

**Land south of Abbey Lane, Aslockton, Rushcliffe,
Nottinghamshire, NG13**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

NGR: SK 73550 40074
Planning Ref: 14/00480/OUT
PCAS Site code: ALAE 16
PCAS Job No.: 1763
OASIS ref: preconst3-267275

Prepared for

Hallam Land Management Ltd

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Non-Technical Summary

This document presents the results of a scheme of archaeological trial trenching on land south of Abbey Lane, Aslockton. Outline planning permission for residential development has been granted for the site; the results of this evaluation will be used alongside a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey to inform and advise any further archaeological mitigation that may be required in association with the proposals.

The site lies to the west of the historic core of the village, close to Aslockton Abbey, now Abbey Farm, a private dwelling and farmhouse first constructed in the early 19th century. To the north of the site is a complex of Iron Age and Roman dated cropmarks and earthworks, while the core of the medieval village lay to the east, where the earthworks and buried remains of Cramner's Mound and other settlement features are protected as a scheduled monument.

Geophysical survey of the site identified only slight magnetic variation, anomalies which were targeted within this evaluation. The results identified a single undated possible pit, and occasional disturbance and bioturbation. Sherds of 17th – 19th century ceramics are interpreted as residual evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. Site indicated in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Hallam Land Management Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Abbey Lane, Aslockton, Nottinghamshire, to inform a planning application for residential development. An archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey had indicated an archaeological potential which was investigated with this evaluation. The results will be used to inform and advise any required archaeological mitigation strategy.

This document follows current best practice and national guidance, including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2014 as revised);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE v1.1, English Heritage 2009)

2.0 Site Location and Description (Fig. 1)

Aslockton is a village and civil parish in the Rushcliffe district of Nottinghamshire. It lies on the north side of the A52 around 4km east of Bingham and the A46. It primarily centres around Main Street and Mill Lane / Cliffhill Lane, which give access from the A52 to the rural villages to the north. The East Midlands Train line between Nottingham and Skegness runs east-west through the settlement.

The c.4.2ha site lies to the immediate west of Aslockton, to the south of Abbey Lane. It comprises an irregularly-shaped arable field that is bounded to the south by a railway line; to the north-east and mid-east by residential developments; to the south-east by allotments and to the east by open land. At the time of the fieldwork the site was under rough vegetation, mixed natural species and the remains of a previous seasons crop.

The approximate central National Grid Reference of the site is SK 73550 40074.



Above: Looking northwest across the site. Trench 6 in left foreground.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The solid geology is mudstone (Branscombe Mudstone Formation) - sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 217 million years ago in the Triassic period¹. This is overlain by undifferentiated sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits in the western and south-western region, with alluvium to the north and south-east; these were formed (respectively) up to 3 and 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

The predominant soil type identified in the vicinity of the proposed development comprises slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils (Magic.co.uk).

The site is generally level and lies a height of c.20m AOD. Trenching recorded modern topsoil and subsoil layers sealing the site, with topsoil between 0.18m-0.48m thick, and subsoils varying in depth.

4.0 Planning Background

A planning application (Ref. 14/00480/OUT) for the construction of 75 residential dwellings, incorporating open space, access and landscaping on land at Abbey Lane, Aslockton, was submitted on 28 February 2014, and was refused by notice on 12 September 2014. An appeal was made under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 against a refusal to grant outline planning permission in October 2015. The appeal decision granted outline planning permission for up to 75 residential dwellings incorporating open space, access and landscaping on land at Abbey Lane, Aslockton in accordance with the terms of the application, Ref. 14/00480/OUT, dated 28 February 2014, subject to several conditions.

Condition 15:

No development shall take place until details of a scheme for the implementation of an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out during construction and/or excavation work on the site, by a professional archaeologist or archaeological organisation, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.

A desk-based assessment was completed and submitted with the planning application (CGMS, 2013), identifying the potential for Iron Age and Roman remains to be encountered within the redline site boundary, although low potential for remains of other periods. A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken (Bunn, 2016), which revealed very little magnetic variation across the site and no anomalies with a potential archaeological origin.

The evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate the results of the survey and assessment, and to identify, characterise and date any archaeological remains encountered to inform any required archaeological mitigation strategy.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment collating the known archaeological monuments around the site was produced by CMGS (CGMS, 2013) and submitted with the outline planning application. This document has been consulted during the course of the evaluation.

There are no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds or features within the area of the proposed development or the wider study area. A Neolithic stone axe has been recorded as being found in an unprovenanced location within the study area (L1547) and a Neolithic/Bronze Age flaked sickle blade has been recorded c. 850m to the north of the study site (L8143).

There are a number of cropmarks of enclosures, linear features and areas of possible Iron Age/Romano British occupation c. 800m to the north (L1513) and c. 900m to the north east of the proposed development area (L1492, L1514, L1516 & L1517). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been found associated with both cropmark complexes (L8140, L8142 & 8144). A cropmark complex of enclosures, 5 ring ditches and linear ditches have been recorded c. 800m to the north west of the proposed development area (L1481 & 1484). Although these cropmarks are undated, a scatter of unspecified Roman artefacts has been recorded in the same area (L8113) implying that these cropmarks are Roman in date. The cropmark of three contiguous enclosures have been recorded c. 300m to the north east of the site (L1493). Although undated, given the dating of the nearby cropmarks to the north, it is considered likely that these enclosures are also Roman in date.

There are no medieval finds or features recorded within the study site. Fieldwalking of the land to the north, north east and north-west of the site has recorded a number of sherds of medieval pottery which have derived from the manuring of the fields (L8114, L8145 & L8151). A scheduled moated site is located c. 700m to the south east of the study site (M1201). A former motte and bailey castle known as Cranmer's Mound later converted into a prospect mound (M1591) along with Cranmer's House (1592) is located within Cranmer's Park (17827) c. 800m to the east of the study site. Cranmer's Mound and the associated moated fishponds, enclosure, hollow way and ridge and furrow are all a single scheduled monument.

There are no Post-medieval remains recorded within the proposed development area. There are a number of Post-medieval records within the study area which have no bearing on the study site. In summary, these records are: Whatton Bridge (M1344); Cocker Bridge (M1345); Aslockton pumping station (M1346); a quarry (M1347); site of two windmills (M1616 & M1716) and a former malthouse (L1543).

The assessment established that the proposed development area contains no known archaeological remains but it was considered to have moderate potential for Iron Age and Roman remains. The site was considered to have low potential for remains of all other archaeological periods.

A geophysical survey of the site (Bunn, 2016) identified only minimal magnetic variation, with a handful of potential archaeological anomalies (Fig 2).

6.0 Methodology (Fig.2)

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Evans, 2016) approved by the Senior Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire County Council.

Six evaluation trenches, each 30mx2m, were positioned around the site to investigate the archaeological potential. Due to the scarcity of magnetic anomalies to target, these trenches were scattered across the site. Trenches were measured in and based on the approved trenching plan, resulting in some adjustment (Figure 2).

All trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide, smooth bladed bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation ceased at the first archaeologically significant layer or the natural geology. Trenches were cleaned by hand, with all encountered archaeological features defined and sample excavated.

Where identified, archaeological features were examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition and then recorded by measured plan (1:50) and section drawings (1:20), incorporating Ordnance Survey datum heights surveyed in using GPS.

