

**Appendix I**  
**Inventory of primary archive**

File no	Description	Quantity
1	Context register	4
1	Context cards	195
1	Group sheets	0
1	Watching Brief Monitoring Form	36
2	Environmental samples register	1
2	Environmental sample forms	9
3	Drawing register	1
3	Drawings	13
Loose	Large drawing sheets	3

## **Appendix II**

### **Inventory of contexts**

Context	Trench	Group	Description
100			Topsoil
101			Subsoil
102	Trench 1		Fill of gas pipe trench
103	Trench 1		Cut of gas pipe trench
104	Trench 1		Lens within (105)
105	Trench 1		Possible plough soil
106	Trench 1		Upper road layer
107	Trench 1		Deposit
108	Trench 1		Road layer
109	Trench 1		Compacted road layer
110	Trench 1		Road layer
111	Trench 1		Buried soil
112	Trench 1		Possible buried subsoil/Natural
113	Trench 1		Possible surviving plough soil or subsoil
114	Trench 1		Same as (113)
115	Trench 1		Upper fill of [119]
116	Trench 1		Tertiary fill of [119]
117	Trench 1		Secondary fill of [119]
118	Trench 1		Primary fill of [119]
119	Trench 1		Cut of roadside ditch
120	Trench 1		Possible plough soil
121	Trench 1		Sandy layer
122	Trench 1		Buried soil
123	Trench 1		Greyish orangey brown rubble layer
124	Trench 1		Reddish orangey brown gravel layer
125	Trench 1		Hedge boundary
126	Trench 1		Orangey brown deposit, cobbles and pebbles
127	Trench 1		Reddish brown, small pebbles and gravel
128	Trench 1		Light sandy silt, large stone/cobbles- overcut natural?
129	Trench 1		Dark brown clayey silt
130	Trench 1		Same as (126)
131	Trench 1		Same as (127)
132	Trench 1		Dark brown gravely sand deposit
133	Trench 1		Subsoil/buried soil
134	Trench 1		Fme gravel and sand deposit
135	Trench 1		Dark soily deposit
136	Trench 1		Sandy material
137	Trench 1		Very stony layer
138	Trench 1		Fme gravel
139	Trench 1		Gritty and sandy, other wise similar to natural
140	Trench 1		Natural
141	Trench 1		Same as (127)

Context	Trench	Group	Description
142	Trench 3	Area B	Fill of CCTV cable trench
143	Trench 3		Cut of CCTV cable trench
144	Trench 3		Fill of plastic pipe trench
145	Trench 3		Cut of plastic pipe trench
146			Fill of modern manhole/pipe system
147			Cut of modern manhole/ pipe system
148			Modern build-up
149	Trench 3		Thin stony layer at base of modern build-up
150	Trench 3		Clay layer above cobble surface
151	Trench 3		Stone spread to south of 152
152	Trench 3		Line of large cobbles edging 153 on south side
153	Trench 3		Cobble surface
154	Trench 3		Yellow clay layer
155	Trench 3		Dark grey red layer under 154
156	Trench 4		Pebble deposit possible road surface
157	Trench 4		Pebble deposit possible road surface
158	Trench 4		Light clay layer
159	Trench 4		Dark clay layer
160	Trench 4		Brown sandy pebble mix
161	Trench 4		Brown hard clay
162	Trench 4		Modern layer
163	Trench 3		Agger material to north of 152
164	Trench 3		Agger material to south of 152
165	Trench 3		Cut of ditch
166	Trench 3		Fill of ditch 165
167	Trench 4		Fill of ditch 168
168	Trench 4		Cut of east-west ditch
169	Trench 4		Buried soil above 161
170	Trench 4		Yellow sandy gravel material cut by 168
171	Trench 4		Cut of ram water drain pipe
172	Trench 4		Fill of 171
173	Trench 4		Natural clay - same as 158
174	Trench 4		Roman road agger same as 160
175	Trench 4		Clay deposit same as 161
176	Trench 4		Cut of drain
177	Trench 4		Fill of above 176
178	Trench 4		Upper buried soil same as 169
179	Trench 4		Buried soil with more clay
180	Trench 4		Over burden possible redeposited Roman road
181	Trench 4		Over burden
182	Trench 4		Cut of foundation
183	Trench 4		Fill of 182
184	Trench 4		Natural clay same as 158
185	Trench 4		Sandy natural
186	Trench 4		Subsoil same as 161
187	Trench 4		Sub soil

