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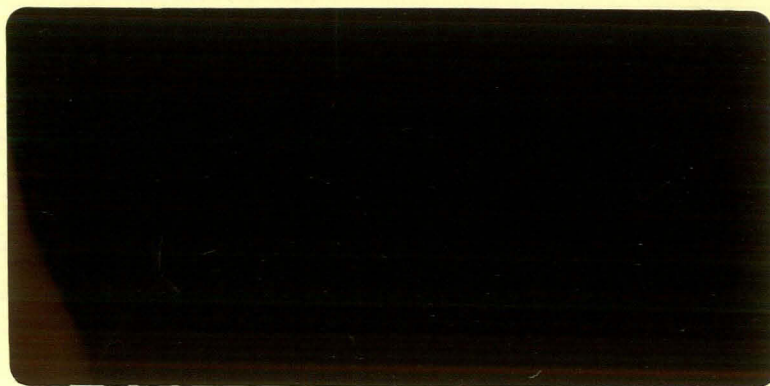
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
OF THE APPRAISAL OF
DONINGTON CONSERVATION AREA
DONINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DCA99)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
OF THE APPRAISAL OF
DONINGTON CONSERVATION AREA
DONINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DCA99)**

Work Undertaken For
South Holland District Council

May 1999

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

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1. SUMMARY

An assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological setting of the Conservation Area in Donington, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the Conservation Area.

Donington is located at the eastern end of the Roman (AD 50-410) thoroughfare, Salter's Way. Settlement of this period is also known from the area, but is comparatively sparse considering its position at the end of the Roman road. Although the place-name Donington indicates a settlement of Saxon (AD 410-1066) origin, no sites of the period are known from the immediate vicinity of Donington, the closest identified remains of the period in the neighbouring parish of Quadring and possibly three undated salterns northeast of the town. Rather than indicating an absence of this period, this is more likely to be a reflection of the lack of detailed archaeological fieldwork in the parish.

By the medieval period (AD 1066 - 1500) Donington was a settled village and able to boast a church, two fairs and a market. The town was likely to have had a prosperous start, relying on local salt manufacturing, until Bicker Haven, an inlet of the Wash, silted up.

Since the Medieval period the town has gradually increased in size, with 18th, 19th and 20th century development occurring.

A lack of sub-surface investigation within the town has limited the scope of archaeological prediction for the survival and preservation of ancient remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by South Holland District Council to undertake a desk-top assessment of the Conservation Area, Donington, Lincolnshire. This was to form part of an appraisal of the current Conservation Area.

2.2 Aims

The aims of the archaeological assessment were to gather and appraise all known archaeological and historical information relating to the Conservation Area and its vicinity. Such location and assessment of significance would permit the formulation of an appropriate management policy for the archaeological resource within the Donington Conservation Area.

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 Conservation Area incorporates properties fronting the High Street with additional areas including Church Street, School Lane and the house and gardens of Park House. The Market Place provides the focal point of the Conservation Area (National Grid Reference TF 2098 3570). The Conservation Area includes not only the historic town centre with its shops and other commercial and social buildings, but also some adjoining residential areas. This assessment examines the Conservation Area and surrounding 2km.

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.*).

4. METHODS

Compilation of the archaeological and historical data relevant to the Conservation Area involved examination of all appropriate primary and secondary sources available. These include:

- historical documents, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- enclosure, tithe, parish and other maps and plans, held in Lincolnshire Archives
- recent and old Ordnance Survey maps
- the County Sites and Monuments Record
- the parish files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
- aerial photographs
- archaeological books and journals

Information obtained in the literature and cartographic examination was supplemented by a site visit to investigate the present land use and condition. Results of the archival examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical data

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 (tûn) of Dunn(a)'s people' (Ekwall 1974, 147). Other place-names in the vicinity include Northorpe, a small hamlet, to the north of the village, and Caythorpe, a farm name to the northeast. Thorpe or *þorp* is derived from the Danish and indicates a farm or homestead settled from an existing village, in this case Donington.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was owned by the Abbot of Peterborough and Count Alan and contained c. 22 saltpans and 54 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Domesday also records that the abbot of Peterborough held a manor in Gosberton (Hallam 1965, 199). The entry for this manor is under the record for Donington as that town lay partly in the Danelaw Hundred of Surfleet and Gosberton and partly in the hundred of Quadring in Donington.

Much of the early history of Donington is poorly documented. The records of Peterborough Abbey are missing and early charters and surveys are closely linked to the Honour of Richmond who held the Wykes manor, east of Donington (Hallam 1965, 186).

In the 12th century land in Donington was held by the abbeys of Croxton Kerrial and Owston in Leicestershire, Swineshead Abbey and the Honour of Richmond (Hallam 1960, 100). Most of these holdings included salterns.

It was during the 13th century that the parish

church was built (DoE 1988, 35). The dedication to St. Mary and the Holy Rood indicates that the church housed a holy relic.

In the mid 13th century John de Ry was granted the rights to a market every Monday and a fair in late May or early June (Platts 1985, Appendix 1). A second market was granted to Peter de Savoy to be held every Saturday (*ibid.*).

In 1271, Donington was charged with repairing the causeway to Bridgend (nr Horbling) with St. Saviour's priory assisting in the repair. By 1295, a commission of Sewers, meeting at Gosberton, charged the township of Donington again with the repair of the same causeway.

Donington is dominated by the former charity school founded by Thomas Cowley in the 18th century (White 1856, 801). The estate that funded the school represents the former Earl of Richmond's estates in the parish.

5.2 Cartographic Data

Armstrong's *Map of the County of Lincoln*, dating from 1778, is the earliest depiction of the town (Fig. 3). Four roads are shown converging on the centre of the town and buildings are depicted alongside each of the thoroughfares. A church is shown, almost adjacent to the centre of the township, indicating the inaccuracy of this map.

The earliest large scale depiction of Donington is entitled '*A Plan of the lowlands in Donington*' by Edward Hare dating from 1783 (LAO Smith 9/2/1/53-65). The market place, along with the thoroughfares leading from it, are shown with no real detail (Fig. 4). Groups of houses are again shown alongside the thoroughfares and the church is depicted in a degree of detail.

Bryant's *Map of the County of Lincoln* of 1828 indicates properties extending along the main thoroughfares and several new roads to the northeast of the town (Fig. 5). A single windmill is indicated. Thomas Cowley's school is shown for the first time.

Dating from 1834 the *Survey and Plan of Part of the Town of Donington* represents a highly detailed depiction of the town (LAO MCD 1004/2). Individual buildings are shown along with property boundaries and ponds (Fig. 6). The principal thoroughfares are named for the first time.

The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891 indicates that little change has occurred since 1834 (Fig. 7). Development is noticeable to the east and west of the town, outside the area covered by the 1843 map. Most streets are now named and individual properties are also labelled. Property boundaries also remain the same, although some of the larger fields had been divided into smaller parcels. The 1906 2nd edition shows only gradual development having taken place within Donington (Fig. 8).

Recent Ordnance Survey plans (1950, 1977) reveal that development is occurring south and east of Donington. A bypass has been constructed from the west to the north of the town. The core of the town remains relatively unchanged.

5.3 Aerial Photograph Data

Aerial photographs of Donington, including those published or transcribed in secondary sources, were examined for evidence of archaeological remains.

