HANSON QUARRY ROMAN ROAD, CLITHEROE, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Investigation Report

For Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership

September 2022

Ecus Ltd

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Executive Summary

In July 2022, Northern Archaeological Associates (part of Ecus) were commissioned by the Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership to undertake an archaeological investigation, with the participation of local volunteers, of a section of the previously identified Roman road between Ribchester and Ilkley. The work was carried out at the point where the Roman road passes through the present Hanson Aggregates quarry to the north-west of Clitheroe, Lancashire (Fig.1). Previous investigation at the same site location had identified two phases of road or track surface (Parkinson, 2021).

The site was located to the west of the A59, north-east of the town of Clitheroe. It lies within the Hanson Aggregates quarry on land currently used as pasture. Cartographic, topographic, LiDAR, documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that a Roman road passes through the site from south-west to north-east (Fig.2). The road linked the Roman forts at Ribchester, situated to the west of the site, and Elslack to the east, and is believed to have continued further eastwards via Ilkley to York. It is known by its 'Margary' number 72a (Margary, 1967).

During the previous excavation, a single trench was excavated across the available width of the Roman road (Parkinson, 2021). The current investigation consisted of two trenches, one immediately to the south-west and another to the north-east of the earlier excavation. In each trench the surviving cobbled road surface was exposed, and excavations were undertaken to expose cross-sections through the surviving archaeological deposits. The investigations confirmed the presence and course of the previously identified surfaces and provided evidence for the nature of their construction and date, while allowing members of the local community to learn basic excavation and recording techniques.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological investigation of a section of the Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley (Margary 72a) within the grounds of the Hanson Aggregates quarry, Bradford Road, north-east of Clitheroe, Lancashire (Fig. 1). Cartographic, topographic, LiDAR, documentary and archaeological evidence indicates the course of the road running from south-west to north-east (Fig. 2), with clear surface upstanding evidence for a surviving agger.

1.1.2 Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) were invited to conduct the investigation by the Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership (PHLP) with the co-operation of the site owners, Hanson Aggregates.

1.1.3 Work took place over two weeks during July 2022, involving archaeologists from NAA and local volunteers from PHLP.

1.1.4 The work consisted of the archaeological excavation of two trenches across the available width of the surface of the earthwork, exposing the surviving cobbled surfaces and excavating slots down to the level of the natural geology to produce sections through the archaeological deposits (Fig.3).

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The site is located to the west of the A59, 2.5 km north-east of the centre of Clitheroe, between Pendle Hill to the south-east and the River Ribble to the north-west, National Grid Reference SD 76442 42803 (Fig. 1).

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The geology of the area consists of diamicton Devensian till (boulder clay) overlying Clitheroe limestone and Hodder mudstone formation bedrock (BGS 2022a).

1.3.2 Soil in the area is clayey and loamy, seasonably wet, slowly permeable and acidic. It is shallow on higher ground becoming deeper downhill (BGS 2022b).

1.4 Topography and land-use

1.4.1 The site is located on the eastern side of a small hill, with ground sloping down to the south-east towards Warston Brook, at a height of c.110m above Ordnance Datum.

1.4.2 The site is bounded by pasture to the north, west and east, with a large spoil heap of quarry material to the south. A modern quarry track footed on made ground runs along the north-western edge of the site.

2. Summary Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1.1 A study of the Historical Environment Record was made by PHLP volunteers, which has been extensively utilised in this report.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A single barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in 1961, approximately 200m uphill (north-west) from the excavation site in an area since quarried away. No other finds of prehistoric date have been recorded nearby.

2.3 Roman period

2.3.1 The Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley is assigned the Margary number 72a (Margary 1973). It is recorded on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map crossing the River Ribble east of Ribchester, south-west of the excavation site, and heading east, before turning to the north-east at the crossing of the River Calder and continuing to the modern Whalley Road. It does not reappear on the 1898 map until it turns eastwards again between the villages of Chatburn and Downham to the north-west of the excavation, but it is seen preserved as a parish boundary running through the site. Satellite imagery shows much of the line of the road from the Calder to the quarry represented by remaining hedgerows, including immediately adjacent to the excavation site. This route takes the road around the north of Pendle Hill while staying above the flood plain of the Ribble.

2.3.2 The discovery in 1778 of a hoard of approximately 1000 Roman silver *denarii* dating from 32BC to AD145 by workmen on the Chatburn to Worston road, c.500m northwest of the excavation site, is recorded by W.T. Watkin in “Roman Lancashire” (1883).

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 Clitheroe Castle, a Scheduled Monument lies within the town, 2.5 km southeast of the excavation site. Original construction took place in the late 11th and early 12th century (Historic England, 2022).

2.4.2 Medieval strip fields delineated by hedgerows run 260m south-east from the excavation site to the edge of the village of Worston, though these are now truncated by the A59. They are bounded to their north-west by the Roman road, suggesting that the road was still a significant part of the landscape when they were laid out. An exact date cannot be assigned to the fields, though the settlement of Worston can be traced as a place name as far back as at least AD1246 (Iles 1992).

