
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AND RECORDING AT
27 EDENHAM ROAD, HANTHORPE,
MORTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
(HANE15)**

Work Undertaken For
Panson Design and Build

May 2015

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: S14/3330/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 0853 2384
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.68
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A.P.S. Report No. **47/15**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
27 Edenham Road,
Hanthorpe, Morton,
Lincolnshire
(HANE 15)

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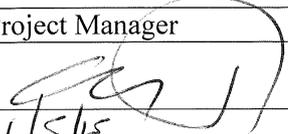
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at 27 Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a service trench and footings for a new dwelling.

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest close to a Roman road and a possible Roman settlement to the southeast. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded nearby as well as an undated burnt pit which may be indicative of lime burning or bell casting.

The investigation revealed a sequence of natural bedrock and clays cut by a possible medieval pit, an undated possible extraction pit, an undated shallow ditch and another undated possible pit or ditch. These were overlain by a recent subsoil deposit, which was sealed by modern deposits of made ground.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a sherd of medieval pottery retrieved from a pit fill and a fragment of 19th century pottery recovered from a subsoil deposit.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (Cifa 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Panson Design and Build to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with a service trench and house footings at 27 Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S14/3330/FULL. The work was carried out between 23rd April and 27th April 2015.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Hanthorpe, a hamlet within the parish of Morton, is located 5km north of Bourne and 19km southeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located to the southwest of the hamlet centre at National Grid Reference TF 0853 2384 (Fig. 2). Situated on the south side of Edenham Road, the site lies at a height of c. 22m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east, towards the fenland of south Lincolnshire.

Local soils are of the Aswarby Association, typically loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99). These soils overlie the junction between Jurassic Cornbrash with Kellaways clays (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hanthorpe is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. The site lies within 350m of the Roman thoroughfare, King Street, which once connected settlement at Bourne to that at Ancaster. Additionally, a small Romano-British town developed at Stainfield to the northwest.

An extensive scatter of Roman pottery and tile has been identified *c.* 200m southeast of the development site and may indicate the presence of a small settlement. Medieval and later pottery has also been found at this same location and a rectangular cropmark has been identified from aerial photographs of the area.

Hanthorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Hermodestorp* the name is derived from the Old Danish '*thorp*' meaning a secondary settlement belonging to *Hermóthr* an Old Norse personal name (Cameron 1998, 58). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Gilbert de Gand and Oger the Breton (both in moiety with part of a manor in Morton) as well as Heppo the Arblaster and contained 54 acres of meadow and 60 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

There are no extant structures of the medieval period in Hanthorpe. Earthworks of a windmill mound and ridge and furrow of the medieval field system survive to the north and east of the hamlet. To the east of the development is the site of a medieval building identified from fieldwalking.

Previous investigations undertaken a little to the west of the site have revealed a possible medieval or post-medieval drainage feature, infilled in the 16th to 17th century, along with a post-medieval floor (Snee 2001, 1) and dumped deposits. A medieval ditch (Trimble 2005, 3) containing charred grain has also been identified just to the southwest of the site.

Archaeological monitoring of development just to the north, revealed a burnt pit, perhaps associated with lime burning or possibly bell casting (Cope-Faulkner 2011, 3).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches for the drain run and house footings were excavated by machine. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Undated deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets

are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit recorded during the investigation consisted of hard limestone bedrock (116) with yellow sand inclusions (Figs 3 & 4, Sections 5 & 6) (Plate 4).

This bedrock was overlain by a sequence of clays. The first of which consisted of 0.30m thick, firm mid grey sandy clay (115) with frequent gravel (Fig 4, Section 4, 6 & 7) (Plates 3 & 4).

This layer was sealed by an up to 0.25m thick deposit of firm light yellowish brown sandy clay (114) which was recorded throughout the site and also assigned context numbers (112) and (105) (Fig 4, Sections 1-7) (Plates 2-5).

The final layer of clay in the sequence was recorded in the house footings and comprised firm light greyish brown clay (113), up to 0.40m thick (Fig 4, Sections 4-7) (Plates 3-5).

