

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire



For John Turkington

Prepared by Camilla Collins



Report Number: 094/2017

TPA Project Code: CBD

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Client Name: John Turkington
Document Title: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire
Document Type: Final Report
Issue/Version Number: V1
Grid Reference: SK 24556 40532
Planning Reference: 15/00759/LBALT
TPA Site Code: CBD
Report No. 094/2017

Issue Number	V1
Prepared by	Camilla Collins (Project Supervisor)
Date	29 th August 2017
Checked by	Matt Hurford (Project Manager)
Signed	
Date	30 th August 2017
Approved by	Dr Gareth Davies (Head of Operations)
Signed	
Status	Final Report

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Summary

- This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire (National Grid Ref. SK 24556 40532). The work was carried out in July 2017 by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) on behalf of John Turkington following the demolition of a lean-to extension and prior to the construction of a new kitchen extension as a condition of Derbyshire County Council planning permission 15/00759/LBALT.
- Churchfields Farm is located to the south of Brailsford village and half a kilometre from the parish church of All Saints. It sits at an elevation of approximately 52.96m AoD. The site is bounded by converted farm buildings to the north, a track leading to Church Lane to the east and farm land to the south and west.
- Brailsford is mentioned in Domesday Book as 'Brailesford', meaning a manor or hall near a fording place on a river. The manor of Brailsford was given to Henry de Ferrars at the time of the Conquest (1086) and it was eventually inherited by marriage to Sir Ralph Shirley in 1443. It was a large village of 28 households at this time and occupied a significant central position between Derby and Ashbourne.
- Churchfields Farm is a Grade II listed building situated to the south of Brailsford village. The earliest incarnation of the farm house likely dates to the early 17th century and probably comprised a timber-framed building with stone footings that remain partially visible in the existing cellar. The structure was significantly altered and extended in c. 1800 including the construction of the current brick built farm house. Further remodelling took place in the mid-19th century including the construction of a small lean-to extension to the north-west of the main house. In its current form, Churchfields Farm is a good example of an early 19th century Derbyshire farmhouse and is built of red brick with segmental brick arched lintels, Staffordshire blue clay tile roofs and a large attic storey.
- The ground level was reduced by 0.8m revealing deposits probably relating to phases of remodelling of the farmhouse during the 19th century.
- Foundation trenches for the farmhouse were not encountered indicating a reduction in ground level, probably during the construction of the lean-to in the mid 19th century. The ground level was subsequently raised in the late 19th century.
- The bricks used in the courtyard wall are consistent with a mid 19th century construction date.

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Acknowledgments

The project was managed by Matt Hurford and the watching brief was undertaken by Camilla Collins. John Turkington is thanked for commissioning the work. The project was monitored by Steve Baker, County Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire (National Grid Ref. SK 24556 40532) (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was carried out in July 2017 by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) on behalf of John Turkington following the demolition of a lean-to extension and prior to the construction of a new kitchen extension as a condition of Derbyshire County Council planning permission 15/00759/LBALT.
- 1.2 The planning authority imposed the following condition attached to the Inspector's decision:
- 3. No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological supervision and monitoring has been submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority in writing.*
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently submitted by TPA and approved by Steve Baker, County Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Appendix 1). The WSI stated that the watching brief be carried out in accordance with appropriate professional standards, as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)*.
- 1.4 The overall study has employed the methodology developed by TPA for use on similar projects in the region. This methodology conforms to the standard requirements of planning authorities where consent applications are made for development. These follow guidelines presented in the *National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012)* which replaces conservation planning document *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010)*.
- 1.5 The TPA site code is CBD and the OASIS ID is trentpea1-294999.

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1 Churchfields Farm is located to the south of Brailsford village and approximately half a kilometre from the parish church of All Saints. It sits at an elevation of approximately 52.96m AoD. The site is bounded by converted farm buildings to the north, a track leading to Church Lane to the east and farm land to the south and west.
- 2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that the site is situated on a sedimentary bedrock of Taporley Siltstone Formation. No superficial deposits have been recorded (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Brailsford is mentioned in Domesday Book as 'Brailesford' (Williams and Martin 1992), meaning a manor or hall near a fording place on a river (Ekwall 1951). The manor of Brailsford was given to Henry de Ferrars at the time of the Conquest (1086) and it was eventually inherited by marriage to Sir Ralph Shirley in 1443. It was a large village of 28 households at this time and occupied a significant central position between Derby and Ashbourne (Pigot 1835).

- 3.2 Churchfields Farm is a Grade II listed building (LB 1109736) situated to the south of Brailsford village. The earliest incarnation of the farm house likely dates to the early 17th century and probably comprised a timber-framed building with stone footings that remain partially visible in the existing cellar. The structure was significantly altered and extended in c. 1800 including the construction of the current brick built farm house. Further remodelling took place in the mid-19th century including the construction of a small lean-to extension to the north-west of the main house. In its current form, Churchfields Farm is a good example of an early 19th century Derbyshire farmhouse and is built of red brick with segmental brick arched lintels, Staffordshire blue clay tile roofs and a large attic storey (Morris 2015).
- 3.3 Philip Burton was described as the farmer at 'Church Field' on the Land Tax Assessment for Brailsford of 1813, and between 1810 and 1820 he was a tenant of Michael Rowstone. The taxable sum listed in 1813 is very low for such a large farm, which indicates that the farmland was contained within another landholding. Considering this, Michael Rowstone appears to have been the owner of the site of Church Field (and the earlier house) from the 1780s to 1820 (Morris 2015).
- 3.4 Churchfields Farm first appears on the Brailsford Tithe map dating to 1837 (Fig. 3) where it is depicted as a large structure with two 'wings' to the rear and a small porch to the west. The second phase of remodelling during the mid 19th century is visible on the First Edition OS 1:2500 County Series Map of 1881 (Fig. 4) in the form of small extensions to the north-west and north-east of the main house. The general plan of the house has remained unchanged since 1881.
- 3.5 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken at the site.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The objectives of the fieldwork were in accordance with the WSI produced by TPA on behalf of John Turkington and agreed by Steve Baker, County Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 The primary objective of the archaeological work was to ensure that any archaeological remains affected by any intrusive aspects of the development were recorded appropriately in order to ensure preservation by record.
- 4.3 All excavation and recording was carried out in line with CIfA guidelines and standard archaeological practice.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The redevelopment work at Churchfields Farm was undertaken using a combination of a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and hand excavation. The work was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 All exposed surfaces were inspected by a suitably qualified archaeologist and any archaeological deposits were hand cleaned and recorded where appropriate. All contexts were given an individual context number. Plans of all contexts including features were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and showed at least context numbers, all colour and textural changes and principal slopes represented as hachures. Elevations of the courtyard wall were recorded at 1:20 and included a description of mortar

