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**Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton,  
Wrexham, LL13 0ES  
(2022/0248)**

**March 2024 v1.0**



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Project Code: A0465.1

Report no. 0459

Event PRN: 2022/0248



**æon archaeology**

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Wrexham, LL13 0ES  
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Report no. 0459

Archaeological monitoring and recording

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Project Code: A0465.1

Date: 07/03/2024

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# **Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES (2022/0248)**

## **March 2024 v1.0**

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## **1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Emma a Craig Williams i gynnal cyfnod o fonitro a chofnodi archaeolegol yn Nhŷ Newydd, Lôn yr Ysgol, Owrtyn, Wrecsam, LL13 0ES yn ystod y gwaith cloddio ar dri estyniad newydd.*

*Ni ddaethpwyd ar draws unrhyw olion archeolegol.*

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Emma and Craig Williams to carry out a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording at Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES during the excavation of three new extensions.

No archaeological remains were encountered.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Emma and Craig Williams, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording (formerly archaeological watching brief) at Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES, hereafter ‘the Site’, (centred on *NGR SJ 37386 41935*), during the groundworks associated with a *two storey rear extension, single storey front and side extension* at (figures 01-03).

Full planning permission (**ref: 2022/0248**) was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 9<sup>th</sup> December 2022 with the following conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

### *Condition 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.*

*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.*

### *Condition 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](mailto: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](mailto:gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk)) and the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW ([nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk](mailto:nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk)).*

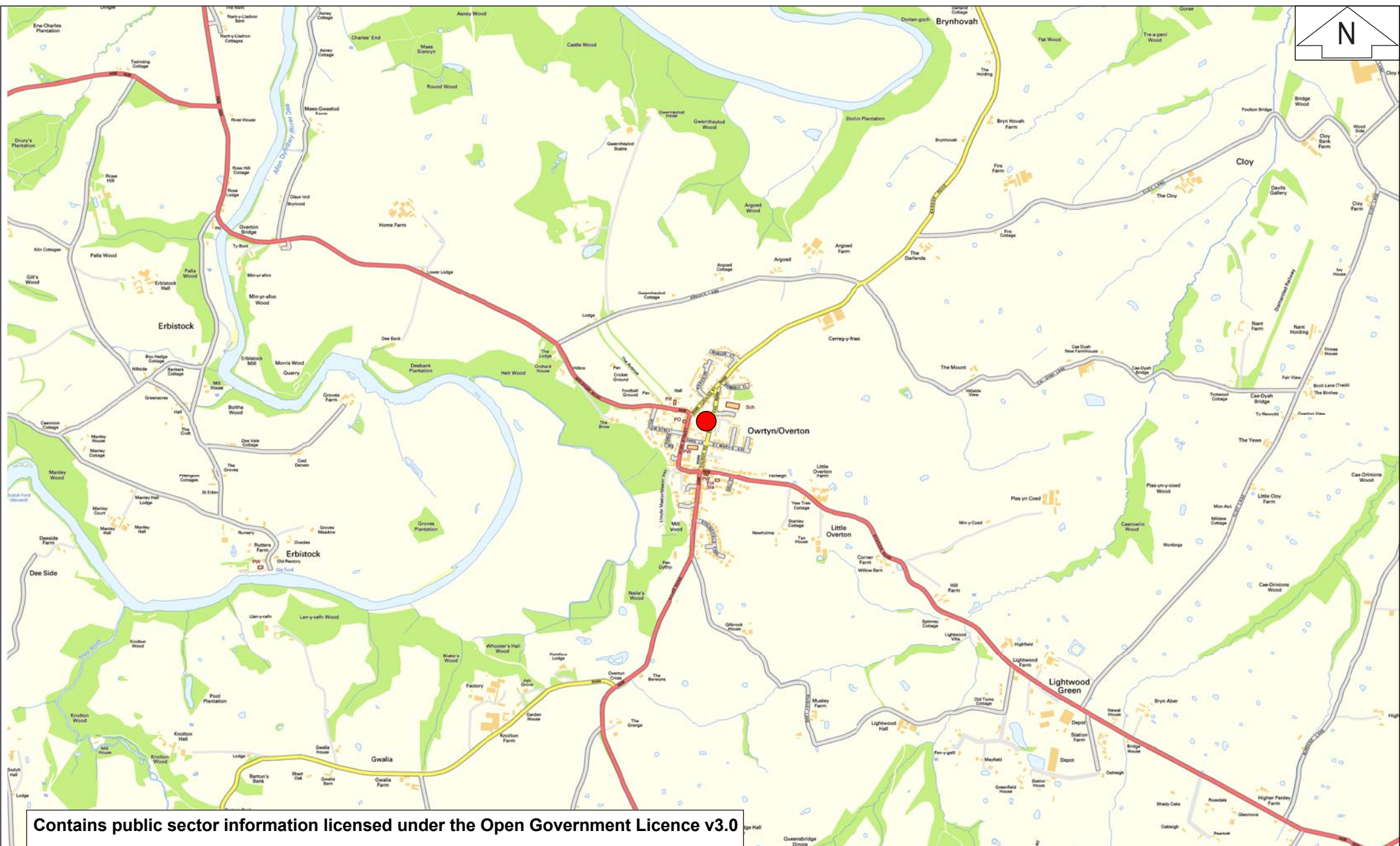
*REASON: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.*

