

Archaeology Wales

51 Maryport Street, Usk

An Archaeological Evaluation



By Dr Iestyn Jones and Louis Stafford BA (Hons)

Report No: 1459


Archaeology Wales Limited,
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 413857
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk


Archaeology Wales

51 Maryport Street, Usk

An archaeological field evaluation

Prepared For: Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd

Edited by: Rowena Hart
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 23/03/2016

Authorised by: Rowena Hart
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
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Date: **March 2016**

Archaeology Wales Limited,
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 413857
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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Summary

Archaeology Wales were commissioned by Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd on behalf of the applicant, Mrs Carol Lewis to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation at 51 Maryport Street, Usk. The evaluation area lies within scheduled area MM155, Usk Roman Site. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a detached garage to the south-east of the property (Monmouthshire County Council planning application number DC/2014/00093). The Field Evaluation will inform the determination by Cadw of a SMC application to construct a new garage. This report details the results of the evaluation. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by Archaeology Wales and approved by Cadw.

The evaluation revealed no archaeological deposits, features or structures. A small finds assemblage was recovered comprising of modern pottery, animal bone and a single fragment of Roman pottery.

The work was undertaken to conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Archaeology Wales were commissioned by Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd on behalf of the applicant, Mrs Carol Lewis to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation at 51 Maryport Street, Usk (Fig 1). The evaluation area lies within scheduled area MM155, Usk Roman Site (Fig 2). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a detached garage to the south-east of the property (Monmouthshire County Council planning application number DC/2014/00093). The Field Evaluation will inform the determination by Cadw of a SMC application to construct a new garage (Fig 5).

Cadw gave Class 7 consent for the evaluation to be undertaken in a letter to Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd dated 17/09/2015.

A Project Design outlining the methodology to be employed during the work was written by Archaeology Wales and approved by Cadw (Appendix III).

1.2 Site Description

Usk is located approximately 13km north-east of Newport, Gwent and approximately 16km south-east of Abergavenny. Maryport Street represents the southern section of the north to south road running through Usk and 51 Maryport Street (16m AOD) lies on level ground on the eastern side of the road approximately 412m east of the river Usk and 590m south of the central square in Usk. The site lies in an area of free draining grasslands located on old floodplain soils comprising alluvium overlying Silurian Raglan interbedded Mudstone and Siltstone (BGS 2016; Soilscales 2016).

1.3 Historical Background

The first phase pre-Flavian Roman fortress of Burrium was established at Usk during the middle of the first century AD. This large fortress, probably built by Legio XX, covered an area of 19.5 hectares between the medieval Priory and land south of the modern prison. It is likely to have been the base for a legion of five thousand soldiers, including a five hundred strong cavalry unit. The importance of this fortress is emphasized by Arnold and Davies's assertion that it was 'key to the reduction of the Silures', the warlike native tribal confederation of south-east Wales (Arnold and Davies 2000, 10). Following the transfer of Legio XX to Wroxeter, some twenty years later, the fortress had been considerably reduced to approximately 1.0 hectare whilst a civil settlement, possibly for military veterans, was established in the second century.

1.4 Previous archaeological work

Urned cremation burials were discovered during the construction of 51 Maryport Street in 1985 (see below) a number of Roman features have been identified in adjacent fields to the property (Fig. 3). The Roman road linking Caerleon with Usk has been identified in areas to the south east of the site. During work on a sewage pumping main GGAT discovered sections of the 10m wide Roman fortress approach road (PRN 05596.0g and 05484.0g) at NGR SO 37970027 and SO 37990025 and features suggesting an oven (PRN 05602) and industrial activity (PRN 0584.0g), whilst a second 5m wide road (PRN 05597.0g) was located at right angles to the approach road at NGR SO 38040021. A single cremation burial contained within a redware flagon of late first or early second century date was located near the main roadside at NGR SO 37970025 (PRN 05599g)(Fig 4).

Approximately 60m to the south west (NGR: SO 37930028) of 51, Maryport Street an assessment by GGAT discovered the remains of two post-holes and post pads set on the edge of an area of cobbling suggesting the presence of open-fronted timber buildings (PRN 05600g). Two hearths were also identified approximately 30m to the south-east of the timber buildings (PRN 05601g) suggesting considerable activity adjacent to the Roman road as one approached the fortress.

During the summer of 1984 D Zienkiewicz carried out salvage works on behalf of GGAT following groundworks associated with the building of 51, Maryport Street (Millbrook House) (Maynard, 1993, 6; Marvell et al 1998, 64-5). Two urn cremation burials, pottery and a bone pin were recovered (PRN 4426). The burials were interpreted as evidence of occupation post-dating the fortress and located just inside the earlier fortress defences (Maynard 1993, 6). The 1993 report includes a plot of a geophysical survey (see Maynard 1993, fig. 1) that appears to show the main fortress road running immediately east of the rear of 51, Maryport Street. The burials therefore fit a pattern that sees them aligned along former roads of the fortress.

In 2014 Archaeology Wales conducted an evaluation to the rear of 51 Maryport Street which uncovered a floor surface and artefacts associated with a possible Roman roadside industrial building (Jones 2014, AW Report No 1228).

2 Methodology

The excavation was carried out by a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a grading bucket, under direct control and supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The machining was halted at one end of the site when a deposit of possible archaeological origin was encountered.

Louise Mees (Cadw) visited site on 15 March 2016 to monitor the work.

Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 18MP digital camera. All sections were drawn at 1:10 and plans at a suitable scale. The section lines were related back to an Ordnance Survey datum.

All the deposits were described in the field on pro-forma context sheets. All features or deposits are described in accordance with CIfA conventions. Drawings were produced on draught film. A register of all contexts and drawings was also made.

3 Evaluation Results

3.1 Stratigraphic account

The evaluation was carried out in dry and sunny conditions on the 14th and 15th of March 2016. All machine and cutting work was observed by the onsite archaeologists prior to later hand excavation.

