LAND AT
CARMEL GREEN,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE

REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

Planning Reference: B/17/0167

PCA Report Number: R13075

October 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT CARMEL GREEN, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE:

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Land at Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire:
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**Boston Borough Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TF 3215 4273**
Planning Reference:	**B/17/0167**
Site Code:	**CGBL17**
Written and Researched by	**Gary Taylor**
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October 2017

PCA Report Number: R13075

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land off Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 3215 4273). The evaluation was undertaken on 5th October 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Ms S Parker, for whom the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd acts in this matter, and the evaluation took place in anticipation of the re-development of the land. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation identified no archaeological remains other than a single furrow. The furrow and subsoil suggest the land previously had an agricultural usage. Isolated artefacts of medieval and probable post-medieval date were recovered from the subsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land off Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 3215 4273). The evaluation took place on 5th October 2017 (**Figures 1** and **2**).

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Ms S Parker, for whom the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd acts in this matter. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken pre-determination of a planning application for the proposed construction of new residential housing.

1.3 A medieval moat is located a short distance from the site. In addition, Roman remains have been identified nearby. These suggested moderate-good potential for medieval and Roman activity in the area.

1.4 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2017) following consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer.

1.5 The planned archaeological works involved the excavation of three, 20m trenches (**Figure 2**).

1.6 The aim of the trial trenching evaluation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and /or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.

1.7 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.8 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire County Council Museums Services (The Collection) under archive number 2017.171.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Ampthill Clay Formation Mudstone of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by a substantial thickness of superficial Tidal Flat Deposits of clay and silt, deposited in the Quaternary period when the local environment was coastal, with beaches (British Geological Survey Viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk 2017).

2.1.2 Superficial geological deposits across the site consisted of medium brownish silty clay with grey streaks and ferrous stains (contexts 103, 203, 303).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is comprised of two fields on flat level land at c. 3m OD. The River Witham is about 600m to the northeast of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential**.** Prehistoric activity is likely to be deeply buried beneath later alluvium. Investigations near the haven, about 1km east of the present site, revealed peat deposits dated to the Middle Neolithic, about 3000BC, at 8m below current ground level. These peats would have formed a ground surface, but there were no indications of occupation or other activity on this horizon**.**

3.1.2 **I**nvestigations about 400m to the southeast of the present site revealed a probable Roman farmstead. Pits, gullies and ditches were identified and the farmstead was possibly within a field system defined by boundary or drainage ditches. A substantial ditch appears to have formed the western limit of the occupation area. There was evidence suggesting that grain was grown and processed in the area. A small amount of briquetage was also found, but probably too little to indicate salt-making.

3.1.3 Approximately 100m north of the site is a rectangular earthwork, probably a medieval secular moated site. There are faint traces of foundations suggesting occupation in the western part of the moated platform. The moat was formerly in Skirbeck Quarter before becoming part of Boston and, following the Norman Conquest, Skirbeck Quarter was held by Eudo, lord of Tattershall. The moated site is a Scheduled Monument.

3.1.4 Numerous post-medieval features and standing buildings are located in the vicinity of the development site, including the South Forty Foot Drain, about 250m north of the Site. This drain enters the river at the Black Sluice, about 550m northeast of the Site. The drain and sluice were original built in the 1630s but largely destroyed by local opponents to the drainage scheme and not rebuilt until the 1760s. To the southwest of the site, West Skirbeck House and its associated parkland are early 19th century. Domestic and railway buildings and structures of 19th-early 20th century date are also located close by. On-line satellite images show straight ridge and furrow earthworks of probable post-medieval date immediately south of, and possibly within the Site.

4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The project is 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the Local Planning Authority and the Client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

4.1.2 With the results of the geophysical surveys available, archaeological trial trenching was selected as the next most appropriate investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.3 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, *etc*.

4.2 Research Objectives

The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands,* ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation;
- to assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research questions:

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of Wyberton and Boston.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.1 The Evaluation took place on 5th October 2017 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a); PCA is a CIfA registered organisation. The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, as accepted by the Senior Historic Environment Officer (**Figure 2**).

5.1.2 All trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 6-tonne 360º mechanical mini-excavator fitted with toothless ditching buckets. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. Sondages were machine-excavated in each trench to confirm the depth and nature of natural deposits. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden.

5.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded in accordance with PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

5.1.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

5.1.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.

