advanced outer gables and doorway in angle of central range with right hand gable. Arched doorway in chamfered stone architrave beneath lean-to porch carried on chamfered and braced struts, continuing between the two gables. Plain narrow lights to ground floor of left hand wing, the upper windows paired foiled lancets. Similar paired windows in entrance range. Canted bay window with transomed lancet lights in right hand gable, and triple foiled lancets above. Upper windows throughout have pale brick relieving arches over. Both gables surmounted by cross finials. Axial and gable end stacks. Return elevation to right has paired foiled lancets on each floor, the upper windows beneath a gabled dormer, and wide advanced gable beyond, with canted bay window to ground floor, and paired lancets beneath relieving arch above. Later extension beyond this gable, in a similar style, with single lancet window and squared bay window set across the angle.

Interior

The central range of the frontage is entirely occupied by the full-height stair hall, with heavy chamfered woodstaircase and balustrade of galleried upper landing. Original layout and some detail including joinery and encaustic tiled floor to entrance hall survive.

Reason for designation

The presbytery forms an intergral part of the designs for the cathedral site, and is a good example of the domestic gothic style typically used for buildings with an ecclesiastical function.

Group value with Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX E

FORMER COUNTY BUILDINGS LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1800		II	Designated	15/06/1990	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
Former County Buildings	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Offa			333177	350434

Street Side	Location
S	Occupying a large site between Saint Mark's Road and Saint Mary's Pro-Cathedral on W side of town centre. Set to rear of extensive forecourt.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Civil	

History

Built as militia barracks 1857-8 to the designs of the younger Thomas Penson, architect and surveyor. Converted C1879 to a divisional police station and magistrates court, and extended in the 1890's. Latterly used as council offices and Art college annexe.

Exterior

Roughly coursed and squared stone with freestone dressings and steep slate roofs, with coped gables and axial and end wall stacks with chamfered shafts. Tudor gothic style, a courtyard plan with 2 storey, 5-bay entrance front flanked by advanced gabled ranges to either side. Central gable over main entrance in loggia (now glazed) comprising 5 bays of chamfered depressed gothic arches sprung between dwarf buttresses. 4-light oriel window with leaded roof over entrance, flanked by 3-light windows each side, all with mullions and transoms. Lower gabled wings similarly detailed: the right hand gable is advanced from the main range and houses entrance to No 1 court in its own gabled rear wing. Left hand range clasps the outer angle of the main front, and has a further rear wing, parallel to the main range. Projecting stair tower to No. 2 court at angle of the 2 ranges: Chamfered buttressed tower, with deep moulded arched doorway, the staircase expressed under a sloping, embattled roofline with stepped windows, to the left; the tower terminates in octagonal turret with miniature crenellations around slate spirelet with openwork crown and weather vane. Wide gabled returns each side, then rear wings and lower gabled rear cross range. Circular turrets at rear angles with window loops and conical roofs.

Interior

Original layout modified since 1980 by the enlargement of some rooms, the creation of circulation space, and the enclosing of the courtyard.

Reason for designation

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX F

NO.1 GROSVENOR ROAD LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1830	1	II	Designated	24/10/1991	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
NO.1 GROSVENOR ROAD (NW SIDE),,,,,CLWYD,	1 Grosvenor Road

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Rhosddu			333162	350560

Street Side	Location
NW	Prominently sited at the corner with Regent Street, opposite the RC cathedral and with long elevation to Regent Street.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Built in 1869 as Grosvenor Lodge by J. R. Gummow, for Isaac Shone.

Exterior

Italianate villa style (described as Anglo-Italian by Gummow). Brick with ashlar dressings including raised and channelled quoins and deep modillion cornice. Slate roof, hipped with axial stacks, probably truncated. 2 storeys, the main elevations are a 2-window entrance front to Regent Street, and a symmetrical 5 window (1-3-1) range to Regent Street. Entrance in advanced porch to right, with segmental archway between channelled outer piers and fluted Corinthian inner pilasters; round arched entrance with panelled double doors. Balustraded parapet over projecting cornice. Chanelled architrave to ground floor window alongside. The 2 upper windows are set in round arched architraves with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and scallopped tympana. Left hand window has a strapwork balconette carried on brackets. Lintel and sill string courses form continuous band between the floors, continuing across Regent Street elevation. This elevation has advanced squared bay windows to either side, divided by Corinthian pilasters, and supporting strapwork balconettes of upper windows. Central windows grouped as 3 in slightly advanced channelled stone panel, from which moulded brackets carry balconette linking triple windows above. All first floor windows detailed as to Grosvenor Road elevation. Lower service wing recessed to rear, with hipped roof, side entrance and tripartite sash window above; eaves oversailing on moulded wood brackets. 3 storeyed hipped roof tower beyond is a somewhat later addition. Recessed centre panel to main facade, paired ground floor windows and smaller lights to upper floors.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as a well-preserved example of this Victorian Italianate villa style, and for its prominent position on the edge of the town centre.