A colour view of Donington is held by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (SO137). Taken between 1992 and 1993 the view is taken from the southern part of the parish

looking towards the northeast, including the town of Donington. Unfortunately, it is unsuitable for detecting any archaeological features. Seven vertical black and white photographs of Donington and its environs are also held by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (Codes A12-A27). These have been taken from a fairly high altitude, so archaeological detail is not readily apparent. Two oblique photographs of the field south of the railway station indicate the presence of linear boundaries (uncoded). These can not be dated, although are typical of Romano-British sites known from the fens, and are thus shown on Figure 9.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire were consulted. Other, secondary, sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within 2km of the Conservation Area are collated in Table 1 and committed to Figures 9, 10 and 11.

Table 1 Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Donington Conservation Area.

Map Code	County SMR No.	Description	Grid. Ref.
Romano-British finds and sites			
1	33290	Roman road, Salter's Way	-
2	20029	Roman coin	TF 2080 3590
3	23586	Romano-British ditches and pit	TF 1905 3648
4	23644	Romano-British pottery	TF 2143 3525
5	23221	Romano-British pottery and other finds	TF 1950 3490
6	23319	Romano-British settlement	TF 2109 3400
Saxon finds and sites			
7	23303	Middle and Late Saxon pottery, Quadring	TF 2211 3428
8	23325	Middle Saxon pottery, Quadring	TF 2200 3420
Medieval finds and sites			
9	22989	Medieval pottery	TF 2070 3590
10	22495	Medieval pottery	TF 2080 3560
11	22493	St. Mary's and Holy Rood Church, Medieval	TF 2082 3593
12	20037	Medieval settlement of Donington	TF 2090 3570
13	23304	Medieval pottery, Quadring	TF 2211 3428
14	22990	Medieval pottery	TF 2150 3550
15	22484	Medieval pottery	TF 1980 3560
16	22992	Medieval pottery	TF 2150 3580
17	23643/4	Medieval pottery and other finds	TF 2143 3525
18		Medieval coin and two lead seals	c. TF 2070 3590
Post-medieval and modern finds and sites			
19	23222	Post-medieval coins and tokens	TF 2150 3660
20	22410	Post-medieval windmill, remains of	TF 2181 3491
21	22993	Post-medieval pottery	TF 2230 3490
22	20026	Post-medieval coins, tokens and other finds	TF 2080 3590
23	23223	Post-medieval coins, tokens and other finds	TF 2130 3590
24	22991	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipes	TF 2150 3550
25	22496	Post-medieval pottery	TF 2117 3531

26	22485	Post-medieval pottery	TF 1980 3560
27	22983	Post-medieval windmill, site of	TF 2043 3548
28	20036	Post-medieval brick and tile works	TF 2135 3515
29		Post-medieval parish boundary stone	TF 2230 3700
Undated finds and sites			
30	22497	Undated padstones, part of a building	TF 2070 3567
31	22492	Undated stone vault with urn of red earth	TF 2118 3566
32		Undated possible saltern mound	TF 2202 3639
33		Undated possible saltern mound	TF 2214 3682
34		Undated possible saltern mound	TF 2167 3658

Prehistoric Archaeology

No prehistoric archaeology is known from the vicinity of Donington, with the exception of a few Middle Bronze Age flint implements retrieved, from depth, during maintenance work on Hammond Beck. The dearth of prehistoric material is because the area has been subject to a series of marine and freshwater inundations, resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium (Peats, silts and clays) over prehistoric levels.

Romano-British Archaeology

Donington lies at the eastern known end of the Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter's Way (Fig. 9, No. 1). This road once connected Donington to the Roman settlement at Saltersford (near Grantham) and beyond to Six Hills in Leicestershire (Margary 1973, 223). It follows the current A52 until Horbling Fen, whereupon it takes a more southerly route, until all traces of it vanish southeast of Donington. From Saltersford to Donington, the road is more sinuous than can be expected of a Roman road and some believe it follows the course of a prehistoric trackway (*ibid.*).

Considering that the terminus of the Salter's Way is located at Donington, there is a

surprising dearth of known Romano-British settlements with only two identified (Fig. 9, Nos. 3 and 6).

Saxon and Medieval Archaeology

Despite the place-name evidence, the only Saxon finds in the vicinity of Donington have come from the neighbouring parish of Quadring (Fig. 10, Nos. 7 and 8). These were found during survey of the Fens, though Donington was not included in the survey area. However, the pattern of Saxon sites found by the Fenland Survey to the south is probably repeated in Donington. The cluster of undated saltern mounds (Nos. 32-4) located close to Bicker are probably also Saxon as these are situated at the head of Bicker Haven.

In comparison medieval finds are clustered in fairly close proximity to the town. The only extant structure is the parish church (Fig. 10, No. 11) located on the north side of the town. Occasional finds of medieval pottery are also known from the area. Although pottery might indicate the extent of settlement, at this time discarded rubbish (including broken pottery) was incorporated into midden heaps and spread on the ground to improve the fertility of the soil. In that way isolated sherds of pottery found their

way onto arable fields. The distribution of this pottery is an indicator of the extent of arable land.

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval archaeology is well represented by a number of sites in and around Donington. Houses from this period still survive and the best examples have been accorded listed status (Appendix 2).

Windmills were also common during this period, and many may have had medieval predecessors. One windmill survives to the southeast of Donington (Dolman 1986, 14). Another windmill is shown on early ordnance Survey plans to the west of the town centre (Fig. 11, No. 27)

Industrial sites are also known from Donington. White's Directory lists 3 blacksmiths, 3 brewers and maltsters and a brick and tile maker (1856, 802). Few, if any, of the buildings that housed these establishments survive today.

5.5 Site Visit

A site visit was made to Donington on the 15th February 1999. This was to assess the possible level of surviving archaeological deposits and to identify hitherto unknown archaeological sites.

The Market Place provides the focal point of the town and is also the commercial centre of Donington. It is surrounded by 19th century buildings, although some have earlier origins.

Along Station Street are a number of 18th and 19th century buildings. It is a fairly wide road and until recently was the main thoroughfare from Boston to Grantham (A52). Older housing is neatly dispersed with more recent development. In the grounds of Park House are a series of slight

earthworks, indicating the presence of medieval ridge and furrow. At the west end of Station Street is the railway line. Little survives of the station apart from an engine shed.

Roads south of Station Street, Millfield and Malting Lane, are fairly recent developments. An older building, Romany House, may have been a 19th century farmhouse. There is no surviving elements of the windmill or maltings that once existed in these locations and gave their names to the roads.

The High Street is another principal thoroughfare and contains a number of former coaching inns reflecting this. Many large 19th century buildings are apparent and at the rear of these properties are clusters of 18th and 19th century outhouses.

Church Street contains 19th and 20th century housing on the road to the medieval church. The church provides a second focal point to the town, although this is somewhat diminished by the proximity of the bypass.

Modern development has occurred throughout the town. Infilling has taken place along the street frontages and larger developments have occurred to the rear of properties. No known archaeological intervention has taken place during these developments.

The use of geophysical methods for archaeological prospecting is unlikely to be possible for much of the Donington Conservation Area. The exceptions are the few open areas between the High Street and Town Dam Lane and to a lesser degree in the rear gardens of larger properties. Fieldwalking in areas currently under pasture and aerial photographic reconnaissance are both viable techniques suitable for parts of Donington.

