



Heneb

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CYMRU THE TRUST FOR WELSH ARCHAEOLOGY

Cedar House, Caerleon, Newport

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological
Monitoring and Recording 2026

Planning application 25/0694



CEDAR HOUSE, CAERLEON, NEWPORT
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, in response to a request from the Newport City Council to provide a scheme of archaeological mitigation ahead the building of a rear extension and window replacement at Cedar House, in Caerleon, Newport (Figure 1; NGR: ST 33798 90833).
- 1.2 Caerleon is located on the River Usk and lies 5 miles (8 km) northeast of Newport city centre, and 5.5 miles (9 km) southeast of Cwmbran (Figure 1). As a site, it holds great archaeological significance due to its Roman origins and forms Newport's Archaeologically Sensitive Area of Caerleon.
- 1.3 Caerleon is the location of a Roman legionary fortress or castra. It was the headquarters for Legio II Augusta from about 75 to 300 AD, and on the hill above was the site of an Iron Age hillfort. The Romans called the site "Isca" after the River Usk.
- 1.4 Cedar House is located north of the centre of Caerleon, within a row of narrow houses fronting Goldcroft Common (Figure 2). The property lies within the defences of the Roman legionary fortress and a projected plan of the of the fortress suggests that the proposed application area is situated on the side of the fortress's north gate (Figures 3 and 4).
- 1.5 Planning application 25/0694 has been granted by Newport City Council for building development to be undertaken at Cedar House.
- 1.6 The application property is a modern, three storey dwelling set amongst mainly Victorian properties. It is estimated that the dwelling was constructed in the 1950s/1960s. The existing house was built on the site of an earlier small chapel (Figure 5).
- 1.7 Development at the site will consist of the demolition of the existing first floor conservatory, and the erection of a two-storey rear extension and the replacement of windows, including a front oriel window (Figures 6 and 7).
- 1.8 Due to the archaeological significance in this area, it is necessary for archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out during development groundworks.
- 1.9 An enquiry was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) to provide data to inform this WSI and project (Enquiry Ref 9298).
- 1.10 This WSI outlines the methodology through which Heneb Field Services will undertake archaeological monitoring during the development groundworks at Cedar House which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.
- 1.11 The archaeological monitoring and recording will allow any archaeological remains to be archaeologically recorded and provide a suitable mitigation strategy if required. This document has been prepared for the client and specifically refers to Heneb Field Services to undertake the required archaeological works. The WSI cannot be used by any third party.

- 1.12 The WSI is prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* (CIfA, 2023) and its *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (2023).
- 1.13 Heneb Field Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. Heneb has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.14 Heneb is a CIfA Registered Organisation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 2.1 Caerleon is considered one of the most important sites of Roman occupation in Wales.
- 2.2 Cedar House is located 7m west of designated scheduled monument areas of Caerleon Legionary Fortress (General Ref No MM230). This scheduled monument is vast and is spread across a variety of different modern building plots. In close vicinity to the development area these include: Goldcroft Common (Ref MM233), Grounds of the Croft Nursing Home (Ref MM246), Grounds of St Cadocs Home (Ref MM235), and the Grounds of a Health Clinic (Ref MM245) (Figure 3).
- 2.3 Caerleon Legionary Fortress scheduled monument comprises buried features and earthworks representing part of a Roman legionary fortress. The Cadw scheduling description reads:

The fortress at Caerleon, or Isca, is one of only three permanent legionary fortresses in Britain and was founded around AD75. Its construction was probably linked to the campaigns of the Governor of Britannia, Julius Frontinus, against the Silures. The fortress was home to the 2nd Augusta Legion, a legion of over 500 men. The site of the fortress was chosen for its position on gently rising ground adjacent to the river Usk at a point where it could be bridged but was also accessible to sea-going ships, and on the road between Wroxeter, Gloucester and Carmarthen. The fortress covered an area of 50 acres and conformed to the standard playing card design, had a gated entrance in the middle of each side and was divided into insulae, or blocks, by a network of roads. The fortress was in use by the 2nd Augusta Legion until around AD300 after which it continued to be partly occupied although there is no clear evidence to determine whether the occupation was military or civilian.

*The earliest defences comprised a turf and clay bank surmounted by timber defences, timber towers forming gatehouses at each entrance, and single timber towers spaced at intervals around the fortress walls. A large V-shaped ditch, 8m wide and 2.5m deep, ran around the outside of the defences. Excavation of a section of the fortress defences in Prysg Field revealed that oak logs had been laid on the ground as a foundation for the bank. Over these foundations the bank was constructed using turves cut to regulation size, and clay dug from the external ditch. The bank had a vertical outer face and was 5.5m wide and up to 3m high. A road, the *via sagularis*, ran around the inside of the rampart and allowed soldiers rapid access to the defences in case of attack. At the beginning of the 2nd century AD the timber defences were rebuilt in stone. The outside face of the bank was fronted with a stone wall 1.5m thick, the gates were fortified by twin towered stone gatehouses and a series of stone turrets replaced the individual timber towers.*

- 2.4 Although the development area at Cedar House does not lie within a designated scheduled area it is still located within the defences of the Roman legionary fortress and a projected plan of the of the fortress suggests that the proposed application area is situated on the side of the fortresses north gate (Figure 4).

Therefore, the potential is high for archaeology associated with the Roman legionary fortress to survive below ground within the proposed development area.

- 2.5 In addition to the scheduled areas of the legionary fortress the proposed development is surrounded by archaeological and historical sites and events recorded on the HER (Figure 3, Table 1). The majority relate to pieces of archaeological work carried out in the area due to the high potential for buried archaeology to survive.
- 2.6 Figure 3 shows the large number of archaeological interventions carried out in the surrounding area. In close vicinity to the development they include:

E001051 - An excavation took place at The Croft, Caerleon in 1966 by National Museum Wales (NMW). Trenching along a 110m strip along the eastern sides of the grounds of The Croft, in 1966, examined elements of eight pairs of what are assumed to have been legionary barrack blocks, housing part of Legio II Augusta.

E005076 - in 2004, GGAT carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Caerleon House Nursing Home while a new porch and access ramp was being built. This area is close to the current development area of Cedar House. new porch and access ramp to Caerleon House Nursing Home, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon. This building lies within the area of the Roman legionary fortress, on the site of a series of barrack blocks. The foundation trenches cut through the deposits in the passage or alleyway between Barrack Block IV and V (Trench 6) and part of Barrack Block V itself, revealing a significant depth of stratigraphy. That part of Barrack Block 5 which lay within the area of the new porch had been provided with a floor of opus signinum (concrete with a crushed tile aggregate), but its northern wall was later demolished, and metalling was laid over the floor and robbed wall, extending into the passageway between the two blocks. Further east, although the wall had been demolished and robbed before the final phase of activity, the upper deposits appeared to consist of destruction debris largely derived from clay walls of some kind. At an earlier stage the passageway ran along its northern side at this point.