2.5 Post-medieval and Modern

2.5.1 Bellmanpark Limeworks opened c.1869 and various associated structures dating to the late 19th

and early 20th are recorded within a kilometre to the north and west of the excavation site. These include the Bellmanpark lime kilns and tramway, which form a scheduled monument (Historic England, 2022).

2.6 Previous Archaeological Works

2.6.1 Excavation by Northern Archaeological Associates, commissioned by the Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership, at the site in 2021 identified a metalled road surface overlain by a sandy clay surface, on the alignment of the Roman road. No diagnostic finds were recovered from the make-up of these surfaces to indicate a date for their construction. A single fragment of Roman period greyware pottery was collected from the topsoil overlying the upper road surface.

3. Fieldwork

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The principal aims of the archaeological investigation were:

- to carry out a professional investigation of the Roman road, resulting in a high-quality documentary record that will contribute to the academic understanding of the road, and
- to actively engage with and involve interested participants from the local community in the archaeological investigation.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The areas of excavation were stripped of overlying modern soils by tracked mini-excavator using a broad, flat bladed bucket under archaeological supervision.

3.2.2 The exposed stone road surfaces were cleaned using hand tools and photographed.

3.2.3 Two 1m wide slots, one in each trench, were excavated through the archaeological deposits to investigate the composition and construction methods of the road surfaces and associated features. These were photographed and drawn in section.

3.2.4 Written descriptions of archaeological features and deposits were recorded on NAA pro forma context sheets, which employ standard archaeological recording conventions.

3.2.5 Finds were appropriately packaged and stored on site in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995; Watkinson and Neal 2001).

3.2.6 Following the completion of excavations, a plan of the site was made using GPS.

4. Results

Throughout the following discussion 'Trench 1' refers to the 2021 excavation at the site.

4.1 Trench 2

4.1.1 The earliest archaeological deposit identified in Trench 2 was a layer of sculpted or redeposited boulder clay (**104**) up to 0.2m thick and 3.3m in width from north-west to south-east, overlying the undisturbed natural boulder clay (**115**). This formed a cambered surface onto which a cobbled road surface (**103**) had been laid. The cobbled surface (**103)** was observed over a width of 2.5m and continued beyond the north-western limit of excavation and under the modern quarry haul road (Fig. 4). Finds collected from the cobbled surface (**103**) included a sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd dating to the 18th or 19th century.

4.1.2 The cobbled surface (**103)** was overlain by a sandy clay deposit (**102**) which extended beyond the south-eastern limit of excavation. The sandy clay deposit (**102)** formed a cambered surface with a maximum depth of 0.3m and a width of 5.7m from north-west to south-east within the trench. A collection of finds was recovered from the sandy clay surface (**102**) which including 22 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the 18th to 20th century, indicating the period throughout which this surface was in use. The other finds comprised animal bone, clay pipe, heavily-corroded iron objects which were probably nails, and two fragments of crinoid fossil.

4.1.3 The cobbled surface (**103)** was also overlain to the north-west by a modern deposit (**101)**, which formed the bank of the quarry haul road.

4.1.4 The sandy clay road surface (**102)** was overlain by modern topsoil and turf (**100**; not illustrated).

4.2 Trench 3

4.2.1 Natural boulder clay (**115**) was overlain by a layer of redeposited boulder clay (**112**), up to 0.35m in depth. This deposit (**112**) was equivalent to deposit **104,** as identified in Trench 2, and may have lain in a shallow cut (**113)**. The redeposited clay layer (**112**) survived over a width of 4.4m from north-west to south-east and formed a cambered surface on which an overlying cobbled road surface was laid (Fig.5).

4.2.2 The road surface consisted of a base layer of yellow clay (**114**) up to 0.08m in depth with a maximum width of 2.3m form north-west to south-east, which wasn't identified in Trench 1 or 2. A layer of small cobbles (**108**) that was up to 0.1m in depth with a maximum width of 2m from north-west to south-east, was pressed into the yellow clay layer (**114**) forming a road surface. The cobbled surface (**108**) was equivalent to the surface (**103)** identified in Trench 2 **,**and appeared to have been worn through by a wheel rut. A single sherd of Roman samian ware pottery was

recovered from the composition of the road surface (**108**).

4.2.3 The cobbled road, comprising deposits **108**, **112** and **114,** was overlain by a sandy clay surface (**105**), equivalent to **102** in Trench 1. This again formed a cambered surface and represented a re-surfacing of the original road. The sandy clay surface (**105**) survived to a maximum depth of 0.4m and extended 6.7m from south-east to north-west, where it continued beyond the limit of excavation. A sherd of pottery dated to the 12th–14th century was recovered from the make-up of the surface (**105**) along with a piece of flint debitage which probably dated to the Mesolithic–Late Neolithic period and was considered to be a residual find in this context.

4.2.4 The sandy clay surface (**105)** was cut by a modern field drain (**109**), which ran east to west across the line of the road surfaces, and had a width of 0.25m. The drain cut was backfilled by deposit **110**. This was excavated to a depth of 1m and the ceramic pipe at the base was exposed, but left in place.