present. Digital colour photographs of each context were taken using a DSLR at 7 megapixel minimum resolution. Written records were maintained as laid down in the TPA recording manual.

5.3 A full methodology can be found in the WSI (Appendix 1).

6 Results

- 6.1 The small lean-to extension abutting the west wall of the main house had been demolished prior to the commencement of archaeological supervision. The site had also been partially cleared revealing a very compact made ground deposit of mid orange yellow gravels (0003) (Plate 1; Fig. 5). A small area of brick flooring [0002] was visible towards the north-west corner of site comprising irregularly laid unmortared bricks measuring $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches in size (Plate 2; Fig. 5). This feature was recorded before excavation began. A single course of the mostly collapsed north to south aligned courtyard wall [0001] was also visible at the western extent of the site (Plate 3).
- 6.2 The existing ground level was reduced by approximately 0.8m using a combination of machine and hand excavation (Fig. 6). A mixed deposit of mid orange yellow sands and gravels, dark pinkish red clay and dark brown silty clay loam containing large amounts of demolition material (0004) was located beneath (0003) (Plate 4; Fig. 7). Deposit (0004) extended to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Considerable amounts of white-bodied earthenware were recovered, suggesting that it is c. 19th century in date. A thin homogenous layer of very compacted black gravels (0005) measuring a maximum of 0.1m in depth was revealed below deposit (0004) (Plate 4; Fig. 7). A final deposit (0006) comprised of mid pinkish red silty clay containing very occasional inclusions of brick fragments and small charcoal flecks was encountered at a depth of 0.6m below the former ground level (Plates 4 and 5; Fig. 7). A single sherd of coarse earthenware dating to the 17th-19th centuries was recovered from this deposit.
- 6.3 The courtyard wall [0001] was further exposed during the scheme of works (Figs. 6 and 8). It was built of poorly fired $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inch bricks, the surviving courses laid in stretcher bond on a foundation of a single header course and bonded with a light pinkish yellow lime mortar. The wall had been built directly on top of weakly compacted rubble (0007) (Plate 6; Fig. 8).
- 6.4 The foundations of the north wall of the main house and the east wall of the north-west 'wing' were uncovered at a depth of 0.7m below the former ground level (Plates 7 and 8). The foundations of the main house were built of brick and the foundations of the rear wing were built of stone. The brick foundations of the north and west walls of the former lean-to extension were also revealed at a depth of 0.7m (Plate 9). The northern garden wall had been subject to several phases of reconstruction and appeared to be quite unstable. It was therefore decided to limit the excavation area within a 0.1m radius of the garden wall in order to reduce any further damage (Plate 10). Consequently, the foundations of this wall could not be observed. No foundation trenches were visible for any of the walls present in the area of archaeological investigation.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The ground level was reduced by 0.8m revealing four deposits, (0003) to (0006), which all appear to be made up ground. These deposits likely relate to phases of remodelling to the farm house.
- 7.2 Foundation trenches for the farmhouse were not encountered indicating a reduction in ground level, probably during the construction of the lean-to in the mid 19th century, followed by a raising of the ground level with deposits (0003) to (0006) in the late 19th century.
- 7.3 The 3 inch thick bricks used in the construction of the courtyard wall [0001] are consistent with a mid 19th century construction date.