E006830 - in 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief at 30A Goldcroft Common during groundworks associated with service renewal work. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were found.

E007129 - Cardiff Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief in 2014 at 33 Goldcroft Common during the excavation of a foundation trench for an extension to the rear of the property. A possible Roman layer of foundation river bed cobbles was revealed during the work, which may be the remains of the foundations of the Roman barrack blocks (04697g). A small amount of abraded redware was recovered from the heavily disturbed topsoil.

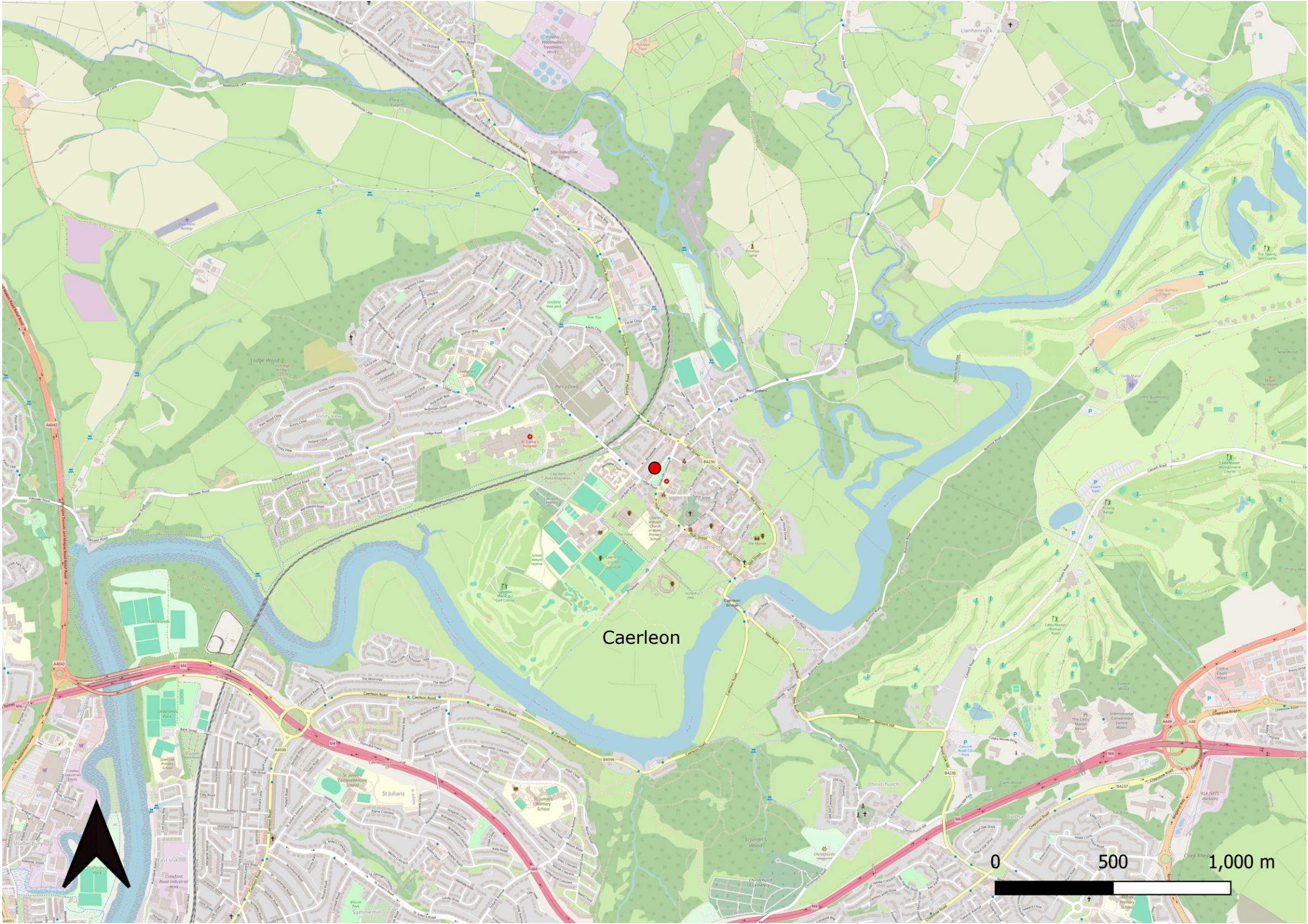


Figure 1: Map extract showing development location within Caerleon marked by red dot. *Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>.*



Figure 2: Map extract showing development area outlined in red. Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>.



Figure 3: Map extract showing development area outlined in red and surrounding designated scheduled monument areas (red hatched polygons) and undesignated heritage assets (blue dots) and event records (green dots). Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>

