

JB

00/25

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 2,  
PARK LANE,  
DONINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(DPL 00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L1715  
SOURCES L16483/6484  
PRN 23680 L181392

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 2,  
PARK LANE,  
DONINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(DPL 00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr and Mrs Lunn

October 2000

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

Planning Application No: H04/1175/99  
National Grid References: TF 206 359  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.171

A.P.S. Report No. 158/00



Archaeological Watching Brief  
Donington, Lincolnshire

19. FEB 01



## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.  | Summary .....                            | 1 |
| 2.  | Introduction .....                       | 1 |
|     | 2.1 Definition of a Watching brief ..... | 1 |
|     | 2.2 Planning Background .....            | 1 |
|     | 2.3 Topography and Geology .....         | 1 |
|     | 2.4 Archaeological Setting .....         | 1 |
| 3.  | Aims .....                               | 2 |
| 4.  | Methods .....                            | 2 |
| 5.  | Results .....                            | 2 |
| 6.  | Discussion .....                         | 2 |
| 7.  | Conclusions .....                        | 3 |
| 8.  | Acknowledgements .....                   | 3 |
| 9.  | Personnel .....                          | 3 |
| 10. | Bibliography .....                       | 3 |
| 11. | Abbreviations .....                      | 4 |

## Appendices

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Specification for Archaeological Watching brief   |
| 2 | Context Descriptions                              |
| 3 | The Finds by <i>Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i> |
| 4 | Glossary  |
| 5 | The Archive                                       |

### **List of Figures**

- Figure 1            General location plan
- Figure 2            Site location plan
- Figure 3            Plan of the development showing section location
- Figure 4            Section 1

### **List of Plates**

- Plate 1             General view of the site
- Plate 2             Section 1, showing general soil profile



## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during construction of a new dwelling on land at Park Lane, Donington, Lincolnshire.*

*Donington lies at the eastern end of the Romano-British (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, the Salter's Way, although no settlement has been found associated with this. The site lies immediately west of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood.*

*The watching brief identified a natural silt overlain by a topsoil which had subsequently been covered by recent dumping. Artefacts retrieved comprised pottery of post-medieval date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area,...., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed,' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> July 2000 during the excavations of footings for a new dwelling and attached garage at land off Park Lane, Donington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H04/1175/99. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

The archaeological recording was

commissioned by Mr and Mrs Lunn and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification agreed to by the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Donington is situated 13km north of Spalding and 13km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Donington, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 210m north of the village centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 206 359. Donington is located on a slight ridge of higher ground, aligned north-south, that formerly stood adjacent to Bicker Haven, an inlet of the Wash. Heights within the village are generally about 4m OD, dropping to 3m OD to the east and west.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). Northwest, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Stockwith and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Donington lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. The village lies at the eastern known end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. This road once connected Donington to the Roman settlement at Saltersford (near Grantham) and beyond to Six Hills in Leicestershire (Margary 1973, 223). However, there are few settlements of



the period in the vicinity, although a Roman coin, an Antoninianus of Gallienus (AD 259-268) was found in proximity to the church.

Donington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Donninctune* or *Duninctune*, the name is derived from the Old English meaning the 'homestead (tūn) of Dunn(a)'s people' (Ekwall 1974, 147). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by the Abbot of Peterborough and Count Alan and contained c. 22 salt pans and 54 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (DoE 1988, 35). Medieval pottery has been retrieved from fields west of the church. However, subsequent archaeological evaluation of these fields found no archaeological features (Dymond 1999, 3).

### 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 excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of foundation trenches and services to the required depths for a new dwelling. Following excavation by mechanical excavator, the sides of selected 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 present ground surface. Each archaeological deposit revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts with their descriptions and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

## 5. RESULTS

Only three contexts were revealed during the investigation. These are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural layer of dark yellowish brown silt (003) that was thicker than 0.22m (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was overlain by a 0.2m thick buried topsoil (002) comprising dark greyish brown silt. Sealing all deposits was a recently dumped layer of brown clayey silt (001) that contained modern building debris.

