

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **61 Bridge Street, Usk Monmouthshire**

### Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
James Evans PCifA

Report No.1879


# Archaeology Wales

## 61 Bridge Street, Usk Monmouthshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Planning Application Number: DM/2019/00829


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Report No. 1879

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at the request of Mr Clive Jones. The work consisted of an archaeological watching brief conducted during the ground works associated with the ground floor extension and refurbishment at 61 Bridge Street, Usk, Monmouthshire, NP15 1BQ. The site was centred on NGR SO 37509 00764. The planning application number was DM/2019/00829.*

*The results of the watching brief indicated modern activity in the immediate vicinity of the excavated area. Modern floor surfaces and services were encountered along with post-medieval and modern pottery, animal bones, glass, and metal. However, the mix of pottery along with the other finds indicated that the ground had been disturbed over time. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered during the archaeological watching brief.*

*All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## **Crynodeb Annhechnegol**

*Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i waith a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf ar gais Mr Clive Jones. Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys briff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig ag estyn ac adnewyddu llawr gwaelod 61 Stryd y Bont, Brynbuga, Sir Fynwy, NP15 1BQ. Mae canol y safle wedi'i leoli yn NGR SO 37509 00764. Rhif y cais cynllunio oedd DM/2019/00829.*

*Roedd canlyniadau'r briff gwyllo yn nodi y bu gweithgaredd modern yng nghyffiniau agos yr ardal sy'n cael ei chloddio. Daethpwyd o hyd i arwynebau llawr a gwasanaethau modern ynghyd â chrochenwaith ôl-ganoloesol a modern, esgyrn anifeiliaid, gwydr, a metel. Fodd bynnag, roedd y cymysgedd o grochenwaith ynghyd â'r darnau eraill a ganfuwyd yn awgrymu bod y tir wedi'i aflonyddu dros amser. Ni chanfuwyd unrhyw beth neu nodweddion o arwyddocâd archeolegol yn ystod y briff gwyllo archeolegol.*

*Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (2014).*

## **1. Introduction**

Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Mr Clive Jones to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the ground floor extension and refurbishment at 61 Bridge Street, Usk, Monmouthshire, NP15 1BQ (henceforth – ‘the site’). The site was centred on NGR SO 37509 00764. The planning application number was DM/2019/00829.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) recommended that a watching brief of the development area was undertaken during all groundworks, to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Subsequently a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Charley James-Martin (Project Manager, AW) and approved by GGAT-APM. All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

The watching brief took place on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 20<sup>th</sup> February and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020 and was supervised by James Evans (PCIfA). The project was managed by Charley James-Martin (MCIfA).

## **2. Site Description and Archaeological Background**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

The site was located on the southern side of Bridge Street close to the town centre of Usk (NGR SO 37509 00764). It lies within the Usk conservation area and is located just to the east of Usk Bridge, crossing the River Usk. The surrounding properties were largely commercial on the ground floors, with residential properties on the upper floors.

The underlying geology of the area comprised of Upper Llanbadoc Beds and Llangibby Beds (undifferentiated) consisting of Mudstone and Calcareous, and overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silt, gravel and sand alluvium. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 424 to 426 million years ago in the Silurian Period, where the environment would have been dominated by shallow lime-mud seas (BGS, 2020).

### **2.2 Archaeological and 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 covered an area of 19.5 hectares between the medieval Priory and land south of the modern prison. This was the earliest legionary fortress built in Wales (Jones, 2014). The remains of the site were first documented in the 1840s during the construction of Usk prison, and in 1870 were subjected to excavation.

During work on a sewage pumping main, on the southern side of Usk, 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).

A number of watching briefs have been carried out by Monmouth Archaeology in the immediate vicinity (Clarke and Bray 2002, 2003, 2007 and 2010) which have revealed no features of archaeological significance, although finds dating from the Roman period through to the post-medieval period have been found.

In 2003 a field evaluation was carried out at the adjoining property, 59 Bridge Street (Crooks, 2003). No archaeologically significant features were encountered, but medieval pottery was recovered.

In 2014, Archaeology Wales conducted an archaeological evaluation to the rear of a property in Maryport Street, uncovering a floor surface associated with a possible Roman road industrial building (Jones, 2014).

### **3. Methodology**

The first phase of the groundworks consisted of the excavation of an 'L-shaped' trench to the rear of the site for the foundations of the ground floor extension. The trench extended 3.75m x 0.6m on a north-west to south-east axis, and then extended 5.9m x 0.7m on a south-west to north-east axis. The depth of the trench reached a depth of 0.52m, and was excavated by hand (Plate 1 & 2).

The second phase of the groundworks consisted of the excavation of a trench to accommodate a drainage pipe for the new extension. The trench measured approximately 10m in length, and was roughly on a south-west to north-east axis. The trench was 0.3m in width and reached a depth of 0.5m. This trench was excavated by a 2-tonne 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 3).

