Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief at

Ty Newydd
School Lane
Overton
LL13 0ES

Planning reference – OVE P/2022/0248
Site code - 4730C
PRN: 213912
NGR - 37393 341393

Sign-off History:

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Introduction

1.0 Site Background

1.0.1. This document has been prepared by Ann Catten of Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) on behalf of Mr Craig Williams who has commissioned MOLA to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out on works at the site of Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES.

1.0.2. This WSI refers to groundworks undertaken as part of planning ref OVE P/2022/0248 at national grid reference (NGR) 37393 341393. (**Figure 1**)

1.0.3. The works undertaken will include a two-storey rear extension and single storey extensions at the front and side and replacement windows and ancillary works. Clywyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) requested the condition for archaeological monitoring and that this document seeks to satisfy an element of that condition.

1.0.4. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) sets out the detailed methodology to be employed for the fieldwork, reporting, and archiving of this scheme of archaeological works.

1.0.5. The site event code for the project, supplied by CPAT, will be PRN: 213912.

1.1 Planning and legislative framework

1.1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) refers to extension building works planned for Ty Newydd (planning application no. OVE P/2022/0248).

1.1.2. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (Welsh Government, 2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales 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 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.

1.1.3. When considering a planning application, Wrexham County Borough Council is bound by Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (February 2021) Section 6.1, and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (2017).

1.1.4. Wrexham County Council take archaeological advice from CPAT, who have requested an archaeological watching brief to be carried out on site.

1.1.5. The decision notification from the LPA that granted permission for the works to proceed included the following clauses:

4. No part of the development / works shall commence until details of an

on-site watching brief, prepared and to be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist, for the duration of the construction works has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs (CIfA 2020a).

Reason: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.

5. The works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the watching brief approved in connection with condition no.4 and a copy of the resulting report should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670), within 2 months of completion of the fieldwork. On approval the digital archive shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Records Officer at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk) and the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW (nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk).

Reason: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.

1.2 Project Design

1.2.1. The following project design is reproduced from the planning application OVE P/2022/0248.

1.2.2. The site currently contains a house and gardens. (**Figure 2**)

1.2.3. The new proposed works will entail the construction of a new two storey extension to the rear of the existing building and single storey extensions to the front and side together with replacement windows throughout. (**Figure 3**)

1.3 Statutory Designation

1.3.1. The site is located along School Lane and lies within Overton Conservation Area, there are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Historic Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the site boundary.

1.3.2. There are no Scheduled Monuments on the site, however there are some buildings of interest in the immediate vicinity. To the west of the site there are a series of houses deemed of visual interest within the Local Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan (2010).

1.3.3. Two 19th century symmetrical planned outbuildings positioned on the site and directly off School Lane are considered buildings of visual interest in the Local Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan (2010).

1.3.4. The neighbouring Quinta Cottage is a Grade II listed building. The property to the rear of the site, The Quinta, is also a Grade II listed building.

1.3.5. There are several other Grade II listed buildings along High Street, behind the site.

1.4 Geology

1.4.1. The solid geology of the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Kinnerton Sandstone formation – sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic Period (BGS, 2023).

1.4.2. The superficial geology of the site is recorded by the British geological Survey as Glacial Fluvial Deposits, Devensian – sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

1.4.3. No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available.

1.5 Topography

1.5.1. The site is located approximately 250m to the North-East of Helt Wood and 760m to the Northeast of the River Dee which runs past Overton on a roughly North-South alignment. The site is located at c.60 Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

1.6 Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Landscape Classification

1.6.1. The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Historical landscape classification shows the site as part of a Medieval borough thought to follow a Saxon agricultural settlement. The town is situated on flat ground above the River Dee. There are not many Medieval buildings remaining other than St Mary's Church.

Palaeolithic

1.6.2. No finds spots relating to the palaeolithic are present within the 500m search radius of the site.

Mesolithic

1.6.3. No finds spots relating to the Mesolithic are present within the 500m search radius of the site.

Neolithic

1.6.4. No finds spots relating to the Neolithic period are present within the 500m search radius of the site.

Bronze Age

1.6.5. A Bronze Age pit is located c. 135 m to the West of the site (CPAT, 2006). There are no other find spots of this period present within the 500m search radius of the site.

Iron Age

1.6.6. No finds spots relating to the Iron Age period are present within the 500m search radius of the site.

1.6.7. A single promontory fort is known within the general vicinity of the site, Gwernhaylod Banks north of the site close to the River Dee (CPAT, 2000).