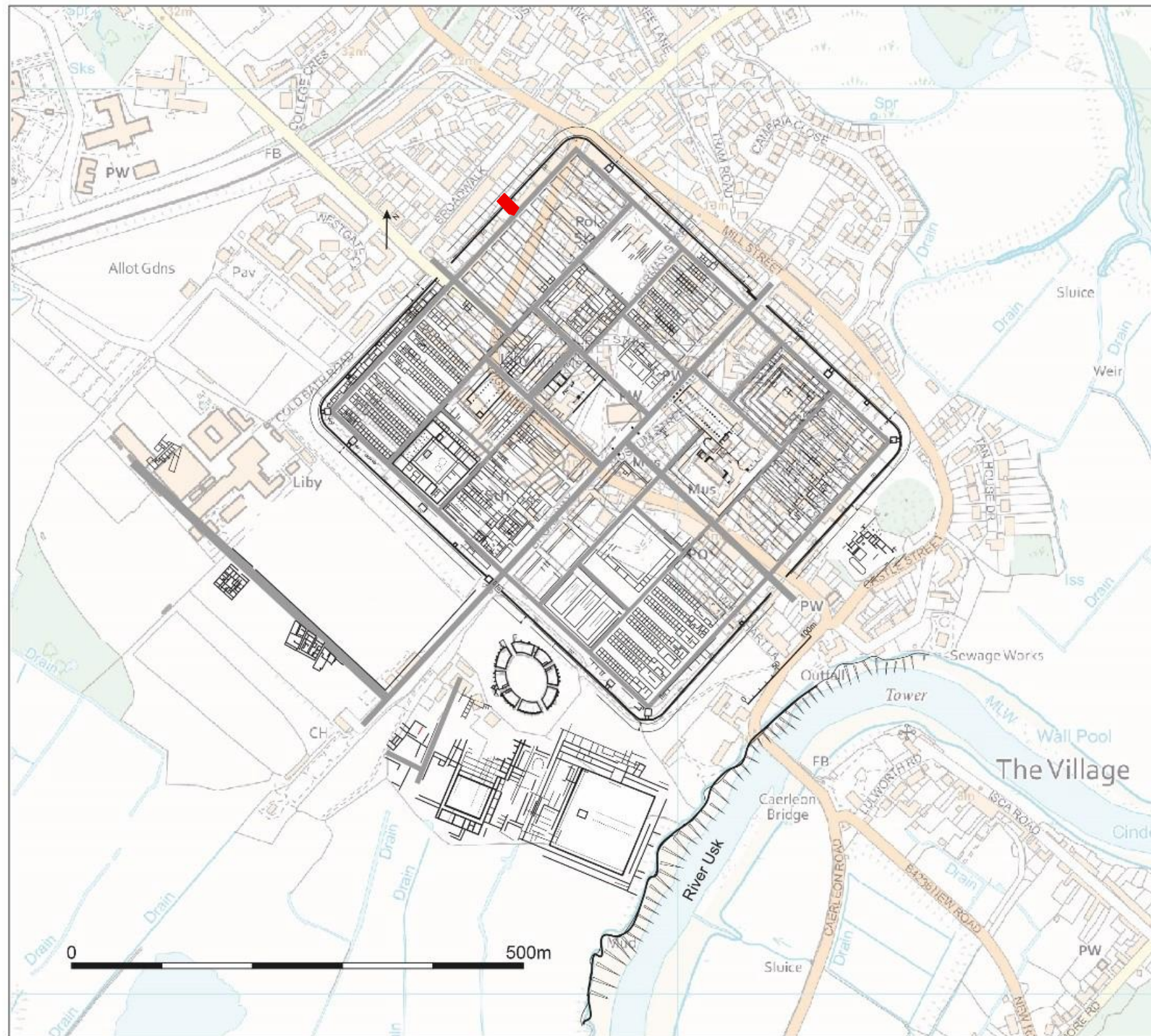


Figure 4: Plan of the fortress of Isca and extramural settlements showing location of proposed development shaded in red.
(Image used by kind permission of Peter Guest)

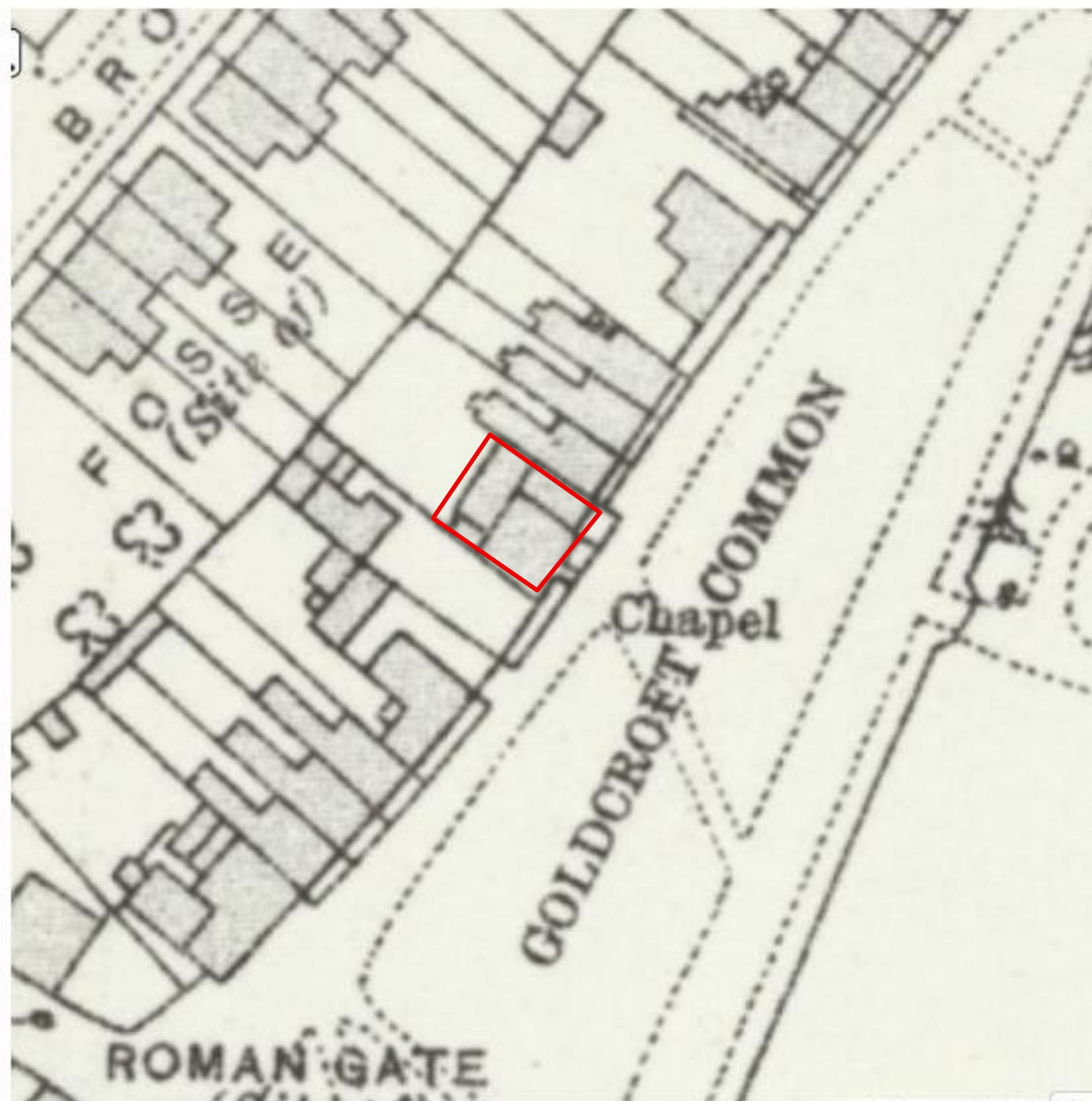


Figure 5: Extract from 1914 Ordnance Survey map showing location of a former chapel that was replaced by Cedar House.

