

Archaeology Wales

An Evaluation at The Bridge Inn, Chepstow

An Archaeological Evaluation



By
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Report No: 1380.


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
Archaeology Wales

An Evaluation at the Bridge Inn, Chepstow, Monmouthshire

Archaeological field evaluation

Prepared For: Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd

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Report No. 1380

September 2015



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Summary

A planning application is being re-submitted by Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd on behalf of their clients for the conversion and alteration of an existing public house in addition to the erection of two cottages at The Bridge Inn, Bridge Street, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, centred at ST 53647 94286.

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division acting as advisors to Monmouthshire County Borough Council have responded to the planning application and have recommended that prior to determining the application an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken stating that ‘The determination of any planning application therefore should be deferred until a report on the archaeological evaluation has been submitted to your members’.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Hart 2015) and accepted by GGAT-Curatorial Division. The scheme allowed for an evaluation to be conducted by means of a single evaluation trench located to best test the main development areas.

This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation.

During the archaeological work the alluvium deposits of the adjacent river were encountered at the base of the evaluation trench, with two split timbers which appeared to be either driven into the alluvial clay or were from an earlier deposit and sticking proud above the clay. Between these posts was a mid 20th Century linear trench, which had been cut then quickly backfilled, the leveling deposits above were then overlain with cobbling forming the upper surface. A tin clad structure was uncovered at the western end of the trench, with its foundations cut into the cobbled surface. The structure had a doorway and a part cobbled and metalled floor surface, with an overlying, later, concrete floor. A small finds assemblage was produced that was post-medieval to modern in date with a single sherd of late Medieval green glazed ware which was noted in the fill of the linear ditch [010], but appeared to be residual. The archaeological features were encountered at a minimum depth of 0.06m below current ground level.

All work was carried out to the professional standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1. Introduction

A planning application is being re-submitted by Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd on behalf of their clients for the conversion and alteration of an existing public house in addition to the erection of two cottages at The Bridge Inn, Bridge Street, Chepstow, Monmouthshire centred at ST 53647 94286. See Figures 1 and 2.

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division acting as advisors to Monmouthshire County Borough Council have responded to the planning application and have recommended that prior to determining the application an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken stating that ‘The determination of any planning application therefore should be deferred until a report on the archaeological evaluation has been submitted to your members’.

Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd (henceforth – FTPL) acting on behalf of their clients have commissioned Archaeology Wales to undertake the archaeological evaluation in accordance with the WSI (Hart 2015).

The archaeological evaluation conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (ClfA 2011).

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (Project Manager) with site work undertaken by Louis Stafford.

Health and Safety advice and site inspections will be undertaken by AW's Health and Safety Officer, Mr Keith Foster, of Powys Safety Solutions.

2. Site Description and Historical Background

The archaeological advice given to Monmouthshire County Borough Council by GGAT – CD in response to the planning application at this site included a brief historical setting and is reproduced below:

'The location of the site, on the frontage of the main Medieval road through the medieval town to the adjacent waterfront means there is a likelihood for archaeological remains to be encountered during any ground disturbance. The nearby bridge is known to have replaced earlier bridges and it's adjacent to an area of wharves along the riverbank which formed the Medieval port. Evidence of the wharves exist inland from the present riverside as the rivers course has altered over the years. Recent archaeological work in Chepstow has shown the survival of buried remains. The site of the proposed cottages overlies older buildings shown on historic mapping and there is potential for archaeological features to exist.'

There is little prehistoric activity evidence within the present town of Chepstow. A number of hillforts are found in close proximity to the town (Llancaut, Piercefield and Bulwark). It is suggested that the Roman road from Caerwent to Gloucester crossed the River Wye at Chepstow although no evidence has been found for this to date. Chepstow is dominated by its castle (SAM MM003), built between 1067 and 1071 and located some 230m to the south-west of the development area. From this core, the medieval town grew and was delimited by its town walls (SAM MM002).

The development area is located at rear of The Bridge Inn which is a post-medieval Grade II Listed Building (2516) and has high group association with the significant number of other listed buildings on Bridge Street, including the adjacent property to the south (Unknown 27089) and Bridge House (2515) to the south of the unnamed property. The proximity of the development area to the river provides moderate potential for encountering archaeological features relating to the maritime history of the area. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Chepstow Town Slipway (MM301) is located some 150m to the east of the development area.

The underlying bedrock geology consists of undifferentiated limestones with subordinate sandstone and Argillaceous rocks of the Dinantian Group. This is overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium including sand, clay silt and gravel (www.bgs.ac.uk).

3. Methodology

A single evaluation trench measuring 10m x 2m was excavated (Figure 2). The asphalt present across the evaluation trench was removed using a 360 tracked machine

excavator with a toothed bucket. The aggregate and overburden were then removed utilizing a toothless grading bucket down to the surface of the archaeology.