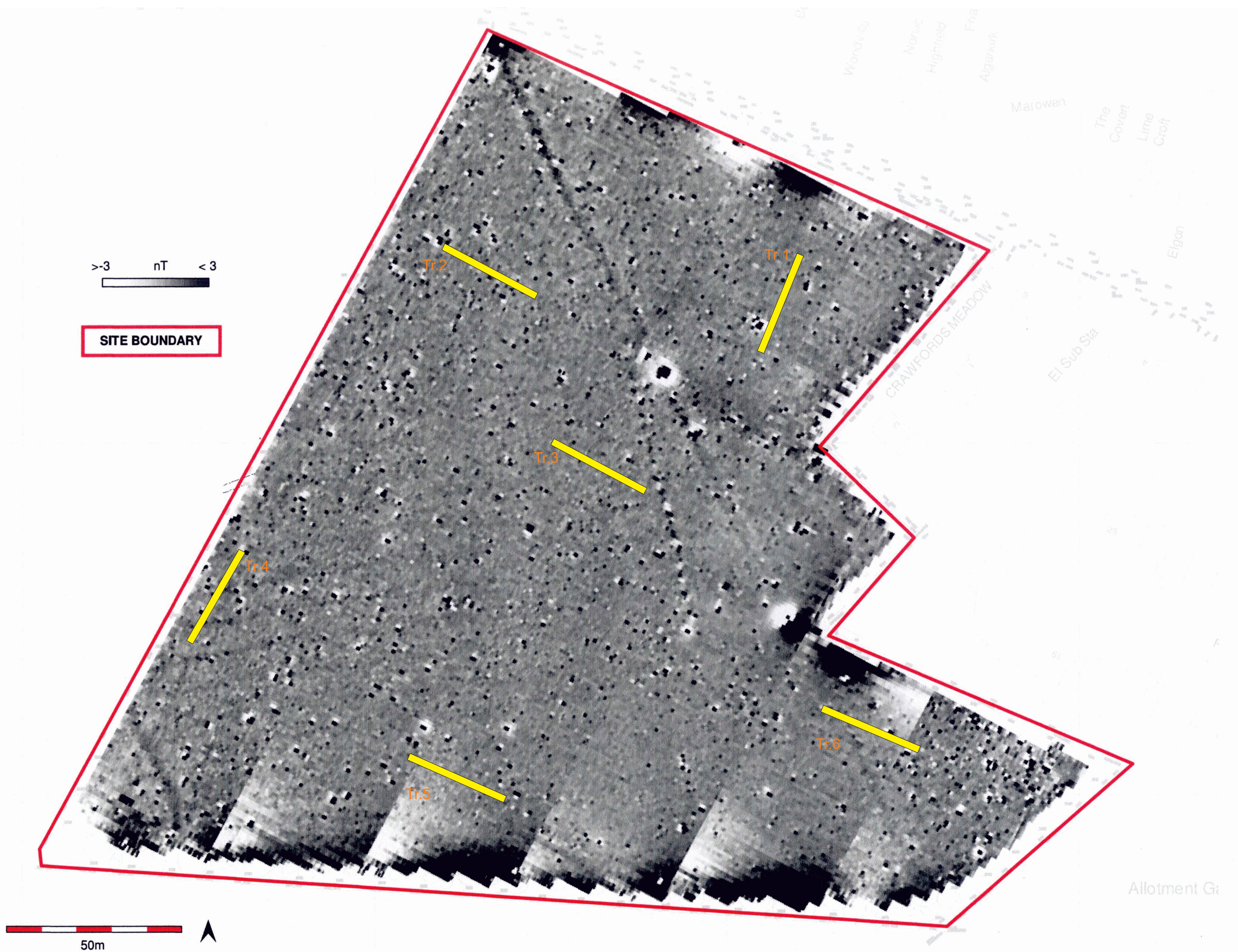


Figure 2a: Trenching plan, Abbey Lane, Aslockton. 1:1000 @ A3. Based on greyscale geophysics results (Bunn, 2016)

