

A612 Gedling Transport Improvement Scheme Nottinghamshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

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A612 Gedling Transport Improvement Scheme, Nottinghamshire

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

In June 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Gedling, Nottinghamshire on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. The work was undertaken in advance of road improvements for the A612 at Gedling. The evaluation located organic deposits, indicating the presence of possible palaeochannels, at the northern extent of Area D and southern extent of Area B. Subsequent radiocarbon dating and pollen assessment indicates the organic deposits formed during the Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic periods. The organic deposits were sealed by a layer of minerogenic alluvium which extended over a large part of the site. No other evidence of significant archaeological remains was encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 1st and 4th of June 2004, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land to the south-east of Gedling on the outskirts of Nottingham, in respect of a proposal for the improvement of the A612. The work was undertaken on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC), for Nottinghamshire County Council.
- 1.1.2 A brief was set by Nottinghamshire County Council Environment Department and a Written Scheme of Investigation was developed by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2004), providing the framework for OA to undertake the evaluation.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site consists of a corridor running from Whitworth Drive, Gedling South (NGR: SK 4631 3427) to Victoria Road, Netherfield (NGR: SK 4626 3407) - see Fig. 1.
- 1.2.2 The northern extent of the corridor (Area B) is bounded to the north by the A612 Burton Road and to the east and west by arable land. The central area (Area C - not evaluated during this phase of fieldwork) is bounded to the east by the Stoke Bardolph Water Reclamation Works and by a sports field and disused railway sidings to the west, while the southern end (Area D) is bounded by arable land to the east and west and by an industrial estate to the south.
- 1.2.3 The evaluation area lies on a mixture of Waterstone, Mercia mudstone, gravels and alluvium at approximately 21 m OD. The site is presently arable land and occupies an area of c 39 hectares.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk-based study (Willett 2003), the results of which are summarised below.

Prehistoric/Romano-British

- 1.3.2 A series of cropmarks have been observed in the fields to the south of the Stoke Lane Sewage Treatment Works (SMR 1791 ap). These cropmarks represent a number of different phases of activity and have been interpreted as field boundaries, stock enclosures, trackways and a possible small settlement. Comparison with other local examples suggests that these are likely to date to the Iron Age/Romano-British period, but are possibly earlier.
- 1.3.3 The desk-based assessment identified the junction of four boundaries at the apex of a triangular field called *The Carre*, as depicted on the Sherwood Forest map of 1609. This convergence has been interpreted as potentially signifying the presence of a hitherto unknown archaeological feature, such as a barrow.

Early medieval

- 1.3.4 A pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery is known at Netherfield (SMR 1839). The settlement to which this may relate is at present unknown. Gedling and Carlton both have old English place-name elements and are mentioned in Domesday Book (c.1086), together with Stoke Bardolph.

Later Medieval

- 1.3.5 Elements of the pre-Enclosure Open Field System are preserved within the proposed development area. The Sherwood Forest map (c.1609) contains medieval field names, probably dating to the 13th and 14th centuries AD.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.6 The parish of Gedling was fully enclosed by the late 18th century. By the late 19th century, the increase in the urban population had effectively suburbanised the former villages of Gedling, Carlton and Colwick. The construction of the railway and associated sidings at Colwick during the latter half of the 19th century was a direct response to the industrial development of the area, based largely on coal mining.
- 1.3.7 By 1914 the rural area between Gedling and Stoke Bardolph had been developed for housing and the Colwick sidings were enlarged. The sidings were demolished by the late 20th century, being replaced by the Victoria Retail Park. The Stoke Lane Sewage Works, which was constructed earlier in the century, was increased in size and the resulting sludge was spread on the surrounding arable fields.
- 1.3.8 The site currently under investigation has produced no significant archaeological evidence.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence or absence, the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.

2.1.3 To assess the archaeological potential within the site corridor in order to allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision regarding its suitability for development.

2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of eleven trenches each measuring 50 m in length and 1.8 m in width (Fig. 2). A contingency for a further 550 m of trenching was allowed in the case of significant archaeological deposits being identified, but in the event this was not used.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a wheeled 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8 m wide toothless grading bucket. Excavation proceeded to the top of the natural geology or to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and any revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and where possible to retrieve dating evidence. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers.