The trench was hand cleaned to evidence the cobbled surface and structure encountered. Recording was carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail were maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs were taken using cameras with resolutions of 5 mega pixels or above.

Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:50 with 1:10 used on the surviving timbers.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 23rd and 24th of June 2015 by Louis Stafford.

4. Results (Figure 3; Plates 1-11)

The base of the trench contained a grey blue silty clay low energy alluvium deposit (013) that produced no finds. The natural alluvium had two timbers exposed (011) and (012) within the deposit, timber (011) was a half cut timber approximately 0.14m in diameter, the timber was upright and the upper end located within the lower fills of a later linear ditch feature [010]. Timber (012) was at a slight angle of approximately 70 degrees from horizontal and was a quarter cut timber approximately 0.14m at its maximum width by 0.1m at its minimum. The upper end of the timber was also located in the same lower fills of the later linear trench feature [010] as timber (011). The timbers were located 1.15m apart and were exposed to a height of 0.64m (011) and 0.52m (012). It was unclear whether these timbers had been driven in through the linear trench feature or were sitting proud of an earlier deposit or feature below.

Cutting the alluvial deposit (013) was the linear trench feature [010] that crossed the trench and was aligned approximately north to south. The cut had a shallow U-shape with a flat bottom, cut with regular straight sides. There appears to have been a fairly rapid backfill of the feature with both building waste and soil in quick succession. Fill (009) was a grey silty clay with lenses of pink to red sandy graded type 2 aggregate. Large amounts of grey roofing slate tiles were also present, with Victorian pan tiles and oyster shell, a single late post-medieval salt glazed ware was produced as was a single green glazed Bristol Redcliff sherd and a base of an onion type glass bottle. Fragments of butchered bovine long bone were also noted. Overlying this deposit was a dark grey silty clay (008), rapidly deposited with no clast orientation noted. This deposit also had lenses of pink to red type 2 aggregate and grey roofing slate and further pan tile fragments. Overlying fill (008) was a pink to red type 2 aggregate leveling deposit (007) which capped the feature. This appeared to have been heavily compacted toward the upper surface and underlay the cobbled surface (005).

The cobbled surface (005) appears to have been laid in one event. The cobbles are smoothed, rounded sandstone with some large flatter stones forming wider 'paths' and some edging stones noted toward the southern edge of the trench. The cleaning of this surface produced porcelain with blue and white print decal, colored print and plain white. Cutting the cobbled surface (005) was a straight flat bottomed foundation trench [003] for a tin clad structure with a door. The foundations were shallow and constructed of concrete and sandstone blocks orientated approximately north to south across the trench. The eastern side of the wall appears to be the inside of the structure where a subsequent part cobbled and part metalised surface (006) was exposed under a thin

capping of concrete, three fragments of pan tile were recovered from the cleaning of the surface as were two fragments of post-medieval 19th Century lead glazed sherds.

The cobbled surfaces and structure were covered with a thin layer of aggregate (002) approximately 0.1m in depth, underlying a thin layer of asphalt (001) which had a maximum depth of 0.6m.

5. Finds

The finds were all of late post-medieval to modern date with the exception of a rim sherd of medieval date which appears to be a green glazed Redcliff Bristol ware and residual in nature within context 009. The bovine long bones recovered showed signs of butchery. With the acceptance of the bones and pan tile the finds will be retained for archiving.

The finds archive will be deposited at Chepstow Museum.

6. Discussion and conclusion

The evaluation trench uncovered what appears to be a mid 20th Century linear ditch [010] which was rapidly backfilled with the remains of a demolished building, possibly that of the structure which can be seen in this area and along the alignment of the linear feature [010] on the first edition 1897 OS map 1:2500 series. It appears the building was demolished and the remnants of the structure which was probably roofed with slate was rapidly deposited into the ditch [010]. This was compacted down and levelled for the cobbled surface (005) to be laid upon. Subsidence appears to have occurred, with the cobbles having a slight depression in plan. The cobbled surface then appears to have been cut for the foundation trench of a mid 20th Century tin clad structure orientated approximately north-south, which probably was the replacement for the previous structure on site. The interior of the building had the level of the floor built up with a combination of a metalled surface and cobbles (006), with a very recent and final layer of concrete skim added. In the very recent past an asphalt surface (001) has sealed the cobbled surface and the remnants of the tin structure.

Given the proximity of the timber posts to the linear d feature [010], they are probably part of the demolition debris of the former building on site and have been placed in the trench or partly driven into the sides of the feature, this would account for the leaning over of one as the compaction of the upper level enacted on the lower timbers. However it is still not conclusive and they could represent further buried deposits. The single sherd of Medieval green glazed pottery should be regarded as a residual fragment and not viewed as dating for the features present on site.

