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FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
AT 11A, STATION STREET,  
DONINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 2072 3566**  
**Site Code: SRDO14**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.69**  
**Planning Reference: H04-0232-11**

PREPARED FOR MR. MARK CARNELL

By

Neville Hall MIFA

May 2014

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached residential dwelling on land at 11A, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 3rd of May 2014.*

*Despite being situated adjacent to a late 17th century Grade II listed building at 11 Station Street, this archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity or finds associated with either the medieval or post-medieval settlements of Donington. A simple deposit sequence comprising a modern topsoil horizon, a buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of marine alluvium was identified and recorded within three Representative Sections.*

*The buried soil horizon was found to be very deep and substantial. This is reflected in the context of the site. The map regression established that the development site was situated within a small enclosure of longstanding which fronted onto the northern side of Station Street. The most likely interpretation for this deep and substantial deposit is that it comprised a series of garden/cultivation soils of some longevity of perhaps medieval and/or post-medieval date.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Mark Carnell to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached residential dwelling on land at 11A, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2072 3566. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 3rd of May 2014.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority, and acting on the advice of Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms Louise Jennings, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

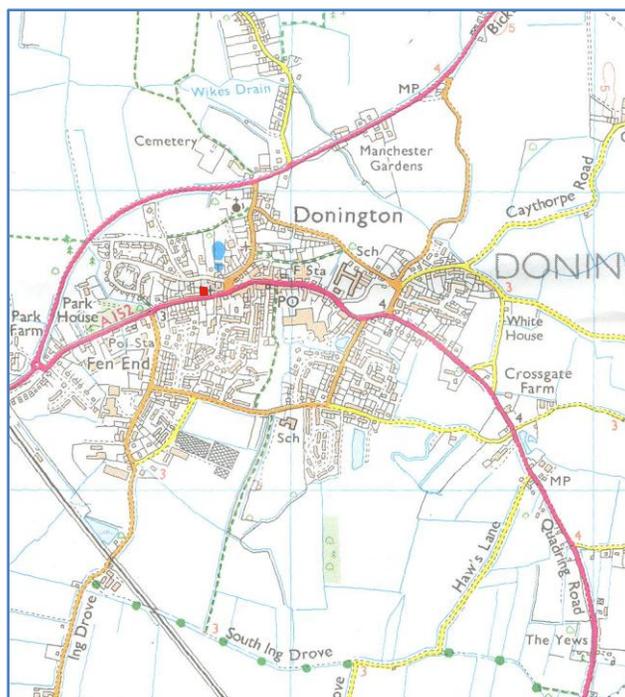
## 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the northern frontage of Station Street and within the historic core of the modern settlement of Donington, at National Grid Reference TF 2072 3566, and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Donington is situated approximately 13km to the north of Spalding and 15km to the south-west of Boston, within the modern civil parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous fine and coarse silty soils of the Agney Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic [Soil Survey1983; BGS, 1992].

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed erection of a new detached residential dwelling on land at 11A, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H04-0232-11) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, an archaeological condition (No. 3) was attached to this consent. Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of this condition would be the archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.
- 3.2 A specification or written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring and recording was submitted to and approved by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire

County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 Following the approval of this specification by Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), a notification period of fourteen days of the start of the groundworks programme was given to same.
- 3.4 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted in due course to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority.

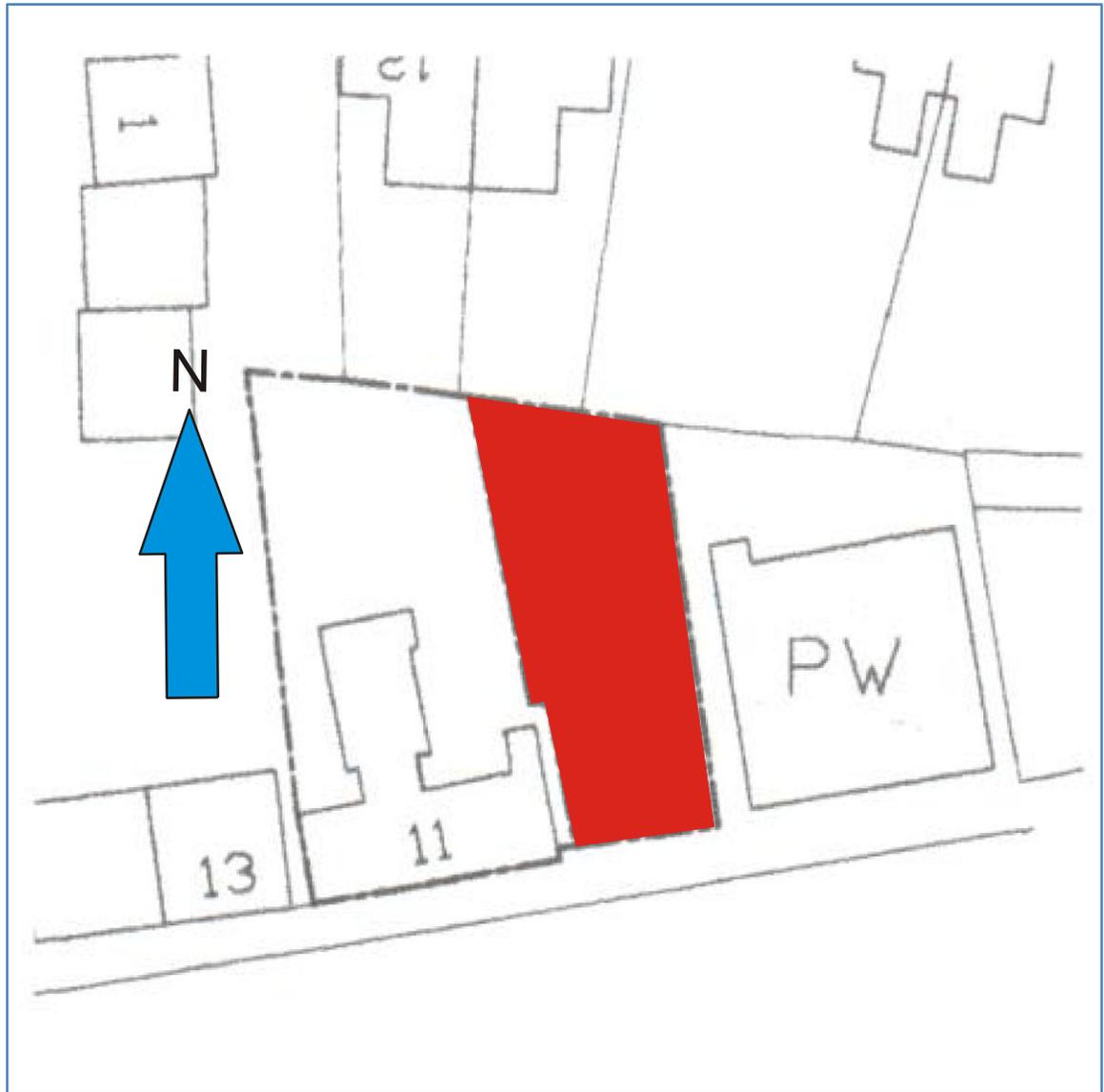
#### **4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised an initial phase of ground reduction and the mechanical excavation of foundations for the new detached residential dwelling.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