A project design (formerly written scheme of investigation) for the monitoring and recording was undertaken by MOLA in March 2023 and detailed the aims and objectives of the project and the methods by which they will be met in order to meet the spirit and intent of the archaeological conditions of permission 2022/0248. The project fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with this document.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) made the following comments regarding the proposed development in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

*Information held within the regional Historic Environment Record indicates that this plot lies within the predicted medieval historic core of Overton. The rear plots in Overton typically preserve evidence of medieval and later property boundary ditches, refuse pits, former garden layouts, outbuildings, and artefacts of all periods. The extensive new foundations for the numerous extensions on this property may encounter any of the features described above and appropriate archaeological monitoring is therefore required.*

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in *The Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).



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**Figure 01:** Location of Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES (SJ 37386 41935). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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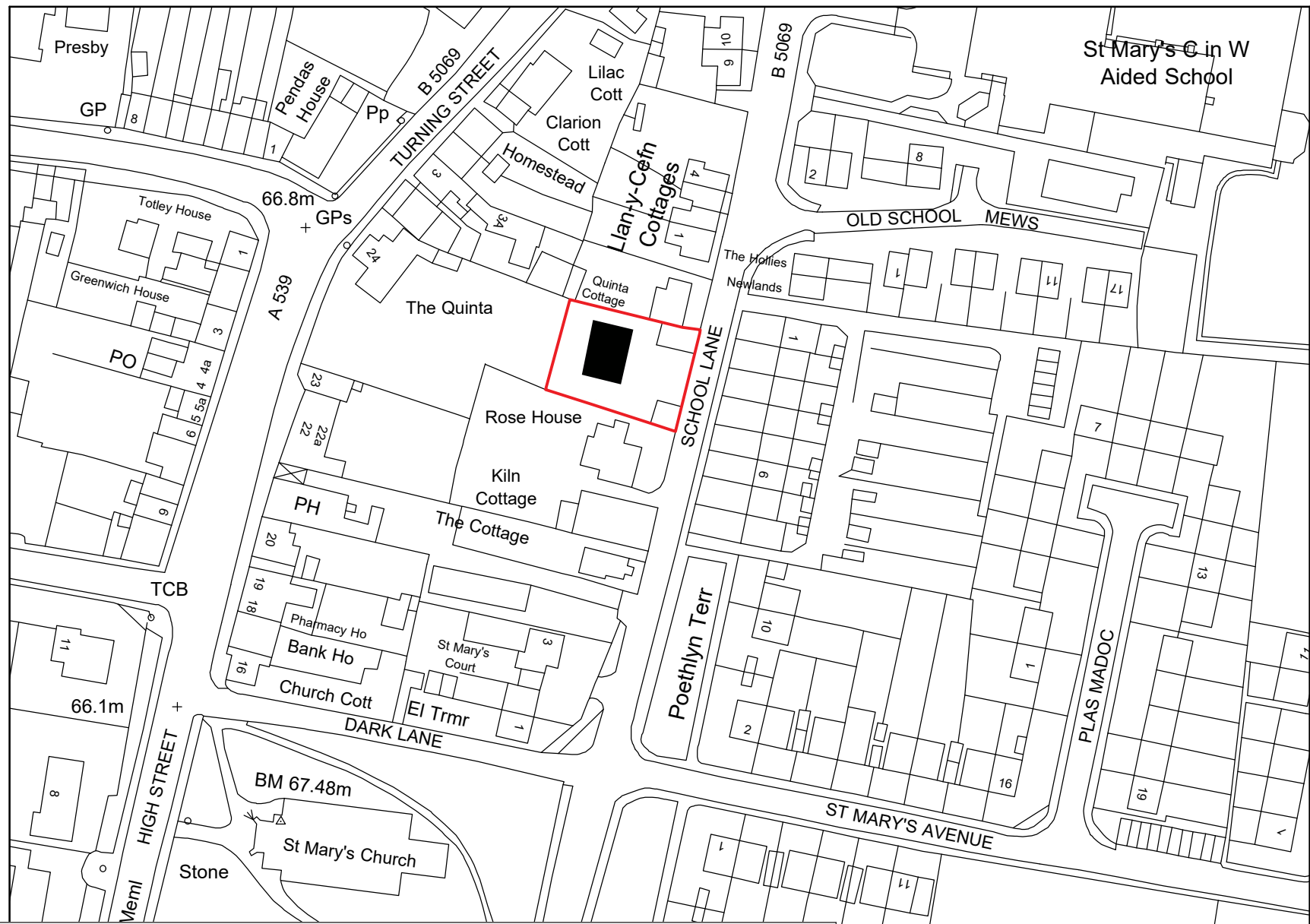