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Context	Trench	Group	Description
188	Trench 4		Buried soil same as 178
189	Trench 4		Over burden and fill of foundations
190	Trench 4		Cut of northern foundation
191	Trench 4		Buried soil same as 159
192	Trench 4		Concrete block
193	Trench 4		Concrete block
194	Trench 4		Concrete block
195	Trench 4		Cut containing 192
196	Trench 4		Cobbled surface

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**Appendix III****Inventory of artefacts**

Fabric	Context	Field	Quantity	Details
Pottery	Topsoil	1	1	Fragment of a base of a green glaze vessel
	U/S	1	1	Fragment of utilitarian stoneware
	U/S	1	6	Fragment of land drain
	U/S	2	5	Fragment of field drain
	U/S	2	1	Brown glazed internally and partial design (unidentified) externally
	U/S	2	1	Broad blue bands on white
	Subsoil	2	1	Base sherd brown glazed internally with green glaze exterior with a thin brown band pattern visible (unidentified)
	Subsoil	2	1	Base sherd of mug? Plain white fabric
	Topsoil	2	1	White glaze shallow dish with blue glaze rim
	Topsoil	2	1	Base sherd of utilitarian stoneware
	Topsoil	2	1	Large fragment of internally glassed green vessel
	Subsoil	3	3	Fragments of land drain
	Furrow	4	1	Brown glaze internally, external decoration relating to handle attachment
Total			24	
Animal bone	U/S		1	Horse distal metatarsal
	U/S		1	Pig humerus barrel
Total			2	
Metal	115		1	Silver ring
Detector finds	U/S	3	1	Button
	U/S	2	1	Fe loop
	U/S	3	1	Large Fe horse shoe
	U/S	3	1	Fe lump
	U/S	3	1	Modern key chain clip
Total			7	

**Appendix IV****Inventory of samples**

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	1	111	GBA	Buried soil
2	1	111	GBA	Buried soil
3	1	109	Spot	Compacted layer
4	1	118	GBA	Prunary fill of ditch [119]
5	2	127	GBA	Reddish brown, small pebbles and gravel
6	2	129	GBA	Possible ditch deposit
7	4	167	GBA	Fill of ditch 168
8	4	161	GBA	Brown hard clay
9	4	160	GBA	Brown sandy rubble mix
10	4	159	GBA	Buried soil
11	4	169	GBA	Dark clay layer
12	4	187	GBA	Buried subsoil
13	4	185	GBA	Sandy natural

***Appendix V***

***Method Statement for Archaeological Watching Brief***

# A64 Colton lane Junction Improvements North Yorkshire

## *Method Statement for Archaeological Watching Brief*

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 An intensive archaeological watching brief has been requested by Neil Campling, of North Yorkshire Heritage Umt, in advance of the construction of a new bridge and junction complex between Colton and Bilbrough on the A64 between Tadcaster and York (SE 537 458, Figs 1 and 2) This has been deemed necessary as the road construction will impact upon the projected course of the Roman road in two areas and any remains of the road preserved and associated archaeological remains in these areas will be destroyed during construction This document, requested by Gareth Talbot of Atkins Heritage, details the required methodology for the watching brief and subsequent excavation required on any archaeological remains exposed

### **2 Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 A desk-top assessment by Atkins Heritage has revealed that the only known archaeological site of significance in the vicinity is the course of the former Roman road that ran between Tadcaster and York, the line of which is clearly marked on the O S first edition map of 1849 Apart from ridge and furrow earthworks from medieval agricultural regimes, the potential of other archaeological sites lies in the possibility of Roman roadside settlements and earlier prehistoric sites The 1849 O S mapping records the field-names Barrow Fields and Hill Field to the north-east of Bilbrough, which suggest prehistoric burial mounds in the vicinity Indeed the same map records a tumulus just south of Bilbrough within 0.5km of the proposed junction improvement works
- 2.2 Evaluation of the site was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS during November 2002 This involved the excavation of six trial trenches and a watching brief on eleven engineering test pits No evidence of archaeological features was identified during this work, however the course of the Roman road was not tested due to the position of a gas main

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

The aims and objects of the archaeological watching brief will be

- to establish the full range, extent and spatial organization of the archaeological remains within the road corridor,
- to determine the chronological phasing of the archaeology,
- to determine the extent of survival of the Roman road and any associated features,



- to investigate the site as necessary in order to establish an adequate record and significance of the archaeology,
- to establish the location of the gas main and accurately record its relationship in respect the any surviving vestiges of the Roman road