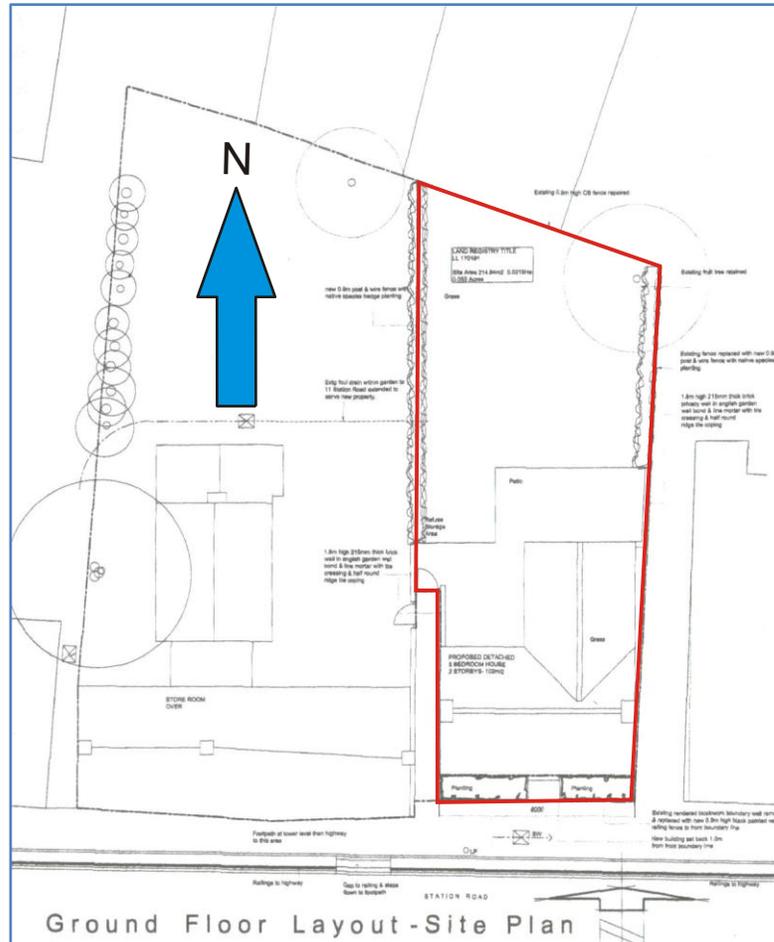
To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.



**Figure 2:** Plan showing the location of the proposed development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site is located within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds from these periods have been made as the result of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site.
- 5.2 An antoninianus or coin of Gallienus was found in the vicinity of the parish church in 1978 (HER 20029). A scatter of Roman pottery was found in a field to the north of the Bicker Road in 2001 (HER 23672). Substantial quantities of pottery were identified including late 3rd-4th century AD wares.
- 5.3 The settlement of Donington is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Duninctune*, *Donninctune* and as *Donnintune* in the Hundred of Donington. At the Domesday Survey, lands in Donington were variously held by Peterborough Abbey and by Count Alan. There are references to in the Domesday entry for Donington to a large number of salthouses, a significant contemporary local economic activity. It is thought that Donington by this time was a fairly prosperous settlement, deriving its income from salt production (HER 20037). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Doninton* (AD1167); *Donyngton* (AD1181) and as *Dunyngtom* (AD1183). It

is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of Donington has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Dunn(a)* with the Old English connective particle *ing* and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village associated with Dunn(a)' [Morris, 1986; .Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991].

- 5.4 In AD1253 and again in AD1256, charters were granted for the right to hold annual markets in the early summer (HER 20037).
- 5.5 The parish church, which is dedicated to St Mary and the Holy Rood comprises a south-west tower with spire, a clerestoried nave, aisles and a chancel. The church was constructed in the of the Early English to late Perpendicular styles of church architecture i.e. dating from the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The vestry and boiler house are 19th century in date. The church underwent restorations in 1868 and again in 1896 (HER 22493) [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].
- 5.6 Sherds of medieval pottery have been found to the south of Station Street and to the south-east of the development site (HER 22495). Two undated padstones were found following the demolition of cottages in Station Street in 1977 and to the immediate west of the development site (HER 22497). These relate to an undated building on the site. Medieval pottery was found in a field to the west of the parish church in 1973 along with a silver penny of Edward I (AD1272-1307) (HER 22989).
- 5.7 An undated square shaped vault of stone containing a cremation urn was found during the digging of foundations behind the school house in Donington in 1789 HER 22492).
- 5.8 Church House, 36, Church Street is a Grade II\* listed mid 18th century house with early 20th century alterations (HER 25175). The Peacock Guest House in Donington is also Grade II\* listed. This former house, now a guest house dates from the late 17th century and has mid 19th century alterations (HER 25176) [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].
- 5.9 The Grade II listed Old School Building, Cowley's School, was a school founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719 and was partly rebuilt after a fire in 1812 (HER 25183). The building has 19th and 20th century alterations. The Grade II listed Village Youth Centre at Cowley's School was a former classroom block dating from around 1861 (HER 25184). The North Wing of Cowley's School is a Grade II listed school hall and classroom dating from 1861 (HER 25277) [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].
- 5.10 The proposed development site is situated within the Donington Conservation Area; as such there are consequently a number of Grade II listed building situated within it. These comprise: 27, Church Street, an early 19th century house, (HER 25173); Town Farm House, Donington, a mid 18th century house with early 19th century alterations (HER 25174); Mansfield House, a late 18th century house with 20th century alterations (HER 25177); The Red Cow Hotel and assembly rooms of 17th century date, refronted and raised in c.1800 with late 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25178); St Heliers', 1a Market Place, a late 18th century house with 19th century alterations (HER 25180); 18 Market Place, a house and shop dating to about 1700 with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25181); 5, Park Lane, a late 18th century house with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25182) and The Black Bull public house and shop dating from the mid 17th century, refronted and extended in the 18th century with late 17th, 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25273).
- 5.11 Further Grade II listed buildings situated within the search area comprise: the stables at The Vicarage, dating from the early 19th century (HER 25278); Holmfield House and walls, dating from 1792 with early 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 253850; William Dods, 11, Station Street, a former cottage, now an office and shop dating to the

late 17th century with 18th and early 19th century alterations (HER 25387); The Park, an early 18th century house which was refronted and altered in 1815 (HER 25422); 14, Market Place, a late 18th century house with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25423); 32 and 34, Church Street, a pair of late 18th century houses and shop with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25476) and The Vicarage, Donington, an early 19th century building with mid and late 19th century alterations (HER 25477).

