



Usk Way, Newport

**Written Scheme of
Investigation -
Archaeological
Monitoring and
Recording**

Prepared by:
**The Environmental Dimension
Partnership Ltd**

On behalf of:
Tai Hedyd

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Contents

Section 1	Introduction	4
Section 2	The Site.....	6
Section 3	Archaeological Background.....	7
Section 4	Aims, Objectives and Methodology	13
Section 5	Project Management, Resourcing and Timetable	18
Section 6	Monitoring and Review	20
Section 7	Copyright and Confidentiality	21
Section 8	References	22

APPENDICES

Appendix EDP 1 Site Location Plan

PLANS

Plan EDP 1: Historic Maps
(edp9820_d001a 02 July 2026 JLe/MBa)

Plan EDP 2: HER Records and Previous Archaeological Events
(edp9820_d002a 02 July 2026 JLe/MBa)

Section 1

Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) for Tai Hedyd (hereafter referred to as 'the Client'), to address and discharge Condition 5 of (approved) planning application reference: 21/0983.
- 1.2 This WSI outlines the proposed methodology for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR), also known as a 'watching brief', for the completion of groundworks associated with the granted residential development proposals on land adjacent to Usk Way, Newport (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.3 It is intended that this WSI will be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor (i.e. Heneb) to Newport City Council (NCC) (in its role as the Local Planning Authority (LPA)) for review and approval to address and fully discharge Condition 5.
- 1.4 As outlined in the 'Decision Notice', the approved development consists of a full (Major) planning application for *"122 no. dwellings, two commercial units (A1 and A3 use classes) and associated works including landscaping, sustainable drainage, car and cycle parking"* at the Site.
- 1.5 Planning Condition 5 states the following:
- "No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.*
- Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource, in accordance with policy CE6 of the Newport Local Development Plan."*
- 1.6 This WSI has been commissioned and prepared in response to the imposition of the condition and will in due course be supplemented by a separate 'Method Statement' that will be produced by the specialist archaeological contractor that is appointed to undertake the AMR (hereafter referred to as 'the Archaeological Contractor') prior to the commencement of works on-site.
- 1.7 The supplementary Method Statement (augmenting this WSI, once it is approved) will provide the following additional information prior to the commencement of groundworks:
- The detailed list of groundworks items to monitor in line with the development's Construction Programme;
 - Staff structure for the contractor undertaking the archaeological works, including the qualifications of staff members (field staff and specialists) involved;

- Detailed artefact recovery and sampling strategies;
- Detailed environmental sample recovery and disposal strategy;
- Detailed archive selection strategy and data management plan;
- Project timescales; and
- Health and safety responsibilities and reporting structures.

Section 2

The Site

SITE LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The Site comprises disused brownfield land with hoarding along its perimeter, most recently used as a hardstanding car park. It is situated between Usk Way (A4042) and the River Usk, along the western side of the riverfront in Newport.
- 2.2 In that regard, the Site is circa 0.82 hectares (ha) in extent and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 331856, 187538.
- 2.3 The Site is bound by the University of South Wales Endeavor House accommodation block to the north, the riverside public footpath along the western bank of the River Usk to the east, a public footpath along the north side of Jacks Pill to the south and the course of the Usk Way (A4042) to the west.
- 2.4 The Site is relatively level and lies at a height of c.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The British Geological Survey (BGS) maps the Site's bedrock geology as the Freshwater West Formation (interbedded argillaceous rocks and (subequal/subordinate sandstone) and with overlying superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (clay and silt) across the Site (BGS, 2026).

Section 3

Archaeological Background

METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 No desk-based archaeological assessment was submitted alongside planning proposals for granted planning application reference: 21/0983.
- 3.2 Therefore, the following identification and description of the archaeological baseline has been prepared to define the focus and parameters of the watching brief that is required by Condition 5 of the planning permission.
- 3.3 This has been prepared through the consultation of national Cof Cymru and local Historic Environment Record (HER) datasets, historic maps, previous archaeological event reports and available geotechnical information.
- 3.4 Relevant consulted historic maps are reproduced on **Plan EDP 1** and all the relevant HER records (monuments and events) are marked on **Plan EDP 2**. It is worth noting that the position of the Site boundary on historic maps presented in **Plan EDP 1** is approximate and shifts between maps due to the varying scales used to create such maps. The true alignment of the Site boundary in relation to riverfront today is shown in **Appendix EDP 1** for reference.

HISTORIC MAPS

- 3.5 The available historic maps have been used to establish the Site's post-medieval land use history from 1836 onwards and to identify changes in land use over time. Consulted sources include town maps, tithe maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.
- 3.6 The Site is situated along the western bank to the River Usk, beyond the southern limit of the medieval town of Newport. The Site prior to and during this time most likely comprised undulating meadows along the western bank of the River Usk, adjacent to the north side of the small river inlet or natural harbour of Jack's Pill.
- 3.7 The late 18th and 19th centuries (i.e. the late post-medieval period) saw large-scale industrial development along the western riverfront in Newport and with this transforming the town into a major trade hub in South Wales. This was facilitated by the construction of the Monmouthshire Canal in 1796 up to the northern end of Newport's centre, its subsequent southern extension in 1806 down past the Site up to Pillgwenlly, and later railway development with the laying of tramroads and railway lines through Newport up to numerous wharves, yards, jetties and dry docks by the 1850s.
- 3.8 The industrial infrastructure of wharves, yards, jetties and dry docks were also constructed during this period and involved land reclamation practices along the western bank of the River Usk. This required the building up of several metres of made ground deposits over estuarine alluvium deposits up to their present-day surface levels, as indicated by consulted

available geotechnical information both within and surrounding the Site along the banks of the River Usk.