6. DISCUSSION

Romano-British activity has been identified in the vicinity, with several findspots recorded from the investigation area. However, the size and extent of any Romano-British settlement cannot, on present knowledge, be ascertained.

Although the place-name suggests a Saxon origin for the settlement, there is a marked lack of Saxon sites in proximity to Donington, although this is more likely to be a reflection of the lack of archaeological survey in the area rather than an absence of Saxon activity and nearby investigations have identified remains of the period.

Significantly greater evidence for the medieval period is provided by documents, findspots and a structure. Donington is poorly documented in comparison to other towns in the region, although it was probably a fairly prosperous settlement with an income derived from the production of salt. As Bicker Haven gradually dried up, the town's fortune is likely to have diminished.

There is little information available on the post-medieval history of Donington at present, as this has not been researched in detail. A number of buildings from the period still survive. Additionally, industrial activity of various kinds, but generally of limited scale was established in and around Donington during the post-medieval period.

A visit to Donington, undertaken as part of this investigation, confirmed that widespread housing development had taken place during the last three centuries. Modern development is still occurring within the town. The construction of the bypass north of the town is known to have destroyed a saltern site. Consequently, these developments, most of which had no

archaeological monitoring, are likely to have had an adverse effect on any surviving archaeological deposits.

7. MANAGEMENT

The management of the archaeological resource within Donington should follow the guidelines set out by English Heritage (1992a, 1992b) and in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes 15 (buildings) and 16 (archaeology) (DoE 1990, 1994).

Some nationally important archaeological monuments are singled out for statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAA) 1979. Such monuments are known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are statutorily protected from any damage or alteration. The scheduling of monuments is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport, advised by English Heritage. There are no sites within the Conservation Area that are presently Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

This study has identified the location of a number of known and potential archaeological sites within the conservation area, as represented by find-spots on Figures 9, 10 and 11, and documentary references. The management of them is the responsibility of their respective landowners. There appear to be no major management problems at present on archaeological sites.

The management strategy for archaeological sites is dependent on their importance. Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16) states: *Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a*

presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (PPG16, para 8).

The determination of the importance of an archaeological site is judged on the basis of a set of criteria given in PPG16 and shown here as Appendix 3. All nationally important archaeological monuments should be protected from the effects of development through the application of PPG16 which presumes in favour of their physical preservation (although they are not necessarily protected from other forms of damage). South Holland District Council has adopted suitable policies for the use of PPG16 in its Local Plan (SHDC 1995, 30 - Policy E6). Few archaeological interventions have taken place in Donington.

A summary checklist has been produced (English Heritage 1996, 35). The policies which should be in any local plan include;

- a) preserving and enhancing internationally and nationally important archaeological sites or areas, with a strong emphasis on preservation *in situ*.
- b) preserving and enhancing sites of regional, county or local archaeological importance, with a preference in favour of preservation *in situ*.
- c) ensuring that areas of archaeological potential are properly evaluated and that where preservation *in situ* is not warranted there is proper recording prior to any damage or destruction of deposits.
- d) conserving and enhancing important historic landscapes including historic parks and gardens and battlefields.
- e) preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.
- f) protection of listed buildings and their

settings.

- g) buildings or areas which are of local importance for their historical or architectural importance.

Knowledge of many of the archaeological sites listed on the Sites and Monuments Record is minimal and it is difficult to make a judgement of their importance on a national scale without further information. PPG16 suggests: *it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.* (PPG16, para 21). Such evaluations may take several forms:

a) Desk-top Assessment

This is defined as an assessment of the known and/or potential archaeological resource within a specified area, consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate (IFA 1997a).

b) Archaeological Field Evaluation

This is defined as a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land. If such remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality and enables an assessment of their worth in a local regional or national context as appropriate (IFA 1997c).

From the results of the evaluation, an appropriate management or mitigation strategy may be determined. The main options are:

Preservation In Situ:

- a) Exceptionally, evaluation may reveal a site of such importance that it is scheduled under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979
- b) Planning applications may be refused on the basis of the importance of buried archaeological remains.
- c) Developers may be requested to alter estate layouts or change foundation designs in order to preserve buried remains.

Physical preservation, or preservation *in situ* is not always the most appropriate strategy and it may be necessary to preserve 'by record'. PPG16 states: *Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains.* (PPG16, para 25). Once again, several strategies are available, depending on the importance of the remains:

Preservation by Record:

a) Archaeological Excavation

Defined as a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study

published in detail appropriate to the Project Design and in the light of findings (IFA 1997d).

b) Archaeological Watching Brief

This is defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. Such a programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (IFA 1997b).

c) Building Investigation and Recording

Defined as a formal programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, or structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land. The programme should result in the production of drawings, an ordered archive and a report (IFA 1995).

Archaeological management strategies for Donington

For the short to medium term, it would be judicious to define research strategies for the archaeological heritage of Donington and to recommend a framework by which such strategies could be implemented. The management options discussed above should be applied to this end.

Four key points and themes pertaining to the archaeology and development of the settlement of Donington have been identified.

- a) The Romano-British settlement - To what extent do finds of this date indicate Romano-British settlement within Donington and does the position of the town

at the eastern end of the Salter's Way indicate some importance attached to the settlement, possibly a port or industrial complex.

b) No Saxon settlement has been identified in Donington, but has been found through archaeological survey in the south of the investigation area. It is also possible that any settlement was associated with salt-making, the full extent of which is not yet known.

c) The medieval town - defining the layout, extent and nature of the medieval town and identify the role of the town with the medieval salt-making industry.

d) The Environmental Background - to assess the ecological background of the landscape in which Donington is set throughout time.

However, due consideration must be given at all times to the archaeological heritage of other periods.

As a first stage in enabling these points and themes to be answered, it is proposed that any development within the present limits of the Conservation Area should automatically trigger archaeological intervention. Development outside this area would still be subject to PPG 16 and intervention dependant on factors such as size of development and proximity to known archaeology.

The definition of the Conservation Area as an area of archaeological importance would not represent a immutable boundary and would be subject to change as new evidence came to light in future archaeological investigations.

Future development in the town needs to be monitored and recorded by experienced field archaeologists in order to begin to

understand the extent and sequence of archaeological and natural deposits. A cellar survey would pinpoint areas where archaeology is significantly damaged. Such a survey may usefully be undertaken by a local group.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The types of archaeological remains potentially present in Donington are those common to all urban areas. In addition to artefacts and ecofacts are the potential stratified remains of earlier structures (domestic, ritual and industrial), their associated features (refuse pits, wells, *etc.*) and infrastructure (roads, tracks and canalised rivers and associated wharves).

