

Archaeology Wales

Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief

By
Dr Susan Stratton

Report No. 1568




Archaeology Wales

Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: S.A. Brains Ltd


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Position: Project Manager

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By
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Report No. 1568

April 2017

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Non Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for S.A. Brains Ltd through at the Hanbury Arms, Caerleon. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure appropriate mitigation of any archaeological remains encountered during ground investigations in the cellar of the public house.

The site lies within the archaeologically sensitive area of the Caerleon Conservation Area and immediately to the south-west of the scheduled Roman Legionary fort of Isca. The Hanbury Arms is a Grade II Listed Building (2995) that was built in the sixteenth century with later rebuilding in the eighteenth century. The cellar where the investigation trench will be excavated has a cobbled floor and barrel vaulted ceiling.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the ground works. The only find recovered was a sherd of 20th century pottery.

All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2015).

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

In March 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by S.A. Brains Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief in the basement of the Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, Newport (centred on ST 34179 90384) (Fig. 1). The work is associated with a Listed Building application 16/1296. The excavation is being undertaken to inform the design of engineering works required to improve the stability of the upper floors.

The results of the archaeological watching brief will inform the Listed Building consent required to undertake the repair work.

An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (ClfA 2015) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.

The watching brief took place on the 20th March 2017 under the supervision of and Susan Stratton. The project was managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA.

Topography and Geology

The ground investigation trench was excavated in the cellar of the Hanbury Arms public house. The building lies in an approximately triangular parcel of land bounded on the south by the River Usk, to the north-west by the B4236 and to the north-east by Hanbury Close. The underlying geology is comprised of Interbedded sandstone and Argillaceous rocks. The superficial deposits comprise sand and gravel river terrace deposits.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is located immediately to the south of the scheduled Roman fort of Isca and lies within the Caerleon Conservation Area.

The Hanbury Arms is a Grade II Listed Building built in the sixteenth century with a reconstructed rear wing rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The original function of the building was as a house (Ty Glyndwr). In the seventeenth century it became an inn on Caerleon Quay (LB26127) and part of the building was used as a Magistrate Court with a lock up in the adjacent medieval tower (SAM MM037; LB 2996).

Further information is available in the Planning and Heritage Statement (Boyer 2016).

2. Methodology

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2015) was undertaken during all intrusive ground work on the site.

The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by record or other suitable mitigation of any archaeological deposits, structures or features. The watching brief also provides an 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 itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2015).

The report contains the following:

- A non-technical summary of the results.
- A plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, and a site plan showing the position of the excavations.
- A full description of the deposits identified, including their character, function, relationship to other deposits and their potential dates.
- Suitably selected photographs of the excavations as well as plans and sections, which are related to Ordnance Datum.
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains identified through a review of both published and unpublished reports, historical map data, documents held in local archives and HER data.
- A summary report on the artefactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A detailed archive listing all contexts recorded, all samples, finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken.

The excavation was carried out by hand using a ditching spade. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. The area excavated comprised a trench that measured 0.3m in length, 0.3m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m.

Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All features and deposits are described in accordance with ClfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

3. Watching Brief Results

The test pit was located to avoid the intact cobbled floor of the cellar, and was dug in an area of disturbed ground 1.38m south-east from the north-west wall and 0.65m south-west from the north-east wall of the cellar. It measured 0.3m by 0.3m, and had a maximum depth of 0.45m.

The earliest deposit encountered was a moderately compact dark reddish brown silty clay (005). It was encountered at a depth of 0.18m below the ground surface, and its full extent was greater than the 0.3m by 0.3m excavated area and exceeded 0.2m in thickness. It contained no archaeological material, and probably represents the original subsoil, although the small size of the excavation makes this difficult to confirm.

Overlying (005) was a layer of firm dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional small subangular stones (004). It was 0.1m thick, and exceeded 0.3m by 0.1m in extent. The black hue of the deposit indicates a high contribution of burnt material. No finds were recovered. The deposit probably represents a levelling/bedding material for the cobbled floor.