3.2.3 The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:100 where sterile, and at a scale of 1:50 if containing archaeological features. Section drawings of features and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features, sections and trenches were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (OAU 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 Deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were exposed in trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 and a number of samples for pollen and dating analysis were taken.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, followed by an overall discussion.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site itself was generally level but with a very slight dip towards the centre of the site, and rising noticeably at its northern end. All the trenches reached natural drift geology, represented by either gravels, alluvial clays or a brickearth type material. Where alluvium was encountered, sondages were dug in order to determine whether the alluvium sealed earlier prehistoric horizons. All the soil divisions were sharply defined with only occasional mixing between the upper contexts, probably the result of plough disturbance. Groundwater was only encountered within a sondage excavated at the south end of Trench 5.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 Whilst no archaeological features were encountered in any of the trenches, prehistoric organic deposits buried beneath alluvium in Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 may indicate the location of a palaeochannel.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

- 5.1.1 The trenches can be broadly divided into four groups (See Fig.2): those on marginally higher ground, Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, which exposed a gravel base, Trench 5 which is sited on the edge of the wetland deposits, Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 which lie within the organic deposits and Trench 11 which exposed a brickearth type deposit.

Group 1 (Fig. 3, Section 102 & Plate 1)

- 5.1.2 Within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 clean fine gravels (100) were exposed in the base of the trench at a depth of between 0.55 m and 0.7 m below ground level. These were overlain by a layer of a tenacious yellow-brown silty clay (101), up to 0.3 m deep. Representing an alluvial deposit, this layer had been heavily disturbed by modern deep ploughing. During the machining this layer was removed in spits, below the level of the plough disturbance, in order to determine if there were any archaeological features cutting this context, however none were observed.
- 5.1.3 Sealing the section was a layer of a friable dark brown clay loam (102) 0.4 m to 0.5 m in depth, the present day ploughsoil.

Group 2 (Fig. 3, Section 501)

- 5.1.4 In Trench 5, the natural gravel (506) was reached at a depth of 1.35 m below the current ground level. Overlying the gravel was a 0.45 m deep layer of stiff, clean yellow clay (505), a probable glacial deposit. This was sealed by a friable brown sandy silt layer (504), 0.15 m deep. Heavily organically stained, this layer probably represents the edge of a fluctuating wetland deposit, most likely formed within marshy land. This was overlain by a 0.15 m thick deposit of tenacious pale yellow silty clay (503), representing a layer of alluvial clay. Above (503) was a 0.15 deep

layer of a tenacious pale red-brown silty clay (502), again a layer of alluvial clay. This layer had been heavily disturbed by modern deep ploughing. Completing the sequence was a 0.45 m thick layer of a dark brown clay loam (501), the modern ploughsoil.

Group 3 (Fig. 3, Section 800 & Plate 3)

- 5.1.5 Comprising Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9, the base of these trenches reached natural gravel (801) at a depth of between 0.9 m and 1.35 m below the current ground level. This was overlain by a layer of friable and very dark brown peat (802), measuring between 0.25 m and 0.7 m in depth. Bulk samples for dating and incremental samples for pollen analysis were taken from all the peat deposits in these trenches. The peat was sealed by a layer of a tenacious yellow brown silty clay (803), 0.25 m to 0.3 m deep, representing a layer of alluvial clay. Overlying this clay layer was a 0.4 m thick layer of friable dark brown clay loam (804), the modern ploughsoil.

Group Four (Fig. 3, Section 1101)

- 5.1.6 Trench 11 was situated at a point notably higher than the other trenches, adjacent to Burton Road, which itself runs along the base of rising ground. A layer of clean and friable dark red brickearth type material (1100) was exposed at a depth of 0.45 m below ground level. This was overlain by a 0.6 m deep layer of friable dark brown clay loam (1101) mixed with pockets of disturbed alluvial clay, the present day ploughsoil.

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 The vast majority of the finds observed were contained within the modern ploughsoil and consisted of glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Earthenware pottery sherds, fragments of bottle glass, pieces of clay pipe stems and fragments of red brick. All of these date to the mid-19th to early 20th century and were probably deposited as a result of contemporary manuring practises. These finds were recorded on site, but were not retained for further analysis. Finds of 19th-century date were recovered from a 'Brush' drain in Trench 5, and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the peat deposit (704) within Trench 7, but were too fragmented to determine species type.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

Pollen

- 5.3.1 A total of forty-eight incremental samples were taken from three trenches (7, 8 and 9). Twelve of these were selected for the assessment of their potential for pollen analysis (Appendix 2).
- 5.3.2 All samples contained significant quantities of pollen. Tree pollen dominated the pollen assemblages in all the samples assessed with *Alnus* (alder) as the major tree type in all but the lowest sample in Trench 8 (0.66-0.68m) where *Pinus* (pine) and *Corylus avellana*-type (hazel) were well represented. *Tilia* (lime) pollen was recorded in all samples except the lowest sample in Trench 8 (0.66-0.68m). Pollen from herbaceous taxa, possible anthropogenic indicators, was recorded in all samples

at values of 4-43% and included Poaceae (grass), *Plantago* spp (plantains), Tubuliflorae (dandelion-type). Charcoal particles were also recorded in all the samples.