5.2 Recording Methodology

5.2.1 The trench locations were established by triangulation off boundaries at the site.

5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

5.2.5 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2014a).

5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

5.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 11 archaeological contexts were defined within the twelve trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.

5.3.3 The artefactual material from the evaluation comprised a small assemblage of ceramic material. Specialist examination of these finds was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 6, with a report in **Appendix 3**. Finds determined to be of archaeological significance or of use to further research will be retained.

5.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material was represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

5.3.5 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to; in particular, a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990) and the relevant CIfA publication (CIfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 THE RESULTS

During the archaeological evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example (context 123).

6.1 Natural deposits

6.1.1 As discussed in **Section 2**, natural deposits across the site consisted of moderately compact medium brown silty clay with grey streaks and moderately frequent iron stains, becoming less silty with depth (contexts 103, 203, 303).

6.2 Additional deposits

6.2.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of a moderately compact dark grey-brown very fine sandy silt with abundant small-medium roots (contexts 101, 201, 301).

6.2.2 Above the natural and underlying the topsoil was a subsoil consisting of firm mid brown clay silt, becoming greyish in the upper part (contexts 102, 202, 302).

6.3 Trench 1

6.3.1 Overlying the natural (context 103), which was at least 0.3m deep, was the subsoil (102). This was 0.3-0.35m thick. The boundary between the natural and subsoil was diffuse and the deposits gleyed. Sealing the subsoil was a topsoil layer approximately 0.3m deep which formed the uppermost layer in Trench 1 (context 101).

6.3.2 No archaeological features were observed in Trench 1.

6.4 Trench 2

6.4.1 Truncating the natural (context 203) at the northern end of Trench 2 was a furrow (context 205). Aligned approximately north-south, this was over 0.9m wide, greater than 4.5m long and 0.17m deep. It was filled with moderately compact light yellowy grey-brown slightly silty clay (context 204). This furrow was sealed by the subsoil (context 202) which was 0.25-0.3m thick. The boundary between the subsoil and natural was diffuse and the deposits gleyed. An abraded fragment of medieval, 13th-15th century, pottery and a piece of probably post-medieval brick were recovered from the subsoil (**Appendix 3**). An isolated small piece of coal was also observed in the subsoil but not retained. Overlying the subsoil was topsoil up to about 0.5m deep.

6.4.2 Other than the furrow, no archaeological features were observed in this trench.

6.5 Trench 3

6.5.1 Sealing the natural (context 303), which was at least 0.4m thick, was a subsoil that was 0.25-0.3m thick (context (302). Gleying of these deposits rendered the boundary between them

diffuse. Overlying the subsoil was a topsoil 0.25-0.3m deep that formed the uppermost layer in Trench 3 (context 301). A ceramic field drain of probable 19th century date was observed in the top of the natural, but no cut for its insertion was seen.

6.5.2 No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered a limited sequence of archaeology with only a single furrow identified. Rare artefacts of medieval to post-medieval date were recovered from the subsoil.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

7.2.1 Phase 1 represents natural geological material exposed within all three trenches. This consisted of a brown silty clay, recognisable as Tidal Flat Deposits of clay and silt, deposited in the Quaternary period.

7.2.2 The boundary between the natural and the overlying subsoil was vague and diffuse, with greyish streaking around it. This is probably caused by a fluctuating water table that has led to some gleying of the deposits. This, in turn, has homogenised the deposits leaving the transition between them vague.

7.3 Phase 2: Medieval to post-medieval

7.3.1 A single furrow was recorded in Trench 2. No artefacts were recovered from the furrow but its nature is typical of medieval and later agricultural activity. The furrow is aligned approximately north-south, corresponding to the orientation of ridge and furrow earthworks currently evident in the field immediately to the south. These extant earthworks are fairly straight and perhaps were formed by steam ploughing in the later post-medieval period.

7.3.2 Overlying the furrow was a subsoil that yielded rare artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date. This subsoil probably originated as an agricultural soil and it is likely that all the artefacts recovered from the subsoil derive from manuring scatter spread on the land to improve its fertility.

7.3.3 On the basis of the dating of the artefacts, it seems likely that this agricultural usage of the area occurred both in the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that during the medieval period the area was agricultural land perhaps associated with the nearby moated site.