Overlying (004) is the cobbled surface of the cellar floor (001). It consisted of rounded stones averaging 0.1m by 0.08m by 0.08m arranged randomly, apart from a drain located immediately to the west of the excavated area which had squared stones of approximately 0.1m long by 0.3m wide, placed lengthways in a north-west to south-east linear arrangement. The bonding material was a compact silty clay. The cobbled floor was not excavated and no finds were recovered.

Cutting the cobbled floor was a linear cut for a drain [003], running north-west to south-east through the basement. The cut had a maximum width of 0.5m in plan on the surface, and was 0.3m deep. It contained a terracotta drainage pipe concreted into place, overlain by a compact deposit (002) of mixed dark reddish brown and light reddish brown silty clay. A single sherd of twentieth century pottery was uncovered. The deposit clearly represents a deliberate backfill of material excavated from the cut after the drain was laid, and dated to the mid to late twentieth century.

4. Conclusion

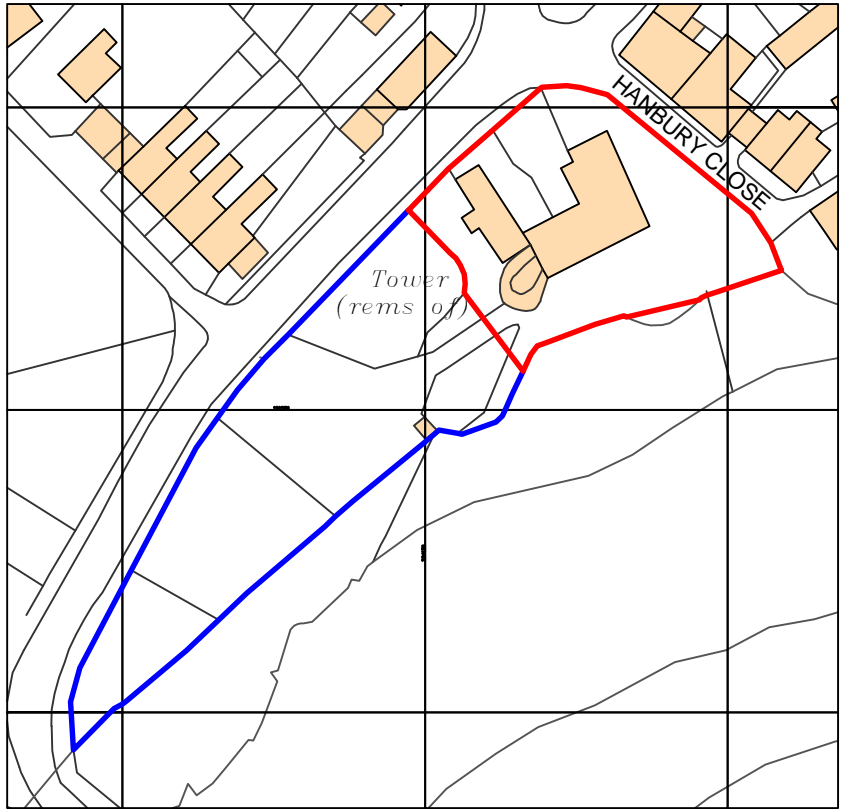
No archaeological features were revealed during the excavation of the test pit. A single sherd of twentieth century pottery was found within a disturbed deposit relating to a drainage pipe.

The placement of the test pit took advantage of the disturbance of the cobbled floor (001) previously made during the excavations for a modern drain [003]. Therefore, the majority of the excavation was through backfill material of this cut (002), undisturbed deposits were only encountered in the north-west edge of the pit. These consisted of a probable subsoil (005) and a bedding deposit for the cobbles (004).

5. Bibliography

CIfA. (2015) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net)

Boyer. (2016) *Planning and Heritage Statement: The Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, NP18 1AA*.