- 3.9 The Site comprises an area of land which formed a small part of Newport's late post-medieval western riverfront industrial docklands area.
- 3.10 The earliest consulted 1836 John Wood Newport Town Map (**Plan EDP 1**) shows the Site was under industrial land use practices from at least the early-mid 19th century. The Site featured an open area at this time, with a single building towards its north-west corner. A tramroad ran along the western side of the Site with the former Monmouthshire Canal situated beyond. The route of the former canal largely follows the alignment of Usk Way (A4042) today. The Site was most likely used as a storage area at this time. Of note, the former natural alignment of the western riverbank to the River Usk and northern edge to Jack's Pill also fell within the Site at this time.
- 3.11 The subsequent 1841 St. Woolos Parish Tithe Map (**Plan EDP 1**) shows that the Site underwent considerable development in the space of five years. This included the addition of a canal arm, orientated east-west roughly through the centre of the Site, constructed off Monmouthshire Canal. Several warehouse buildings were also constructed in the north-west corner of the Site, as well as a small building at the south-east end of the Site, adjacent to the east end of the canal arm. Several timber jetties had also been constructed along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Site, along the former alignment of the western bank to the River Usk and northern side of Jack's Pill.
- 3.12 The 1st Edition 1883-1884 OS map (**Plan EDP 1**) shows that the Site and surrounding docklands to the north and south had undergone substantial development. The Site had been established as 'Victoria Wharf' by this time, with the infilling of the canal arm and overlaying of multiple tramroads through the Site from its north-west corner to jetties along the eastern and southern edges of the Site, along the western riverbank and north side of Jack's Pill.
- 3.13 The Site at this time featured multiple warehouses and/or workshops along its northern edge with a storage tank in its north-eastern corner and a possible engine house and/or warehouse in its south-west corner, connected to a tramroad terminus.
- 3.14 Subsequent editions of the OS map (until 1969-1971) continue to show minimal change in land use at the Site. The Site remained in use as 'Victoria Wharf' but with the addition of several buildings in its south-west and northern areas, as well as the addition and removal of certain tramroads.
- 3.15 The 1970-1971 OS map (**Plan EDP 1**) shows that the Site underwent a phase of industrial redevelopment during the late 1960s or early 1970s with the reorganisation of its layout. Victoria Wharf was disused by the early 1970s, with several jetties removed along the Site's eastern and southern edges by this time.
- 3.16 The Site was now occupied by a 'Wagon Works' and 'Welding and Engineering Works'. This was facilitated by the construction of a large wagon works building in its centre and the erection of multiple smaller buildings in the south-western corner. The Site still featured

tramroads at this time, but they were limited to the northern half and were connected to the wagon works.

- 3.17 By the early 1990s (**Plan EDP 1**), several further small buildings had been added to and removed from the Site, within the north-eastern and south-western elements. In addition, the remaining tramroads in the Site were also removed by this time.
- 3.18 Between the 1990s and early 2000s, the Site's eastern and southern boundaries were straightened via the shoring of the western bank of the River Usk and northern side of Jack's Pill. This involved the removal of any remaining jetties associated with Victoria Wharf, the reclaiming of land and straightening of the respective riverbank and pill sections. The result was a slight outwards extension of the area contained in the Site into the river and the infilling and raising of land behind to form the present extent of the Site. The Site's extent and present-day layout is shown on **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 3.19 The Site remained static in its industrial land use until 2005, when the Old Town Docks area (which included the Site) underwent a programme of land remediation works in advance of future development along the riverfront. As detailed in the watching brief report by Archaeology Cambria Archaeology, who monitored the groundworks, these entailed the following (Schlee, 2005:2):
- "The current land reclamation process essentially consisted of the removal of all material within the top 1.20m or so below present ground surface. This included all building foundations, railway sidings, yard surfaces and docks etc. This material was then mechanically crushed on site and re-deposited to create a level and 'clean' site in advance of future development..."*
- 3.20 This resulted in the demolition of all the standing structure within the Site, bar a rectangular north-south orientated building in the south-western corner. Google Earth satellite imagery confirms this, as well as the demolition of the remaining building in the Site between 2010-2013.
- 3.21 Between 2013-2024, the Site was used as the hardstanding 'Victoria Wharf Car Park'. Since 2024 it has been derelict and with hoarding around its perimeter.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

- 3.22 Three HER records are located within in the Site boundary (**Plan EDP 2**). These comprise records for three separate stone-built buildings associated with Vicotria Wharf, as shown on the 1st Edition OS map. These are positioned in the centre-north (**GGAT11139g**), north-west (**GGAT11140g**) and south-west (**GGAT11541g**) of the Site.
- 3.23 All three buildings were demolished in 2005 during remediation works, as indicated by consulted historic maps and the 2005 report outlined above. As such, all three buildings are limited to documentary evidence with no potential for any above ground remains to survive within the Site. Any associated buried foundations, if present, would be limited to those remains situated beyond c.1.2m Below Ground Level (BGL).

