

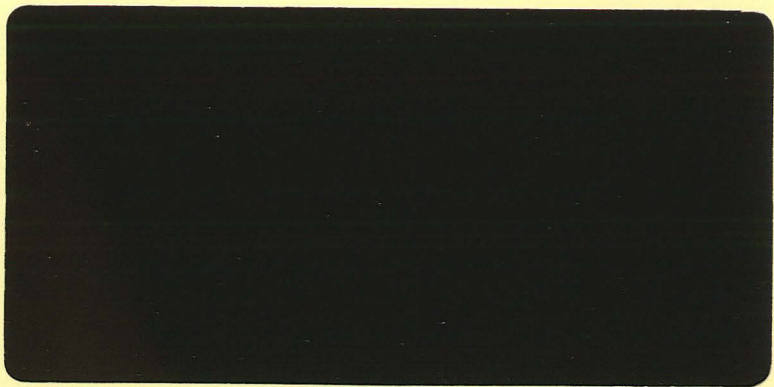
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT DRAINAGE FARM,
GUTHRAM GOWT,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGDF 06)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



acknowledgment sent 15/12/05
J. N. K.

Quality Control
Drainage Panel
William Gowt
Bourne

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT DRAINAGE FARM,
GUTHRAM GOWT,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGDF 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board**

February 2006

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 1673 2205
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.26

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 25/06

Conservation
Services
15 MAR 2006
Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
Drainage Farm,
Guthram Gowt,
Bourne
BGDF 06

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

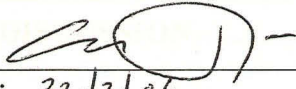
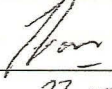
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 22/2/06	Date: 23-02-06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during drainage realignment works at Drainage Farm, Guthram Gowt, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a new dyke and associated features.

The site lies close to Romano-British (AD 42-410) settlement and industry, the latter represented by two salt-producing sites located to the southwest and southeast.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural deposits, derived from marine inundations, and the modern ploughsoil. No archaeological remains were identified, though a possible former ground surface was revealed, and no artefacts were retrieved during this investigation.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the realignment of a drainage dyke on land opposite Drainage Farm, Guthram Gowt, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out between the 31st January and 16th February 2006 in accordance with

a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 12km west of Spalding and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Guthram Gowt is located a further 7.5km northeast of Bourne and Drainage Farm lies to the west of this hamlet at National Grid Reference TF 1673 2205 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the south side of the A151 opposite Drainage Farm. The site lies at a height of c. 3m OD on the generally level ground of the fens.

The site lies at the junction of two soil regimes, with Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys to the south and Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys to the north (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of Abbey Sands and Gravels with younger marine alluvium to the east and south. These in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Guthram Gowt is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Recent survey of the Fenland identified two salterns (salt-producing sites) southwest and southeast of Drainage Farm with probable settlement sites to the northwest and northeast (Hayes and Lane 1992, 136). Earlier survey had identified cropmarks of long rectangular enclosures to the southeast of Drainage Farm (Phillips 1970, 258).

Guthram Gowt is first mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 1295. Referred to as *Goderamscode* the name is derived from

the Germanic personal name *Godram* and the Old English *cot* meaning cottage (Cameron 1998, 55).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

A single trench for the drainage dyke realignment, measuring approximately 15m by 10m, was excavated by machine to a depth of up to 2.6m. Where possible the sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of bluish grey clay (005) that measured in excess of 0.4m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was then overlain by a series of deposits ranging from yellowish

brown silty sand (004), through greyish brown silt (003) to grey silty clay with yellow mottles (002).

Sealing these natural deposits was the modern ploughsoil comprising greyish brown silt (001). This was 0.6m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clays, silty clay, silt and silty sand. As such, these represent natural alluvial deposition of probable marine origin and are likely to overlie the Abbey Sand and Gravel. One deposit, of greyish brown silt may represent a buried land surface. Modern ploughsoil sealed these layers. No artefacts were recorded or retrieved during the investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Drainage Farm, Guthram Gowt, as the site lay close to known Romano-British remains.

