96/17

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT PENNYGATE DRAIN, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SPG96)

TF 2255 2765

APS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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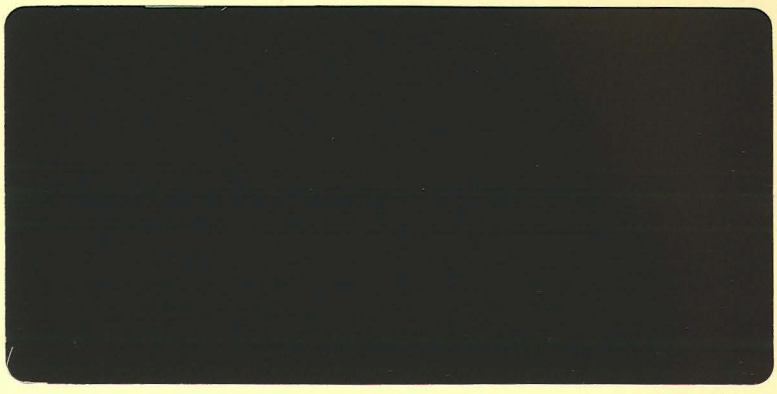

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT PENNYGATE DRAIN, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SPG96)

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Work Undertaken For
Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board

November 1996

Report Compiled by
N.A. Herbert

A.P.S. Report N° **38/96**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the improvement of Pennygate Drain, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The route of the drain is known to traverse an area of archaeological activity dating to the Romano-British period (A.D. 43 - 400). Aerial photographic surveys have revealed that the area contains a settlement pattern comprising enclosures, field systems and droveways.

No Saxon (A.D. 400 - 1066) activity is recorded within the area of investigation although the town of Spalding, to the immediate east, is believed to have been the tribal focus of the Spaldas during this period.

Archaeological remains dating to the Medieval period (A.D 1066-1500) are present at Monk's House. This structure is believed to form part of a now defunct monastic complex. The southernmost extent of the Pennygate Drain covers forms part of the Old Fen Dyke which is known to date from at least the 12th century.

Inter-bedded silt layers and clay lenses were identified as natural deposits. These were cut through by a significant number of undated ditches and smaller gullies. Two ditches adjacent to a known cropmark site contained large quantities of Roman pottery, animal bone, slag and burnt clay. Sherds of unstratified medieval pottery were recovered in close proximity to the drain. The finds suggest that settlement of these periods may be expected to exist in the vicinity of the modern drain.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 14th May and 14th October 1996, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during improvements to Pennygate Drain, Spalding, Lincolnshire (National Grid Reference TF 22552265). Pennygate Drain is located in the civil parish of Spalding, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Mr. J. Honnor on behalf of the Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Spalding is located 25km northeast of Stamford and 24km southwest of Boston. Spalding can be tentatively placed on the common estuary of the prehistoric courses of the rivers Glen and Welland (Hayes *et al.* 1992, 257).The route of the drainage work is approximately 1.8km long and lies 2.5km west of the centre of Spalding and 1.5km east of the centre of Pode Hole (Fig. 2).

Local soils are predominantly Tanvats series consisitng of fine silty alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium. Tanvats soils have dark greyish brown silty clay loam topsoil over greyish silty clay loam. They are usually found at about 3m OD and tend to form on creek ridges in close association with Pepperthorpe soils. (Robson 1990, 30). Surrounding soils are coarse silty calcareous alluvial gleys of the Wisbech series. These occur as broad spreads in coastal reclamations or former river estuaries, as groups of creek ridges which often extend well inland or as narrow ridges in low-lying fenland (*ibid* 36).

The local topography is relatively level though local variations highlight the former presence of salt marsh creeks. Such creeks are identifiable by the morphology of their raised levees. Deposits that have accumulated within these channels are quite fine and contrast with the surrounding silty clay deposits. Surface ground levels rarely exceed 3.5m O.D.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The scheme of works traverses an area of archaeological activity dating from the Romano-British period. Situated immediately south and east of the drain is an area of recorded cropmarks (Fig. 3). Aerial photography of this area has revealed a complex series of features that have been interpreted enclosures and droveways. Though no finds have previously been retrieved from this site, the morphology of the cropmarks suggests that features are likely to date from the Romano-British period. Scatters of pottery dating to the Roman period have been recovered from the garden of a property c.500m south of Pennygate Drain.

Place-name evidence for the nearby town of Spalding suggests that the name stems from the Old English *'Spaldingas'* meaning 'descendants of the *'Spaldas*' or 'members of the tribe of *Spaldas*' (Ekwall 1974, 433). During the Saxon period it is believed that the part of the silt Fenlands were likely to have remained relatively dry, with Spalding remaining as an important tribal focus for the Middle Anglian *Spaldas* peoples.

The date of Old Fen Dyke, incorporating the southernmost extent of the works is unknown (Fig. 1). Hallam H.E., (1965, 52) has suggested a pre AD 852 date for its foundation, although the evidence for this is sparse. Old Fen Dyke is likely to have served as protection from Winter flooding for this part of the siltlands. Monk's House stands due east of the area of investigation and marks the location of a monastic building that is likely to be of a similar date (Fig. 3). The original function of the building remains unknown, and the structure has since been converted into a farmhouse.

Significant numbers of modern drains have been cut across this landscape, though no major development of the area has occurred.

2.4 The Fenland Survey and the Roman Landscape by Tom Lane

The southwest Fens of Lincolnshire have been surveyed archaeologically as far east as the line of the South Drove Drain and Dozen's Bank, a kilometre west of Pennygate Drain. During this work the correlation of Roman sites located on the ground and concentrations of ditched enclosures recorded from the air was highlighted. To this established pattern was added landscape data in the form of plots of the ancient creeks and natural drainage systems. This showed that the Roman sites were concentrated on the raised silt levees of the ancient watercourses (Fig. 6). From Pennygate Drain eastwards the Roman landscape shelves beneath thickening silts, the result of later episodes of marine flooding. This has masked the Roman surfaces and prevented the development of cropmarks.

Prehistoric courses of the combined rivers Glen, Bourne and Welland merged to form a near kilometre wide levee at South Drove Drain. The general direction of that course is towards the Pennygate Drain area and it is probable that the cropmarks and ditches recorded during the recent work represent enclosures and paddocks laid out on the levees of the same major creek. Farther east the creek probably

headed in the direction of the present-day Spalding and provides an obvious location for the early settlement. Although it cannot be proven it is likely that in the Roman period Spalding was a significant settlement. By 600 AD the area was peopled by a tribal group called the 'Spaldas'. Their identity is perpetuated in the modern name of the town and it seems reasonable to conclude that they were based in the same location. Whether that location was also occupied in the Roman period is open to question but it is tempting to speculate that the spot has been occupied since the Roman period, particularly as some evidence of Roman occupation has been found buried beneath later silts in the town.

Figure 6, first published by Hallam (1970, Map 4), depicts the cropmarks and Roman settlements in the vicinity of Pennygate Drain. The landscape information from the Fenland Survey has been added (Hayes and Lane, 1992). Together they demonstrate the extent of the silting and the potential of Spalding as an important Roman centre.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

During cleaning of the drain sides, the area was monitored for any archaeological remains. Where features were apparent, the stripped area was then cleaned by hand and the exposed surface was examined to identify any archaeological features.

The density of the archaeological features, and their relative inaccessibility, meant that individual fills were not recorded. Exceptionally, organic layers were plotted to allow for an appreciation of the potential for the survival of environmental remains within recorded features.

Each feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number with an individual written description (the feature number, shown in brackets in the text). A summary of the features identified appears in Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled, and the profiles of the identified features were recorded using an EDM. Additionally, the natural geology was recorded.

The projected orientation of all of the features has been plotted to allow further interpretation of any alignments or patterns that may have been previously recognised within the cropmarks (Fig. 4). Although only one side of the ditch was cleaned, the profiles of recorded features can reasonably reflect their true orientation. It was therefore deemed acceptable to suggest possible orientations for all of the features, so that their relationship to the cropmarks may be understood more comprehensively.