7.4 Phase 3: Modern

7.4.1 Topsoil provided the modern ground surface. This topsoil lacks the clayey nature of the underlying natural and subsoil and is probably not derived from them but imported.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The observation fulfilled the aims of the archaeological evaluation and identified a single, undated though probably medieval or post-medieval agricultural furrow.

8.1.2 Natural deposits on the site generally consisted of brownish silty clay, identifiable as marine alluvium.

8.1.3 The archaeological observation identified nothing of archaeological significance so future archaeological work is unlikely to be required.

8.1.4 However, any future work will be decided at the discretion of the Senior Historic Environment Officer.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the Robert Doughty Consultancy for commissioning the work on behalf of Ms S Parker. The investigation was supervised by Gary Taylor. Kevin Trott of PCA Midlands managed the site & edited this report. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD department. Gary Taylor reported the finds. Thanks are due to Alex Beeby who confirmed the artefact identifications.

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CIfA, 2014b Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

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Historic England, 2015 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C., 2012 East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment'

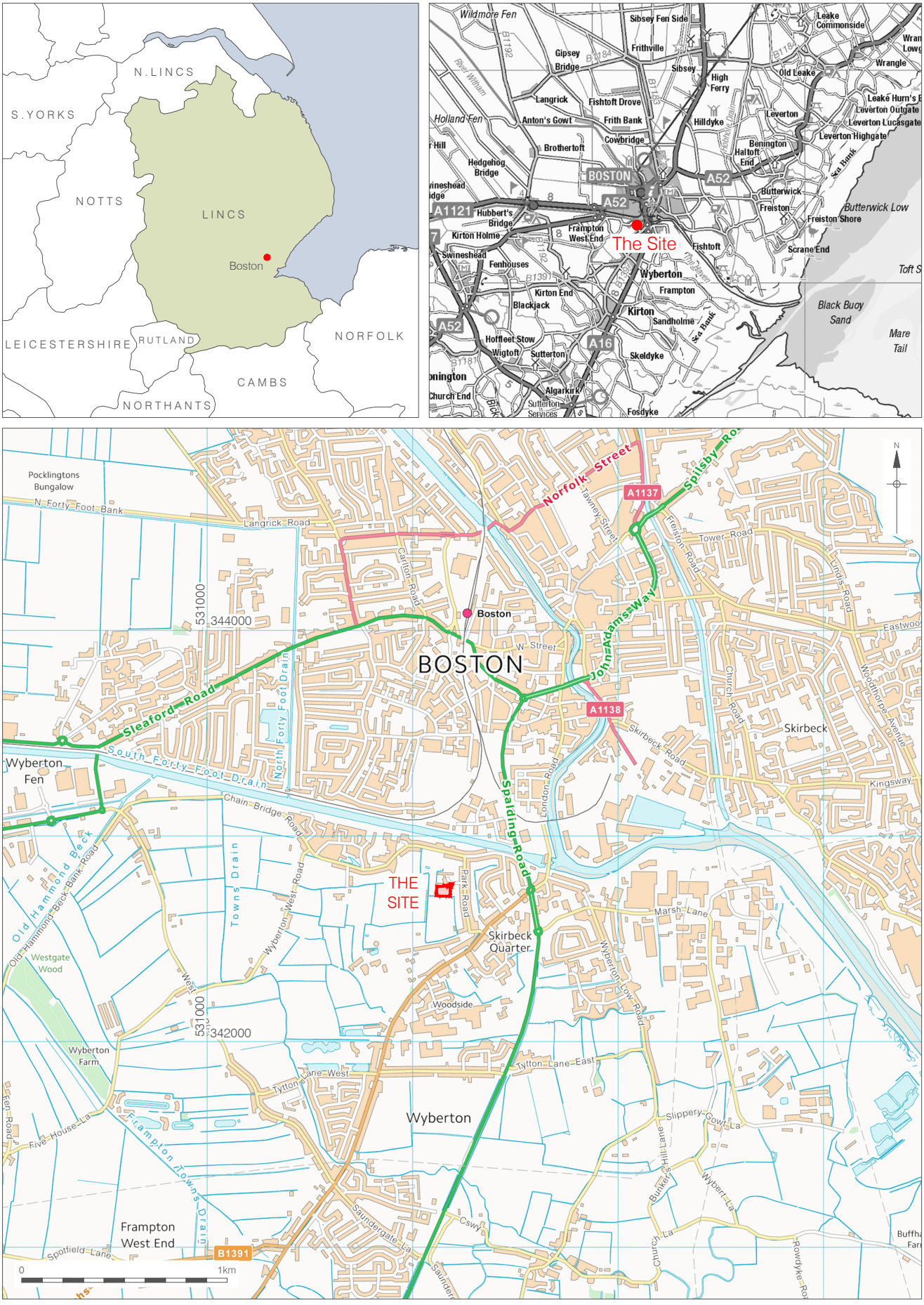
PCA Ltd, 2017 Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation, *Unpublished*