As the full extent of the archaeological resource in this area is unknown, suitable mitigation should include an archaeological watching brief on all intrusive ground works associated with this development.

7. Bibliography

GGAT, 2008, *Lower Wye Valley HLCA*. GGAT report

Hart, R, 2015, *Written Scheme of Investigation For Archaeological Evaluation: Bridge Inn, Chepstow, Monmouthshire*. AW Report.

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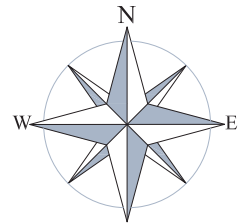
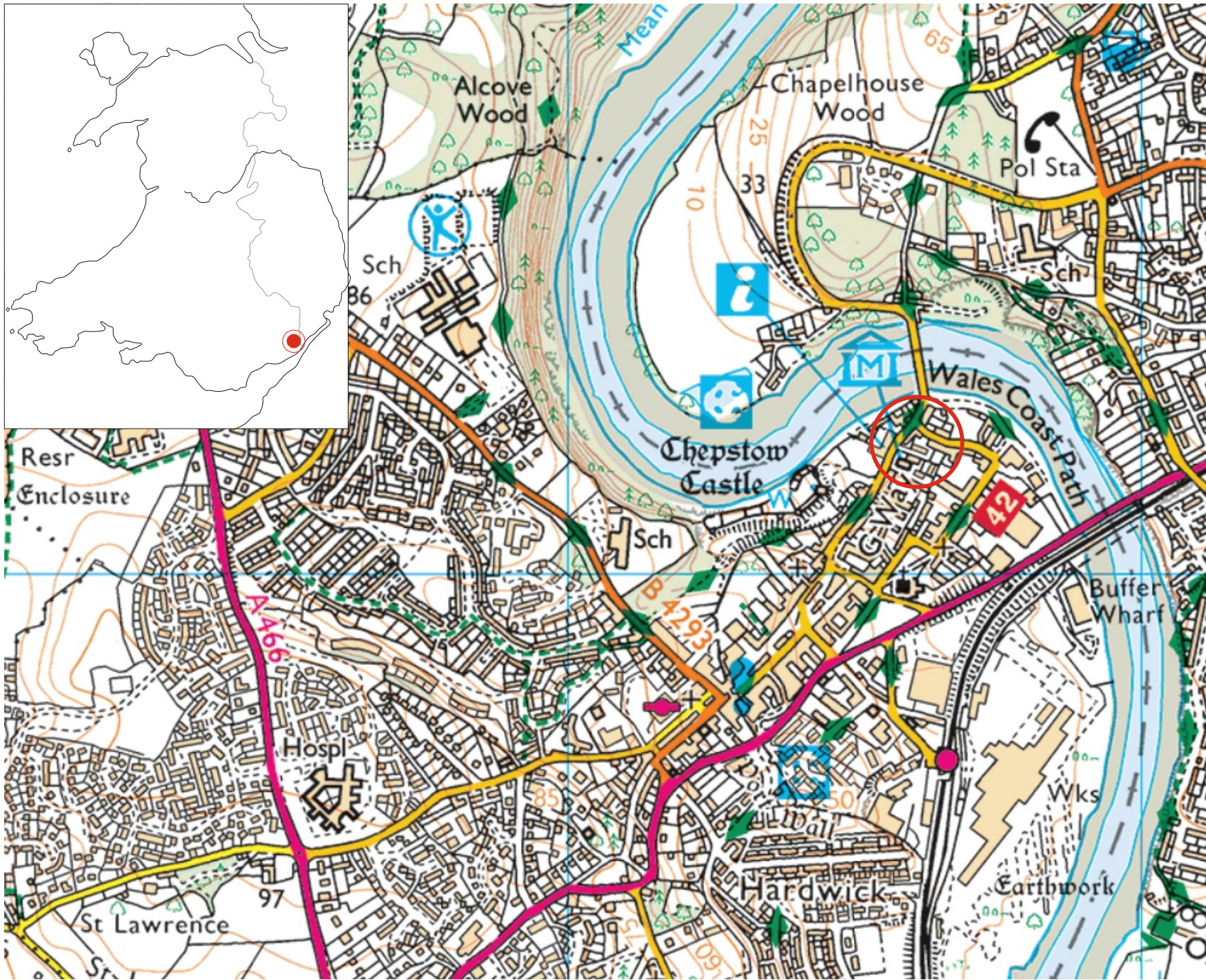
Appendix I: Context Inventory