#### **4 Proposed Method**

- 4.1 The watching brief is required to be undertaken during topsoil stripping and all intrusive groundworks along the length of the road corridor to the south of A64 (Fig 2) It has been requested by Neil Campling of North Yorkshire Heritage Unit that particular attention to be paid to the area to the south of the projected line of the Roman road
- 4.2 An archaeologist is to be present during all groundworks, which are to be undertaken using an appropriate mechanical excavator, equipped with toothless ditching bucket. The excavated spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector for artefacts. The resulting surface is to be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification, the relevant area will be cleaned by hand.
- 4.3 Archaeological features shall be rapidly recorded in plan using a total station theodolite. The exposed line of the gas main and its position in relation to the Roman road will also be recorded by total station theodolite, as requested by Neil Campling of the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit. Areas of particular archaeological interest, including ditch intersections, kilns, pits and other isolated features (potential graves), shall be cleaned and sample excavated to establish relationships and/or function. Discrete features will normally be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features, such as boundary or drainage ditches, will be subject to a minimum 10% sample of their length. Stratified sequences will be to be sectioned as appropriate. If the Roman road is exposed it will be cleaned, recorded in plan and an appropriate section excavated through it stratigraphically.
- 4.4 The Archaeological Contractor will hand excavate archaeological features in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined in Section 3 above.
- 4.5 The Archaeological Contractor shall make a full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the watching brief. Plans of features will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places and the survey will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid (located on the 1:1250 map of the area).
- 4.6 The Archaeological Contractor shall record finds, three dimensionally where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for assessment and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil. Finds material will be stored in controlled

environments, where appropriate All artefacts recovered will be retained, subject to investigative conservation, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA 'Standards and Guidance for the collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials' Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators UKIC guidelines will apply

- 4 7 The Archaeological Contractor shall fully record all excavated archaeological contexts by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with methods previously approved by the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers Bulk finds will be collected by context Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm
- 4 8 The Archaeological Contractor shall undertake a soil-sampling programme, where appropriate, during the course of the watching brief for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the watching brief, where necessary, with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme A site visit will be made by at least one of the aforementioned specialists, should archaeology be uncovered, to view the remains, with regard to the implementation of the sampling programme Provision should be made by the Archaeological Contractor for the removal of soil samples of between 10 and 30 litres (where appropriate), from all excavated contexts, and larger samples from any rich carbonised deposits Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of primary ditch fills and any surviving buried soils beneath banks, Roman roads or other positive features Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in the Association for Environmental Archaeology's (1995) Working Paper No 2, "Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England" In addition, the processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor, Ian Panter
- 4 9 In the event of human remains being discovered during the watching brief these will be left in situ by the Archaeological Contractor, covered and protected, in the first instance The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 If human remains are identified, the Archaeological Contractor will inform the archaeological consultant, relevant Sites and Monuments record (SMR) and Coroner immediately A Home Office licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and contingency provision will be made for the specialist reports on the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist

4 10 The Archaeological Contractor will make provision for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating. Contingency provision will be made for radiometric/AMS dating and archaeomagnetic dating.

4 11 All finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1997, after discussion with the archaeological consultants.

## **5 Archive preparation and deposition**

5 1 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the watching brief, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork.

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary,
- all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum,
- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix,
- all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains.

5 2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's "Management of Archaeological Projects 2" (English Heritage, 1991, Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain

- site matrices where appropriate,
- a summary report synthesising the context record,
- a summary of the artefact record,
- a summary of the environment record.

5 3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

5 4 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner (and if no further archaeological work is to be initiated), in the appropriate recipient museum, in this case The Yorkshire Museum. The museum curator will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to the watching brief commencing and the Archaeological Contractor will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in "Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage" (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and "Standards in the Museum care of archaeological

collections" (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994) Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage

5 5 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the SMR and will take into account all requirements of the recipient museum and of the relevant guidelines outlined above

## **6 Report preparation, contents and distribution**

6 1 Upon completion of the watching brief, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be analysed by appropriate specialists

6 2 A post-excavation assessment report will be prepared and include the following

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work,
- a summary of the project's background,
- the site location,
- an account of the method,
- the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and an assessment of ceramics,
- a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records,
- a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of each category of artefact recovered during excavation, each undertaken by a relevant archaeological specialist,
- a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of any faunal remains recovered during the excavation, each undertaken by an archaeological specialist,
- a catalogue of soil samples collected and a post-excavation assessment of the results of the soil sampling programme, undertaken by a relevant archaeological specialist,
- catalogues and post-excavation assessments and/or summary reports of all scientific dating procedures or other analyses carried out,
- an appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded,
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location,