Structures may not be confined to the present day burgage plots or roads but can occur anywhere within the present area of study. In particular, the presence of shallowly buried Romano-British and Saxon remains should be considered. Features of these periods may be destroyed by modern development schemes. Prospection techniques, such as geophysical survey or fieldwalking, would not be sufficient to reveal the presence of such sites in advance. Therefore, pre-development archaeological evaluation, or archaeological monitoring during development, is essential in order to increase knowledge of the town's buried heritage.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archive Office, followed by accession code.
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England
SHDC	South Holland District Council
SMR	County Sites and Monuments Record number

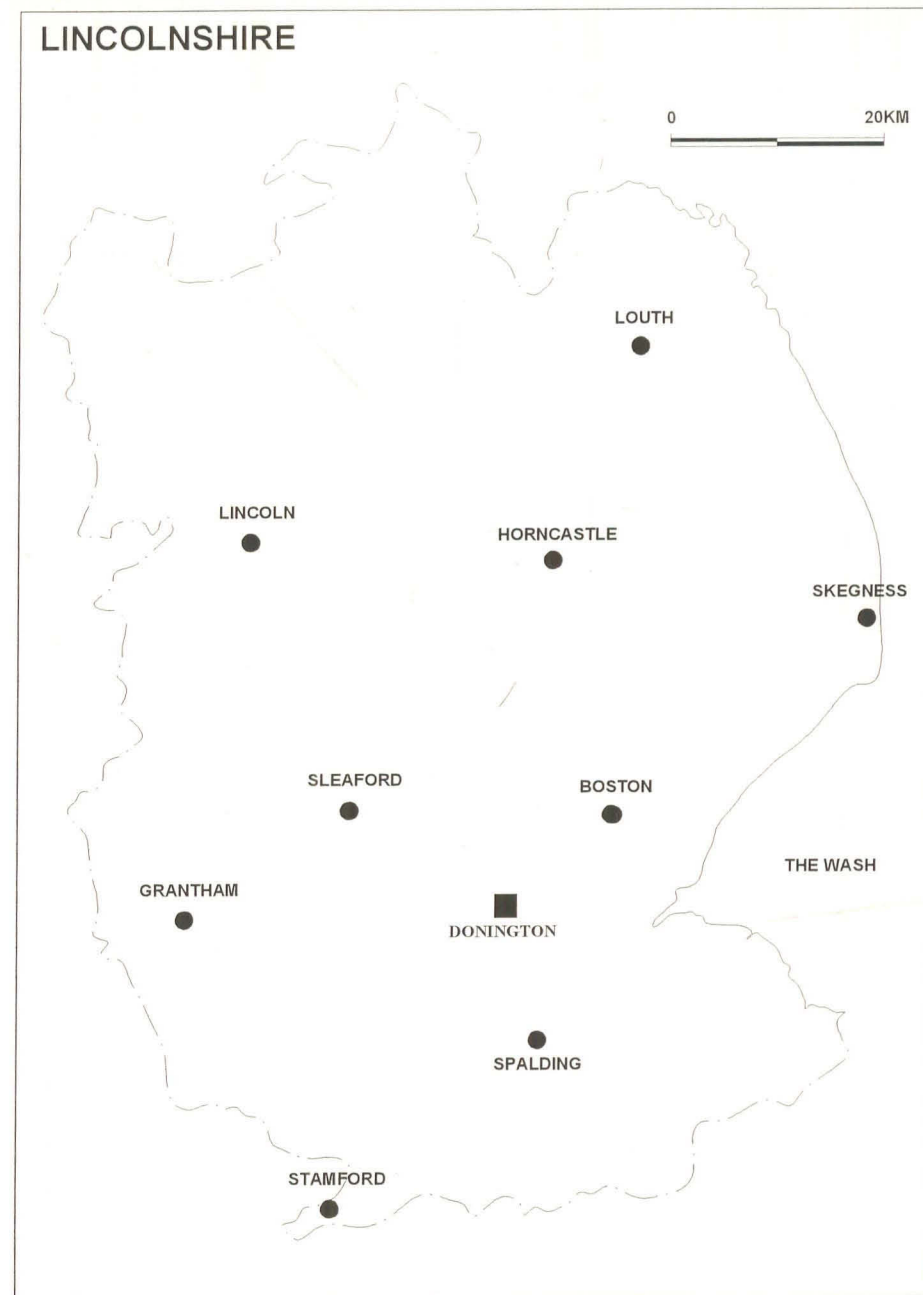


Figure 1 - General location map

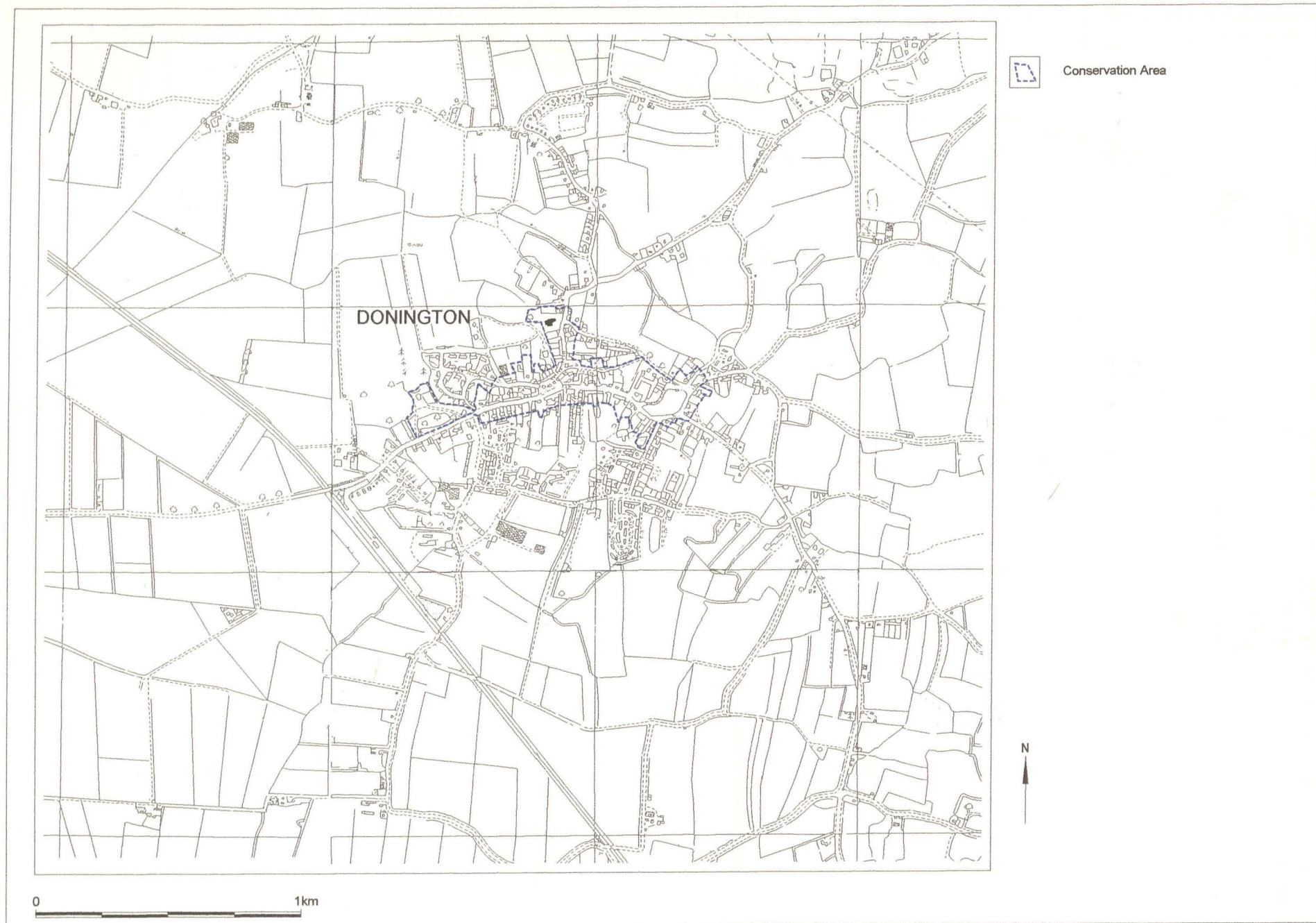
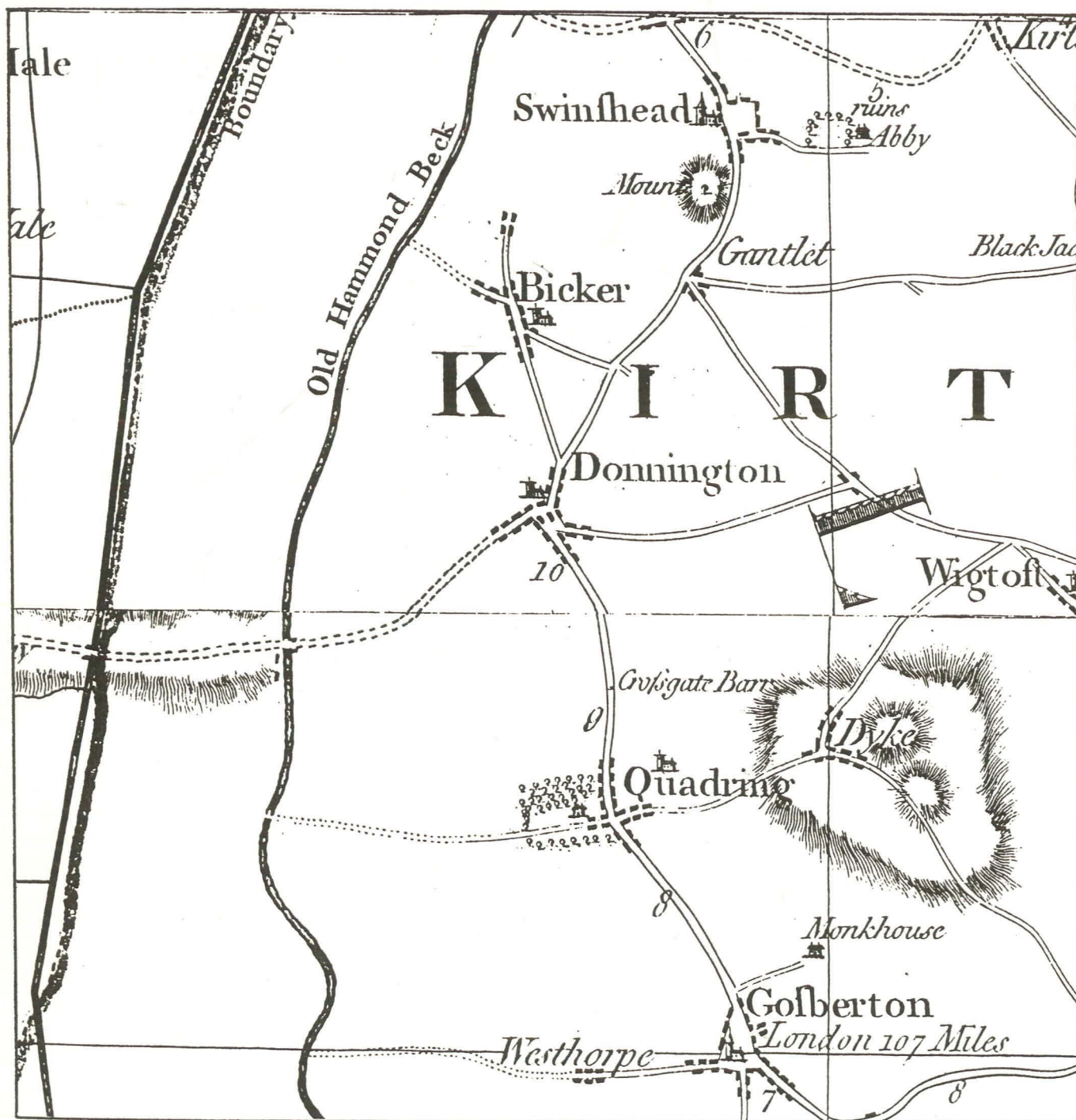


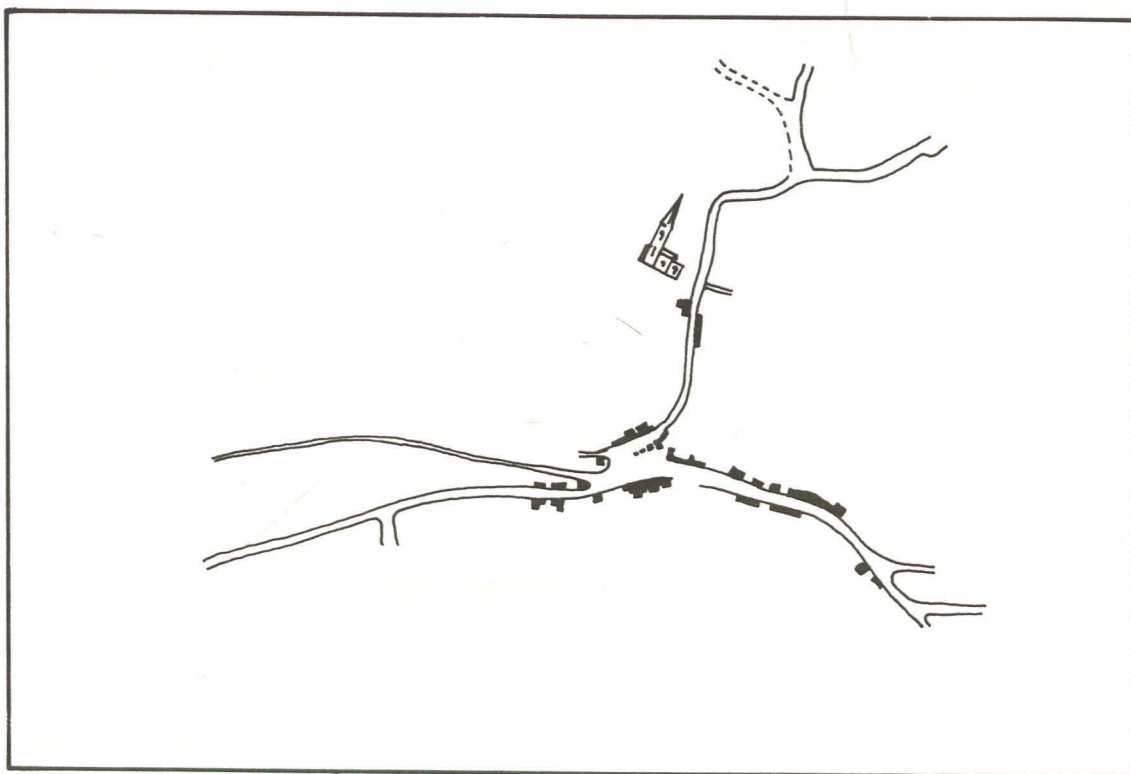
Figure 2 - Area of Investigation



(no scale available)