Context Number	Description	Provisional Date	Finds Category
001	Modern Ashphalt	Modern	-
002	Ashphalt Underlying Aggregate	Modern	-
003	Concrete Wall Founds	20C	-
004	Cut for Wall Founds (003)	20C	-
005	Cobbled Surface	20C	Pottery
006	Cobbled and Metalled Surface	20C	Pottery
007	Aggregate Compacted Levelling Deposit, Fill of Ditch [010]	20C	-
008	Rapid Backfill of Ditch [010]	20C	Slate, Pan Tile
009	Demolition Debris, Fill of Ditch [010]	20C	Slate, Pan Tile, Glass, Pottery, Bone
010	Cut of Linear Straight Ditch	20C	
011	Timber 1/2 Split	-	
012	Timber 1/4 Split	-	
013	Natural Riverine Grey/Blue Silty Clay Natural	Quaternary	

Appendix II: Finds Inventory

Finds Type	Context	Date	Description	Number of fragments	Weight (g)	Notes
Pottery	005	Late Victorian	Blue and White Print Porcelain	4	37.15	Retained
		Modern	Coloured Print	1	3	Retained
		Late Victorian	Plain White Porcelain	1	34	Retained
	006	C19	Red Earthenware Brown Lead Glazed	2	10.8	Retained
	009	C19	Salt Glazed White Ware	1	15.65	Retained
CBM	009	C15-16	Red Earthenware Green Glazed probable Redcliff Bristol Ware	1	63.55	Retained
	006	Victorian	Pan Tile Fragments	3	NA	Not Retained
	008	Victorian	Pan Tile Fragments	Numerous	10Kg +	Not Retained
Glass	009	Victorian	Pan Tile Fragments	Numerous	20Kg +	Not Retained
	009	Post Med	Onion Bottle Base	1	136.05	Retained
Animal bones	009	Post Med	Bovine Long Bone (Butchery Marks Noted)	1		Not Retained
Miscellaneous	008	Post Med	Grey Roof Slates	Numerous	5Kg +	Not Retained

	009	Post Med	Oyster Shell Whole	1	61	Retained
	009	Post Med	Grey Roof Slates	Numerous	20Kg +	Not Retained



Site Location

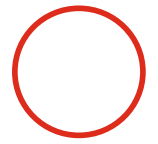
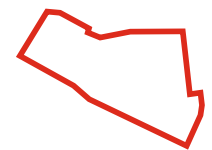


Fig 1: Site Location



Site Boundary



Trench Location

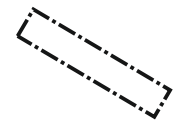
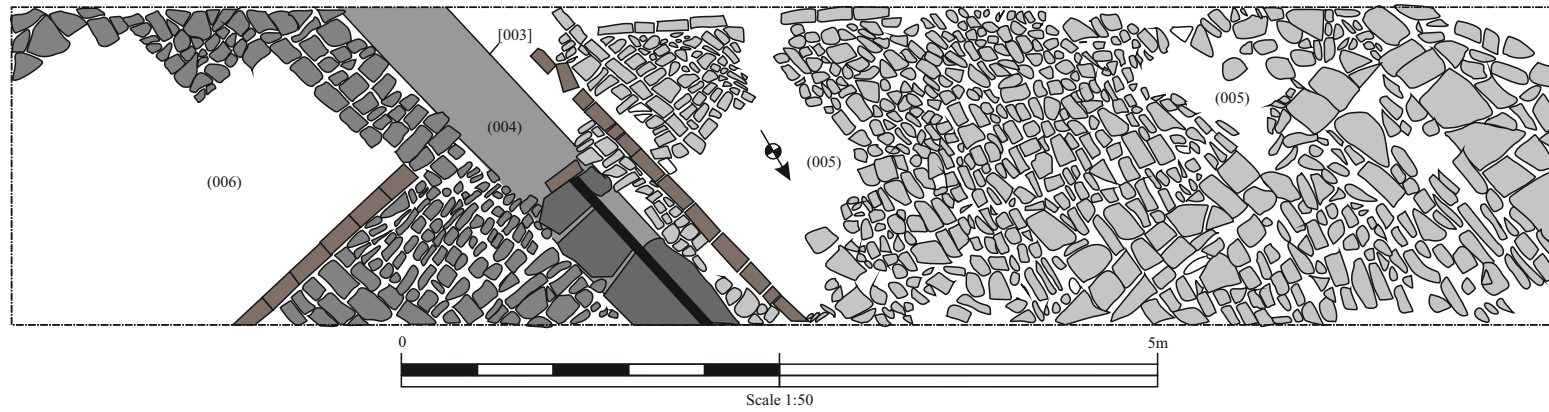
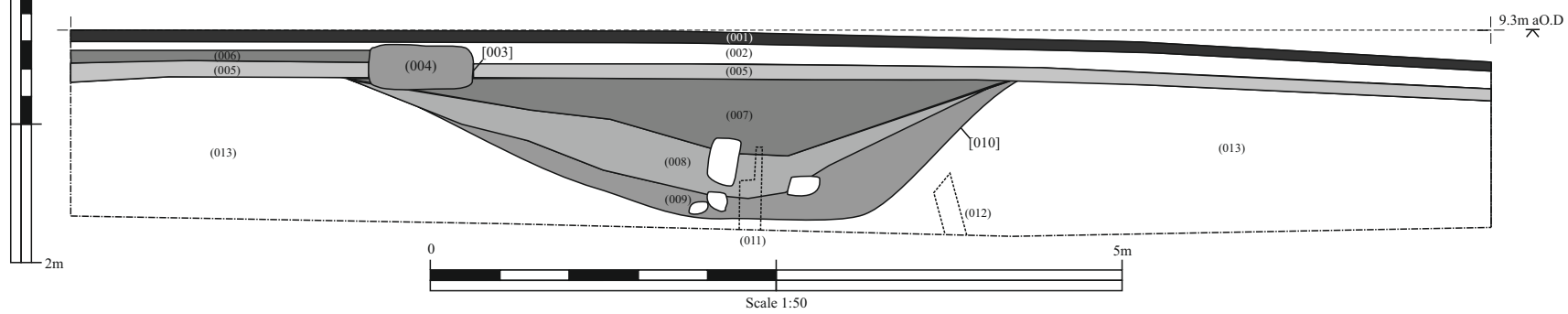


