

Archaeology Wales

Usk Way, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief



By

Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA

Report No . 1979

Archaeology Wales

Usk Way, Newport

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Report No. 1979

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Newport Norse. The work is associated with the proposed development of c.6,202 (sqm) of a new Leisure Centre (D2) and Community Health and Wellbeing Centre (D1), including a pool hall at Land at Usk Way, Newport, NP20 2BP - NGR ST 31618 87798.

The work was carried out following recommendation by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT-APS) - Planning Service, that an archaeological watching brief of the development area was to be undertaken during all groundworks required for the development.

Archaeology Wales Ltd monitored ten trial pits located within the development area. The results indicate the site consists of reclaimed land constructed through a series of levelling deposits overlying estuarine deposits related to the tidal River Usk. A post medieval industrial phase was identified around 0.5m below the surface with the presence of in situ railway tracks. No other evidence of archaeological evidence was identified.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i friff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf ar gais Newport Norse. Mae'r gwaith yn gysylltiedig â'r gwaith datblygu arfaethedig o c.6,202 (metr sgwâr) ar gyfer Canolfan Hamdden (D2) a Chanolfan Iechyd a Llesiant Cymunedol (D1), gan gynnwys neuadd bŵl ar dir ar Heol Wysg, Casnewydd NP20 2BP - NGR ST 31618 87798.

Gwnaed y gwaith yn dilyn argymhelliad gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Morgannwg Gwent (GGAT-APS) - Gwasanaeth Cynllunio, y dylid cynnal briff gwyllo o'r ardal ddatblygu yn ystod yr holl waith tir sydd ei angen ar gyfer y datblygiad.

Gwnaeth Archaeology Cymru Cyf fonitro deg pwell prawf o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu. Mae'r canlyniadau'n awgrymu bod y safle yn cynnwys tir wedi'i adfer a luniwyd drwy gyfres o waddodion lefelu sy'n gorchuddio gwaddodion aberol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Afon Wysg sydd â llanw. Nodwyd cyfnod diwydiannol ôl-ganoloesol tua 0.5m islaw'r wyneb gyda phresenoldeb traciau rheilffordd. Ni nodwyd unrhyw dystiolaeth archeolegol arall.

Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (2020).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In June 2021 Archaeology Wales (henceforth - AW) were commissioned by Newport Norse (henceforth - 'the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the proposed construction of a new Leisure Centre (D2) and Community Health and Wellbeing Centre (D1), including a pool hall at Land at Usk Way, Newport, NP20 2BP - NGR ST 31618 87798. Outline Planning Application - 20/0640.
- 1.1.2. The methodology for the proposed test pitting was agreed with Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth - GGAT-APS) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. The watching brief methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I) which was approved by GGAT-APS.
- 1.1.3. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the GGAT-APS 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 was to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the site were fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a result of activities associated with the development. All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).
- 1.1.4. The watching brief took place between the 8th and 9th June 2021. The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA) and the site work was undertaken by Dan Moore. All work conformed to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CfA.

2. Site Description & Archaeological Background

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1. The site is a broadly rectangular in shape and relatively flat. The parcel of land is constructed of gravel and hard standing, with sparse areas of scrub

vegetation. The site occupies a strategic location, sited in the south-east corner of Newport city centre, sandwiched between two identifiable buildings: the USW building to the north-west and Castle Bingo to the south-east. The proposed development site faces the River Usk (a designated Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI)) to the north-east, which provides an attractive riverside outlook. The site measures 0.34Ha (Figure 1) and is located approximately 10m AOD. The site can be accessed via two main entrances, one from Usk Way and the other off the Riverside Walkway / Unnamed access road.

2.1.2. Bounding the site to the north is the River Usk. The stretch of Usk Way in close proximity to the site is lined with Plane Trees which are semi-mature in size and form an important visual feature of the area. Whereas on the south side of the site is Usk Way Road. There is a mix of 2 storey residential buildings, shops, and light industrial uses within the vicinity of site. The residential area forms part of the Lower Dock Street Conservation Area (CA). The Kingsway Shopping Centre and Friars Walk Shopping Centre are located 500m north of the site. Beyond Castle Bingo, to the south-east, there is the Grade II* listed George Street Bridge. Newport Railway Station is a 15-minute walk to the north-west, a 10-minute bus journey or 6-minute cycle ride.

2.1.3. The Bedrock geology comprises St Maughan's Formation - argillaceous rocks and [subequal/subordinate] interbedded sandstone. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The drift geology of the site is characterized as tidal flat deposits comprising clay and silt. This is a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by shorelines (BGS 2021).

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1. Historic maps and aerial photographs have helped elucidate the long-lasting and rich industrial history of the site dating back to the early- 19th century. They show the former manufacturing buildings located on the site, demolished

sometime after 2001. OS maps from 1970 show the position of the motor repair works located on the site (AW Report No. 1844).