- 5.3.3 The pollen assemblages recorded in the samples suggest that the deposits were accumulating when the landscape was well wooded with alder carr on the wetter soils and some lime, hazel and oak trees on the drier ground. However the pollen assemblage recorded in the lowest sample in Trench 8 (0.66-0.68m) suggests that pine and hazel were the more important woodland tree taxa. The low value of alder pollen in this sample also suggests that the deposits accumulated in the early Holocene period before c 6000 cal BC when alder is consistently recorded at low values. The high values of alder pollen in all other samples suggest that the upper part of the organic deposits formed after the rapid expansion of alder c 6000 cal BC.
- 5.3.4 The consistent record of possible anthropogenic indicators, including *Plantago lanceolata* and some cereal-type (towards the top of Trench 8), in the pollen record is of interest and may be associated with prehistoric activity within the catchment.

Radiocarbon Dating

- 5.3.5 In Trench 8 peat from a depth of 0.02-0.04 m and 0.62-0.64 m was radiocarbon dated and provided calibrated dates of 3781-3643 cal BC and 5989-5750 cal BC respectively. The two radiocarbon dates suggest that the formation of the organic deposits occurred during the late Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic periods.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Soil conditions during the period of the evaluation were dry. Other than the modern deep ploughing noted during the description of the deposits above, there was relatively little intrusion by modern features (such as services and land drains). The percentage sample and distribution of the trenches is believed to have given a good reflection of the overall archaeological potential of the site.

6.2 Overall interpretation

- 6.2.1 The stratigraphy exposed within the various groups of trenches shows a direct relationship between the height of the trench above OD and the presence of organic deposits identified within the trenches.
- 6.2.2 The Group 1 trenches were all situated on ground raised slightly above the central area of the road corridor. No organic deposits were identified in these trenches and although this area may have remained relatively dry, at some point it has been subject to low energy overbank flooding and alluviation, perhaps seasonally, which resulted in the deposition of fine silts and clays.
- 6.2.3 The Group 3 trenches were all located within the lowest area of the road corridor, within the vicinity of a probable palaeochannel infilled with organic deposits. The character of the pollen assemblages supports the interpretation that these are channel

deposits, although with very low energy flow conditions allowing the build up of organic material. Two samples of peat from Trench 8 were radiocarbon dated providing a calibrated date of 3781-3643 cal BC for the upper deposit and 5989-5750 cal BC for the lower deposit. The two radiocarbon dates suggest that the organic channel fill dates to the late Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic periods and therefore provides a record of vegetation change and land use from before and during these periods. The organic deposits were sealed by a layer of minerogenic silt clay alluvium which may be related to deposits recorded in the Group 1 trenches, probably deposited by later overbank flooding.