The site to be excavated was located immediately adjacent to the southern side of the existing dwelling at 51 Maryport Street and separated from the dwelling by a 1.2m wide stone chipping path and concrete steps (Fig 5). It was agreed to leave a small (0.3m) area of chippings in situ in on the trench side of the existing pathway to prevent pathway collapse during the work. A trench area of 6.0m by 3.6m was marked out and machine work began by clearing the stone chippings (01) from the driveway in the area of the trench and cutting the concrete with a concrete/masonry cutting saw. Below the 0.2m deep deposit of modern stone chippings a surface of mid-brown silty clay topsoil (03) was only visible in the south-western corner whilst in the north-eastern end a 0.06 to 0.08m deposit of mid-brown silty clay (06) containing modern material with a few fragments of pot sherds suggesting previous disturbance of older deposits. Throughout the remainder of the trench this overlay a 0.10 to 0.20m deep mid-brown silty clay (07). Within deposit (07) animal bone, numerous coal pieces, 1970s/1980s Thermalite construction block and brick fragments, together with powdery mortar deposits were observed.

In the centre of the trench deposit (007) gave way to a mid-brown silty clay (09) containing some rounded small pebbles, modern corrugated glass and plastic modern food wrappers. In the north-eastern limit of the trench a block of what was later identified as Thermalite insulation was found resting upon a 1.1m by 0.5m amorphous light grey very sandy mortar deposit with very frequent small sea shells (08). Initially great care was taken to record and photograph this deposit as no associated dating material was seen to be associated with it (Fig 5-6, Plate 2). The mortar was sectioned and found to be very shallow (0.04 to 0.05m deep) and resting on disturbed deposit (09). The identification of the block as 1970s/1980s Thermalite confirmed that the mortar was of recent origin.

In the south-western area of the trench a mortar/ sandy linear deposit (0.5m wide) aligned north-northwest to south-southeast (Fig 5, Plate 8), represented the upper part of a drain pipe trench [05] leading to a brick built drain and inspection cover in the south-western corner of the trench. The upper 0.65m by 0.36m of the brick built feature was visible in the section of the trench and left undisturbed during this work. The upper strata of a rubble filled modern pipe trench (10), [11] was seen running for 4.5m along the north-western (dwelling) edge of the trench. This was identified, recorded and left undisturbed. This confirms that the deposits in the south-western and north-western ends of the trench contain modern debris related to services for 51 Maryport Street.

Hand excavation ceased at a level that was 0.2m below the required raft foundation level for the garage (approximately 0.525m below the existing concrete slab level). No in situ Roman features were encountered and the features and deposits discovered are mainly associated with the services provided for the construction of 51 Maryport Street in the 1980s. It is likely, however, that some older deposits were disturbed during the construction of the house during the 1980s.

3.2 Finds

A small finds assemblage was produced by the evaluation and are summarized below and catalogued in Appendix II.

Context 06 – contained two fragments of glass waste, iron fragment (modern), three fragments of modern pottery, a fragment of modern bottle glass, a small fragment of animal bone and a single body sherd of Roman pottery. The pottery has a brown fabric and a black/brown surface. It is not possible to fit this undiagnostic fragment into a typology, however it is likely to be a jar.

Context 07 – contained three fragments of animal bone and a single fragment of nineteenth century wine bottle.

Context 09 – contained a large fragment of burnt ironstone, two fragments of modern brick, a single fragment of modern window glass, a fragment of late nineteenth century glazed pottery, a fragment of modern iron fitting and a twentieth century blue and white printed and glazed pottery.

The finds assemblage will be retained by the present land owner Mrs Carol Lewis at 51 Maryport Street, Usk.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

The evaluation trench of the proposed building failed to penetrate past the circa 1980's disturbance layers of the current dwelling on site. The lowest deposit encountered at approximately 0.5m below current ground level was that of a buried topsoil (009).

The finds collected from the deposits above were all of modern date with associated modern building materials and plastics. The few finds which could pre date 1980 were mainly of Victorian and late post-medieval date. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

5 Bibliography

The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this report:

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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 23/03/16)