## 6. DISCUSSION

A natural deposit of silt was encountered in the base of the foundation trench. These are undated alluvial deposits. In this area of Lincolnshire fens, the dating of natural alluvial deposits is uncertain and these may have been laid down in the prehistoric period



c. 5000-3000 BC (Shennan and Alderton 1994, 281) or possibly in the late or post-Roman period c. 350 AD or later (Hallam 1970, 47).

Topsoil had formed above this before recent dumping of building debris had occurred at the site.

Artefacts were retrieved from the buried topsoil and include a small quantity of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a single fragment of modern glass. These finds may represent nothing more than discarded refuse dumped on the site and later incorporated into the soil.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Park Lane, Donington were carried out due to the possible presence of Romano-British and medieval remains.

However, no archaeological remains were found. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery was retrieved and represents nothing more than discarded refuse. Conditions at the site suggest that environmental indicators (seeds, pollen *etc.*) would only survive through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Lunn for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Access to the County sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Dave Start allowed access to the library and

records maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury  
Supervisor: Jim Snee  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1995, *Boston, Solid and Drift Geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 128

DoE, 1988, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: District of South Holland, Lincolnshire*

Dymond, M., 1999, *Archaeological Evaluation on land west of the Parish Church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood, Donington, Lincolnshire (DSM 99)*, unpublished APS report No. 54/99

Ekwall, E., 1974, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4<sup>th</sup> edition)

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Hallam, S.J., 1970, 'Settlement around the Wash', in C.W. Phillips (ed), *The Fenland in Roman Times*, Royal Geographical Society Research Series 5

IFA, 1997 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain*



Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

Shennan, I. and Alderton, A., 1994, 'Western Fen Edge (Lincs)', in M. Waller, *Flandrian Environmental Change in Fenland*, East Anglian Archaeology 70