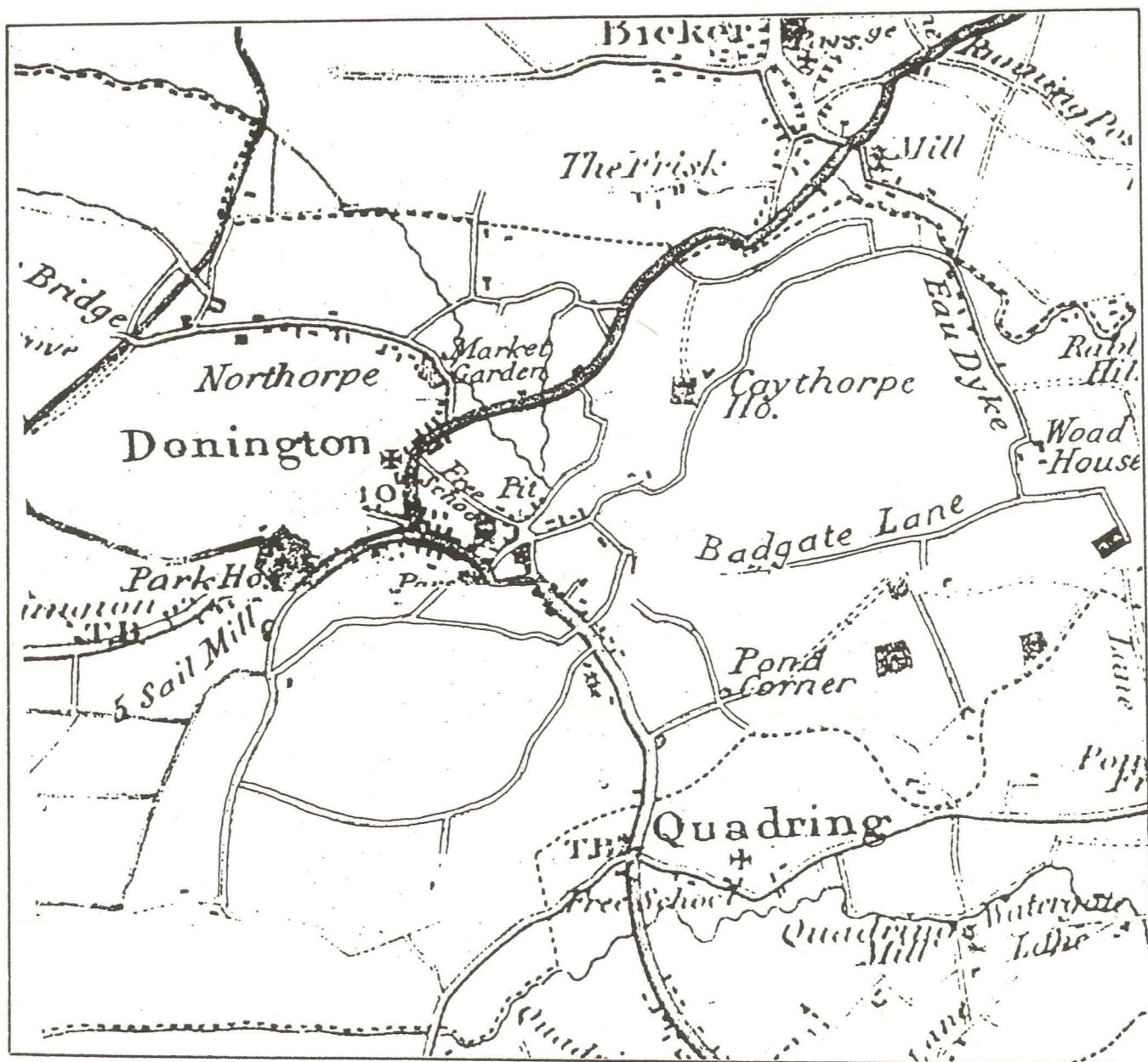
Figure 3 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1778



(no scale available)



Figure 4 - Copy of '*A Plan of the lowlands in Donington*' by Edward Hare, 1783



(no scale available)



Figure 5 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828



Figure 6 - Copy of the 'Survey and Plan of Part of the Town of Donington' 1834

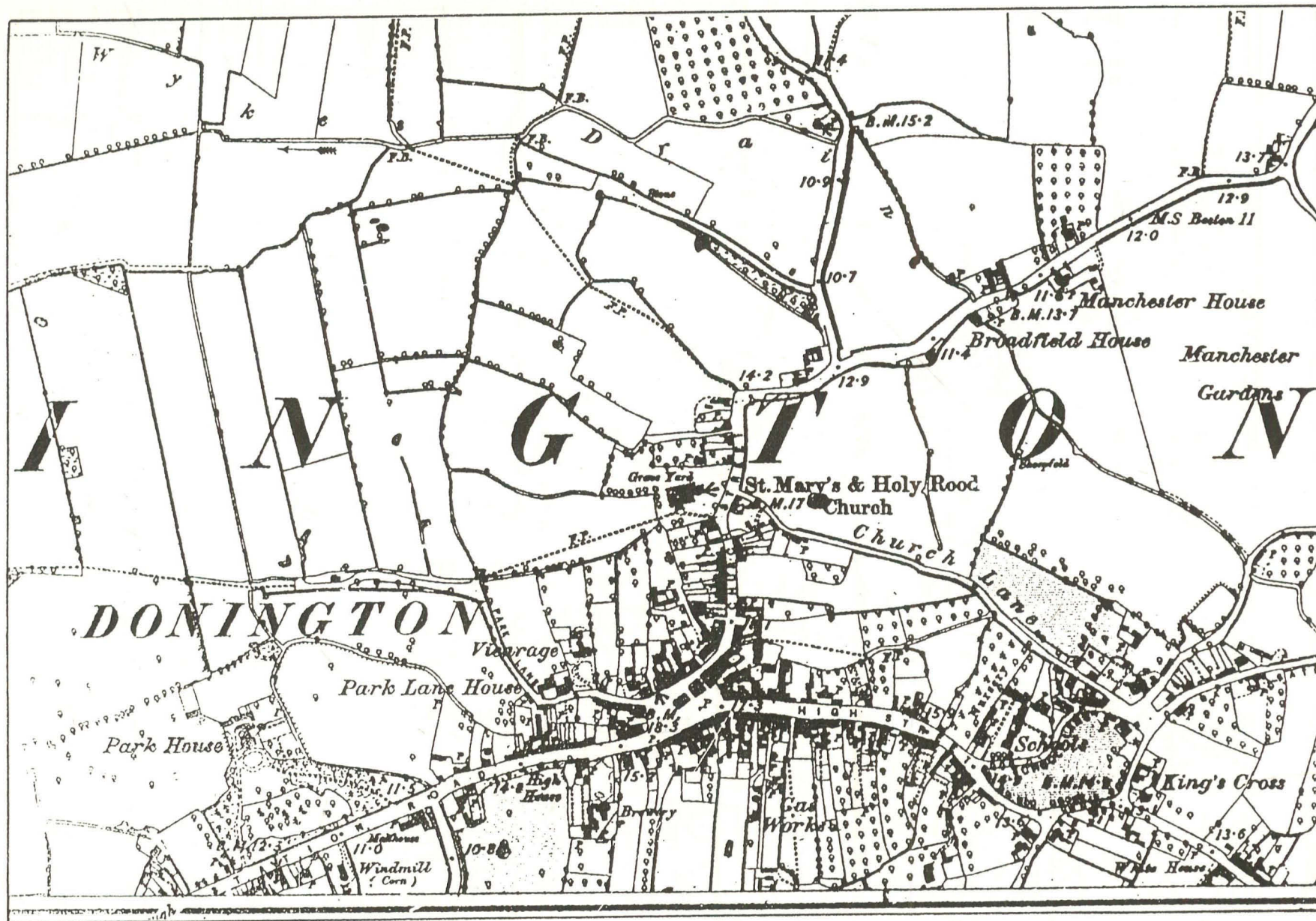


Figure 7 - Extract from the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891