- 6.2.4 Trench 5 (Group 2) was positioned at an intermediate height between Groups 1 and 3, and represents the interface between the wetland and dry ground areas. It was also subject to a degree of seasonal inundation and alluviation.
- 6.2.5 Trench 11 (Group 4) was sited at almost the highest point of the corridor, on the base of a ridge running south-west to north-east alongside the A612. The brickearth type deposits exposed in this trench are very likely to be pre-Holocene in date.
- 6.2.6 Alluvial deposits were present within the majority of the trenches suggesting widespread overbank flooding accompanied by alluviation, possibly as a result of large-scale woodland clearance within the catchment perhaps from the Neolithic period onwards. This interpretation is supported by the evidence provided by the palynological assessment of the samples taken from Trenches 7, 8 and 9.
- 6.2.7 The lack of evidence for earlier archaeological activity on this site indicates this area was never settled intensively. Low level seasonal activity may have occurred, exploiting the abundant resources that would have been available at the periphery of a wetland area, although no direct evidence for this was identified in the evaluation. The present arable regime is of late post-medieval origin, which has been supported by large open drains supplying treated sewage to the surrounding fields.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctx No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
1						
	100	Layer	>0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	101	Layer	0.2 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	102	Layer	0.4 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, glass	C20th
2						
	200	Layer	>0.5 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	201	Layer	0.2 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	202	Layer	0.35 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, glass	C20th
3						
	300	Layer	> 0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	301	Layer	0.15 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	302	Layer	0.4 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, brick, glass	C20th
4						
	400	Layer	> 0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	401	Layer	0.3 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	402	Layer	0.5 m	Modern plough soil	Pottery, brick	C20th
5						
	501	Layer	0.45 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, glass	C20th
	502	Layer	0.15 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	503	Layer	0.15 m	Alluvial clay	-	-
	504	Layer	0.15 m	Organic silts, edge of wetland deposits	-	-
	505	Layer	0.45 m	Natural clay	-	-
	506	Layer	> 0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	507	Cut	0.4 m	Brush drain	Brick, clay pipe	C19th
6						
	600	Layer	> 0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	601	Layer	0.15 m	Natural clay	-	-
	602	Layer	0.3 m	Peat	-	-
	603	Layer	0.3 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	604	Layer	0.35 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, brick	C20th

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
7						
	701	Layer	0.4 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, glass, brick	C20th
	702	Layer	0.18 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	703	Layer	0.12 m	Alluvium	-	-
	704	Layer	0.2 m	Peat	-	-
	705	Layer	> 0.2 m	Natural gravels	-	-
8						
	801	Layer	> 0.1 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	802	Layer	0.7 m	Peat	-	-
	803	Layer	0.25 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	804	Layer	0.4 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, glass, brick	C20th
9						
	901	Layer	> 0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	902	Layer	0.3 m	Peat	-	-
	903	Layer	0.2 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	904	Layer	0.4 m	Modern ploughsoil	Brick	C20th
10						
	1001	Layer	> 0.15 m	Natural gravels	-	-
	1002	Layer	0.3 m	Plough disturbed alluvium	-	-
	1003	Layer	0.4 m	Modern ploughsoil	Brick	C20th
11						
	1100	Layer	> 0.2 m	Red Brickearth type material	-	-
	1101	Layer	0.65 m	Modern ploughsoil	Pottery, brick	C20th

APPENDIX 2 PALYNOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Table 1, Trenches 7 and 9 palynological assessment. Percentage values of pollen based on a pollen sum of all land pollen types and *Pteridium* spores.

Context				
	704	704	902	902
Depth m				
	0-0.02m	0.06-0.08m	0.02-0.04m	0.16-0.18m
Trees + Shrubs	81	88	57	87
Herbs	18	11	43	8
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> -bracken	1	1	0	3
<i>Betula</i> - birch	1			1
<i>Pinus</i> - pine	2	1	4	9
<i>Quercus</i> - oak	2	1	5	3
<i>Alnus</i> Alder	58	71	33	56
<i>Tilia</i> - lime	8	6	3	6
<i>Corylus avellana</i> -type-hazel	9	8	13	13
<i>Frangula</i> - alder buckthorn	1			
Poaceae- grass	9	3	15	13
Cyperaceae - sedges	1	1	2	
Ericales -	1		1	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> -ribwort plantain	1		1	
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - plantain	1	1		
<i>Artemisia</i> - mugwort				1
Caryophyllaceae - stitchwort family		1	2	
Apiaceae - carrot family	1		1	
Liguliflorae - dandelion type	1	1	3	1
Tubuliflorae - daisy type	1			
Rubiaceae - bedstraw family			3	
Rosaceae - rose family		1		
<i>Melampyrum</i> - cow wheat			2	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - bracken	1	1		3
Unknown herbs	2	3	15	4
<i>Phragmites australis</i> - common reed		1		
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> - lesser bulrush			6	
Pteropsida-ferns	85	22	32	33
<i>Polypodium</i>	1	4		3
<i>Equisetum</i> - horsetail			1	
Indeterminate grains	33	31	39	8
Charcoal	42	52	10	7
Pollen sum	93	97	109	97

Table 2, Trench 8 palynological assessment. Percentage values of pollen based on a pollen sum of all land pollen types and *Pteridium* spores