8 Bibliography

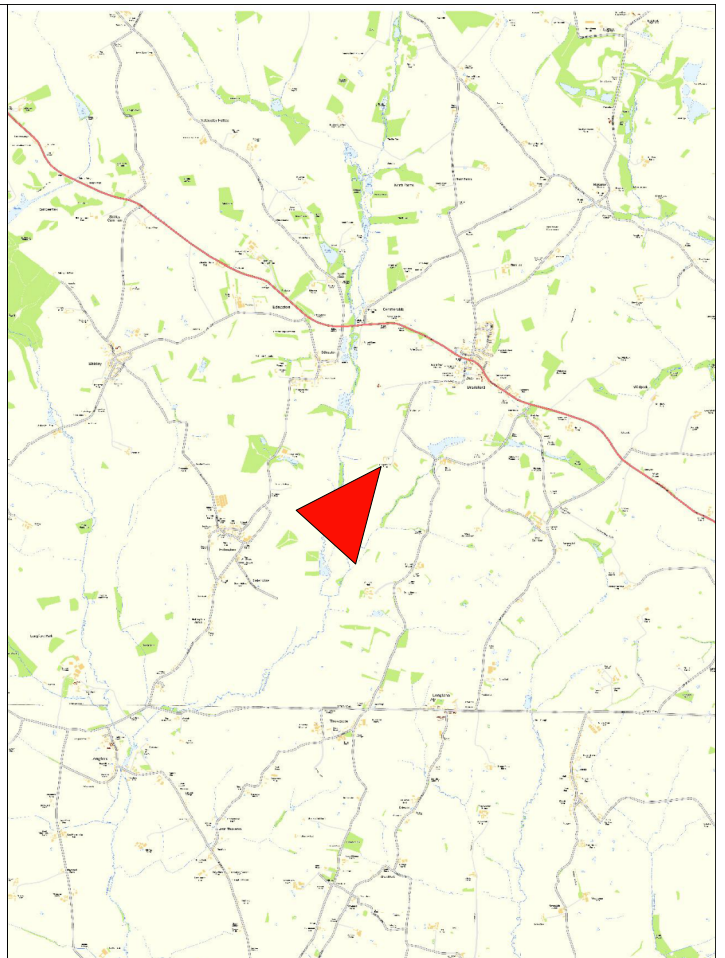
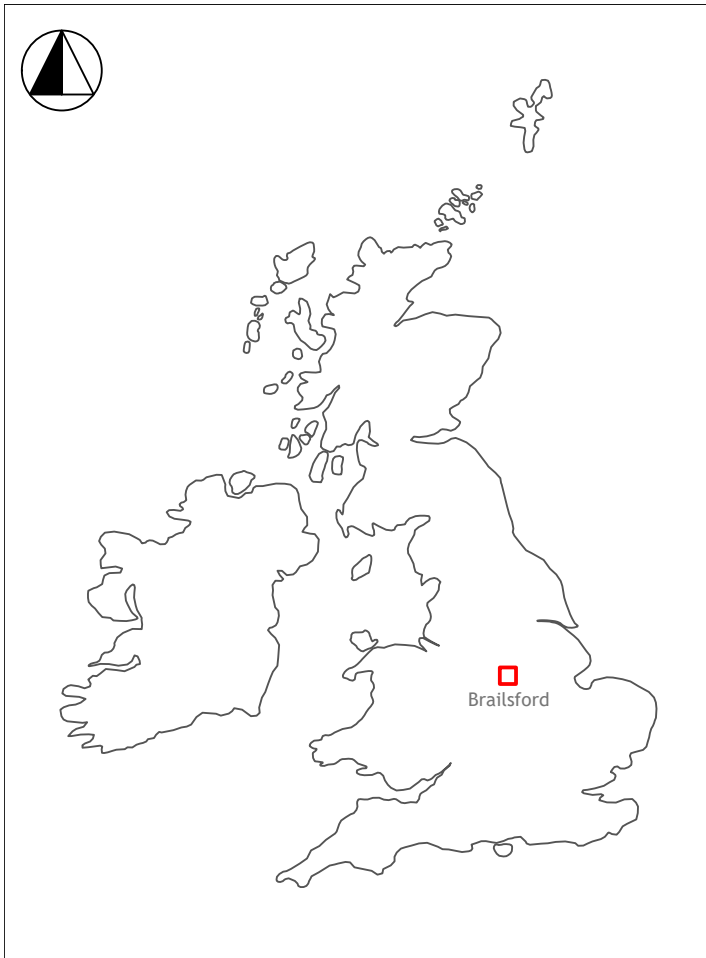
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