Fig. 2: Greyscale image of processed data

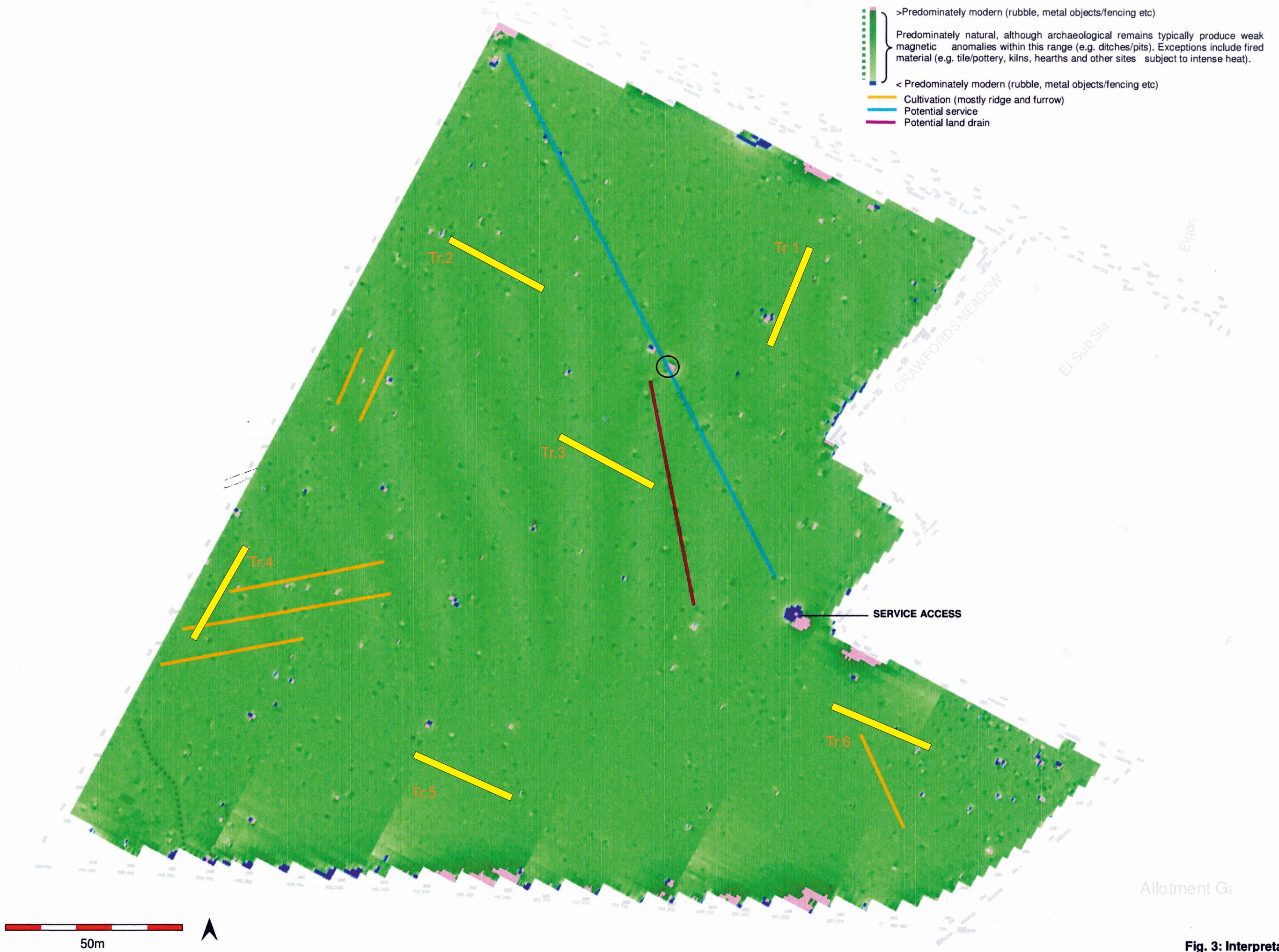


Figure 2b: Trenching plan, Abbey Lane, Aslockton. 1:1000 @ A3. Based on interpretive geophysics results (Bunn, 2016)

Fig. 3: Interpretation

A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature was made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These were supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary.

A digital photographic record was maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention.

