LAND ADJACENT TO OAKDENE, RAMSDALE HILL, GEORGES LANE, CALVERTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NG5 8PT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR:	SK 59808 48519
Planning Authority:	Gedling Borough Council
Site code:	CGLE 16
PCAS job no.:	1675
OASIS ref:	preconst3-275034

Prepared for

Mr G. Davies

by

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Summary

Archaeological trenching was undertaken on land adjacent to Oakdene, off Georges Lane, Calverton. The site is being considered for a forthcoming planning application.

The site lies on the lower slopes of Cockpit Hill, also known as Ramsdale Hill or Dorket Head. The summit of the hill directly to the north of the site is protected as the scheduled remains of Cockpit Hill Iron Age hillfort. Within the western half of the Site lies the northeast corner of a large, rectangular enclosure dating from the Iron Age – early Roman period, first identified as earthworks and since partially excavated. Early prehistoric flints and tools have also been recovered from this area. Historic mapping records a medieval / post-medieval cockpit just to the north of the site, hence the site name. This area was also part of the parkland associated with Ramsdale Hall with a walled garden lying directly north in the area of the hillfort. A geophysical survey has identified a small number of magnetic anomalies, primarily in the western half of the site.

Six of the twelve trenches excavated contained archaeological features. Out of these six trenches, three contained features yielding Iron Age or Roman dated artefacts, roughly corresponding with the earlier excavations in the western half of the site. The central and eastern areas of the site were largely void of archaeological remains. Based on these results, a new planning layout has been proposed which removes the area of the archaeological remains from the area of the proposed burial ground, allowing the identified archaeological remains to be preserved in situ.

Figure 1: Location of the proposed development site at scale 1:25,000. The application area is marked in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was requested by Mr G. Davies to undertake a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land adjacent to Oakdene, Georges Lane, Calverton, in order to inform a planning application for a new burial ground.

The site is adjacent to the Cockpit Hill Scheduled earthwork, thought to be Iron Age & Roman in date, with Neolithic and Roman artefacts found in the vicinity. Roman and Iron Age features, including the northeast corner of large Roman enclosure interpreted as a possible fort have been identified within the site.

The Nottinghamshire Archaeological Officer advised that given the proximity of the monument the archaeological potential of the site required investigation to advise on the archaeological potential. A geophysical survey was undertaken; with the trenches targeting the results of the survey in order to characterise any buried remains encountered.

The methodology adopted during the scheme of trial trenching followed current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- CIfA Code of Conduct (2014 as revised);
- CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

This strategy was subject to the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire County Council.

2.0 Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2)

Calverton is a village and civil parish in the Gedling District of Nottinghamshire, lying between the A614 and A6097, approximately 10km north of central Nottingham.

The site lies c.1.5km to the south of the village, on Georges Lane which leaves central Calverton and meanders southwest towards the suburbs surrounding Nottingham. The site lies on the southeast facing slope of Ramsdale Hill, on land adjacent to Oakdene and to the south and east of The Grange. The hill has also been historically known as Cockpit Hill or Holly Hill.

The site comprises of 6.6 hectares of agricultural land, divided by the access driveway to The Grange, to the north of Georges Lane.

The approximate central NGR of the site is SK 59808 48519.

3.0 Geology and Topography

The bedrock geology of the site is largely Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed in a hot, dry environment. There are two recorded bands of Gunthorpe Member Siltstone, Dolomitic towards the northwest corner of the site. The bedrock geology is described as red-brown mudstone with subordinate dolomitic siltstone and fine-grained sandstone, greenish grey, common gupsum veins and nodules. There are no recorded overlying deposits (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site occupies the southeast facing slope of Ramsdale Hill, with levels at the top of the hill recorded over 155m OD, and at the base of the hill less than 135m OD. The lowest point of the redline site boundary is the eastern end of the corridor of land in the northeast corner of the site, below 125mOD. There are no recorded benchmarks in the vicinity of the site.

4.0 Planning Background

The site is under consideration for a planning application for a change of use from an agricultural field to create a new burial ground with associated carpark. Due to the proximity of the Scheduled Monument of Cockpit Hill Iron Age Hillfort archaeological investigations into the potential for below ground archaeological remains have been undertaken with the aim of informing the planning application.

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics in January 2016, identifying a small number of magnetic anomalies that may indicate potential archaeological remains. The trenching plan was designed to investigate these anomalies and the magnetically "void" areas of the site, and was part of a written scheme of investigation (Lane, 2016), that was approved by both the Senior Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

There are a handful of prehistoric monument records around the site, two from within the site itself. The majority of these are findspots, flint tools dating from the Mesolithic – Bronze Age, for example the Mesolithic microburin NHER ref:L11625, and the Neolithic – Bronze Age flint scatter NHER ref: 11626. A scatter of Neolithic flints have been recovered from fieldwalking on the western side of the site (NHER ref: L8280) and an Iron Age pit cut by a Roman ditch is recorded towards the centre of the site (NHER ref: L9049). Immediately to the north-northwest of the site is the Scheduled earthworks of Cockpit Hill, an Iron Age Hillfort (List entry ID 1006397, shaded red below on Fig. 2), which is mapped in the southeast corner of an 18th century park and walled garden.

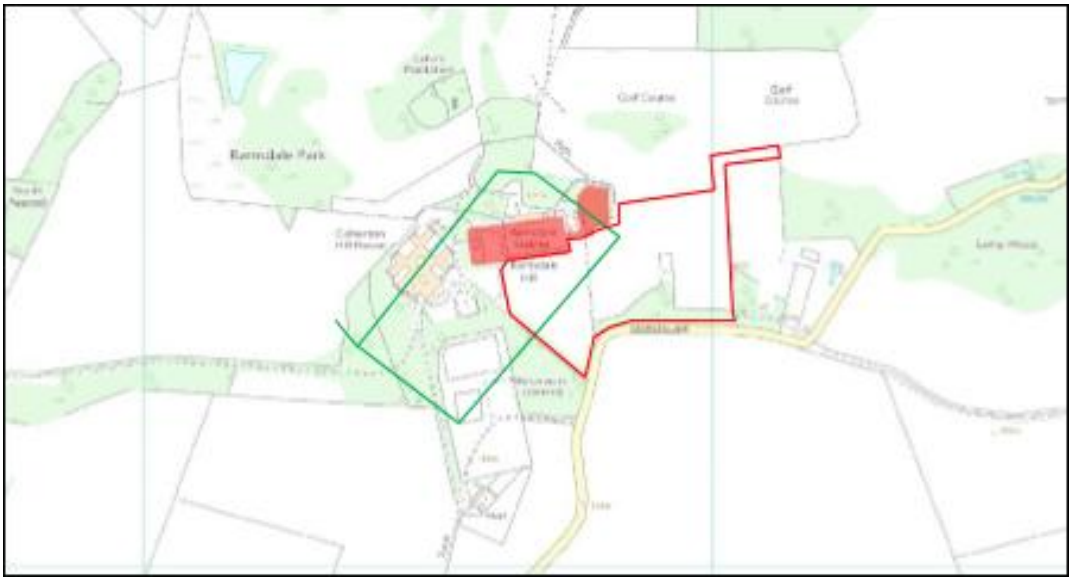


Figure 2: Plan showing redline site boundary, Scheduled Monument of Iron Age hillfort (shaded red) and approx. outline of Iron Age / Roman enclosure, possible fort (?), in green. Not to scale.

Hayman Rooke in the late 18th century recorded a rectangular complex of earthworks in this area which were interpreted as a possible Roman fort (approximate outline in green above). The earthworks have since been lost, however between 1973 – 1992 an investigation of the

site was undertaken led by James and Catherine Turner. The investigation involved the excavation of three areas across the site, including an area immediately south of The Grange on Ramsdale Hill, within the central and western field of the current site. To the north of The Grange stables a banked enclosure with modern household rubbish was revealed, possibly part of the earlier cockpit (see below). To the southwest south of the reservoirs two 2m wide / 2m deep parallel ditches about 30m apart, from which a high concentration of Iron Age pottery and a smaller amount of Romano British pottery was recovered; these ditches are thought to be related to the linear earthworks recorded by Rooke. Curvilinear features between these large boundary ditches were interpreted as possible ring ditches indicating late Iron Age settlement. In the northeast corner of the excavations, to the south of Grange stables, a drainage ditch running on a c. NESW alignment containing Iron Age and Roman-British pottery was recorded, cutting an earlier probably Iron Age pit. This pit is recorded as lying towards the northwest corner of the eastern field of the site, and may be the remains of the northeast corner of the Roman fort.