- 5.12 A windmill of post-medieval date was situated on the southern side of Station Street (HER 22983). This was known as Rippon's Mill and was a five sail tower mill. It was demolished in the early 1960s. The gasworks at Donington were constructed in 1856 by the Donington Gas Company (HER 250610). The works had changed ownership by 1939 and had closed by 1937.
- 5.13 An historic park of post-medieval date is recorded on the First Edition O.S. map of 1891 at Park House, Donington (HER 25082). An area of slight earthworks have been identified in the grounds of Park House indicating the possible presence of medieval ridge and furrow (HER 20037).
- 5.14 Dial House on Station Street was originally a Free Methodist chapel which closed in 1881 (HER 25547). A Free Methodist chapel was first recorded in Donington in 1856. In 1882, it was sold and converted into a village hall. By 1931, it had become known as Dial Hall. Since 1997 it has been used as a commercial store.
- 5.15 The site of a former Primitive Methodist chapel and Sunday School was situated on the High Street (HER 25691). A chapel is shown on this site on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1905. The first Primitive Methodist chapel opened in 1834 on Church Lane. This chapel still survives and is in use as a classroom. A second chapel was built on the High Street and opened in 1901. The site was next to a large house and a coach house, the latter of which was converted into a Sunday School. The chapel closed in 1932. In the 1940s, the building was converted into a garage. The chapel was demolished in the 1980s.
- 5.16 There have been a large number of previous archaeological investigations with the search area. An archaeological evaluation on land at 4-12 Church Street in 2010 and to the north-east of the development site comprised the excavation of two trial trenches (HER 25704, ELI10762; Site code: DOCS10). This evaluation identified evidence of medieval occupation consisting of several pits, which were located by the street frontage and an early post-medieval pit and a possible fence line. Later remains comprised a brick surface and cess pits. The cess pits were probably related to 19th century houses which had been previously located on the street frontage. The finds included a small amount of medieval pottery and sherds of post-medieval pottery [Peachey, 2010].
- 5.17 An archaeological watching brief took place on land at Church Street and to the north-east of the development site in 2000 (HER ELI1229; Site code: DCS99). This only identified a series of natural silts which were overlain by a sequence of recently deposited building rubble. Finds from this watching brief included sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery. No archaeological remains or finds dating to the medieval period or earlier were found [Rayner, 2000].
- 5.18 An archaeological watching brief took place at Plot 2, Park Lane and to the north of the development site in 2000 (HER 23690, ELI1715; Site code: DPL00). This watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling. The findings consisted of natural silts which were overlain by a topsoil and which had subsequently been covered over by recent dump deposits. The finds included sherds of post-medieval pottery [Cope-Faulkner, 2000].

- 5.19 An archaeological watching brief at Dial Hall, Station Street and to the south-east of the development site in 2001 took place on the groundworks for a new extension (HER20037, ELI6123; Site code DDH01). This watching brief identified a large archaeological feature of 17th century date for which no function could be determined. This feature was sealed by a buried topsoil and a former brick surface. The finds included sherds of 16th-17th century pottery [Cope-Faulkner, 2005].
- 5.20 An archaeological evaluation took place to the west of the parish church of St Mary and The Holy Rood and to the north of the development site in 2009 (HER ELI11249; Site code: DSM99). The evaluation took place on land to the west of the cemetery and identified a modern pit which was sealed by a ploughsoil. No archaeological remains or finds dating to the medieval period or earlier were found [Dymond, 1999].
- 5.21 An archaeological watching brief at 47, High Street and to the east of the development site took place in 2004 on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI2756; Site code: DHS01). This watching brief located a large modern pit which was cut into natural alluvial deposits. There were no finds [Cope-Faulkner, 2001a].
- 5.22 An archaeological watching brief at 12 High Street in 2004 and to the east of the development site took place on the groundworks for a new commercial development (HER 20037; Site code: DHS03). This identified a former buried topsoil in which were remnants of a post-medieval brick wall and much recent demolition rubble found across the site. The finds included a single sherd of medieval pottery and sherds of post-medieval pottery [Cope-Faulkner, 2004].
- 5.23 An archaeological watching brief at 39, Station Street in 2003 and to the west of the development site took place on the groundworks for two new buildings (HER 23779, ELI4301; Site code: DSS02). This watching brief identified a medieval buried soil, a beam slot and a posthole. This suggested a contemporary structure in the vicinity. Associated with this structure were finds of sherds of 12th- 4th century pottery. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered [Cope-Faulkner, 2003].
- 5.24 An archaeological watching brief at 49, Station Street and to the west of the development in 2000 took place on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI3204; Site code: DSS01). This watching brief identified an undated pit, two medieval pits and a post-medieval ditch. The finds included sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and three fragments of briquetage or fired clay [Cope-Faulkner, 2001b].
- 5.25 An archaeological watching brief on land at Station Street and to the west of the development site in 2000 took place on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER 20037, ELI2123; Site code: DNS00). This located a probable field boundary ditch that contained sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery, which as the only archaeological feature identified. Other sherds of 19th century pottery and brick fragments were recovered from the topsoil horizons. The absence of any earlier archaeological remains on this site suggested that it lay beyond the limits of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington [Albone, 2000].
- 5.26 An archaeological watching brief on land off Station Street and to the south of the development site took place on the excavation of three soakaways (HER 20037, ELI5896; Site code: SRD05). A previous archaeological evaluation on this site had identified a buried medieval land surface. This watching brief exposed similar and contemporary layers from which sherds of 13th -14th century pottery were recovered. No archaeological features were found [Brett, 2005].
- 5.27 An archaeological watching brief at 25, Quadring Road and to the east of the development site took place in 2003 (Site code: QRD03). This identified a natural subsoil

that was overlain by topsoil horizons. There was no pottery or other finds earlier than the 18th century. It appeared that the land here had been used as gardens for a considerable period with no indication of any settlement on the site prior to the 18th century [M & M, 2003].