5. RESULTS

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Three phases were identified:

Phase 1 Natural Deposits
Phase 2 Roman Deposits
Phase 3 Undated Deposits

Archaeological features are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the feature numbers or context

numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Deposit (001). Visible throughout the length of the exposed ditch side. Light, reddish-yellow silt with occasional light blue lenses. Natural geological deposit.

Phase 2 Roman Deposits

Feature (24). Double-ditched feature cutting context (001). The combined features are approximately 11.7m wide and 1.5m deep with steep regular sides and narrow bases. Significant quantities of Roman pottery, animal bones, burnt clay and slag were recovered from the fills of this feature. Orientated north to south. Ditch possibly associated with settlement activity (Fig. 5).

Phase 3 Undated Deposits

Feature (1). Exposed layer overlying (001). Approximately 5.3m wide and 0.3m deep. No orientation was established. Layer.

Feature (2). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.9m wide and 0.9m deep with shallow regular sides and a narrow concave base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (3). Cutting context (001). Approximately 6.3m wide and 0.7m deep with shallow regular sides and a broad flat base. Orientated northwest - southeast. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (4). Cutting context (001). Approximately 7.8m wide and 0.5m deep with very shallow regular sides and a broad flat base. Orientated north - south. Large pit or hollow.

Feature (5). Cutting context (001). Approximately 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep with steeply sloping regular sides and a narrow base. Orientated north - south. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (6). Cutting context (001). Approximately 4.4m wide and 0.6m deep with shallow gradually sloping sides and a narrow angular base. Orientated north - south. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (7). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.6m wide and 0.5m deep with shallow gradual sides and a broad concave base. Orientated north - south. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (8). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.0m wide and 1.0m deep with steep regular sides and a broad concave base. Orientated west - east. Ditch.

Feature (9). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.7m wide and 1.4m deep with steep regular sides and a narow angular base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (10). Cutting context (001). Approximately 5.5m wide and 0.8m deep with shallow regular sides and a broad flat base. Orientated northwest - southeast. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (11). Cutting context (001). Approximately 4.4m wide and 0.9m deep with steep regular sides and a broad concave base. Orientated northnorthwest - southsoutheast. Ditch.

Feature (12). Cutting context (001). Aproximately 5.2m wide and 0.9m deep with steep irregular sides and a broad flat base. Orientated northnorthwest - southsoutheast. Possible ditch or natural channel.

Feature (13). Cutting context (001). Approximately 2.6m wide an 0.5m deep with shallow regular sides and a narrow flat base. Orientated west - east. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (14). Cutting context (001). Approximately 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a narrow angular base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (15). Cutting context (001). Approximately 4.5m wide and 1.1m deep with steep regular sides and a narrow angular base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Ditch.

Feature (16). Cutting context (001). Approximtely 4.0m wide and 1.0m deep with shallow concave sides and a narrow concave base. Orientated east - west. Ditch.

Feature (17). Cutting context (001). Approximately 2.2m wide and 0.7m deep with steep regular sides and a narrow angular base. Orientated northnortheast - southsouthwest. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (18). Cutting context (001). Aproximately 3.7m wide and 1.2m deep with steep irregular sides an a narrow angular base. Orientated north - south. Ditch.

Feature (19). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.5m wide and 1.2m deep with steep regular sides and a narrow concave base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (20). Cutting context (001). Approximately 4.5m wide and 0.5m deep with shallow sides leading into a narrow concave base. Orientated northnorthwest - southsoutheast. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (21). Cutting context (001). Approximately 5.6m wide and 0.8m deep with steep regular sides and a broad flat base. Contains a possible re-cut. Orientated north - south. Ditch.

Feature (22). Cutting context (001). Approximately 5.3m wide and 1.2m deep with steep slightly convex sides and a narrow concave base. Orientated north - south. Ditch.

Feature (23). Cutting context (001). Approximately 4.9m wide and 0.9m deep with shallow sides leading to a narrow angular base. Orientated north - south. Ditch.

Feature (25). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.0m wide and 1.0m deep with vertical sides and a broad flat base. Orientated north - south. Ditch.

Feature (26). Cutting context (001). Approximately 8.5m wide and 1.2m deep with steep regular sides and a narrow concave base. Orientated westnorthwest - eastsoutheast. Ditch.

Feature (27). Cutting context (001). Approximately 3.6m wide and 1.0m deep with steep regular sides and a narrow concave base. Orientated northwest - southeast. Ditch.

Feature (28). Cutting context (001). Approximately 6.7m wide and 1.2m deep with vertical sides and a broad flat base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (29). Cutting context (001). Approximately 5.9m wide and 1.1m deep with vertical sides and a broad concave base. Orientated northeast - southwest. Ditch (Fig. 5).

Feature (30). Cutting context (001).

Approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep with shallow concave sides leading to a narrow concave base. Orientated north - south. Small ditch or gully.

Feature (31). Cutting context (001). Approximately 4.3m wide and 0.5m deep with steep regular sides and a broad concave base. Orientated eastnortheast - soutsouthwest. Ditch.

Feature (32). Cutting context (001). Approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep with steep regular sides and a broad flat base. Orientated north - south. Small ditch or gully.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits are represented by layers of inter-bedded silts and clays that were exposed through cleaning along the sides of the drain. These deposits were formed when the area was submerged by marine and freshwater environments.

Following the cessation of these conditions the area became dry enough to support habitation. It is believed that Spalding developed at the estuary of the rivers Glen and Welland. Silts accreting in the estuary along the prehistoric courses of the rivers would have provided a suitable and strategic settlement area from at least the Roman period and most probably before (Hayes *et al* 1992, 257). Settlement took the form of small farmsteads and hamlets with associated field systems. The boundaries of several of these fields have been identified by the watching brief.

Continuous aerial photography of the surrounding area has located a multitude of cropmarks. These have been interpreted as settlements, trackways, field systems and enclosures (Palmer, 1995, 31). Cropmarks adjacent to the Pennygate Drain have been plotted and serve to complement the data recorded by survey.

Observations of the recorded features would suggest that those located further to the east are likely to have been sealed by a later phase of deposition, associated with flooding (T. Lane *pers comm*). This possibly explains the lack of cropmark features that have been identified in this area.

A large quantity of material from the Roman period was recovered from the exposed section of feature (24). It is likely that such a large quantity of material is indicative of a settlement of this period being in close proximity. Pottery from feature (24) has been identified as that expected from a fairly high-status site occupied from the first to second centuries AD. The range of wares included tablewares, cooking and storage vessels, some of which had been imported from Southern Gaul and Cologne (modern France and Germany).

Analysis of the animal bone would suggest that the economy may have been predominantly cattle farming, though the sample of bone is not large enough to be significant. Although there are no cropmarks that can be related to feature (24), the amount of material recovered would suggest that a significant quantity of previously unidentified archaeological remains is likely to exist within the fields to the north of Pennygate Drain.

Features (28) and (29) are likely to be a continuation of the most northerly cropmark shown on Fig. 4. It is possible to suggest that they represent a double-ditched feature that forms part of a larger droveway.

Although only one side of the drain was exposed through cleaning, it has been

possible to determine the position and general orientation of all of the recorded features. A plot depicting the projected orientation of the features and the recorded cropmarks has been produced (Fig. 4). The plot shows that the alignment of the majority of the features is likely to relate to those observed as cropmarks. It is therefore highly probable that the remains of Romano-British settlements, and field systems, are more widespread than was previously recognised in the area of investigation. The scarcity of finds recovered from the majority of features is not unusual due to the limited opportunity for excavation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological watching brief undertaken during drain improvements at Pennygate Drain, Spalding, Lincolnshire identified the presence of archaeological remains 0.3m below the present ground surface.

The alignment and dimensions of every feature has been accurately mapped. The location of these features has been combined with aerial photographs of the locality to provide a more comprehensive picture of the scale and depth of archaeological remains. Diagnostic dating material was not present in the majority of the deposits, but their siting and orientation suggests that they are likely to be part of a substantial Romano-British field system and settlement complex.