Context	802	802	802	802	802	802	802	802
Depth m	0-0.02m	0.06-0.08m	0.16-0.18m	0.26-0.28m	0.36-0.38m	0.46-0.48m	0.56-0.58m	0.66-0.68m
Trees + Shrubs	76	81	89	89	97	90	90	83
Herbs	22	17	10	11	4	7	9	17
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - bracken	1	3	1	1	0	3	1	0.3
<i>Betula</i> - birch		1					1	2
<i>Ulmus</i> - elm	1		1	2	5	1	1	2
<i>Pinus</i> - pine	2	3	3	2	1	5	4	25
<i>Quercus</i> - oak	5	6	5	7	11	10	8	3
<i>Alnus</i> - alder	58	61	59	56	63	55	49	6
<i>Tilia</i> - Lime	1	2	8	10	5	3	2	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> type - hazel	9	9	13	12	10	17	28	38
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> - ash		0.4						
<i>Salix</i> - willow								7
<i>Juniperus</i> - juniper								0.3
Poaceae - grass	7	4	5	1		1	3	6
Cyperaceae - sedges	3	1		1		1		
Cerealia -	1		1					
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> - ribwort plantain		0.4					1	
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - plantain	1	1	2	3			1	1
<i>Filipendula</i> - meadowsweet								0.3
<i>Artemisia</i> - mugwort				1		1		1
Caryophyllaceae - stitchwort family	1	0.4		1				
Apiaceae - carrot family				1		1	1	1
Liguliflorae - dandelion type	1	1	1		1			1
Tubuliflorae - daisy type	1							
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. - buttercup	1							1
Rosaceae - rose family	1	0.4						1
<i>Melampyrum</i> - cow wheat		0.4						
<i>Thalictrum</i> - meadow rue								0.3
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> - bracken	1	3	1	1		3	1	0.3
Unknown herbs		8	2	4	3	3	4	6
<i>Potamogeton</i> - pondweed				1				
<i>Typha latifolia</i> - bulrush								0.3
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> - lesser bulrush	1	0.4						1
<i>Hydrocotyl</i> - marsh pennywort				1				
<i>Cryptogramma</i> - parsley fern			1					
Pteropsida - ferns	32	24	10	5	5	5	7	5
<i>Polypodium</i>	1	2	3	3	5	8	8	1
<i>Equisetum</i> - horsetail		1						1
Indeterminate grains	31	33	32	57	25	24	18	32
Charcoal	34	10	24	25	12	19	18	36
Pollen sum	150	236	122	149	114	101	171	305

APPENDIX 3 RADIOCARBON DATING ASSESSMENT

Radiocarbon dates from Trench 8

Depth	Laboratory code	Radiocarbon date	Calibrated date
0.02-0.04	WK-15095	4922±43 BP	3781-3643 cal BC
0.62-64	WK-15096	7009±48 BP	5989-5750 cal

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

JSAC, 2004 *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation of the proposed A612 Gedling Transport Improvements*

OAU, 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D. Wilkinson)

Willett, E, 2003 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the A612 Gedling Integrated Transport Scheme*

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: A612 Gedling Transport Improvements, Nottinghamshire

Site code: A612GE 04

NGR: SK 4631 3427 - 4626 3407

Type of evaluation: 11 machine dug trenches, each measuring 50 m by 1.8 m

Date and duration of project: 4 days, 1st-4th of June 2004

Area of site: c 39 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation showed the presence of palaeochannels infilled with organic deposits dated to the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods, sealed by an extensive deposits of alluvial silt clay. No other significant archaeological remains were identified.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham under the following Accession No. NCMG-2004-36, in due course.