Taylor, J. & Brown, G., 2009 PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual **1**

Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives for long-term storage (UKIC)

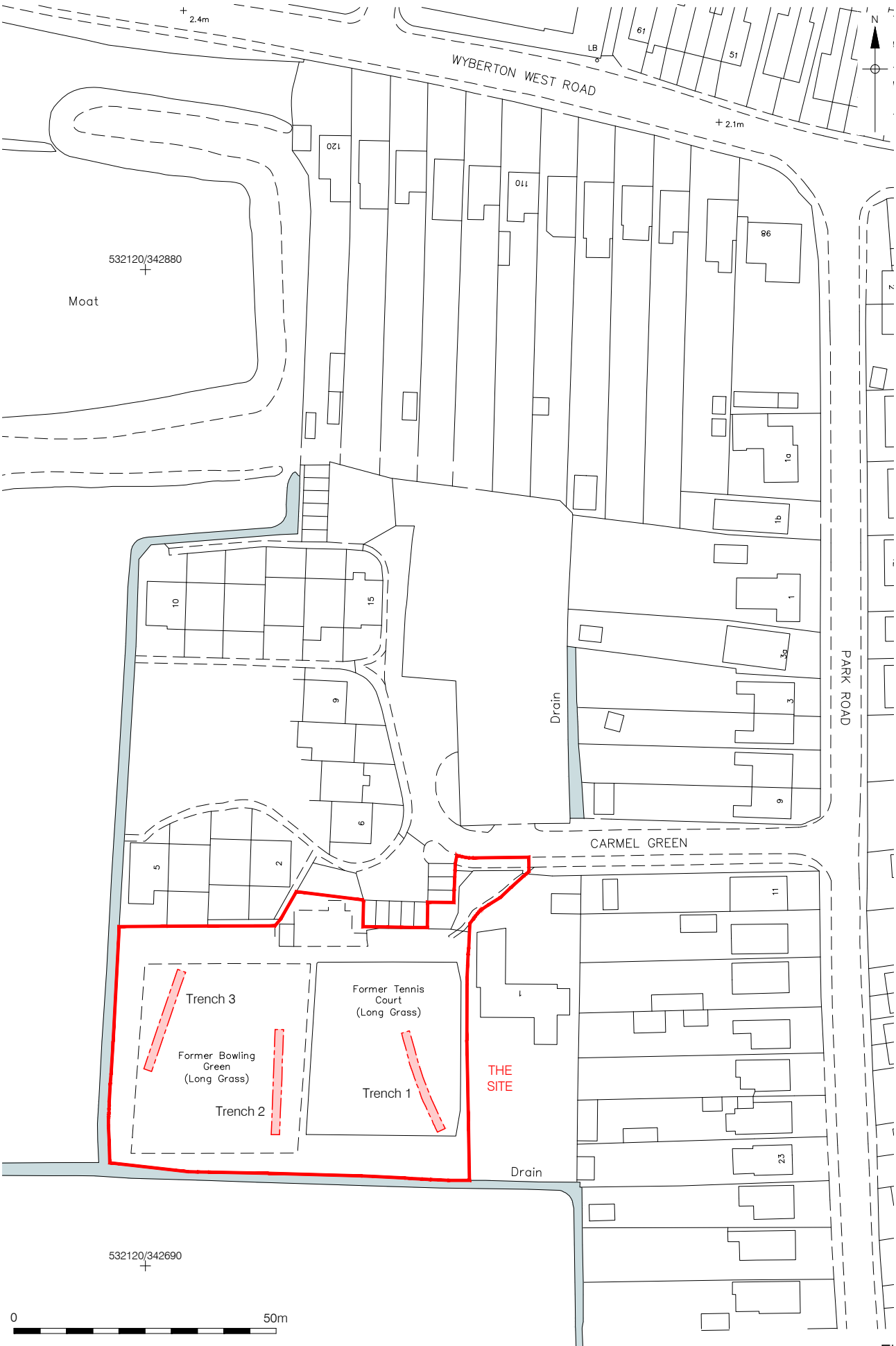
10.2 **Websites**

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) - http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed on 25/09/2017