4.2.5 Road surface **105** was also truncated along the north-western edge by a modern pipe trench (**106)**, which continued beyond the limit of excavation and beneath the modern quarry road to the north-west.

4.2.6 Surface **105** was overlain by subsoil (**111)** along its south eastern extent and topsoil (**100**) extended across the whole area of the trench.

5. Discussion

5.1.1 The cobbled road surface, and its later re-surfacing with sandy clay, which had been identified in Trench 1 were exposed in Trenches 2 and 3, confirming the method of the roads construction and orientation.

5.1.2 Finds recovered from the earlier cobbled road surface ranged in date from the Roman period to the 18th/19th centuries, as demonstrated by the presence of a sherd of Roman samian pottery and post-medieval pottery. The later finds may well have been pressed into the surface during its use, suggesting a road first constructed during the Roman period remained in use as a thoroughfare for a considerable length of time.

5.1.3 The cobbled road was later re-surfaced with a cambered sandy clay layer which completely sealed the earlier surface. This would indicate that the road was re-surfaced during the 18th or 19th century based on the finds recovered from the earlier surface.

5.1.4 When the later clay surface went out of use, a layer of topsoil and turf formed over it, leaving a raised earthwork with the same form as that expected from the agger of a Roman road.

5.1.5 The artefactual evidence alone is insufficient to demonstrate fully that the cobbled road surface exposed at Hanson Quarry was constructed during the Roman period, although the discovery of a sherd of Roman samian pottery strongly suggests Roman activity on the route. The weight of other evidence, specifically the LiDAR results, supports the assertion that a Roman road was present in this area.

5.1.6 The orientation of the later phase of road re-surfacing demonstrates continued use of the route of the earlier road, albeit with a shift downslope from its course from the earlier iteration. The modern quarry road represents the most recent use of this long-established route.

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Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Context	Trench	Interpretive Description	Relationships	Notes
100	2,3	Topsoil		
101	2	Dark soil of collapsed bank		
102	2	Compacted clay surface		Same as 105
103	2	Cobbled surface		Same as 108
104	2	Clay foundation under 103		Same as 112
105	3	Compacted clay surface		Same as 102
106	3	Modern cut	Filled by 107	
107	3	Modern fill	Fill of 106	
108	3	Cobbled surface		Same as 103
109	3	Cut of field drain	Filled by 110	
110	3	Fill of field drain	Fill of 109	
111	3	Subsoil		
112	3	Clay foundation under 108		Same as 104
113	3	Possible cut for road foundation		
114	3	Clay base for surface 108		
115	2,3	Natural boulder clay		

Appendix 2: Finds assessment

(Charlotte Britton)

INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the finds recovered from the 2022 archaeological excavations at Hanson Cement Quarry Roman Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire. A total of 49 objects (349.2g) were recovered dating from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The material included animal bone, clay pipe, iron, fired clay, flint, fossil, fuel, glass and pottery.

METHOD

All the assessment work undertaken as part of this report was carried out between 6th-7th September 2022. The materials were assessed by eye and in line with relevant standards and guidelines (see below). In all cases, the material was organised by stratified deposit (context) and quantified by count and weight (table 1).

The clay pipe was examined in accordance with Higgins (2017) and decoration was commented on where practicable. The glass was recorded in line with both the national finds standards and find type specific guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020, Historic England 2018). The pottery was examined in accordance with Barclay *et al.* (2016). Forms, wares, and date were identified where possible, and decoration was documented where practicable. The remainder of the materials were recorded in line with national finds standards (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020).

OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Animal bone

The animal bone recovered consisted of one large mammal rib fragment and one artiodactyl first phalanx. The cattle or horse rib fragment; 154mm long and weighing 68.7g, exhibited extensive canid gnawing at each end and minimally along the shaft, but no butchery marks. The first phalanx (possibly of a sheep/goat) was complete, measuring 23.7mm long and weighing 0.7g. The epiphysis was nearly fused, suggesting a near-adult, though very small, animal (C. Antink, pers comm.).

The Clay Pipe

The clay pipe assemblage dated to the post-medieval period (17th-19th century) and consisted of two stem fragments (4g). It represented a maximum of two individual pipes that were in good condition. The pipes were British in origin and probably produced within the local region. Both the fragments had a fabric made from ball clay and presented no burnishing. Although fragmentary, the stems were thin and straight, and the bore hole diameters were both 7/64 inch, with one stem also displaying an oval cross-section. This indicated that the stems dated to between the 17th-19th century (Higgins 2017, 8-9).

Decoration was limited to one stem (2.5g) recovered from dark soil of collapsed bank **101** and was in the form of probable red paint/glaze, which was a common decoration found on clay pipes, during the later post-medieval period (Higgins 2017, 6-22).

Fe Iron

The iron assemblage consisted of six objects (85.4g) that were all heavily corroded. Due to the small size of the assemblage and fragmentary nature of the objects X-ray was not considered necessary. The objects could not be accurately identified or dated, however, the assemblage likely represented five nails and an additional unidentifiable object.