Phase 2 Medieval deposits

A steep concave sided pit [107] was recorded in the service trench (Fig 4, Section 2), measuring at least 1.32m wide and filled with firm mid brown silty clay (108). A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from this fill. The pit was truncated on its southern edge by a modern field drain.

The pit appeared to be re-cut [125] on the northern side. The re-cut was also steep and concave and its fill consisted of soft mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt (109), with frequent large fragments of charcoal and frequent limestone cobbles.

Phase 3 Undated deposits

A shallow ditch cut [110] oriented on an east to west alignment cut through alluvial clay deposit (105)/(112)/(114), measuring 1m wide by 0.22m deep with straight sides

breaking sharply to a flat base (Fig 4, Section 3).

The ditch was filled with firm mid brown silt (111), containing frequent charcoal.

A substantial pit [117] was also cut through the alluvial clay deposit (113) near the centre of the house footings (Figs 3-4, Section 5-6) (Plate 4). Although only partially exposed, the pit appeared ovoid in shape, with a width of 2.85m and a length of at least 3.75m with convex sides.

The primary fill of this feature comprised soft mid brown sandy clay (118) with frequent gravel.

The final upper fill consisted of firm mid grey clayey sandy silt (119), 0.40m thick, with frequent gravel.

Possible pit or ditch cut [120] also truncated deposit (113) and measured 2.20m wide by 0.60m deep with irregular sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Fig 4, Section 7) (Plate 5).

The primary fill of [120] comprised 0.20m thick, soft mid brown clay (122). This was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit of firm mid brownish grey clay (123).

Fill (123) was truncated by a re-cut [121] which measured 1.30m wide by 0.50m deep with irregular sides breaking gradually to a concave base.

The re-cut was filled with firm mid brownish grey silty sand (124).

Phase 4 Recent deposits

A firm mid brown sandy clay subsoil (103), up to 0.20m thick, with occasional sub-rounded gravel (Fig 4, Sections 1-6) (Plates 2-4), was recorded throughout the majority of the site, but was not observed in the western end of the house footings (Section 7). A single fragment of 19th century pottery was recovered from this deposit.

The subsoil was overlain by a deposit of made ground (102) consisting of 0.20m thick firm light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional bricks (Fig 4, Sections 1-7) (Plates 2-5) which was recorded throughout the site.

At the northern end of the service trench the made ground was overlain by a 20mm thick gravel deposit (Fig 4, Sections 1-2) (Plate 2) making up the surface of the modern drive (101).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits at the site consist of limestone bedrock overlain by sandy clays which represent the underlying solid geology and junction between Jurassic Cornbrash and Kellaways clay.

A pit recorded in the service trench (Section 2) probably dates from the medieval period as it contained a single sherd of 15th to 16th century pottery. Its function remains unclear.

A substantial pit was recorded in plan and section near the centre of the house footings. The size of the feature suggests the possibility that it may be an extraction pit. However, as no finds were recovered from its fills, it remains undated.

A shallow ditch cut was recorded in the southern half of the service trench but remains undated, as does a possible pit or ditch cut in the western side of the house footings.

Although the substantial pit and shallow ditch were undated, they were at the same stratigraphic level as the probable medieval pit and its undated re-cut, that is, cutting natural and sealed by subsoil. This perhaps implies the features are not dissimilar in date, perhaps all being of the medieval to post-medieval periods.

On the west side of the site, the possible pit or ditch cut and its re-cut, both lay directly under modern made ground. This suggests that the ground surface in this part of the site has been lowered, probably in the fairly recent past, truncating the tops of the features and removing subsoil in the area before the ground level was raised again with levelling deposits.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological investigation was undertaken during groundworks at 27 Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire, as the site lay in an area close to a Roman road with a possible Roman settlement to the southeast. Medieval and post-medieval remains have also been recorded nearby as well as an undated burnt pit which may be indicative of lime burning or bell casting.