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

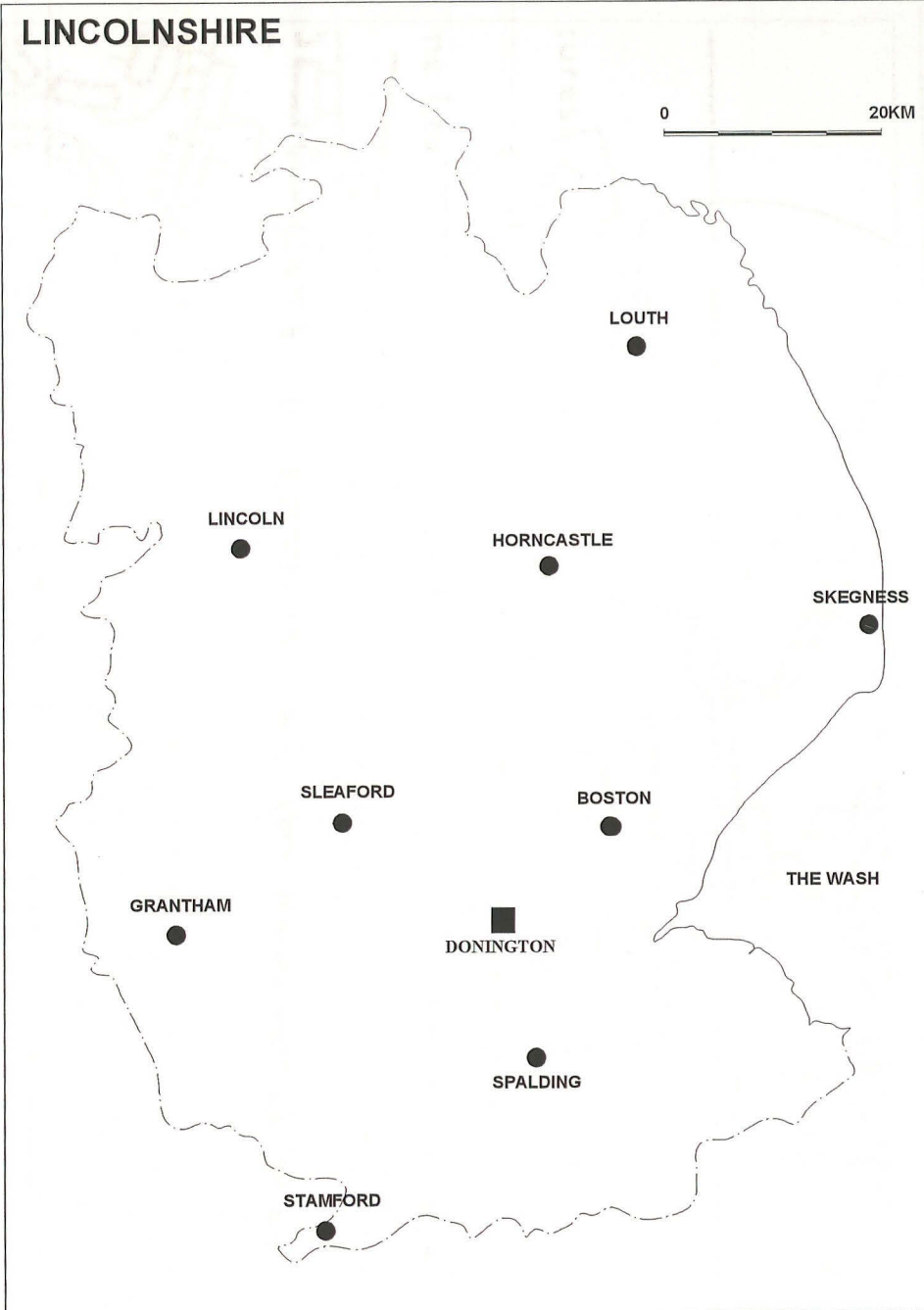
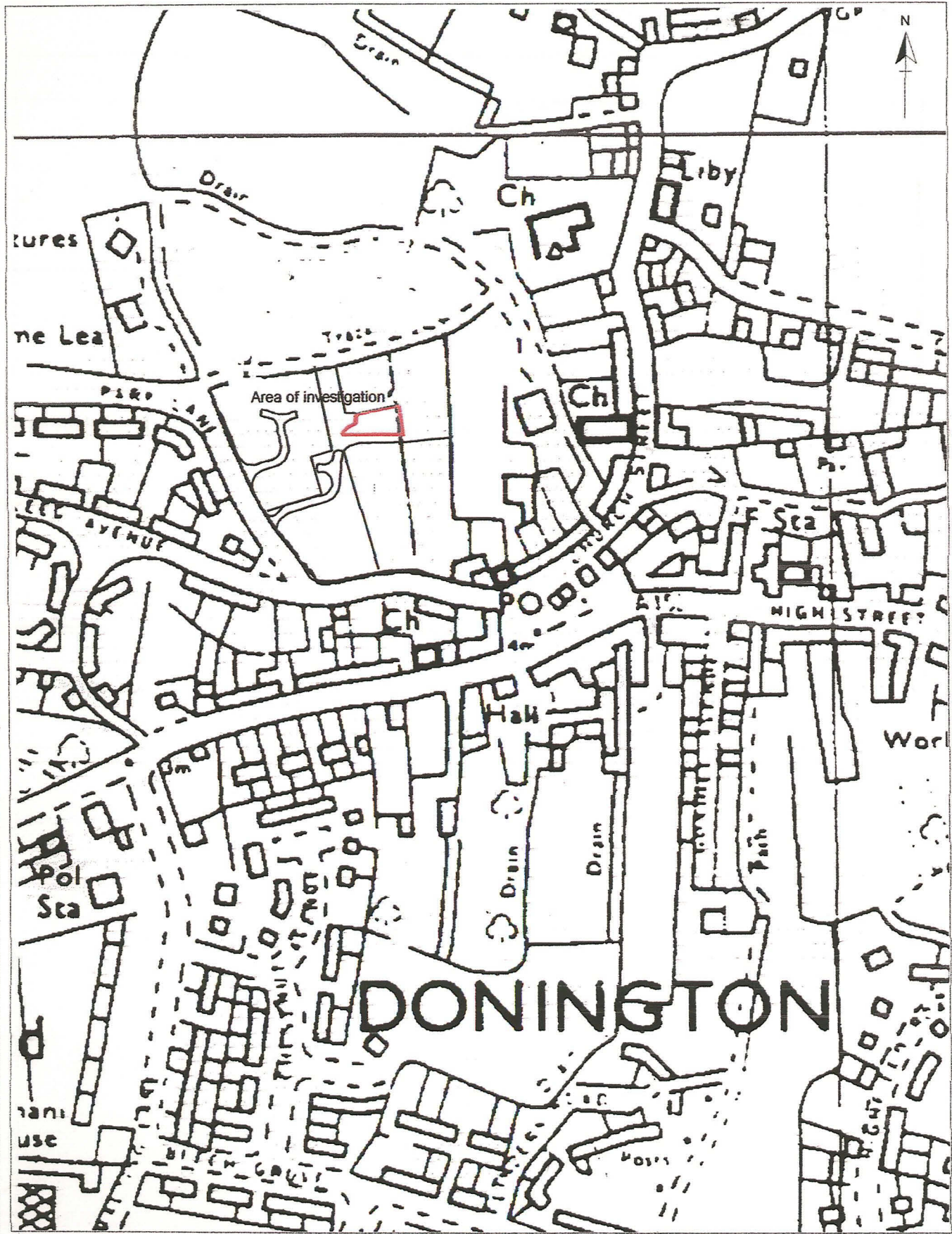


