allen archaeology limited

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS:
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING:
FORMER RED COW HOTEL, 8 HIGH STREET, DONINGTON, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

Application:	**H04-1190-17**
Client:	**Clayton Architecture Limited on behalf of JJR Property Investments Limited**
National Grid Reference:	**TF 20915 35710**
Date:	**26th November 2020**
Museum Accession Number:	**TBC**

1.0 Summary

This document is the project specification for an archaeological scheme of works that has been prepared for Clayton Architecture Limited on behalf of JJR Property Investments Limited to satisfy a planning condition issued by South Holland District Council. It sets out a proposal for a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at the former Red Cow Hotel, 8 High Street, Donington, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The excavation, recording and reporting will conform to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (CIfA 2020a), '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2020b), the Historic England document '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice'* (2016) and the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2016).

2.0 Site Location and Description

Donington is situated approximately 42km south-south-east of Lincoln and 30km east of Grantham, in the administrative district of South Holland. The site is located in the centre of the settlement, to the north of the High Street, centred on NGR TF 20915 35710.

The geology of the area comprises drift deposits of the Terrington Beds; salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, which have accumulated since the Romano-British period. This seals a solid geology of Ancholme Group Clay (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to South Holland District Council for '*proposed residential development along with the demolition of Tap Bar and rear projections*' (Planning Application Reference H04-1190-17). The permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a scheme of historic building recording and a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during all associated groundworks for the scheme.

The approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

There is substantial evidence for Romano-British activity in the area. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service list several scatters of pottery, numerous cropmarks and field systems, as well as a cremation and inhumation cemetery, recorded as being within the 1km grid square TF 21 35 (ADS reference NMR_NATINV-352492). The grid reference is somewhat vague, but the possibility cannot be discounted that it falls within the vicinity of the site. Stukeley also mentions an undated cist burial containing a possible cremation urn exposed during the digging of foundations for the school, at NGR TF 2117 3566 (HER ref. 22492).

The A52, which extends east-west through the village, is on the course of Bridge End Causeway, an extension of the Roman Salter's Way, which may follow the line of a prehistoric routeway. The Roman road connects with the Fosse Way north of Leicester and runs through Saltersford (south of Grantham), through to Donington, and eastwards, where its route is lost beneath post-Roman accumulations of alluvial silt. Whitwell suggests that the road served to connect the cantonal capital at Leicester with the sea (Whitwell 1992).

Donington appears in the Domesday Book as Duninctune, from the Old English for 'village/farmstead of Dunn' (Cameron, 1998). The land was in the ownership of St. Peter's of Peterborough and Count Alan. The Domesday Book mentions 27 'salt houses' in the parish (Morgan & Thorne 1986), suggesting a major salt making industry, and the local geology map shows medieval saltern mounds to the east and north-east of the village (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)..

The Red Cow Hotel was originally built sometime in the early 1600's and bought by Thomas Cowley in 1680. Cowley died in 1721 and the hotel was taken over by the Cowley Trust which in 1752 had the building rebuilt into its present form. In 1950 the Trust sold the Red Cow to Holes brewery of Newark and it was extensively refurbished in the mid l960's and finally closed its doors in 2002. (https://sites.google.com/view/doningtonillustrated/pubs-inns/red-cow-hotel)

5.0 Methodology

Historic Building Recording – The works described below are based on the guidance set out in the Historic England document '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice'* (2016). The building survey will be undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist who will record all aspects of the relevant buildings prior to any alterations and who will act strictly in accordance with the contents of this document. It is proposed that the fieldwork is to be carried out in December 2020.

Photographs will be taken of the following: -

- All external elevations
- All internal elevations, including internal walls and subdivisions
- The roof structure of the building, internally and externally, where visible
- The relationship of the structure to their surroundings
- Architectural details, i.e. windows, doors, decorative brickwork, and other significant features, fixtures or fittings. Generally a single representative shot will be taken of particular features such as windows or openings of a single type that occur more than once within the structure
- A general internal photographic record of the building. Photographs will be taken of each room/ discrete internal space from sufficient points to show the form, general appearance and methods of construction

Metric scales of appropriate length and a tripod will be used when required, with all photos annotated and

linked to a floor plan. In addition to the photographic record, a full written description and programme of analysis will be undertaken of each structure to be affected by the development. Any identified phasing will also be identified on the site plans and elevations, and included in the written narrative.

Map regression and the study of readily available documentary sources will be included to provide a historical context to the site.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording **-** One experienced field archaeologist will be present during all groundworks for the scheme. They will act strictly in accordance with the contents of this document, and will adhere to national and local guidelines regarding agreed best practice for archaeological monitoring and recording projects.

The scheme of archaeological works will involve monitoring of all ground disturbances, with the ability to stop and fully record archaeological features. If archaeological remains are revealed then hand excavation will be required where such deposits can be accessed safely.

All groundworks should be carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, except for where removal of concrete or tarmac surfaces or obstructions necessitates the use of a hydraulic breaker or toothed bucket, at the discretion of the supervising archaeologist.