Fired clay and fuel

The fired clay assemblage consisted of three fragments (26.3g) recovered from compacted clay surface **102,** and were mainly featureless and oxidised orange-brown, to grey in colour. Two fragments (5.1g) recovered showed no evidence of metallurgical residues and as they were therefore undiagnostic, it was difficult to distinguish between deliberate or accidental firing. It was clear from the consistent fabric colours and lack of vitrification, that the clay had not been subject to extremely high temperatures, and so may have been by-products of the processes taking place at domestic hearths, ovens other similar activities that took place on site, rather than large scale industrial processes. The other fragment (21.2g) was porous and displayed possible vitrification on one surface, indicating it had been subject to a higher temperature, although whether this was industrial in nature or not, could not be fully ascertained.

A single fragment of coal (0.4g) was also recovered from compacted clay surface **102**.

Flint

A single piece of debitage was recovered from compacted clay surface **105**, that probably dated to the Mesolithic – Late Neolithic period, although it was not closely diagnostic. It represented a tertiary flake with 0% of the cortex remaining. It had been snapped at the proximal end and had no evidence of retouch. There was also damage evident along one mesal edge, most likely having been damaged whilst *in situ* (J. Shoemark pers comm.).

Fossil

Two fragments (2.2g) of fossil were recovered from compacted clay surface **102** that probably derived from a fossilised sea lily (crinoid) (J. Shoemark pers. comm.). Crinoids are common fossil finds.

Glass

A total of four shards (15.4g) of vessel glass were recovered from dark soil of collapsed bank **101**, that dated to the 20th century-modern period. Originating from a single vessel, the glass was in very good condition and was probably produced in the local region. The shards were clear and transparent, and their appearance suggested they were made from soda-lime-silica glass, common to the period (Historic England 2018, 45-50, 66). It was probable that the shards derived from a water bottle, or similar vessel.

Pottery

A total of 28 sherds of pottery (118.2g) were recovered that dated to the Roman, medieval (specifically 12th-14th century) and post-medieval (specifically 18th-20th century) periods and was classified as domestic ware. The assemblage represented a maximum of 13 individual vessels and the material recovered ranged from poor to very good in condition.

A single sherd (1.1g) of Roman samian ware was recovered from stone surface **108**. It was heavily abraded and almost completely devoid of slip. It was too fragmentary for a form to be assigned.

Two sherds (4.7g) of medieval pottery were recovered that dated between the 12th-14th century. Deriving from two individual vessels, the material was in a good condition. The material present was British in origin and was most likely produced within the local region. The wares identified were both gritty wares and were highly typical of the period and area. The sherds were too fragmentary to assign a form, although they probably encompassed utilitarian domestic vessels.

Finally, 25 sherds (140.3g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered that dated to between the 18th-20th century. The assemblage represented a maximum of ten separate vessels and the material recovered ranged from poor to very good in condition. All of the pottery present was British in origin and produced within the local region. The wares identified were highly typical of the period and encompassed utilitarian and table wares including; blackware, earthenwares, slipwares and whiteware. The forms identified were also typical of the period and wares, including bowls and cups.

The decorations and surface treatments identified in the post-medieval assemblage were typical of the period and wares, and included black, brown and clear glazes and slips. A single sherd (0.9g) recovered from compacted clay surface **102** displayed slight vitrification and was over-fired, indicating it may have constituted a waster.

PROVENANCE OF OBJECTS

The finds assemblage was recovered from both trenches coming primarily from dark soil of collapsed bank **101**, compacted clay surface **102** and stone surface **103** (as well as additional context associated with these – **105**, **108** and **114**). Some objects may have been recovered from their primary deposition contexts; however, it is probable that a lot of the assemblage was residual.

DISCUSSION

Animal bone and fossil

The small assemblage of animal bone and fossils recovered can tell us very little about the site apart from the inference that domesticated animals such as cattle, horse and sheep/goat inhabited the area at some point in the past.

The Clay Pipe

Although a small assemblage, the clay pipe has some potential to tell us about the people that inhabited the site during the post-medieval period. For instance, clay pipes were disposable items during this time, often only used a few times before they were thrown away, and therefore their potential for dating a context is high (Pearce 2015, 286). Bore and stem size can be a helpful indicator of age, and data collated from this assemblage suggested that the clay pipe stems recovered dated to the 17th-19th century. This intimated that the area around the site saw occupation during the post-medieval period and that recreational activities occurred in the vicinity. The fragments recovered showed no indication of burnishing and although there was decoration identified in the assemblage in the form of red paint/glaze, it was limited and simple, suggesting that the clay pipes were common in style and probably cheaper examples at the time, which may also tell us about the people inhabiting the area during the period.

Fe Iron

The iron assemblage recovered was undiagnostic in date, and exact object types could not be ascertained, and so it can tell us very little about the site. Although not dateable, it is probable that the iron objects dated to the post-medieval period in accordance with the additional artefacts recovered.