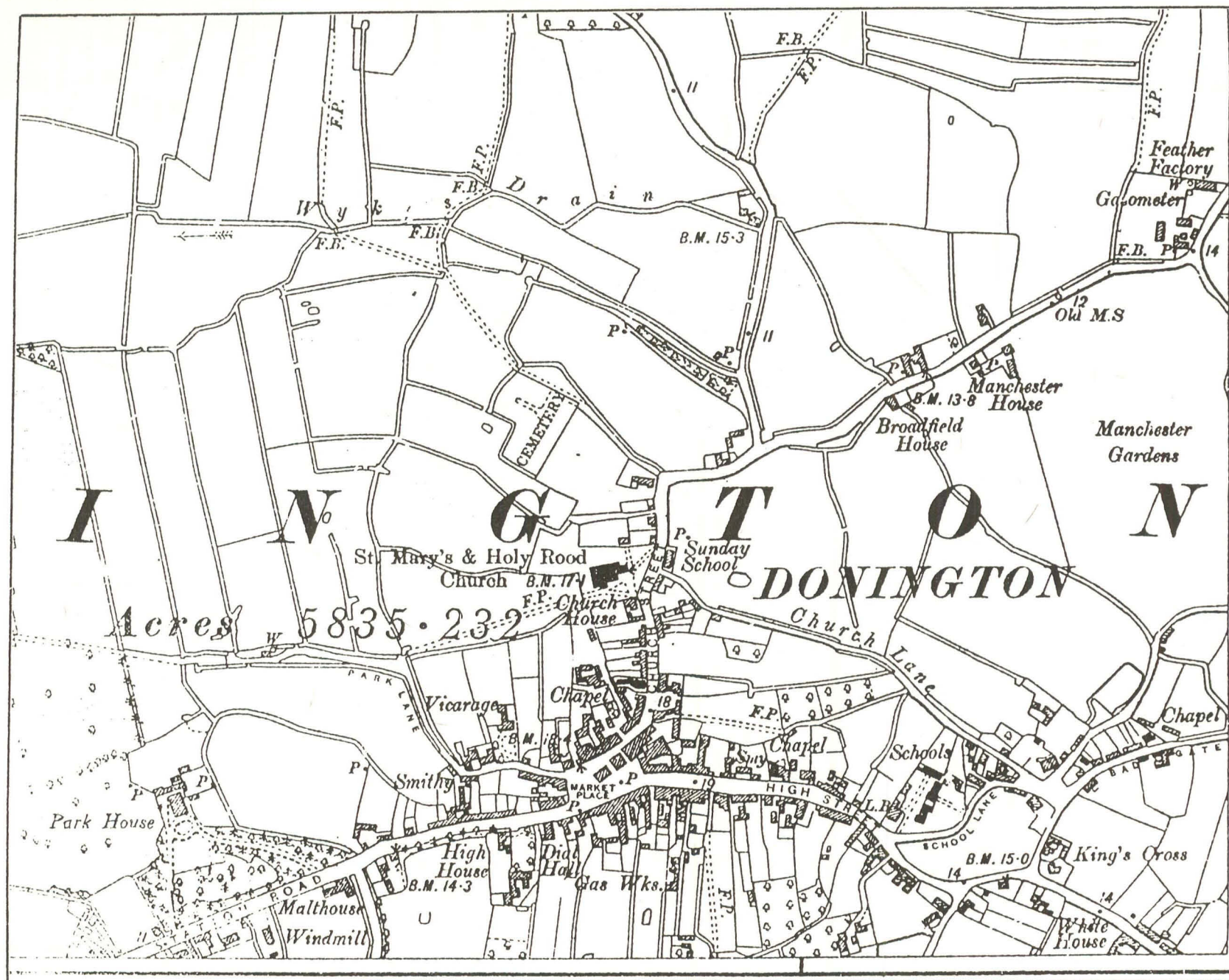


Figure 8 - Extract from the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1906