However, no Roman remains were identified during the investigation. Instead, the investigation revealed a sequence of natural bedrock and clays cut by a possible medieval pit, an undated possible extraction pit, an undated shallow ditch and another undated possible pit or ditch. These were overlain by a recent subsoil deposit, which was sealed by modern deposits of made ground.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Ailin Sun of Panson Design and Build for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Richard Oakley and Partners. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury. Elizabeth Bates allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Jon Smith
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Andrew Failes
Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Trimble, R, 2005 *Land west of 29A Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, Lincolnshire – Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpublished WA report **4**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain



Figure 1 - General location plan

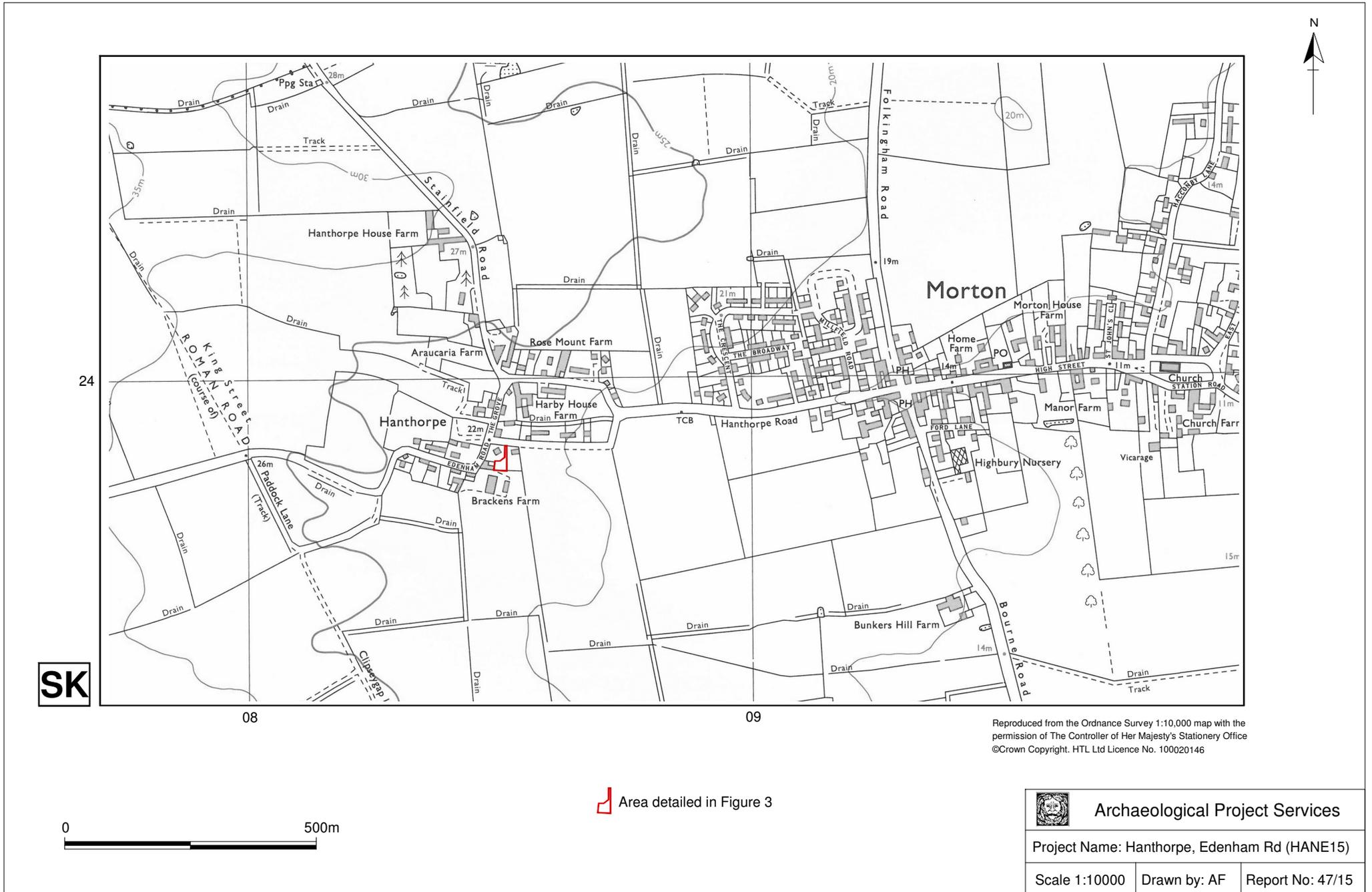
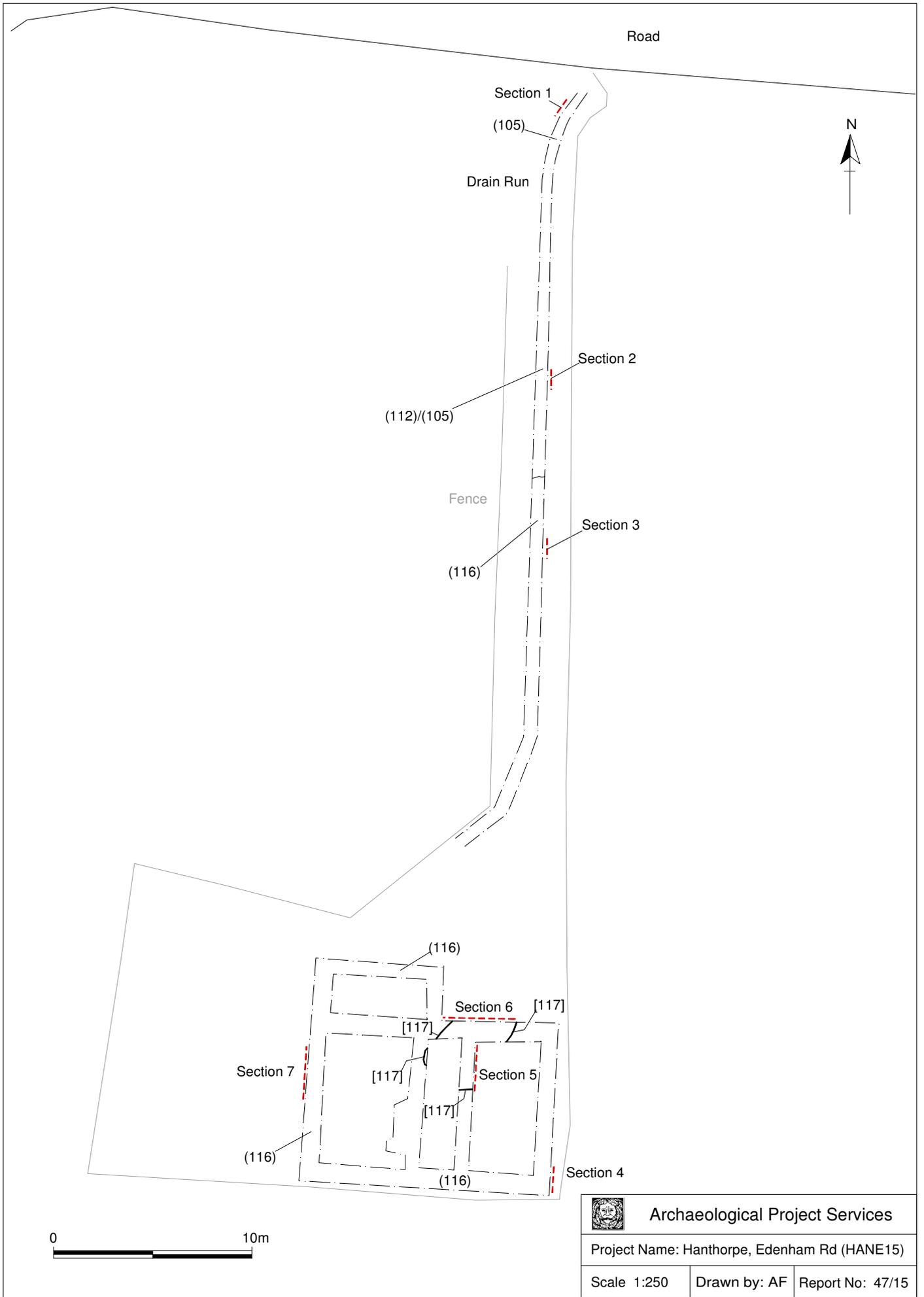


Figure 2 - Site location plan



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Hanthorpe, Edenham Rd (HANE15)		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 47/15