2.2.2. The site is located approximately 40m north of the conservation area of Lower Dock Street, which was designated in June 1995 as the heart of the historical commercial and maritime activities of Newport. The closest listed building to the proposed development area is the late 19th century castellated Drill Hall (LB 21290), located between Caroline Street and Cross Lane, approximately 175m west of the proposed development area. George Street Bridge (LB 25847) is located approximately 218m SWW of the proposed development site. It was built in 1962 and it spans River Usk between Corporation Road and Dock Street. Belle Vue park is located approximately 930m SW of the proposed development area, just within the applied search area. The registered Belle Vue park was opened in 1894 and is a typical Victorian public park featuring conservatories, pavilion, bandstand, and rockeries. The nearest scheduled monument to the development area is Newport Castle, located approximately 750m North of the site, on the river Usk. The castle was built between 1327 and 1386 by Hugh d'Audele or his son-in-law Ralph, Earl of Stafford. The castle replaced an earlier motte and bailey castle on Stow Hill, near the cathedral. There are no other scheduled monuments or parks and gardens within the applied search area.

2.2.3. The site is located just under 500m to the south-east of the Riverside Centre, which is located upriver on the same bank of the River Usk, and was where the Newport Medieval Ship was found in 2002 (Howel and Trett 2008).

2.2.4. In October 2019, Archaeology Wales (Garcia Rovira 2019) carried out a Desk Based Assessment associated with the proposed development. The work concluded:

The research has established that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Designated Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas or Conservation Areas will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. St Paul's Church (LB 3013) is partially visible from the proposed development area. However, the magnitude of the impact is considered negligible. George Street Bridge (LB 25847) has share direct views with the

proposed site. However, the magnitude of the impact is considered minor as the proposed development site sits between buildings modern-day buildings. The examination of HERs and cartographic sources has highlighted that the area was occupied by Powell's Town Wharf from at least 1883 up until the 1920s. The area was subsequently occupied by Motor Repairs Works. While it is assumed that the latter may have had a direct impact on the 19th century remains, the possibility of encountering intact remains during groundworks cannot be discarded. Furthermore, it is significant to note that the proposed development area is adjacent to the western bank of the River Usk. The dynamics of the latter may have sealed archaeological remains within alluvial clays. It is recommended that a qualified watching brief archaeologist monitors any geotechnical pits/boreholes associated with the proposed development to determine the depths at which archaeological remains may be present.

3. Watching Brief Methodology

- 3.1.1. The watching brief consisted of the excavation of ten test pits and four bore holes ahead of the proposed development of c.6,202 (sqm) of a new Leisure Centre (D2) and Community Health and Wellbeing Centre (D1), including a pool hall.
- 3.1.2. The excavations were carried out by a mechanical 10 tonne JCB excavator equipped with a 0.6m wide toothed bucket due to compacted nature of the ground conditions. All excavations were conducted in the presence of an archaeologist.
- 3.1.3. All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system 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* (2020 update) and current Health and Safety legislation.

4. Watching Brief Results (Plate 1-13; Figure 1-3)

- 4.1.1. A total of 10 test pits were dug across the site at Usk Way Newport. These have been displayed in three transects in Figure 2-3 which illustrates the underlying

deposits at each test pit location. Each of the 10 test pits produced evidence for varied made ground across the site, overlying grey estuarine clays associated with an earlier formation of the river itself.

- 4.1.2. Test pit one measured 3.5m in length, 0.7m in width and 4.5m in depth. The tarmac surface overlay a series of five levelling deposits consisting of mixed silts, sands and aggregates. A timber with a strong smell of creosote was encountered within a dark brown-black ashy deposit between 1.1-2m below the surface, which may indicate an earlier surface, although this may also just be part of the levelling material. Brownish grey estuarine silty clay was encountered at 2m, with the water table present at 3.5m.
- 4.1.3. Test pit two measured 4.4m in length, between 0.8 and 1.4m in width and 2.1m in depth. Beneath a tarmac surface, to the northern end of the test pit, a thin sand and aggregate levelling deposit overlay a concrete floor surface. The underlying deposits consisted of a series of levelling deposits consisting of mixtures of silt, sand and aggregate, overlying grey-brown silty estuarine clays, which were encountered at a depth of 1.4m below surface. To the southern end a single rubble fill, which included metal and concrete fragments as well as evidence of brick coursing, which may have formed part of a wall, was encountered overlying concrete. This formed the limit of excavation in this area of the test pit. The concrete was interpreted as being related to a chamber associated with oil run off. A strong smell of oil was encountered at the base.
- 4.1.4. Test pit three measured 3.1m in length, 0.65m in width and 4.5m in depth. The surface again consisted of tarmac, beneath which four layers of levelling deposits consisting of silt, sand, aggregates and ashy deposits were laid over grey-brown estuarine silty clays, which became greyer with fewer inclusions beneath 3m in depth. This is also where the water table was encountered. The estuarine deposits are encountered at a depth of 2m.
- 4.1.5. Test pit four measured 2.9m in length, 0.7m in width and 4.3m in depth. In this location, topsoil overlaid four separate layers of levelling deposits. A shallow trench for a modern blue plastic water pipe was cut on a NE-SW alignment through the uppermost three layers. The levelling deposits once again overlaid estuarine deposits encountered at 2m below the surface.