A full written record of the archaeological deposits will be made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. Sections to be excavated will be marked with string and nails and allocated an individual drawing number. A comprehensive record of all drawings will be maintained, and the location of every section drawing plotted onto the site master plan and correctly referenced. All excavated sections will then be drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing.

All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded by full colour photography, with an identification number board, appropriate metric scales and a north arrow. General site shots will also be taken to show the location of the groundworks and the stratigraphic sequence.

If human burials or cremations are exposed during the groundworks, in the first instance the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council will be contacted to discuss an appropriate strategy for the management of the human remains. It is anticipated however that wherever possible the human remains will be left in situ unless at direct threat from the proposed development. If the remains are at threat from the development, AAL will obtain a Ministry of Justice licence authorising the removal of the remains. These will be cleaned, photographed and recorded on standard AAL human skeletal remains recording sheets, prior to removal for cleaning at the offices of AAL and subsequent analysis by the named specialist.

Any artefacts found during the investigation that are deemed to be ‘treasure’ (as defined by the Treasure Act 1996) will be removed from site to a secure store and reported to the appropriate coroner’s office.

All finds of all classes will be collected, other than obviously modern finds from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The spoil from the excavated areas will be examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, while registered finds will be 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number. If necessary, the relevant specialist will visit the site during fieldwork to advise on the artefact collection and retention strategies. All finds will be processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of Allen Archaeology Limited. These will then be submitted for specialist reporting to the following organisations/persons (depending on their availability):

Sarah Percival	Early prehistoric pottery
Sarah Bates	Worked lithic materials
Alice Beasley	Later prehistoric and Roman ceramics
Jane Young	Post-Roman ceramics and ceramic building material
Hannah Russ	Animal bone
Tania Kausmally	Human bone
Adam Daubney	Other finds
Val Fryer	Environmental analysis
Norfolk Museums Service	Conservation

6.0 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

Once the fieldwork element is completed, a fully illustrated report will be compiled. This will be an unbiased account of the results of the archaeological monitoring and building survey. The report will include the following: -

- Details of the site location and description, geological and landscape setting and national grid reference
- Planning background, including details of the proposed development and the planning application number
- Written account of the historic building survey and results of the archaeological monitoring (including methods and equipment used)
- Location plan of the buildings located accurately to the Ordnance Survey Grid
- Scale plan showing the layout of the building on the development site, with locations and orientations of all photographs taken during the survey
- Elevation drawings of the buildings showing any architectural detail of interest/importance
- Description of the building (including dimensions and layout, structural detail and construction materials)
- A series of illustrations at appropriate scales, including a location plan (probably at 1:10000 and/or 1:2500), a more detailed site plan depicting areas that were/were not subject to archaeological monitoring, and the distribution of archaeological deposits, and individual plan and section drawings cross-referenced to the detailed site plan
- A consideration of the significance of the findings on a local, regional and national level
- A critical assessment of the methodologies employed during the investigation
- A complete bibliography of all reference materials including those consulted but not referenced in the text
- An appendix with a selection of annotated photographs, with a full list of all photographs taken as another appendix
- An appendix detailing the archive contents, its storage destination and date of deposition
- Appendices of specialist reposts on all classes of finds recovered

The timescale for completion of the post-excavation works is estimated as five days. If required, specialists will propose their own timescales during the post-fieldwork stage.

7.0 Curatorial Monitoring

Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological works on the site rests with the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, advising South Holland District Council. As much notice will be given prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor is also granted access to the site during the archaeological

works to provide advice on archaeological science matters. As much notice as possible will also be given to the advisor in advance of the works.

Internal monitoring will be by the author of this specification.

8.0 Archive
All documentation and records generated during the project will be converted into an appropriate format in accordance with guidelines set out in the LCC document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (2016).

The archive will be deposited with The Collection museum in Lincoln, where it will be stored under the museum accession code TBC. The agreed date for deposition TBC.

9.0 Report Deposition
Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Lincolnshire HER. An OASIS form detailing a summary account on the results of the project will be submitted to the ADS in York.

10.0 Publication
A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the OASIS Project held at the Archaeological Data Service at York. If the results warrant it, a short article may be included in the local journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*.

11.0 Variations to the Proposed Scheme
Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation from the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, advising South Holland District Council.

Should any further investigation be required beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

12.0 Health and Safety
All work will be carried out in a way that complies with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. Employees of Allen Archaeology Limited will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy, with senior staff responsible for monitoring compliance with health and safety requirements and legislation.

A site Risk Assessment will be carried out in advance of any archaeological fieldwork.

13.0 Insurances
Allen Archaeology Limited maintains Employers Liability Insurance to £10,000,000.00, Public Liability Insurance to £5,000,000.00 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to £2,000,000.00. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied upon request.

14.0 Copyright
Allen Archaeology Limited shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that an exclusive license is hereby provided to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project described in this document.

License is also given to the archaeological curator to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes. This license does not cover commercial use of the material by South Holland District

Council, Lincolnshire County Council or a third party.

The author of any specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes for further publication.

15.0 Bibliography

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