Group value with the Roman Catholic Cathedral and with No 2 Grosvenor Road.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX G

NO.2 GROSVENOR ROAD LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1831	2	II	Designated	31/01/1994	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
NO.2 GROSVENOR ROAD (SE SIDE),,,,,CLWYD,	2 Grosvenor Road

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Rhosddu			333200	350510

Street Side	Location
SE	Prominently sited on the corner with Regent Street.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

Built c1870, possibly to designs of J. R. Gummow, the local architect responsible for much of the suburban development of the town in the latter part of the C19.

Exterior

Simplified Italianate villa style. Brick with some ashlar dressings, and slate roof. 2 storeys, 3 window range to entrance front facing Grosvenor Road, with central entrance and advanced outer gables, and 3 window range to Regent Street with advanced central gable. Entrance in narrow central bay, recessed in porch with coupled rusticated and panelled pilasters supporting entablature. Canted stone bay windows in advanced outer gables, with 2-pane full-height sashes; 2-pane sash windows in stone architraves to upper storey, with stone sill band continuing across return elevations. Gables are pedimented by painted modillion cornice, which continues across central bay. Return elevation to Regent Street has pedimented central gable, the cornice continuing across a full-height canted stone bay window which has shallow segmentally arched lights with keystones and bracketted sills. Flanking windows in moulded stone architraves, segmentally arched to ground floor. Opposite return elevation is similar, but without the central bay window.
Axial stacks towards rear of advanced gabled wings are both truncated, but rear wall stacks both retain oversailing stone caps.

Interior

Reason for designation

Listed as a good example of the villa building which was such a notable feature of Wrexham's late C19 development, and for its prominent siting on the edge of the town centre.

Group value with No. 1 Grosvenor Road, and with the Roman Catholic Cathedral opposite.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]

APPENDIX H

NOS.1,3 & 5, WITH NOS. 56, 58 & 60 REGENT STREET, KING STREET LISTING DESCRIPTION

Full Report for Listed Buildings

Cadw

Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
1846		II	Designated	31/01/1993	31/01/1994

Name of Property	Address
Nos.1,3 & 5, with Nos. 56, 58 & 60 Regent Street, King Street (W side)	

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Wrexham	Rhosddu			333218	350482

Street Side	Location
W	On the corner of King Street and Regent Street.

Description

Broad Class	Period
Commercial	

History

Formerly a pair of houses (Wynnstay Buildings), converted to shops c1920, and forming part of the original development of King Street which is said to have been the first residential street formally laid out in Wrexham, by 1828.

Exterior

Brick, rendered to Regent Street elevation, with slate roof hipped over Regent Street return. 3 storeyed, main elevation to King Street is a 6 window range, representing 2 symmetrically designed houses. Each has a central entrance in moulded architrave with brackets to entablature hood. Lower openings modified on conversion to shops and offices, although the original window openings have been respected in No 5. Late C19 shop front to right of No 3, with panelled pilasters carrying heavily bracketted fascia. C20 shop front inserted in left hand side, continuing across Regent Street elevation. Upper windows are all 16-pane sashes, with painted flat arched heads and continuous sill bands. Similar windows in upper storey to Regent Street, the first floor windows altered on conversion (c1920) with the insertion of oriel bay windows, each with sashes with small upper panes. Hipped roof has heavy overhang, and 3 axial stacks.

Interior

In spite of conversion to shops, the building retains a substantial ammount of its original character, including its internal planning and staircases with swept rails and plain spindles.

Reason for designation

A significant and rare survivor of the early expansion of Wrexham with the formation of residential suburbs at the begining of the C19.

Cadw : Full Report for Listed Buildings [Records 1 of 1]