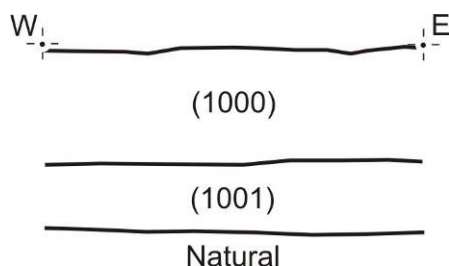
All artefacts were treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks were retrieved and returned to PCAS offices for cleaning, marking and in-house assessment and subsequent dispatch to external specialists. Pottery identification was undertaken by J. Young (Appendix 2), while other artefacts were identified by G. Taylor (Appendix 3).

Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by A. Slater, between 4/10/16 – 7/10/16.

7.0 Results (Fig. 3-5)

Negative trenches

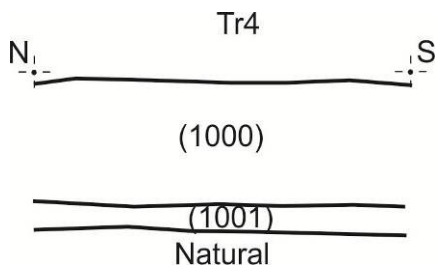
Trenches 1, 2, 4 & 6 were negative of any archaeological features. The same stratigraphy of topsoil (1000) overlying subsoil (1001) covering the natural geology.



Above left: Trench 1 looking north.

Above right: Trench 2 looking west.

Left: Figure 3a Trench 2 representative section. Typical of the section in the negative trenches. 1:20



Above left: Trench 4 looking north.
Above right: Trench 6 looking west.
Left: Figure 3b Trench 4 representative section. 1:20

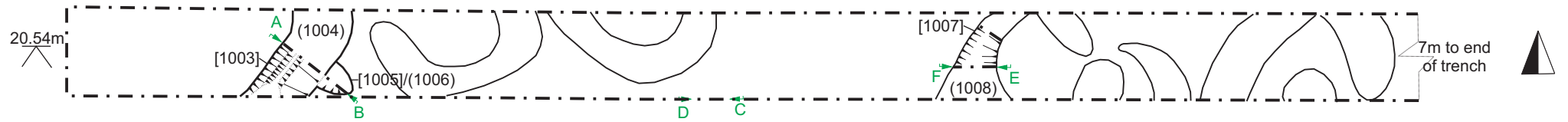
Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Trench 3 revealed extensive evidence of natural tree throws and the base of a potential pit. Late post-medieval and early modern dating evidence was recovered from the tree throws.

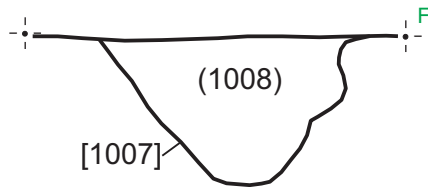
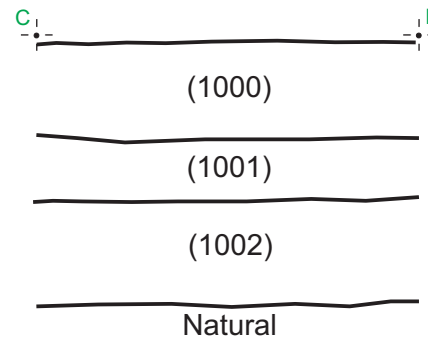
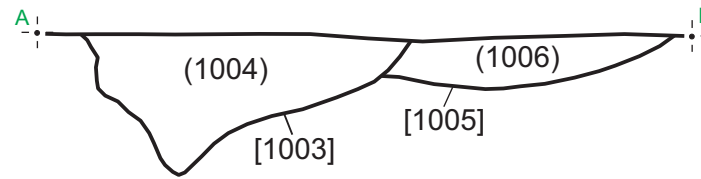
Natural geology was encountered at a depth of c.0.70m below existing ground level.

At the base of the trench was a dark, slightly peaty layer (1002) which had a number of charcoal inclusions. No dating was recovered from this layer, however it sealed a number of irregular and amorphous features. Investigative sections were excavated across a couple of the "features", which were found to have irregular profiles and containing compacted sandy clay very similar to the overlying layer (1002).