The third and final phase of the groundworks was the landscaping of the ground at the rear of the site. This consisted of the 'stripping' and levelling of the ground. This ground was reduced by a maximum of 0.3m. Again, this was excavated by using a 2-tonne 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All works were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

## **4. Watching Brief Results**

### **Phase One**

The basal deposit that was encountered at the site was (002). This was a firm, orangish brown, silty clay which had infrequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This deposit was found throughout the excavation area and was encountered at 0.09m below current surface level, and had a thickness of 0.43m. A number of fragments of pottery, animal bone, glass, metal objects and general rubbish was recovered from this deposit.

In the north-eastern area of the trench there was a deposit of concrete (003) overlying (002). This deposit of concrete measured approximately 0.50m in width and had a thickness of 0.43m.

Cutting into (003) was [004] which was a cut for a modern service pipe, and filled by the pipe (005). The pipe was found approximately 0.27m below current surface level and had a diameter of 0.25m. It appeared to be running on a north-west to south-east axis. The pipe itself was an orangish brown clay pipe, possibly a former drainage/sewerage pipe.

The uppermost deposit was (001). This was a modern concrete floor surface which covered the majority of the development area. It had a thickness of 0.09m (Plates 4 & 5).

### **Phase Two & Three**

The basal deposit, and only deposit, encountered during these phases of work was (002). This was found throughout the excavation for the drainage trench and had a depth of 0.5m (limit of excavation). During the 'stripping' and levelling work the deposit reached a depth of 0.3m (limit of excavation). Similarly, to that of Phase One, fragments of pottery, animal bones and general rubbish was recovered from this deposit (Plates 6 & 7).

## **5. The Finds**

No features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded during the archaeological watching brief. All finds were recovered from deposit (002) and consisted of pottery, animal bones glass and metal objects. The pottery dated from the post-medieval to the modern period.

## **6. Discussions and Conclusions**

The results of the watching brief indicated modern activity in the immediate vicinity of the excavated area. The concrete floor surface (001), the concrete deposit (003) and the drainage pipe [004] and (005) found during the groundworks of Phase One indicated modern renovations and services at the site. Deposit (002) was the basal deposit throughout site, and the deposit that all the finds were recovered from. However, the mix of post-medieval to modern pottery indicates that ground has been disturbed over time. It is likely that this area,

at the rear of the property, was used to dump rubbish or was used to level the ground during earlier phases of construction work at 61 Bridge Street.

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Monmouth Archaeology, 2010. *The Malt Barn, New Market Street, Usk, A programme of Archaeological Work for Usk Rural Life Museum*

James-Martin, C. 2020. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 61 Bridge Street, Usk* (Archaeology Wales Report)

## Websites

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html) (accessed 19/03/20)





Figure 1. Location plan with the development area shown in red



## Appendix II - Plates

Plate 1. North-west to south-east area of foundation trench



Plate 2. South-west to north-east area of foundation trench



**Plate 3. Excavation of drainage trench – north-west facing**



**Plate 4. Northern section of foundation trench, 1m scale**



**Plate 5. Eastern section of foundation trench, 1m scale**



**Plate 6. Excavation of drainage trench, north-east facing**



**Plate 7. Excavation of drainage trench, south facing – 1m scale**

## Appendix III: Context Register

No.	Type	Description	Relationship
(001)	Deposit	Concrete Floor Surface	Above (002)
(002)	Deposit	Orangish-brown silty clay	Below (001)
(003)	Deposit	Concrete	Below (001)
[004]	Cut	Cut of drainage pipe	Filled by (005)
(005)	Fill	Clay drainage pipe - modern	Fill of [004]

## Appendix IV: Written Scheme of Investigation



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**AT 61 BRIDGE STREET, USK**

**Prepared for:**

Clive Jones

**Planning Application Number: DM/2019/00829**

**Project No: 2785**

**January 2020**



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Figure 1. Location of development

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Clive Jones.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief which will be undertaken during ground works associated with the extension and refurbishment, which involves part demolition of ground floor appendage and replacing at 61 Bridge Street, Usk (Figure 1). The associated planning application number is DM/2019/00829.*

*Condition 2 of the planning permission approval states:*

*'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.*

*Reason: To identify and record any feature of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.'*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

- 1.1.1. This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken in association associated with the extension and refurbishment, which involves part demolition of ground floor appendage and replacing at 61 Bridge Street, Usk.
- 1.1.2. This WSI has been prepared by Charley James-Martin MCIfA, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW).
- 1.1.3. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust- Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Monmouthshire County Council. GGAT-APM has recommended that a watching brief of the development area is undertaken during all groundworks.
- 1.1.4. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the site are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.1.5. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The site is on the southern side of Bridge street, Usk NP15 1BQ (NGR SO 37509 00764). It lies within the Usk conservation area and is located just to the east of Usk Bridge, crossing the River Usk. The surrounding properties appear to be largely commercial on the lower stories with residential properties on the upper levels.
- 2.1.2. The underlying geology of the area comprises mudstone of the Upper Llanbadoc Beds And Llangibby Beds. This is overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silt, gravel and sand alluvium (BGS, 2020).