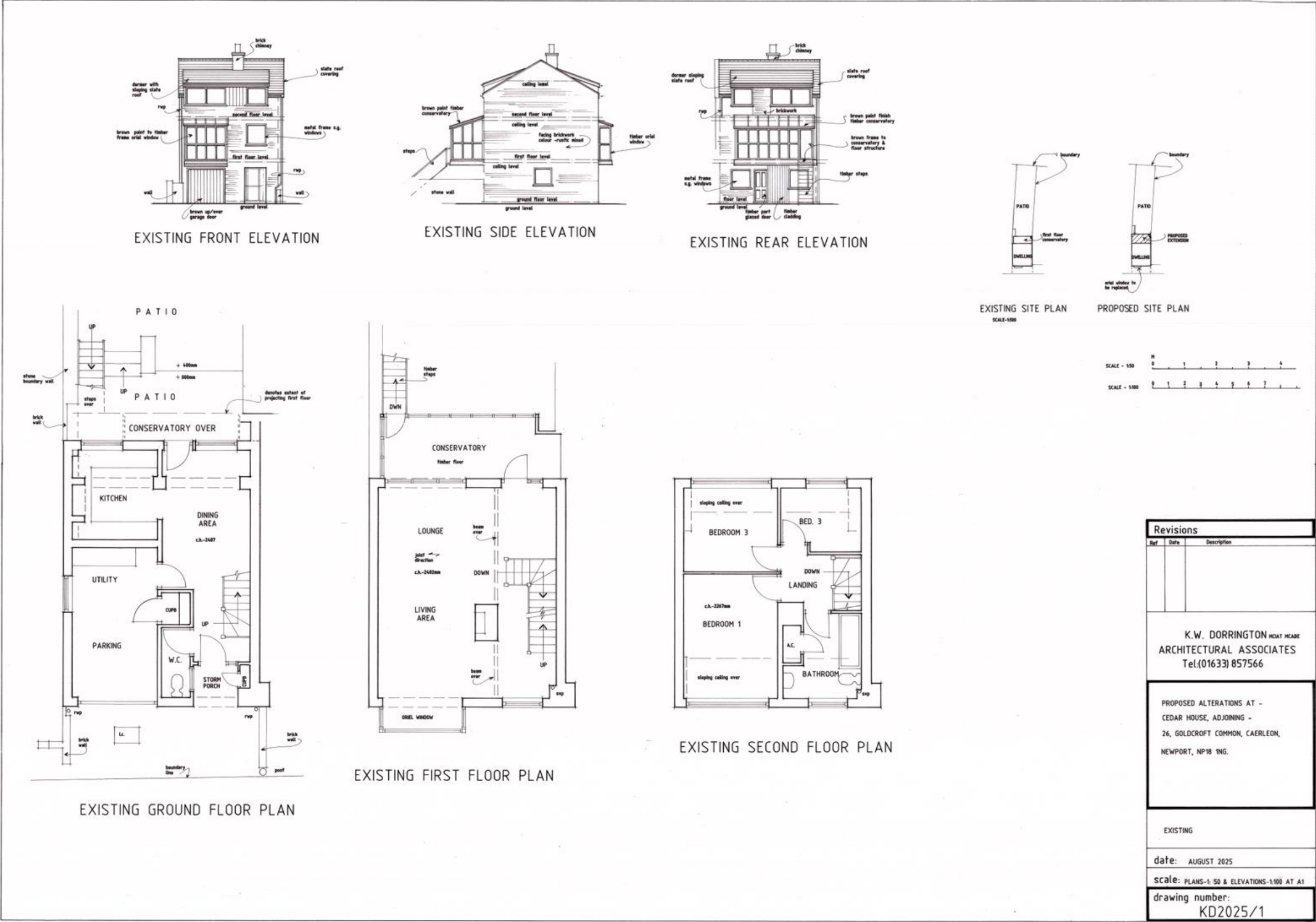


Figure 6: Existing floor plans for Cedar House. (Figure provided by client).

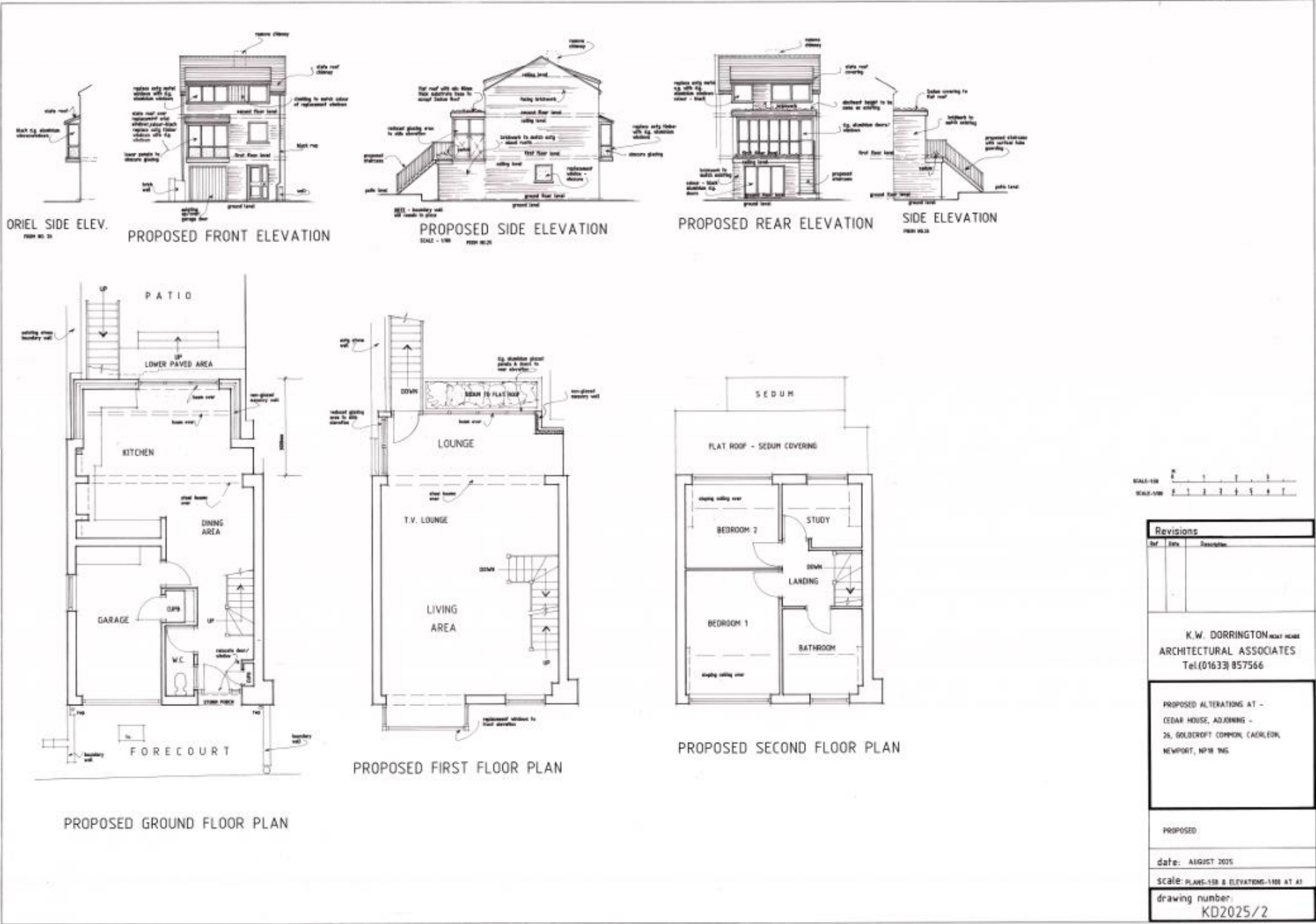


Figure 7: Proposed floor plans for development at Cedar House. (Figure provided by client).