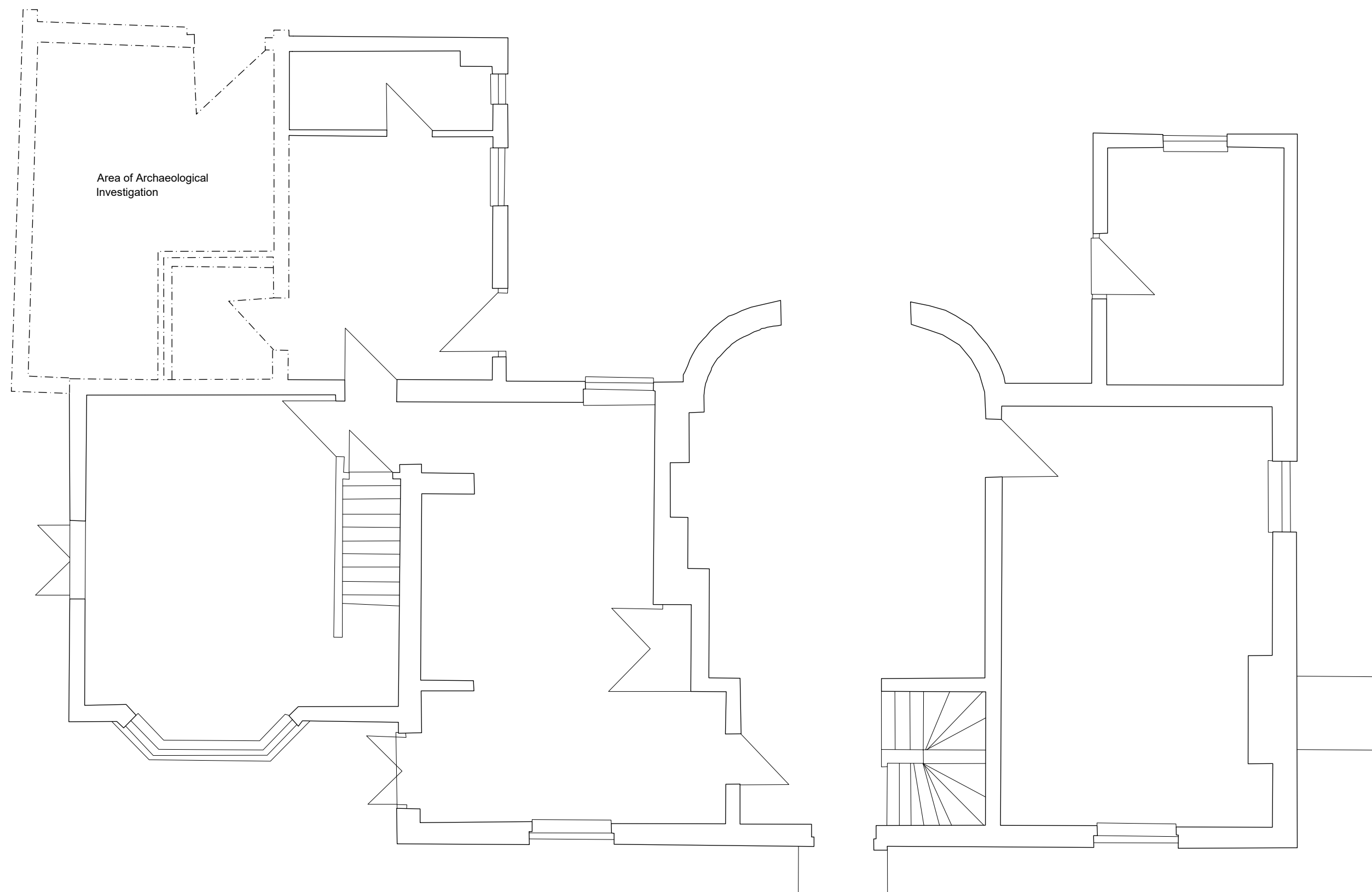
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