- 3.24 An HER record exists for the late 19th to mid-20th century ‘Victoria Wharf’ land use of the Site (**GGAT11540g**), although its record is provenanced adjacent to the east of the Site’s boundary. The HER record is based on the results of the 2007 archaeological watching brief at the Site (discussed below). The condition of the wharf is described as destroyed, with below ground remains limited to timber structural elements that were associated with the 19th century operation of the wharf. The description of the HER record is as follows:

*“**DESCRIPTION** Victoria Wharf Newport. Timber structural elements almost certainly relate to 19th century wharfs on western bank bank of the Usk and north-western bank of Jack’s Pill. The development is known collectively as Victoria Wharf. Concrete and brick structural elements probably relate to rail access to docking points. Remediation of the interior of the proposed development is likely to have removed any remains of the infrastructure of Victoria Wharf and any more recent structural evidence (Sell 2007).”*

- 3.25 No other HER records in the vicinity of the Site directly inform the Site’s archaeological interest or potential. Hence, none are discussed in this WSI.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS AND GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

- 3.26 The HER records three previous archaeological fieldwork events within the Site boundary, of relevance to the Site’s archaeological potential (**Plan EDP 2**). These comprise the following:
- Archaeological Watching Brief of remediation works across Old Town Docks, Newport in 2005 by Cambria Archaeology (**GGATE005348**) (Schlee, 2005);
 - Archaeological Watching Brief of ground investigation (GI) works for the Riverside Park development in 2006 by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Ltd (**GGATE005741**) (Dunning, 2006); and
 - Archaeological Watching Brief of GI works for a residential development planning application in the south-western part of the Site in 2007 by GGAT Ltd (**GGATE005553**) (Sell, 2007).
- 3.27 With regards to the three watching brief events, not all of the monitored remediation areas and/or trial pit/trial trench/borehole locations fell within the Site boundary. Notably, only the northern end of the remediation works in 2005 encompassed the Site.
- 3.28 Only trial pits 3-8 and boreholes 1 and 3 as part of the 2006 GI works were located within the eastern and southern edges of the Site and/or located immediately adjacent. Only trial pits 4-15 of the 2007 GI works are suggested to have been in the Site, based on the description of their locations in the absence of a clear location plan.
- 3.29 The Site has also been subject to a recent site-wide geotechnical site investigation (SI) completed in 2021 by Intégral Géotechnique (Wales) Ltd (Intégral Géotechnique, 2021). The SI was undertaken to provide information to support the approved planning proposals forming the basis for this WSI (planning application reference: 21/0983). The SI comprised 12 trial pits, two trial trenches and four boreholes.

- 3.30 The previous events/GI and SI works across the Site show that the Site features a general stratigraphic sequence which comprises various made ground layers underlain by estuarine alluvium deposits. Modern made ground from the existing land surface ranges in depth between 1.6m BGL and 4.4m BGL with an average depth of 2.9m BGL. Estuarine alluvium deposits are situated directly below this and have recorded depths of 16-17m BGL within the Site, based on the 2021 SI works' four borehole logs (*ibid*).
- 3.31 The upper made ground layer comprises the 2005 remediated, compacted made ground, which extends to c.1.2m BGL from the current surface level (Schlee, 2005). The modern remediated made ground layer has no potential for any archaeological remains of any significance. Hence, the first c.1.2m of the Site's stratigraphic sequence is demonstrated to be wholly devoid of any archaeological interest or potential.
- 3.32 The modern remediated made ground layer is followed by intermixed 19th-20th century made ground layers. These have been recorded to contain a mixture of sandstone, ash, bricks, lime, timbers, ceramic sherds, metal, and modern concrete piles, concrete bases and plastic (Intégral Géotechnique, 2021). The intermixed made ground layers also feature a base drainage sand and gravel layer, reflecting the initial land reclamation practices along the western bank of the River Usk.
- 3.33 Previous event reports and GI/SI reports indicate that the archaeological interest of the intermixed 19th-20th century made ground layers is limited to late post-medieval structural timbers and/or building foundations. Such remains would be of low or local significance at most, representing remains associated with the former infilled mid-late 19th century Monmouthshire Canal arm and/or later industrial land use. These have the potential to include deeply stratified warehouse and/or workshop foundations, support timbers to jetties, retaining walls, etc., from the Site's operation as a 'Victoria Wharf' between the late 19th and mid-20th century.
- 3.34 With regard to the deeply stratified natural estuarine alluvium deposits, situated at a minimum depth of c.1.6m BGL in the Site, these deposits hold the potential for prehistoric through to (earlier) post-medieval remains, as well as prehistoric and historic paleoenvironmental remains. Such remains could be of up to moderate or regional importance, depending on their nature, date, preservation, character and extent.
- 3.35 Of note, trial pit 4 (TP04) of the 2021 SI works recorded a buried topsoil at the point between made ground and alluvium, between 1.9-2.0m BGL (Intégral Géotechnique, 2021). The trial pit was located in the centre-west part of the Site and most likely represents the pre-industrial, pre-18th century, land surface level within this part of the Site. No other buried topsoil layers have been recorded in the Site boundary from previous SI/GI works.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 3.36 The Site is devoid of archaeological potential within the first 1.2m depth of the Site's stratigraphic sequence. This is due to a site-wide remediation in 2005 as part of the wider remediation of the Old Town Docks area ahead of subsequent redevelopment.