Fired clay and fuel

The fired clay recovered was probably residual and may have constituted by-products of domestic or industrial high temperature activities that took place on or around the site. Similarly, the fuel recovered could have derived from a domestic or industrial process or may have simply been present in the local soil.

Flint

The single sherd of debitage recovered can tell us very little about the site, apart from the inference that there may have been prehistoric activity in or around the area, as also characterised by previous finds recovered in the vicinity (Ecus Ltd 2022, 2).

Glass

The glass assemblage dated to the 20th century-modern period and encompassed a single bottle. The vessel was probably connected to drink storage and consumption, indicating it was related to domestic occupation during the period, and it was probably manufactured in the local region.

Pottery

The single sherd of samian recovered probably derived from Roman occupation of the road and surrounding area, as previously ascertained (Ecus Ltd 2022, 2). The sherd derived from a table ware vessel and may have been associated with a domestic community inhabiting the local vicinity.

The wares present in the medieval pottery assemblage encompassed solely utilitarian wares and were typical of a domestic medieval settlement in the north of England. The assemblage dated between 12th-14th century and suggested that it was derived from a domestic community. It is probable, therefore, that the assemblage was connected to Clitheroe Castle and/or an associated settlement (Ecus Ltd 2022, 2). The pottery was probably produced in the local region and the forms present were likely utilitarian in nature, being used for the storage, preparation and cooking of foodstuffs. As the wares were typical to the region, and there was a lack of decoration, it indicated that the community the assemblage derived from was probably domestic, rural and of simple means, although this may have also been inferred due to an absence of evidence as the assemblage was limited and fragmentary.

The wares and forms present within the post-medieval pottery assemblage encompassed table and utilitarian wares, dated to the 18th-20th century, and were probably produced in the local region. The forms and decorations identified in the post-medieval assemblage were common to the period and indicative of a domestic settlement. Most were associated with the preparation, storage and serving of foodstuffs indicating that the assemblage derived from a domestic settlement in the surrounding area. A single sherd (0.9g) recovered constituted a possible waster and may suggest there was a production site in the surrounding area during the 18th-19th century, although it may have also simply been an accidental inclusion, that arrived with a batch of pottery.

Conclusion

The assemblage described here contains several items that can be closely dated as well as those indicative of particular activities taking place at the site of Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road. Domestic food and drink consumption and leisure (smoking), for example can be inferred throughout the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition, the flint recovered indicates that the area also saw human activity during the prehistoric period. The bone suggested that the area had been occupied by domesticated animals in the past and the fired clay and fuel, although a small assemblage, suggested that

domestic high temperature activities and/or maybe industrial activities took place on the site at some time in the past.

Taken as a whole, the assemblage suggested that the site surrounding the Roman road at Hanson Cement Quarry saw episodes of occupation throughout the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, and that this occupation was probably domestic in nature throughout, helping us to understand the history of the area as a whole.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The assemblage recovered was typical of the periods and area, and a lot of the material was probably recovered from residual contexts. No further study is therefore required, and the assemblage may be retained by the Client in its entirety.

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Table 1: material by context, with count and weight