Roman Period

1.6.8. No finds spots relation to the Roman period are present within the 500m search radius of the site.

1.6.9. Three Roman brooches were found in woodland 1km km to the south of the site

(PAS Database, 2011).

Early Medieval Period

1.6.10. Overton is known to have been the site of an English castle in the Early Medieval Period but this had largely been eroded by the River Dee by the 16th century. It has also been suggested that Overton was one of the chief bases of the rulers of northern Powys in the 13th Century (Sylvester 2015).

1.6.11. There is an earthen bank to the south of the site (CPAT Short Dykes Project, 2002), at the same location as the Roman brooch finds. An Early Medieval strap fitting was found at this spot (PAS Database, 2011).

Medieval Period

1.6.12. A Possible Medieval well to the south of the site was recorded in 1993 during a watching brief (CPAT, 2013).

1.6.13. There is a Medieval sandstone church to the south of the site, with several tombstones and a Medieval cross in the grounds. The churchyard contains ancient yews considered to be one of the Seven Wonders of Wales (CADW, 2022).

1.6.14. To the west of the site are several Medieval burgages and pottery has been found at this spot (Grant, 2006).

Post Medieval Period

1.6.15. Several Post Medieval pits were uncovered during a watching brief in 1993 to the south of the site.

1.6.16. Within the confines of the site no building prior to the construction of the house in the mid-20th Century appears to have taken place. Historic Mapping, of which the earliest example dates to 1769, shows the site as part of the grounds of The Quinta, High Street, Overton.

Objectives of the Works

2.0 General considerations

2.0.1. The purpose of an archaeological watching brief as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2020a) as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.'

2.0.2. A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

2.0.3. The Standard also notes that a watching brief may be the appropriate archaeological response outside the planning process (e.g., ecclesiastical development, coastal erosion, agriculture, forestry, and countryside management, works by public utilities and statutory undertakers).

2.1 Aims

2.1.1. The specific aims for the project are:

- To identify any archaeological remains revealed during intrusive groundworks undertaken on site.
- To ensure preservation by record of all archaeological remains encountered, and the retrieval of finds.
- To ensure that the significance of the historic environment of the site is investigated, evidenced, recorded, and made publicly available.

Watching Brief Methodology

3.0 Archaeological considerations

3.0.1. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2019) and work will be carried out in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIFA, 2020a).

3.0.2. All works will be monitored by a fully qualified archaeologist.

3.0.3. If archaeological deposits are encountered during the watching brief, excavation will cease in the relevant area of excavation to allow the site archaeologist to adequately assess and record the archaeological deposits.

3.0.4. Should archaeology features of significance be encountered appropriate time must be set aside for excavation of these features to allow for preservation by record.

3.0.5. Where archaeological deposits are encountered, any modern overburden may be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist. Recent make-up deposits and bulk deposits may be removed by machine after identification with hand cleaning.

3.0.6. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits, where possible, will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits exposed will be examined and recorded both in plan and section.

3.0.7. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits using appropriate hand tools.

3.0.8. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. The objective will be to define remains rather than totally remove them unless, they fall within the disturbance area of the groundworks. Features will be fully investigated where possible, as a minimum the following will be undertaken: ▪

- 100% of all flint scatters
- 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
- All terminals and intersections of linear features.
- 100% structural features (beam slots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning and preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances.
- 50% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.

3.0.9. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease, a site meeting will be held with CPAT, the County Archaeological Officer, to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

3.1 Finds

3.1.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Where appropriate, some finds may be discarded after recording. No finds

will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of CPAT.

3.1.2. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the recipient museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear plastic bags marked with two tyvek tags placed within the bag. The label must include the site code, context number and bulk finds class.

3.1.3. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

3.1.4. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and work in the area will cease while the local archaeological planning authority is informed, and next steps are discussed. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (Mckinley & Roberts 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley & Mckinley 2004) as set out by the CIfA.

3.1.5. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2" (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections" (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992) and the current CIfA guidelines (CIFA 2020) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds' (Leigh 2001). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

3.2 Environmental Sampling

3.2.1. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, MOLA's Environmental Archaeology Specialist will visit site to assess the potential of the deposits. Advice will be sought from the Historic England's Science Advisor in the formulation of an appropriate sampling strategy. Samples will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

3.2.2. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- Samples of 1-5 litres from deposits containing organic matter for analysis of plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- Samples of 5-15 litres from deposits containing organic matter for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore, or pollen analysis.
- Monolith samples for soil micromorphology
- Peat will be sampled by column or monolith

3.2.3. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analysis by an environmental specialist.