3.37 Below the remediated made ground layer, the Site's archaeological potential comprises the following based on current evidence:

- Post-medieval mid-late 19th century remains associated with the former canal arm to the Monmouthshire Canal through the centre of the Site. Such remains, if still present, would be in the intermixed made ground layers and would be of low or local significance;
- Post-medieval to modern, late 19th to mid-20th century structural timbers and/or buildings foundations in the Site's intermixed made ground layers, associated with the Site's 'Victoria Wharf' industrial land use. Such remains would be of low or local significance; and
- Prehistoric to (earlier) post-medieval remains and/or paleoenvironmental remains in the Site's deeply stratified alluvium deposits. Such remains could be of low or local to moderate or regional significance, depending on their nature, date, preservation, character and extent.

3.38 For context, made ground from the current surface level ranges between 1.6m BGL to 4.4m BGL with an average depth of 2.9m BGL. Archaeological bearing 19th-20th century made ground deposits are situated from c.1.2m BGL. Estuarine alluvium deposits are situated directly below made ground from a minimum depth of 1.6m BGL, up to recorded depths of 16-17m BGL within the Site boundary.

3.39 It is worth stating here that consultee comments provided by GGAT Ltd for planning application 21/0983, dated 26 October 2021 (GGAT Ltd reference: NEW0823/JBHD), noted the potential for shallow structural timbers in the Site from c.0.5m onwards, stating:

"You will recall our letters in response to the other earlier applications and enquiries for development on the site (Pl.App.No. 07/0539, Our Ref: NEW0823, dated 08/06/07 and 29/08/07). Supporting information with those included the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the geotechnical investigations. This work identified a number of timbers, probably relating to the wharfage along the northern edge of Jacks Pill, at a depth of c.0.5m. Along the eastern edge of the development site, following the western bank of the Usk further timber wharfage remains were encountered however these were at a much greater depth below ground level (c.2.8m). These are likely to relate to the early 19th century dockside activity on the site. The site has a cover of remediated and made ground to varying depths."

3.40 A review of the relevant watching brief report by Dunning 2006 indicates that this is incorrect and that no structural timbers were recorded within the first c.1.2m BGL of the Site's stratigraphic sequence.

3.41 The 0.5m BGL pair of timbers were recorded in Test Trench 1. Test Trench 1 was located to the south side of Jack's Pill, alongside the event's other test trench (Test Trench 2), as shown on Figure 2 of the report (Dunning, 2006:9).

Section 4

Aims, Objectives and Methodology

AIMS

- 4.1 AMR (also referred to as a 'watching brief') is a formal mitigation programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 4.2 Archaeological monitoring would allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy), in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- 4.3 It would also provide an opportunity, if needed, for the Archaeological Contractor to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made, for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- 4.4 The AMR will be carried out by an appointed Archaeological Contractor, preferably a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This WSI will be supplemented by a Method Statement prepared by the Archaeological Contractor. This will be submitted to NCC in advance and approved by their Archaeological Advisor prior to the commencement of works.
- 4.5 The AMR will be carried out in accordance with the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring* (CIfA, 2023a) and the *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA, 2023b). These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of AMRs. The given standard 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 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."
- 4.6 All significant archaeological features or deposits that are exposed during the completion of the construction groundworks will be recorded to an appropriate standard, in line with CIfA guidance (CIfA, 2023a-b).

OBJECTIVES

4.7 The objectives of the AMR will be to:

- Allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during construction groundworks within the Proposed Development's Site boundary; and
- Provide the opportunity, if needed, for the Archaeological Contractor 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 AMR are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

4.8 The methodology which will be employed to meet these objectives will be detailed in the paragraphs which follow.

METHODOLOGY

4.9 A detailed methodology with regards to the artefact and environmental sample recovery and disposal strategy will be provided in the supplementary Method Statement, produced by the appointed Archaeological Contractor. However, general methodology components are outlined below, to be implemented as part of the AMR:

- Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned and recorded by written description and by photographs;
- Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits;
- Where the reduction in levels excavates through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in sections with an appropriate collection of finds;
- Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the Archaeological Contractor and recorded; and
- If the reduction in levels reaches a point where only natural deposits are encountered and there is no more potential for archaeological remains to occur or be recorded, the Archaeological Contractor should communicate this to the Client or their representative (hereafter referred to as the 'Client Representative') who will in turn request Heneb for a cessation of the AMR in this area. Once Heneb has confirmed, then the AMR can cease for the specific area in question.

4.10 AMR will only occur for construction groundworks which exceed the remediated made ground layer of c.1.2m BGL across the Site. This is due to the remediated made ground featuring no potential for any archaeological remains of any heritage significance.