Table 1: Historic assets and events recorded on the HER that lie in the vicinity of the proposed development shown in Figure 3.

HER Assets (Primary Record Number PRN)	Description
00524g <i>Turret, Prysog Field</i>	First turret west of the north gate. There is now no visible remains of the structure and the site is grass covered. OS card ST 39 SW 1 gives the NGR as ST33649067, but when Boon's plan of the fortress is geo-referenced, it can be seen to be ST33709074."
00528g <i>Caerleon North Gate of Fortress</i>	Former north gateway.
00583g <i>Roman Coin Hoard, Caerleon Electricity Station</i>	Roman coin hoard found at Caerleon.
00898g <i>Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of Health Clinic</i>	Outer wall line of the Legionary Fortress in the area known as 'Prsyg Field'. Excavation at the house 'Sandy Gate': No evidence for the wall was found although there was evidence of activity (GA Makepeace 1997)."
03775g <i>Findspot, Broad Walk</i>	This site represents the location of a bronze Roman Bracelet dug up in 1928 in the Broad Walk, Caerleon close outside the north-west rampart of the Roman Legionary fortress-enclosure. The bracelet is 2.9in in overall diameter, is formed of a single strand of thick bronze wire and tapers at the ends overlapping and twisted to form decorative spiral terminals. There are loose small wire rings attached to the bracelet which are thought to have carried glass rings or pendants; this form of bracelet is within the Continental early Iron Age (La Tene) style and resides with the National Museum of Wales (Further Information File, Unknown Article).
04645g <i>Telephone Call-box, The Goldcroft PH</i>	G VI R, K6-type. Square, red kiosk of cast-iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. Design introduced by GPO in 1936; this example manufactured by Carron Company, Stirlingshire. Domed roof with 4 lunettes containing embossed George VI crowns over red lettered opals, now mostly with applied 'Telecom' labels; ventilation slits. Raised surrounds with marginal bars to horizontal glazing; timber door. Blank rear, moulded plinth.
05630g <i>Findspot, Sandygate, Caerleon</i>	Watching Brief at Sandy Gate. During clearance of top soil and the digging of footings for garage a watching brief was carried out as the site was immediately close to or on the line of the fortress wall. Only demolition debris, stone, tile brick fragments were found alongside some white tesserae. Material may have come from the earlier excavations of the Prysog Field barrack blocks found by G.A Makepeace, Ty Wen, Llangenny, Crickhowell, Powys NP8IHA. SHOULD BE AN EVENT, with NGR ST33709076.
01203g	This Scheduled Monument comprises buried features and earthworks representing part of a Roman legionary

<i>Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of St Cadoc's Home</i>	fortress. The fortress at Caerleon, or Isca, is one of only three permanent legionary fortresses in Britain and was founded around AD75. Its construction was probably linked to the campaigns of the Governor of Britannia, Julius Frontinus, against the Silures. The fortress was home to the 2nd Augusta Legion, a legion of over 500 men. The site of the fortress was chosen for its position on gently rising ground adjacent to the river Usk at a point where it could be bridged but was also accessible to sea-going ships, and on the road between Wroxeter, Gloucester and Carmarthen. The fortress covered an area of 50 acres and conformed to the standard playing card design, had a gated entrance in the middle of each side and was divided into insulae, or blocks, by a network of roads. The fortress was in use by the 2nd Augusta Legion until around AD300 after which it continued to be partly occupied although there is no clear evidence to determine whether the occupation was military or civilian. The scheduled area covers one insula on the E side of the fortress and a section of the NE defences including an interval tower. The site has not been excavated or subject to geophysical survey but is thought to be the location of workshops or granaries.
01227g <i>Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of the Croft Nursing Home</i>	This Scheduled Monument comprises buried features and earthworks representing part of a Roman legionary fortress. The fortress at Caerleon, or Isca, is one of only three permanent legionary fortresses in Britain and was founded around AD75. Its construction was probably linked to the campaigns of the Governor of Britannia, Julius Frontinus, against the Silures. The fortress was home to the 2nd Augusta Legion, a legion of over 500 men. The site of the fortress was chosen for its position on gently rising ground adjacent to the river Usk at a point where it could be bridged but was also accessible to sea-going ships, and on the road between Wroxeter, Gloucester and Carmarthen. The fortress covered an area of 50 acres and conformed to the standard playing card design, and had a gated entrance in the middle of each side. The fortress was in use by the 2nd Augusta Legion until around AD300 after which it continued to be partly occupied although there is no clear evidence to determine whether the occupation was military or civilian. The scheduled area contains the remains of barrack blocks located inside the N defences, to the E of the N fortress gate. These remains are a continuation of the barracks in MM233 and were subject to partial excavation in the 1960s. The excavations revealed five successive phases of occupation and rebuilding between the foundation of the fortress to the 3rd century AD. The barrack blocks would have housed a legionary century (80 men), with 10 groups of eight men sharing two rooms. The smaller of the two rooms would have been used for storage and the larger room for sleeping. The

