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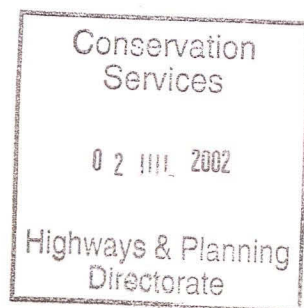
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT DOUBLE STREET,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SDS 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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Event 43538  
Source 418263  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT DOUBLE STREET,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SDS 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Poddingtons**

June 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 2510 2288  
Planning Reference: H16/1442/01  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.189

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

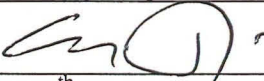
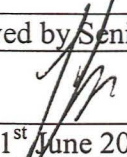


APS Report No. 117/02



**Quality Control**  
Double Street, Spalding  
SDS 02

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Rachael Hall
Finds Processing	-
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 19 <sup>th</sup> June 2002	Date: 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2002

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during development at 44 Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches.*

*Spalding was an important centre during the Medieval (AD 1066-1500) period, although this was focused towards the centre of the town. Double Street is first depicted on plans dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and indicates post-medieval expansion in the town.*

*Although undated, a number of dumped, demolition and alluvial deposits were identified which are probably post-medieval in origin. A brick wall was also identified and is depicted on maps dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A modern rebuild of the wall and a soakaway were also recorded. No finds were recovered during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program 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 Poddingtons to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new extension at Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

H16/1442/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 2002, 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

Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located approximately 420m northeast of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place, on the southeast side of Double Street (Fig. 2). Situated alongside the River Welland, the land is fairly level at a height of c. 5m at National Grid Reference TF 2510 2288.

As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but, on the basis of nearby deposits, are considered to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed upon young marine alluvium, usually salt-marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, that overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Spalding region as the land surface is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). However, later Iron Age remains are known from southwest of the town. Similarly, there is sparse evidence for the Romano-British occupation of the vicinity, although cropmarks of roads and settlement indicate that Spalding may have been an important centre during this period.

At present no Saxon remains have been found in Spalding. However, Saxon activity has been recognised in place-name



evidence. The name Spalding is derived from the Old English group name, *Spaldingas* 'the people of the Spalde'. *Spalde* is the name of a tribe, recorded in the 7<sup>th</sup> century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also belonging to Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). The survey also records the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. The focus of medieval settlement was in the vicinity of the Market Place.

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century Spalding remained an important centre as it was the lowest bridging point of the Welland. It also became a centre for river traffic and in 1743 the Welland was canalised and deepened. Maps of this period indicate that Double Street was in existence by 1732 as evidenced on a plan by John Grundy. Furthermore, buildings and their associated plots of land are shown to front the street.

An evaluation of land adjacent to the current development revealed remains of post-medieval development on reclaimed alluvial deposits. These remains included the foundation of a cottage and refuse pits. Finds included medieval and later pottery, glass, clay pipes and a bronze spur (Cope-Faulkner 1996, 1). A watching brief undertaken 25m to the north identified modern deposits relating to dumping and demolition at the site (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the development should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new development were opened by a small mechanical excavator to a maximum depth of 1.2m as required by the development. Following excavation the sides of all trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Photographs were taken but due to a camera fault did not survive. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Modern deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Undated deposits

Located in the base of the southeastern foundation trench was a deposit of greyish



brown silt (003) identified as being alluvial in origin. Upon this was a northeast-southwest aligned brick wall (001) that was 0.7m high (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Alluvium, comprising yellowish brown silt (005) was also observed in the base of the southwestern foundation trench (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was overlain by a demolition deposit of grey silt mixed with brick (009) that measured 0.14m thick. This was in turn sealed by a 0.48m thick dumped deposit of brown silt (011).

## Phase 2 Modern deposits

The upper part of the undated wall (001) was truncated and a modern brick wall was then constructed (002) using the same footings.

Overlying the dumped deposit (011) was a deposit of tarmac fragments (010) which was 0.18m thick. Cut into the dumped tarmac was a probable square feature (012) identified as a soakaway. Elements of brick structure were visible (004) and fills of black silt (006) and mixed silt, mortar and brick rubble (007) were recorded. This was sealed by a topsoil of brownish grey clayey silt (008) which was 0.36m thick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Undated deposits (Phase 1) comprise silts, dumped and demolition layers and a brick boundary wall. Previous archaeological investigation along Double Street would suggest that these are no earlier than the post-medieval period and probably represent deliberate dumping of material to heighten the ground level adjacent to the river. The boundary wall is first evident on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map of the town. Modern deposits (Phase 2) comprise a dumped tarmac layer, a soakaway and a rebuild of the boundary wall.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Double Street, Spalding because the site lay in an area of known remains dating from the post-medieval period.