4.11 Groundworks that entail deep pile foundations (i.e. percussion and/or rotary coring) are not included in the scope of this AMR. This is due to the very localised nature of their impacts

from ground disturbance and compaction limited to the footprint of the pile, as well as the inability to achieve any meaningful recording using AMR methods.

- 4.12 As such, piled foundation groundworks associated with the Proposed Development are explicitly excluded from the completion of this AMR WSI.
- 4.13 The exact scope of works for monitoring in relation to the final Construction Programme will be agreed between the Archaeological Advisor, the Client and Archaeological Contractor. The scope of works will be set out in the supplementary Method Statement to this WSI, approved prior to the commencement of any groundworks on-site.

Significant Remains

- 4.14 Heneb and the Client/Client Representative will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear significant and, following a review by both parties (which may require a Site meeting), a decision will be made with regard to the agreement of appropriate methods of sampling and recording.
- 4.15 Should significant remains be encountered that are deemed to require full excavation, following a review by the Client/Client Representative and Heneb, provision will be given for the fencing off of the remains to create an area in which no development work can be carried out until after the archaeological excavation is completed.
- 4.16 Sufficient time and resources will be given to the Archaeological Contractor to excavate and record the remains. It may be necessary in such circumstances to draft an additional project design for the excavation which would form an addendum to the current WSI.

Recording

- 4.17 All on-site recording will be undertaken in line with standard fieldwork methodologies that are in accordance with those commonly employed throughout the profession.
- 4.18 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 4.19 A register of plans and a register of sections will be kept.
- 4.20 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but, in urban or deeply stratified sites, a scale of 1:20 will be satisfactory. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 4.21 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 4.22 All sections will be tied into Ordnance Datum if possible, or into the contractor's Temporary Bench Mark.
- 4.23 A photographic record, comprising high-resolution digital colour images, will be maintained. This will illustrate, in both detail and general context, the principal features and finds discovered at the Site. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

4.24 Photographs will be recorded on Photographic Record Sheets.

4.25 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post-medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording, as long as an appropriate sample is retained.

Paleoenvironmental Sampling

4.26 Paleoenvironmental samples will be taken from contexts that display potential paleoenvironmental interest, such as waterlogged alluvial deposits, based on the judgement of the supervising member of staff of the Archaeological Contractor team. Sampling may comprise large and small samples up to (if possible) 40 litres of material from each exposed context. If alluvial deposits are exposed in section, monolith samples will also be taken.

4.27 The objective of the sampling will be to acquire paleoenvironmental information from the appropriate deposits that are exposed and truncated by the development.

4.28 The survey will be carried out in accordance with Historic England 2025 guidance, titled: *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Historic England, 2025).

4.29 All recovered samples of organic material will be assessed for macroscopic and microscopic materials through mesh sieving and scanned using a stereomicroscope in accordance with standard methodologies as set out in the Historic England 2025 guidance (*ibid*).

4.30 Further details of the assessment methodology will be set out in the Archaeological Contractor's Method Statement.

Reports

4.31 The style and format of the report will include the following as a minimum requirement:

- A location plan of fieldwork in relation to the Proposed Development;
- Plans and sections of features, as appropriate, depicted at an appropriate scale;
- A section drawing showing depth of significant deposits (if encountered), including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale;
- A summary statement of the results;
- A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation;
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results; and
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings within the Site and its wider townscape setting.

- 4.32 The report will be submitted to the Client for approval and subsequently to NCC and its Archaeological Advisor (Heneb). Following approval, the report will be supplied to the Heneb HER, using their online Historic Environment Record Data Deposit Online System (HEDDOS) submission form. The report and associated digital archive will conform with the required content and Welsh language requirements as outlined in the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER)* (Heneb, 2024).
- 4.33 The Site archive will be offered to the National Library of Wales within one month of completion of the final report. The digital archive will conform to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales's (RCAHMW) *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives* (RCAHMW, 2023). It will be deposited with Heneb and/or RCAHMW.
- 4.34 If the monitoring works generate archaeological results of importance, which merit wider publication, the Client will be consulted about further arrangements in this regard.
- 4.35 In all cases, proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in light of the results of the fieldwork and through consultation with Heneb.
- 4.36 It is intended that the Site archive, including any finds assemblage, will be deposited with an appropriate institution within one month of completion of the report, or retained by the landowners, as required.
- 4.37 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, except those which may be subject to the laws of *The Treasure Act 1996* and/or *Treasure Order 2002*, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the Site owners/the Client. An agreement with an appropriate institution to accept this material will need to be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the nature of the finds recovered.

Publication

- 4.38 The appointed Archaeological Contractor will ensure that a summary report of the AMR will be submitted for publication in an appropriate national journal (e.g. *Archaeology of Wales*) no later than one year after their completion if determined appropriate by Heneb.
- 4.39 A short summary in the appropriate format will be submitted to the editor of the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) Wales for publication in the 'Gazetteer of Sites Explored' in the latest edition of *Archaeology in Wales*, if considered appropriate by Heneb.
- 4.40 If necessary, a full report of the findings from the AMR, where relevant, should be produced and ready for publication within an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within six months of the completion of the fieldwork element of the AMR.

Archive Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan

- 4.41 An archive selection strategy and data management plan will be provided in detail by the appointed Archaeological Contractor's supplementary Method Statement.