Figure 1 - General location map





Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
 © Crown Copyright. HTL Licence No AL5041A0001

0 200m

Figure 2 Site location plan



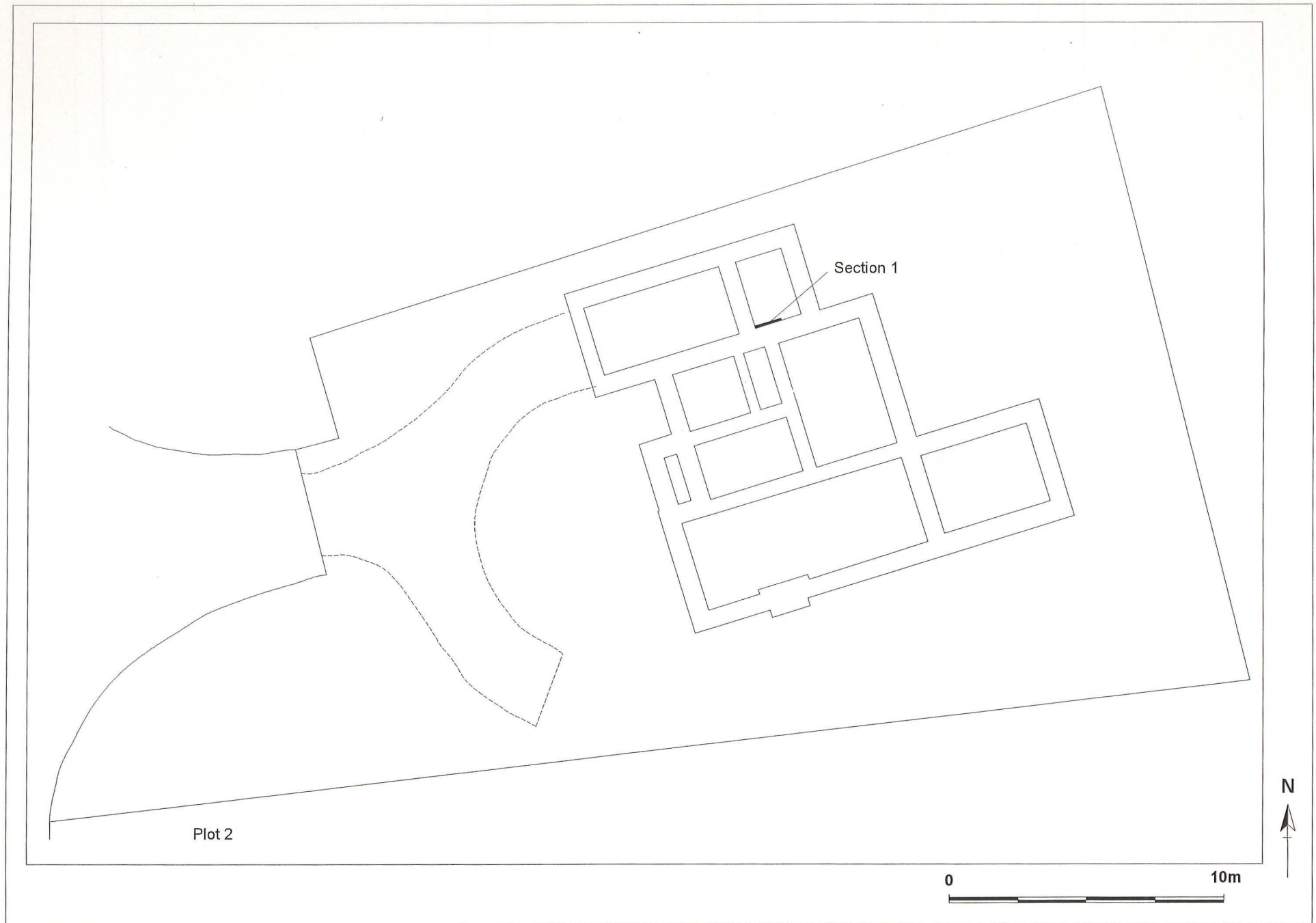
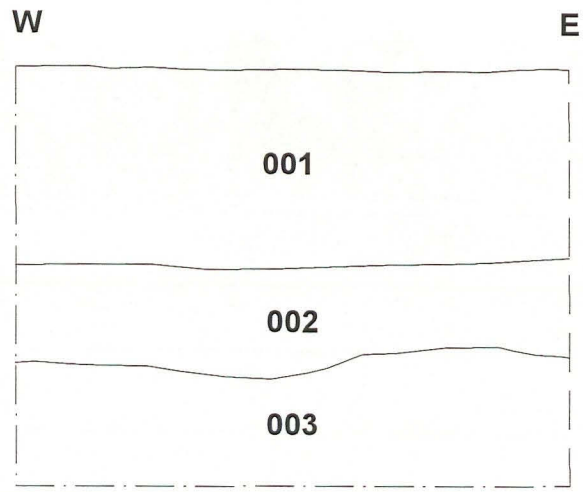


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the development area



Plate 2 - Section 1, showing the general soil profile, looking north



## Appendix 1

### PLOT 2, OFF PARK LANE, DONINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during development at Plot 2, off Park Lane, Donington, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *The development lies in the medieval village and fairly close to the parish church which dates from the 13th century. Medieval and later artefacts have previously been recovered in the vicinity and a cremation of probable Roman date was also found in the area.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *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

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Plot 2, off Park Lane, Donington, Lincolnshire. The site is located at national grid reference TF 206 359.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
  - i. Overview.
  - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
  - iii. List of specialists.
  - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

#### 3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Donington is located approximately 15km southwest of Boston and 17km southeast of Sleaford in South Holland district, Lincolnshire. The site is located off Park Lane, near the centre of the village, approximately 150m southwest of the parish church at national grid reference TF 206 359.

#### 4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. A full planning application (H04/1175/99) was submitted to South Holland District Council for development. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

#### 5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site lies at approximately 4m OD on fairly flat and level land. Soils of the area are Agney Association calcareous alluvial gleys developed in marine alluvium on reclaimed land (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

#### 6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. A possible Roman cremation burial has been found a little to the east of the parish church.
- b. Donington was referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised two manors which

contained almost 30 salt pans between them. The nearby parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood dates from the 13th century and later. Medieval pottery and a coin, together with post-medieval thimbles and lead seals have previously been immediately west of the church (Archaeological Project Services 1999).