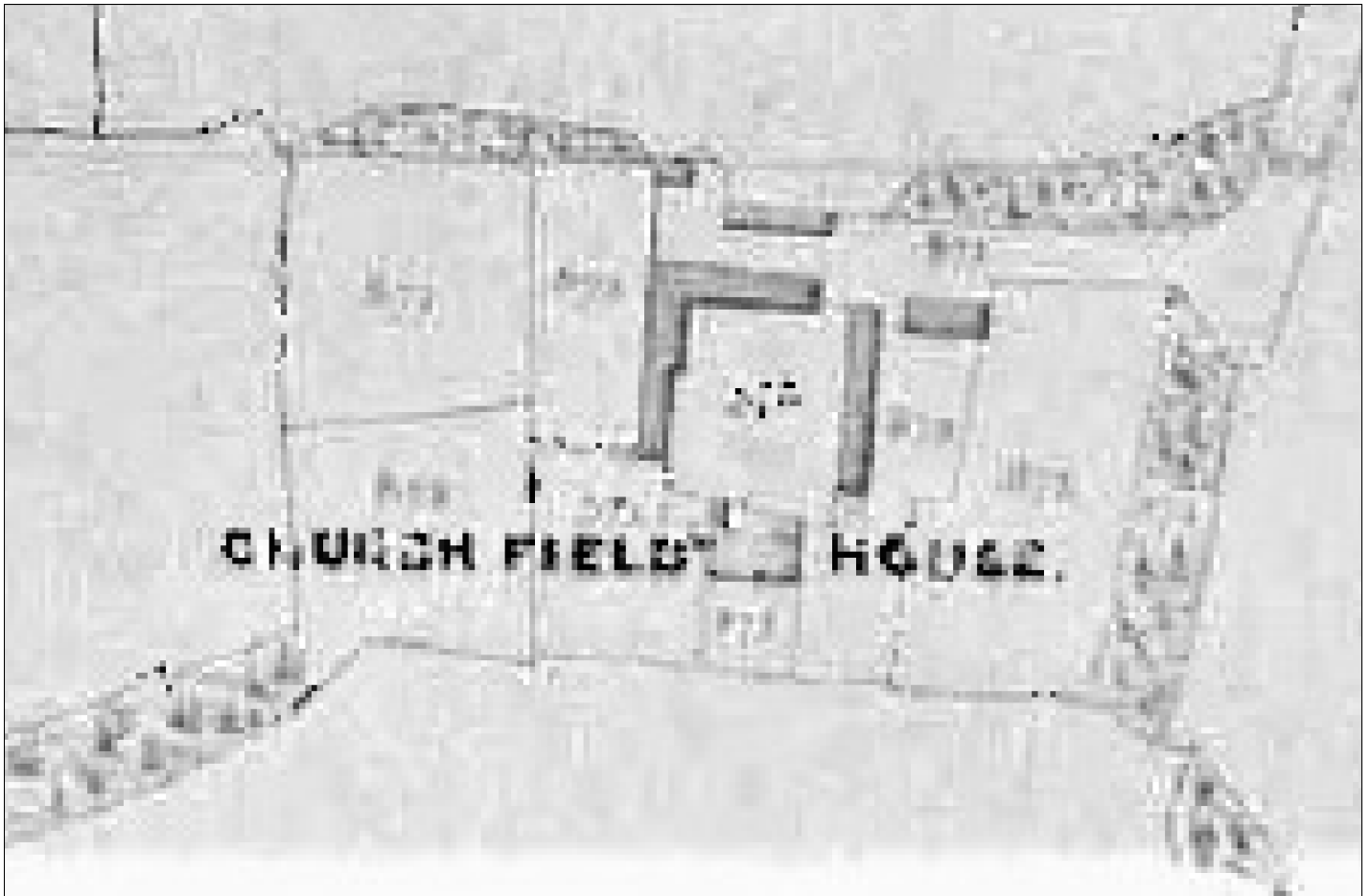
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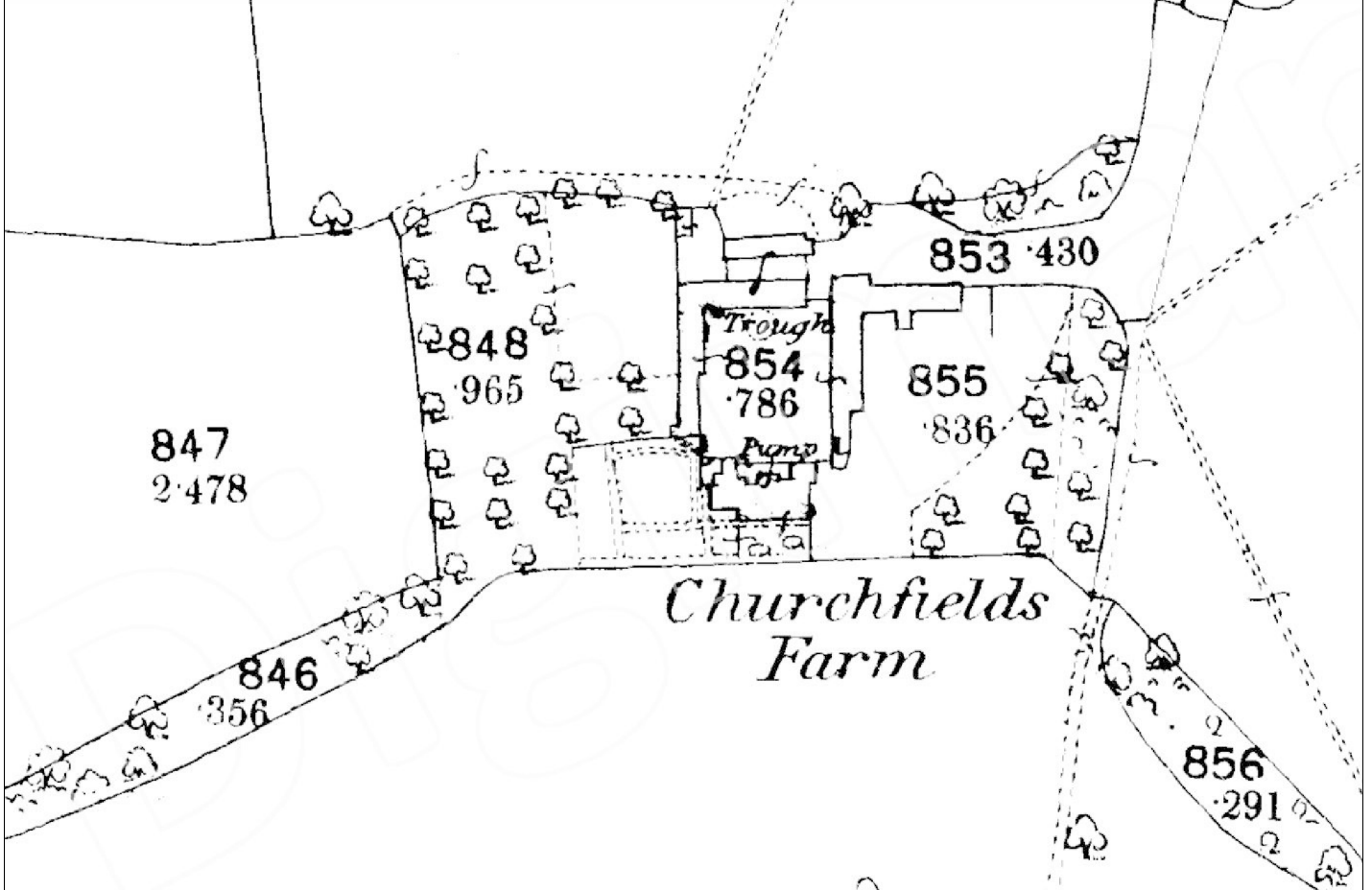