3.2.4. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the find's assemblage.

3.3 Scientific Dating

3.3.1. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

3.4 Recording System

3.4.1. A site code, 4730C, has been allocated to the site by MOLA. This code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (taken with a minimum 12 mega pixel camera); all other elements of the documentary archive.

3.4.2. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.

3.4.3. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.

3.4.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained during the course of the project and will be deposited for long term curation with an appropriate local museum. See Section 7. for further details on the archive.

3.5 The Written Record

3.5.1. The written archive will consist of recording pro-forma recording sheets that are based on the Museum of London “single context” system and conform to the standards for archive deposition so as to ensure maximum cross archive compatibility.

3.5.2. Register sheets will be employed to act as master indices of all types of documentary resources. In particular a context register will be maintained at all times that acts as a master list of the contexts that have been issued.

3.5.3. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.

3.5.4. Record sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.

3.5.5. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed

3.5.6. The matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. The field officer will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the integrity and completion of the matrix. The matrix will also form an integral part of the digital archive.

3.5.7. Documentary material including the paper archive will be stored in boxes to the

standard required for submission into the recipient museum.

3.5.8. If there is any doubt over recording techniques and terminology, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (Spence 1994). Copies of the manual will be available on site in the site office.

3.6 The Drawn Record

3.6.1. A site location plan will be constructed using a desktop GIS system. The base data will be derived from the Ordnance Survey's Mastermap series. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.

3.6.2. This base data will be supplemented by GIS shapefiles, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and the OS grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.

3.6.3. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using appropriate pencil on pro-forma permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.

3.6.4. The drawing sheet should be completed in accordance with the Museum of London manual. Drawing conventions and line types are set out in detail in the manual. Drawings must also include: context number, grid square, matrix information and levels information.

3.6.5. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.

3.6.6. At least one large section of the excavated area will be drawn, including the profile of the top of the natural deposits. This should be at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

3.6.7. Sketch plans and other drawings should be made on the back of context sheets, which have a grid printed to assist drawing. Such sketches provide valuable additional information and should be annotated in as much detail as possible.

3.7 The Photographic Record

3.7.1. The photographic record will be sufficiently thorough and detailed to illustrate all significant phases, structures, important stratigraphic and structural relationships, and individual items of interest, including artefacts. If in doubt, most completely exposed contexts should be photographed. Working shots will be taken to document the process.

3.7.2. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

3.7.3. Digital camera 12 mp will be used and fixed image files stored as part of the archive.

3.8 Community Involvement

3.8.1. On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in the WSI and other publicly available documents.

3.8.2. Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the project manager.

3.8.3. Given the nature and scale of the works information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

3.9 Reporting

3.9.1. A formal report on the results of the archaeological watching brief will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork and will be submitted within 30 working days from leaving site. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIFA 2020a) and will include:

- A non-technical summary (abstract).
- Introductory statements and site background.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the watching brief.
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition, and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the works, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings, and photographs as necessary.
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports.
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance.
- An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- Sources consulted.
- Welsh translation

3.9.2. Following approval, a pdf of the report will be sent to the client, WCC, and CPAT on completion of the project. Bound copies can be produced on request at the expense of the client.

3.9.3. The report and digital archive will be uploaded to Heddos on completion of the project.

3.9.4. MOLA shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority. Any information deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record or Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

3.10 Archive

3.10.1. The Project Code “4730C” will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs, and other site material during excavation.

3.10.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the recipient museum (Wrexham Museum). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.

3.10.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to the appropriate archive.

3.10.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All records will properly be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer which will be agreed to in principle with the landowner prior to works) by the recipient museum and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections" (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992), and the SMA's draft "Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections" (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) will be followed in all circumstances.

3.10.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment" (Historic England 2015) para 5.4. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn, and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

3.10.6. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker, 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the recipient museum.

3.10.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

3.10.8. In accordance with best practice a data management plan has been established at the earliest phase of the project. This will facilitate adequate data capture and enable preservation of said data for the future.

3.11 Health and Safety

3.11.1. This section represents pertinent supplementary information. A full risk assessment will be prepared separately and is available on request.

3.11.2. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Safety helmets/boots and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary. Adequate welfare facilities will be provided if the extent of works require.