Y:\14.860\4 Boyer Planning\4.05 CAD Drawings\Site Location Plan_1_1_7857.sv\$.dwg - Site Location Plan

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Project Title			
The Hanbury Arms Caerleon			
Drawing Title			
Site Location Plan			
Date	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
11 Dec 2014	MG	EJ	EJ
Number	Rev.	Scale	
14.860/001	-	1:1,250 @ A4	
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- LEGEND
- Site Boundary
 - Other Land controlled by Applicant

Rev	Date	Description	MC	Drawn
-	11/12/14	First Issue		



Plate 1: View north-west, showing the stratigraphy encountered in the test pit. Deposits (005), (004) and (001), cut [003] and fill (002).

Plate 2: View north-west showing the location of the test pit in the cellar.

Appendix 1 – Context List

Context	Description	
001	Deposit	Cobbled floor, extends across entire cellar, 0.08m thick. Consists of rounded cobble stones averaging 0.1m by 0.08m by 0.08m. Bonding material of a compact silty clay.
002	Fill	Compact mixed deposit of dark reddish brown and light reddish brown silty clay. 0.5m wide, exceeds 0.3m long. 0.3m thick.
003	Cut	Linear cut running north-west to south-east through the cellar. 0.5m maximum width, 0.3m deep. South-west edge slopes moderately and evenly, north-east edge and base not excavated.
004	Deposit	Firm, dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. Exceeds 0.3m by 0.1m in extent, 0.1m thick.
005	Deposit	Moderately compact dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional subangular stones. Full extent not uncovered in excavations, but exceeds 0.3m by 0.3m in extent and 0.2m in thickness.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
AT**

Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, Newport

Prepared for:

S.A.Brains Ltd

March 2017



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Figure 1. Site location

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of S.A.Brains Ltd. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during ground investigation works in the basement of the Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, Newport (centred on ST 34179 90384). The work is associated with a Listed Building application 16/1296.

The proposed ground investigation works will comprise the excavation of a single trench in the basement of the Hanbury Arms that will measure approximately 900x900mm in plan with a depth of 600mm. The excavation is being undertaken to inform the design of engineering works required to improve the stability of the upper floors. The ground investigation will also inform the required Listed Building consent for the main phase of the work.

The site lies within the archaeologically sensitive area of the Caerleon Conservation Area and immediately to the south west of the scheduled Roman Legionary fort of Isca. The Hanbury Arms is a Grade II Listed Building (2995) that was built in the sixteenth century with later rebuilding in the eighteenth century. The cellar where the investigation trench will be excavated has a cobbled floor and barrel vaulted ceiling.

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground investigation at the Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, Newport (Figure 1). The work is undertaken to inform the Listed Building application 16/1296. Further details can be found in the Planning and Heritage Statement (Boyer 2016).

The methodology set out in this WSI will be agreed with the GGAT-AP, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, prior to the commencement of any intrusive archaeological investigations on the site. The WSI will also be submitted to Cadw.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2. Site Description

The ground investigation trench will be excavated in the cellar of the Hanbury Arms that lies in an approximately triangular parcel of land bounded on the south by the River Usk, to the north-west by the B4236 and to the north-east by Hanbury Close.

The underlying geology is comprised of Interbedded sandstone and Argillaceous rocks. The superficial deposits comprise sand and gravel river terrace deposits.

3. Archaeological background

The site is located immediately to the south of the scheduled Roman fort of Isca and lies within the Caerleon Conservation Area.

The Hanbury Arms is a Grade II Listed Building built in the sixteenth century with a reconstructed rear wing rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The original function of the building was as a house (Ty Glyndwr). In the seventeenth century it became an inn on Caerleon Quay (LB26127) and part of the building was used as a Magistrate Court with a lock up in the adjacent medieval tower (SAM MM037; LB 2996).

Further information is available in the Planning and Heritage Statement (Boyer 2016).

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the archaeological watching brief will meet the standard required by *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)*.

The objective of the watching brief is to safeguard the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the ground investigation scheme.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork and an archive of all collected data will be produced and deposited with an appropriate receiving institution.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be undertaken on the 20th March 2017.