There is no evidence of occupation at the site continuing into the Saxon period, suggesting the fort had fallen out of use by the early 5th century. It is possible the hilltop was utilised periodically throughout the Saxon and medieval period, possibly for agricultural purposes. The name of Cockpit Hill derives from the medieval or post-medieval cock-baiting pit which lay just to the north of the Grange stables (NHER ref: M5262, see Fig. 3)

Figure 3: Extract from 1885 OS map. Approximate redline site boundary shown. Note Cock Pit and "Encampment". Source http://maps.nls.uk/view/101602968. Not to scale.

Ramsdale House on the north side of Ramsdale Hill was built in the late 18th century (List entry ID 1227494). The house lies in historic parkland to the northeast of The Grange stables (NHER ref: MNT 26774), with a walled garden recorded on the southern edge over what is now The Grange / Ramsdale Stables (NHER ref: M17582).

The Ramsdale Hill reservoir to the south of the site, and the buildings of the Grange stables, were built in the early 20th century in the southeast corner of the then larger Ramsdale Park, at which time the site became known as Ramsdale Hill, see Figure 4 below.

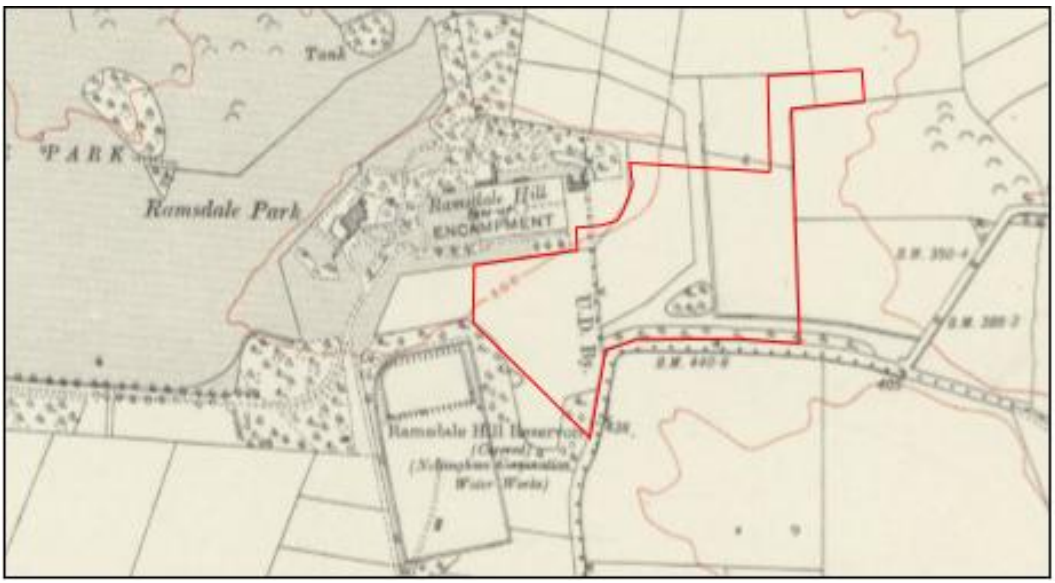


Figure 4: Extract from 1921 OS map. Approximate redline site boundary shown. Walled garden at southeast corner of Ramsdale Park under construction. Source http://maps.nls.uk/view/101602962. Not to scale.

Archaeological evaluation took place at the adjacent Abbey House on Ramsdale Hill in 2004 (Richards, 2004), ahead of modern development. The evaluation trenches were targeted on geophysical survey, which identified a small number of linear and discrete anomalies. The results of the evaluation were varied with features identified only in those trenches to the south-west of Abbey House. A complex of narrow, shallow linear features were revealed (not corresponding with the features revealed in the earlier excavations by Turner and Turner), associated with a number of postholes, and a large but shallow pit. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features, but residual flint and pottery was recovered from the topsoil during this scheme of trenching. A series of earthworks were also noted during this investigation, although upon investigation those closest to Abbey House were considered modern in date.

6.0 Methodology

A total of 12 trenches each measuring 25mx2m (see Fig. 5) were positioned to investigate the magnetic anomalies and the “void” areas identified on the geophysics. Trenches were positioned according to the approved trenching plan, based on geo-referenced geophysics results using GPS to an accuracy of 0.03m.

The aims of the evaluation were to record the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains and to advise on the potential impacts and any further archaeological mitigation.

The archaeological trenching was completed in accordance with the methodology detailed in the approved written scheme of investigation (Lane, 2016).

Trenches were opened using a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket. Machine excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon, or at the surface of the natural solid geology where no archaeological deposits were present.

Evaluation trenches were drawn in plan at scales of 1:100; where archaeological features were present they were sample excavated and drawn in section at scales of 1:20 or 1:10. Where no features were encountered, a sample profile of the trench section face was drawn. The drawn record was supplemented by photography in digital format, a selection of which is

reproduced within this report. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS context record sheets and trench record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also maintained.

Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing. Washed and marked finds were dispatched to appropriate specialists for assessment and reporting; Pottery was sent to I. Rowlandson and J. Young for identification (Appendix 2 & 3), animal bone is identified by J. Wood (Appendix 4) and flint by T. Lane (Appendix 5). Samples were processed and analysed by Archaeological Services Durham University (Appendix 6).

Fieldwork was undertaken by M. Rowe and A. Slater between 18/8/16 – 3/10/16.

Above: Looking southeast across the central part of the site, pre-excavation.

7.0 Results (Fig. 5)

A full context summary list appears as Appendix 1.

7.1 Trenches containing archaeological remains

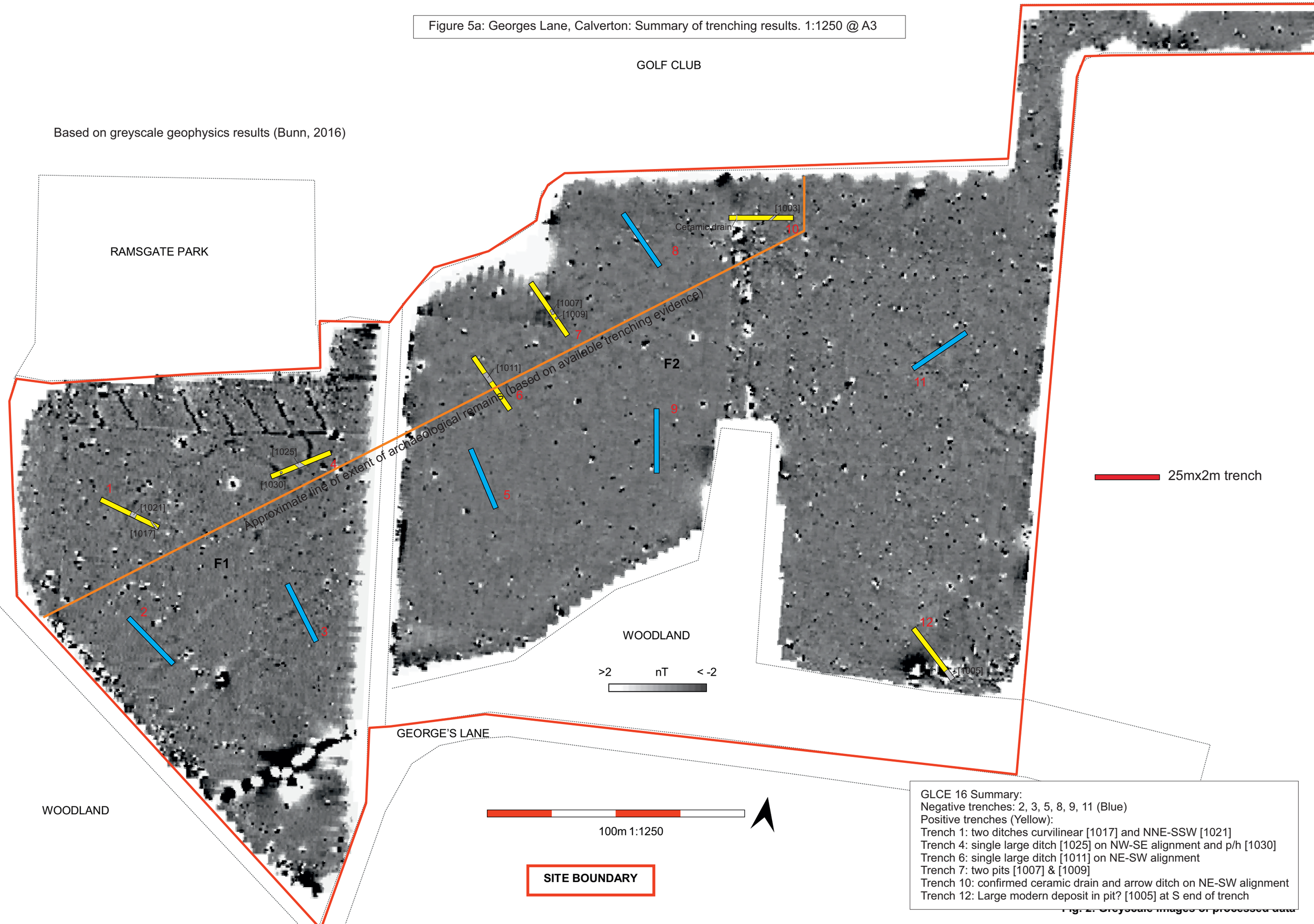
7.1.1 Trench 1 (fig. 6)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately southeast-northwest, and was positioned to investigate a possible archaeological feature identified on the geophysical survey. Two linear features were exposed; a ditch in the centre of the trench, and a smaller curving gully at the eastern end.