3.11.3. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendance are required, these will be provided by the client as necessary.

3.11.4. The site shall have at least one qualified first aider present at any time and all accidents and injuries shall be reported accordingly to HSE and RIDDOR guidelines. All relevant procedures are held within the full risk assessment.

3.11.5. All staff and visitors shall undergo a full site induction and will be supplied with a copy of the Risk Assessment. Staff shall sign and date the induction register, and visitors shall be required to sign a declaration stating that they shall abide by the site safety guidelines. Copies of these documents are available on request.

Project Access and Safety

4.0 Access and Safety

4.0.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the CPAT who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

4.0.2. As per the consent, CPAT should be given at least ten working days' notice of the commencement date of site works.

4.0.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document will be produced setting out the site-specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to mitigate any risks to health and safety.

4.0.4. In this instance, the governance of health and safety on this project is deferred to the Principal Contractor; their health and safety documents will form the principal health and safety documents for any MOLA staff on the project.

4.0.5. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. The correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be used by all personnel as necessary.

Programme, staffing and attendances

5.0 Timetable and staffing

5.0.1. The project will be directed by Ethan Ellis of MOLA. All site work will be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists.

5.0.2. Ethan Ellis will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the field work. Additional surveyors, when required on site, will be under his direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that he assigns to them.

5.0.3. The onsite work will be undertaken by qualified archaeologists. Staffing levels are dependent on the archaeological remains found and whether safe practices in line with government policy can be maintained.

5.0.4. Specialists will be consulted based on the results of the watching brief. All specialists will have knowledge of the area and will be acceptable to the Wrexham Borough Archaeological Officer. Curriculum Vitae of all specialists to be used can be provided if required.

5.0.5. A start date for the work is yet to be confirmed.

5.1 Continuing Professional Development

5.1.1. This project offers several elements that can allow for CPD for staff and managers. Onsite training to hold relevant certification for drone flights, GPS training, attendance on site of specialists, such as Dr Matt Law (paleoenvironmental) and Dan Garner (published Roman specialist) will allow for toolbox talks or mini lectures.

5.1.2. The potential for public outreach also allows CPD in developing educational and presentation skills if significant finds are uncovered.

5.1.3. fKnowledge and insight gained during this project will provide benefit to future projects and programmes, feed into the regional framework and historic environment record, show that the commissioning body has taken positive and engaging steps in the protection, management and publication of the historic environment resource.

5.2 Specialists

5.2.1. Material requiring specialist assessment could be recovered during the course of watching brief. MOLA Chester will arrange for the material to be assessed with an appropriate expert. A full list of these experts can be obtained upon request.

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Figures

FIGURE 1 // Site Location - General



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100 m

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PROJECT // 4730C - Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP4730C-WSI-v1.0