A general sequence of undated alluvium, dumped and demolition deposits were identified which are all of probable post-medieval date. A brick wall recorded is first depicted on a map of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Hazel Wilson of Poddingtons who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
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

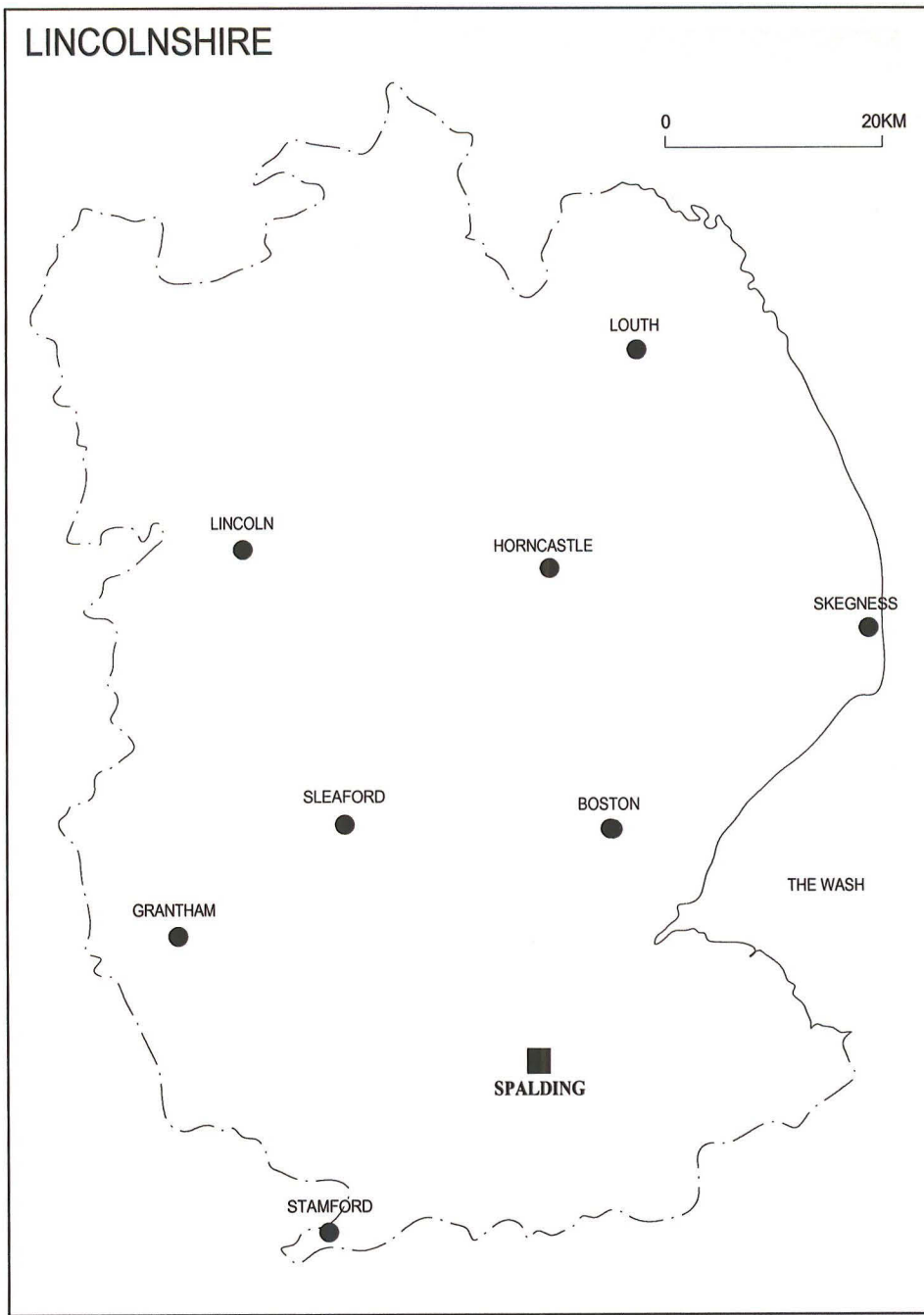
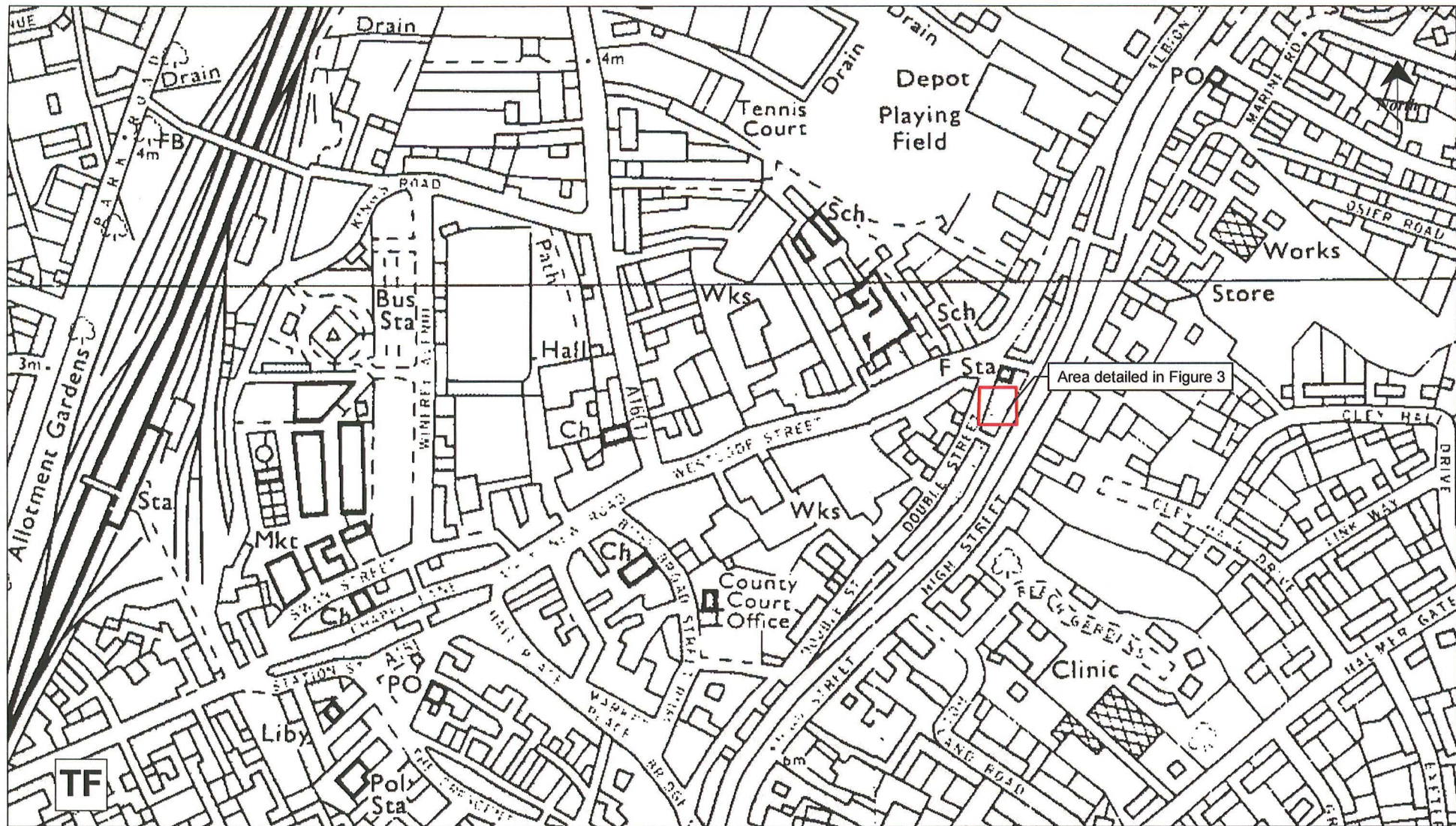