## 7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - i. To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
  - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  - ii. 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.
  - iii. 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.
- b. Methodology
  - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
  - ii. Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
  - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
  - iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
    - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
    - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important



- v. 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

### a. Stage 1

- i. 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- ii. 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.

### b. Stage 2

- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
  - (1) A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - (2) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - (3) Description of the topography of the site.
  - (4) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - (5) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - (6) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - (7) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - (8) Sections of the archaeological features.
  - (9) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - (10) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - (11) Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10. REPORT DEPOSITION



- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

**11. ARCHIVE**

- a. 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**

- a. 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**

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given written notification of the commencement of the project.

**14. VARIATIONS**

- a. 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**

- a. 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.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. 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**

- a. 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 - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services

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

- a. 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

- a. 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.
- b. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- c. 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.
- d. 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological Implications of the Appraisal of Donington Conservation Area, Donington, Lincolnshire (DCA99)*, APS Report No. 51/9

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



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Description                                      | Interpretation  |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 001 | Firm mid brown clayey silt with building debris, | Made up Ground  |
| 002 | Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.2m thick         | Buried topsoil  |
| 003 | Firm dark yellowish brown silt, >0.22m thick     | Natural deposit |

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a buried topsoil (002). Although the earliest item was made in Bourne, the later pottery fragments were probably mostly made in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest item though later ceramics of 18<sup>th</sup> -early 20<sup>th</sup> century date dominate the small assemblage. No faunal remains were recovered.

| Context | Description   | Context Date  |
|---------|---|---|
| 002     | 4x yellow glazed earthenware jug, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century<br>3x red painted earthenware, black glazed, including 1 pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century<br>1x red painted earthenware, brown glazed, 19 <sup>th</sup> century<br>1x Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century<br>1x red painted earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century | late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century |

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Donington which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a post-medieval assemblage the collection has limited potential though indicates activity of the period in the vicinity. The dearth of any artefacts dating before 16<sup>th</sup> century suggests that no medieval deposits were affected by the development, or are absent from the area.



## Appendix 4

### 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>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>Natural</b>        | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.  |
| <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>Romano-British</b> | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.  |

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 3 | Context records           |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Drawing sheet             |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix      |
| 1 | Bag of finds              |

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: 2000.171

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DPL 00

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.



03 NOV 00

THESE SHEETS ARE INCORRECT.  
CORRECT SHEETS INSERTED.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT PLOT 2,  
PARK LANE,  
DONINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(DPL 00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr and Mrs Lunn

October 2000

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

Planning Application No: H04/0878/00  
National Grid References: TF 206 359  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.171

A.P.S. Report No. 158/00





## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during construction of a new dwelling on land at Park Lane, Donington, Lincolnshire.*

*Donington lies at the eastern end of the Romano-British (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, the Salter's Way, although no settlement has been found associated with this. The site lies immediately west of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) parish church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood.*

*The watching brief identified a natural silt overlain by a topsoil which had subsequently been covered by recent dumping. Artefacts retrieved comprised pottery of post-medieval date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area,..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed,' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> July 2000 during the excavations of footings for a new dwelling and attached garage at land off Park Lane, Donington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H04/0878/00. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

The archaeological recording was

commissioned by Mr and Mrs Lunn and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification agreed to by the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Donington is situated 13km north of Spalding and 13km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Donington, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 210m north of the village centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 206 359. Donington is located on a slight ridge of higher ground, aligned north-south, that formerly stood adjacent to Bicker Haven, an inlet of the Wash. Heights within the village are generally about 4m OD, dropping to 3m OD to the east and west.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). Northwest, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Stockwith and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie a solid geology of the Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Donington lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. The village lies at the eastern known end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way. This road once connected Donington to the Roman settlement at Saltersford (near Grantham) and beyond to Six Hills in Leicestershire (Margary 1973, 223). However, there are few settlements of