The natural clay substrate was encountered at approximately 0.4 below original ground level.

Figure 5a: Georges Lane, Calverton: Summary of trenching results. 1:1250 @ A3

Based on greyscale geophysics results (Bunn, 2016)



GLCE 16 Summary:
Negative trenches: 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11 (Blue)
Positive trenches (Yellow):
Trench 1: two ditches curvilinear [1017] and NNE-SSW [1021]
Trench 4: single large ditch [1025] on NW-SE alignment and p/h [1030]
Trench 6: single large ditch [1011] on NE-SW alignment
Trench 7: two pits [1007] & [1009]
Trench 10: confirmed ceramic drain and arrow ditch on NE-SW alignment
Trench 12: Large modern deposit in pit? [1005] at S end of trench

Fig. 2: Greyscale images of processed data

Figure 5b: Georges Lane, Calverton: Summary of trenching results. 1:1250 @ A3

>Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)

Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically produce weak magnetic anomalies within this range (e.g. ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites subject to intense heat).

Based on greyscale geophysics results (Bunn, 2016)

< Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)

Potential archaeology

Recent (historic O.S)

Land drain

Potential land drain

Service

Approximate line of extent of archaeological remains (based on available trenching evidence)

F1

F2

1

[1021]

[1017]

2

3

4

[1025]

[1030]

5

6

[1011]

7

[1007]

[1009]

8

9

10

[1003]

Ceramic drain

11

12

[1005]

25mx2m trench

100m

GLCE 16 Summary:
Negative trenches: 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11 (Blue)
Positive trenches (Yellow):
Trench 1: two ditches curvilinear [1017] and NNE-SSW [1021]
Trench 4: single large ditch [1025] on NW-SE alignment and p/h [1030]
Trench 6: single large ditch [1011] on NE-SW alignment
Trench 7: two pits [1007] & [1009]
Trench 10: confirmed ceramic drain and arrow ditch on NE-SW alignment
Trench 12: Large modern deposit in pit? [1005] at S end of trench

Running on an approximate northeast-southwest alignment in the very centre of the trench was ditch [1021]. This feature had fairly steep sides, irregular due to natural inclusions in the geology, with a narrow rounded base. It contained three silty clay deposits, although the small central fill (1023) appeared to be a tip deposit from the southeast side of the ditch. No secure dating evidence was recovered from this feature; a small fragment of unidentified pottery was recovered from the environmental sample from the lower fill (1022). There were no charred remains from the sample, and only small amounts of charcoal including oak, hazel and maple. This feature appears to correspond to the targeted geophysical anomaly.

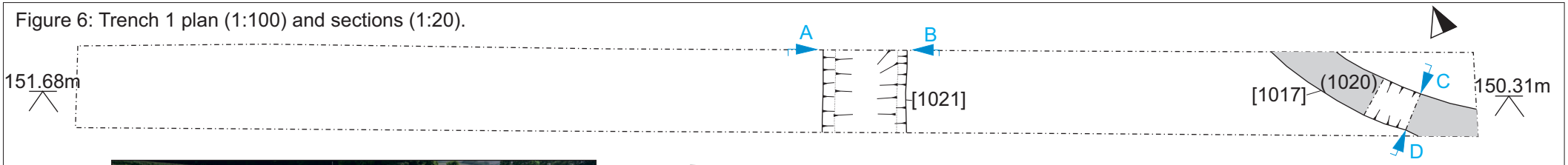
Above: South facing ditch section [1021]

At the very eastern end of the trench, a small curving gully, [1017], was exposed. This had irregularly sloped sides and a relatively flat base. It contained three fills, (1018), (1019) and (1020) consecutively, the earlier fills appearing to be tips or slumps from each side of the feature while the later (1020) was a final silting fill. As with the ditch, no finds were recovered from the deposits within the feature.

Right: Gully [1017] in plan and recorded section.

The ditch and gully were sealed by the subsoil (1001) and cut the natural substrate.

Figure 6: Trench 1 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20).



Above: Trench 1 in plan

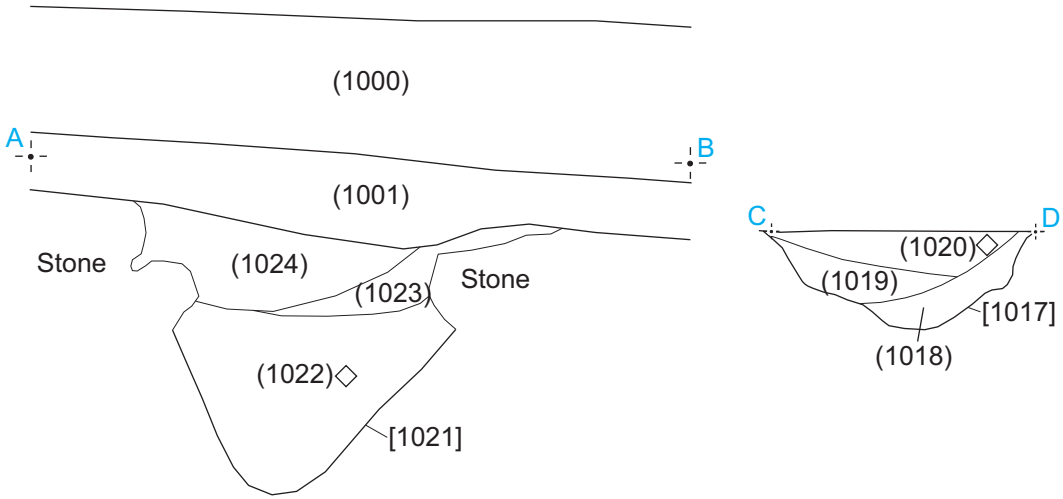
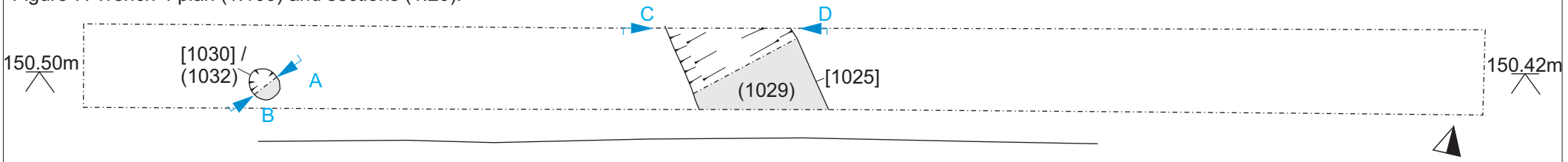
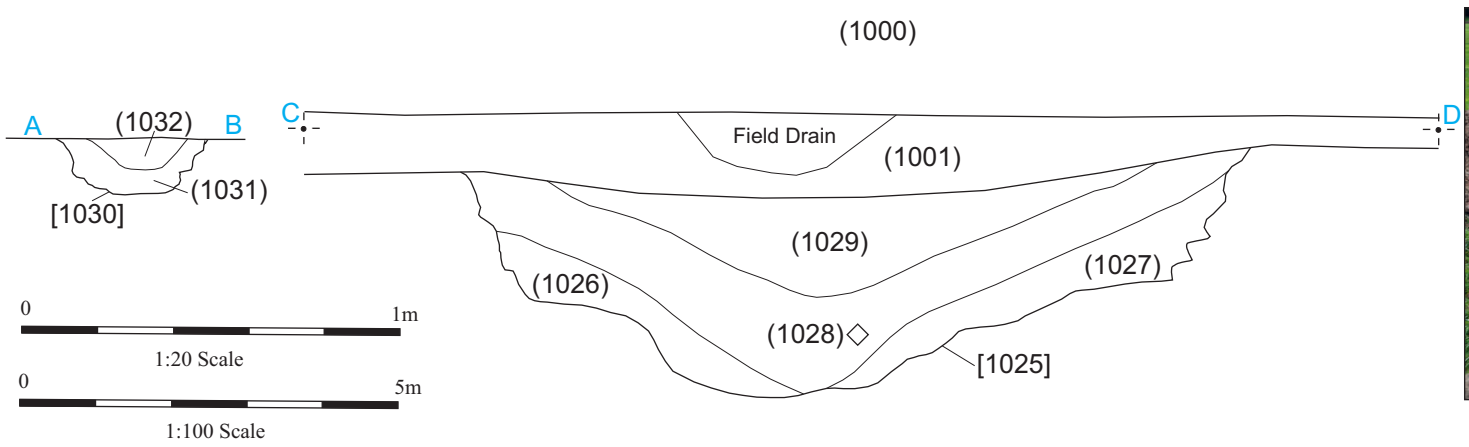