6 3 The report will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of the watching brief on Ordnance Survey Landline data, indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings where appropriate, and photographs

6 4 The report will also contain the specialist assessments of the all categories of artefacts and ecofacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study

6 5 The post-excavation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the region. In particular, the results of the watching brief will make

reference to other known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the development

6 6 Allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of the work in an appropriate journal, should the results warrant publication

6 7 Six copies of the report shall be provided to the consultant and one shall be sent to the National Monuments Record in Swindon. A copy of the report shall also be submitted to the North Yorkshire County SMR

## **7 Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity**

7 1 All aspects of copyright, publicity and confidentiality will be agreed between the Archaeological Contractor and the client at the outset of the project. The Archaeological Contractor will make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time. Copies of the report should be submitted to the client and to the Sites and Monuments Record Office. A licence should be granted to North Yorkshire County Council and the recipient museum to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions

## **8 Health and Safety**

8 1 The Archaeological Contractors will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which will conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation

8 2 In addition, the Archaeological Contractor will undertake a 'Risk Assessment' to the client, which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of, prior to on-site work commencing

8 3 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project

## **9 Insurance**

9 1 Archaeological Services WYAS has effected appropriate insurance cover with Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, via Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Any further enquiries should be directed to The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield, WF1 2TT

## **10 Resources and Programming**

10 1 The work in the field is programmed to take up to ten weeks to complete. Resources allow for the deployment of up to three archaeologists plus management and support staff

10 2 Details of key Archaeological Services staff accompany this document

10 3 The external specialists that will be employed as required are as follows

Prehistoric pottery	B Vyner (Cleveland)
	Dr C Cumberpatch (Sheffield)
Roman pottery	Dr J Evans (Evans Ratkai Associates)
	Ruth Leary (Trent and Peak A U )

Medieval and later pottery	Dr C Cumberpatch (Sheffield)
Small finds	Dr H E M Cool (Barbican Associates) H Duncan (Albion Archaeology)
Human Remains	M Holst (FAS Ltd)
Animal bones	Dr J Richardson (ASWYAS) D Berg (ASWYAS)
Geology	G Gaunt (Leeds)
Flint	J Dodds (ASWYAS) I Brooks (EAS Ltd )
Environmental analysis	Dr J Richardson (ASWYAS) D Alldritt (Glasgow) Humber Wetlands staff
Radiocarbon dating	Dr G Cook (Glasgow University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr M Noel (GeoQuest Associates)

**Proposed Archaeological WYAS staffing of Project**

Staff	Position	Task
James Gidman	Archaeologist Supervisor	Watching Brief
Bernard McCluskey	Archaeologist Supervisor	Watching Brief
Marina Rose	Archaeologist Supervisor	Excavation Supervision
Anthony Brown	Archaeological Excavator	Excavation
Emmeline Marlow-Mam	Archaeological Excavator	Excavation

***Appendix VI***

***Method Statement for Recording of Roman Road***



# A64 Colton Lane Junction Improvements North Yorkshire

## *Method Statement for Recording of Roman Road*

### 1 Introduction

1 1 An intensive archaeological watching brief, undertaken during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a new bridge and junction complex at Colton Lane, has uncovered archaeological features believed to represent the preserved remains of a Roman road and associated roadside ditch. The purpose of this document is to outline the methodology to be implemented for the excavation and recording of these features. This document is supplementary to the method statement for the archaeological watching brief previously produced by Archaeological Services WYAS.

1 2 The Roman road is anticipated to be uncovered in two areas of the new road corridor (Fig 1, Areas 1 and 2). Topsoil stripping and trenching associated with gas pipe works in Area 1 has revealed layered stratified deposits and remains of a ditch (Plate 1). These features have been uncovered in the area of the projected line of the Roman road, clearly marked on the O.S. first edition map of 1849.

### 2 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the excavation and recording of the probable Roman road and associated features will be:

- to determine the extent of and preservation of the Roman road and any associated features,
- to expose (where possible) the full width of the Roman road in plan and determine the presence/absence of a metalled surface to the road *agger*,
- to establish the stratigraphic sequence of road deposits and any associated features (e.g. road side ditches),
- to establish the presence of a buried soil,
- to determine if marker banks had been used in the construction of the road,
- to determine the chronological phasing of the archaeology,
- to establish the location of the gas main and accurately record its relationship in respect of any surviving vestiges of the Roman road.