Figure 1 - General location map



23

25



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Figure 2 - Site location plan



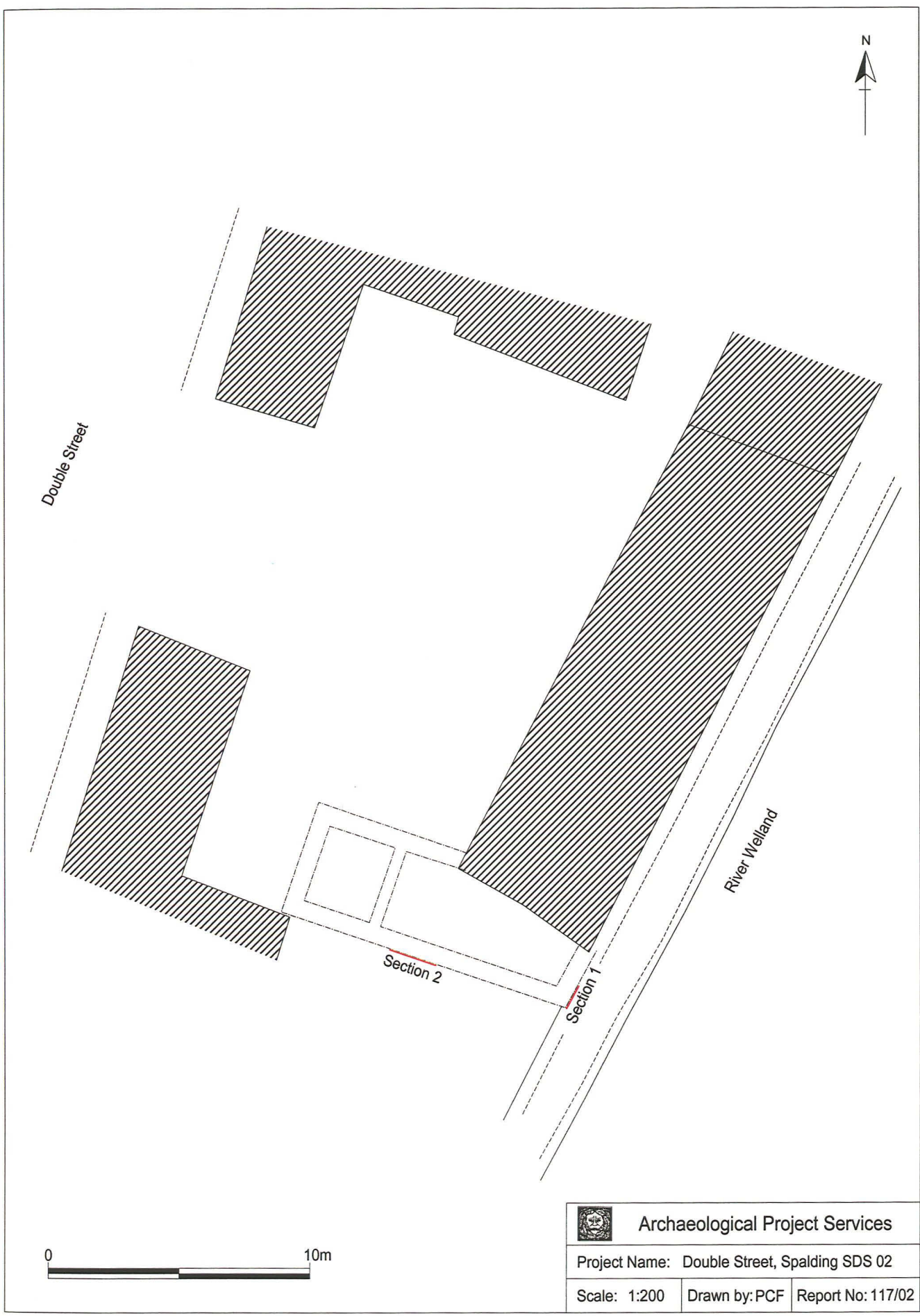
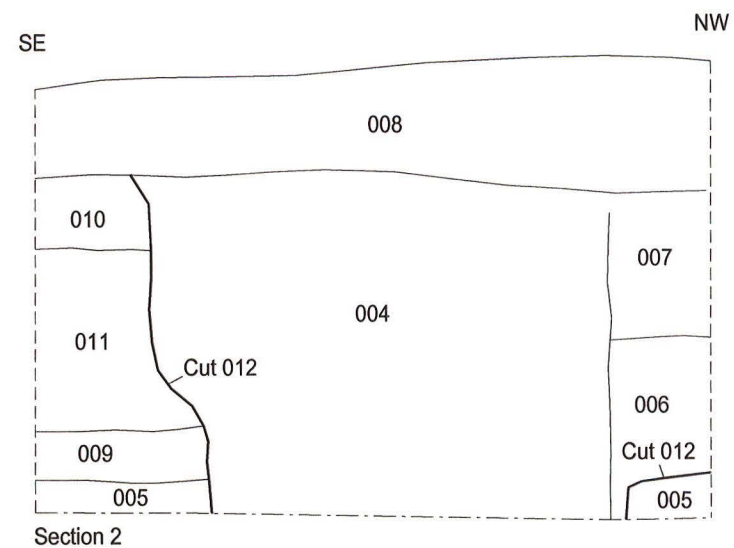
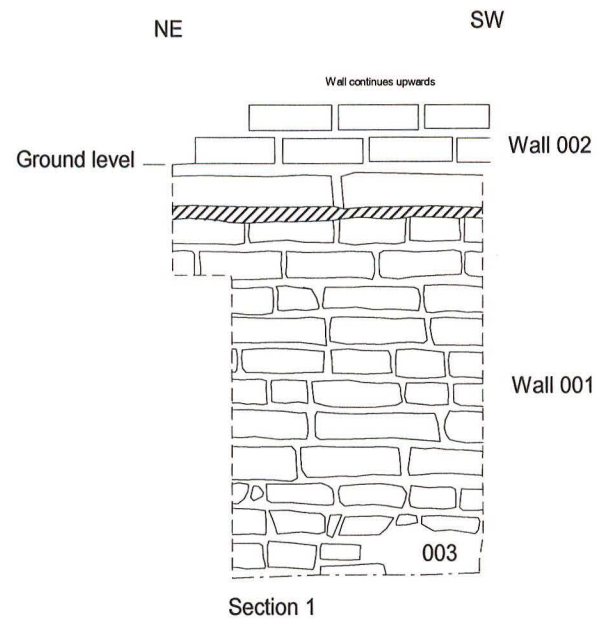