- 5.28 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2008 (HER 20037; Site code: DTCS08). This watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new School extension. This located a post-medieval brick drainage culvert and two subsequent phases of brick wall that defined a structure of post-medieval to early modern date, which had formerly occupied the site [Allen Archaeological Associates, 2008].
- 5.29 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new classroom (HER 20037; Site code: DCSS01). The watching brief located 19th century demolition deposits associated with former brick walls and a brick lined well that appeared to be associated with buildings shown at this location on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map [Clay, 2001].
- 5.30 A further archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2000 on the groundworks for a new classroom (Site code: DCS00). Most of the deposits that were identified during the course of this watching brief were of modern origin including a pond, a pit/ditch and a small brick structure. A single archaeological feature was identified, which was either a grave cut or a possible a well of an earlier date, though was undated [Allen, 2000].
- 5.31 A standing building photographic survey was carried out in 2005 prior to the demolition of buildings on Station Street and to the south of the development site (HER 23947; Site code: SRD05). This survey identified two phases of development on the subject building, which was succeeded by a modern redevelopment to the southern end of the building. Few diagnostic features were observed which could indicate the original function of this building. However, the associated documentary research suggested that this building was a former brewery that was constructed in the first half of the 19th century [Clay, 2005].
- 5.32 A further historic building survey was undertaken at the Methodist Chapel on Church Street in 2011 (HER 25529, ELI11050; Site code: DOME11). This chapel dates from 1903 having replaced two earlier chapels on this site. The schoolroom of an earlier chapel is incorporated into the 1903 building. The chapel is no longer in use and has been converted to a residential dwelling. The first Methodist chapel was built on Church Street in 1805 and continued in use until 1833, when a second chapel was built on the site. It only stood for around 20 years [Allen Archaeological Associates, 2011].
- 5.33 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2005 on land off Station Street and to the immediate south-east of the development site (HER ELI 6659; Site code: SRD05). Although no archaeological features or structures were found, some of the deposits which were identified were clearly associated with the medieval settlement of Donington. The earliest deposits found comprised a buried land surface which yielded sherds of mid-12th - 14th century pottery. These were sealed by later medieval flood deposits [Munford, 2005].
- 5.34 A further archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2001 at Ashcourt and to the south-east of the development site (HER 20037, ELI1836; Site code:). This evaluation identified a pond at the western edge of the site with two later medieval pits cut into the pond. No other medieval archaeological remains were found. Other finds consisted of post-medieval pits and ditches which were found throughout the site area. The post-medieval pits/ditches were probably land boundary features as at least one is featured on 19th and 20th century maps. Recent dump deposits were also found across the site [Hall, 2001].

- 5.35 This was followed by an archaeological excavation and a watching brief on the same site in 2006 (HER 20037, ELI6633-4; Site code: DAC01). This excavation revealed that the earliest occupation of this site was dated to the 10th-12th centuries, though this was peripheral to the main settlement of Donington. The evidence suggested that the initial usage of this site comprised the redeposition of artefacts as the result of a flooding episode. The occupation of the site appears to have begun in earnest in the 13th - 14th centuries when further flooding episodes had taken place. Probable domestic structures and associated reuse pits were found along the street frontage. Several pits, a ditch and levelling deposits dating to the 15th-16th centuries were also found [Rayner, 2006].
- 5.36 An archaeological excavation took place on land to the rear of the Black Bull public house on Station Street in 2005 and to the south-east of the development site (HER 20037, ELI6635; Site code: DBB05). The earliest occupation on the site was dated to the 9th-12th centuries, though this was peripheral to the main settlement of Donington and the evidence suggested that the earliest use of the site was little more than a redeposition of contemporary artefacts as the result of flooding activity. The occupation of the site began in earnest during the 12th -14th centuries. The archaeological features of this period may have been related to former structures and associated pitting activity. A hiatus was observed on the site in the 14th -16th centuries with only two deposits assigned to this period. Post medieval findings consisted of three pits and dumped rubble, levelling, buried soil and demolition deposits which yielded sherds of post-medieval pottery [Rayner, 2005].
- 5.37 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows the area of the development site as occupying a small enclosure fronting onto the northern side of Station Street. This same layout is repeated on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 and on the 1:10.560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 3rd of May 2014. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks at the development site which comprised an initial phase of ground reduction of an area which was slightly larger than the new build footprint followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new detached residential dwelling, which were carried out under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavations were undertaken using a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.50m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks, which is reproduced in this report at the same scale on **Figure 4**. This plan was also used to plot the location of the three sections of the recorded deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3**]. These sections were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 and are similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. A digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-24**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## **7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1; Plates 1-24]**

### **7.1 The Ground Reduction**

- 7.1.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this development consisting of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling were the subject of continuous and extensive archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 7.1.2 Prior to the start of the groundworks programme, the development site consisted of a small area of open ground, which was bounded to the south by the Station Street frontage, to the east by a Christian chapel and to the west by the existing residential dwelling at 11 Station Street, a Grade II listed building [Plate 1].
- 7.1.3 The first phase of the monitored groundworks programme consisted of the mechanical ground reduction of an area which was slightly larger than the new build footprint. This ground reduction removed a modern topsoil horizon (001) and extended into an underlying buried soil horizon (002). The depth of this ground reduction varied between 0.30m-0.35m below ground levels [Plates 2-10]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds. Undiagnostic fragments of brick and tile and occasional sherds of 20th century pottery were noted, but were not retained.