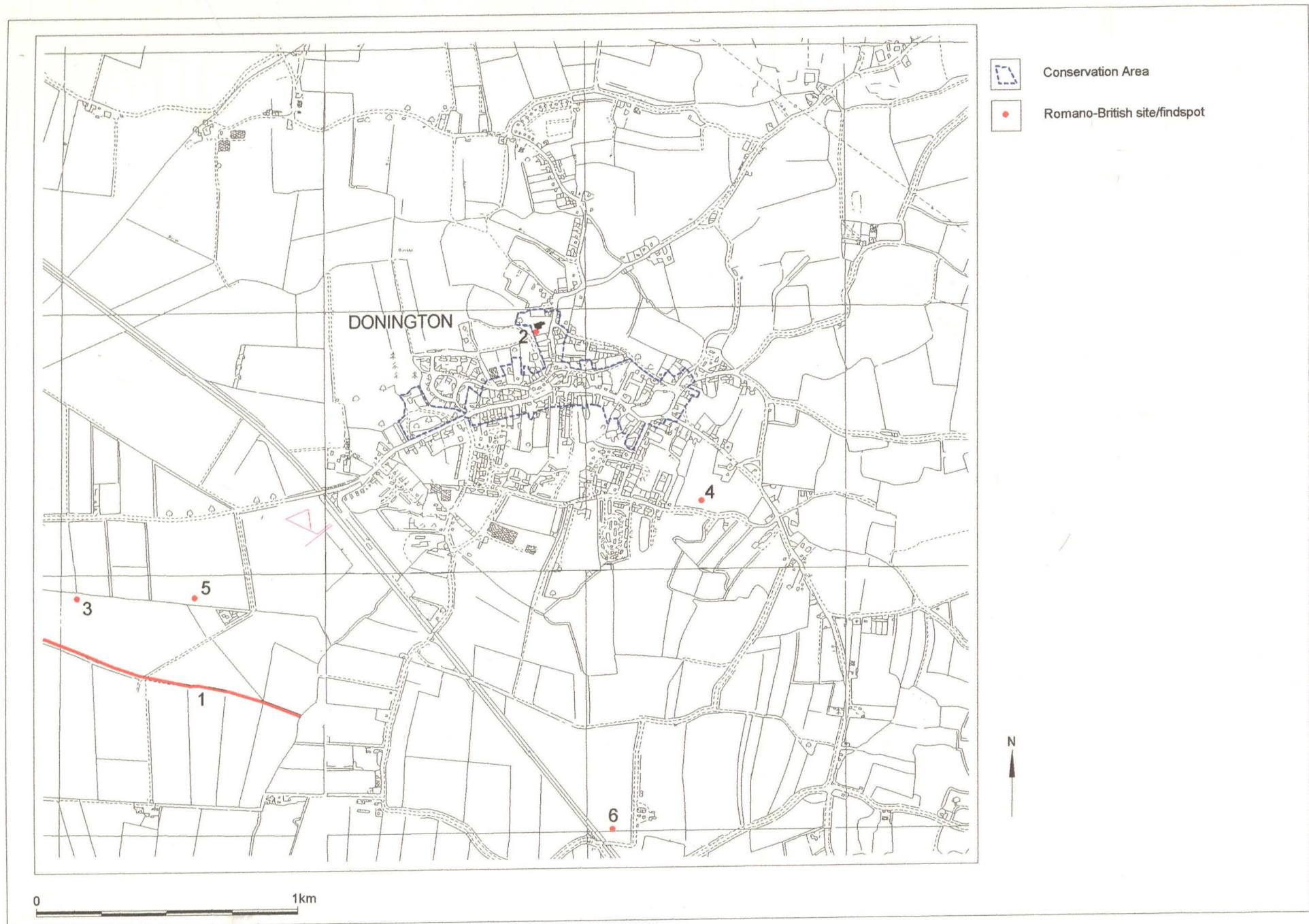


Figure 9 - Romano-British sites and findspots in the vicinity of Donington



Figure 10 - Saxon and medieval sites and findspots in the vicinity of Donington

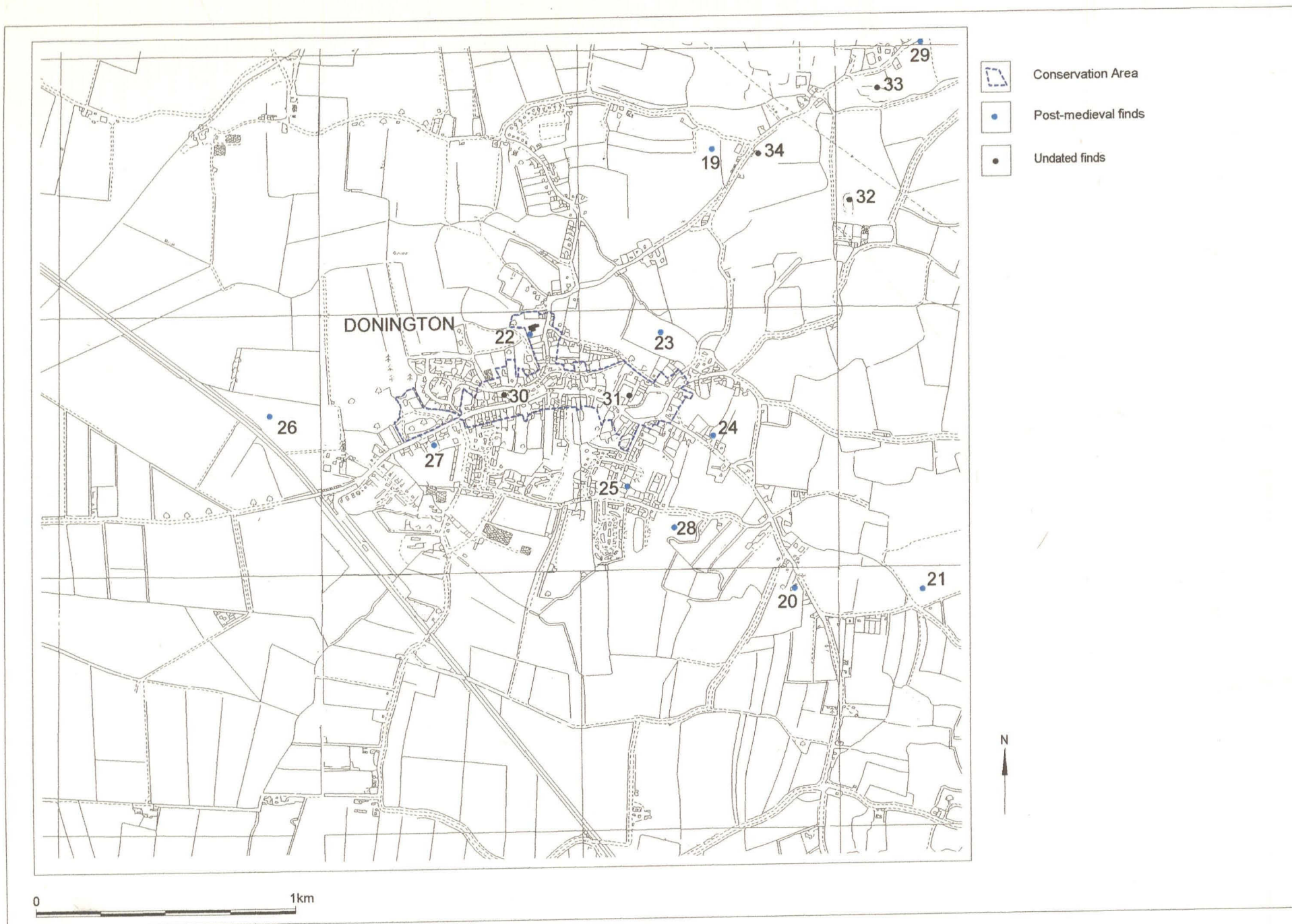


Figure 11 - Post-medieval and undated finds in the vicinity of Donington

Appendix 1

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS WITHIN DONINGTON PARISH

County Number	Title	Grid Reference
20815	Medieval field system north of Church End Farm	TF 2262 3449

All information from; English Heritage, 1996, *County List of Scheduled Monuments: Lincolnshire*

Appendix 2

LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN DONINGTON

Bridge End Causeway	Milepost, 19 th century
Bridge End Causeway	Pigeoncote, Late 18 th century
Bridge End Causeway	Cottage, Early 18 th century
Caythorpe Road	Farmhouse, 1786
Church Street	House, Early 19 th century
Church Street	House, Mid 18 th century
Church Street	Pair of houses and a shop, Late 18 th century
Church Street	House, Mid 18 th century
Church Street	Church of St. Mary and the Holy Rood, 13 th century*
High Street	Former house, now guesthouse, Late 17 th century
High Street	House, Late 18 th century
High Street	Hotel and Assembly Room, 17 th century
Mallard Drove	Farmhouse, c. 1812
Market Place	Public house and shop, Mid 17 th century
Market Place	House, Late 18 th century
Market Place	House, Late 18 th century
Market Place	House and Shop, c. 1700
Mill Lane	House, Late 18 th century
Park Lane	Vicarage, Early 19 th century
Park Lane	Stables at the Vicarage, Early 19 th century
Park Lane	House, Late 18 th century
Quadrang Road	Farmhouse, Late 18 th century
Quadrang Road	Windmill, Early 19 th century
School Lane	School, 1719
School Lane	School hall and classroom, 1861
School Lane	Former schoolroom block, c. 1861
Station Street	House, Early 18 th century
Station Street	Former cottage, Late 17 th century
Station Street	House and walls, 1792
Wikes Road	Farmhouse, 1680
Wikes Road	Traphouse and pigeoncote of farmhouse, 1810

* denotes a Grade 1 listed building

All information from DoE, 1988, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; District of South Holland, Lincolnshire*

Appendix 3

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School • Cameron Street • Heckington • Sleaford • Lincs • NG34 9RW
Tel. (01529) 461618 • Fax (01529) 461001

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