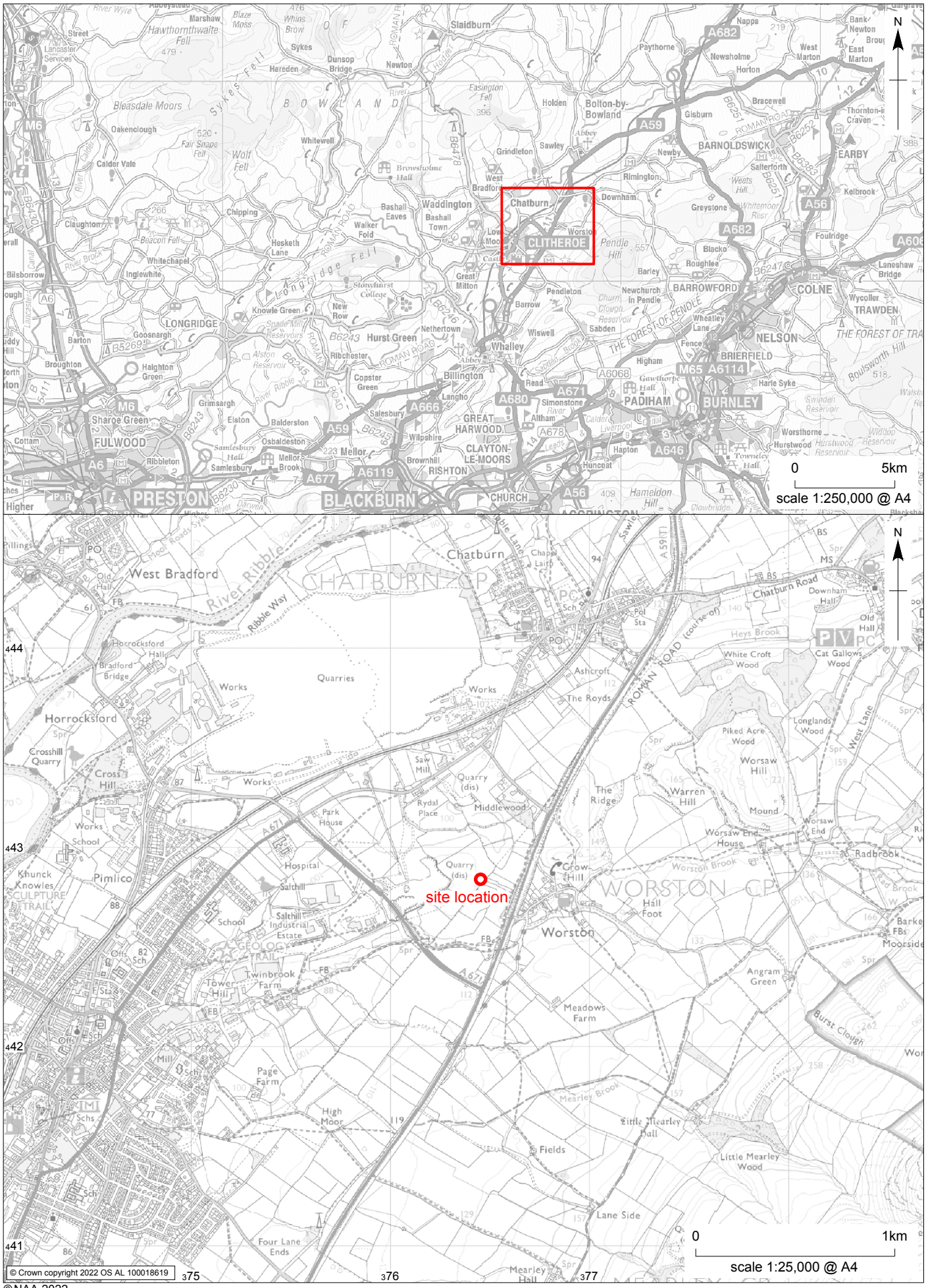
material	Animal Bone		Clay pipe		Fe Iron		Fired clay		Flint		Fossil		Fuel		Glass		Pottery		total count	total weight (g)
context	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)		
100					2	7.3													2	7.3
101			1	2.5	1	29.3									4	15.4	1	27.9	7	75.1
102	2	69.4	1	1.5	3	48.8	3	26.3			2	2.2	1	0.4			22	94.6	34	243.2
103																	2	19.6	2	19.6
105									1	0							1	2.4	2	2.4
108																	1	1.1	1	1.1
114																	1	0.5	1	0.5
total	2	69.4	2	4	6	85.4	3	26.3	1	0	2	2.2	1	0.4	4	15.4	28	146	49	349.2

Table 2: material by context, with period count and weight

context		100		101		102		103		105		108		114		total count	total weight (g)
material	period	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)		
Animal Bone	unknown					2	69.4									2	69.4
Clay pipe	17th-19th century			1	2.5	1	1.5									2	4
Fe Iron	unknown	2	7.3	1	29.3	3	48.8									6	85.4
Fired clay	unknown					3	26.3									3	26.3
Flint	prehistoric									1	0					1	0
Fossil	unknown					2	2.2									2	2.2
Fuel	unknown					1	0.4									1	0.4
Glass	20th century+			4	15.4											4	15.4
Pottery	Roman-post-med			1	27.9	22	94.6	2	19.6	1	2.4	1	1.1	1	0.5	28	146.1
total		2	7.3	7	75.1	34	243.2	2	19.6	2	2.4	1	1.1	1	0.5	49	349.2