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Double Street, Spalding SDS 02

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 117/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT RIVERSIDE QUAY DOUBLE STREET, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to offices at Riverside Quay, Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies to the northeast of the town centre and close to the River Welland. Previous archaeological investigations along Double Street have revealed evidence of post-medieval development on alluvial deposits and recovered finds of medieval and post-medieval date.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. 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 construction of an extension to existing offices on land at Riverside, Quay, Double Street, Spalding. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 25108 22886.
- 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 Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland. The development site is located approximately 350m northeast of Spalding town centre on the east side of Double Street near to its junction with Westlode Street at National Grid Reference TF 25108 22886.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (H16/1442/01) has been granted by South Holland District Council for construction of an extension with a standard condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The development site lies close to the town centre, on the northwestern side of the River Welland at approximately 5m OD. As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils, or the Wallasea 2 Association, peiloalluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361).

## THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Romano-British occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. Documents of Saxon date mention the Spaldas tribe, from which the town name derives. Spalding is recorded in the Domesday survey and was an important centre during the medieval period, having both a priory and a castle. A fishing centre during the medieval period, the port later declined but Spalding continued as an important centre into the post-medieval period for river traffic and as the lowest bridging point of the River Welland.
- 6.2 Double Street lies on the northwest side of the River Welland. Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity have revealed evidence for post-medieval development on alluvial deposits and recovered pottery dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods (Archaeological Project Services 1996).
- 6.3 Investigations immediately adjacent (APS 2001) revealed little of interest. However, foundation works on this site were already at an advanced stage and had been partially filled with concrete. Further groundworks in the vicinity may disturb archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval periods and may disturb earlier deposits depending on the depth of excavations.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 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.

## 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 ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Foundation trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. 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:
- The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 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 field work 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:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.



- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincolnshire County Archaeology Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to 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 published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note 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 Lincolnshire County Archaeology Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

## 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 principal 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 APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 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

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Brick (240mm x 70mm) structure, north-south aligned wall of random coursing, 0.7m high	Boundary wall
002	Brick structure, north-south aligned wall with stretcher bond	Modern boundary wall
003	Firm mid greyish brown silt, 0.12m thick	Alluvium
004	Brick structure, random machine made bricks, 0.8m high by 1.2m wide	Soakaway structure
005	Firm mid yellowish brown silt, 80mm thick	Alluvium
006	Firm black silt	Fill of (012)
007	Compacted mid yellowish and greyish brown silt, mortar and brick rubble	Fill of (012)
008	Firm light brownish grey clayey silt, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
009	Loose mid grey silt and brick rubble, 0.14m thick	Demolition deposit
010	Indurated black tarmac, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit
011	Firm mid brown silt, 0.48m thick	Dumped deposit
012	?Square feature, 1.2m wide by 0.8m deep, steep sides and flat base	Soakaway



## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
2	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds 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

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.189

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SDS 02

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.