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**Figure 02:** Location of Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES (SJ 37386 41935). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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**Figure 03:** Location of Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES (SJ 37386 41935). Scale 1:1,250 at A4.

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### 3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.*

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

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

#### **4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

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.

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).

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).

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.

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

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 few medieval buildings remaining other than St Mary's Church.

Overton is recognised as the location of an English castle during the early medieval Period, though by the 16th century, much of it had been eroded by the River Dee. Additionally, there is speculation that Overton served as one of the primary strongholds for the rulers of northern Powys in the 13th century (Sylvester 2015).



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The Archaeological monitoring and recording was maintained:

1. During the excavation of foundation trenches for the rear, side and front extensions.

The CIfA maintains a standard for *Archaeological monitoring and recording* which states that:

*A phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of CIfA. Archaeological monitoring and recording is defined by the CIfA as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons’ (CIfA 2023). This will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

The CIfA further identifies the purpose of a *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* ‘as allowing, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works’ (ibid). It is also important to note that a *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* provides an opportunity, if needed, for a signal to be made to all interested parties, before the destruction of the archaeological materials, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

*A phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* is, therefore, 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.

The aims of the *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the opportunity to gain information about and record the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological remains on the Site affected by excavations and groundworks, the presence and nature of which could not be established with sufficient confidence in advance of works which may disturb them.
- To provide the facility to signal to the relevant authorities, before irreversible impact to remains that an archaeological and/or historic find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* were:

- To observe and recover any artefacts of archaeological significance.

- To record the location, dimensions and nature of any deposits, features, structures or artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To recover samples of any deposits considered to have potential for analysis for palaeoenvironmental data should the opportunity arise.

## 6.0 METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

### 6.1 Archaeological monitoring and recording

The methodology for the *archaeological monitoring and recording* has been prepared with reference to the CIfA's document *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological monitoring and recording* (2023) and was kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it met the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions that may have arisen.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Council was carried out by the DMA at CPAT. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer was provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist(s) from Aeon Archaeology was commissioned for the maintenance of the *archaeological monitoring and recording*. On arrival on site, the archaeologist(s) reported to the site manager and conformed to the arrangements for notification of entering and leaving the Site. The archaeologist(s) kept a record of the date, time and duration of all attendances at site, the names and numbers of archaeologists deployed and any actions taken. The archaeologist was provided with a Health & Safety Induction by the construction contractor and wore a safety helmet, safety footwear and high visibility jacket/vest at all times.