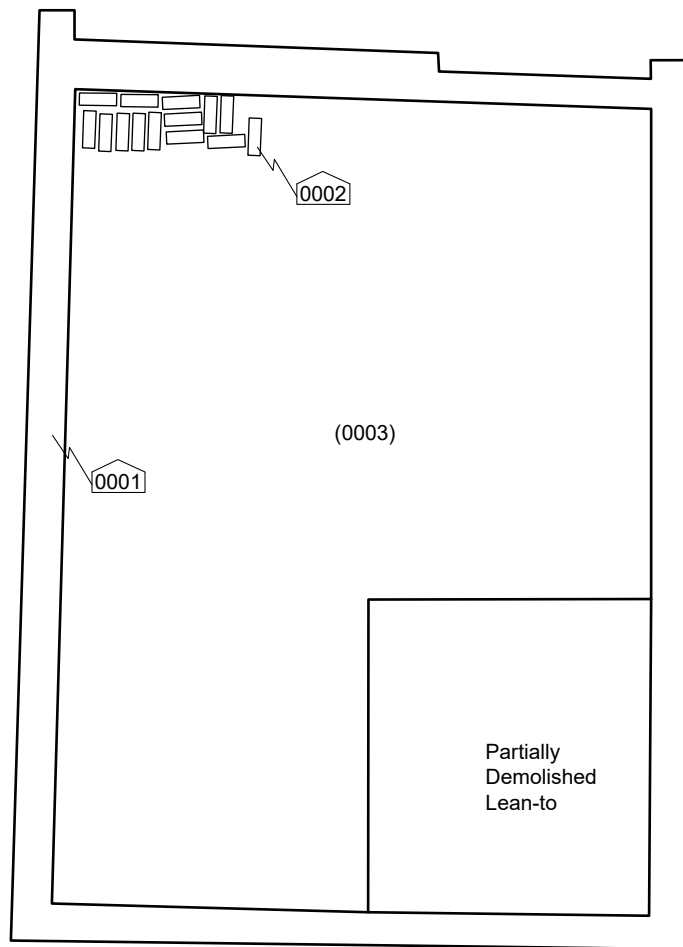
Area of Archaeological Investigation

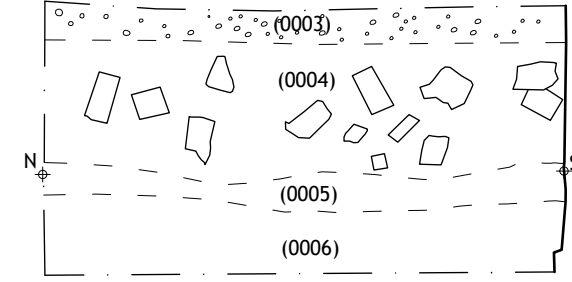
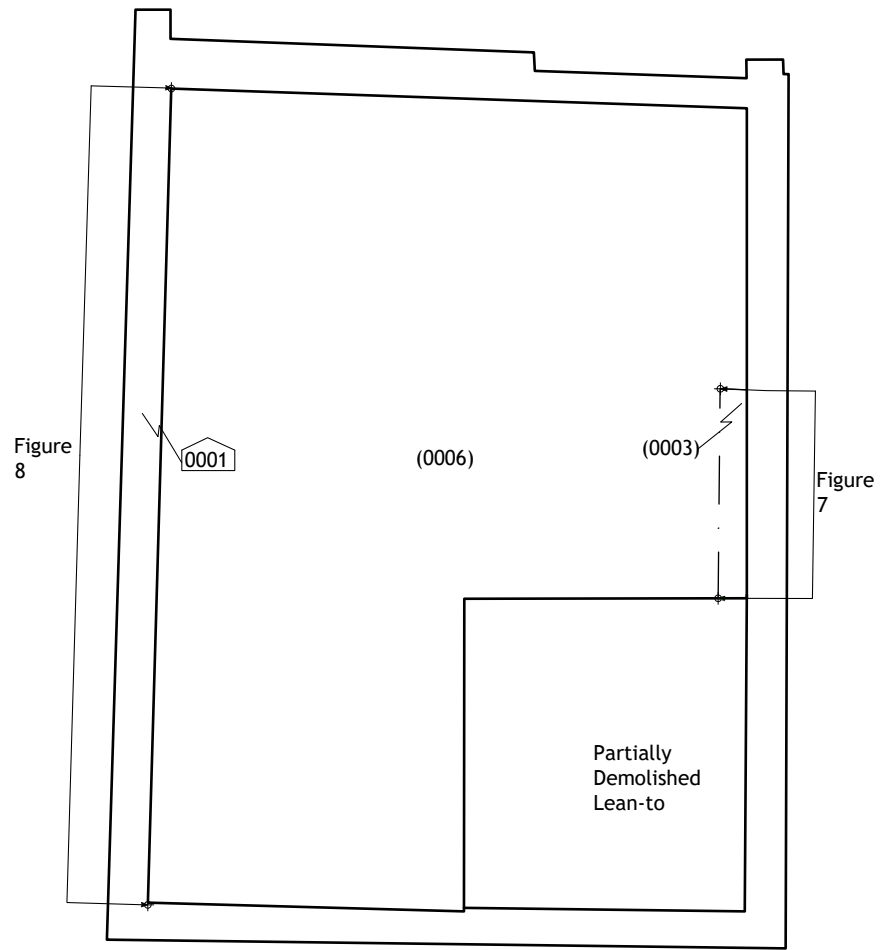


	<p>CBD Figure 3 Not to Scale</p>	<p>Churchfields Farm, Brailsford Extract from the Brailsford Tithe Map of 1837</p>
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	<p>CBD Figure 4 Not to Scale</p>	<p>Churchfields Farm, Brailsford Extract from the First Edition OS 1:2500 County Series Map of 1881</p>
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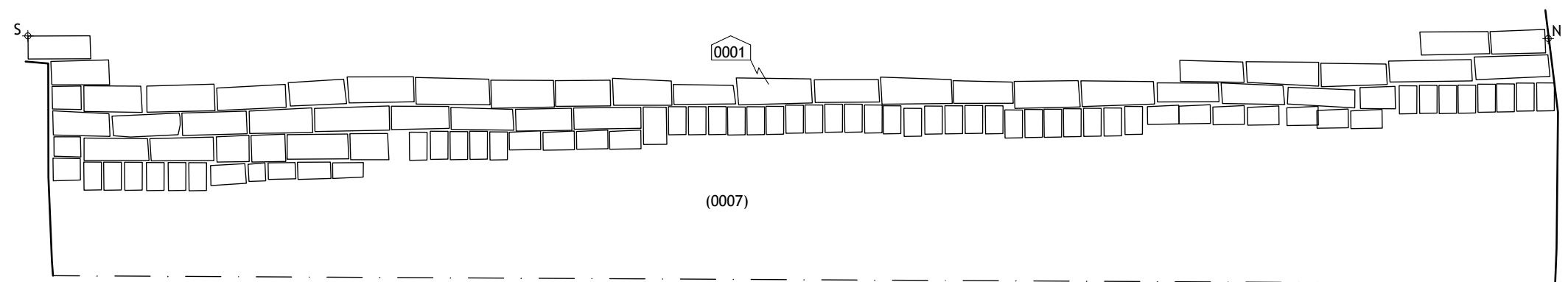
CBD
Figure 6
Scale at A3 - 1:50

Churchfields Farm, Brailsford
Mid-excavation site plan showing the location of Figures 7 and 8



CBD
Figure 7
Scale at A3 - 1:20

Churchfields Farm, Brailsford
West facing representative section of deposits (0003) to (0006)



CBD
Figure 8
Scale at A3 - 1:20

Churchfields Farm, Brailsford
East facing elevation of wall [0001]



Plate 1: [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]



Plate 2: [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]



Plate 3: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]



Plate 4: [REDACTED]