Figure 7: Trench 4 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20).





Above: Trench 4 in plan

7.1.2 Trench 4 (fig.7)

Trench 4 was orientated approximately northeast-southwest, and was positioned to investigate two geophysical anomalies on the west side of the investigation area. A ditch, was exposed and excavated in the centre of the trench, in addition to a small pit.

The natural clay substrate was encountered at approximately 0.6m below original ground level.

The ditch, [1025], was located in the centre of a trench and was orientated northwest-southeast. It had moderately steep, irregular sides due to the stony natural geology, gradually sloping into a fairly wide, concave base. A total of four deposits were identified within the ditch; the lower fills (1026) contained a small assemblage of animal bone identified as horse and goose, and (1027) a slump or tip, possibly due to the irregular and unstable sides of the ditch. The upper (1028) and (1029) and both silting, levelling fills. Sherds deriving from two Iron Age pottery vessels were recovered from the upper fills; twelve from the same rock tempered vessel recovered from (1028), which is considered to provide secure dating for this context. The environmental sample from (1028) also yielded two fragments of charred grain identified as wheat, grown in the UK since the Iron Age.

Right: Ditch section through [1025]

To the west of the ditch was a single circular posthole [1030]. This had steep sides and a flat base, and contained two fills, (1031) and (1032), however no finds were recovered from this feature.

The ditch and posthole were sealed by the subsoil (1001) and cut the natural substrate.

7.1.3 Trench 6 (fig. 8)

Trench 6 was orientated approximately northwest-southeast, and was positioned towards the northwest corner of the site. A single ditch was identified towards the centre of the trench.

Trench 6 was positioned to target a ditch reported in the 20th century excavations, despite the apparent lack of geophysical anomalies in this area.

The ditch, [1011], was on a northeast-southwest orientation. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concaved base. It contained five deposits, two of which contained finds. The lower three fills, (1012), (1013) and (1014), all appear to be tip or slump fills, (1012) from the

east side of the ditch, the other two from the west. All three were orange-grey silts, with (1012) including occasional charcoal flecks, and a single sherd of 18th century glazed earthenware pottery was recovered from (1014). The upper fills (1015) and (1016) were levelling episodes, the fills indicative of natural silting, with three worked flints recovered from the uppermost fill (1016), all dated to the Mesolithic – early Neolithic period and thought to be intrusive in a later feature.

Above: Ditch [1011] in Trench 6. NE facing section.

The ditch was sealed by the subsoil (1001), although the horizon was diffuse and the ditch may have been cut through the subsoil.

7.1.4 Trench 7 (fig.9)

Trench 7 was orientated approximately northwest- southeast, and was positioned close to Trench 6 in the northwest corner of the western field. Two irregularly shaped pits were partially exposed during excavation, both containing later post-medieval pottery.

Trench 7 was positioned in an area that was magnetically quiet in the geophysical survey, but where the records indicated the later 20th century excavations at the site encountered a pit at the corner of the Roman dated enclosure ditch.

Two partially exposed pits were exposed in the trench, along the western baulk edge of the trench and in close proximity to each other. The larger of the two, and the southernmost, was pit [1007]. This was irregular sub-rectangular in plan, had moderately sloped sides and a generally flat base. It contained a single fill (1008) which produced two sherds of 18th – 19th century.

Less than 1m to the northwest was pit [1009]. This was sub-rectangular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base. This feature also contained a single fill (1010) which produced

Figure 8: Trench 6 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20).

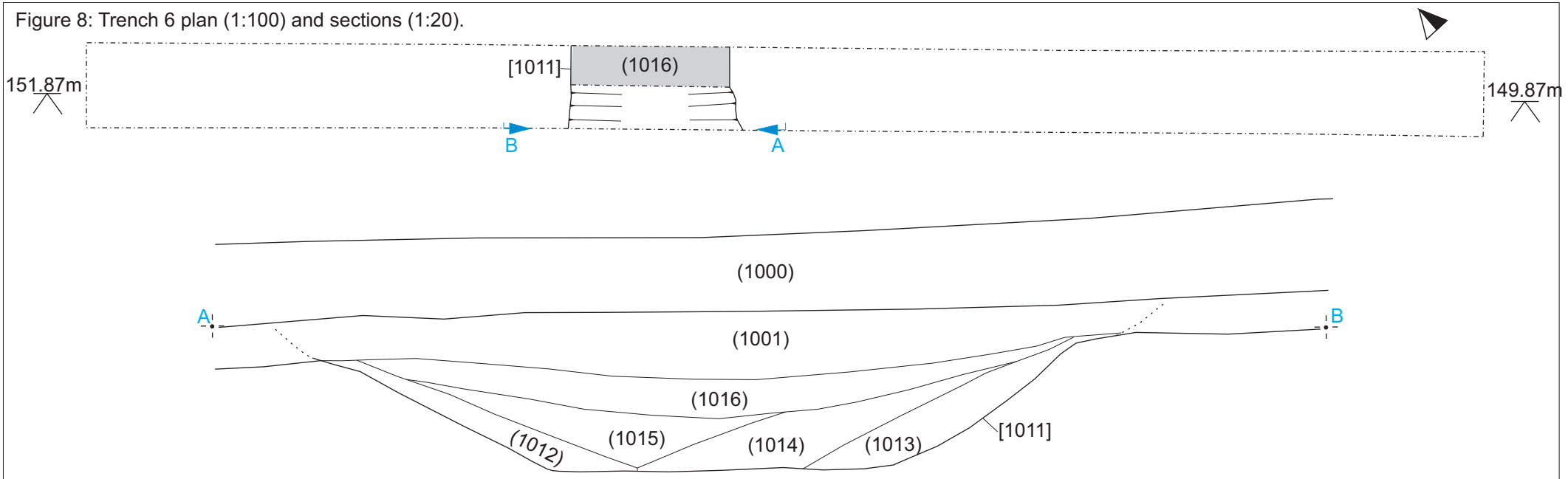
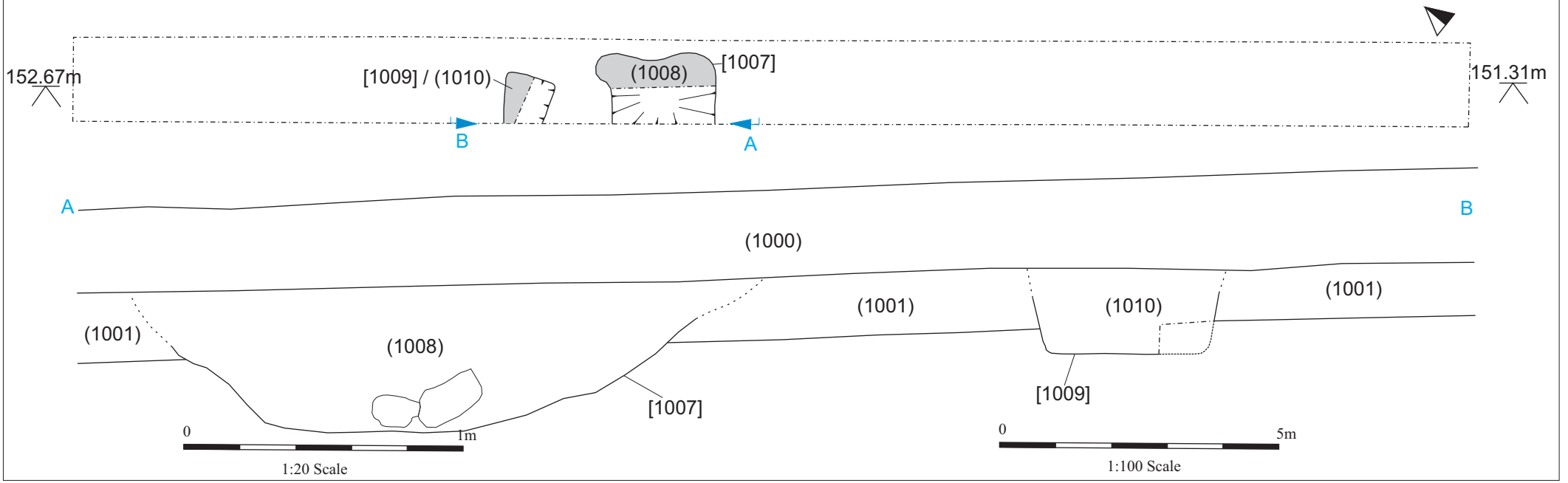