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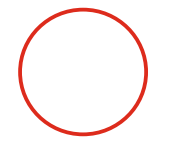
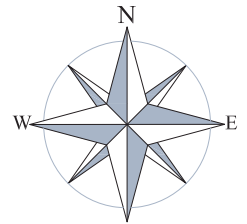
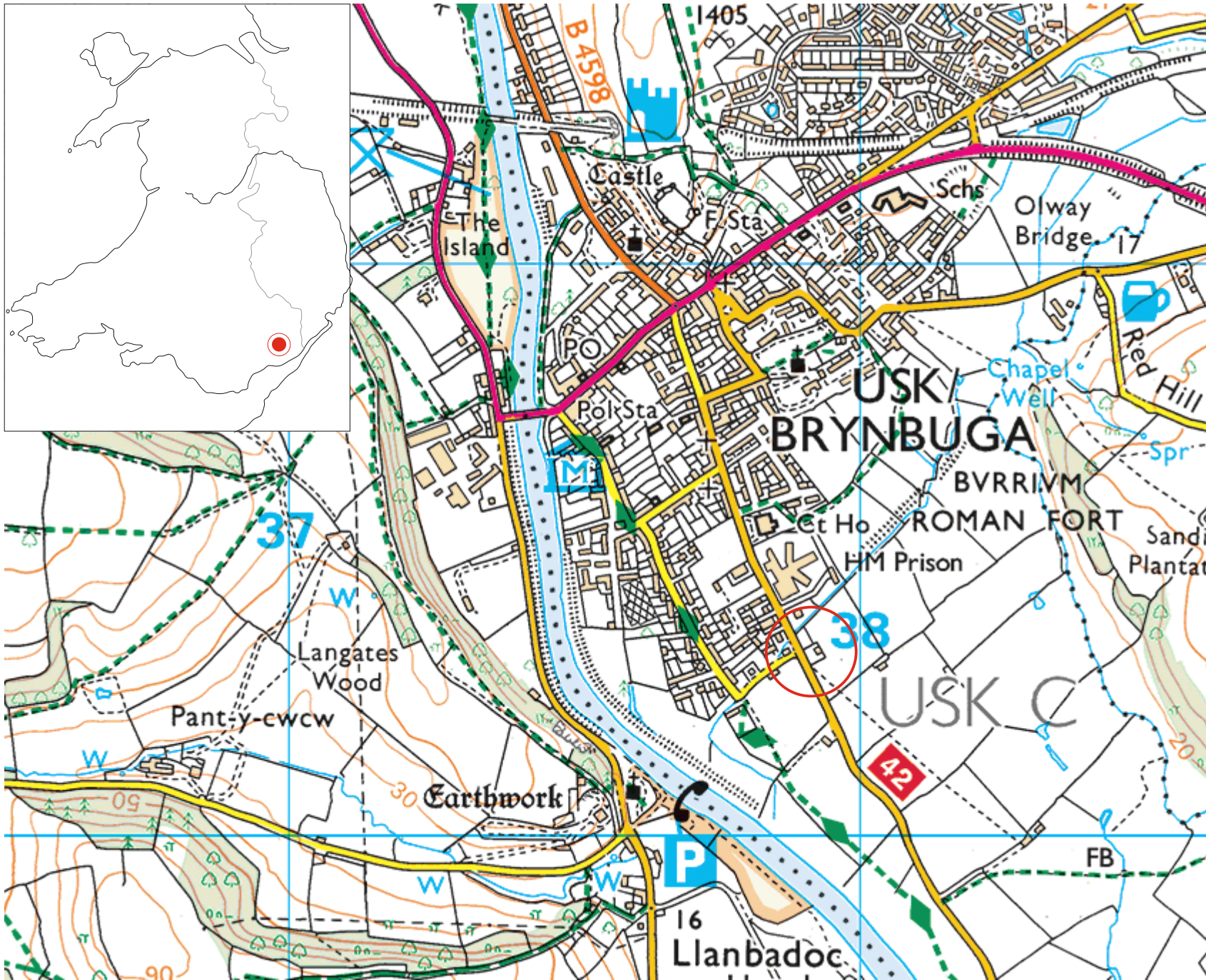
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Marvell, A.G., Webster, P.V., Wilkinson, J.L. and Greep, S. 1998. 'Salvage finds from the Orchard, Usk' in Archaeology in Wales 38, pp. 64-67.

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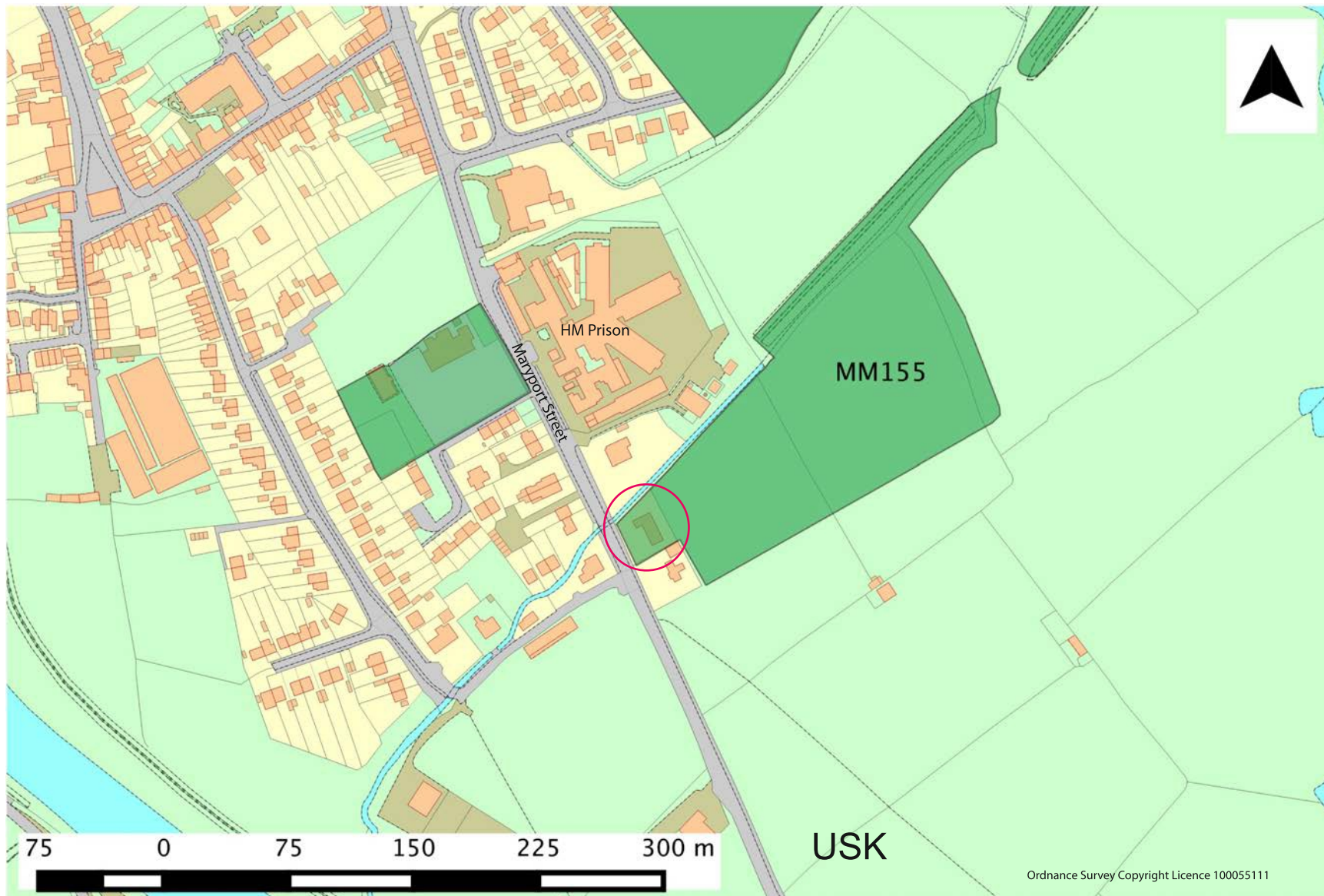
Mees, L. 2014. Application for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent, proposed works at: Usk Roman Site (MM155). Annex A: Advice of Cadw's Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Appended to Letter on Behalf of Welsh Government (13/06/2014)