If deposits and or artefacts were exposed during excavations for the development which required recording and recovery, it may have been necessary to delay works whilst the proper investigation and recording took place. *Archaeological monitoring and recording* can often be undertaken without delay to groundworks, depending upon the specific circumstances and flexibility of all the staff on site.

Within the constraints of the terms of the *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* work, the archaeologist did not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of archaeological discoveries, the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) was beyond the resources deployed the Client would be notified and a Site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the DMA at CPAT. The aim of the meeting would be to confirm that an archaeological find had been made for which the resources allocated to the monitoring and recording itself were not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard and identify measures which would be sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard prior to destruction of the material in question.

Any archaeological deposits, features and structures identified which could be investigated and recorded under the terms of the *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording* would be excavated manually in a controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project – subject to the limitations on Site access. It may not be necessary to excavate the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits but the inter-relationships between archaeological deposits, features and structures would be investigated sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project and the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits would be investigated where practicable.

The method of recording followed the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy recorded in written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits had been identified. The attending archaeologist recorded archaeological deposits using proformae recording forms and located them on a large-scale Site plan related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum references.

The groundworks excavations were undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

The drawn record comprised plans at scale 1:20 and sections at scale 1:10; propriety electronic hardware and software to prepare site drawings were also used as appropriate.

The photographic record was maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features were to be recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive adhered to those set out in '*Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives*' (RCAHMW, 2015).

## **6.2 Archaeological monitoring and recording report**

### **6.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment**

A report on the results of the *phase of archaeological monitoring and recording*, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological monitoring and recording* (2020) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the DMA at CPAT, upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

## **6.3 Archive and Dissemination**

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

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at CPAT for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at CPAT, with the original paper and digital archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to Archaeology in Wales for publication.

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

## 7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 7.1 Type of study

Archaeological monitoring and recording at Ty Newydd, School Lane, Overton, Wrexham, LL13 0ES (centred on NGR SJ 37386 41935).

### 7.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	Number
A0465.1 Ty Newydd, Overton AMR report 1.0.PDF	PDF report		1
A0465_1_001 - A0465_1_030.JPG	JPEG site images	A0465.1_Metadata	30
A0465_1_001 - A0465_1_030.TIF	TIF site images	A0465.1_Metadata	30
A0465.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0465_1_001 - A0465_1_030 (JPG and TIF)	1
A0462.1 Watching Brief Day Sheets.PDF	Scanned copies of watching brief day sheets		3

All data generated during this project has been selected for archive.

### 7.3 Format and scale of the data

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

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

### 7.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

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

*3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.*

*3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance, in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate*

## **7.5 Data quality and standards**

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

## **7.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

All digital data was organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to The Cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

## **7.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

Digital metadata was created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) of all photographic plates.

## **7.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

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

## **7.9 Suitability for sharing**

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

## **7.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

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

## **7.11 Governance of access**

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

### **7.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

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

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

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

### **7.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

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

### **7.15 Responsibilities**

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

### **7.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security**

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

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



## **8.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS**

### **8.1 The Documentary Archive**

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological monitoring and recording:

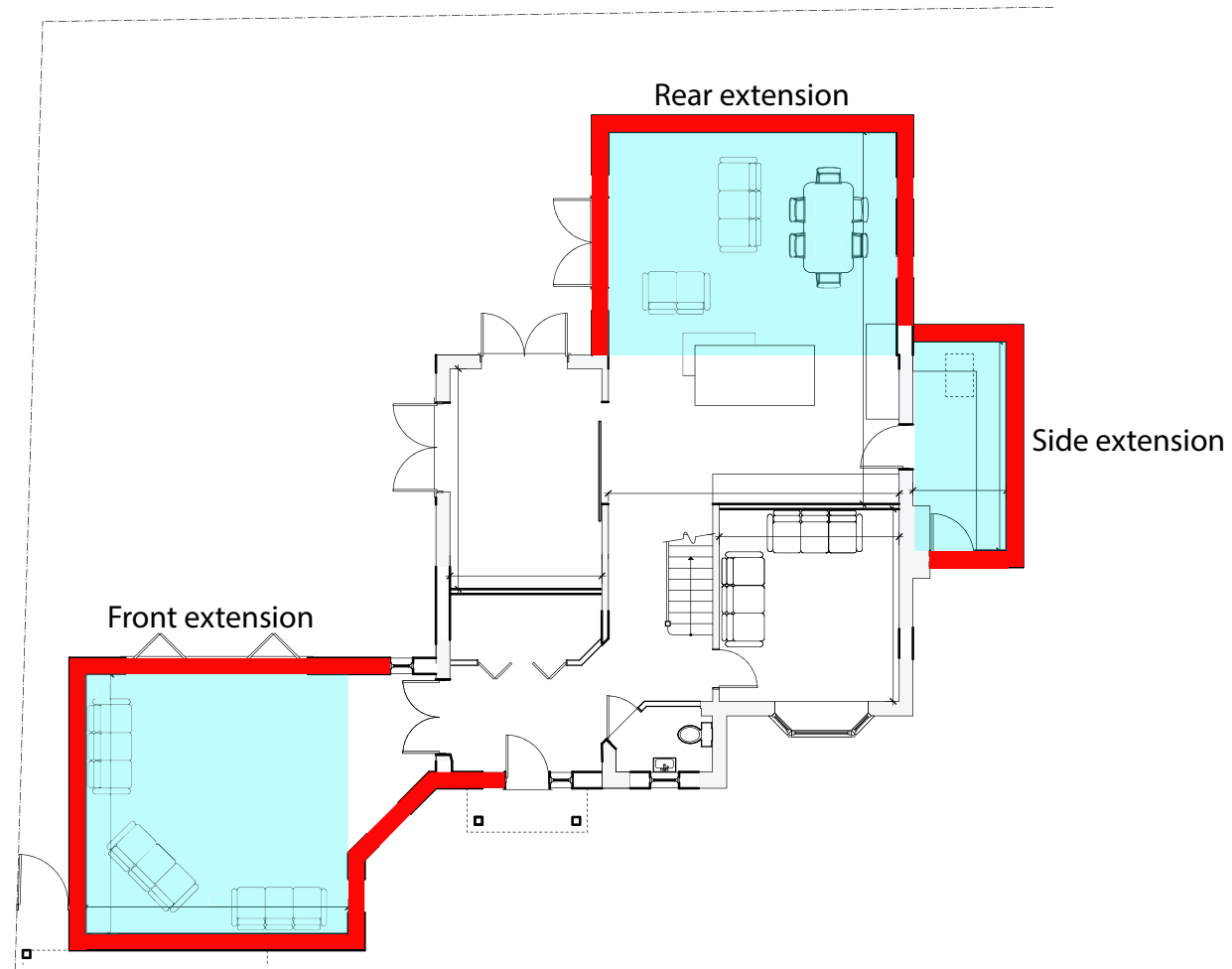
Digital photographs	30
Watching Brief Day Sheets	3