### 3 Proposed Method

#### *Area 1 Western side (Fig 2)*

3 1 Part of the road corridor in Area 1 has been stripped of topsoil and subjected to trenching by Birse contractors (see Fig 2). The excavation of a trench for a high-pressure gas pipe has disturbed what appears to be the southern extent of the Roman road *agger* and the majority of a roadside ditch. Groundworks associated with the protection of this gas main have resulted in a c. 3.5m wide trench being

excavated longitudinally through the ditch and part of the *agger* of the road. Additionally, a trial slot has been hand excavated by Archaeological Services WYAS to determine the nature of the deposits exposed in this area. All resulting sections have been recorded following Archaeological Services WYAS standard method.

3.2 In order to fulfil the aims and objectives detailed in Section 2 additional work will need to be undertaken in this area. The proposals for this area are as follows:

- 1 Remove topsoil/subsoil from the north of the current area exposed (below electricity pylons). This will be undertaken with an appropriate machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket,
- 2 Expose the full extent of the road *agger* and any associated features (e.g. northern roadside ditch). These will then be cleared by hand and rapidly recorded in plan,
- 3 Excavate a machine slot perpendicular through the *agger* of the road, continuing the section previously recorded. This is to be undertaken under archaeological supervision in controlled spits. Machinery will cease if a buried soil is revealed,
- 4 Any buried soil surface will be inspected for archaeological features, such as marker banks. A sample of the buried soil will be hand excavated for collection of artefactual/ecofactual data. The buried soil will then be removed to expose underlying and/or natural deposits,
- 5 Any negative features, such as ditches, identified to the northern side of the road will be subject to hand excavation,
- 6 The resulting section through the *agger* and any associated features will be recorded following Archaeological Services WYAS standard method.

#### *Area 1 Eastern side (Fig 2)*

3.3 It has been observed that the deposits of Roman road on the western and eastern sides differ. It will be necessary to excavate an additional slot to the east to record any differences. Excavation in this area will also present an opportunity to expose the full width of the road in plan and hand excavate the southern ditch (only previously excavated by machine). As the archaeological deposits will have been examined and recorded in detail to the west any excavation/recording in this area will be undertaken rapidly, so as to not unduly delay the contractors on site. The archaeological excavation in this area must be completed prior to any groundworks, in order to minimise disturbance of the archaeological deposits. Due to the presence of the high-pressure gas main in this area archaeological excavation in this area will require the agreement of Atkins, Birse and Transco. The following methodology is proposed for this area:

- 7 Topsoil/subsoil is to be removed with an appropriate machine to reveal the full extent of the road *agger* and associated features,
- 8 The road *agger* is to be cleared by hand, recorded in plan and examined for a metallised surface,
- 9 A machine-excavated slot is to be placed perpendicular through the *agger* and buried soil, in order to expose a section through the road deposits. This

is to be excavated under archaeological supervision, in controlled spits down to natural deposits,

- 10 The southern ditch is to be sampled by hand excavation for the recovery of artefactual/ecofactual data,
- 11 The resulting section through the road and ditches is to be recorded following Archaeological Services WYAS standard method

#### *Area 2*

- 3 4 Topsoil stripping has yet to have been undertaken in this area, although it is probable that the Roman road will also be uncovered. In contrast to Area 1, it is unlikely that this section of the Roman road has been impacted upon by modern disturbance (e.g. gas pipelines) and hence will provide the best opportunity to examine undisturbed road deposits. It will also provide an opportunity to compare the construction techniques used for the road to those revealed in Area 1. The proposed methodology for the excavation and recording of Area 2 is
  - 12 Remove topsoil/subsoil deposits with an appropriate machine, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to reveal the road agger and associated features in plan,
  - 13 Record the road *agger* and any associated features in plan,
  - 14 Machine excavate a slot through the deposits forming the road *agger*, ceasing if a buried soil is uncovered,
  - 15 Inspect any buried soil surface for evidence of archaeological features (e.g. marker banks),
  - 16 Hand excavate a sample of any buried soil exposed, for the collection of artefactual/ecofactual data. Any remaining buried soil will be removed to reveal natural and/or underlying deposits,
  - 17 Hand excavate a sample of any negative features exposed (e.g. ditches),
  - 18 Record the resulting section using Archaeological Services WYAS standard method
- 3 5 Details of the excavation, recording and reporting methodologies to be employed are consistent with those outlined in the previous method statement. All topsoil and/or subsoil stripping should be undertaken under archaeological supervision and control.