27/10/17 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4

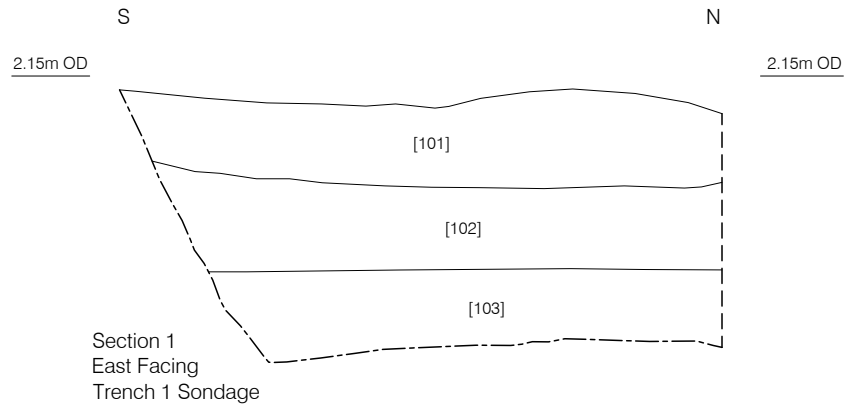


27/10/17 HB

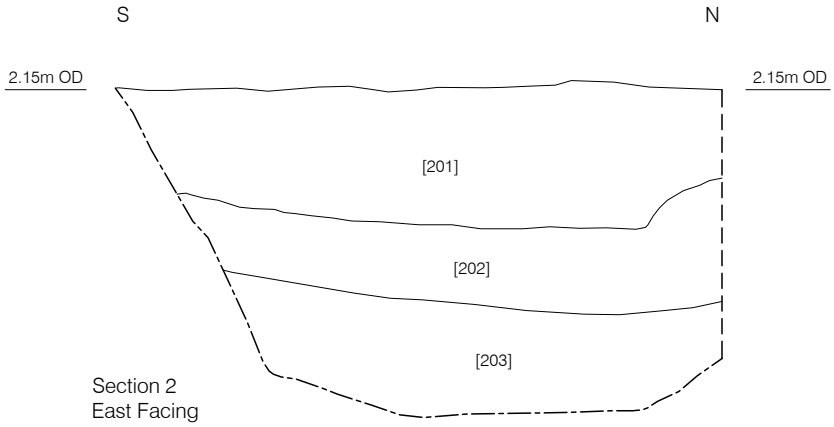
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4

27/10/17 HB

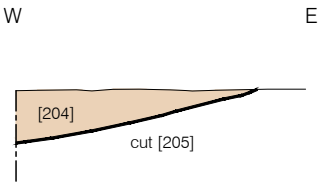
Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1, 2 & 3
1:250 at A4