Figure 3 - Site plan and section locations

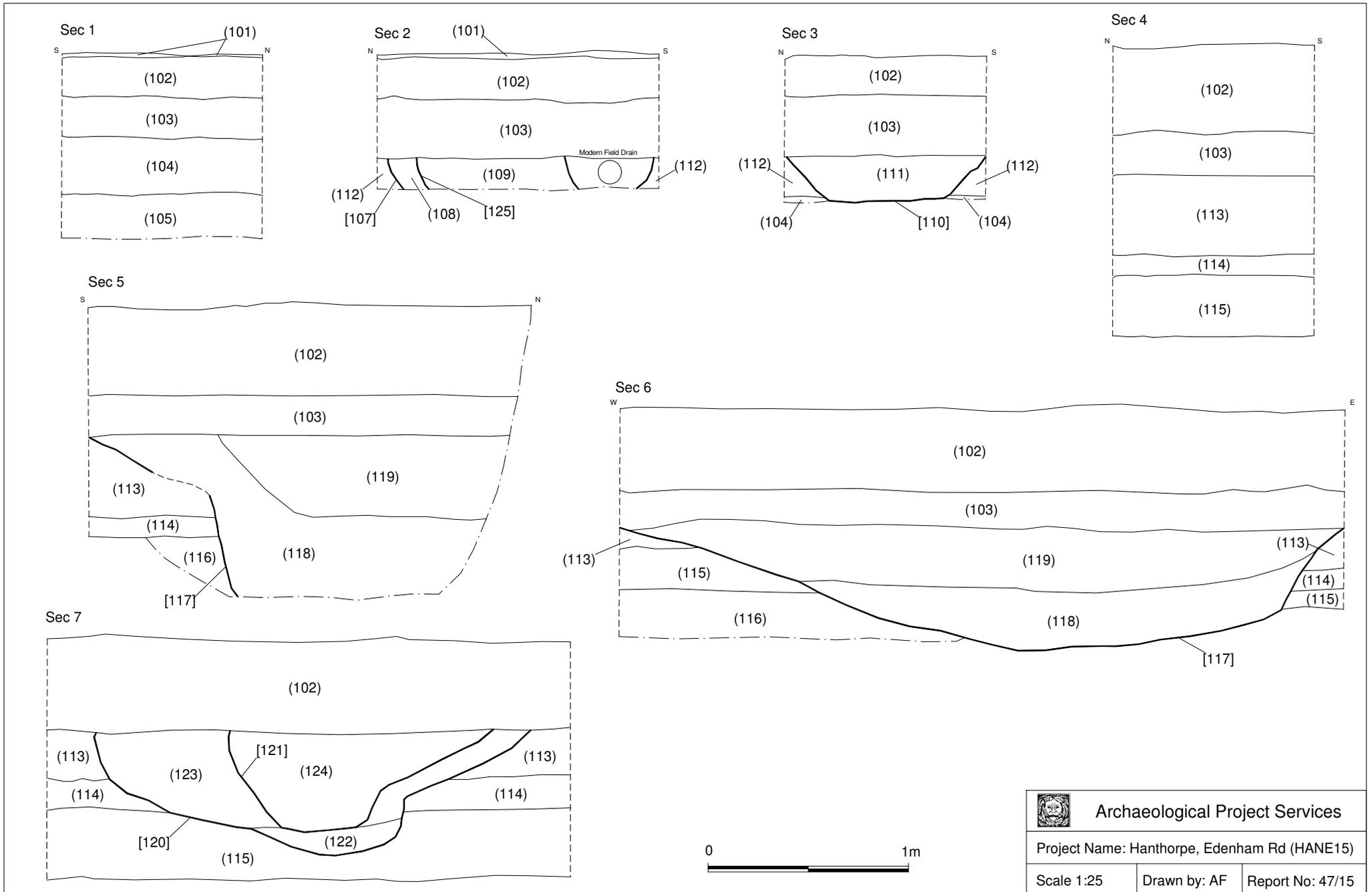


Figure 4 - Section 1-7



Plate 1 – Excavating service trench, looking south



Plate 2 – Section 1



Plate 3 – Section 4, representative section within house footings



Plate 4 – Section 6, pit [117]



Plate 5 – Section 7, linear feature [120] & [121]