Figure 4: Trench 3 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20).



Above: Section through [1003] and possible pit [1005]



Above: Looking west-southwest across Trench 3.



At the eastern end of the trench a slot was excavated across an irregular feature which was recorded as [1003] (1004), cutting a shallow possible pit [1005]. Two sherds of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill (1004) of feature [1003]; a corner from a late 18th – 19th century pantile and a fragment from a handmade brick dating from the 17th – 19th century. A rock fragment was also recovered from (1004), initially thought to be a fragment of quern stone this rock was identified as being a fragment of unworked limestone (Appendix 3), although one corner of the stone was burnt. The truncated pit [1005] contained a single fill (1006) but was void of any artefactual remains.

Further east and towards the centre of the trench a slot was also excavated through feature [1007]. The fill (1008) of this feature was very similar in composition and compaction to the other slots, and yielded a sherd of late 19th – 20th century pottery identified as probable small flowerpot.

Layer (1002) was covered by subsoil (1001) with a maximum depth of 0.22m, and a deep topsoil of 0.48m thick.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

Trench 5 lay in a magnetically “void” area. It revealed a single discrete amorphous feature that was interpreted as natural.

Trench 5 lay on an E-W alignment towards the southern redline site boundary in an area of little to no magnetic variation to indicate archaeological activity. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of c.0.42m below existing ground level. This was covered by subsoil (1001) c.0.14m thick.

Cut into the subsoil a single feature was observed. Very irregular in plan and profile, feature [1009] contained a single fill (1010), compacted silty clay with frequent gravels. This feature was void of any dating evidence, but being cut through the subsoil is likely to be early modern in date.

Topsoil in Trench 5 was 0.28m thick.

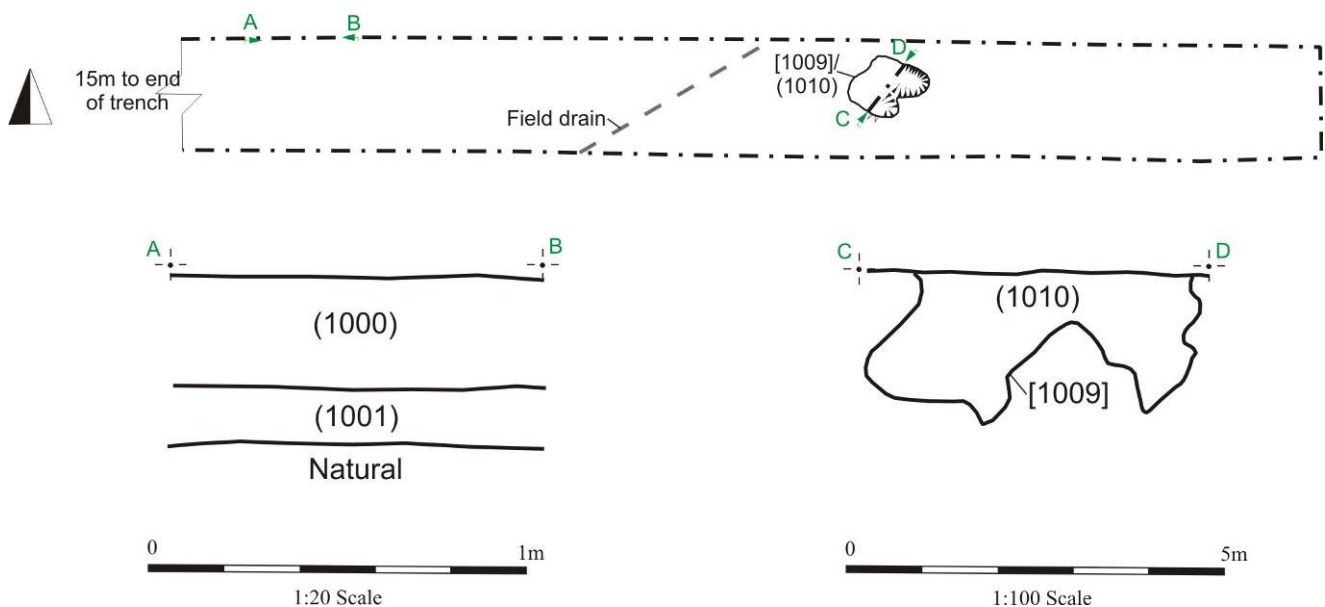


Figure 5: Trench 5 plan (1:100) and sections (1:20).