### **7.2 The Excavation of the Foundations**

- 7.2.1 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new detached residential dwelling. The foundation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a width of 0.50m and to depths of 1.0m-1.10m below the already reduced ground levels [Plates 11, 13-17, 19-22 and 24].
- 7.2.2 These excavations extended through the buried soil horizon (002), which was found to be very deep and substantial and into an underlying natural horizon (003), which was encountered at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence comprising a modern topsoil (001), the buried soil horizon (002) and the underlying natural horizon (003) was recorded within three sections, designated as **Representative Sections 1-3** [Plates 12, 18 and 23]. The natural horizon (003) showed some degree of variation in terms of colour with some darker spreads of material and further spreads of light blue grey gleying within its matrix.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this development comprising an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction, which was slightly larger in area than the new build footprint, followed by the mechanical excavation of foundations for the new dwelling were continually and extensively monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 Despite being situated adjacent to a late 17th century Grade II listed building at 11 Station Street, this archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity or finds associated with either the medieval or post-medieval settlements of Donington. A simple deposit sequence comprising a modern topsoil horizon, a buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of marine alluvium was identified and recorded within three Representative Sections.
- 8.3 The buried soil horizon was found to be very deep and substantial. This is reflected in the context of the site. The map regression established that the development site was situated within a small enclosure of longstanding which fronted onto the northern side of

Station Street. The most likely interpretation for this deep and substantial deposit is that it comprised a series of garden/cultivation soils of some longevity of perhaps medieval and/or post-medieval date.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds present and to record the deposit sequence within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Mark Carnell for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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## Appendix 1: Plates

### The Ground Reduction



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south-east



**Plate 2:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 3:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 4:** Ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 5:** Ground reduction, from the south-east



**Plate 6:** Ground reduction, from the south-west



**Plate 7:** Ground reduction, from the south-east



**Plate 10:** Ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 8:** Ground reduction, from the south-east

### The Excavation of the Foundations



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 9:** Ground reduction, from the south-west



**Plate 12: Representative Section 1,** from the north



**Plate 13:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 18: Representative Section 2,** from the east



**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 23: Representative Section 3,** from the south



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey black sandy silt with small-medium brick/tile fragments 5%, spreads of light orange brown sand, and small-medium angular stones and flint fragments 2%. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 3**. Depth - 0.36m.
- 002** Buried soil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with small-medium brick fragments 2%, small fragments of light buff mortar and flecking 1% and small fragments of charcoal and flecking 1%. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.82m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt with spreads of mid orange brown sandy silt within this matrix. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - >0.24m.

### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Three context records  
One site plan at a scale of 1:50  
Three section drawings at a scale of 1:20  
One context register  
One photographic register

All records are currently held at:  
38 Finningley Road  
Lincoln  
LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.69** and site code **SRDO14**

## Appendix 4: Photographic Register

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Pre-groundworks	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
2	Ground reduction	N		" "	"
3	" "	"		" "	"
4	" "	E		" "	"
5	" "	SE		" "	"
6	" "	SW		" "	"
7	" "	SE		" "	"
8	" "	"		" "	"
9	" "	SW		" "	"
10	" "	W		" "	"
11	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		" "	"
12	Representative Section 1	N		14 3/5/14	SRD014
13	Excavation of The Foundations	NW		14 3/5/14	SRD014
14	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
15	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
16	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
17	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
18	Representative Section 2	E		14 3/5/14	SRD014
19	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
20	Excavation of The Foundations	NE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
21	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014
22	Excavation of The Foundations	SE		14 3/5/14	SRD014



**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## 11A, Station Road, Donington, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-178342

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	6 May 2014

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

## OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice  
 © ADS 1996-2014 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Thursday 17 April 2014  
 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-178342> for this page

## **Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and  
Recording at 11A, Station Street,  
Donington, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Mark Carnell**

**National Grid Reference: TF 2072 3566**

**Site Code: SRDO14**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.69**

**Planning Reference: H04-0232-11**

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field  
Archaeologist & Consultant**

**April 2014**

## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached residential dwelling at 11A, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site is located within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds from these periods have been made as the result of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new detached residential dwelling. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]**

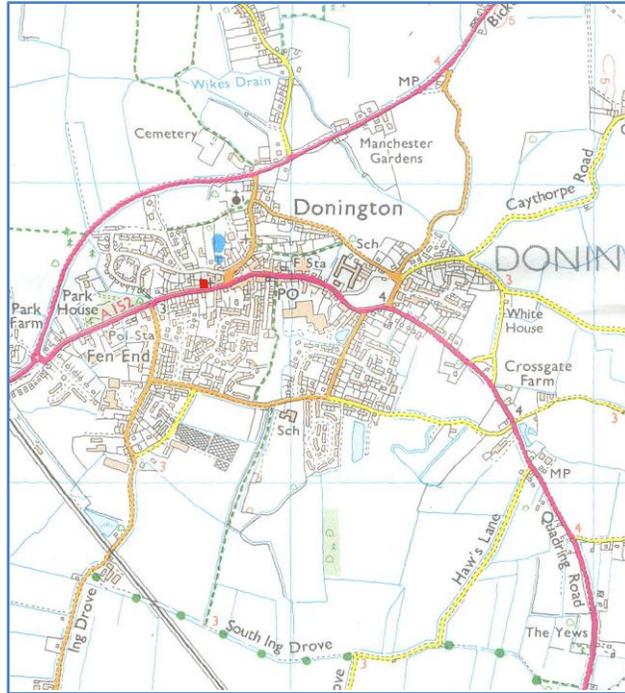
- 1.1 The development site is situated on the northern frontage of Station Street and within the historic core of the modern settlement of Donington, at National Grid Reference TF 2072 3566, and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Donington is situated approximately 13km to the north of Spalding and 15km to the south-west of Boston, within the parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless calcareous fine and coarse silty soils of the Agney Series. These soils overlie deposits of marine alluvium, which in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

## **2. Planning background [Figure 3]**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached residential dwelling at 11A, Station Street, Donington, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H04-0232-11).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