Fig 2: Site Plan and Trench Location

Trench Plan of Cobbled Surfaces (005) and (006) and Structure [003]



North Facing Trench Section



Post Excavation Plan showing Ditch Feature [010] in relation to Timbers (011) and (012)

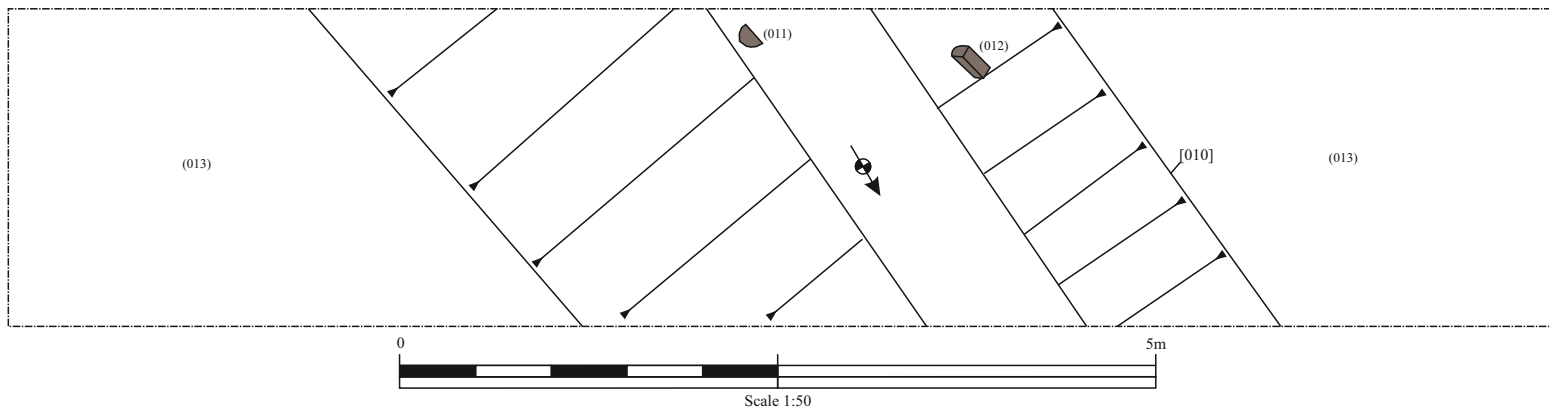


Fig 3: Trench Plan and Sections

Plan shot of Cobbled Surfaces (005) and (006) and Structure [003] viewed from the east



Plan shot of Cobbled Surfaces (005) and (006) and Structure [003] viewed from the west



Fig 4: Photographs of Cobbled Surfaces and Structure [003]

Plan shot of of Cobbled Surfaces (005) and (006) and Structure [003] viewed from the south



Detail shot of tin sheeting slot and door jamb, view from the west



Detail shot of cobbled surface (005), underlying (006), view from the east



Fig 5: Photographs of Cobbled Surfaces and Structure [003]

Shot of north facing trench section



Detail shot of south facing section through Ditch Feature [010]