	centurionâ€™s residence, which included housing for junior officers and also offices, would have been located at the N end of each barrack block."
03811g <i>Caerleon Police Station</i>	Remains of massive precinct wall aligned parallel with the larger side of the fortress were found during excavations in 1954 separating a probable parade ground and the civil settlement. A section of what was assumed to be same wall was noted in 1962, but differed from the sections seen in 1954 and 1958, in that it was of rougher construction and dated to the 3rd century (Journal of Roman studies vol 53, (1963, 126).
11067g <i>Possible Street, West Canabae, Caerleon</i>	A possible road (B6 in Evans 2000, 510) characterised by a 0.075m thick layer of sandstone fragments, with a small ditch running parallel and 3.35m to its northeast. Not a drainage ditch, but possibly a marking-out ditch (Knight 1964, 41). Associated with PRN 04461g.
11153g <i>Roman Layers, Long Road and Broadwalk, Caerleon</i>	"Site K Roman deposits: a number of sequenced layers, with different sequences laterally separated from each other by cuts. Possible that some of the deposits that appear to be layers may in fact be the fills of features that have a similar orientation to the pipe trench. The sequence of layers appear to represent make up and leveling. Towards the southwest end of the trench, on Broadwalk, the stratigraphy and pottery dates are consistent with deposition in a relatively short time span in the early 2nd Century. In the north east, on Broadwalk, in an area nearer to the northern corner of the fortress, there are 3rd Century dates as well. (Carew 2003)"
11546g <i>Allstone Cottage, Cold Bath Road, Caerleon</i>	A detached 19 century cottage known as Allstone Cottage located at the junction of Cold Bath Road and Lodge Road in Caerleon. Extended at least twice, and again in 2015, during the course of which a possible soakaway pit belonging to an earlier phase was revealed (Stafford 2015)
16146g <i>Roman Horizons, Goldcroft Common</i>	Findspot of a Roman horizon containing a fragment of roof tile and sherds, excavated during an evaluation in 2018 (E007502). The Roman deposits are likely associated with the northern Roman wall / Via Sagularis (16144g). These were found within Post-medieval deposits, suggesting that the Roman horizons were not disturbed by the various later phases of constructions at the site. (Robic 2018)"
17745g <i>Smithy, Caerleon</i>	Smithy identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1882).
HER Event Records ERN	
E000381 <i>Prysg Field, Caerleon</i>	Partial excavation was undertaken at Prysg Field by V.E Nash-Williams. Revealed origins of Roman defences from 75D and construction journey of stone turrets.
E000402 <i>Sandygate, Cold Bath Road,</i>	Watching Brief at Sandy Gate. During clearance of top soil and the digging of footings for garage a watching brief was carried out as the site was immediately close

<i>Caerleon</i>	to or on the line of the fortress wall. Only demolition debris, stone, tile brick fragments were found alongside some white tesserae. Material may have come from the earlier excavations of the Prysg Field barrack blocks.
E000424 <i>Sandygate, Caerleon</i>	Excavation of Sandygate garden, Caerleon due to construction work. The buildings excavated are suggested to belong to Barracks Blocks IX and X in the Prysg Series. An additional earth fast timber construction was found for the first time in the Prysg field.
E000431 <i>Croft Nursing Home, Caerleon</i>	A partial emergency excavation was undertaken at Croft Nursing home in 1966. A series of trenches were cut across the contubernia of Barracks where five periods of occupation could be identified. There were few finds except for sherds in the road or passage metalling and little definite dating evidence.
E000438 <i>Jenkins Field, Caerleon</i>	A partial excavation was undertaken on Jenkins Field by Nash-Williams on behalf of the National Museum of Wales in 1936. This site had been previously explored in 1926. The area trenched during this excavation produced a further portion of the building previously located as well as a portion of the main street. The building comprised a block of rooms with courtyard behind. Charcoal and Iron slag deposits were found in the courtyard suggesting a legionary workshop with residential areas attached. Evidence showed that timber buildings occupied this site beforehand and small finds consisted of woodwork from a refuse pit from one of these timber structures.
E000443 <i>Lodge Road, Caerleon</i>	Trial excavations in advance of development near the junction of Lodge Road with Cold Bath Road, Caerleon, discovered an area of metalling believed to be part of the road leading from the N gate of the fortress.
E001051 <i>The Croft, Caerleon</i>	An excavation took place at The Croft, Caerleon in 1966 by National Museum Wales (NMW). Trenching along a 110m strip along the eastern sides of the grounds of The Croft, in 1966, examined elements of eight pairs of what are assumed to have been legionary barrack blocks, housing part of Legio II Augusta
E001056 <i>St Cadoc's Orphanage, Caerleon</i>	Excavation of two small areas at St Cadoc's Orphanage, Caerleon in 1986, prior to extensions to the standing building. Revealed within the excavations was a section of the via sagularis, two phases of stone-built drain, and part of the Insula XXII.
E001058 <i>Cold Bath Road, Caerleon</i>	Single Neolithic arrow head discovered during excavation of civil settlement in 1957.
E002178 <i>Sandy Gate, Caerleon</i>	An archaeological watching brief was commissioned for a proposed development in Sandy Gate, Caerleon whilst the footings for a double garage were dug at the east side of the house called Sandy Gate due to the house's proximity to the outer wall line of the Legionary Fortress known as 'Prysg Field'. There was no evidence of the fortress walls, however there were signs of activity. A possible ditch was found that appears to run parallel to

	the projected defenses (GA Makepeace 1997). A watching brief was needed due to the house's proximity to the outer wall line of the Legionary Fortress known as 'Prsyg Field' (GA Makepeace 1997)."
E002309 <i>Hope Croft, Caerleon</i>	A watching brief on building trenches identified primary metalling immediately outside the fortress defences.
E003543 <i>Angel Hotel, Caerleon</i>	Church and site archaeological services conducted an archaeological evaluation at the Angel Hotel car park, Caerleon in 2011 prior to development work. Two 10m x 1.8m trenches were excavated by machine and hand to explore the archaeological features. Trench 1 was orientated northeast to southwest. The position and alignment of trench two was altered from the original project design to allow the full length of 10m to be excavated without disturbing a drain and to stop restricting the access to the car park. Within trench 1 there were remains of 20th century building activity with 19th and 20th century finds, in the west side there was a single layer of mixed size stones with a few bone fragments. This was not explored further due to the weather and nature of the soil making it too difficult. Visible in the south corner there was a vertical parallel band of black earth, this was the back fill of a previous foundation trench. In trench 2 a sound concrete floor was immediately beneath the tarmac, but only covered 6.6m of the trench, exposing the South end. The floor was divided by a brick wall, with the east side still retained a glazed brick floor. A shallow cemented channel ran along the west side of the wall. At its southern end the wall turned westward under the tarmac. There were more glazed tiles visible on the south side of the wall. The southern end of the wall was explored to a greater depth due to it containing no concrete and being closer to the Roman fort. There was a layer 600-700mm deep which contained artefacts from the Roman period to 19th century, this cultivation episode was also marked by two buried animals. There was also a possible pit or post hole within the south west corner.
E003554 <i>9 Lodge Road, Caerleon, Newport</i>	Watching brief did not reveal any structural features although possible occupation levels suggest that significant Roman remains may be present within the vicinity.
E004043 <i>Electricity Substation, Church Road, Caerleon</i>	Excavation was carried out in this area in 2012. Significant archaeological remains relating to the Roman occupation of Caerleon were encountered, and Romano-British deposits and features began at 15.8m aOD sealed by approx. 0.6m of modern and Post-medieval deposits. Romano-British ceramic building material (tegula and imbrex) and pottery (Central Gaulish samian, coarseware, greywares, Black Burnished ware), animal bone, stone (possibly tessera and a gaming counter), medieval pottery, Post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered. Romano-British wall footings, possible robbed out walls, gullies and horizontal deposits were noted.