- 4.1.6. Test pit five measured 3.6m in length, 0.7m in width and 4.5m in depth. Concrete was present at the surface, overlying a series of four levelling deposits consisting of silts, sands and aggregates interspersed with ashy silt deposits. The estuarine sediments were encountered at 1.9m and displayed evidence of oil staining. A strong smell of oil was encountered during excavation of this test pit.
- 4.1.7. Test pit six measured 2.7m in length, 0.7m in width and 4.3m in depth. The surface consisted of tarmac, which overlaid four layers of levelling deposit consisting of a mixture of sands, silts and aggregates. A second timber (again strongly smelling of creosote) was encountered between 0.22 and 0.63m below the surface within an ashy silt deposit and a section of concrete was encountered within the underlying layer (at a depth of 0.9m). The estuarine sediments were identified at 2m below the surface.
- 4.1.8. Test pit seven measured 3m in length, 0.7m in width and 4.5m in depth. The surface consisted of gravel and stone chippings, which overlaid a 0.1m thick layer of concrete. Underlying this were four levelling layers consisting of sands, silts, aggregates and demolition waste. The estuarine sediments were encountered at 1.7m below the surface.
- 4.1.9. Test pit eight measured 3.4m in length, 0.7m in width and 4.2m in depth. Concrete was present at the surface in this location, underlain by three distinct levelling layers consisting of sand, silt, aggregates and ashy deposits. A timber was identified at a depth of 1.1m. the estuarine sediments were encountered at a depth of 1.6m and displayed evidence of oil staining.
- 4.1.10. Test pit nine measured 4.6m in length, 0.75m in width and 4.5m in depth. The surface at this location consisted of tarmac which was underlain by a thin gravel and sand levelling deposit. These deposits overlaid a dark ashy silt layer which contained three iron railway tracks and evidence of timber beneath. It is possible that some of the tracks may have been present in situ, but this was not clear within the confines of the test pit. Layers of possibly redeposited sandy clay underlay the ashy silt deposit and are likely to represent earlier levelling deposits. The estuarine sediments were encountered at a depth of 1.8m.

4.1.11. Test pit ten measured 1.5m in length, 0.7m in width and 3m in depth. The surface consisted of concrete, which overlaid a levelling layer consisting of silt sand with aggregate inclusions. Beneath this later, a silty ash layer containing timber was present. This was underlain by a series of levelling deposits including lenses of sand, gravel and ash deposits and layers of sandy gravel. The estuarine sediments were encountered at 2.6m below the surface. Due to health and safety concerns related to collapsing sides, the test pit was abandoned at a depth of 3m.

5. The Finds

5.1.1. A number of timber fragments were identified within similar ashy silt deposits within five of the ten test pits. In most cases these were not related to any clear structure and may be residual to the deposits. In test pit nine, it is possible that the timber related to an *in-situ* railway track, but this was not possible to confirm within the confines of the test pit. No further finds of archaeological interest were identified.

6. Discussions & Conclusions

6.1.1. The ten test pits produced very similar results across the site. It is clear that the site consists of reclaimed land, built up in layers of redeposited sandy and silty clays mixed with aggregates and demolition material, overlying estuarine deposits related to the previous natural formation of the River Usk. There do appear to be separate phases within this land reclamation. An ashy silt deposit, present in all but one test pit at c.0.5m in depth, appears to contain evidence of post medieval industrial activity in the form of railway lines and timber fragments. There is also evidence of more recent tarmac roads, concrete floors and structures beneath the surface in test pits one, two, six and seven, which may have been related to the sites previous use as a manufacturing plot. The presence of oil in some of the lower layers indicates possible seepage from these more recent activities through the made ground deposits.

6.1.2. The estuarine deposits are encountered at between 4.5 and 2m below the surface across the site. Water ingress occurs on average at about 3m below the

surface. Waterlogged estuarine sediments have a high potential to preserve archaeological remains including organic materials such as wood and textiles due to the anaerobic conditions created in such a setting. The potential at this location is high as evidenced by the discovery of the Newport Medieval Ship in a very similar setting, just under 500m further upriver to the north-west on the same riverbank. However, no archaeological evidence was encountered within the estuarine deposits at any of the test pit locations.