Soilscapes viewer: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes2/> (accessed 23/03/16)



Site Location

Fig 1: Site Location



Legend

- Boundary of SAM area MM155
- Site location


Fig 2: Site Location and SAM Boundary




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Legend

+ 0559g
PRNs referred to in the text


Fortress ditch section as indicated in geophysical survey


Projected line of Roman road


51, Maryport St excavation

Fig 3: Site Location and Geophysical Results Survey

Fig 4: Proposed Works Site Plan

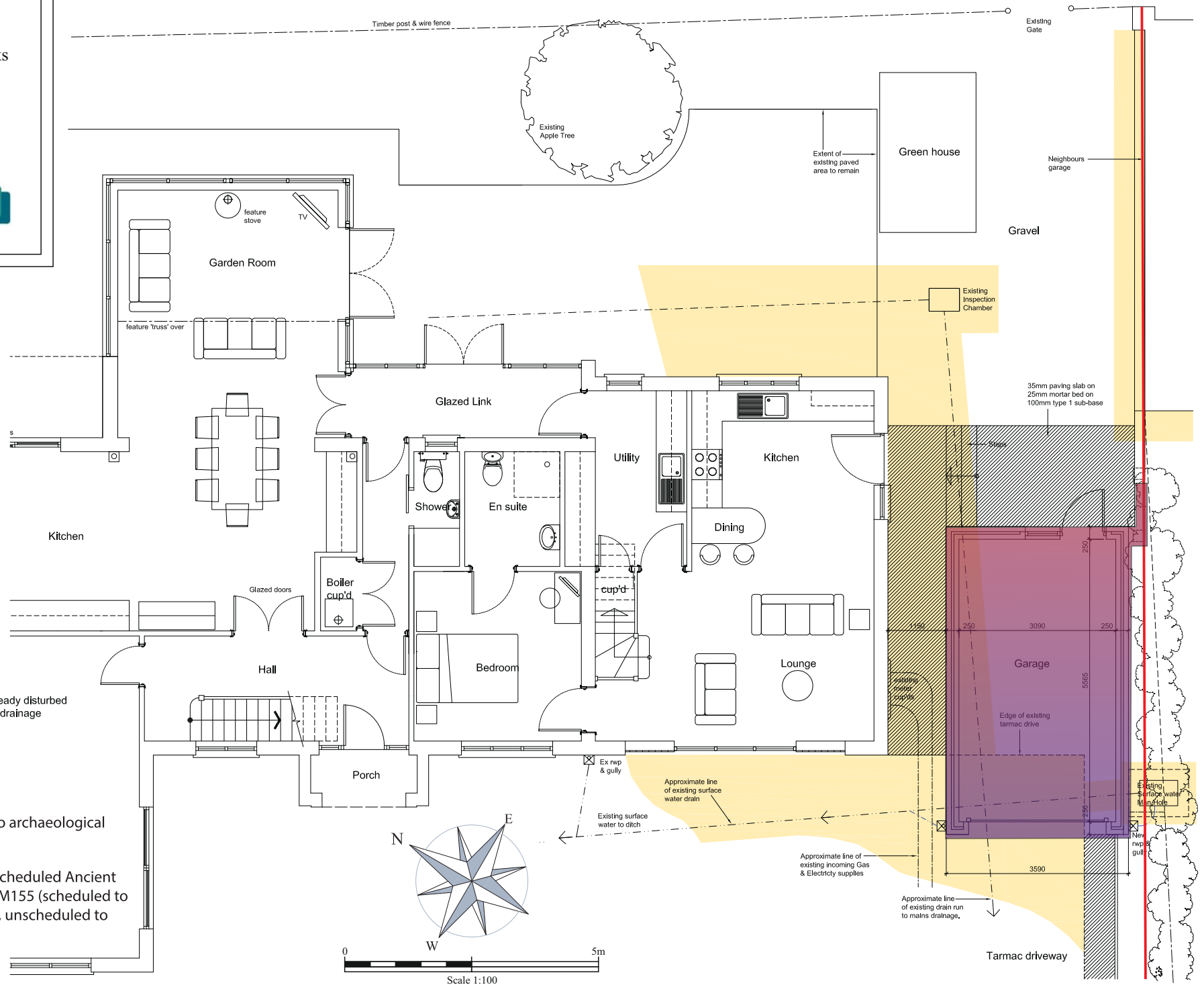


Fig 5: Evaluation
Trench Plan

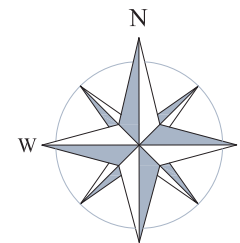
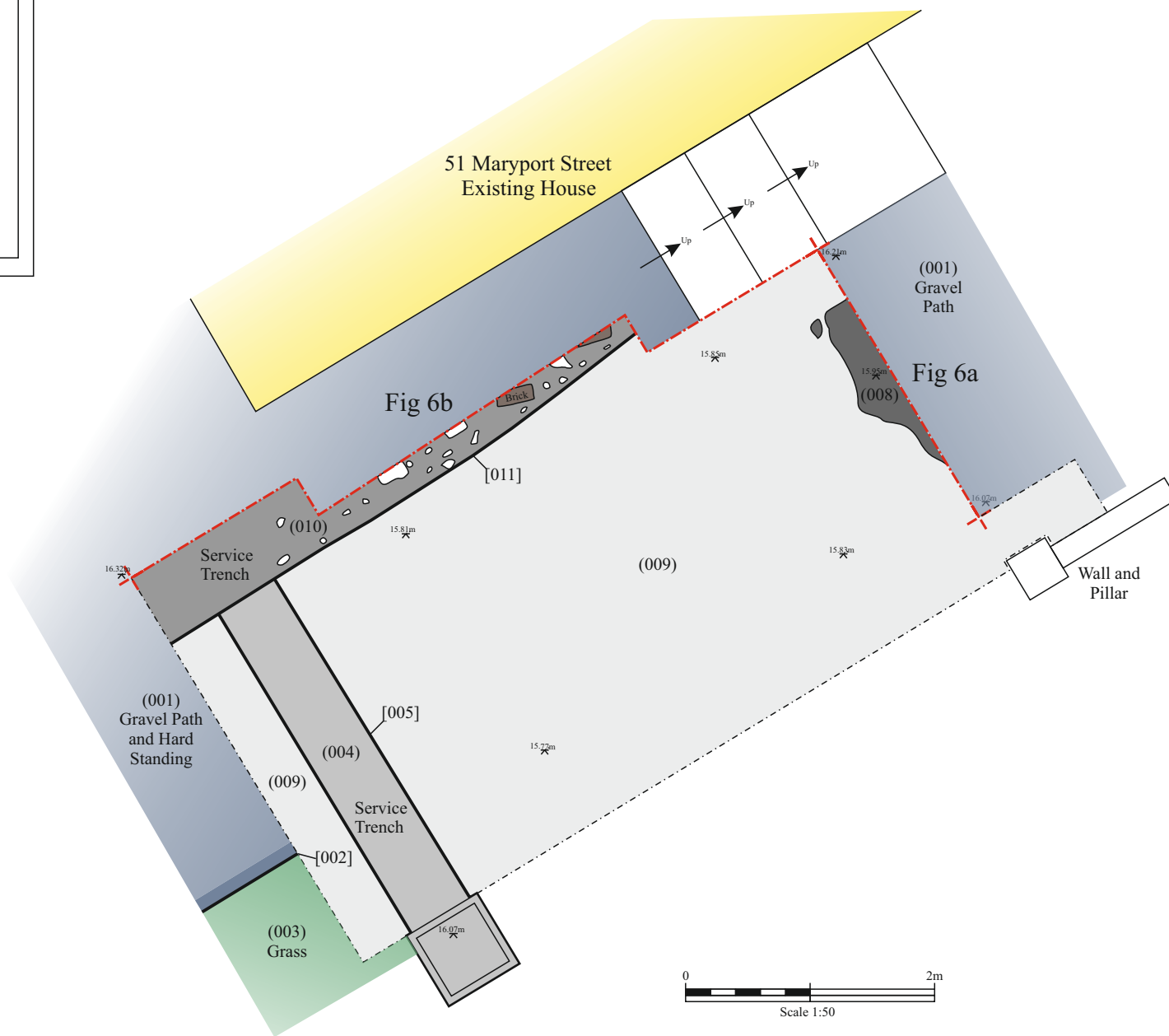