Plan shot of timbers (011) and (012) viewed from the west



Detail shot of timbers (011) and (012)



Fig 6: Photographs of Trench Sections and Timbers (011) and (012)

Plan shot of timber (012)



Detail shot of timber (012)



Plan shot of timber (011)

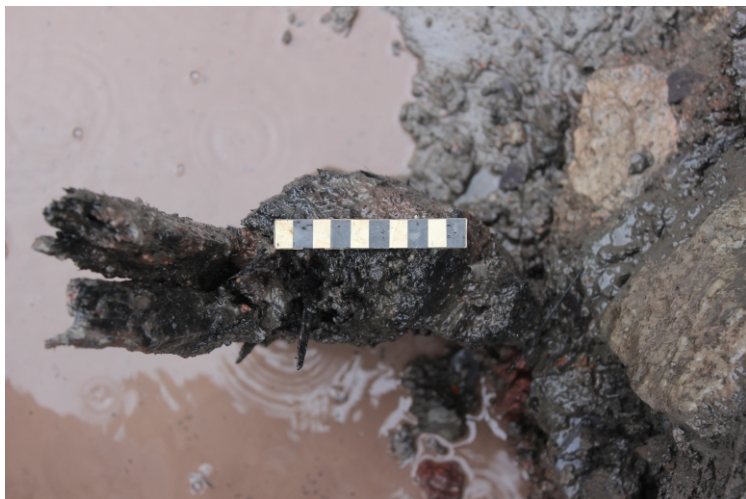
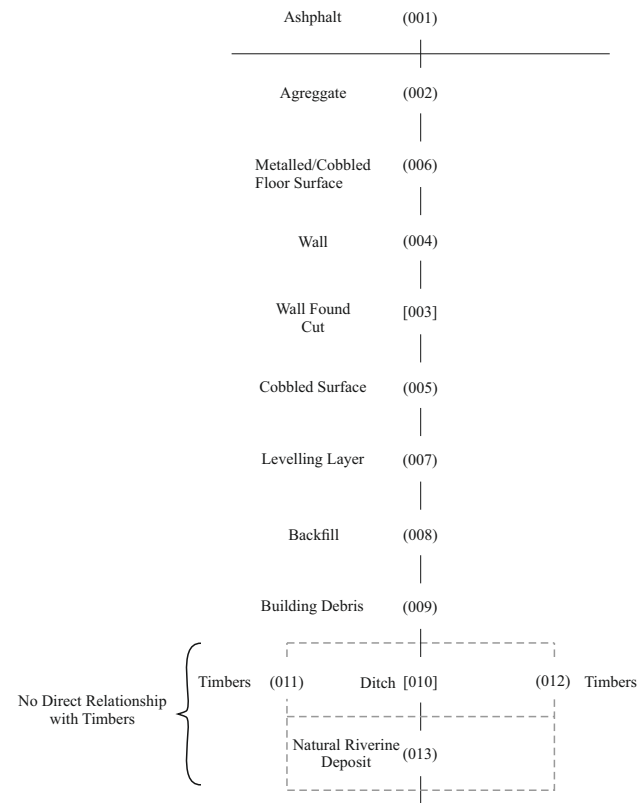


Fig 7: Photographs of timbers (011) and (012)

Appendix II: Harris Matrix



Appendix III: Harris Matrix

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Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Evaluation:
Bridge Inn, Chepstow, Monmouthshire

Prepared for:
Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd

Project No: 2361

July 2015

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SUMMARY

A planning application is being re-submitted by Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd on behalf of their clients for the conversion and alteration of an existing public house to form two new flats and two cottages at The Bridge Inn, Bridge Street, Chepstow, Monmouthshire (Planning App. No. DC/2013/00350) centred at ST53647 94286.

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division acting as advisors to Monmouthshire County Borough Council have responded to the planning application and have recommended that prior to determining the application an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken stating that 'The determination of any planning application therefore should be deferred until a report on the archaeological evaluation has been submitted to your members'.

Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd acting on behalf of their clients have commissioned Archaeology Wales to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation which forms the basis of the current report.

The scheme allows for a single evaluation trench located to best test the main development area. The location of the proposed cottages lies over structures shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. The development itself is located at The Bridge Inn which is a Grade II Listed Building (2516) and has high group association with the significant number of other listed buildings on Bridge Street. The proximity of the development area to the river provides moderate potential for encountering archaeological features relating to the maritime history of the area. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Chepstow Town Slipway (MM301) is located some 150m to the east of the development area.

A report on the fieldwork will be produced with archaeological and historical documents consulted in order to place the results in a wider context.

All work will be carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1. Introduction

A planning application is being re-submitted by Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd on behalf of their clients for the conversion and alteration of an existing public house to form two new flats and two cottages at The Bridge Inn, Bridge Street, Chepstow, Monmouthshire (Planning App. No. DC/2013/00350).