However, only natural and ploughsoils were identified during the investigation. No archaeological deposits were present and no artefacts were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Mitchell of the Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who also edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

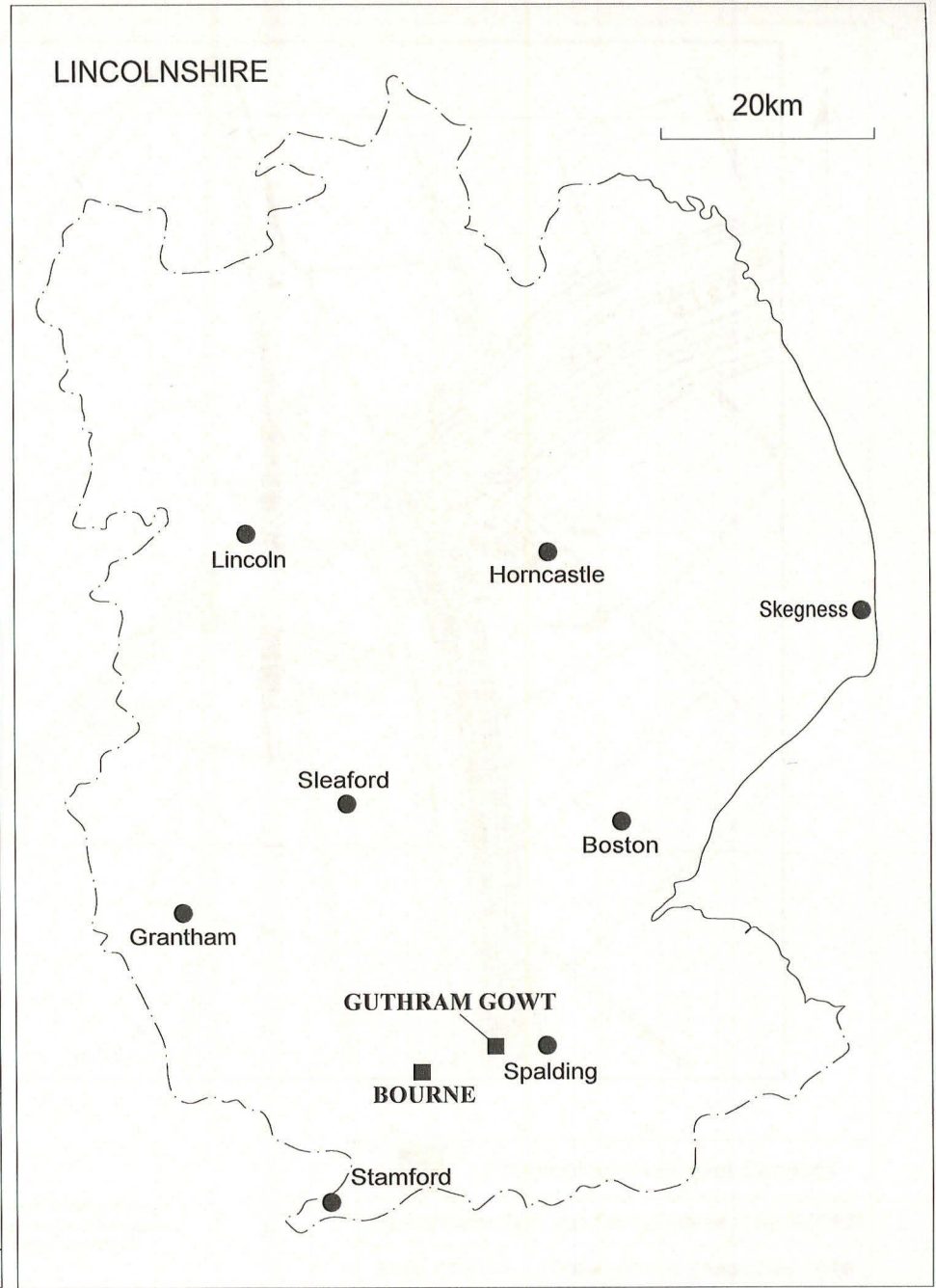
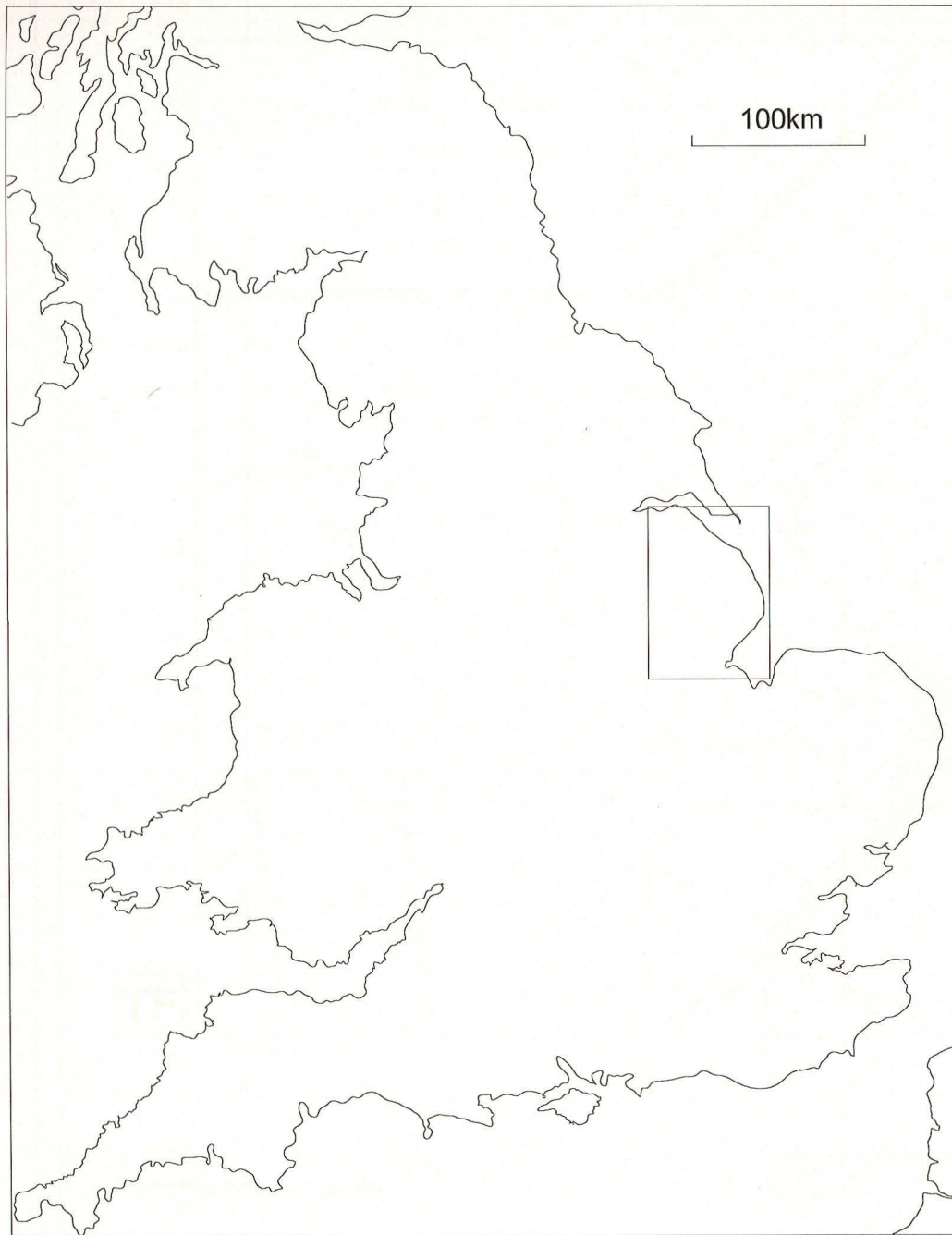