5.2. Report delivery

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

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Scope of development

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works. Figure 1 shows the location of the development site. The exact location of the trench will be decided on site and will be best positioned to avoid any of the intact cobbled

floor. The trench will measure approximately 900x900mm in plan with a depth of 600mm. No further intrusive ground works will be undertaken.

6.2. Watching Brief Methodology and contingency

All intrusive groundworks will be subject to an archaeological watching brief conducted to meet the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2014).

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.

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, their agent, main contractor, GGAT-AP and Archaeology Wales will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. 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 (or their agent) and GGAT-AP.

6.3. 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. All significant contexts will be photographed in digital at a minimum of 12mp.

6.4. Finds

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.

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 HM Coroner for the local area.

6.5. 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 will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

6.6. 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 GGAT-AP, Cadw, the client (or their agent) and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (3.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

6.7. 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	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)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)

metallurgical residues	
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)
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)

6.7.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

AW will make its fieldwork available for monitoring by the client (and their appointed agents) and the Local Planning Authority. 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.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. 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 ClfA 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 *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and 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.

8.1.2. 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 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.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

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

8.2.2. Additional reports

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

8.2.3. 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.

8.2.4. 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 Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The research archive will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution. A digital copy of the archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

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.

A copy of the archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Susan Stratton (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-AP and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

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

10.2. 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).

11. Insurance

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

12.1. Professional standards

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.

12.2. Project tracking

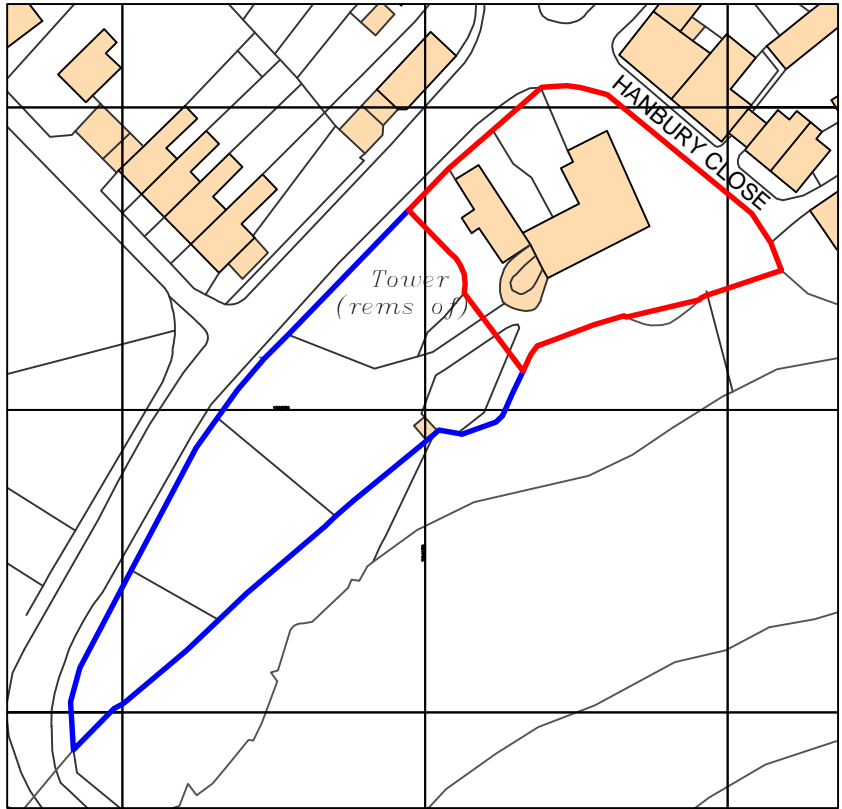
The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

13. 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.

14. References

Boyer 2016, Planning and Heritage Statement: The Hanbury Arms, Caerleon, NP18 1AA.



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Project Title			
The Hanbury Arms Caerleon			
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- Site Boundary
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Rev	Date	Description	MC	Drawn
-	11/12/14	First Issue		