Plate 6 – Completed house footings, looking northeast

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No:	Description	Interpretation
101	Loose light brownish grey rounded gravel, 20mm thick	Surface of modern drive
102	Firm light brownish grey sandy clay, 0.20m thick with occasional brick	Made ground
103	Firm mid brown sandy clay, 0.20m thick with occasional sub-rounded gravel	Subsoil
104	Hard light grey tabular limestone in a brownish grey to brownish yellow sandy clay matrix, containing rare charcoal flecks, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit
105	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay, at least 0.25m thick with frequent sub-rounded gravel	Natural deposit
106	Stiff mid brown clay, 70mm thick with occasional angular flints	Made ground or remnant of natural clay
107	Steep concave sided cut, at least 1.32m wide	Cut
108	Firm mid brown silty clay, at least 0.15m thick	Fill of [107]
109	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt, at least 0.15m thick with frequent large fragments of charcoal and frequent limestone cobbles	Fill of [107]
110	Linear cut oriented on an east to west alignment, measuring 1m wide by 0.22m deep with straight sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Shallow ditch?
111	Firm mid brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [110]
112	Firm light yellow clayey sand, at least 0.20m thick with frequent limestone pebbles	Natural clay
113	Firm light greyish brown clay, 0.40m thick	Natural clay
114	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.10m thick with frequent gravel	Natural clay
115	Firm mid grey sandy clay, 0.30m thick with frequent gravel	Natural clay
116	Limestone bedrock with yellow sand inclusions	Natural deposit
117	2.20m wide cut, oriented on an east to west alignment with convex sides	Pit cut
118	Soft mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	Fill of [117]
119	Firm mid grey clayey sandy silt, 0.40m thick with frequent gravel	Fill of [117]
120	Possible pit or ditch cut oriented on an east-west alignment, measuring 2.20m wide x 0.60m deep with irregular sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Possible pit or ditch
121	Probable linear cut oriented on an east-west	Re-cut of [120]

	alignment, measuring 1.30m wide x 0.50m deep with irregular sides breaking gradually to a concave base	
122	Soft mid brown clay, 0.10m thick	Fill of [120]
123	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.40m thick	Fill of [120]
124	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.40m thick	Fill of [121]
125	Steep concave cut	Re-cut of [107]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 45 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Medieval or Early Post Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

One sherd, from (108), is overfired or burnt and is reduced as a result. The second sherd is in a fresh condition

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
103	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Rim		19th	1	1	7
108	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Smooth +Ca	Closed		Base	Burnt reduced	15th-16th	1	1	37
Total									2	2	44

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from subsoil deposit (103) and fill (108) within feature [107].

Range

There is a single fragment of Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) dated to the 15th or 16th century and piece of Pearlware (PEARL) produced in the 19th century. These are common domestic types of their respective periods.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as a part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
103	19 th	
108	15 th -16 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS Body sherd
CXT Context

NoF Number of Fragments
NoS Number of sherds
NoV Number of vessels
W (g) Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2012, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at

<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

24	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC:2015.68
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HANE15
OASIS record number	archaeo11-210615

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 27 Edenham Road, Hanthorpe, Morton, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Monitoring and recording of house footings and a service trench as the site lay close to a Roman road with a possible Roman settlement to the southeast. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded nearby as well as an undated burnt pit which may be indicative of lime burning or bell casting. The investigation revealed a sequence of natural bedrock and clays cut by a possible medieval pit, an undated possible extraction pit, an undated shallow ditch and another undated possible pit or ditch. These were overlain by a recent subsoil deposit, which was sealed by modern deposits of made ground.
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2015 End: 28-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HANE15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2015.68 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN MORTON Hanthorpe, 27 Edenham Road
Study area	480.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TF 0853 2384 52.8008455121 -0.38999840667 52 48 03 N 000 23 23 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator Archaeological Project Services

Project design originator Gary Taylor

Project director/manager Gary Taylor

Project supervisor Jonathon Smith

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient The Collection

Physical Archive ID LCNCC:2015.68

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient The Collection

Digital Archive ID LCNCC:2015.68

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient The Collection

Paper Archive ID LCNCC:2015.68

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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