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

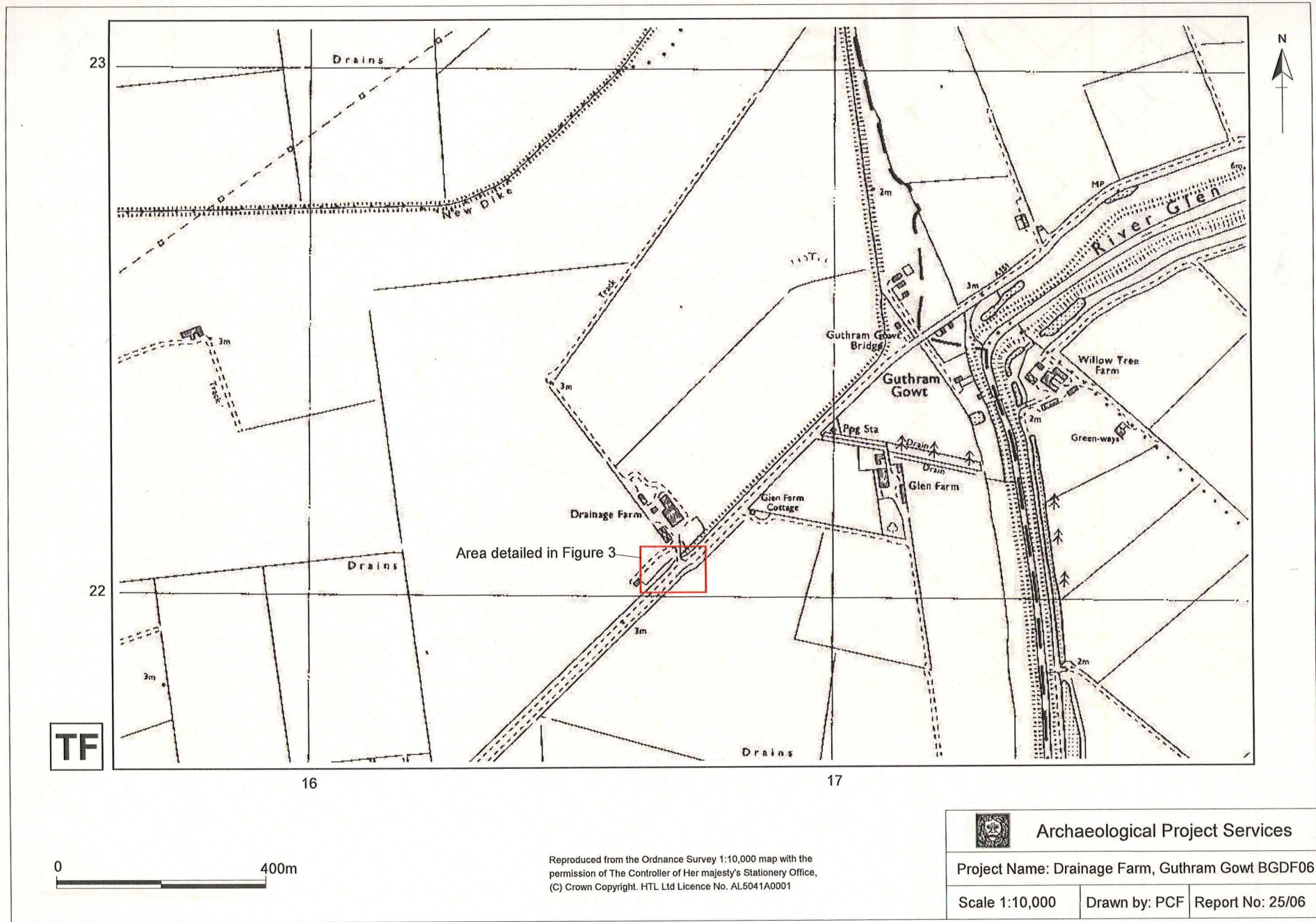


Figure 2 - Site location plan

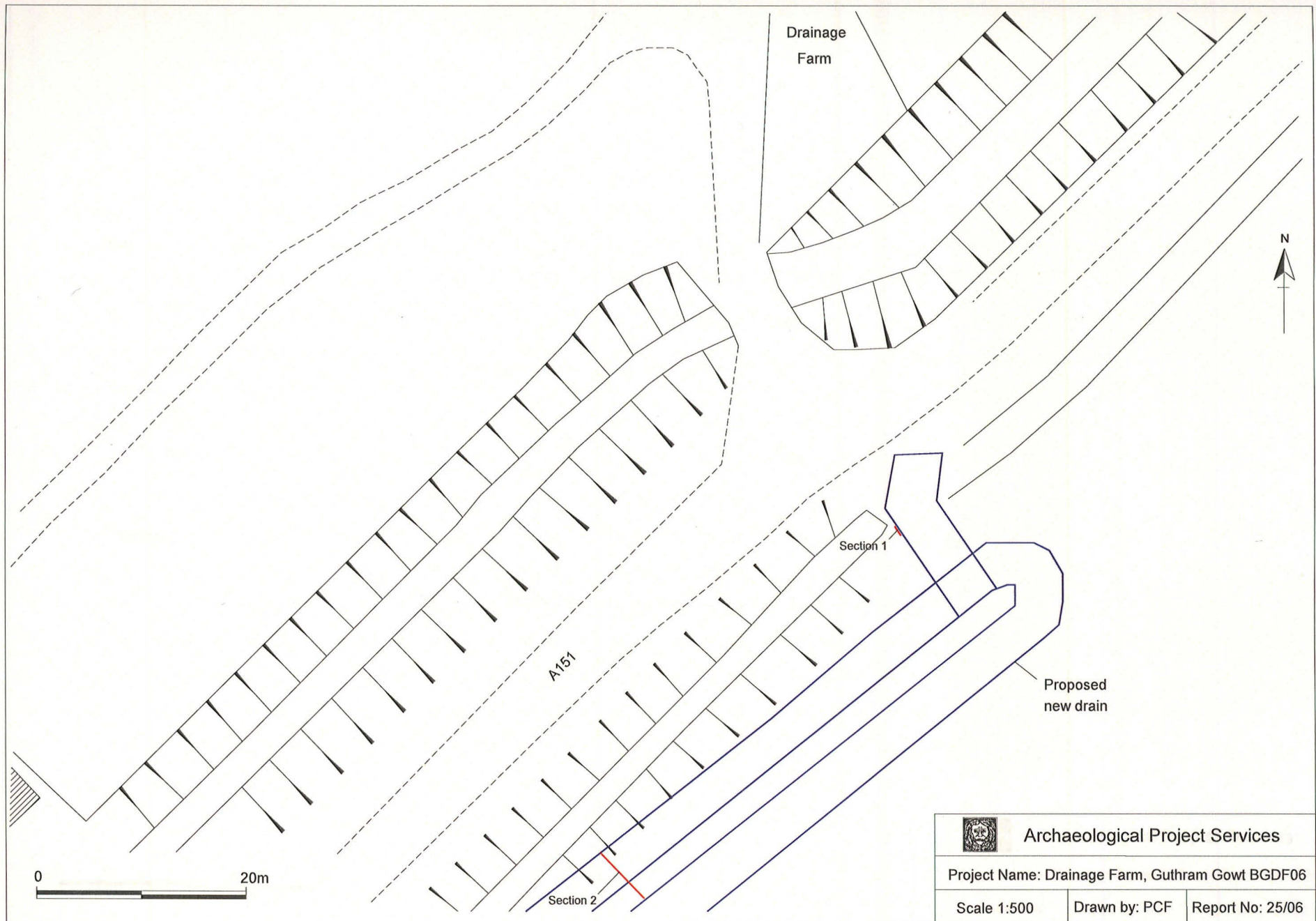

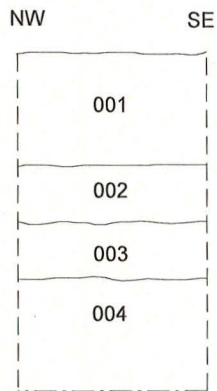
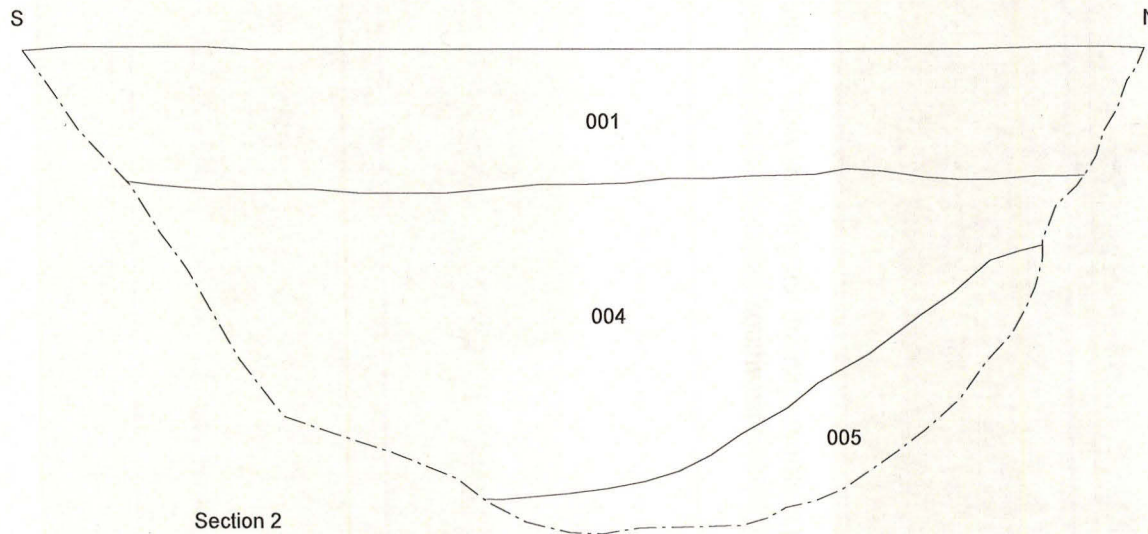


Figure 3 - Plan showing drainage works and section locations

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Drainage Farm, Guthram Gowt BGDF06		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 25/06



Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Drainage Farm, Guthram Gowt BGDF06

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 25/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - View showing the drainage works in progress, looking southwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO DRAINAGE FARM, GUTHRAM, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during excavations for realignment of a drainage dyke alongside the A151 and adjacent to Drainage Farm, Guthram, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed drain realignment is in an archaeologically sensitive area. Directly adjacent to the site is a cropmark complex that apparently defines a Romano-British field system with a settlement at its centre.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the excavations for the dyke realignment. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the excavation For realignment of a drainage dyke near Drainage Farm, alongside the A151 at Guthram, Bourne, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The section of drainage dyke to be realigned is on the south side of the A151 at Guthram, approximately 7km east of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The area to be monitored is located directly opposite Drainage Farm at National Grid Reference TF 1673 2205.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Black Sluice Internal Drainage Board propose to realign a drainage dyke on land adjacent to Drainage Farm, Guthram, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section has advised that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during the excavations for the realignment.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on level ground at 3m OD. The site is at the junction of two soil regimes, with Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys to the south and Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys to the north, both soils on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The drain and its proposed realignment lie within an area of extensive archaeological remains of predominantly Roman date. Crossed by the drain at the realignment point is a cropmark complex. Much of this concentration of cropmarks appears to define a field system, probably of Roman

date, though at the centre of the complex is a rectangular enclosure with an inner circle, probably defining an occupation area. Looping around this field system and settlement is a sinuous cropmark delineating a former natural watercourse.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the excavations.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local

Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client and the County Council Archaeological Sites and

Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Principal Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet

programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 25-01-06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft mid greyish brown silt, 0.6m thick	Ploughsoil
002	Firm mid grey, with yellow mottling, silty clay, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
003	Firm mid greyish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm mid bluish grey clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Briquetage	A distinctive fired clay material associated with saltmaking, either in the form of ceramic equipment (troughs, supports <i>etc.</i>) or fragmented debris of hearths and ovens.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

Accession Number: 2006.26

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BGDF 06

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.