### **8.2 Environmental Samples**

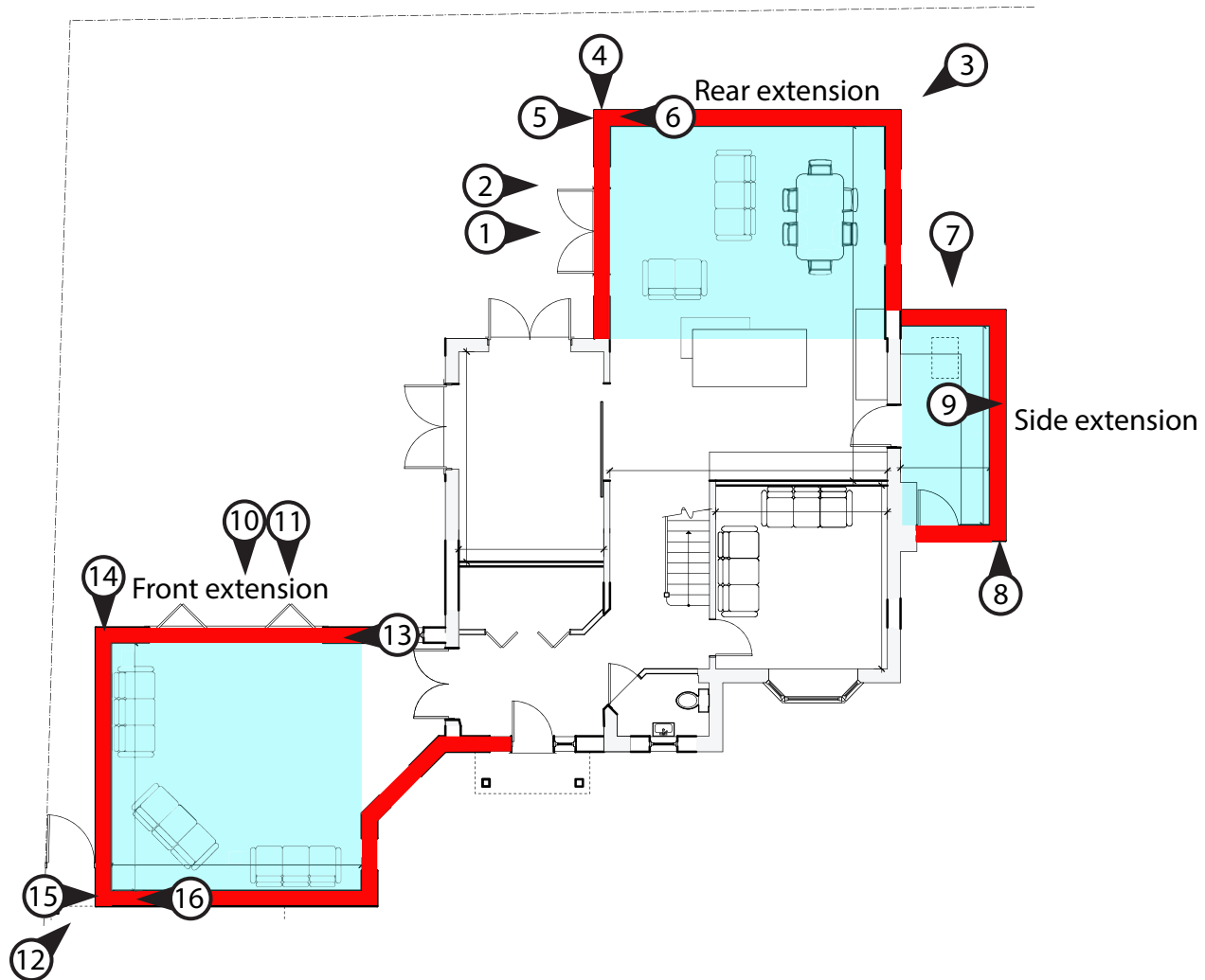
No environmental samples were taken during the archaeological monitoring and recording as no suitable deposits were encountered.

### **8.3 Artefacts**

The only artefacts recovered during the archaeological monitoring and recording were a limited number of post-medieval and modern ceramic and glass within the topsoil horizon, including black ware, bone china, and green glass from a wine bottle. These were deemed to have low research value contribution to the project and were discarded on site as per the Aeon Archaeology artefact selection, retention and discard policy for North Wales.



**Figure 04:** Location of extension areas at Ty Newydd. Scale 1:150 at A4.



**Figure 05:** Location and orientation of photographic plates.

## **9.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

### **9.1 Overview**

*(see Figures 04-05: Plates 01-16)*

The phase of archaeological monitoring and recording was maintained by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIFA, archaeological contractor and consultant at Aeon Archaeology on the 18th– 19th January and the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2024.

### **9.2 Description of the Archaeological monitoring and recording**

The phase of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during the excavation of the foundation trenches for the rear, side and front extensions at Ty Newydd.