7. Bibliography

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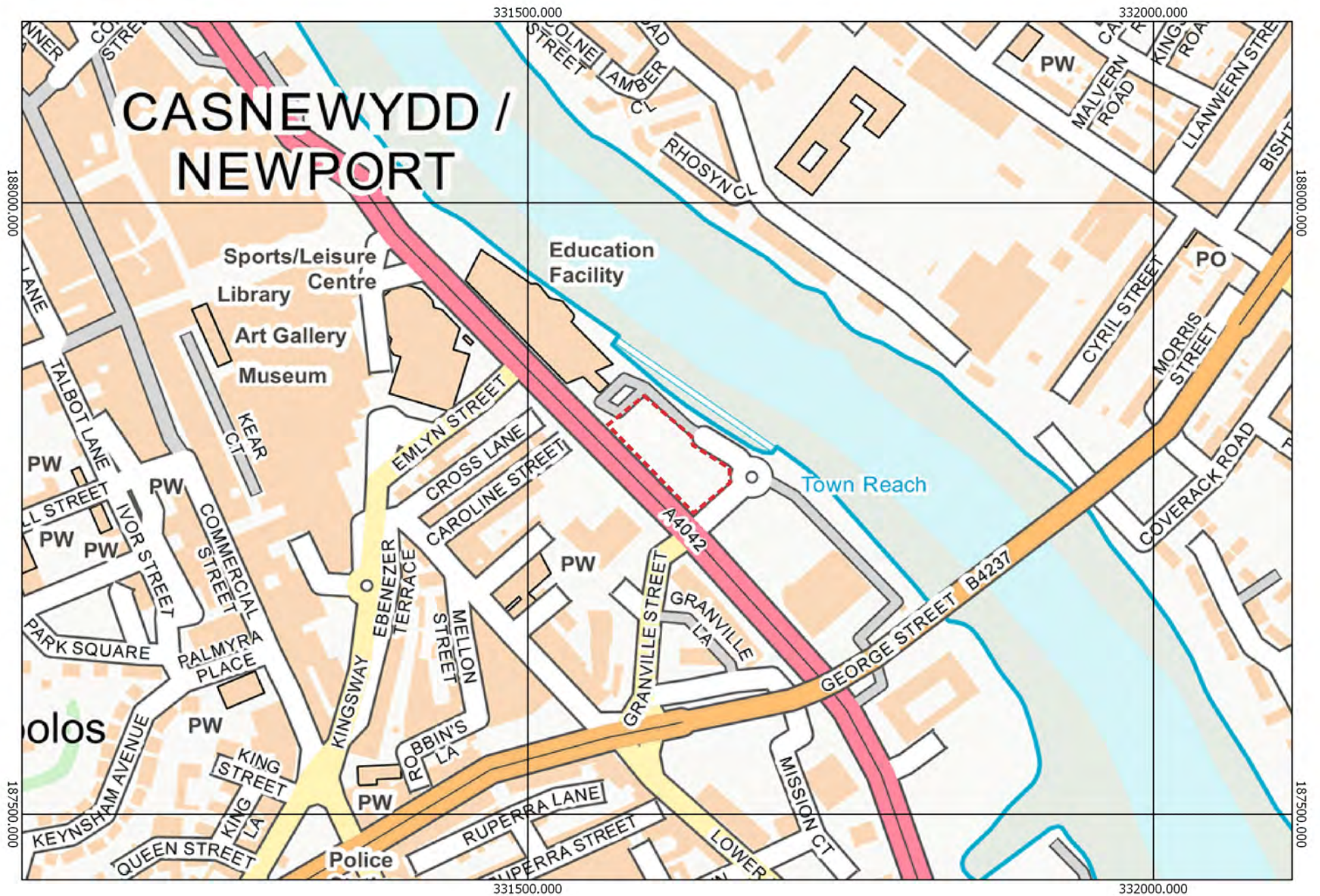