Figure 9: Trench 7 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20).



two sherds of pottery, also dating from the later post-medieval period, and a fragment of brick, of a fabric commonly used between the 14th – 18th century.

Above: Partially exposed pits [1007] & [1009].

Both of these features were cut into the subsoil (1001), although the horizon was diffuse and probably impacted by later ploughing. The trench was covered by 0.30m of modern topsoil.

7.1.5 Trench 10 (fig.10)

Trench 10 was orientated approximately east-west, and was positioned in an area which the geophysics suggested only contained a modern field boundary. A single ditch was identified in the centre of the trench.

Trench 10 lay on the northern edge of the site across a linear anomaly. The anomaly corresponded with a ceramic land drain towards the western end of the trench, and with a field boundary shown on early OS mapping.

Ditch [1003] lay towards the eastern end of the trench. It lay on a northeast-southwest orientation and was concave in profile. It contained a single fill (1004), with a sherd of 2nd – 4th century Derbyshire ware pottery recovered from the environmental sample. The environmental sample from (1004) yielded the best results of the evaluation; a small number of charred barley, spelt and wheat grains and a hazelnut shell fragment were all identified, which in conjunction with the pottery confirms a date of the late Iron Age – early Roman period. In section this ditch was cut through the buried soil/hillwash (1002), although the horizon was diffuse; (1002) was also undated.

The archaeology was sealed by the subsoil (1001) up to 0.25m deep, which was overlain by topsoil (1000) up to 0.35m deep.

Figure 10: Trench 10 plan (1:100) and section (1:20).

Above: Gully [1003] NE facing section

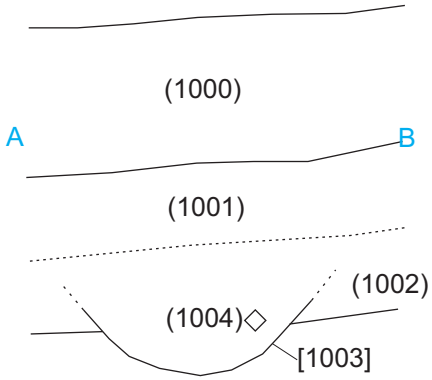
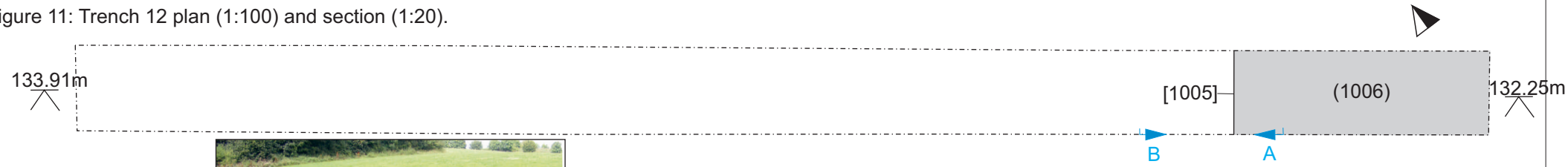
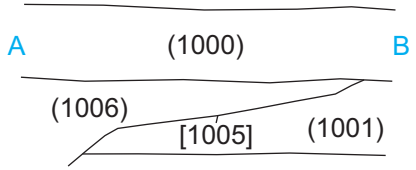
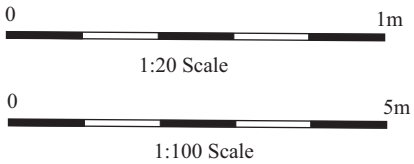


Figure 11: Trench 12 plan (1:100) and section (1:20).



Left: Trench 12, with modern [1005] in foreground





7.1.6 Trench 12 (fig.11)

Trench 12 was orientated north east-south west, and was positioned to investigate a large geophysical anomaly in the southeastern corner of the investigation area. A single, large pit was partially exposed at the southeastern end of the trench.

Trench 12 lay in the southeast corner of the site, targeting a large discrete anomaly. It was excavated to depth of 0.40m, at which level the natural geology was exposed.

Cut into the natural silty clay was a single feature. Based on the geophysics, this feature was interpreted as a pit, but being only partially exposed this could not be confirmed. The upper fill (1006) contained a significant quantity of modern tile, brick and drain fragments (discarded on site), and the feature was therefore identified as modern therefore remained unexcavated. In section it was clear that this feature [1005] was cut through the subsoil (1001), with a moderately sloped side.

Subsoil depth is recorded as 0.20m; topsoil also as 0.20m deep.

7.2 Trenches containing no archaeological remains

No remains of archaeological interest were identified in six trenches; these were Trench 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, and 11 and occupied the central and south-eastern parts of the site. Excavations in all these trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural clay substrate. This was encountered at a depth of between 0.35 and 0.5m below original ground level.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation exposed cut features in half of the trenches, with features predominantly concentrated in the northwest and west of the redline site. This pattern correlates with the previous excavations on the site, which identified the rectangular Iron Age – Roman enclosure across the northwest of the site, however the dating evidence does not always agree with this interpretation.

Trench 1 contained two ditches, one roughly corresponding with a short linear anomaly identified on the geophysics. The environmental sample from this feature was largely void yielding only small quantities of charcoal and a single tiny fragment of pottery that could not be conclusively identified, but was tentatively thought to be Roman or prehistoric in date.

Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the ditch in adjacent Trench 4. A dozen sherds from a later Iron Age vessel were recovered from a secure context towards the base of the feature, providing a definite date for the ditch. This ditch does not correspond with the linear anomalies targeted by this trench, although the discrete pit or post-hole base also revealed in this trench does lie on the projected line of the western most anomaly. The assemblage of animal bone recovered from this feature is too small to provide any meaningful insight into animal husbandry on the site.

Pottery dated to the 2nd – 4th century was recovered from the ditch in Trench 10, on the northern edge of the site. This gully was unanticipated, lying towards the east end of the trench and sealed by the subsoil indicating the dating evidence is secure. The 20th century field drain at the west end of this trench corresponded with the north-south geophysical anomaly and the line of a former field boundary noted on early mapping.