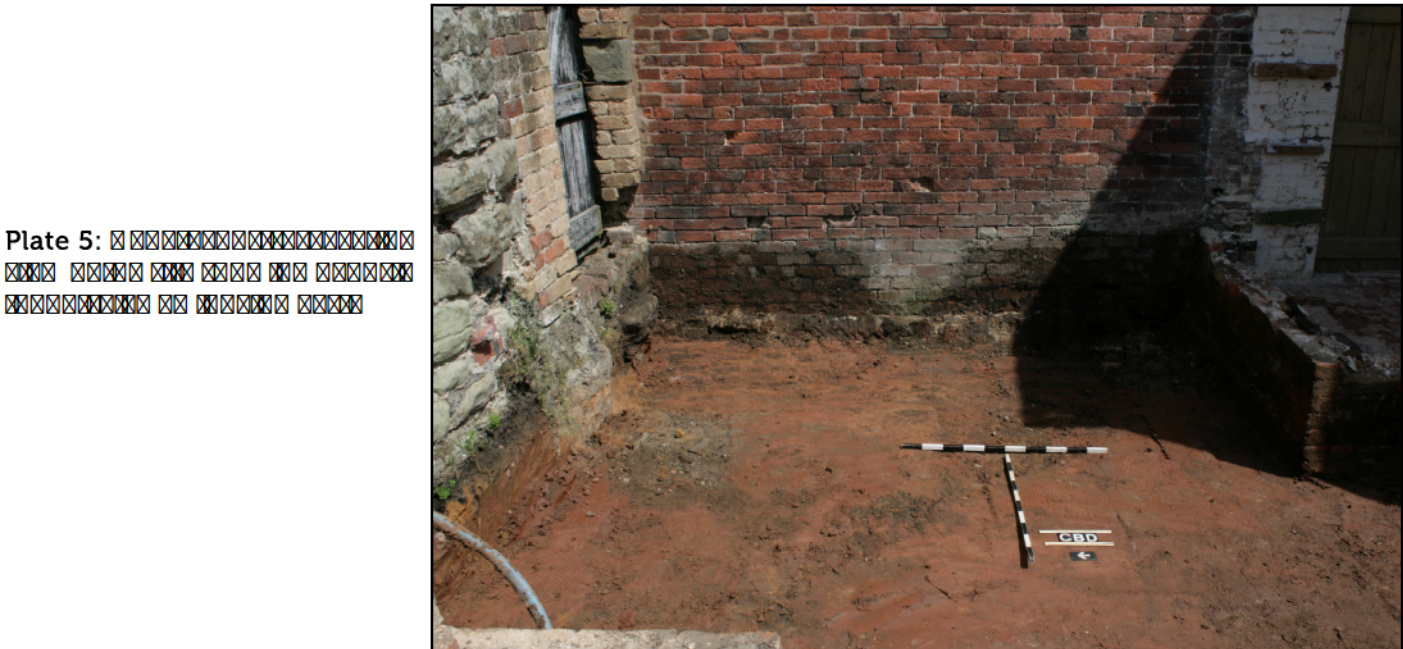


Plate 5: [REDACTED]



Plate 6: [REDACTED]



Plate 7: 000 0000000000000000 00000 0 0000000 0 000 0000000000 00 000000 000000



Plate 8: 000 0000000000000000 0 0000 00000000 00000 00000000 00 000000 000000

Appendix 1: WSI

**CHURCHFIELDS FARM,
BRAILSFORD, DERBYSHIRE**

WATCHING BRIEF

Written Scheme of Investigation

2016
Matt Hurford

TPA Report No: 060/2016

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CHURCHFIELDS FARM, BRAILSFORD, DERBYSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: CHURCHFIELDS FARM, BRAILSFORD, DERBYSHIRE

NGR: SK 24556 40532

Client: John Turkington

Planning Application Nos: 15/00759/LBALT

Brief: N.A.

Proposed Development: *The demolition of lean-to extension and alteration to yard area to form a dining/kitchen extension.*

It is currently proposed to demolish a lean-to extension and make alterations to a yard area to form a dining/kitchen extension at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire DE6 3BW (OS Grid Ref. SK 24556 40532).

Churchfields Farm is Grade II listed (List Entry Number 1109736), dating to around 1800, with earlier elements suggesting the presence of a building on the site from the late 16th or early 17th century. The proposed alterations will remove a lean-to pantry/cold store dating from about 1850. The yard area was possibly once part of an earlier building.

Although a detailed brief has not been issued, the following details of this WSI are guided by previously issued comments, and reflects recent consultations with Steve Baker the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) for Derbyshire County Council to ensure works are conducted to an appropriate standard following ClfA guidelines (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) and in line with the expectations of the DCA.

It has been agreed with the DCA that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the development. This would encompass all significant ground disturbances undertaken within the yard including reduction in its level and the excavation of trenches for services.

2. OBJECTIVES

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposed mitigation scheme for planning consent 15/00759/LBALT for Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire. This takes account of verbal and written advice issued by Steve Baker (DCA).

2.1 The objective of the proposed archaeological work can be stated as:

To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*. Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance will also be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

The archaeological monitoring of targeted elements of the development with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. Monitoring will not be required where it can be demonstrated that a specific element of the ground works has reduced/no significant archaeological potential, with the prior agreement of the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Steve Baker).

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

3. METHODOLOGY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

3.1 General conditions

Staffing. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standard & Guidance' produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Notice. Clients are requested to give at least one week notice of the commencement of works to both TPA and the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to ground works, and will provide plans of all services within the development area.

Base maps. The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for the Unit to use in the report.

Contingency. If an unusually high volume of artefacts, or deposits worthy of palaeoenvironmental investigation are recovered, these may be subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. Contingency funding would not be accessed without the approval of the client and the recommendation of the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC. Should archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be treated to a satisfactory and proper standard within the resources allocated to the watching brief the Development Control Archaeologist will immediately be informed. This may entail ceasing any site work that is damaging to remains present until resources are in place to either ensure preservation *in situ* or adequate treatment of the archaeological remains.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the client and Development Control Archaeologist for DCC within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. For further details of the report structure see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing. The client will be responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

3.2 Fieldwork

Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor will implement the following requirements:

Machining

Wherever possible the contractor must ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine so that a clean surface can be exposed and the archaeologist can inspect the deposits revealed. Foundation/service trenches should also be excavated with a toothless bucket where possible. Any exceptions to this must only occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There should be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist has agreed that there are no archaeological deposits of significance. **The client must ensure that the contractor has been made aware of the archaeological constraint on their operations.**

Service trenches

Within Health & Safety constraints, the contractor will ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. **It is important that time is allowed for such work, before any form of backfilling occurs.** Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

Spoil-heaps

Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector.

3.3 Recording – general

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of any archaeology exposed in the monitored areas within the yard, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below (*Detailed specification of archaeological recording by Watching Brief*).

Project Staff

The watching brief will be managed by M. Hurford, the attending archaeologist will be:

Matt Hurford (Project Officer, 07917185361)

Reporting and Liaison

A report on the results, whether positive or not, will be prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and the curator within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. A summary of the findings will also be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Should the results of the watching brief warrant it then a detailed report will also be submitted for publication in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal and an appropriate specialist publication covering the period from which the remains have been dated. For further details of the contents of the report see below (*Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief*).

The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council will be given a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of the watching brief, and TPA will continue to liaise closely throughout the period of the works. The curator will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

3.4 Welfare, Access and Insurance

The client will ensure safe access to the ground-works and if possible make toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

Services Checks

The client will make available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive ground works.