Fig 6: Section Drawings of Evaluation Trench



Fig 6a: South West Facing Section of Evaluation Trench

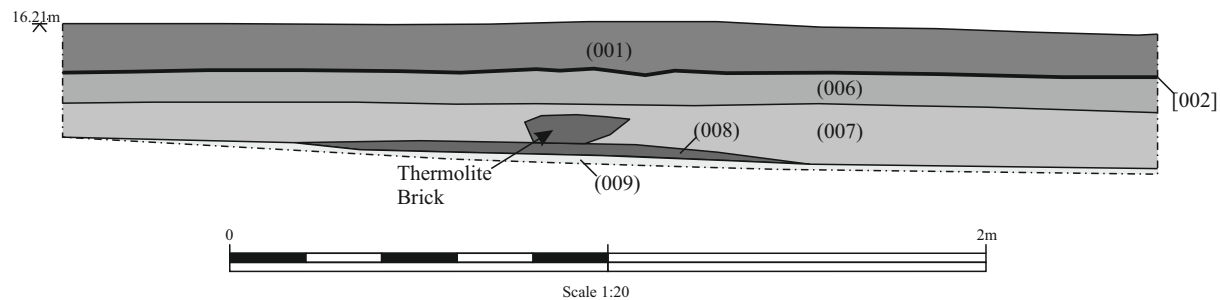


Fig 6b: South East Facing Section of Evaluation Trench

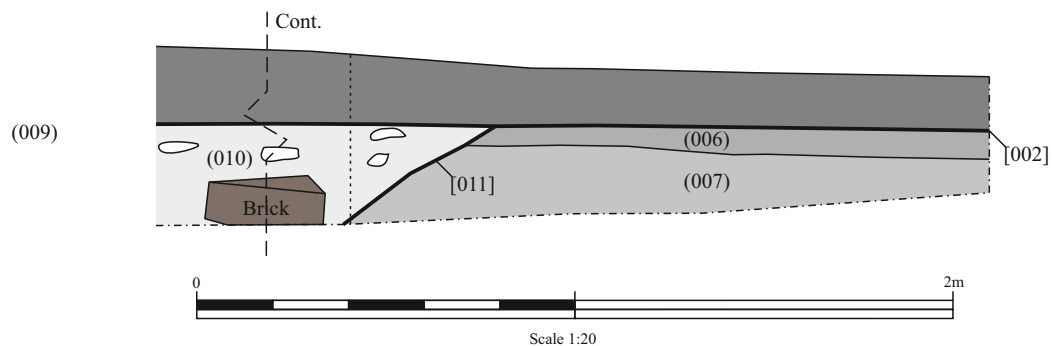
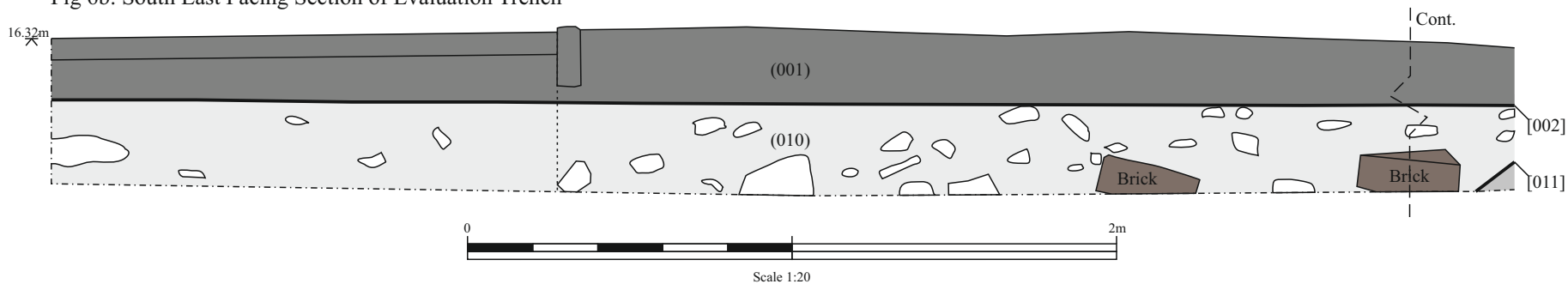




Plate 1: View north east of evaluation trench



Plate 2: Close up of thermolite deposit (008)



Plate 3: View north of evaluation trench sections