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division acting as advisors to Monmouthshire County Borough Council have responded to the planning application and have recommended that prior to determining the application an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken stating that 'The determination of any planning application therefore should be deferred until a report on the archaeological evaluation has been submitted to your members'.

Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd acting on behalf of their clients have commissioned Archaeology Wales to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation which forms the basis of the current report.

This WSI has been prepared by Rowena Hart (MCIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology

Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Sally Tagg of Foxley Tagg Planning Ltd (henceforth - FTP).

AW will conform to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (CIfA 2011).

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (Project Manager) with site work supervised by Louis Stafford or Andy Shobbrook depending upon start dates (a copy of both CVs are available upon request).

Health and Safety advice and site inspections will be undertaken by AW's Health and Safety Officer, Mr Keith Foster, of Powys Safety Solutions.

2 Site description and archaeological background

The archaeological advice given to Monmouthshire County Borough Council by GGAT – CD in response to the planning application at this site was as follows:

'The location of the site, on the frontage of the main Medieval road through the medieval town to the adjacent waterfront means there is a likelihood for archaeological remains to be encountered during any ground disturbance. The nearby bridge is known to have replaced earlier bridges and it's adjacent to an area of wharves along the riverbank which formed the Medieval port. Evidence of the wharves exist inland from the present riverside as the rivers course has altered over the years. Recent archaeological work in Chepstow has shown the survival of buried remains. The site of the proposed cottages overlies older buildings shown on historic mapping and there is potential for archaeological features to exist.'

This advice also continued to recommend an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order for an informed decision relating to the development to be made.

There is little prehistoric activity evidence within the present town of Chepstow. A number of hillforts are found in close proximity to the town (Llancaut, Piercefield and Bulwark). It is suggested that the Roman road from caerwent to Gloucester crossed the River Wye at Chepstow although no evidence has been found for this to date. Chepstow is dominated by its castle (SAM MM003), built between 1067 and 1071 and located some 230m to the south-west of the development area. From this core, the medieval town grew and was delimited by its town walls (SAM MM002).

The development area is located at rear of The Bridge Inn which is a post-medieval Grade II Listed Building (2516) and has high group association with the significant number of other listed buildings on Bridge Street, including the adjacent property to the south (Unknown 27089) and Bridge House (2515) to the south of the unnamed property. The proximity of the development area to the river provides moderate potential for encountering archaeological features relating to the maritime history of the area. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Chepstow Town Slipway (MM301) is located some 150m to the east of the development area.

The underlying bedrock geology consists of undifferentiated limestones with subordinate sandstone and Argillaceous rocks of the Dinantian Group. This is overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium including sand, clay silt and gravel (www.bgs.ac.uk).

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the evaluation will be to reveal and understand the nature and extent, by means of trenching, of the archaeological resource of the site. Background research indicates the potential of revealing features associated with Magor House although it is possible to encounter archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds from prehistoric periods up to post-medieval date.

A sufficient sample of archaeological features, artefacts and ecofacts will be investigated to properly assess the potential of the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance in order to inform future planning decisions and mitigation strategies where required .

The results of the work will ultimately be disseminated by means of a grey-literature report and published in a recognised regional or national archaeological journal as appropriate and the information thereby placed into the public domain.

The site archive will be lodged in an agreed format and to an agreed timetable (see Section 7).

4 The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Evaluation trenching (Stage 1)
- The production of an Evaluation Report (Stage 2)
- Analysis and publication, if required, and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

5 Method statement for Evaluation Trenching (Stage 1)

5.1 - Environmental Considerations

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Advice will be sought with regard to pumping standing water from the trench if this issue arises (5.5 below).

5.2 - Machine excavation

A single trench will be excavated as shown in Figure 1. The trench has been located following investigation of historical mapping. The trench will be machine excavated under close archaeological supervision and direction using a tracked 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. As access to the site is restricted by a small entrance way a small machine will be used.

Trench 1 will measure 10m by 1.8m

The trench will be excavated by machine until the uppermost horizon of archaeological interest is revealed. If there is an absence of archaeology within the trench the natural horizons will be excavated until it is certain that the deposits encountered are natural.

Where necessary evaluation trenches will be securely fenced with Herras type fence panels (additional hire cost).

All spoil will be stored a minimum of 5m from the trench edge.

If, at any time during the period of hand excavation, soil movement is detected around the sides or at the base of the trench, then the team will immediately stop work and retire to a safe distance from the trench. AW's Health & Safety Officer will be called in to inspect the site.