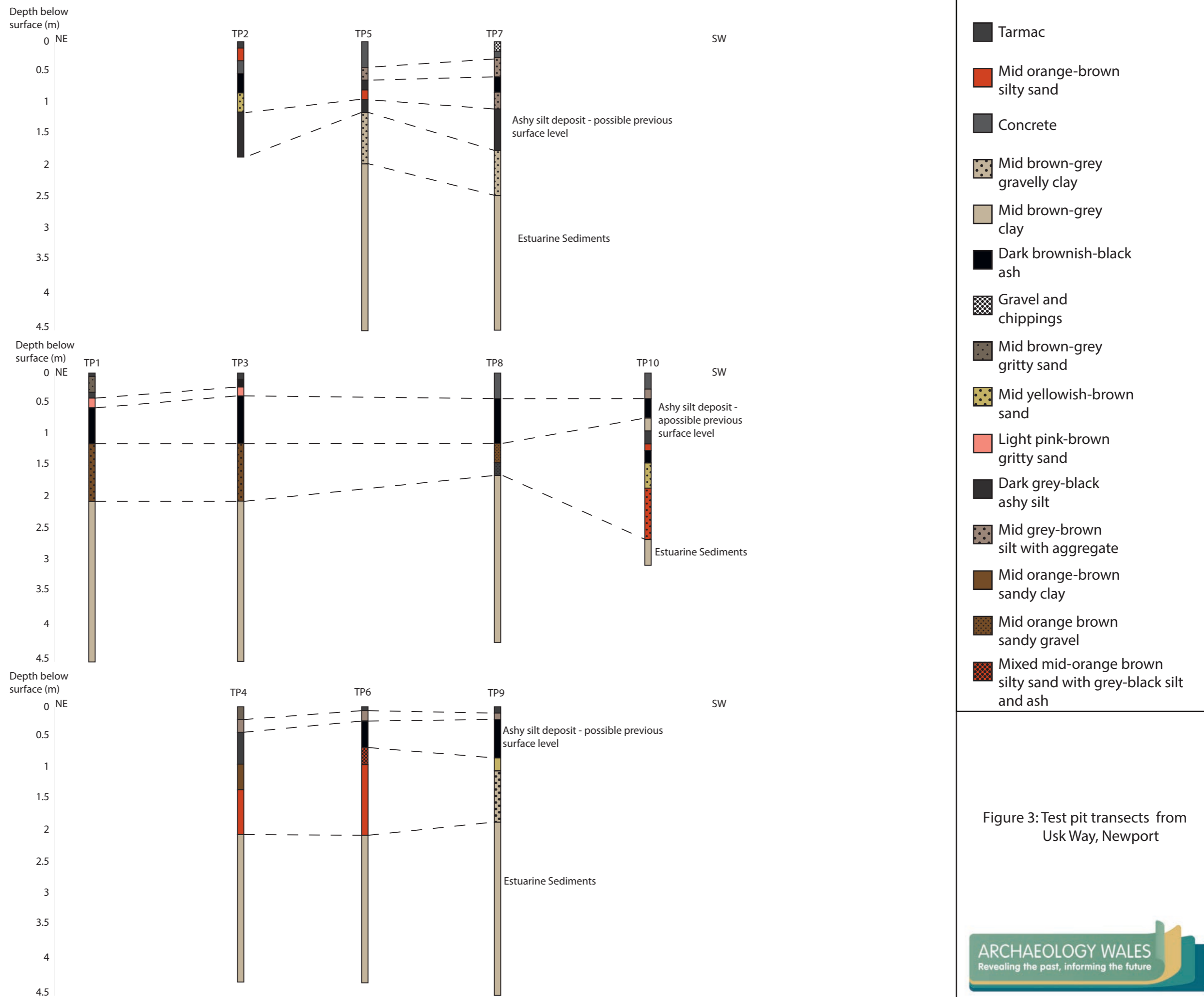
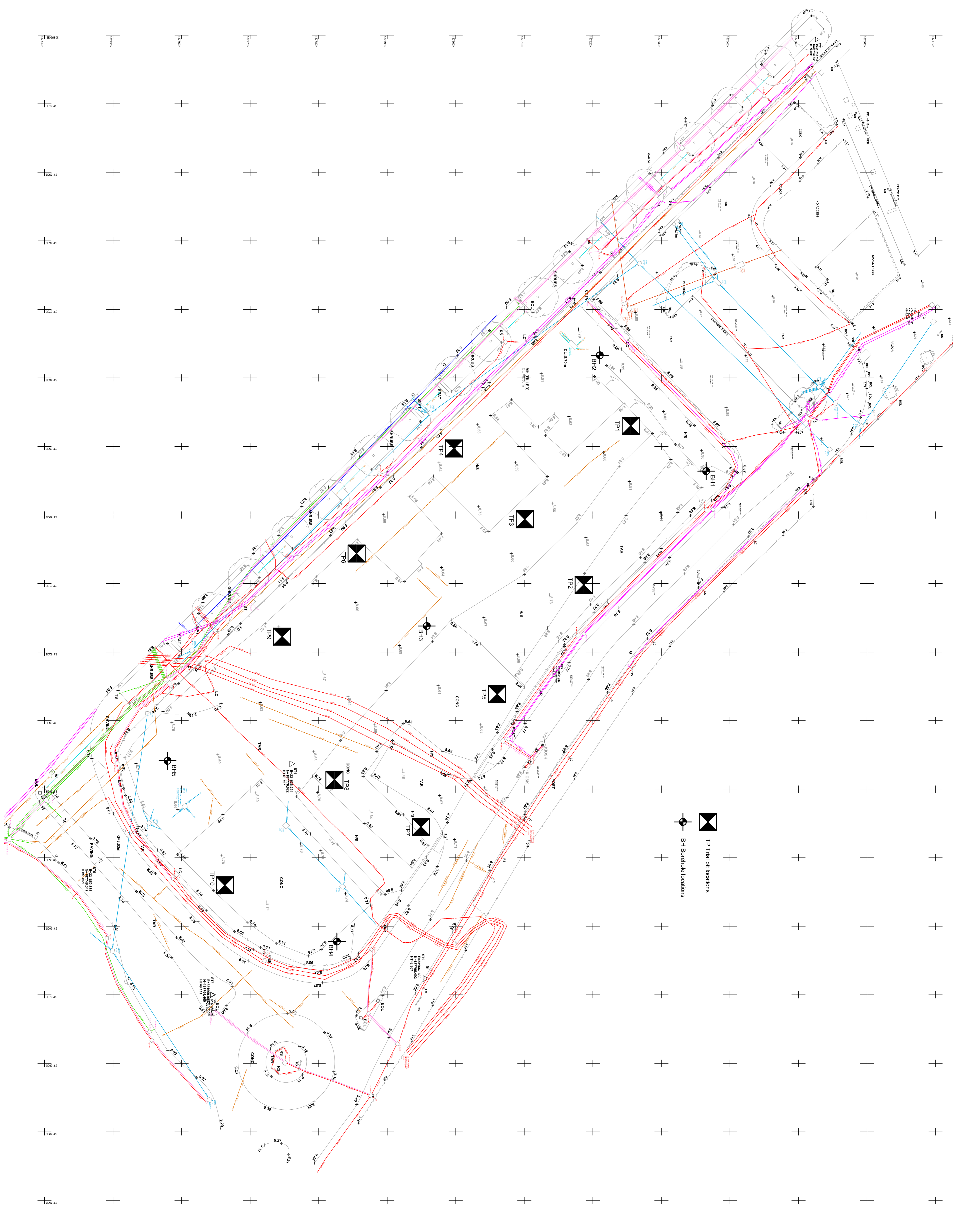