## 3. Archaeological background

- 3.1.1. The first phase pre-Flavian Roman fortress of Burrium was established at Usk during the middle of the first century AD. This large fortress covered an area of 19.5 hectares between the medieval Priory and land south of the modern prison. This was the earliest legionary fortress built in Wales (Jones 2014). The remains of the site were first documented during the 1840s during the construction of Usk prison, and in 1870 were subjected to excavation.
- 3.1.2. During work on a sewage pumping main, on the southern side of Usk, 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).
- 3.1.3. A number of watching briefs have been carried out by Monmouth Archaeology in the immediate vicinity (Clarke and Bray 2002, 2003, 2007, 2010) which have revealed no features of archaeological significance, although finds dating from the Roman period through to post-medieval have been found.
- 3.1.4. In 2003 a field evaluation was carried out at the adjoining property, 59 Bridge Street (Crooks 2003). Although no archaeologically significant features were encountered, Medieval pottery was recovered.
- 3.1.5. In 2014, Archaeology Wales conducted an Archaeological Evaluation to the rear of a property in Maryport Street, uncovering a floor surface associated with a possible Roman road industrial building (Jones 2014).

## 4. Objectives

- 4.1.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for *Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).
- 4.1.2. The objective of the watching brief will be:
  - to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.

- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.
  - to provide sufficient time and resources, if needed, to ensure that any archaeological features or finds, including human remains, that are located are properly investigated and recorded.
  - to provide suitable arrangements for any sampling that may prove necessary, post-excavation recording and assessment and reporting and possible publication of the results.
- 4.1.3. A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.
- 4.1.4. The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

## **5. Timetable of Works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

- 5.1.1. The watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-APM with the exact date.

### **5.2. Report delivery**

- 5.2.1. The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-APM within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## **6. Fieldwork**

### **6.1. Detail**

- 6.1.1. The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014).
- 6.1.2. The watching brief should be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavated equipped with a flat-bladed bucket and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 6.1.3. The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less

significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

6.1.4. Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GGAT-APM and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

6.1.5. If significant archaeological features are encountered contingency arrangements will be made. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and GGAT-APM.

## **6.2. Recording**

6.2.1. Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

6.2.2. Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

6.2.3. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

6.2.4. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

6.2.5. The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

## **6.3. Finds**

6.3.1. The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

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

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

6.3.4. Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

## **6.4. Environmental sampling strategy**

6.4.1. 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 will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2011).

## **6.5. Human remains**

- 6.5.1. 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 Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).
- 6.5.2. A meeting with GGAT-APM, and the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

## 6.6. Specialist advisers

- 6.6.1. 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	Julie Birchenall (freelance)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Phil Mills (freelance)
Clay pipe	Charley James-Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
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	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire)

	Archaeology)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

## 6.7. Specialist reports

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

## 7. Monitoring

7.1.1. GGAT-APM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

7.1.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-APM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

7.1.3. Representatives of GGAT-APM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. GGAT-APM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## 8. Archive and Reporting programme

### 8.1. Site archive

8.1.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

8.1.2. The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClFA Guidelines (Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives', 2014). It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

### 8.2. Analysis



8.2.1. Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

8.2.2. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- A bilingual non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, 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
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- 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.

### **8.3. Reports and archive deposition**

#### **Report to client**

8.3.1. Copies of all reports associated with the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT-APM upon completion.

#### **Additional reports**

8.3.2. After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

#### **Summary reports for publication**

8.3.3. 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.

#### **Notification of important remains**

8.3.4. 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 Cadw.

#### **Archive deposition**

8.3.5. The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

8.3.6. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

8.3.7. Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8.3.8. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT-APM.

#### **Finds deposition**

8.3.9. The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

#### **Staff**

8.3.10. The project will be managed by Charley James-Martin (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Archaeology Wales Staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-APM and the client.

## **9. Health and Safety**

### **9.1. Risk assessment**

9.1.1. 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 (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

### **9.2. Other guidelines**

9.2.1. 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. Community Engagement and Outreach**

- 10.1.1. Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.
- 10.1.2. The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.
- 10.1.3. Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

## **11. Insurance**

- 11.1.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## **12. Quality Control**

### **Professional standards**

- 12.1.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. 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 watching briefs* 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.

### **Project tracking**

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

## **13. Arbitration**

- 13.1.1. 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.