5.3 – Hand Excavation

The bases of all machine excavated areas will be inspected to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds. Where any of these are present the trench will be hand cleaned by trowel or other suitable tool to determine their nature and extent. An appropriate level of investigation of features will be undertaken to best understand the archaeology encountered and will be agreed with GGAT - CD where necessary. This investigation is likely to include 50% excavation of discrete features (eg. pits) and 25% of linear features (eg. ditches).

If significant/complex archaeological remains are encountered, excavation will stop and representatives of FTP and GGAT - CD will be consulted regarding the appropriate course of action to take. A site meeting will be called if required.

5.4 Recording

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

Written, drawn and photographic records (35mm format and high resolution digital TIFF) of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above.

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

All site recording will meet the professional standards laid down by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

5.5 Pumping

A submersible pump will be used if ground water enters the trench. The methodology used to remove water from the site will follow the rules set out in 'environmental considerations' (5.1) above.

5.6 Monitoring

GGAT - CD will be contacted approximately one week prior to the commencement of ground works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

GGAT - CD will be provided with notice of the start date, a projected timetable and a copy of the Health and Safety Risk Assessment no less than 5 working days prior to the commencement of the work.

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT - Curatorial for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT - Curatorial will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until GGAT - CDI has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. MAS and GGAT - CD will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

5.7 Artefacts

Artefacts will be carefully removed using appropriate equipment, for example plastic or wooden tools will be used for delicate objects such as wood or leather. Larger, *in situ*, objects may be left in the ground if it is certain that later excavation will be required.

On site conservation/stabilisation measures will be sufficient to deal with artefacts recovered from anaerobically preserved conditions.

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned, where appropriate, and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from the receiving museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum (Chepstow Museum have been contacted with regard to receiving the assemblage however we have not received a response. If we do not receive a response then an alternative will be sought and GGAT-CD will be updated before site work commences).

5.8 Environmental, palaeoenvironmental, and technological samples

All features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. Column samples, bulk samples and samples for micromorphological analysis will be taken where appropriate. Deposits containing carbon will be sampled for possible use in C14 dating.

The project manager in charge will arrange for a palaeoenvironmental archaeologist to be present during the evaluation. He/she will take samples, as appropriate, and make an initial appraisal of the deposits from which these came and their potential for further study.

If required, the project manager will arrange for other suitably qualified specialists to visit the site, so as to obtain a better understanding of the deposits from which the relevant artefacts, ecofacts or samples were retrieved.

The AW Environmental Specialist is Wendy J. Carruthers and the AW Palaeoenvironmental Specialist is Dr Martin Bates. Other specialists will be called upon

depending on the nature of materials requiring examination. In the case of the palaeoenvironmental and micromorphological specialists, they will also assist with the sampling.

5.9 Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will be permitted and GGAT - CD and the local Coroner will be informed. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it will take place under license and to the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

6 Method statement for the production of Evaluation Report (Stage 2)

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the Evaluation above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A report on the artefactual, ecofactual, technological and palaeoenvironmental assemblage retrieved. This will be a full report if no further work is to be undertaken. However, it will include recommendations for any further study of these assemblages that may be required. Furthermore, the reports will include recommendations for further sampling, should excavation be required.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- An impact assessment, with mitigation proposals, of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. This will include the mapped archaeological potential of the site in relation to the proposed development.

Agreement should then be reached, in collaboration with GGAT-CD, about what aspects need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.

Production of the report will conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006).

Copies of the report will be sent to FTP, GGAT-CD and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

If further work is not recommended a summary report will be submitted for publication to a suitable local or national journal (eg Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work. The project will be archived to the standards specified in Section 7.

7 Method statement for deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The site archive

A site archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and 'Archaeological Archives: A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer And Curation' (Brown 2007)

Arrangements will be made with Chepstow Museum or alternative before site work starts. Deposition information will be relayed to the HER and the NMR.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8 Resources and timetable

Standards

All work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the appropriate standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. The project will be managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA and site work conducted and supervised by Louis Stafford or Andy Shobbrook depending upon start dates (CVs are available upon request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

Arbitration

Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract in relation to this work should be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of agreement.

References

GGAT, 2008, *Lower Wye Valley HLCA*. GGAT report

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (viewed July 2015)



LOCATION PLAN
Scale 1:1250



BLOCK PLAN
Scale 1:500

Client:
Mr. Andrew Musker

Site Address:
**PROPOSED RE-DEVELOPMENT
at:**

**THE BRIDGE INN
BACK STREET
CHEPSTOW, SOUTH WALES**

Drawing Title:
LOCATION and BLOCK PLAN

Date:
September 2012

Scale:
1:1250 & 1:500
@ A3

Drawing No:
MSP.2027/01A

Revision: B
Demolition area out-
lined in Green

MSP
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