This dating evidence supports the results of previous excavations here, which identify a multi-period site with occupation starting in the Iron Age, continuing and expanding in the Roman period. This previous work indicated that Iron Age activity was focused towards the west of the site, with evidence of hut circles and ditches recorded on the other side of

Calverton Hill House. The southeast side of the Roman enclosure is projected to lie through the western side of the redline site, turning 90° to the northwest close to Ramsdale Stables, with the Roman dated gully in Trench 10 lying just outside of this area.

The projected Roman enclosure ditch was targeted by Trenches 2, 3, 5 – 8, but was not identified in any of these trenches. Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were all negative for any remains and no evidence of previous disturbance was noted in any of these trenches.

Trench 6 did contain one cut feature, ditch [1011]. This ditch was substantial, measuring nearly 3m across although relatively shallow, and the relationship with the subsoil was also not clear in section. A single sherd of 18th century pottery was recovered from one of the slump fills of this ditch, and three Mesolithic – Neolithic flints from the upper silting fill (1016). These flints are considered residual evidence of early activity through the area, which in combination with the Neolithic flints recovered during fieldwalking in this part of this site may indicate the presence of a flint-working site or possibly a temporary encampment somewhere in this vicinity.

This ditch is the most likely contender for the Roman enclosure ditch noted during the early excavations, however the single sherd of pottery from the lower fills would suggest a later post-medieval date. It is possible that this part of the feature was disturbed during the early excavations, incorporating a fragment of pottery in the ditch, or simply that this ditch relates to 18th – 19th century activity on Ramdale Hill.

Later post-medieval pottery was also recovered from the partially exposed pits in Trench 7. The fills of these features are described as having moderate – firm compaction, which would suggest they have not previously been disturbed and that this dating is secure, however these pits also lie in the area previously excavated at the corner of the Roman enclosure, therefore the dating may be the result of backfilling 20th century excavated features.

Then only other trench to contain any cut features was Trench 12 in the extreme southeast corner of the site. Lying nearly 250m from the other exposed features, feature [1005] contained clearly modern material and was not excavated in section. Although historic mapping does not record it, it seems likely this is a 20th century small scale quarry pit of rubbish pit, backfilled with demolition rubble, relating perhaps to the construction of Oakdene, the adjacent property.

Based on these results, a new planning layout has been proposed which removes from the area of the burial ground the northwest corner of the site, allowing the identified archaeological remains to be preserved in situ (Figure 12). No significant archaeological remains were identified in the central or eastern areas of the site.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Mr G. Davies for this commission.

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering information about the sites archaeological potential, indicating that a number of archaeological features were present on the west side of the development area, whilst the east side appeared to be relatively clear. The body of data produced by this evaluation will be able to inform the planning and development process.

11.0 Archive

The documentary and physical archive produced by this evaluation will be prepared and stored at the offices of PCAS until a suitable receiving archive is found; Gedling Borough

does not currently have a receiving archive. Prior to deposition consent will be sought from the landowner, who may choose to retain the archive and store appropriately so it may be available to anyone wishing to undertake further research.

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http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk

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http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

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Planning documents for outline permission since expired: https://pawam.gedling.gov.uk/onlineapplications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=MRZNX1HLFQ500

LEGEND

- Development boundary
- Proposed native avenue tree planting
- Proposed car parking
- Proposed roadway through burial ground
- Phase 1
- Traditional extension
- Existing hedge planting retained
- Existing boundary vegetation retained
- Proposed facilities building
- Proposed woodland vegetation
- Mixed use extension

Proposed native tree and shrub planting along boundary, increasing biodiversity and reinforcing existing vegetation

Natural Burial Ground

Phase 1

The Grange

Proposed woodland walk for scattering ashes

Traditional Burial Ground

Traditional Burial Extension

Woodland Burial

Traditional Burial Ground

Georges Lane

Proposed car parking with associated facilities block

Proposed native tree avenue along roadways within burial ground, creating a pleasant environment for visitors

Existing hedges along roadside and boundaries retained

Woodland

Arnold Burial Ground, George's Lane, Nottingham
Landscape Masterplan

client Private Client

scheme Arnold Burial Ground, George's Lane, Nottingham

drawing Landscape Masterplan

date August.2016 scale NTS@A1

drawn PF checked SD

dwg no. PRI 20524 10 C

Rev	Date	Details	Drawn
A	19.08.16	Revised layout	PF
B	09.02.17	Revised layout	ALK
C	14.02.17	Client Comments	ALK

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ACD
Ecology
Archaeology
Arboriculture
Landscape Architecture

Appendix 1 – Context Summary CGLE 16

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description	Finds
1000	-	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey silty turf deposit.	Pottery x 3 (post-medieval – modern)
1001	-	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silty sand.	
1002	10	Layer	Buried soil within Tr. 10. Overlies archaeology. Light – mid yellow brown slightly sandy silt with moderate small stones and rare pebbles. <0.20m deep.	
1003	10	Cut	of NE-SW orientated gully. Moderately steep sides with concave base. >2m x 0.70m wide x 0.30m deep	
1004	10	Fill	of gully [1003]. Visually identical to buried soil (1001).	Sample 1 Pottery x 1
1005	12	Cut	of probable large pit. Feature only partially exposed at southeast end of trench, section un excavated but cut through subsoil with gradually sloping side. >4.50m wide.	
1006	12	Fill	of pit [1005]. Upper fill, unexcavated feature. Very dark grey silty clay with high density of modern CBM – tile, drain and brick fragments.	Modern tile and pottery. Discarded on site
1007	7	Cut	of irregular shaped pit, partially exposed. Moderately sloping sides and wide flattish base. 2.20m L x 1.30m W x 0.53m D. Cut through subsoil	
1008	7	Fill	of pit [1007]. Mid to dark brown silty loam, moderate compaction with frequent rounded stones that become larger towards base. Occasional charcoal mottling. Single fill of pit.	Pot x 2 (post-medieval)
1009	7	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit partially exposed. Almost vertical sides and wide flat base. 0.80m L x 0.90m W x 0.30m D. Cut through subsoil	
1010	7	Fill	of pit [1009]. Mid – dark grey brown moderate – firm silty clay, with occasional charcoal mottling. Single fill of [1009]	Pot x 2 (post-medieval – modern) Brick x 1 14th – 18th century
1011	6	Cut	of NE-SW orientated ditch. Moderately sloped sides with wide flat base. 2.90m W x 0.35m deep. Possibly cut through subsoil, horizon diffuse and unclear.	
1012	6	Fill	of ditch [1011]. Basal fill. Possible tip / slump from east side ditch. Mid orange brown compact silty clay with occasional charcoal mottling. 0.12m deep	
1013	6	Fill	of ditch [1011]. Basal fill. Possible tip / slump from west side ditch. Mid-light grey sandy silt firmly compacted with very occasional charcoal mottling. 0.17m deep.	
1014	6	Fill	of ditch [1011]. Above (1013). Possible tip / slump from west side ditch. Light orange grey moderately compacted sandy silt. 0.20m deep.	Pot x 1 (post-medieval)
1015	6	Fill	of ditch [1011]. Covers O(1012) & (1014). Covered by (1016). Light grey firmly compacted silty loam. 0.19m deep.	