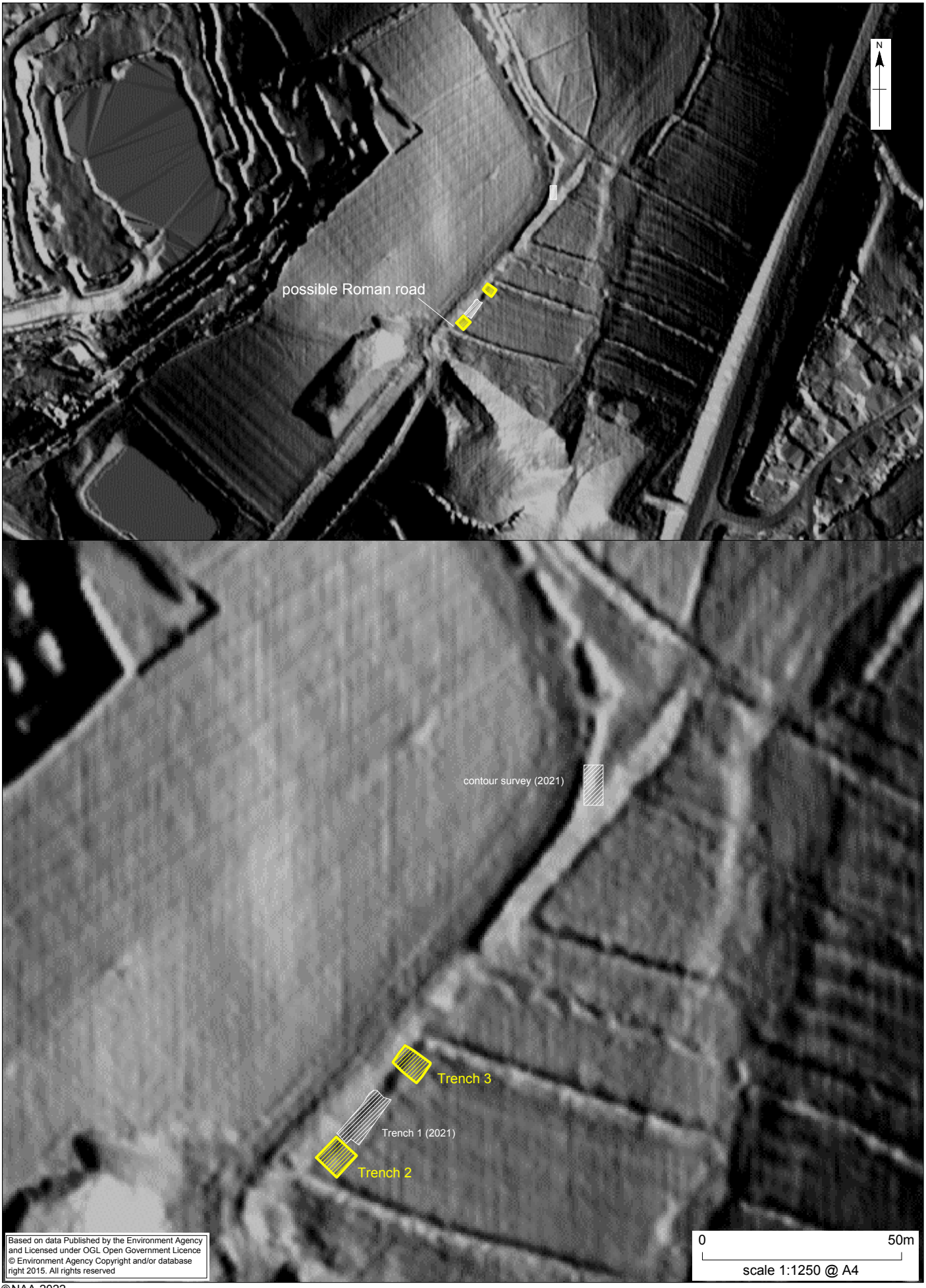
Table 3: pottery by period and context, with count and weight

context	101		102		103		105		108		114		total count	total weight (g)
period	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)	count	weight (g)		
Roman									1	1.1			1	1.1
12th-14th century							1	2.4					1	2.4
Medieval					1	2.3							1	2.3
18th-19th century	1	27.9	1	0.9	1	17.3							3	46.1
18th-20th century			11	70.4									11	70.4
19th-20th century			9	23.3									9	23.3
19th-20th century?											1	0.5	1	0.5
post-med			1	0									1	0
total	1	27.9	22	94.6	2	19.6	1	2.4	1	1.1	1	0.5	28	146