Significant quantities of Roman material were recovered from a double ditch in close proximity to a suspected Romano-British settlement site. Fairly high-status pottery fragments, dated to the first and second centuries AD, were recovered from this feature. The quality of the artifacts recovered from this feature suggests that pottery, animal bone, metalwork and organic remains can be expected to survive in an excellent state of preservation. Deposits of peaty or organic soils were identified in 9 out of the 32 features. It is therefore likely that there is a high potential for the survival of organic remains within the archaeological deposits.

Although the conditions of the watching brief restricted the amount of information that it was possible to retrieve, it is possible to suggest that the area concerned has been crossed by several periods of ditch construction and realignment. The investigation has identified the presence of a Romano-British settlement and field systems, and has also identified a further series of features that are likely to relate to a much larger complex of occupation than had been previously recognised.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to thank Mr J. Honnor and Mr S. Pywell of the Welland and Deepings Internal Drainage Board for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Tom Lane coordinated the work and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Mark Bennet of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council, kindly permitted access to the Sites and Monuments Record.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Tom Lane
Site Supervisors: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Neil Herbert and Chris Moulis
Illustrations: Denise Buckley, Dave Hopkins and Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation analyst: Neil Herbert

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed by 'SMR' are the primary reference numbers used by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

Appendix 1
Feature Summary

Feature	Description	Interpretation
1	5.3m wide x 0.3m deep with no visible orientation	Layer
2	3.9m wide x 0.9m deep orientated northeast-southwest	Ditch
3	6.3m wide x 0.7m deep orientated northwest-southeast	Ditch or natural channel
4	7.8m wide x 0.5m deep orientated north-south	Large pit or hollow
5	2.1m wide x 0.7m deep orientated north-south	Small ditch or gully
6	4.4m wide x 0.6m deep orientated north-south	Small ditch or gully
7	3.6m wide x 0.5m deep orientated north-south	Small ditch or gully
8	3.0m wide x 1.0m deep orientated west-east	Ditch
9	3.7m wide x 1.4m deep orientated northeast-southwest	Ditch
10	5.5m wide x 0.8m deep orientated northwest-southeast	Ditch
11	4.4m wide x 0.9m deep orientated northnortheast-southsouthwest	Small ditch or gully
12	5.2m wide x 0.9m deep orientated northnorthwest-southsoutheast	Ditch or natural channel
13	2.6m wide x 0.5m deep orientated west-east	Small ditch or gully
14	1.3m wide x 0.6m deep orientated northeast-southwest	Ditch
15	4.5m wide x 1.1m deep orientated northeast-southwest	Ditch
16	4.0m wide x 1.0m deep orientated west-east	Ditch
17	2.2m wide x 0.7m deep orientated northnortheast-southsouthwest	Small ditch or gully
18	3.7m wide x 1.2m deep orientated north-south	Ditch
19	3.5m wide x 1.2m deep orientated northeast-southwest	Ditch
20	4.5m wide x 0.5m deep orientated northnorthwest-southsoutheast	Small ditch or gully
21	5.6m wide x 0.8m deep orientated north-south	Small ditch or gully
22	5.3m wide x 1.2m deep orientated north-south	Ditch

Feature	Description	Interpretation
23	4.9m wide x 0.9m deep orientated north-south	Ditch
24	11.7m wide x 1.5m deep orientated north-south	Settlement boundary ditch
25	3.0m wide x 1.0m deep orientated north-south	Ditch
26	8.5m wide x 1.2m deep orientated westnorthwest-eastsoutheast	Ditch
27	3.6m wide x 1.0m deep orientated northwest-southeast	Ditch
28	6.7m wide x 1.2m deep orientated northeast-southwest	Ditch
29	5.9m wide x 1.1m deep orientated northeast	Ditch
30	1.5m wide x 0.5m deep orientated north-south	Small ditch or gully
31	4.3m wide x 0.5m deep orientated eastnortheast-southsouthwest	Ditch
32	1.5m wide x 0.5m deep orientated north-south	Ditch

Appendix 2

REPORT ON THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM SPALDING PENNY GATE DRAIN, SPG96

for HERITAGE LINCOLNSHIRE

by M.J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

12 November 1996

QUANTITY

68 sherds, 1.387kg. Probably representing about 30 separate vessels.

The pottery has been recorded according to the archive recommendations of *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A listing of the computer database is attached.

LOCATION

All sherds are from context 006 large feature/channel.

CONTENT

This is a surprisingly interesting group, containing pottery of later 1st century date, continuing into the 2nd century, with a range of both fabrics and forms unusual for such a small group.

Non-local

A single samian vessel, a decorated beaker of form 67 from South Gaul, represented by 4 sherds, the base showing the kiln grits still in situ suggesting it had barely been used. A Flavian date is probable.

4 colour-coated sherds from a rough-cast beaker (clay rough-casting), in a fine cream fabric with dark coating. This is more likely to be from Cologne than a local product, and is almost certainly a cornice-rimmed type. An early to mid 2nd century date is feasible.

Local

All the other vessels are likely to come from the Nene Valley and general area. These comprise vessels in SLGY South Lincs. Grey ware, indeterminate GREY fabrics, many of which would fit into the general area, SLCR South Lincs. Cream ware, SLSH South Lincs. Shell-gritted ware, and the relatively rare LOND, London ware. This last is almost without question made in the area of the Nene Valley; the fabric is generally very close to that of SLGY, although the fabric colour is somewhat darker.

SLCR 6 bodysherds represent probably two separate vessels, both likely to be flagons.

SLGY Seven vessels are present, fragments of a bowl, a jar or bowl, a lid, a necked bowl or wide-mouthed jar, a cooking pot with lattice decoration, and sherds from closed and open forms. These give little strong dating evidence, but seem consistent with vessels current in the first half of the 2nd century.

GREY Nine vessels, only one represented by a rim. The bodysherds include a necked bowl fragment, possibly of the type Perrin & Webster 1990, fig 6, 68; a sherd from a larger jar with lattice decoration, a sherd with diagonal neatly scored multiple lines, a plain base from a probable beaker (the type reminiscent of BB1 beakers). The sole rim is a gritty harsh hard fabric simple jar rim fragment, with a grooved on the edge of the rim. Possibly 5 separate fabrics are involved; some sherds could be atypical SLGY fabrics.

SLSH At least three jars of the thinner-walled type with a zone of regular grooving on the shoulder are represented (cf Perrin & Webster 1990, fig 5, 55). These are common in the area from the IA into the 2nd century. At least one storage jar is present with a rim/shoulder (ibid., fig 7, 103); the sherdage may be mostly from a single vessel, or perhaps two. A further coarser shell jar is represented by a bodysherd.

LOND Four vessels, a bowl, beaker and two closed vessels. The bowl with a curved rim has lozenge comb stamps (cf Elsdon 1982, CB1), while the beaker is decorated with a type of rouletting, and is reminiscent of earlier, 1st century, vessels; this appears to be an unparalleled type. One of the sherds from closed vessels suggests a narrow-necked vessel, a flask or similar, decorated with comb stamps; the other has parts of two unusual curving decorative motifs executed in a type of rouletting, seemingly in the girth area of a globular vessel. The presence of four vessels in such a small group is notable, especially as the beakers are unparalleled, and closed forms are generally rare in this ware.

The varied content, fine vessels and imports suggest fairly high status rubbish. The range covers most vessels to be expected from an occupation site, from tablewares to cooking and storage vessels. The condition is good, most sherds being fairly fresh.

DATING

The earliest feasible date is the later 1st century for the samian vessel, and possibly also for one of the decorated LOND beakers. LOND vessels in the area are thought to be current in the early to mid 2nd century, although they continued in use later in the century. Similar dating applies to the Cologne beaker, many of which also occur in later rubbish. The grey vessels and shell-gritted jars all seem consistent with an early to mid 2nd century date. A range from later 1st century through to the middle of the 2nd century or a little beyond is probable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This is an unusually interesting small group; the London type vessels are important and should be published, preferably with the associated pottery. Depending on the evidence for Roman occupation within the area, a sound case could be made for the publication of the group, including 10 illustrations (4 of which are the London ware sherds).