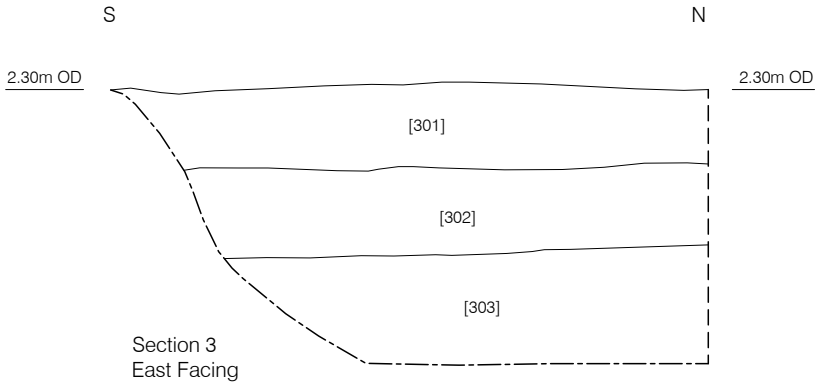
Section 1
East Facing
Trench 1 Sondage



Section 2
East Facing
Trench 2 Sondage



Section through furrow
South Facing
Trench 2



Section 3
East Facing
Trench 3 Sondage

27/10/17 HB

Figure 4
Sections 1, 2 & 3 and furrow [205] profile
1:25 at A4

Appendix 1: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below	Trench
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions					
101	Layer	Dark grey-brown	Moderately compact very fine sandy silt	Abundant small and medium roots	Topsoil	0.3m deep	102	-	1
102	Layer	Mid-brown, greyish in parts	Clay silt	-	Subsoil	0.35m deep	103	101	1
103	Layer	Mid-brown with grey streaks	Moderately compact silty clay	-	Natural	>0.3m deep	-	102	1
201	Layer	Dark grey-brown	Moderately compact very fine sandy silt	Abundant small and medium roots	Topsoil	0.5m deep	202	-	2
202	Layer	Mid-brown, greyish in parts	Clay silt	-	Subsoil	0.3m deep	204	201	2
203	Layer	Mid-brown with grey streaks	Moderately compact silty clay	-	Natural	>0.4m deep	-	205	2

204	Fill	Light yellowy grey-brown	Moderately compact slightly silty clay	-	Fill of 205	>4.5m x >0.9m x 0.17m deep	205	202	2
205	Cut	Linear cut, approximately north-south alignment with gently concave sides and base			Furrow	>4.5m x >0.9m x 0.17m deep	203	204	2
301	Layer	Dark grey-brown	Moderately compact very fine sandy silt	Abundant small and medium roots	Topsoil	0.3m deep	302	-	1
302	Layer	Mid-brown, greyish in parts	Clay silt	-	Subsoil	0.3m deep	303	301	1
303	Layer	Mid-brown with grey streaks	Moderately compact silty clay	-	Natural	>0.4m deep	-	302	1

Appendix 2: Site Photographs

Plate 1: General site view, looking southwest.

Plate 2: General view of Trench 1, looking northwest.

Plate 3: Section 1, Trench 1, looking southwest.

Plate 4: General view of Trench 2, looking north.

Plate 5: Section 2, Trench 2, looking west.

Plate 6: Trench 2, furrow [205], looking north.

Plate 7: General view of Trench 3, looking north.

Plate 8: Section 3, Trench 3, looking west.

Appendix 3: Report on the Finds

By Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire are reported, below. The finds were examined and reported in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2008).

POST ROMAN POTTERY

Introduction

Recording of the material was 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 (2016). Pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire (Young *et al*. 2005). A single sherd weighing 4g was 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. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates from the Medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is abraded.

Results

Table 1: Pottery

Tr	Cxt	CName	Fullname	Sub fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
2	202	TOY?	Toynton Medieval Ware				BS	Abraded; possibly Boston type	Mid 13th-15th	1	1	4

Provenance

The single sherd was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 2.

Range

A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. This small abraded piece looks to be Toynton medieval ware, but could be Boston type (BOSTT) (A Beeby, pers comm).

Potential

As an isolated sherd in the subsoil the pottery is of limited potential. Its character and provenance is typical of manuring scatter.

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. It is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long-term storage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Recording of the material was in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials group (ACBMG). A single fragment of ceramic building material weighing 13g was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The piece is small and has no surviving surfaces.

Results

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Ctx	CName	Full name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
2	202	BRK	Brick	Oxidised	Probable brick, but no surfaces. Fenland fabric	Post-medieval	1	13

Provenance

The ceramic building material was recovered from subsoil (202) in Trench 2.

Range

A single piece from a probable post-medieval Fenland brick was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing tentative dating evidence the brick is of limited potential. Its character and provenance is typical of manuring scatter.

The ceramic building material is in a stable condition. The pieces should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long-term storage. The material requires no further work.

Context Date Summary

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

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
202	Post-medieval	Based on 1 brick

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-299287

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land off Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation in moderate proximity to a medieval moated site at Boston identified a single furrow and a probably agricultural subsoil that contained occasional medieval and post-medieval artefacts.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2017 End: 05-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CGBL17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2017.171 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	B/17/0167 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	FURROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE BOSTON BOSTON land off Carmel Green
Postcode	PE21 7JR
Study area	3150 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 3215 4273 52.965295143675 -0.032136295601 52 57 55 N 000 01 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.55m Max: 1.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Gary Taylor
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Physical Archive ID	2017.171
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Digital Archive ID	2017.171
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Paper Archive ID	2017.171
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Carmel Green, Boston, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Taylor, G.
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