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The majority of the site was surveyed as magnetically “void”, meaning there were few anomalies with potential archaeological origins identified. Trench 4 on the west side of the site targeted parallel linear anomalies that were interpreted as the possible remains of medieval / early post-medieval ridge and furrow, indicating an agricultural use in this period. However, no corresponding features were identified within the trench. Based on this it is concluded that any such remains are ephemeral and could not be identified in the course of this fieldwork.

The features in Trench 3 were on the whole identified as being natural based on their plan and profile and the characteristics of the fills they contained. All were similar, and sealed beneath a buried soil or subsoil layer that was described as being slightly peaty, and similar to the fills of the features themselves. It is possible that these features are the result of waterlogging of this part of the field, although their irregular profile and plan also indicates potential tree throws. The exception to this was [1005] which had a smoother profile and more regular oval shape in plan, and may have been the base of a shallow pit. Unfortunately this feature remained undated itself, although the irregular feature [1003] which cut the pit contained two fragments of 18th – 19th century ceramics. This dating evidence, being recovered from a tree throw where bioturbation would be expected, is considered unreliable to base any dating for the stratigraphically earlier feature.

The small ceramic assemblage probably results from post-medieval agricultural practices, whereby midden material was incorporated into arable soils to improve the soil quality for crop production. Given the sites location on the periphery of the settlement and on a local road, it seems likely that this field has been used for agricultural activity throughout the post-medieval period, with similar activity probably dating back to the medieval period.

Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 were all targeted on magnetically “void” areas across the site. Trenches 1, 2, and 6 were confirmed as negative of any features, although modern field drains were recorded in all these trenches. Trench 5 contained a single amorphous feature that upon excavation was determined to be a discrete root bowl, adjacent to another modern field drain.

The evaluation has therefore identified no definite cut archaeological features, largely confirming the results of the geophysical survey.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the sites archaeological potential, and to investigate the results of the geophysical survey. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Project Archive

Following completion of the full report, a project archive (documentary and material), will be prepared at the offices of PCAS in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). At present there is no receiving archive for Rushcliffe, therefore the prepared archive shall be stored at the PCAS offices until a suitable repository can be found. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to OASIS, where it will be accessible via the ADS website.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Hallam Land Management Ltd. for this commission.

12.0 References

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- <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/>

Appendix 1: ALAE 16 Context Summary

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Findings
Site	1000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid to light grey moderate compaction silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Max depth 0.48m	Post-medieval pottery (discarded on site)
Site	1001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to light brown firmly compacted silty clay with odd charcoal inclusions. Max depth 0.22m	
Trench 3	1002	Layer	Dark to mid grey firmly compacted peaty clay silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Only seen in Trench 3. Max depth 0.23m, seen 19.5m in trench section.	
Trench 3	1003	Cut	Cut of irregular slightly curvilinear feature in plan. Irregular steep-moderately steep sides with narrow irregular base. Approx 2m exposed length, max 0.88m wide, 0.38m deep. Likely disturbance/tree throw.	
Trench 3	1004	Fill	Mid to dark grey firmly compacted sandy clay with occasional sandy gravels. Single fill of [1004].	Pottery, CBM, stone
Trench 3	1005	Cut	Cut of possible pit / base of posthole. Sub round in plan with moderate to steeply sloping sides and irregular concave base. 0.45m diameter, 0.15m deep.	
Trench 3	1006	Fill	Mid to dark grey firmly compacted sandy silt with frequent gravels. Single fill of [1005]	
Trench 3	1007	Cut	Cut of irregular slightly curvilinear feature in plan. Steep irregular sides with narrow concave base. Approx 2m exposed length, 0.54m wide, 0.40m deep. Likely disturbance/tree throw.	
Trench 3	1008	Fill	Mid to dark grey firmly compacted sandy silt with frequent sandy gravels. Single fill of [1007].	
Trench 5	1009	Cut	Cut of very irregular sub rounded discrete feature, steep to moderately sloping sides with frequent undercutting to narrow base. Approx 0.93m diameter, 0.40m deep. Likely early modern bioturbation/tree throw.	
Trench 5	1010	Fill	Dark grey firmly compacted sandy silty clay with frequent gravels. Single fill of [1009]	