E004541 <i>Lilac Cottage, Caerleon</i>	A.P.A.C. Ltd was commissioned by C M Design to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a program of works to construct a rear extension to the bungalow at Lilac Cottage, Cold Bath Road, Caerleon. No structures of archaeological significance were noted with the exception of a few small finds: 18th & 19th century & Roman, the latter including 4 fragments of a Mortarium (Phillips 2013).
E005076 <i>Caerleon Nursing Home new porch</i>	Watching brief on construction of new porch at Caerleon House Nursing Home revealed remains of barrack walls and foundations.
E005851 <i>30 Broadwalk, Caerleon</i>	Watching Brief revealed no significant finds or features other than eroded fragments of Roman brick/tile.
E006203 <i>Caerleon House Nursing Home, Caerleon, Newport</i>	The Glamorgan-Gwent archaeological Trust performed an archaeological field evaluation the areas surrounding The Caerleon House Nursing Home. The building is located in the area of a former Roman legionary fortress. They dug five trenches to evaluate the area. They found some pottery of roman date as well as 18th, 19th and 20th century pottery. They concluded that the archeological features should take minimal damage with the proposed plan to protect them.
E006830 <i>30A Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport</i>	Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Western Power Distribution Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 30A Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport during groundworks associated with service renewal work. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were found (Muller 2018).
E006837 <i>9 Broadwalk, Caerleon, Newport</i>	Archaeology Wales was commissioned to undertake a watching brief at 9 Broadwalk, Caerleon, Newport during the groundworks associated with the construction of a rear extension. The results of the watching brief indicate modern activity only (Evans 2019).
E007129 <i>33 Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport</i>	Cardiff Archaeology was commissioned by a client to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 33 Goldcroft, Caerleon, Newport, during the excavation of a foundation trench for an extension to the rear of the property. A possible Roman layer of foundation river bed cobbles was revealed during the work, which may be the remains of the foundations of the Roman barrack blocks (04697g). A Small amount of abraded redware was recovered from the heavily disturbed topsoil (Stewart-Turner & Stewart-Turner 2014).
E007570 <i>Caerleon House Nursing Home, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon</i>	The majority of deposits and features encountered during this watching brief were modern; however, a demolition deposit associated with Post-Roman activity over the site of the Roman Legionary Fortress was observed at the base of the excavation area, and a fragment of a Roman imbrex tile was also recovered.
E008318 <i>Belin Centre, Caerleon, Newport</i>	In 2020 Archaeology Wales Ltd and AB Heritage carried out an evaluation at the Belin Centre, Church Street, Caerleon in the grounds of Orchard House, 11a Norman Street, Caerleon. Three trenches were excavated and no archaeological features were encountered in any. The finds assemblage comprised 323 items consisting of

	Roman pottery, including Samian ware, post-medieval and modern pottery and glass, post-medieval clay pipe, as well as undatable metalwork and animal bone. A Roman melon bead and a Charles II sixpence are the only notable finds, although both were recovered from late post-medieval or modern contexts (Stratton 2020).
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3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

3.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of archaeological monitoring and recording during works associated with the building of a rear extension and window replacement Cedar House, Caerleon which has the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report shall be prepared on the results of the monitoring and recording, and an archive created.

3.2 The following tasks will be completed:

- Archaeological attendance during installation work to appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works, in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and to establish the character, extent and date range for those archaeological deposits;
- Production of a report on and an archive of the results of the archaeological monitoring and recording.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

4.1 The definition of archaeological monitoring and recording, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CIfA S&G: AWB 2023) is:

a formal programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during works carried out for non-archaeological reasons, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water. This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

4.2 The purpose of monitoring and recording, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:

Archaeological monitoring and recording will record and report on the archaeological resource within a specified area, using methods that are described in a project design (written scheme of investigation) that is fit for purpose.

The programme of work undertaken will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that project design and the CIfA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.

All archaeological monitoring and recording will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive.

Monitoring and Recording Fieldwork

4.3 The monitoring and recording work will entail an archaeologist being present during all remediation works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed.

4.4 It is essential coordination between the site contractors and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.

4.5 The archaeologist will monitor the remediation works and aim to identify any archaeological remains that may require recording. They will have the authority to halt the works in areas where archaeological remains are identified until they have been further investigated and recorded.

- 4.6 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during remediation works.
- 4.7 All deposits/features will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with a recognised system, such as Heneb (Dyfed region) Recording Manual. Significant deposits will be recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans will be related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A digital photographic record will be maintained as a minimum using a high-resolution camera, with photographic information recorded for all photographs taken.
- 4.8 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive materials will be stored in appropriately stable conditions. Finds will be temporarily stored by Heneb in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission will have been given by the landowner for these to be stored as part of the archive in a suitable repository (ownership will still be with the landowner).
- 4.9 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.

The Treasure Act was amended in July 2023 and is summarised as:

- If found on or after 30 July 2023, a find may be potential Treasure if it does not meet the above criteria but is made at least partially of metal, is at least 200 years old, and provided exceptional insight into an aspect of national or regional history, archaeology or culture by virtue of one or more of the following:
 - Its rarity as an example of its type found in the United Kingdom
 - The location, region or part of the United Kingdom in which it was found, or
 - Its connection with a particular person or event
 - A find may also be Treasure if it does not, on its own, provide such an insight, but is, when found, part of the same find as one or more other objects, and provides such an insight when taken together with those objects.
- 4.10 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, Heneb shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager. Heneb will prepare a written statement and plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by all parties, if required, a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features may need to be implemented. This event would need to be covered by contingency financial arrangements within the project budgets.