Section 5

Project Management, Resourcing and Timetable

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCING

- 5.1 All archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation, reporting and archiving relating to the AMR will be completed by the appointed Archaeological Contractor. The supplementary Method Statement, produced by the appointed Archaeological Contractor, will provide detailed information regarding project management, resourcing and timetable.
- 5.2 The requirements of the WSI will be implemented unless there are pressing or overriding issues that prevent it. Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with Heneb in advance.
- 5.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the WSI is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. The Archaeological Contractor will attempt to foresee possible site-specific problems and resource these appropriately.
- 5.4 It is acknowledged that there may be unusual circumstances, which have not been included in the costing and programme:
- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.; and
 - Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist assessment and removal.
- 5.5 The appointed Archaeological Contractor's Method Statement will give appropriate consideration to these issues and set out suitable contingency arrangements.

TIMETABLING

- 5.6 Subject to agreement of the scope of works, the AMR will take place in line with the Client's Construction Programme. Monitoring of groundworks outlined above will be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Programme, which is subject to amendments.
- 5.7 Heneb will be notified (in writing) prior to the commencement of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks outlined above, in relation to the Construction Programme for the Proposed Development.
- 5.8 Heneb will be notified of amendments to the schedule of the Contract Programme of relevance to the AMR. Throughout the programme of archaeological monitoring, Heneb will be provided with regular updates on the progression of the monitoring works. This will be to the discretion of the appointed Archaeological Contractor but will not exceed a period of more than two weeks at a time.
- 5.9 The encounter of any significant remains will be notified to the Client/Client Representative and Heneb when/if encountered. The appointed Archaeological Contractor will notify the

Client/Client Representative and Heneb upon the completion of the fieldwork element of the AMR, prior to the production of the associated report.

Section 6

Monitoring and Review

- 6.1 All archaeological investigation and recording undertaken at the Site will be subject to, and completed in accordance with, the EDP WSI and the supplementary Method Statement provided by the appointed Archaeological Contractor.
- 6.2 The Method Statement will detail the staffing, including specialists involved in the project, as well the groundworks to archaeologically monitor and any other methodological details that are not otherwise covered in the WSI.
- 6.3 It is not anticipated that any site monitoring/review meetings will be required. However, if it is deemed by Heneb that such a meeting is required, the Client Representative will represent the Client in these circumstances.
- 6.4 The AMR will be monitored by Heneb throughout the course of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks outlined above. This will take the form of regular email and/or phone call updates from the appointed Archaeological Contractor and/or the Client Representative on behalf of the Client. A site meeting, if required, would be scheduled upon the request of Heneb, to which access to the Site would be granted. The report will be provided upon completion to Heneb for review and approval, prior to archiving.
- 6.5 In that regard, the purpose of the on-site monitoring/review meetings will be to establish that the approved WSI is being properly implemented and the ClfA *Code of Conduct* and relevant ClfA Standard and Guidance documents complied with.

Section 7

Copyright and Confidentiality

- 7.1 The Archaeological Contractor will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents, or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*, with all rights reserved, excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the Proposed Development, as described in the WSI.
- 7.2 The Archaeological Contractor will assign copyright to the Client upon written request but will retain the right to be identified as an author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (Chapter IV. S.79).
- 7.3 The Archaeological Contractor will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects that are not theirs or the Archaeological Contractor's copyright.
- 7.4 The Archaeological Contractor undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals, provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required.
- 7.5 The Archaeological Contractor further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that the Client respects the Archaeological Contractor's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

- 7.6 The Archaeological Contractor shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the ClfA *Code of Conduct*, its *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, any relevant standard and guidance documents issued in relation to the completion of this project, and the *British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice*. Project Managers should be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the ClfA.

Section 8 References

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The National Library of Wales, 2026. 1836 John Wood Newport Town Map. [Online]. Available at: <https://viewer.library.wales/4669581#?xywh=2661%2C6532%2C3996%2C1955>.

Appendix EDP 1 Site Location Plan



- Notes:
- 1. Drawings must not be scaled and any discrepancies must be reported immediately.
 - 2. The drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant project drawings and schedules.
 - 3. Dimensions indicated are structural.
 - 4. Drawings must be printed in colour to ensure all elements are clearly identified.

KEY

Application Boundary

P2	Updated Red Line	JH	AL	20.09.21
P1	Issued for PAC	JH	AL	21.07.21
Rev.	Description	Drawn	Check	Date

FOR APPROVAL

pentan
architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t. 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Usk Way, Newport

Client
JEHU

Drawing Title
Site Location Plan

Job no.	Org.	Zone	Level	Type	Role	Description	Status	Rev.
3858	PEN	ZZ	00	DR	A	1001	S4	P2
Scale							Date	
1 : 1250 @ A3							Sep '21	