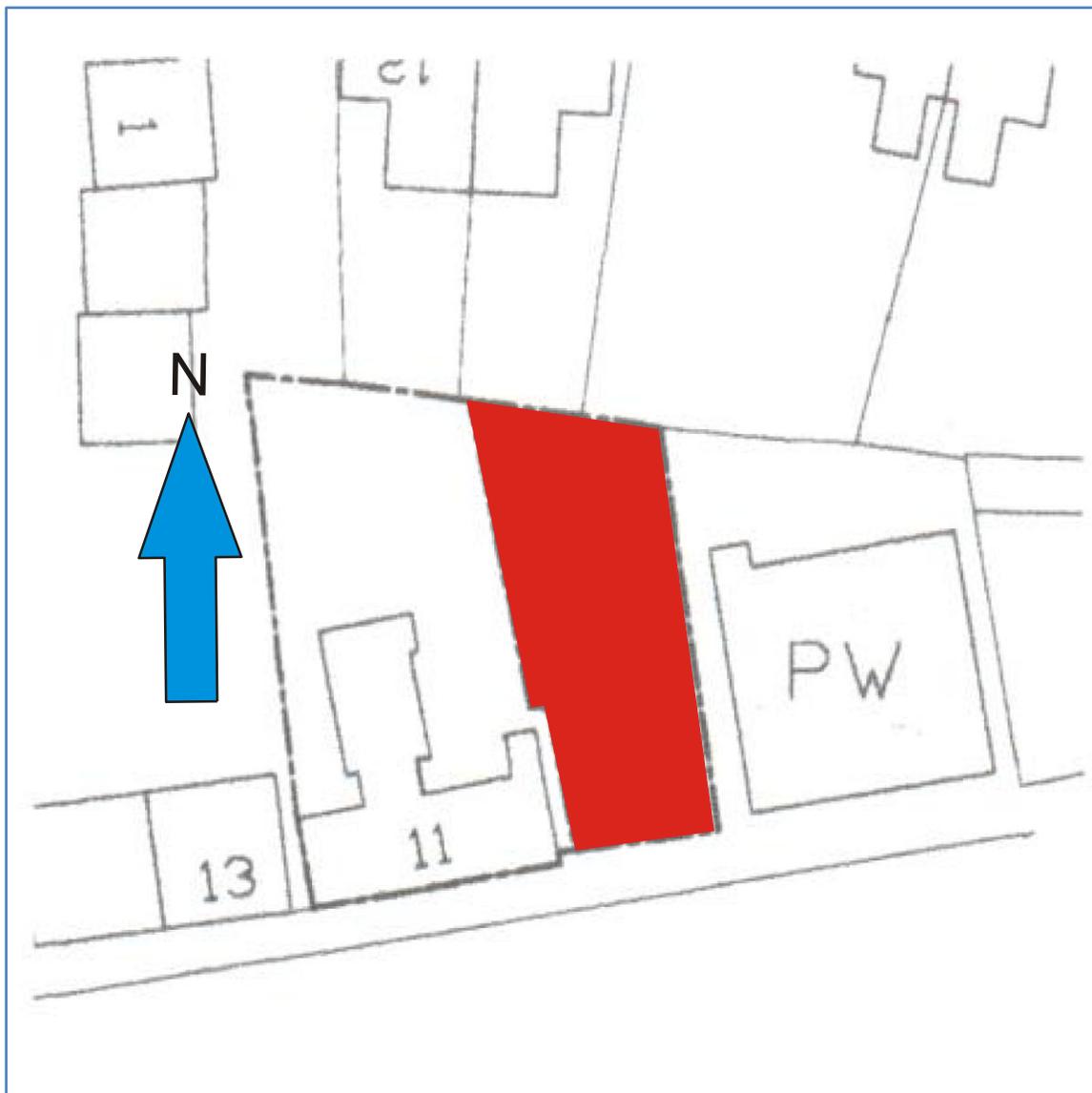
- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site.
- 3.2 An antoninianus or coin of Gallienus was found in the vicinity of the parish church in 1978 (HER 20029). A scatter of Roman pottery was found in a field to the north of the Bicker Road in 2001 (HER 23672). Substantial quantities of pottery were identified including late 3rd-4th century AD wares.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25.000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 The settlement of Donington is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 at *Duninctune*, *Donninctune* and as *Donnintune* in the Hundred of Donington. At the Domesday lands in Donington were variously held by the Peterborough Abbey and by Count Alan. There are references to in the Domesday entry for Donington to a large number of salthouses, a significant contemporary local economic activity. It is thought that Donington by this time was a fairly prosperous settlement, deriving its income from salt production (HER 20037). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Doninton* (AD1167); *Donyngton* (AD1181) and as *Dunyngtom* (AD1183). It is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of Donington has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Dunn(a)* with the Old English connective particle *ing* and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village associated with Dunn(a)'.
- 3.4 In AD1253 and again in AD1256, charters were granted for the right to hold annual markets in the early summer (HER 20037).
- 3.5 The parish church, which is dedicated to St Mary and the Holy Rood comprises a south-west tower with spire, a clerestoried nave, aisles and a chancel. The church was constructed in the of the Early English to late Perpendicular styles of church architecture i.e. dating from the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The vestry and boiler house are 19th century in date. The church underwent restorations in 1868 and again in 1896 (HER 22493).
- 3.6 Sherds of medieval pottery have been found to the south of Station Street and to the south-east of the development site (HER 22495). Two undated padstones were found following the demolition of cottages in Station Street in 1977 and to the immediate west of the development site (HER 22497). These relate to an undated building on the site.

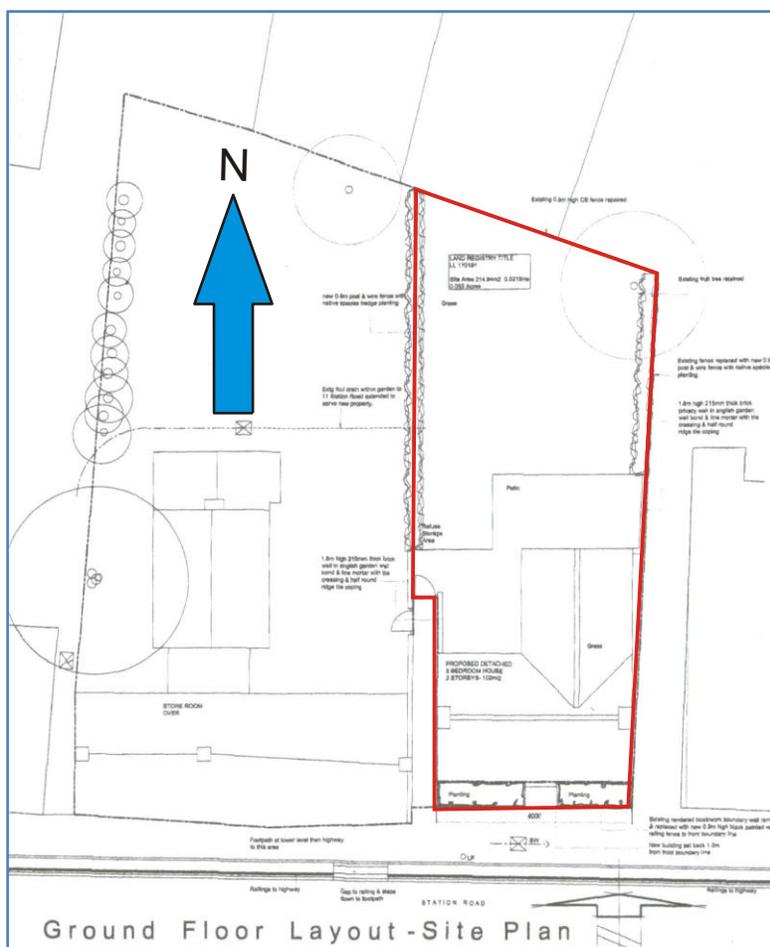
Medieval pottery was found in a field to the west of the parish church in 1973 along with a silver penny of Edward I (AD1272-1307) (HER 22989).