Plate 4: View south east of north west facing evaluation trench section



Plate 5: View south west of north east facing evaluation trench section



Plate 6: View north of south east facing evaluation trench section



Plate 7: North Facing Section Through Linear Terminus [004]

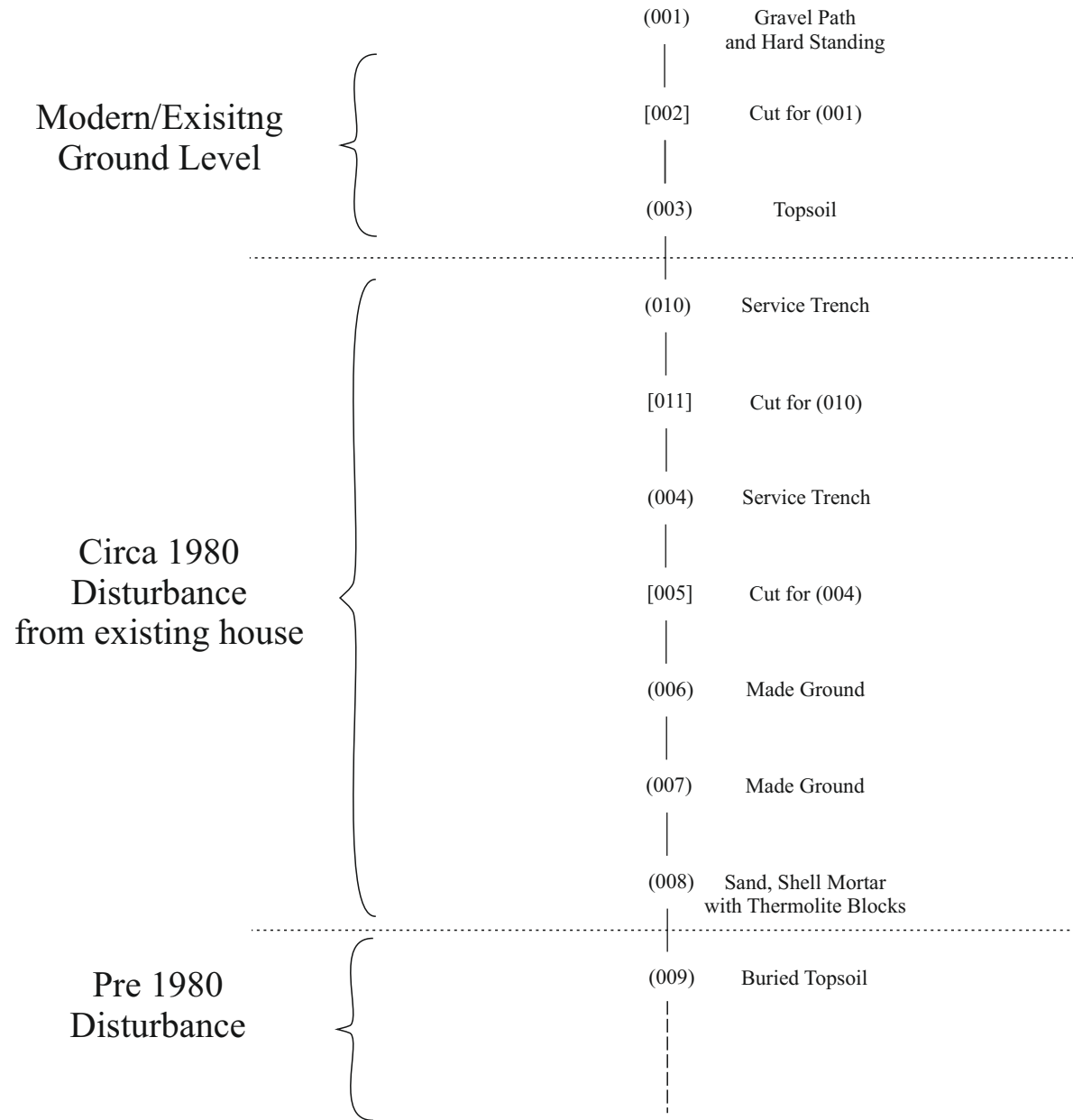


Plate 8: View north east of evaluation trench, ranging poles marking service trenches [005](right) and [011](left)