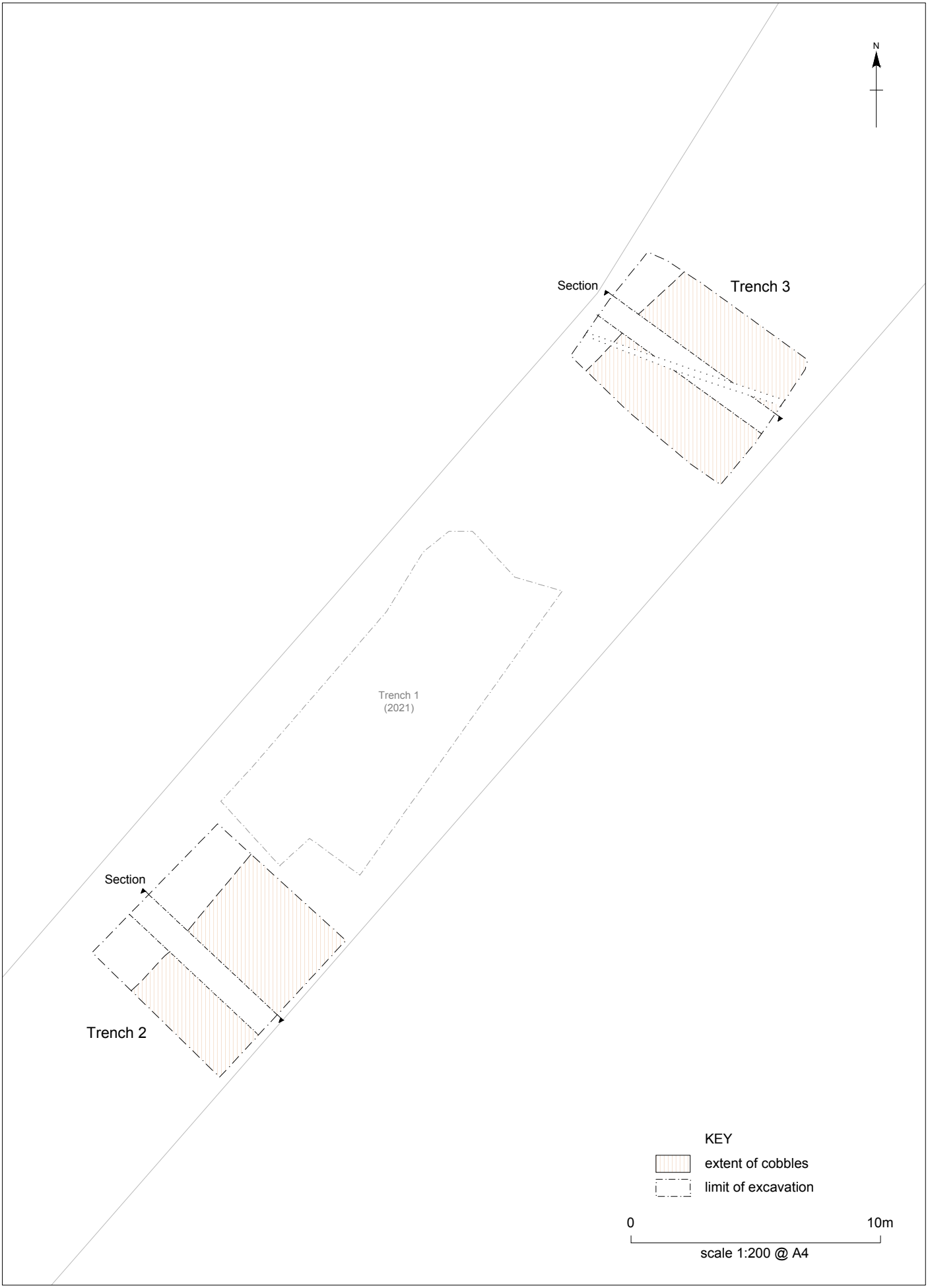
Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: site location

Figure 1



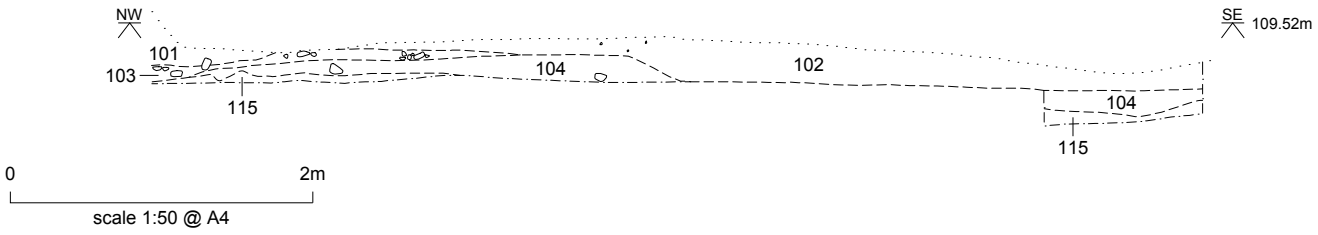
Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: location of archaeological recording overlain on 1m LiDAR DTM

Figure 2



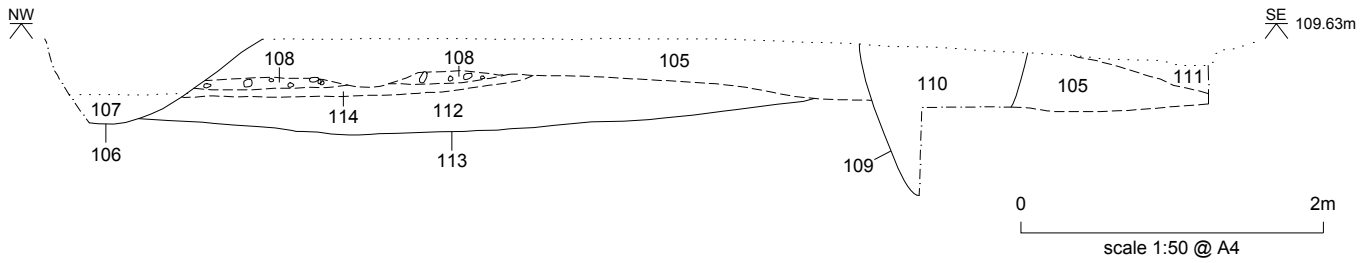
Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: Trench plan showing location of sections Figure 3

Trench 2, section



Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: south-west facing section, Trench 2 Figure 4

Trench 3, section



Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: south-west facing section, Trench 3 Figure 5

Plate 1

Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: volunteers cleaning cobbled road surface, Trench 2

Plate 2

Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: cobbled surface, Trench 2, facing south-west

Plate 3

Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: volunteers digging the section slot, Trench 3

Plate 4

Hanson Cement Quarry Roman road: section showing cobbled surface with clay foundation, Trench 3, facing north-east

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