M.J. Darling

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SPG96 SPALDING PENNY GATE DRAIN ROMAN POTTERY DATABASE

Cxt	Fab	Form	Dec	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Joins	Shs	Wt
006	SAMSG	67	-	1	-	-	RIM/BSS:BASE UNWORN	-	4	9
006	KOLN	BKCOR?	RCC	1	-	-	BSS ONLY;FINE WHITE;DK CC	-	4	22
006	SLCR	F?	-	2?	-	-	BSS ONLY;ONE VESS PINKISH FB	-	6	62
006	LOND	B	COST	-	V	1	RIM/WALL	-	1	16
006	LOND	BK	ROUZ	-	V	2	BS;MULTI-ANGLE PROFILE ?EARLY	-	1	4
006	LOND	CLSD	COST	-	V	3	BS;FLASK/JNN?	-	1	32
006	LOND	CLSD	ROUZ	-	V	4	BS FLASK/JAR? CURVED MOTIFS	-	1	15
006	SLGY	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;SKETCH	-	1	21
006	SLGY	BNK?	-	1	-	-	RIM ONLY;SKETCH	-	2	14
006	SLGY	L	-	1	V?	5	RIM NON J TOP;DRAWABLE;SQUARED RIM	-	2	67
006	SLGY	BNK	-	1	V	6	RIMS;BODY;NEAR CARINATED;BURNISHED	-	2	35
006	SLGY	OPEN	-	1?	-	-	BSS ONLY ?BOWL	-	5	55
006	SLGY	CP	LA	1	-	-	BSS	-	2	26
006	SLGY?	CLSD?	-	-	-	-	BS;BURNISHED EXT	-	1	11
006	GREY	J	SDL	-	-	-	BS;NEAT SCORED DIAG.MULTILINE DEC	-	1	6
006	GREY	JBK	-	-	-	-	PLAIN BASE/WALL ONLY; CF BB BK TYPE	-	1	48
006	GREY	BNK	BL	1	-	-	BSS;DEC ON NECK;RB CORE;BURNISH EXT	-	3	63
006	GREY	J?	LA	-	-	-	BS JL? LT RB CORTEX;GRY CORE	-	1	34
006	GREY	CLSD	-	1	-	-	BSS;FINER;NEAR SLGY FAB	-	2	10
006	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS;FINER FAB;SMOOTH EXT	-	1	31
006	GREY	CLSD	-	2	-	-	SANDIER FABS;DK CORE;LT GRY CORTEX	-	2	30
006	GREY	J	-	-	V?	7	RIM/NECK;GROOVE EDGE;HD HARSH FAB;BLK SURF	-	1	14
006	SLSH	J	RIL	-	V	8	RIM/BODY;RIL GROOVES CLOSE NECK	-	1	34
006	SLSH	J	RIL	1	-	-	RIM NON J BS	-	2	32
006	SLSH	J	RIL	1	V?	9	RIM NON J BS	-	2	40
006	SLSH	J	-	-	-	-	BSS;SIMILAR THINWALL JARS	-	4	20
006	SLSH	JS	-	1	V	10	RIM/SHLDR;BSS;LOST INT SURF	-	6	318
006	SLSH	JS	-	-	-	-	BSS;THINNER;BN EXT;POSS SAME VESS	-	7	230
006	SLSH	J	-	-	-	-	BS DIFF VESS;THINNER WALL	-	1	88
006	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM2	-	-	-
006	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG CALC ?TILE;CLAY LUMP	-	-	-
									68	1387

Appendix 3

THE ANIMAL BONE
Paul Cope-Faulkner

Between 30 and 40 animal bones were retrieved during investigations along Pennygate Drain, Spalding (total weight 625g). The bones were in generally good condition and came from one context (006).

The majority of the bones retrieved were of cattle and represented both adult and juvenile individuals. A lot of the material was skull fragments and teeth, though none of these bones indicated evidence for butchery. A few shattered leg bones were also found, some with butchery marks. One fragment of bone had been burnt.

Sheep was the next dominant species in the assemblage. The teeth present are characteristic of fairly young individuals. Fragments of leg bones and verterbrae were also present. There was no indication of butchering.

A single pig jaw fragment and two bird bones, possibly chicken, were also retrieved.

The assemblage examined was too small to make an objective comment upon. However, the amount of cattle bones recovered is unusually high, as sheep are normally expected to be the dominant species during this period.

Appendix 4
The Archive

The archive consists of:

1	Context record
32	Scale drawings
32	Photographic records
1	Stratigraphic matrix
7	Bags of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

Archaeological Project Services project code:	SPG96
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number:	41.96

Appendix 5
GLOSSARY

Anglian — Tribal region of peoples throughout eastern England that was formed during the Saxon migration period.

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.* (4).

Cropmark — Distinct traces of underlying archaeological remains will influence the growth of overlying vegetation or crops due to their effect upon the water-table. Consequently the crop may grow taller (over a remnant ditch) or become parched (over a remnant wall) and will therefore display archaeological features as cropmarks.

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.

EDM — Electronic Distance Meter. Survey equipment designed specifically for locating and mapping the position of features.

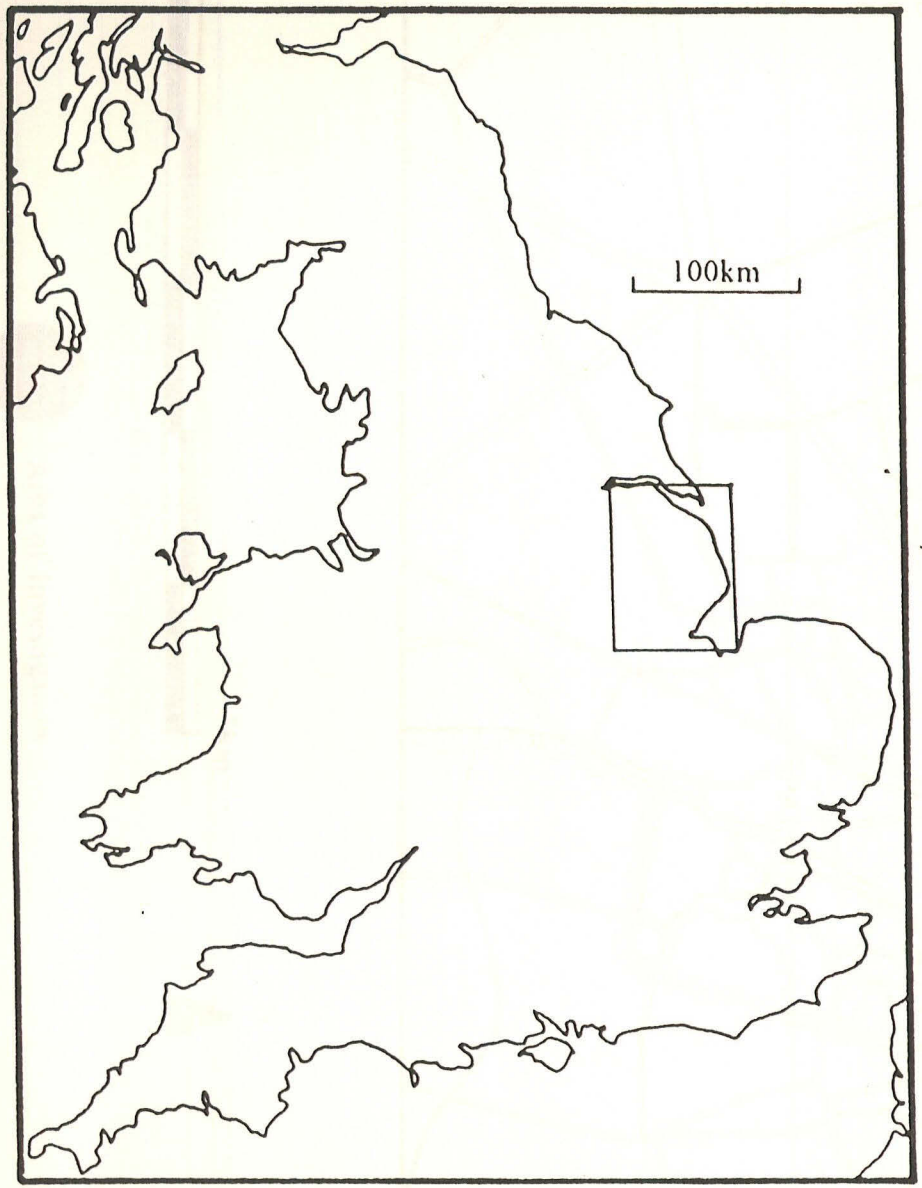
Feature — A complete sequence of cuts and fills defined as a single physical entity *i.e* a group of contexts making a wall could be defined as a *wall feature.*

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) which 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.