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise



Site Location Plan
1 : 1250

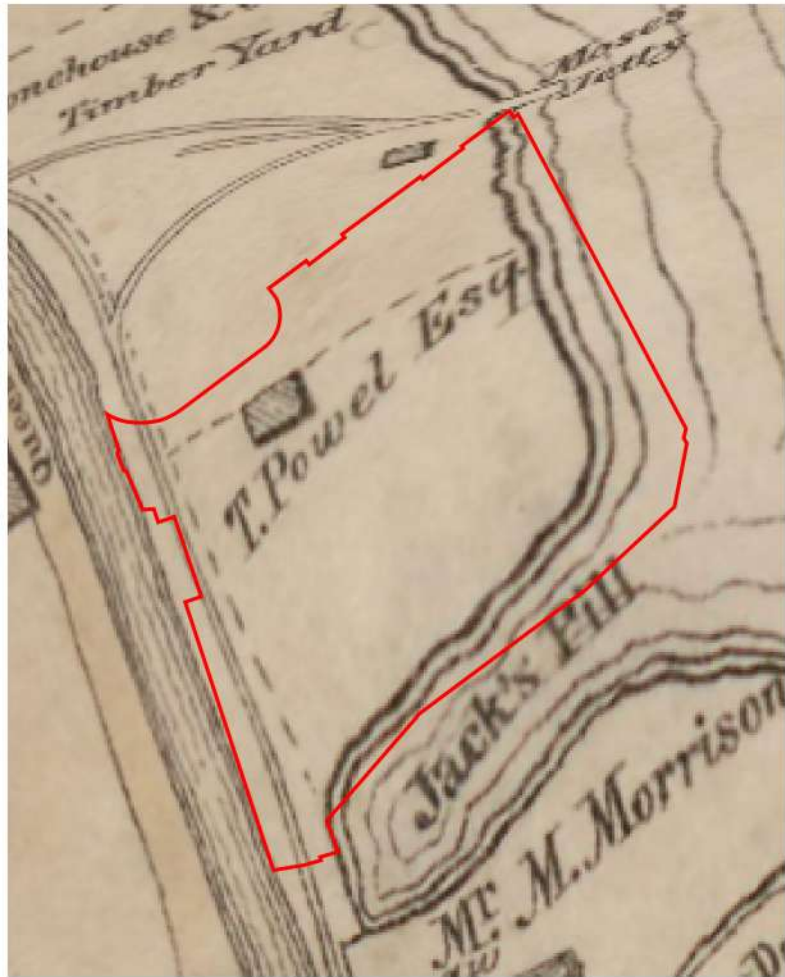
Plans

Plan EDP 1: Historic Maps

(edp9820_d001a 02 July 2026 JLe/MBa)

Plan EDP 2: HER Records and Previous Archaeological Events

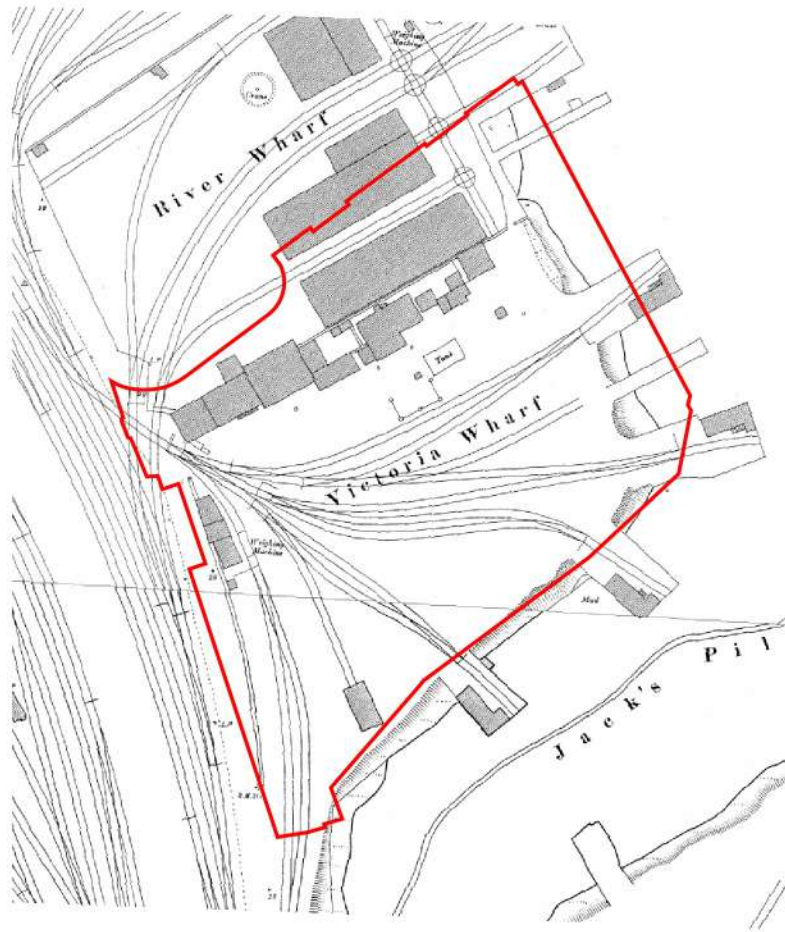
(edp9820_d002a 02 July 2026 JLe/MBa)