## **14. References**

- Bray, J and Clarke, S, 2002, *Old Maltsters, Usk: An archaeological watching brief*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

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Clarke S Bray J, 2003, The Spar Shop 51 Bridge Street Usk A programme of Archaeological Investigation and Recording

Clarke, S & Bray, J, 2007, 5 New Market Street, Usk

Crooks K. H., 2003, 59 Bridge Street, Usk: An Archaeological Evaluation

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology

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

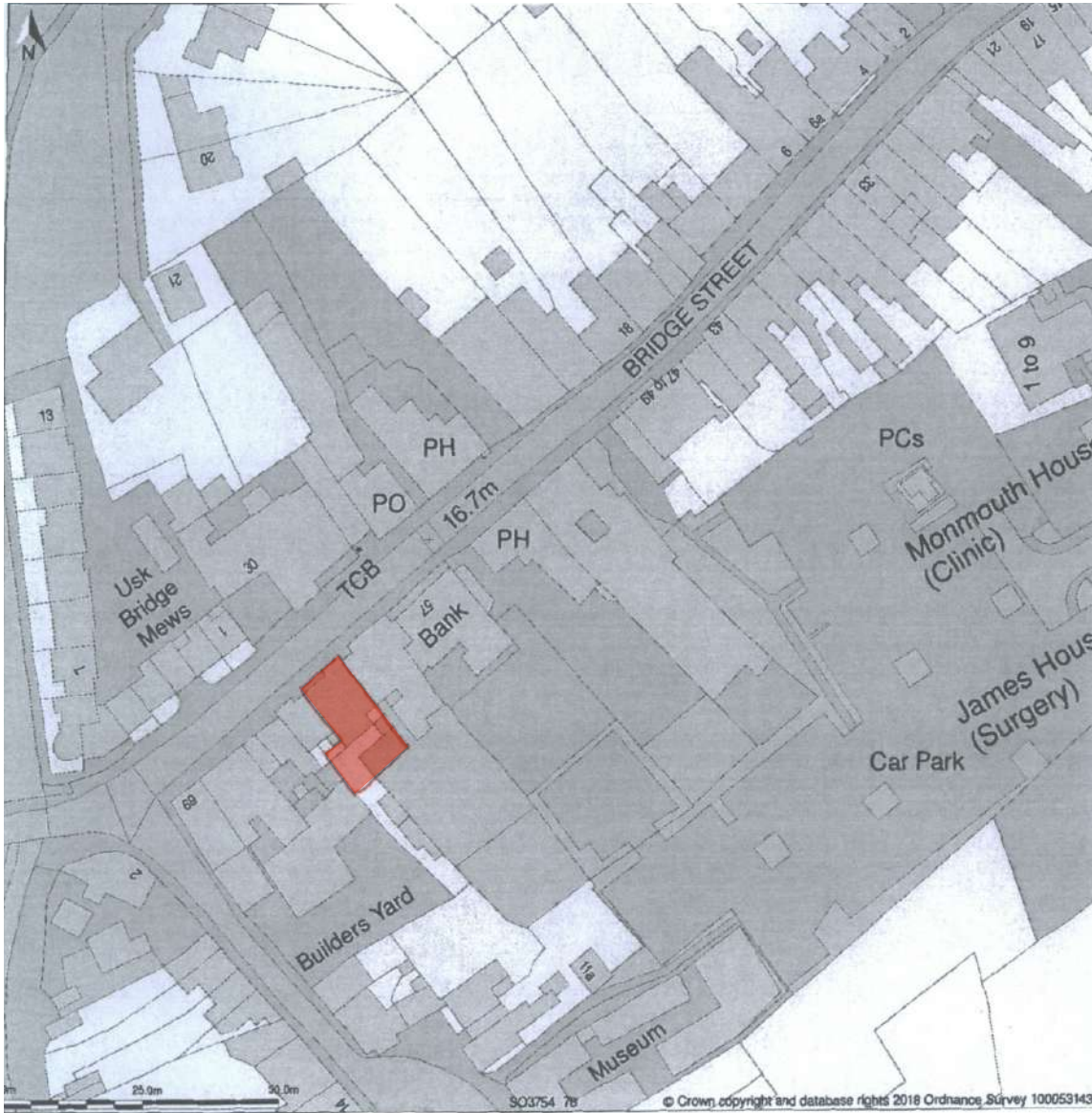
Monmouth Archaeology, 2010, The Malt Barn, New Market Street, Usk, A programme of Archaeological Work for Usk Rural Life Museum

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

### **Websites**

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer, [www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html) (accessed 07/10/19)



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drawing

**Location Plan**

Project

**61, Bridge Street,  
 Usk**

scale  
 1:1250@A3

date  
 May 19

drawn  
 cm

stage

project ref.

drawing No  
 ST/P/05

rev