Natural — Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Saxon — Term used to describe the period following the end of Roman influence in Britain (A.D 400-1066).



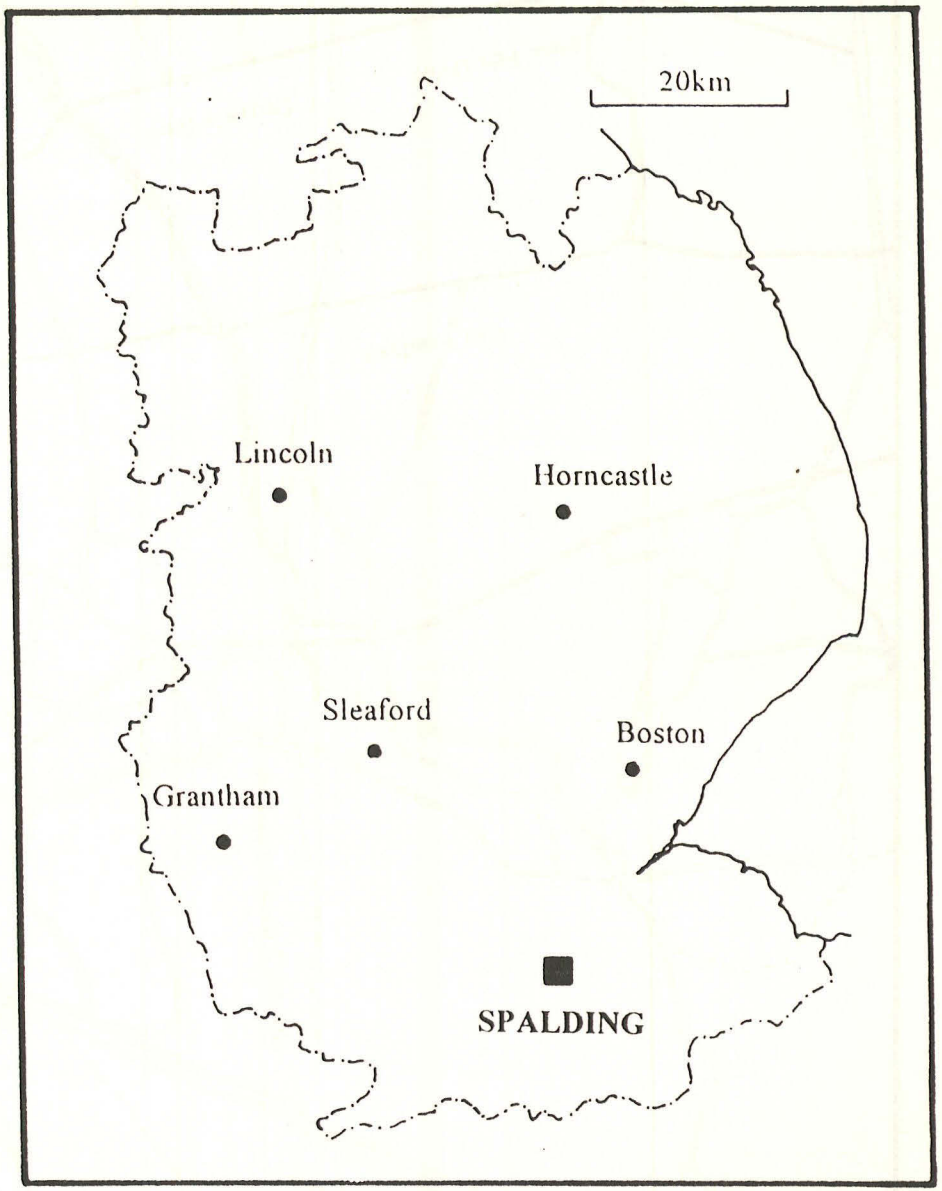
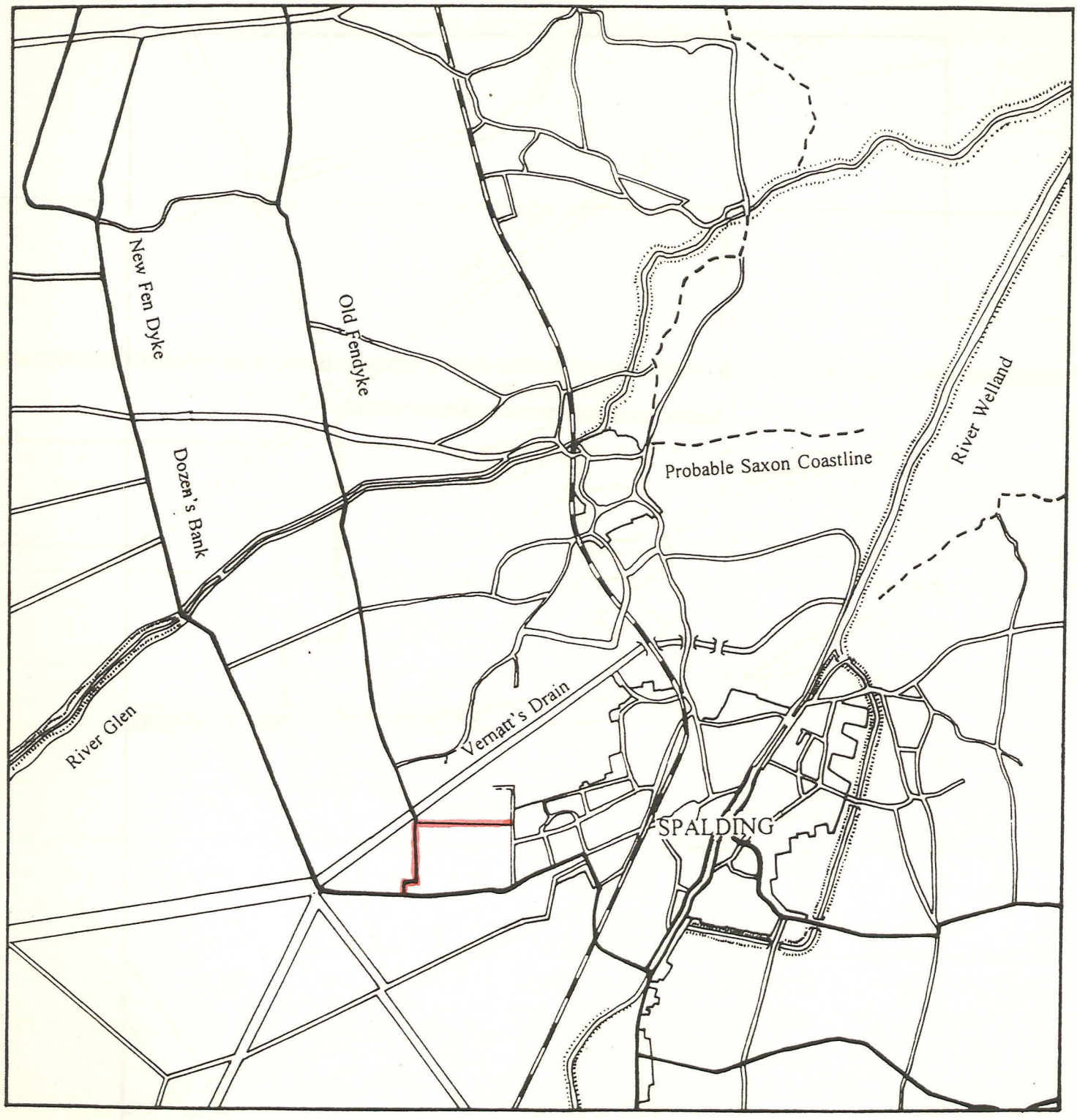


Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan



0 5km

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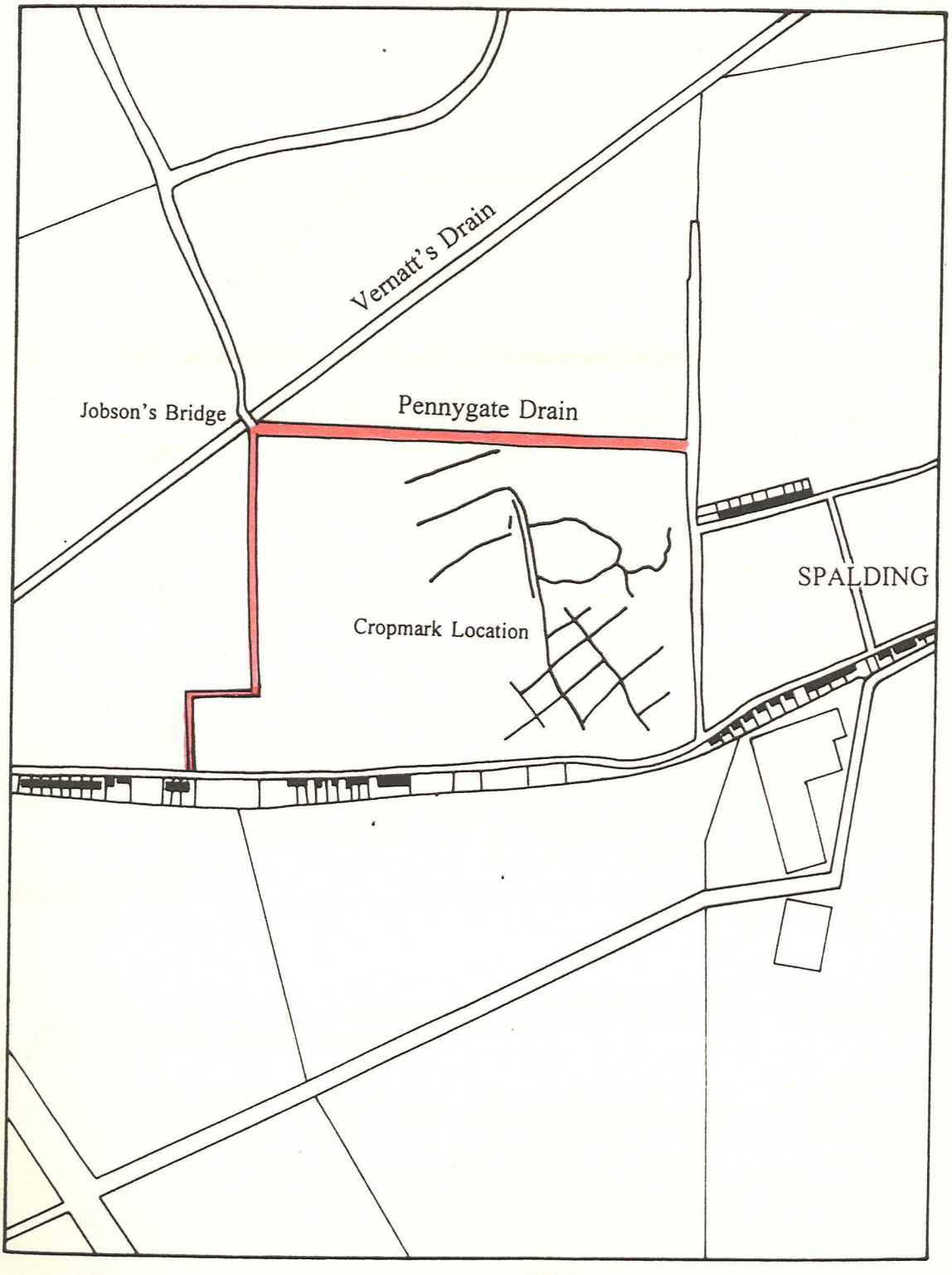
Area of Investigation