1016	6	Fill	of ditch [1011]. Upper fill covers (1015). Mid-dark orange brown silty clay, occasional small angular stones. 0.13m deep.	Flint x 3 (Mesolithic – Neolithic)
1017	1	Cut	of curvilinear gully c.N-SE alignment. Moderately sloped, slightly irregular sides to irregular, concave base. 0.70m W x 0.24m D	
1018	1	Fill	of gully [1017]. Primary fill slump from S side feature. Mid orange brown silty clay firmly compacted with occasional charcoal mottling. 0.10m D.	
1019	1	Fill	of gully [1017]. Secondary fill covers (1018) slump from N side feature. Mid orange grey compacted silty sandy clay. 0.10m D	
1020	1	Fill	of gully [1017]. Burned upper fill covers (1019). Mid – dark grey clay moderate compaction silty clay with frequent charcoal burnt bone flecks and large angular stones. 0.10m D	Sample 2
1021	1	Cut	of ditch. NE-SW alignment. Steeply sloping, irregular sides (cut through rock) to central, narrow concave base. 1.15m W x 0.70m D	
1022	1	Fill	of ditch [1021]. Basal fill. Mid orange brown firm compaction sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal mottling. 0.48m D	Sample 3 Pottery x 1 IA-RB
1023	1	Fill	of ditch [1021]. Slump deposit E side feature covers (1022). Mid orange brown firm silty clay. 0.08m D.	
1024	1	Fill	of ditch [1021]. Upper fill covers (1023). Mid-firm compaction grey brown silty loam with frequent charcoal and occasional large sub-angular stones. 0.23m D.	
1025	4	Cut	of NW-SE orientated ditch. Sides irregular due to being cut through rock, moderately sloped with irregular, concave base. 2.10m W x 0.53m D.	
1026	4	Fill	of ditch [1025]. Basal fill slump from W side feature. Light orange brown firm sandy clay with occasional small angular stones. 0.15m D	Animal bone
1027	4	Fill	of ditch [1025]. Basal fill, slump from E side feature. Light orange brown firm sandy clay. 0.12m D	
1028	4	Fill	of ditch [1025]. Covers (1026) & (1027). Mid – dark grey moderate – firm silty sandy clay with frequent charcoal and occasional burnt bone mottling, and angular and sub-angular stones. 0.24m D.	Pot x 12 IA Sample 4
1029	4	Fill	of ditch [1025]. Upper fill covers (1028). Mid-light grey, firm silty clay with occasional charcoal mottling and small rounded stones. 0.18mD.	Pot x 1 IA bone
1030	4	Cut	of small approx. circular pit, discrete. Steeply sloped irregular sides and flattish, central irregular base. 0.40m diameter x 0.15m D.	
1031	4	Fill	of pit [1030]. Lower fill covered by (1032). Mid orange brown moderate compaction silty clay with infrequent charcoal and small sub-angular stones. 0.07m D	
1032	4	Fill	of pit [1030]. Upper fill covering (1031) mid grey brown moderate compaction silty clay with occasional charcoal mottling. 0.07m D.	

Appendix 2: The Prehistoric and Roman pottery from Calverton, Notts (CGLE16)

By I M Rowlandson

December 21st 2016 revised January 27th 2016

Ten sherds, weighing 71g, from two vessels were presented for study. A further five fragments (15g) were retrieved from soil samples. The pottery was recorded to conform to the guidelines established by Knight (1998) for the East Midlands. A tabulated archive is presented below. All of the pottery was stable and should be deposited with the relevant local museum.

A sherd of Derbyshire ware was retrieved from Context 1004, sample 1, of mid 2nd to mid 4th century AD date. A tiny scrap of pottery was retrieved from Context 1022, sample 3, of uncertain date.

Basal sherds from a handmade granodiorite- tempered thick walled vessel were retrieved from Context 1028. Sherds with similar fabrics have been recorded from Gamston, Notts and the rock temper from these sherds is believed to have been derived from the Montsorrel outcrops in Leicestershire (Knight 2002, Knight et al. 2003). An Iron Age date for this vessel is likely.

A single very abraded handmade sherd was retrieved from Context 1029. This vessel was gritted with common fine quartz with some voids evident, a prehistoric date, possibly also from during the Iron Age would be appropriate for this sherd.

Given the small scale of this assemblage it appears likely that there was some Iron Age settlement in the area but further speculation on the basis of such a small assemblage would be spurious.

CGLE16 Iron Age pottery sherd archive													
Context	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
1004	DBY					1			BS; SAMPLE 1		1	12		
1022	MISC		U			1			BS; ?HANDMADE SCRAP; SAMPLE 3		1	1		
1028	GDCC	-	U	U	HM	1			BS; OX; BASE BROKEN AWAY; THICK WALLED VESSEL; IRON AGE?; 3 SCRAPS 2G FROM SAMPLE 4		12	69	0	0
1029	QUCF	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF; SOME VOIDS PRESENT; PREHISTORIC; ?IRON AGE		1	4	0	0

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APPENDIX 3: REPORT ON THE POST-ROMAN CERAMIC MATERIAL FROM LAND ADJACENT TO OAKDENE (PROPOSED GREEN BURIAL GROUND), RAMSDALE HILL, GEORGES LANE, CALVERTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (CGLE 16)

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

Eight sherds of post-Roman pottery and a fragment of ceramic building material were recovered during archaeological investigation at Calverton. The material was quantified by three measures: number of sherds/fragments, weight and vessel/CBM count within each context and has been fully archived (Appendix ??) to the standards for acceptance to a museum archive within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowskki, *et al.* (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001). Visual fabric identification of was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Tables 1 and 2) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and the preliminary Nottingham Type Series (Nailor and Young 2001)

CONDITION

The material is in a mixed slightly to very abraded condition with sherd/fragment size varying between 2grams and 102grams.

THE POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUIDING MATERIAL

The identifiable pottery ranges in date from the late post-medieval to early modern periods (Table 1) whilst the ceramic building material is of late medieval to post-medieval date.

Table 1 *Ceramic building material types with total quantities by fragment count*

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Sherds	Vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	3
BRK	Brick	1300	2000	1	1
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1

Topsoil layer **1000** produced three early modern sherds. A handle n a grey stoneware fabric (ENGS) is from a jug of 19th to mid 20th century date whilst a decorated 19th Century Buff ware sherd (NCBW) is from a 19th century jar or bowl. A modern Whiteware basal sherd (WHITE) is from a vessel of unknown type dating to anywhere between the 19th and mid 20th centuries. In Trench 7 sherds from a 19th or 20th century garden pot (LERTH) and an 18th century Nottingham Stoneware bowl (NOTS) were recovered from pit **1009** together with a flake from a handmade brick of 14th to 18th century date. Pit **1007**, also in Trench 7, produced two sherds of Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH). One sherd is from a jar or bowl of 18th or 19th century date. The other basal sherd is of similar date but is in a slightly coarser fabric. A further Brown-glazed Earthenware sherd was recovered from ditch **1011** in Trench 6. The rim sherd is from a large bowl of 18th century date.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recovered material suggests that most of the activity in the area of excavation is of late post-medieval to early modern date.

The early modern pottery has been discarded but the remaining material should be retained for possible future study.

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Appendix 3a: Pottery and CBM archive

Pottery

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
1000	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	grey fabric	jug ?	1	1	12		handle	discarded	strap handle	19th to mid 20th
1000	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		jar/bowl	1	1	2	white banded with black mocha	BS	discarded		19th
1000	WHITE	Modern whiteware		?	1	1	5		base	discarded		late 19th to 20th
1008	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine orange sandy	?	1	1	5		base		very dark internal glaze	18th to 19th
1008	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine orange-red sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		very dark internal glaze	18th to 19th
1010	LERTH	Late earthenwares	fine orange	garden vessel ?	1	1	13		base	discarded		19th to 20th
1010	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		bowl	1	1	3		rim			18th
1014	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine-med orange-red sandy	large bowl	1	1	102		rim		hammerhead rim;int very dark glaze;ext red slip;wear marks around ext rim	18th

CBM

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
1010	BRK	Brick	red fine-medium sandy	1	42	hadmade;very abraded;flake	14th to 18th

Appendix 4: Land off Georges Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire (CGLE 16)
The Animal Bone
By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 5 (g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at Georges Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire. The remains were recovered from ditch [1025], no dating was recovered from the feature.

Results

The remains were generally of a poor overall condition, averaging between grades 4 and 5 on the Lyman criteria (1996). The poor condition of the remains limits the number of observable traits on the bone, such as cut marks.

No evidence of working, butchery or gnawing was noted on the remains.

A single fragment of burnt bird phalanx was recovered from deposit (1025). The fragment had been fully calcined, suggesting that the bone had been subject to high temperatures or burnt over a long period of time.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
1026	1025	Large Mammal Size	Femur	R	1	24	Medial condyle
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	10	Shaft
		Equid (Horse Family)	Mandible	R	1	121	Fragmentary body and condyle, PM3, PM4, M1, M2 and M3 in occlusion. M2=59mm
		Equid (Horse Family)	Mandible	L	1	173	Fragmentary, Body and gonea, condyle and ramus. PM4, M1, M2 and M3 in occlusion. M2=60mm
		Goose Size	Phalanx I	R	1	1	Distal phalanx articulation and shaft. Burnt white

As can be seen, only equid (Horse Family) remains were identified to species. The remaining assemblage was only identified to size taxa.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site.