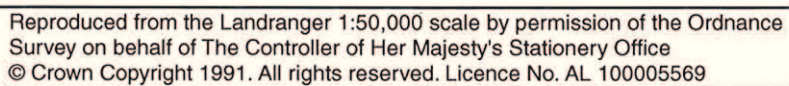


Figure 1: Site location

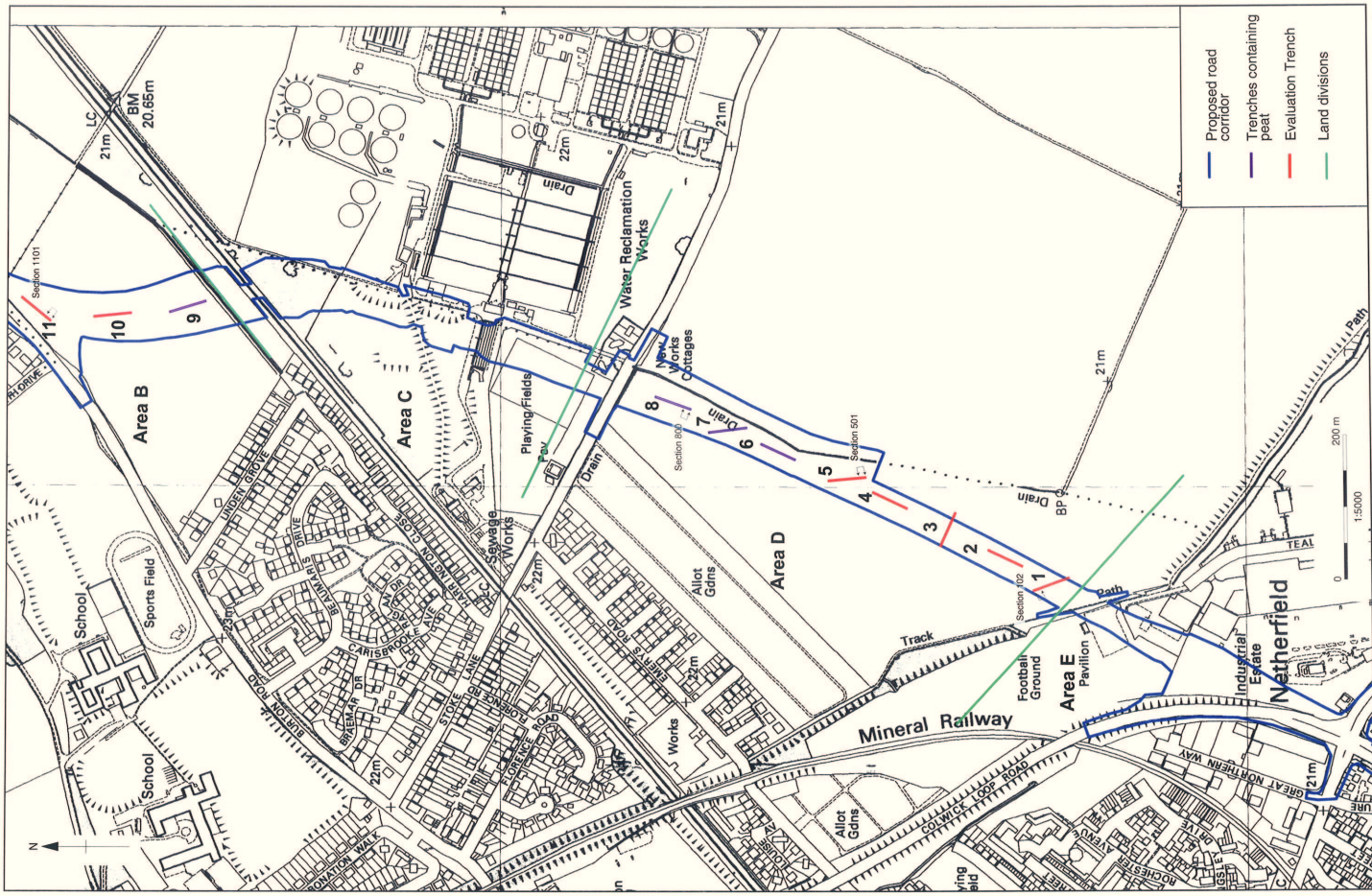


Figure 2: Trench Locations and area of peat formation

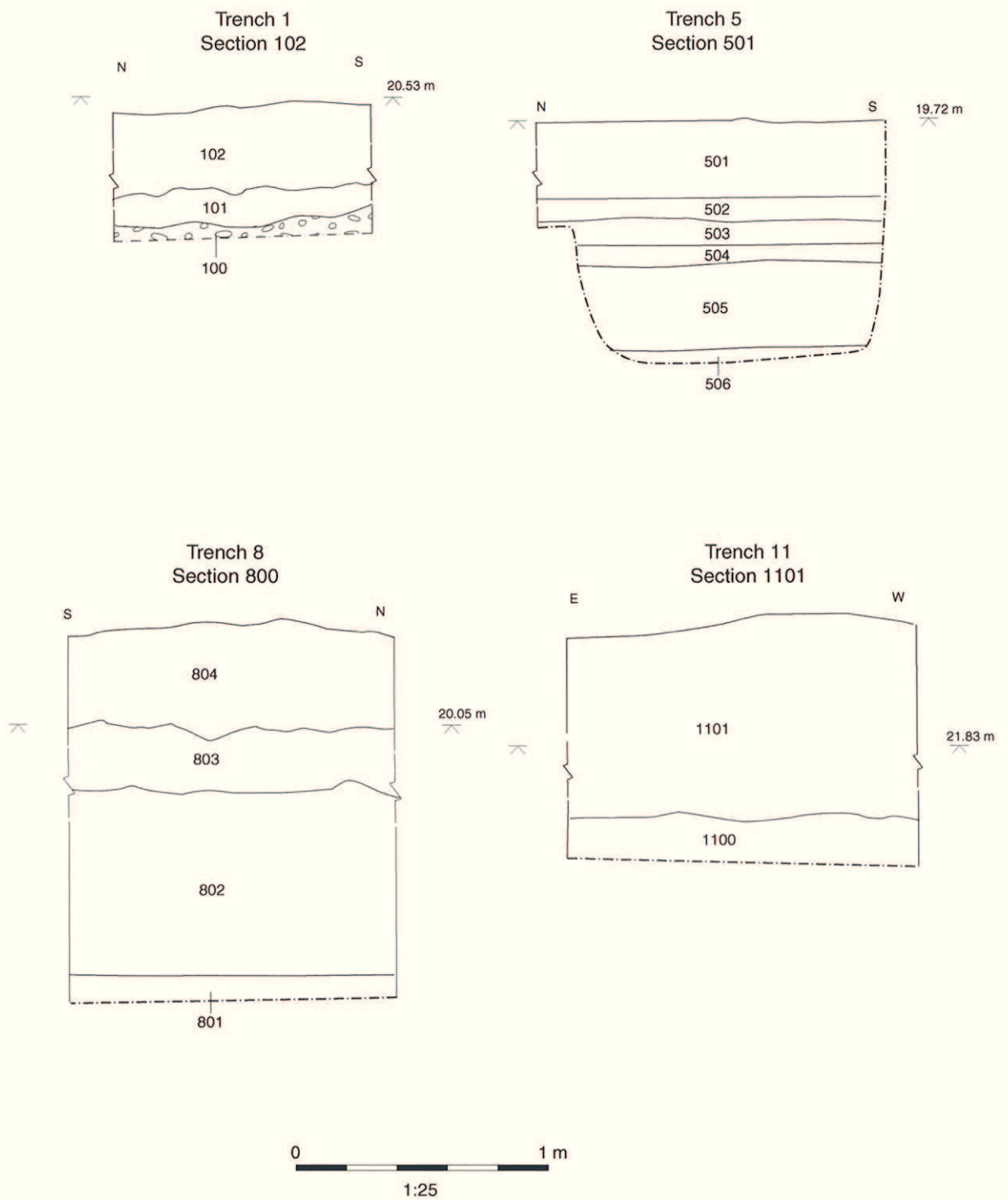


Figure 3: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, section 