Figure 1. Site Location.





 TP Trial pit locations
 BH Borehole locations

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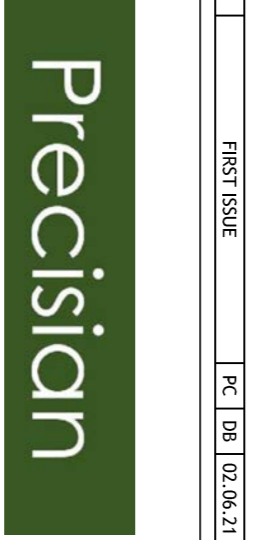
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Plate 1. TP1 organic material



Plate 2. TP 1 W facing section



Plate 3. T2 during excavation



Plate 2. TP 2 W facing section



Plate 5. TP 3 SW facing elevation



Plate 6. TP 4 during excavation



Plate 7. TP 5 NE facing elevation



Plate 8. TP 5 NE facing elevation



Plate 9. TP 6 SW facing elevation



Plate 10. TP 7 W facing elevation



Plate11. TP 9 after excavation



Plate 12. TP 8 SE facing section, oblique



Plate 13. TP10 N facing section.

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Specification
For an Archaeological Trenched Evaluation:

**Land To SE of University Of Wales Newport City Campus, Usk Way,
Newport, South Wales**

Prepared for: Newport City Council

Project No: 2908

Outline Planning Application: 20/0640

June 2021



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2	Location of test pits and boreholes

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Watching Brief associated with the proposed development of c 995SQM of flexible floorspace of either office (Class B1), hotel (Class C1), education (Class D1) or leisure (Class D2) at land SE of the University of Wales, Newport City Campus, Usk Way, Newport - NGR ST 31618 87798.

This Written Scheme of Investigations has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Newport City Council (NCC).

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).

1. Introduction

1.1. This WSI details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of c 995SQM of flexible floorspace of either office (Class B1), hotel (Class C1), education (Class D1) or leisure (Class D2) at land SE of the University of Wales, Newport City Campus, Usk Way, Newport - NGR ST 31618 87798. Outline Planning Application - 20/0640.

1.2. This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of NCC. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the test pitting associated with the proposed development. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT-APS) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

1.3. All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

2. Site Description

2.1. The proposed development site is situated between the western bank of the River Usk, and the A4024, Usk Way, Newport, ST 31618 87798. The site is sub-rectangular and measures 3.86km² (Figure 1).

2.2. The area is a brown field site comprising a disused manufacturing plot

with patches of concrete and overgrown shrubbery. Historic maps and aerial photographs have helped elucidate the long-lasting and rich industrial history of the site dating back to the early- 19th century. They show the former manufacturing buildings located on the site, demolished sometime after 2001. OS maps from 1970 show the position of the motor repair works located on the site.

2.3. The site is located approximately 40m north of the conservation area of Lower Dock Street, which was designated in June 1995 as the heart of the historical commercial and maritime activities of Newport. The closest listed building to the proposed development area is the late 19th century castellated Drill Hall (LB 21290), located between Caroline Street and Cross Lane, approximately 175m west of the proposed development area. Belle Vue park is located approximately 930m SW of the proposed development area, just within the applied search area. The registered Belle Vue park was opened in 1894 and is a typical Victorian public park featuring conservatories, pavilion, bandstand, and rockeries. The nearest scheduled monument to the development area is Newport Castle, located approximately 750m North of the site, on the river Usk. The castle was built between 1327 and 1386 by Hugh d'Audele or his son-in-law Ralph, Earl of Stafford. The castle replaced an earlier motte and bailey castle on Stow Hill, near the cathedral. There are no other scheduled monuments or parks and gardens within the applied search area.

2.4. Bounding the site to the north is the River Usk, whereas on the south side of the site is Usk Way Road. Bounding the site to the north is the University of South Wales City Campus and, finally, bounding the SW edge of the site is a car park associated with a Castle Bingo complex.

2.5. The Bedrock geology comprises St Maughans Formation - argillaceous rocks and [subequal/subordinate] interbedded sandstone. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The drift geology of the site is characterized as tidal flat deposits comprising clay and silt. This is a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously

dominated by shorelines (BGS 2021).

3. Objectives

- 3.1. 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 (2020).
- 3.2. The objective of the watching brief will be:
 - 3.2.1. to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
 - 3.2.2. 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.
- 3.3. 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.
- 3.4. 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.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1. In October 2019, Archaeology Wales (Garcia Rovira 2019) carried out a Desk Based Assessment associated with the proposed development. The work concluded:

The research has established that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Designated Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas or Conservation Areas will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. St Paul's Church (LB 3013) is partially visible from the proposed development area. However, the magnitude of the impact is considered negligible. George Street Bridge (LB 25847) has share direct views with the proposed site. However, the magnitude of the impact is considered minor as the proposed development site sits between buildings modern-day buildings.

The examination of HERs and cartographic sources has highlighted that the area was occupied by Powell's Town Wharf from at least 1883 up until the 1920s. The area was

subsequently occupied by Motor Repairs Works. While it is assumed that the latter may have had a direct impact on the 19th century remains, the possibility of encountering intact remains during groundworks cannot be discarded. Furthermore, it is significant to note that the proposed development area is adjacent to the western bank of the River Usk. The dynamics of the latter may have sealed archaeological remains within alluvial clays. It is recommended that a qualified watching brief archaeologist monitors any geotechnical pits/boreholes associated with the proposed development to determine the depths at which archaeological remains may be present.

5. Timetable of works

- 5.1. The work will be undertaken in June 2021. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-APS with the exact date.
- 5.2. The report will be submitted to NCC and to GGAT-APS 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. The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014).
- 6.2. 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.
- 6.3. 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.
- 6.4. 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.

Recording

- 6.5. Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 6.6. 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.
- 6.7. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.
- 6.8. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

Finds

- 6.9. 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.
- 6.10. All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.
- 6.11. Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.
- 6.12. 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).

Environmental sampling strategy

- 6.13. Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of paleoenvironmental 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 (2nd Edition 2011).

Human remains

- 6.14. 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).
- 6.15. A meeting with GGAT-APS, and the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement would not be of sufficient scope.