Appendix II: Finds Inventory

Category	Context	Date	Description	Quantity
Pottery				
	06	Modern	Includes a fragment of large flower pot rim and two small undiagnostic pieces	3
	06	Roman	Brown fabric with black/brown surface	1
	09	19th C	Small fragment of glazed pottery	1
	09	Modern	Blue and white printed pottery	1
CBM				
	09	Modern	Small brick fragments	2
Glass				
	06	Modern	Two fragments of glass	2
	07	19th C	Bottle glass	1
	09	Modern	Window glass	1
	09	Modern	Glass waste	1
Animal bones				
	06	N/A	Small fragment of bone	1
	07	N/A	fragments of animal bone including large mammal rib	3
Iron				
	06	Modern	Possible hinge fragment	1
	09	Modern	Possible hinge fragment	1
Stone				
	09	N/A	Burnt iron stone	1
	Amount			
Pottery	6			
CBM	2			
Glass	5			
Animal bone	4			
Iron	2			
Stone	1			
Total	20			

Appendix III: Harris Matrix



Appendix III: Harris Matrix

Archaeology Wales

PROJECT DESIGN

for an

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

at

51 Maryport Street, Usk

Prepared for:

Clive Bevan
Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd

March 2016

Archaeology Wales Limited
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes,
Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Web: www.arch-wales.co.uk

Summary

This Project Design details the proposal for an Archaeological Field Evaluation at 51 Maryport Street, Usk, which lies within scheduled area MM155, Usk Roman Site. The Field Evaluation is to be undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of detached garage to the south-east of the property (Monmouthshire County Council planning application number DC/2014/00093). It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd. on behalf of the applicant, Mrs Carol Lewis. The Field Evaluation will inform the determination by Cadw of a SMC application to construct a new garage.

The evaluation area will measure approximately 6m in length and 3.6m in width to coincide with the garage footprint.

The field evaluation will be conducted to the standards set out in the Cifa (2015) Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.

1. Introduction

The application area is located adjacent to 51 Maryport Street, Usk, within the scheduled area of Usk Roman site (MM155) (Plan attached).

A proposal to construct a detached garage and driveway has been submitted to Monmouthshire County Council (Planning Application Number DC/2014/00093). An archaeological evaluation for an associated extension to the property was undertaken in 2014 (Planning Application Number DC/2013/00956). A stone surface and Roman artefacts were encountered at an average of 0.4m below ground level (Jones 2014).

Cadw have requested that a field evaluation take place prior to the garage construction within the area encompassed by the proposed change of use. The results of the field evaluation will inform the determination by Cadw of a SMC application to construct a new garage at the site.

The site is located at 51 Maryport Street, Usk, NP15 1AF. Class 7 Consent for work on the scheduled area (MM155) has been granted by Cadw subject to a number of conditions (letter to Mr Bevan from Mrs Denise Harris dated 17 September 2015).

This Project Design has been prepared by Mark Houlston (MIfA) for Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Clive Bevan of Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the field evaluation.

The methodology set out in this Project Design is to be agreed with Cadw prior to the start of any work on site.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2. The proposed development

The proposed works are to be located on the south-east side of the house, within the

garden of the property, which is located within the scheduled area. The applicant proposes to create a new foundation slab, offset from the house by 1.15m. The garage slab will measure approximately 6m in length and 3.6m in width with a depth of 0.4m to include a 0.1m compacted sand blinding layer. A short length of boundary wall will be extended to the south requiring an excavation of 1.3m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.4m in depth.

Physical Impact: there is potential for the proposed works to cause disturbance to well-preserved and legally protected Roman archaeological remains within a monument of national importance. While parts of the SW of the proposed garage base have been disturbed by previous activity relating to the construction of the house and associated path and services, the extent of the disturbance and the depth and character of any underlying archaeology is unknown. The rest of the proposed garage base appears to have been far less disturbed.

3. Cadw Recommendations

Archaeology Wales will work with Buckle Chamberlain Partnership Ltd and the applicant to ensure that the requirements of the Class 7 consent listed below are met:

'Class 7 consent be granted, subject to the following conditions:

1. That the applicant's architect provides detailed information concerning the dimensions of the proposed ground disturbance for the foundation and service trenches. Detailed plans and cross-section drawings should be submitted to Cadw to clearly demonstrate the extent of all proposed ground disturbance, i.e. including the garage, drive, boundary wall, conifer hedge and associated works;
2. That prior to the works commencing Cadw shall approve in writing the appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor who must be a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) to undertake an archaeological evaluation;
3. That prior to the works commencing Cadw shall approve a written project design from the approved archaeologist, which shall be presented in accordance with the CIfA standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation;
4. That prior to the works commencing a minuted pre-works meeting shall be held with the applicant, his/her archaeological contractor, and Cadw's representative, Louise Mees (01443 336077) to finalise the details of the evaluation. Minutes of the meeting shall be taken by the applicant and distributed within one week of the meeting having taken place;
5. That Cadw shall be given at least a weeks notice, in writing or by e-mail, of the date of the commencement of works or of any subsequent adjustment to this date, to allow Cadw's representatives to monitor on site activity;
6. That access to the site shall be afforded to representatives of Cadw;