Fig. 3 Development Location Plan and Cropmarks



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Area of Investigation

Fig. 4 Cropmarks and Location of Recorded Features

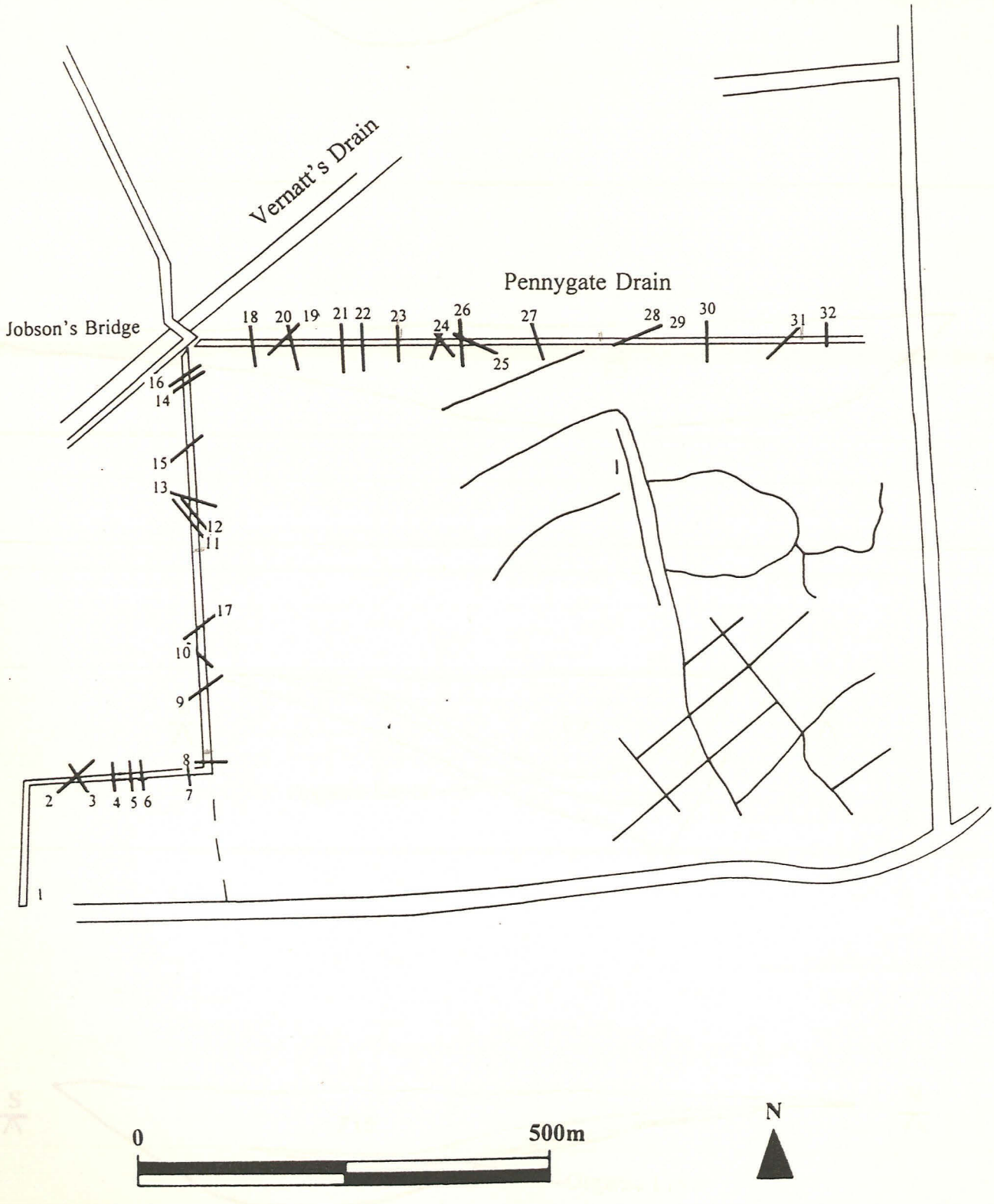


Fig. 5 Selected Profiles of Features

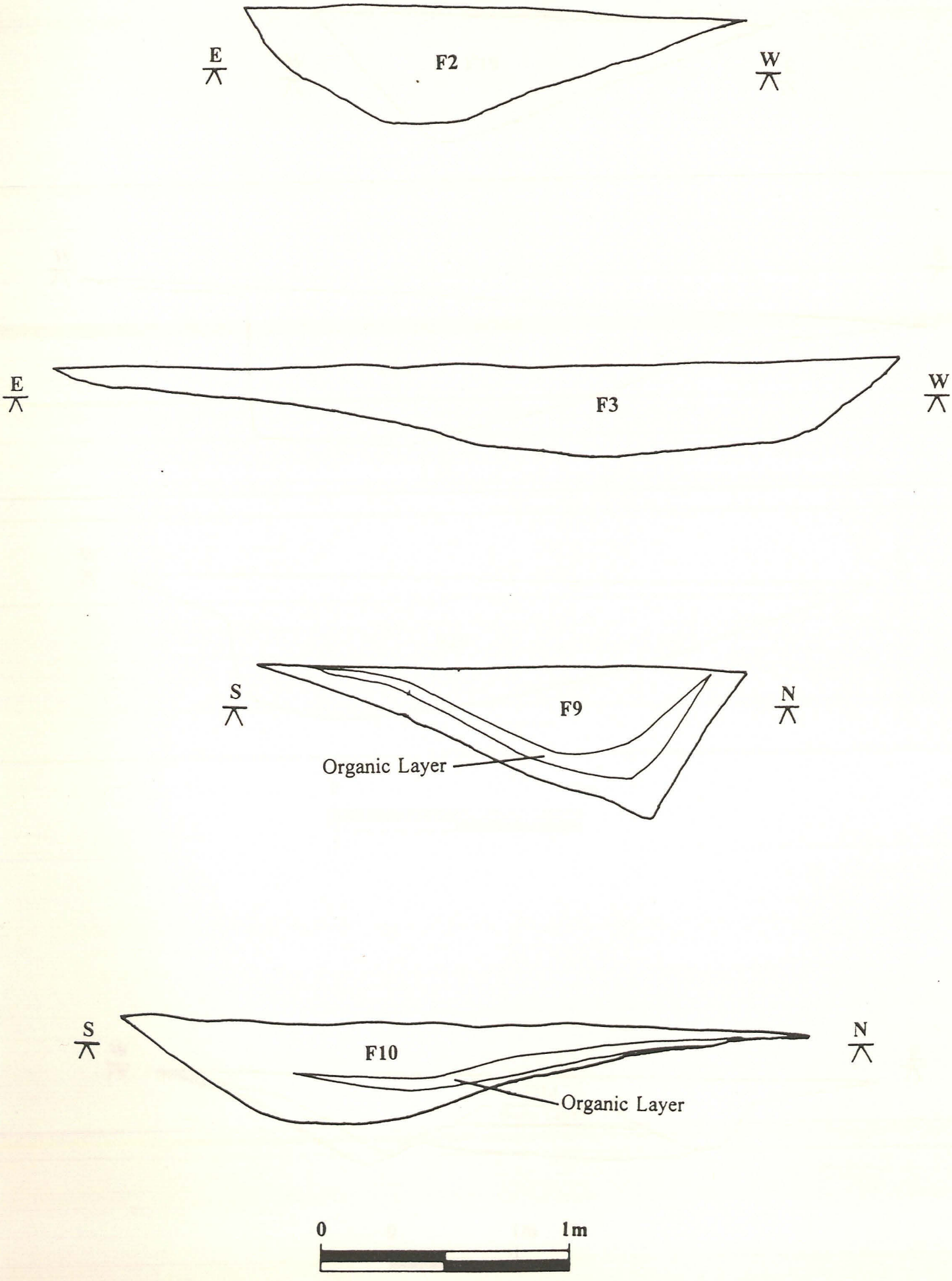
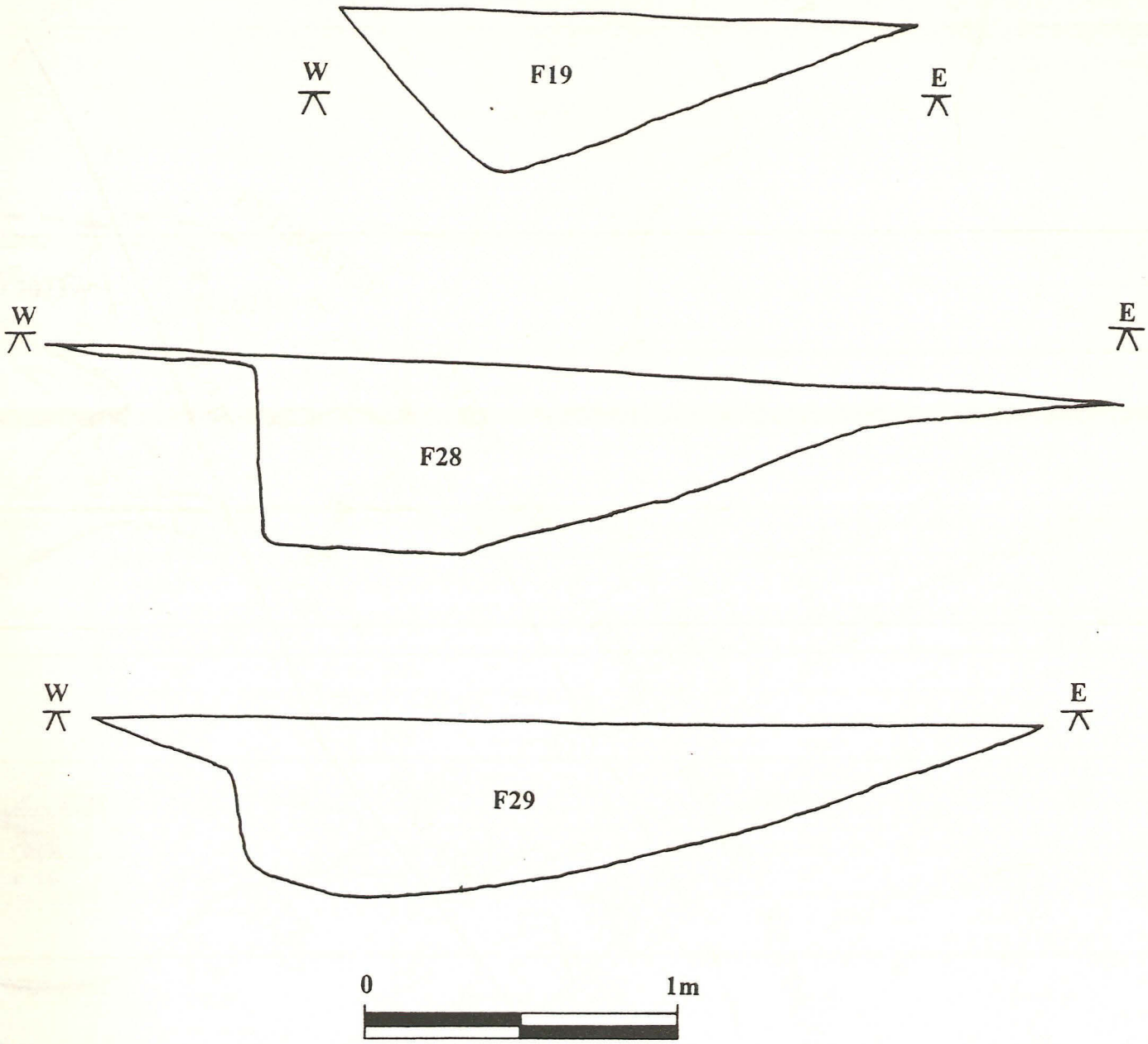
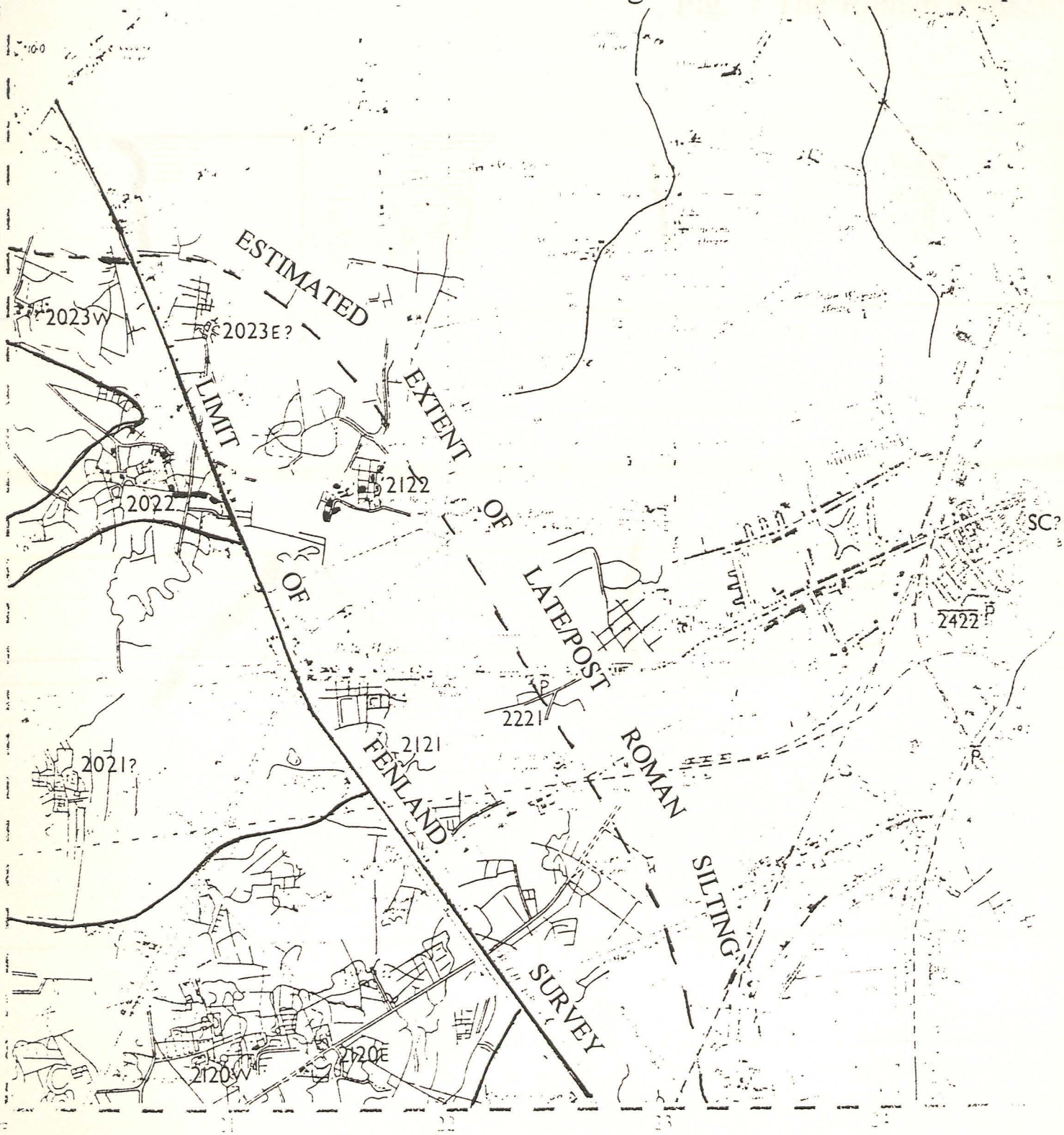