7. Specialist advisers

- 7.1. 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
Lithics	Dr Julie Birchenall (Freelance)
Animal bone	Andy Simms (Archaeology Wales) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) Poppy Hodgkinson (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Phil Mills (Freelance) Sandra Garside Neville (Freelance)
Clay pipe	Charley James Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) Dr Kevin Leahy (PAS/University of Leicester) Quita Mould (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) Dr David Mullin (Freelance)
IA/Roman pottery	Dr Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Peter Webster (Freelance)
Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Professor Nigel Nayling (University of England - Lampeter)

Marine Molluscs	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) Kath Hunter Dowse (Freelance)

8. Monitoring

- 8.1. GGAT-APS will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.
- 8.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-APS for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.
- 8.3. Representatives of GGAT-APS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. GGAT-APS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

9. Archive and Reporting

- 9.1. 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.
- 9.2. 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 landowner's 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).

10. Analysis

- 10.1. 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).

10.2. 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.

11. Reports and archive deposition

Report to client

11.1. 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-APS upon completion.

Additional reports

11.2. 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

11.3. 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.

12. Notification of important remains

12.1. 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.

13. Archive deposition

13.1. 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.

13.2. 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.

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

13.4. 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-APS.

Finds deposition

13.5. 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 landowners.

14. Staff

14.1. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by AW Staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-APS and the client.

15. Health and Safety Risk assessment

15.1. 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.

Other guidelines

15.2. 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).

16. Community Engagement and Outreach

16.1. 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.

16.2. 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.

16.3. 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.

Insurance

16.4. 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.

17. Quality Control Professional standards

17.1. 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

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

Arbitration

17.3. 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.

18. References

- 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
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief
- English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology
- English Heritage, 2006. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)
- 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)