**Figure 2:** Plan showing the location of the proposed development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 An undated square shaped vault of stone containing a cremation urn was found during the digging of foundations behind the school house in Donington in 1789 (HER 22492).
- 3.8 Church House, 36, Church Street is a Grade II\* listed mid 18th century house with early 20th century alterations (HER 25175). The Peacock Guest House in Donington is also Grade II\* listed. This former house, now a guest house dates from the late 17th century and has mid 19th century alterations (HER 25176).
- 3.9 The Grade II listed Old School Building, Cowley's School, was a school founded by Thomas Cowley in 1719 and was partly rebuilt after a fire in 1812 (HER 25183). The building has 19th and 20th century alterations. The Grade II listed Village Youth Centre at

Cowley's School was a former classroom block dating from around 1861 (HER 25184). The North Wing of Cowley's School is a Grade II listed school hall and classroom dating from 1861 (HER 25277).



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.10 The proposed development site is situated within the Donington Conservation Area; as such there are consequently a number of Grade II listed building situated within it. These comprise: 27, Church Street, an early 19th century house, (HER 25173); Town Farm House, Donington, a mid 18th century house with early 19th century alterations (HER 25174); Mansfield House, a late 18th century house with 20th century alterations (HER 25177); The Red Cow Hotel and assembly rooms of 17th century date, refronted and raised in c.1800 with late 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25178); St Heliers', 1 a Market Place, a late 18th century house with 19th century alterations (HER 25180); 18 Market Place, a house and shop dating to about 1700 with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25181); 5, Park Lane, a late 18th century house with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25182) and The Black Bull public house and shop dating from the mid 17th century, refronted and extended in the 18th century with late 17th, 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 25273).
- 3.11 Further Grade II listed buildings situated within the search area comprise: the stables at The Vicarage, dating from the early 19th century (HER 25278); Holmfield House and

walls, dating from 1792 with early 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 253850; William Dods, 11, Station Street, a former cottage, now an office and shop dating to the late 17th century with 18th and early 19th century alterations (HER 25387); The Park, an early 18th century house which was refronted and altered in 1815 (HER 25422); 14, Market Place, a late 18th century house with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25423); 32 and 34, Church Street, a pair of late 18th century houses and shop with mid 19th century alterations (HER 25476) and The Vicarage, Donington, an early 19th century building with mid and late 19th century alterations (HER 25477).

- 3.12 A windmill of post-medieval date was situated on the southern side of Station Street (HER 22983). This was known as Rippon's Mill and was a five sail tower mill. It was demolished in the early 1960s. The gasworks at Donington were constructed in 1856 by the Donington Gas Company (HER 250610). The works had changed ownership by 1939 and had closed by 1937.
- 3.13 An historic park of post-medieval date is recorded on the First Edition O.S. map of 1880 at park House, Donington (HER 25082). An area of slight earthworks have been identified in the grounds of park House indicating the possible presence of medieval ridge and furrow (HER 20037).
- 3.14 Dial House on Station Street was originally a Free Methodist chapel which closed in 1881 (HER 25547). A Free Methodist chapel was first recorded in Donington in 1856. In 1882, it was sold and converted into a village hall. By 1931, it had become known as Dial Hall. Since 1997 it has been used as a commercial store.
- 3.15 The site of a former Primitive Methodist chapel and Sunday School was situated on the High Street (HER 25691). A chapel is shown on this site on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1905. The first Primitive Methodist chapel opened in 1834 on Church Lane. This chapel still survives and is in use as a classroom. A second chapel was built on the High Street and opened in 1901. The site was next to a large house and a coach house, the latter of which was converted into a Sunday School. The chapel closed in 1932. In the 1940s, the building was converted into a garage. The chapel was demolished in the 1980s.
- 3.16 There have been a large number of previous archaeological investigations with the search area. An archaeological evaluation on land at 4-12 Church Street in 2010 and to the north-east of the development site comprised the excavation of two trial trenches (HER 25704, ELI10762; Site code: DOCS10). This evaluation identified evidence of medieval occupation consisting of several pits, which were located by the street frontage and an early post-medieval pit and a possible fence line. Later remains comprised a brick surface and cess pits. The cess pits were probably related to 19th century houses which had been previously located on the street frontage. The finds included a small amount of medieval pottery and sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 3.17 An archaeological watching brief took place on land at Church Street and to the north-east of the development site in 2000 (HER ELI1229; Site code: DLS99). This only identified a series of natural silts which were overlain by a sequence of recently deposited building rubble. Finds from this watching brief included sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery. No archaeological remains or finds dating to the medieval period or earlier were found.
- 3.18 An archaeological watching brief took place at Plot 2, Park Lane and to the north of the development site in 2000 (HER 23690, ELI1715; Site code: DPL00). This watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling. The findings consisted of natural silts which were overlain by a topsoil and which had subsequently been covered over by recent dump deposits. The finds included sherds of post-medieval pottery.