References

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Appendix 5: Flint
By Tom Lane

Introduction
Three pieces of flint from Calverton were submitted for Assessment.
Condition
The largest piece is very abraded the other two smaller pieces moderately so. None of the pieces require any conservation measures prior to deposition in a museum.
Results

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
1016	Flake. Some chips, probably accidental, removed from proximal end and one flake scar on dorsal surface. Patinated. 33 x 17 x 5mm	1	3	Mesolithic/ Earlier Neolithic
1016	Broken Flake. End of blade flake. Patinated. 13 x 8 x 2mm	1	<1	Mesolithic/ Earlier Neolithic
1016	Broken blade flake. Slightly patinated. Narrow blade scar on dorsal surface. 9 x 10 x 2mm	1	<1	Mesolithic/ Earlier Neolithic

Range
All the pieces are from the working of flint in a blade-based industry of Mesolithic or possibly earlier Neolithic date.

Potential
The items indicate the working and use of flint in the immediate area. Given the small size of both the overall flint collection and the individual items retrieved it should be considered that, if further work is carried out on the site, a system of sampling is employed, with sieving of samples for finds retrieval.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Georges Lane
Calverton
Nottinghamshire

palaeoenvironmental assessment

report 4339
December 2016

Durham University

Contents

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of four bulk samples taken during an archaeological evaluation at Georges Lane, Calverton, Nottinghamshire.

1.2 The works were commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS), and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

1.3 Material recovered from the samples is characteristic of background levels of waste associated with domestic occupation. Dietary evidence includes domestic animals, cultivated crops and possibly wild-gathered plant foods. Evidence from gully fill [1004] suggests an Iron Age or Roman date is likely for this feature, although diagnostic evidence was absent from the remaining samples. Fills [1020] and [1028] are similar in nature, which may indicate these deposits have a contemporary origin.

Recommendations

1.4 No further work is required for the palaeoenvironmental remains as the flots were scanned in their entirety and no additional information would be provided from an analysis. If the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence does not provide close dating, AMS dating of carefully selected plant remains could be undertaken to confirm the origin of the deposits. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

1.5 The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

2. Project background

Location and background

2.1 Archaeological works were conducted by PCAS at Georges Lane, Calverton in Nottinghamshire. This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of four bulk samples comprising ditch and gully fills of unknown origin.

Objective

2.2 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples, establish the presence of suitable radiocarbon dating material, and provide the client with appropriate recommendations.

Dates

2.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services on 29th November 2016. Assessment and report preparation was conducted between 1st and 19th December 2016.

Personnel

2.4 Assessment and report preparation was conducted by Lorne Elliott. Sample processing was by Dr Steph Piper.

Archive

2.5 The site code is **CGLE16**, for **C**alverton, **G**eorges **L**ane **e**valuation 20**16**. The flots and finds are currently held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection. The charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University.

3. Methods

3.1 The bulk samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500μm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification for charred and waterlogged botanical remains using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).

3.2 Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

3.3 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Monckton 2006; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

4. Results

4.1 Ditch fill [1028] produced the most finds comprising fragments of pot, and calcined and unburnt faunal remains (bone/teeth). Traces of calcined bone and animal teeth also occurred in gully fill [1020]. Ditch fill [1022] contained a fragment of pot and traces of bone, and a single fragment of pot was recovered from gully fill [1004].

4.2 The samples produced small to moderate-sized flots comprising rare to common amounts of charcoal, and small fragments of coal, cinder and semi-vitrified fuel waste. The charcoal from fill [1022] was in poor condition due to abundant mineral inclusions, which prevented identification in some instances. Evidence of vitrification was also noted in some fragments, producing a crunchy texture. Identified charcoal from this fill included Maloideae (hawthorn, apple or whitebeams), beech and oak. Charcoal remains from deposits [1020] and [1028] were in relatively good condition and comprised very similar assemblages containing oak sapwood, hazel branchwood and field maple. Ash charcoal was also identified in [1028], and cherries (blackthorn, wild or bird cherry) charcoal was noted in [1020]. Charcoal from [1028] contained evidence of consistent wide growth rings. This occurred in fragments of oak, ash, field maple and hazel. Friable fragments of field maple charcoal from [1020] included evidence of insect tunnels (woodworm).

4.3 Sparse charred plant macrofossil remains concentrated in gully fill [1004] contained poorly preserved spelt wheat and barley chaff, and a tiny hazel nutshell fragment. Ditch fill [1028] comprised a well preserved wheat grain with an oval to sub-rounded shape that was broader towards the embryo. A poorly preserved chaff fragment recorded from this context, resembled a bread wheat rachis fragment, but certain identification was not possible. Charred plant macrofossil remains were absent from deposits [1020] an [1022]. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is available for contexts [1020], [1022] and [1028]. The results are presented in Appendix 1.

5. Discussion

5.1 Material recovered from the samples is characteristic of background levels of waste associated with domestic occupation. Dietary evidence includes domestic animals, cultivated crops and possibly wild-gathered plant foods. The assessment provides evidence from gully fill [1004] suggesting spelt wheat and barley were used at the site. While barley was cultivated from the Neolithic to the present, the use of spelt wheat first appears in England during the middle to late Bronze Age (Greig 1991), and is more commonly associated with Iron Age and Roman sites. The presence of chaff (spelt wheat and barley) may indicate processing of these crops at the site. Diagnostic plant macrofossils were absent from the remaining samples.

5.2 The similar composition and state of preservation of the material recovered from contexts [1020] and [1028] may indicate a contemporary origin for these deposits, although diagnostic evidence is absent. The range of tree species recorded in the charcoal remains from these fills and evidence from the growth rings, may reflect woodland management at the site.

6. Recommendations

6.1 No further work is required for the palaeoenvironmental remains as the flots were scanned in their entirety and no additional information would be provided from an

analysis. If the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence does not provide close dating, AMS dating of carefully selected plant remains could be undertaken to confirm the origin of the deposits. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

6.2 The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

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Appendix 1: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context		**1004**	**1020**	**1022**	**1028**
Feature number		**1003**	**1017**	**1021**	**1025**
Feature		**gully**	**gully**	**ditch**	**ditch**
Material available for radiocarbon dating		-	✓	✓	✓
Volume processed (l)		18	7	6	21
Volume of flot (ml)		30	40	30	70
Residue contents					
Bone (burnt)	indet. frags	-	-	-	(+)
Bone (calcined)	indet. frags	-	+	(+)	++
Bone (unburnt)	indet. frags	-	-	+	+++
Charcoal		-	(+)	-	+
Pot (number of fragments)		1	-	1	3
Semi-vitrified fuel waste		-	-	+	-
Tooth (animal - enamel fragment)		-	11	-	16
Flot matrix					
Charcoal		+	++	++	+++
Cinder / clinker		+	-	++	-
Coal		+	(+)	++	-
Roots (modern)		++	++	-	+
Charred remains (total count)					
(c) *Hordeum* sp (Barley species)	rachis fragment	1	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum spelta* (Spelt Wheat)	glume base	3	-	-	-
(c) *Triticum* sp (Wheat species)	chaff fragment	1	-	-	1
(c) *Triticum* sp (Wheat species)	grain	-	-	-	1
(r) *Plantago lanceolata* (Ribwort Plantain)	seed	1	-	-	-
(t) *Corylus avellana* (Hazel)	nutshell fragment	1	-	-	-
Identified charcoal (✓presence)					
Acer campestre (Field Maple)		-	✓	-	✓
Corylus avellana (Hazel)		-	✓	-	✓
Fagus sylvatica (Beech)		-	-	✓	-
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)		-	-	-	✓
Maloideae (Hawthorn, apple, whitebeams)		-	-	✓	-
Prunus sp (Cherries-blackthorn, wild and bird cherry)		-	✓	-	-
Quercus sp (Oaks)		✓	✓	✓	✓

[c-cultivated; r-ruderal; t-tree/shrub. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant]

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Archaeological Evaluation: Land adjacent to Oakdene, Ramsdale Hill, Calverton, Notts - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-275034

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Alison Lane	alison@pre-construct.co.uk	1 February 2017
View 2	2	Alison Lane	alison@pre-construct.co.uk	10 February 2017

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Grey literature | Upload images | Upload boundary file | Update project entry | Request record re-opened | Printable version

Email Nottinghamshire SMR about this OASIS record

OASIS:

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