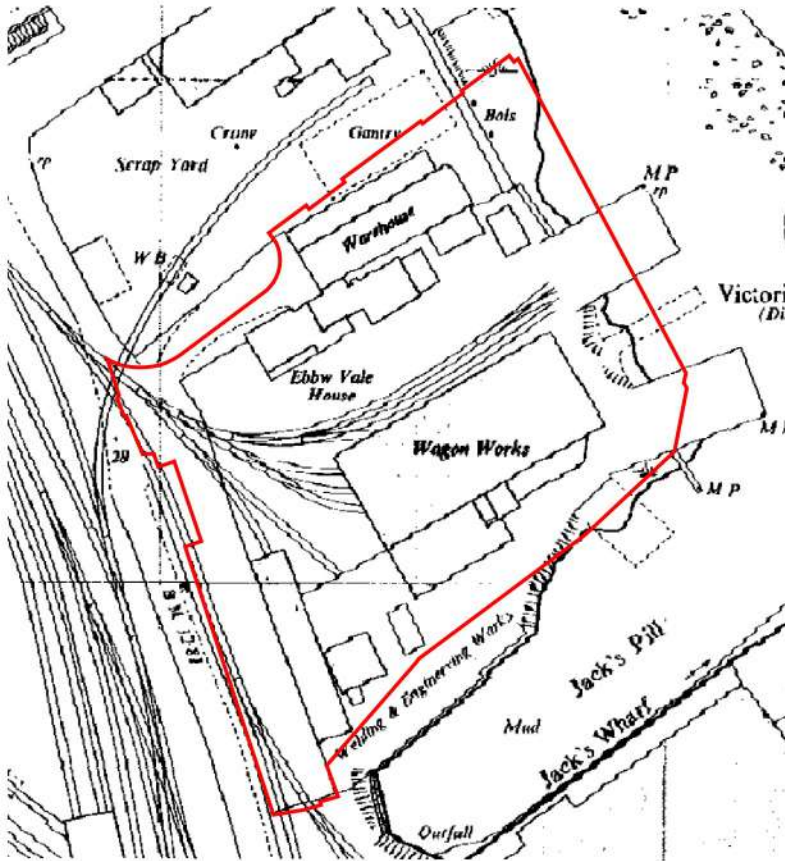
1836 John Wood Newport Town Map



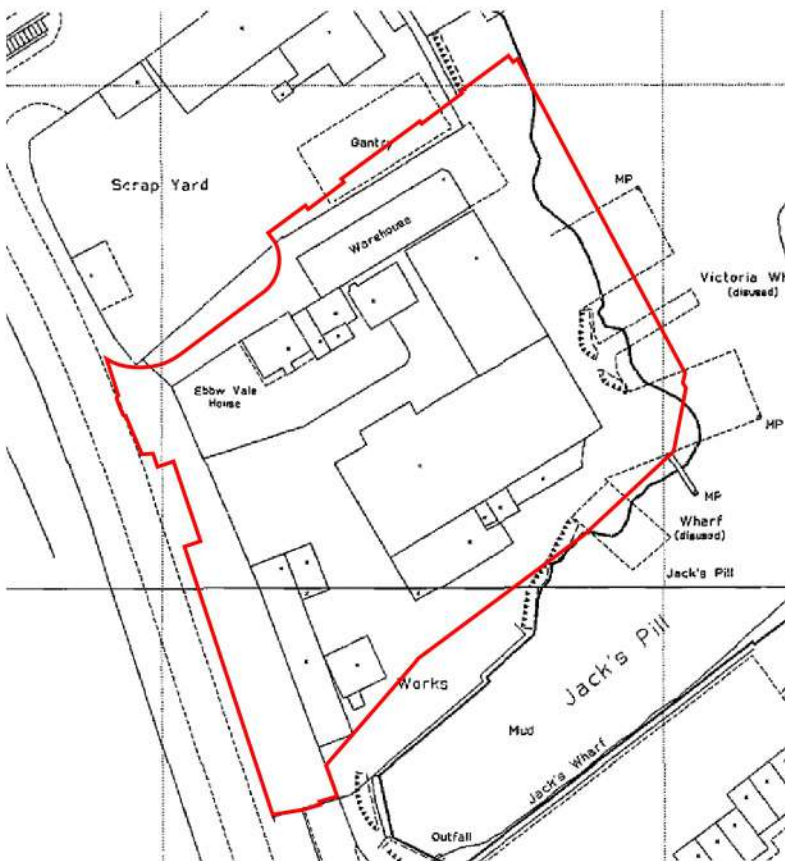
1841 St. Woolos Parish Tithe Map



1883-1884 Ordnance Survey Map



1970-1971 Ordnance Survey Map



1993 Ordnance Survey Map

 Approximate Site Boundary



client

Tai Hedyn

project title

Usk Way, Newport

drawing title

Historic Maps

date	02 JULY 2026	drawn by	JLe
drawing number	edp9820_d001a	checked	MBa
scale	1:1,500 @ A3	QA	DJo

 the environmental dimension partnership

Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk

0 20 40 60 80 100 m



- Site Boundary
- HER Records
- HER Previous Events

client	Tai Hedyn		
project title	Usk Way, Newport		
drawing title	HER Records and Previous Archaeological Events		
date	02 JULY 2026	drawn by	JLe
drawing number	edp9820_d002a	checked	MBa
scale	1:5,000 @ A3	QA	DJo



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