**APPENDIX 2: REPORT ON THE POST-ROMAN CERAMIC MATERIAL FROM ABBEY
LANE, ASLOCKTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (ALAE 16)**

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

A sherd of early modern pottery and two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered during archaeological investigation at Aslockton. The material was quantified by three measures: number of sherds/fragments, weight and vessel/CBM count within each context and has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to a museum archive within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001). The data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) 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 fairly fresh to very abraded condition with sherd/fragment size varying between 9grams and 21grams.

THE POTTERY AND TILE

The recovered material is of late post-medieval to early modern date (Table 1) and was recovered from two cut features.

Table 1 *Ceramic types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count*

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	1300	2000	1	1	12
LERTH	Late Unglazed Earthenware	1700	2000	1	1	9
PANT	Pantile	1600	2000	1	1	21

Cut feature **1007** produced a sherd from a small flowerpot (LERTH) of 19th or 20th century date. A fragment of brick and a piece of tile were recovered from cut feature **1003**. The corner of a late 18th or

19th century pantile (PANT) is in a light firing fabric whilst the flake from a handmade brick is in a coarse orange sandy fabric. The brick is of 17th to 19th century date.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recovered material is entirely of late post-medieval to early modern date. The assemblage has been discarded as it is not worthy of further study.

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2001, Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, third version [Internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

Nailor, V and Young, J. 2001 A fabric type series for post-Roman pottery in Nottingham (5th to 16th centuries. Unpublished report.

Slowikowski, A. 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 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

Pottery:

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	date
1008	LERTH	Late earthenwares	fine orange-red sandy	small flower pot	1	1	9	BS	19th to 20th

Ceramic Building material:

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
1004	BRK	Brick	coarse orange sandy	1	12	discarded	handmade abraded flake	17th to 19th
1004	PANT	Pantile	light orange medium sandy	1	21	discarded	part pressing from lost nib	late 18th to 19th

Appendix 3: ASLOCKTON SITE (ALAE16) - FINDS REPORT

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 257g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in good condition but clearly very abraded.

Results

Table 1, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1004	Stone	Rough slab of ?limestone with abundant holes/vesicles, burnt, very abraded	1	257	

Provenance

The find was recovered from (1004).

Range

A single piece of rock was recovered. This is a slab of probable limestone with numerous perforations. The rock superficially resembles Rhenish lava, often used in the Roman and medieval periods for querns, but is much more dense and hard.

The holes are natural and comparable concavities can be produced by piddocks and other molluscs that bore into stone, though are generally a little larger than the perforations seen here. However, similar perforations can also be caused by solution or erosion of softer calcareous lumps and particles within the stone matrix, which is perhaps most likely here.

The natural vesicular nature of the stone may have encouraged its use for a quern, though there is no evidence of any such function, and the piece is also well water-worn. One corner of the stone is slightly burnt, indicating it was in contact with fire at some point.

Potential

The other find is probably not an artefact and therefore of no-negligible potential and significance.

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
1004	undated	

ABBREVIATIONS

CXT Context
 NoF Number of Fragments
 W (g) Weight (grams)

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Archaeological evaluation: Land south of Abbey Lane, Aslockton - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-267275

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View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Alison Lane	alison@pre-construct.co.uk	1 November 2016
View 2	2	Alison Lane	alison@pre-construct.co.uk	20 December 2016

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?

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