- 3.19 An archaeological watching brief at Dial Hall, Station Street and to the south of the development site in 2001 took place on the groundworks for a new extension (HER20037, ELI6123; Site code DDH01). This watching brief identified a large archaeological feature of 17th century date for which no function could be determined. This feature was sealed by a buried topsoil and a former brick surface. The finds included sherds of 16th - 17th century pottery.
- 3.20 An archaeological evaluation took place to the west of the parish church of St Mary and The Holy Rood and to the north of the development site in 2009 (HER ELI11249; Site code: DSM99). The evaluation took place on land to the west of the cemetery and identified a modern pit which was sealed by a ploughsoil. No archaeological remains or finds dating to the medieval period or earlier were found.
- 3.21 An archaeological watching brief at 12, High Street and to the east of the development site took place in 2004 on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI2756; Site code: DHS01). This watching brief located a large modern pit which was cut into natural alluvial deposits. There were no finds.
- 3.22 An archaeological watching brief at 12 High Street in 2004 and to the east of the development site took place on the groundworks for a new commercial development (HER 20037; Site code: DHS03). This identified a former buried topsoil in which were remnant of a post-medieval brick wall and much recent demolition rubble found across the site. The finds included a single sherd of medieval pottery and sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 3.23 An archaeological watching brief at 39, Station Street in 2003 and to the west of the development site took place on the groundworks for two new buildings (HER 23779, ELI4301; Site code: DSS02). This watching brief identified a medieval buried soil, a beam slot and a posthole. This suggested a contemporary structure in the vicinity. Associated with this structure were finds of sherds of 12th - 14th century pottery. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered.
- 3.24 An archaeological watching brief at 49, Station Street and to the west of the development in 2000 took place on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER ELI3204; Site code: DSS01). This watching brief identified an undated pit, two medieval pits and a post-medieval ditch. The finds included sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and three fragments of briquetage or fired clay.
- 3.25 An archaeological watching brief on land at Station Street and to the west of the development site in 2000 took place on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings (HER 20037, ELI2123; Site code: DNS00). This located a probable field boundary ditch that contained sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery, which as the only archaeological feature identified. Sherds of 19th century pottery and brick fragments were recovered from the topsoil horizons. The absence of any earlier archaeological remains on this site suggested that it lay beyond the limits of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Donington.
- 3.26 An archaeological watching brief on land off Station Street and to the south of the development site took place on the excavation of three soakaways (HER 20037, ELI5896; Site code: SRD05). A previous archaeological evaluation on this site had identified a buried medieval land surface. This watching brief exposed similar and contemporary layers from which sherds of 13th -14th century pottery were recovered. No archaeological features were found.

- 3.27 An archaeological watching brief at 25, Quadring Road and to the east of the development site took place in 2003 (Site code: QRD03). This identified a natural subsoil that was overlain by subsoils and topsoil horizons. There was no pottery or other finds earlier than the 18th century. It appeared that the land here had been used as gardens for a considerable period with no indication of any settlement on the site prior to the 18th century.
- 3.28 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2008 (HER 20037; Site code: DTCS08). This watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new School extension. This located a post-medieval brick drainage culvert and two subsequent phases of brick wall that defined a structure of post-medieval to early modern date, which had formerly occupied the site.
- 3.29 An archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new classroom (HER 20037; Site code: DCSS01). The watching brief located 19th century demolition deposits associated with former brick walls and a brick lined well that appeared to be associated with buildings shown at this location on a 1905 Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.30 A further archaeological watching brief at The Thomas Cowley School and to the east of the development site took place in 2000 on the groundworks for a new classroom (Site code: DCS00). Most of the deposits that were identified during the course of this watching brief were of modern origin including a pond, a pit/ditch and a small brick structure. A single archaeological feature was identified, which was either a grave cut or a possible a well of an earlier date, though was undated.
- 3.31 A standing building photographic survey was carried out in 2005 prior to the demolition of buildings on Station Street and to the south of the development site (HER 23947; Site code: SRD05). This survey identified two phases of development on the subject building, which was succeeded by a modern redevelopment to the southern end of the building. Few diagnostic features were observed which could indicate the original function of this building. However, the associated documentary research suggested that this building was a former brewery that was constructed in the first half of the 19th century.
- 3.32 A further historic building survey was undertaken at the Methodist Chapel on Church Street in 2011 (HER 25529, ELI11050; Site code: DOME11). This chapel dates from 1903 having replaced two earlier chapels on this site. The schoolroom of an earlier chapel is incorporated into the 1903 building. The chapel is no longer in use and has been converted to a residential dwelling. The first Methodist chapel was built on Church Street in 1805 and continued in use until 1833, when a second chapel was built on the site. It only stood for around 20 years.
- 3.33 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2005 on land off Station Street and to the immediate south-east of the development site (HER ELI 6659; Site code: SRD05). Although no archaeological features or structures were found, some of the deposits which were identified were clearly associated with the medieval settlement of Donington. The earliest deposits found comprised a buried land surface which yielded sherds of mid-12th - 14th century pottery. These were sealed by later medieval flood deposits.
- 3.34 A further archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2001 at Ashcourt and to the south-east of the development site (HER 20037, ELI1836; Site code:). This evaluation identified a pond at the western edge of the site with two later medieval pits cut into the pond. No other medieval archaeological remains were found. Other finds consisted of post-medieval pits and ditches which were found throughout the site area. The post-medieval pits/ditches were probably land boundary features as at least one is feature shown on 19th and 20th century maps. Recent dump deposits were also found across the site.

- 3.35 This was followed by an archaeological excavation and a watching brief on the same site in 2006 (HER 20037, ELI6633-4; Site code: DAC01). This excavation revealed that the earliest occupation of this site was dated to the 10th - 12th centuries, though this was peripheral to the main settlement of Donington. The evidence suggested that the initial usage of this site comprised the redeposition of artefacts as the result of a flooding episode. The occupation of the site appears to have begun in earnest in the 13th - 14th centuries when further flooding episodes had taken place. Probable domestic structures and associated reuse pits were found along the street frontage. Several pits, a ditch and levelling deposits dating to the 15th - 16th centuries were also found.
- 3.36 An archaeological excavation took place on land to the rear of the Black Bull public house on Station Street in 2005 and to the south-east of the development site (HER 20037, ELI6635; Site code: DBB05). The earliest occupation on the site was dated to the 9th - 12th centuries, though this was peripheral to the main settlement of Donington and the evidence suggested that the earliest use of the site was little more than a redeposition of contemporary artefacts as the result of flooding activity. The occupation of the site began in earnest during the 12th - 14th centuries. The archaeological features of this period may have been related to former structures and associated pitting activity. A hiatus was observed on the site in the 14th - 16th centuries with only two deposits assigned to this period. Post medieval findings consisted of three pits and dumped rubble, levelling, buried soil and demolition deposits which yielded sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 3.37 A map regression exercise was undertaken using published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 shows the area of the development site as occupying a small enclosure fronting onto the northern side of Station Street. This same layout is repeated on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 and on the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new detached residential dwelling.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site is located within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds from these periods have been made as the result of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The specific objectives of the project are to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of the excavations of foundations and service trenches, and of any other ground disturbances. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer will also be notified.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

## 6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.

- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

- 7.1 Provision will be made for Louise Jennings (of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Ms Louise Jennings) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## **8. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by April 2015.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts, any specialist reports on finds from the site, a list of the site archive, a photographic register and a copy of this document.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

## 10. Publication and dissemination

10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).

10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2012).

10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **11. Other factors (including contingency)**

- 11.1 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

## **12. Variations to the proposed scheme**

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

## **13. Resources**

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
James Rackham	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Laura Keal	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

## **14. Insurance statement**

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

## **15. Copyright**

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

## **16. Ownership**

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.