Fig. 5 Selected Profiles of Features



TF 22 SW

Fig. 6 The Roman Landscape



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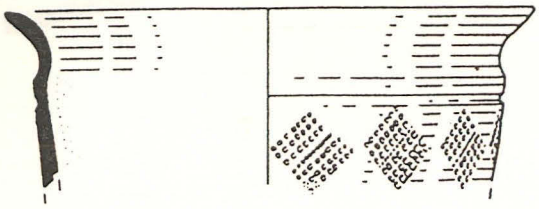
Ancient silted creeks

Pennygate Drain

Fig. 7 The Roman Pottery



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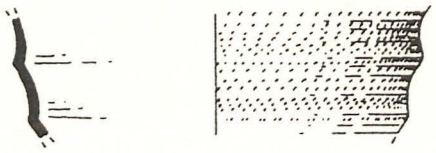

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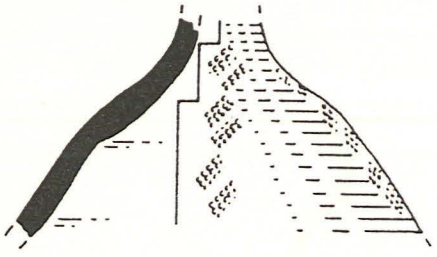

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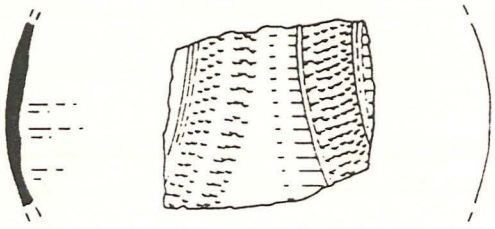

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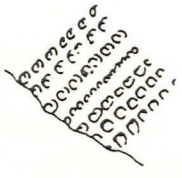

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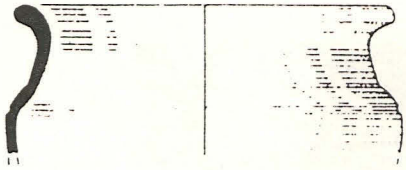
6

Roman Pottery from 006 (D. Hopkins)

LONDONWARE: 1. Bowl rim; 2. Body sherd of a beaker; 3. Body sherd from a narrow necked vessel; 4. Body sherd with rouletted decoration. All Scale 1:2
LONDONWARE: 5. Stamp from figure 1; 6. Stamp from figure 3. All Scale 1:1

7



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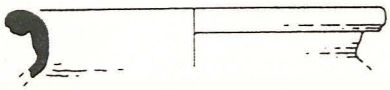

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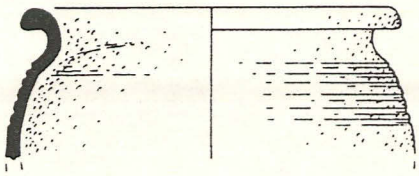

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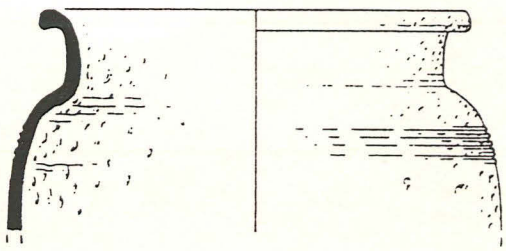

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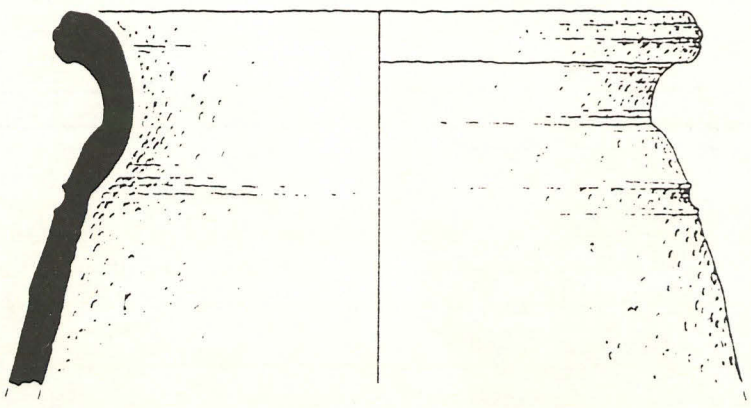

12

Roman Pottery from 006 (D. Hopkins)

GREYWARE: 7. Lid; 8. Jar rim and neck with burnish decoration; 9. Jar rim
SHELLYWARE: 10. Jar rim and body with groove decoration; 11. Jar rim and body with narrow groove decoration; 12. Storage jar. All Scale 1:4

Plate 1 General View of Pennygate Drain

Plate 2: Feature No 24

Plate 3: Feature No 8