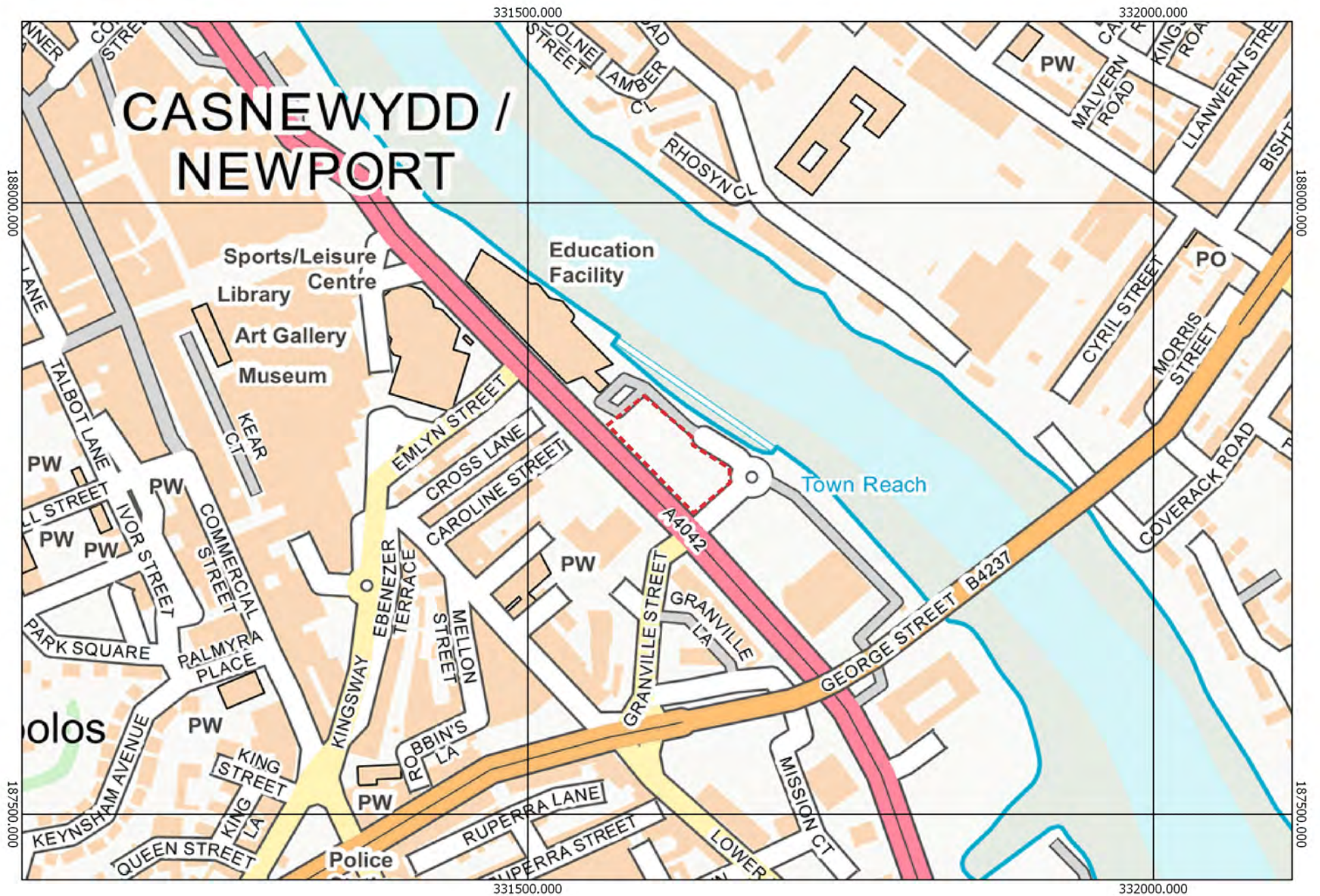
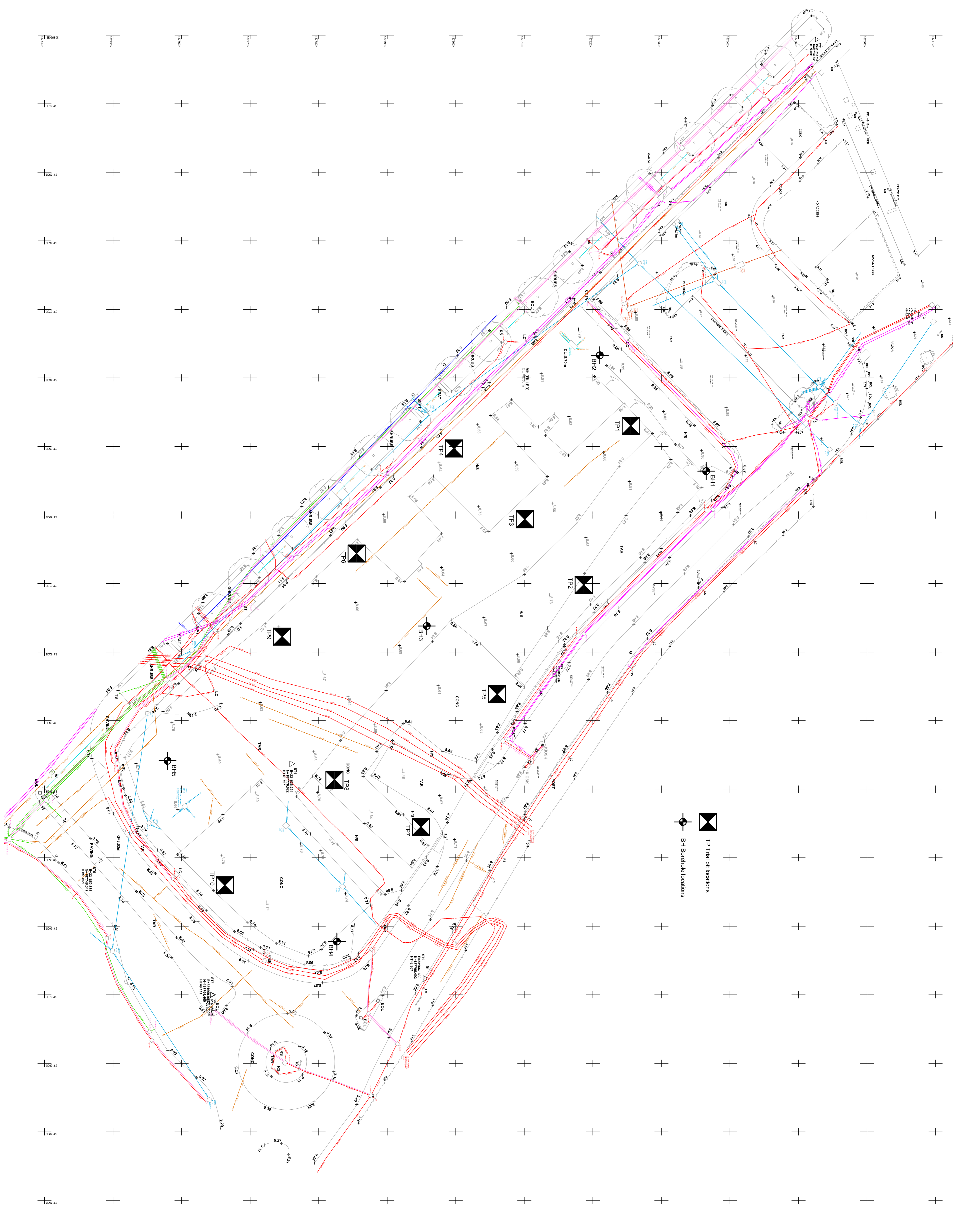


Figure 1. Site Location.



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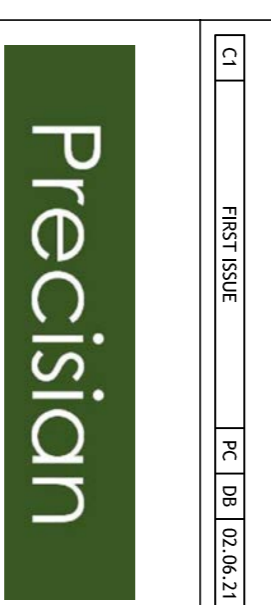
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Notes:

- Drawing to be read in conjunction with Precision site investigation specification.
- Trial pit/borehole locations to be checked for unrecorded services prior to excavation/installation.



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NEWPORT NORSE
 PROJECT:
 CALTON LANE ACTIVITY & WELL BEING CENTRE, USK WAY
 SITE INVESTIGATION PLAN
 BOREHOLES & TRIAL PITS
 CONSTRUCTION

Precision File No.: **112/NLC**
 Scale of A1: 1:250
 Date: 02.06.21
 Sheet: S3

Drawing Number: **112/NLC-DR-S-701**
 Revision: **C1**