102



Plate 2: Trench 1

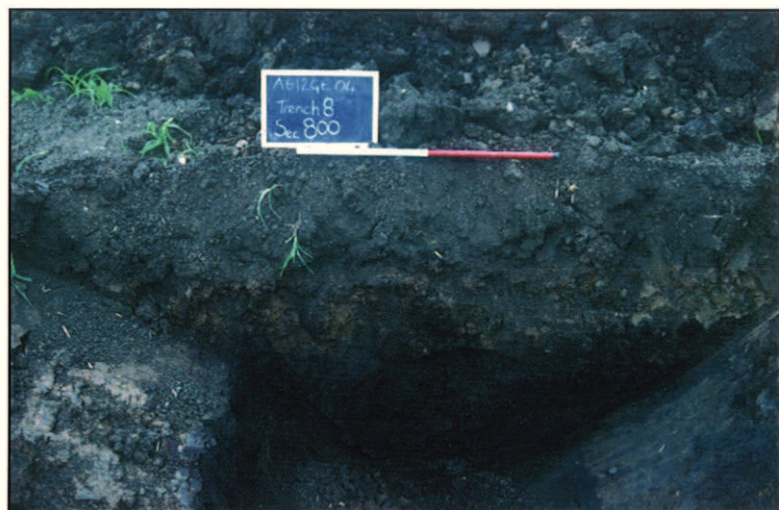
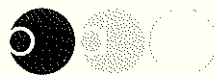


Plate 3: Trench 8, section 800



Plate 4: Trench 9



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