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0 10 m

N

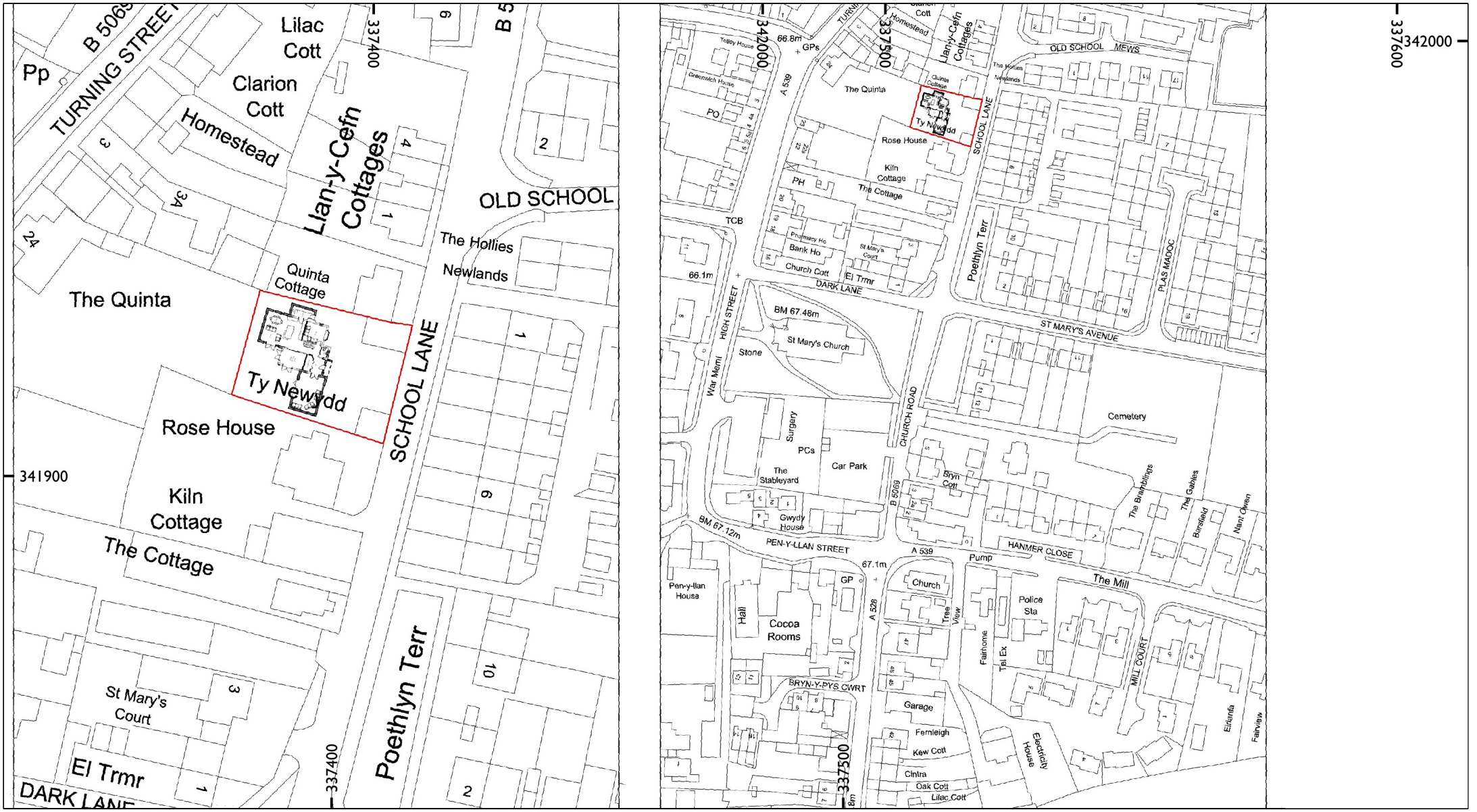
PROJECT // 4730C - Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP4730C-WSI-v1.0

FIGURE 3 // Proposed Development



0 50 m

N

PROJECT // 4730C - Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton

DESCRIPTION // Proposed Development

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Appendix 1: Data Management Plan

Project details				
Project Manager				
Project Name				
Project Finance Code				
Accession Code				
Project stages covered				
Related Policies				
Version control				
Version	**Author(s)**	**Date:**	**Status**	**Summary of Changes**
Data Collection/Creation				
Data to be Collected/Created	PDF/A documents comprising completed site report, WSI, Brief - Databases: ORACLE dataset - Survey data: GIS DXF files - Illustration files: AutoCAD DWG, PDF/A, MapInfo files - Metadata files for the above			
How Data will be Collected/Created	The data will be created according to MOLA's Fieldwork Manual and MOLA's Data Management Procedure, and in accordance with the county guidelines. All site data recorded on paper records will be entered into the site's ORACLE CDE database. All drawings created by hand on polyester drawing film, using 4H/6H Staedtler Mars Lumograph pencils will be scanned in by the Archaeological Archives Team and/or digitised using AutoCAD to standards set out in Data Management Procedure. Overall photographic shots of the site will be taken prior to excavation and after backfilling, as necessary, with detailed shots being made of individual features and groups as appropriate. The photographic record will consist of high-quality digital uninterpolated images taken using a camera with a minimum 12 mega pixel, and an APS-C or larger sensor. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with best practice i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images. Survey data will be recorded accurately using Leica Viva Survey Grade RTK GNSS using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. These data will be stored as DWG or similar file types. GPS Survey data and on-site drawings will be used to create digital illustrations using AutoCAD, QGIS, ArcGIS, CorelDraw X7 and/or MapInfo software. File structure will be created automatically by Union Square Knowledge Management System and ORACLE CDE databasing. Version control will be managed by a strict file-naming structure and by Union Square Knowledge Management System control manager.			
Relations	N/A			
Documentation and Metadata				

Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out in MOLA's Data Management Procedure. Metadata tables will be updated throughout the course of the project and will be archived along with the digital data at the end of the project.
Documentation	The data will be accompanied by the site report, databases, survey data and processed illustrations as PDFs. No additional documentation is required.
Ethical and Legal Compliance	