7. That it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that relevant health and safety and risk assessments have been undertaken prior to works relating to this SMC being undertaken to ensure that work is conducted in a safe manner and are completed by competent persons;
8. That all personnel working on site shall be aware of the scheduled status of the site, the constraints that this imposes and the conditions of this consent;
9. That the evaluation work shall only take place when the approved archaeologist is present;
10. That any mechanical excavation of the trenches shall be limited to the removal of turf, topsoil and modern deposits that overlie the uppermost archaeological levels. The use of a mechanical excavator must be supervised by the approved archaeologist at all times. The archaeologist shall indicate when the use of the mechanical excavator should cease;
11. That the applicant's archaeologist shall undertake the archaeological evaluation using hand tools. The archaeologist shall investigate whether there is intact archaeological evidence to a level 200mm below the levels required by the foundation and service trench designs. In the event that significant archaeological remains, including the uppermost horizon of the uppermost archaeological deposit, are encountered above the required levels, all excavation works on site shall cease, the archaeologist shall clean relevant sections / plans for inspection and Cadw's Inspector (Louise Mees, 01443 336077) shall be asked to inspect the works and provide advice accordingly;
12. That provision is made for archaeological recording to be undertaken where structures, deposits, finds or environmental samples are revealed in plan or in section and that the recording (including methodology, publication and archive strategies) shall follow that laid out in the relevant Standard and Guidance notes issued by the CIfA;
13. That the applicant shall make resource provision for the detailed recording, analysis, conservation, publication and archiving of any features of archaeological significance which are identified during the course of the work;
14. That the site must be left in a stable and tidy condition on completion of the works;
15. That Cadw shall be informed in writing immediately upon the completion of the works; and
16. That within three months of the completion of archaeological works on site the applicant shall submit a draft copy (preferably in PDF format) of the final evaluation report to Cadw for written comment and approval. The report must meet the relevant CIfA standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and include photographs (before, during and after), together with specialist and finds reports as appropriate. The report shall describe the findings from the archaeological work on site and relate them where possible to previous

investigations of the scheduled monument. Following Cadw's approval of the draft report, the applicant shall submit a copy of the final report in PDF digital format and one paper copy to Cadw, the regional Historic Environment Record maintained by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea SA1 6EL and the National Monuments Record Wales held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ.

4. Aims & Objectives

The aims of the field evaluation are to assess the nature, and extent of any archaeological remains present within the assessment area.

In particular, the work will 'investigate whether there is intact archaeological evidence to a level 200mm below the levels required by the foundation and service trench designs'. (Condition 11, Class 7 Consent, Cadw 17/09/2015).

In the event that significant archaeological remains are encountered above the required levels, all excavation on site will cease, the archaeologist will clean relevant sections, and a site meeting will be arranged with Cadw to inspect the discoveries.

The findings of the field evaluation may be used to inform planning/engineering decisions pertaining to the assessment area. The field evaluation will inform the determination by Cadw of a SMC application to construct a new garage at the site.

5. Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation trench will be excavated in a single phase. Cadw's Inspector will inspect the excavated area and provide verbal consent to cease excavation when, in Cadw's opinion, the evaluation objectives have been met.

5.1 Preliminary

The location of potential live services will be determined by examining plans obtained from the architect and manual scanning using an appropriate cable detection device.

5.2 Evaluation area

The evaluation area to be excavated will measure 6m by 3.6m (approximately) to accommodate the garage base and a 1.3m by 0.4m area to accommodate an extension to the existing boundary wall. This total area is outlined in blue on the attached figure. Initially, the area will be excavated using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket approximately 1.0m wide, although any hard standing might require a toothed bucket in the first instance. All modern overburden will be excavated mechanically. Once the modern overburden is removed, the area will be reduced by hand by the site archaeologists to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon or to a level 200mm below the levels required by the foundation and service trench designs.

Thereafter, the sides and base of the area, including any exposed archaeological deposits and features, will be cleaned manually. No archaeological deposits will be excavated unless authorised by Cadw.

There will be no excavation required for water supply, power supply or for foul services.

5.3 Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered, all activities in the surrounding area of the site will be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with the client, Cadw and Monmouthshire County Council and, if required, the opinions of specialists to be sought.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the client and Cadw.

5.4 Recording

Archaeological recording will be undertaken to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system. Where necessary site drawings will be made at a suitable scale usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:10 in section. A site plan linking all excavated areas will be made at an appropriate scale eg. 1:500. All significant contexts will be photographed in digital at a minimum of 12mp and also black and white film. The recording will fully comply with CIfA standards.

5.5 Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2001) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to the HM Coroner for the local area.

5.6 Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

5.7 Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with the CAA, the client (NP) and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (4.3 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

5.8 Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek

specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Jen Kitch (Oxford Archaeology)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Peter Webster (Freelance)/Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

5.9 Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

6 Monitoring

AW will make its part of the site available for monitoring (with agreement of the main contractor) by the client (and their appointed agents) and Cadw. In both instances advance notice should be given. All site attendants should follow Health and Safety requirements. If site visit reports are made AW would be grateful to receive copies.

AW will remain in communication with the Cadw to keep them informed of the progress and discoveries.

7 Post-fieldwork programme

7.1 Archive Assessment

7.1.1 Site archive

An archive of archaeological site records will be prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 3.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with the ICON and CIfA Guidelines (*Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2007)*). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds. Copies of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *Regional HER*.

In addition, an archive of records made during the post-fieldwork phase will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 6.

7.1.2 Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the evaluation, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development.
- Where the discoveries made during the work inform the Research Agenda these will be duly described and referenced (section 2.1).
- A statement of the local, regional and national context of the remains.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

7.2 Reports and archive deposition

7.2.1 Report to client

A report, comprising a synthesis of data gathered, will be submitted upon completion of the evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, together with photographs and illustrations.

7.2.2 Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record.

7.2.3 Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

7.2.4 Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to the relevant national archaeological agency (Cadw).

7.2.6 Finds and archive deposition

Arrangements are in process for the finds to be deposited with the Monmouthshire Museum Service once all reporting has been completed. The archive will be deposited at the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8 Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Project Manager), whilst the fieldwork will be undertaken by Louis Stafford and Iestyn Jones.

Additional Considerations

9 Health and Safety

9.1 Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2 Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

10 Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance through its affiliated membership of the Council for British Archaeology. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

11 Quality Control

11.1 Professional standards

AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

11.2 Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

12 Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

13 Reference

CIfA, 2015, *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

Jones, I, 2014, *51 Maryport Street, Usk: Archaeological Evaluation, Watching Brief and Limited Excavation*. Archaeology Wales Report