- 4.11 In the event of the discovery of human remains, all remains will be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, it will only take place following the granting of all permissions in writing by the relevant authorities (a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 All data recovered during the building recording will be collated into a site archive.
- 5.2 An archive will be prepared for the archaeological monitoring and recording. If it meets the requirements of Heneb (Dyfed region) archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the monitoring and recording will be collated into a site archive.
- 5.3 The site archives will be collated in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2025) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2024) shall be followed.
- 5.4 A Data Management Plan (DMP) (Appendix I) for this project has been produced in accordance with the Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014, updated 2020).
- 5.5 A report will be produced covering the results of the archaeological monitoring and recording. The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.6 The report will include a brief research element to place the site into its wider context within the area.
- 5.7 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 5.8 Heneb will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 5.9 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 5.10 The report will be prepared to follow the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* (CIfA, 2023) and its *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (2023).
- 5.11 Appropriate specialists to be used by Heneb include:
- Animal Bones – Worcester Archaeology
 - Conservation - Phil Parkes (Cardiff University)
 - Environmental / Pollen analysis – Worcester Archaeology or AOC Archaeology

- Fish bones – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
- Geophysics – Luke Jenkins (Heneb)
- Human Remains – Kate Hemer (UCL University)
- Industrial Archaeology – Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
- Metallurgical analysis - Dr Tim Young (Geoarch)
- Post-medieval / medieval pottery – Joyce Compton (local independent specialist)
- Prehistoric Pottery – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now independent pottery specialist)
- Prehistoric Flint – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
- Radiocarbon dating - Beta Analytic
- Roman Glass – Ken Murphy (Heneb)
- Roman Pottery – Peter Webster (Freelance)

6. STAFF

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy MCIfA, Deputy Head of Archaeology/Senior Project Manager for South & Southwest Wales (Heneb).
- 6.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by appropriately experienced archaeologists, from Heneb.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 7.1 Heneb has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice, adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. Heneb is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 7.2 Heneb operates robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

8. MONITORING

- 8.1 The Deputy Head of Archaeology/Senior Project Manager for South & Southwest Wales or Project Manager may monitor the on-site works intermittently and should be provided access to the site at any time during the monitoring and recording. Heneb – Development Management in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the LPA may also monitor the works.

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 Heneb will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 9.2 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices and guidance issued by CIfA.

- 9.3 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to Heneb staff at the start of the works.
- 9.4 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary.
- 9.5 Working with machinery: Heneb staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially the machine operator. The archaeologist observing the machine will establish a safe working procedure with the machine operator at the start of work. This will also include discussing the methodology for safe working, ensuring that no machining is done without an archaeologist being present.
- 9.6 The site staff will go through the risk assessment prior to the works commencing and all site staff must sign the document to confirm that they have read, understood and will comply with the document.

10. ARBITRATION

- 10.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' arbitration scheme.

11. SOURCES

Dorrington, K., (2025), Proposed extension and alterations at Cedar House, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon. Heritage Impact/Design Statement.

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Gardener, A., Guest, P. (2008), *Exploring Roman Caerleon: new excavations at the legionary fortress of Isca.*, Archaeology International. Vol. 12. DOI:10.5334/ai.1211. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276191649_Exploring_Roman_Caerleon_new_excavations_at_the_legionary_fortress_of_Isca

Hart, R., (2006), *Cedar Garden Wall, Tredegar House, Newport. An Archaeological Evaluation.* Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. Report No: 2006/054. Available at: <https://www.walesher1974.org/her/app/php/herumd.php?group=GGAT&level=3&docid=301364285>

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Muller, J., (2018), *Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport.* Archaeological Watching Brief, Archaeology Wales. Report No:1684. Available at: <https://coflein.gov.uk/media/251/663/667278.pdf>.

Murray Threipland, L., (1967), *Excavations at Caerleon, 1966. Barracks in the North Corner*, Archaeology in Wales: 116: 23-56

APPENDIX I: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Data Management Plan (DMP) is produced in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, updated 2020)*. The table below is based on the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

Section 1: Project Administration

Project Ref. No and name
FS25-084
ERN (if known)
TBC
Project Type
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.
Client
Newport City Council
Project Manager / Data Contact
Fran Murphy MCIfA
Principal Archaeologist on site
TBC
Date DMP created
13/04/2026
Date DMP last updated
13/04/2026
Related data management policies
Written Scheme of Investigation Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) <i>Standards & Guidance</i> Heneb Archive and Retention Policy 2026 Brown 2011, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation NPAAW, 2017, The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 RCAHMW, 2025, RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives Heneb, 2024, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

Section 2: Data Collection

Data Type (Delete as appropriate)
Documents Written Scheme of Investigation, Risk Assessment – Word doc & PDFs Context sheets, site registers, site notes - paper copies, scanned and saved as PDFs. Site plans – permatrace, scanned and saved as PDFs. Final report – Word doc & PDF Illustrations – Adobe Illustrator/Affinity Designer files, PDFs Specialist assessments (Finds, Environmental etc) – Word doc, PDF, Excel Spreadsheet
Images Site photographs – Jpeg & Tiff (for archive) Other collected data (scans, archive material, social media images etc) – Jpegs

Survey

In house surveys - .dxf files, GIS files (see below)

External surveys – Dependent on external contractor, eg .dxf, .dwg, .rwv etc

GIS

Mapinfo files, Esri Shapefiles.

Data acquisition

All data will be collected as per the methodologies and guidance stated in the WSI (Fieldwork / Methodology).

Section 3: Documentation and metadata**Documentation and metadata accompanying the data**

All data recovered will be archived in accordance with the guidance stated in the WSI (Post Fieldwork Reporting & Archiving)

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance**Management of any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues**

All personal data collected during the course of the project will be handled in accordance with Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology's *Personal Data Protection Policy* (2018, revised 2020) and current *Code of Practice*.

Licence agreements will be established, and Copyright permissions will be sought as appropriate (eg reproduced mapping extracts, archive material, specialist reports) prior to the submission of the data and/or inclusion in the publication of the project results.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup**Data storage, accessibility, and safety during research**

All site-produced data will be stored digitally at the first available opportunity. All digital information is stored on the Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology server, accessible by members of the staff. This will be checked regularly by the Project Manager. All digital data on the server is backed-up at regular intervals. The server contains ample capacity for all anticipated site data, and appropriate protocols are in place to manage any potential digital malfunction or cyber attack.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation**Data retention, sharing, and preservation**

Data will be retained as per Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology's *Archive Retention Policy* (2018).

Long-term preservation plan for the dataset

The digital archive relating to the project will be deposited with the NMR, held and maintained by the RCAHMS, Aberystwyth and will be created in accordance with their practices.

The final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record in PDF format, along with any additional information they require.

If a different digital repository to the NMR is used, their own procedures will be established at the outset of a project and followed.

If a project includes artefacts to be deposited at a museum, arrangements will be made prior to the commencement of the project, and a copy of the digital archive will be sent with the artefacts.

Archiving costs are included within the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

Sharing and accessibility
The dissemination of data is detailed in the WSI (Post-Fieldwork Report and Archiving).

Section 8: Responsibilities

Responsibilities
Data collection, storage and manipulation will be carried out by the site team. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the data management plan.



Heneb