#### ***The rear extension***

The foundation trenches for the rear extension formed a c-shape against the western elevation of Ty Newydd at the northern end. The extension footprint measured 6.42m in length by 5.39m in width orientated north-south. The foundation trenches measured 0.6m in width by 1.0m in depth. They cut through a 0.3m deep soft dark brown-grey silt-clay topsoil with occasional modern construction building materials (CBM) inclusions, and a 0.35m deep soft light brown-yellow sand natural substrata. This lay above a >0.35m deep friable mid brown-grey sand-gravel natural substrata. The topsoil horizon produced sherds of black ware, bone china and green glass.

The centre of the extension footprint was reduced of 0.3m depth of topsoil onto the light brown-yellow sand natural substrata.

Previous intrusive disturbance was noted in proximity to the existing property footprint originating from its construction. No other features were identified.

#### ***The side excavation***

The foundation trenches for the side extension formed a c-shape against the northern elevation of Ty Newydd at the western end. The extension footprint measured 4.9m in length by 2.2m in width orientated east-west. The foundation trenches measured 0.6m in width by 1.0m in depth. They cut through a 0.3m deep soft dark brown-grey silt-clay topsoil, and a 0.35m deep soft light brown-yellow sand natural substrata. This lay above a >0.35m deep friable mid brown-grey sand-gravel natural substrata.

The centre of the extension footprint was reduced of 0.3m depth of topsoil onto the light brown-yellow sand natural substrata.

Previous intrusive disturbance was noted in proximity to the existing property footprint originating from its construction. No other features were identified.

#### ***The front excavation***

The foundation trenches for the front extension were located at the southeast corner of the existing property. The extension footprint measured 6.25m in length by 6.2m in width orientated north-south. The foundation trenches measured 0.6m in width by 0.65m in depth. They cut through a 0.3m deep soft dark brown-grey silt-clay topsoil, and a 0.35m deep soft light brown-yellow sand natural substrata.

The centre of the extension footprint was reduced of 0.2m depth of topsoil.

No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered.



**Plate 01:** Pre-excitation photograph of rear extension footprint, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 02:** Post-excitation photograph of rear extension footprint, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 03:** Post-excitation photograph of rear extension footprint, from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.





**Plate 04:** Rear extension southern E-W trench, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 05:** Rear extension western N-S trench, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 06:** Rear extension north facing trench section, from the north. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 07:** Pre-excitation photograph of side extension footprint, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 08:** Post-excavation photograph of side extension footprint, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 09:** Side extension south facing trench section, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 10:** Pre-excitation photograph of front extension footprint, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 11:** Post-excitation photograph of front extension footprint, from the west. Scale 1.0m.





**Plate 12:** Post-excitation photograph of front extension footprint, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 13:** Front extension western N-S trench, from the north. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 14:** Front extension southern E-W trench, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 15:** Front extension eastern N-S trench, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 16:** Front extension north facing trench section, from the north. Scale 1.0m.

## 10.0 CONCLUSION

The archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken at *Ty Newydd, Overton* did not uncover any archaeological remains or artefacts beyond post-medieval and modern ceramic and glass. A degree of disturbance was noted in proximity to the existing property originating from its construction phase, however the majority of the monitored works lay within generally undisturbed stratigraphy. The lack of any archaeological remains is almost certainly a result of the absence of remains rather than conditions not being conducive to their preservation. This absence can be explained through the likely utilisation of the land as part of the gardens associated with The Quinta Listed Building, of which the land originally belonged, prior to its division and construction of Ty Newydd.

## 11.0 SOURCES

### *Maps.*

Ordnance Survey Open Data maps SJ NW34, NE34, SE34 and SW34.

### *Sources*

Dodd, A. H. (1989). *A History of Wrexham, Denbighshire*, Published for the Wrexham Borough Council in Commemoration of the Centenary of the Incorporation of the Borough, 1857-1957. Hughes.

Historic England, (2017). *Domestic 3: Suburban and Country Houses, Listing Selection Guide*. First published by English Heritage October 2011. This edition published by Historic England December 2017.

Silvester, R J., 2015. The Llys and the Maer dref in North-East Wales, CPAT Report No 1331.