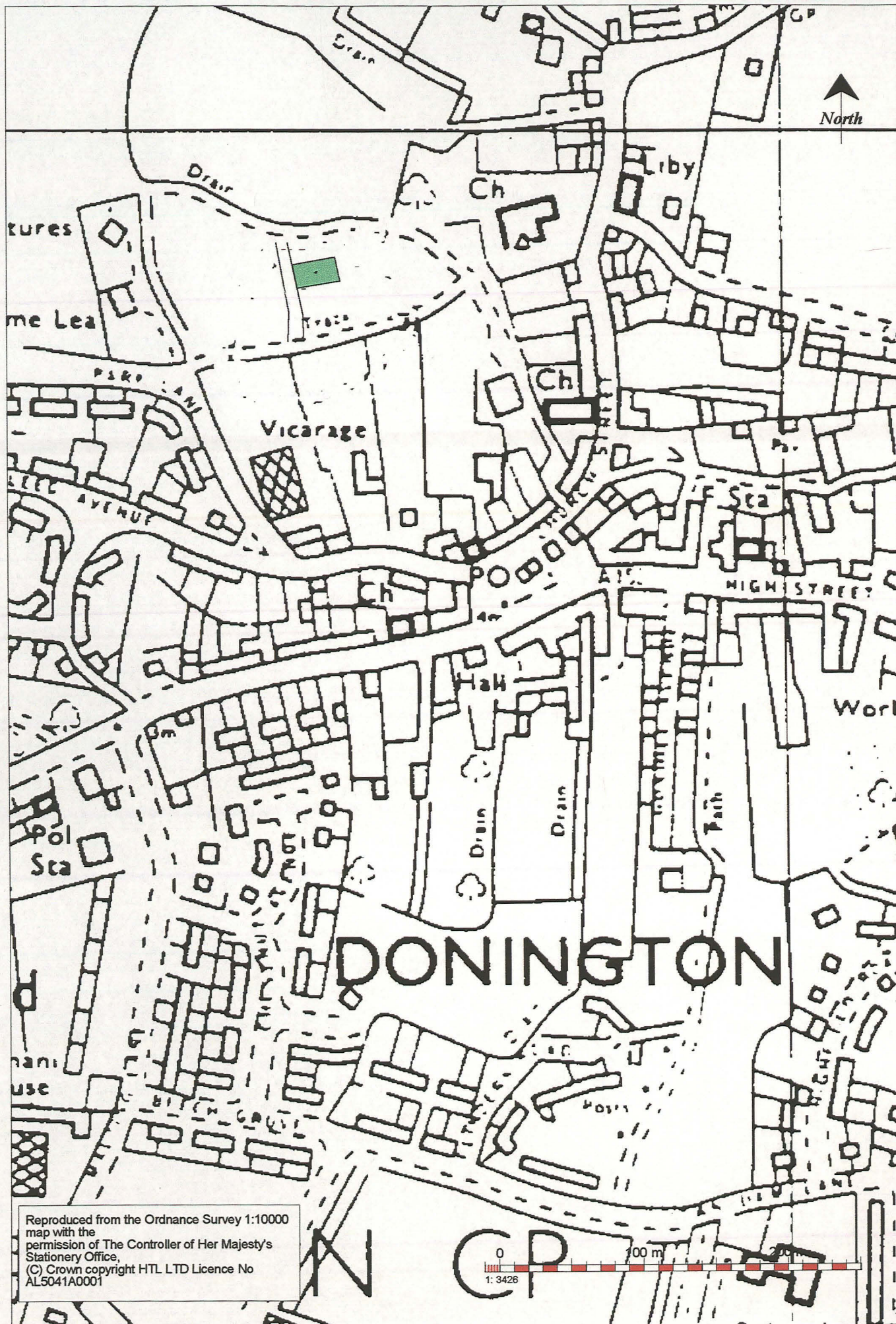


Figure 2 - Site location plan