Insurance/compensation

As part of York Archaeological Trust, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

3.5 Health and Safety

TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safety regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA will complete a task specific risk assessment safe working method statement before the commencement of the watching-brief, and copies of this will be made available to the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in FAME Manual, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

4. DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

The investigation will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Within the confines of site safety, archaeological contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will also be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will be assigned an individual finds code. *In-situ* finds will be recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.

Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character and where possible date, and stratigraphic relationship of features.

In the event that important archaeological remains are uncovered, the client will be informed immediately, with a proposal for the most effective measures for dealing with the remains. If they cannot be preserved *in situ*, their excavation may require contingency resources and additional time: the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC will be informed of such events and their input requested.

Recording

Plans of all contexts will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:

- context numbers,
- construction materials,
- all colour and textural changes,
- principal slopes represented as hachures,
- levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent,
- sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and O.S. 1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).

Sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on the plan.

Digital images of each context will be taken, together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations using a DSLR at 7 megapixel minimum resolution.

Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

Sampling (Palaeoenvironmental & Industrial residues)

Appropriate sampling of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential and residues and debris from industrial processes will be conducted in accordance with Table 1 (see below), with appropriate amendments following subsequent specialist advice. Specialist palaeoenvironmental advice will be provided by Dr Jennifer Miller, York Archaeological Trust. Samples (both palaeoenvironmental and industrial) will be assessed, followed by full analysis and reporting where appropriate following receipt of specialist advice and liaison with the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.

Human Remains

Should human remains be uncovered they will initially be left in situ and provided with appropriate protection. The Development Control Archaeologist for DCC and the Coroner will be informed immediately and a Ministry of Justice burial license obtained to permit removal where necessary.

Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:				A4x1cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.30L+ Tubs (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature		each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')								
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)									

*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with DCC DCA where appropriate.

4.1 Post–excavation Processing

All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession number. These will be deposited with the appropriate Museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

Any Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr. D.Knight (TPA), Romano-British pottery to Ruth Leary (Independent), Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to L. Elliott & Dr. H. Jones (TPA), Flint to P. Webb (Associate of TPA).

4.2 Archive

The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:

- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
- site notebooks/diaries
- original photographic records
- site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
- original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.
- artefacts
- original finds records
- original sample records
- original skeleton records
- computer discs and printout

4.3 Archive and Finds Deposition

Initial contact with Derby Museum and Art Gallery will be made before the commencement of fieldwork, using the appropriate notification form – Archaeological Archive Deposition for Museums Derby, Appendix 1: Project Initiation Form, which is included as an appendix at the back of the WSI.

Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.

The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the museum. Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.

On the completion of fieldwork the development Control Archaeologist will be informed and a Mid-Project Agreement form will be sent to the museum. At this point a Museum Accession Number will be issued.

The Development Control Archaeologist must be informed in writing on final deposition of archive.

4.4 Report

A verbal report and where appropriate textual summary will be provided to the client on completion of fieldwork. Within 6 weeks of the end of the fieldwork, a final report on results will be completed and copies provided to:

- The client
- Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist for accession to the HER. This will include a copy of the report in PDF format on CD along with indexed copies of all digital on site photography.

The report will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.

- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data including recommendations for retention/discard and proposals for conservation.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

Dissemination

The results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal.

Copyright

Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client may reproduce any report. The client's contribution will be acknowledged in any future use of the work by TPA.

4.5 OASIS

Prior to commencement of the fieldwork an OASIS online record will be initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A copy of this document will be included in the report. The OASIS record will be completed, including an uploaded report, once the final report on the fieldwork has been written.

4.6 Monitoring

A minimum 5 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor and Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist.

All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant '*Standard and Guidance*' documents prepared by the CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists).

TPA will keep the client and Development Control Archaeologist for DCC informed of all material facts of the archaeological investigations. This will include agreeing any changes to the approved methodology or programme of works, and invitations to inspect any uncovered remains at appropriate stages in the fieldwork programme. The Development Control Archaeologist will be free to visit the site at any stage of the fieldwork.

5. PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE


A provisional timetable of August 2016 has been suggested for the commencement of the main ground works, As soon as a project start date is confirmed the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC will be informed.

M. Hurford
Trent & Peak Archaeology
22/07/16

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT INITIATION FORM

Project Initiation Form

Project name: Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire		Contractor's site code: CBD.1	
Main contact person	Alison Wilson		
Contractor	Trent and Peak Archaeology		
Address	Unit 1, Holly Lane Chillwell Nottingham NG9 4AB		
Telephone	0115 8967400		
Fax	0115 925 9464		
Email	awilson@yorkat.co.uk		
Project Manager: Matt Hurford			
Site Details			
Site Name: Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, completed specification or project design is attached	
National Grid Reference: SK 24556 40532			
Size of area to be investigated: 30.00 m ²		Planning reference 15/00759/LBALT.	
The demolition a lean-to extension and make alterations to a yard area to form a dining/kitchen extension			
Land Owner(s) and contact details:	John Turkington, Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire, DE6 3BW	Developer and contact details:	John Turkington, Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire DE6 3BW
Brief description of the site, the expected archaeology and its significance: Farmhouse, c 1800, earlier 16 th -17 th century fabric present, possibility for medieval remains to be present below ground Date of Site expected (please circle): Prehistoric / Roman / <u>Medieval</u> / <u>Post-Medieval</u> Type of Site expected (please circle): <u>Rural</u> / Industrial Conservation & Storage Problems Anticipated Waterlogged material anticipated: NO Bulk environmental samples anticipated: NO Bulk industrial/kiln waste products anticipated: NO Building materials/architectural fragments anticipated: NO Comment Please describe any extraordinary conservation needs that might be necessary for the Archive: None expected			

Archive		
Anticipated volume of material including documentary archive to be deposited,:	0.5 m3.	Proposed deposition milestones: What? By when?
Proposed sampling strategy:	<input type="checkbox"/> Field work starts	Aug 2016
	<input type="checkbox"/> Field work completed	Aug 2016
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mid project review of deposition	Sept 2016
	<input type="checkbox"/> Post excavation work completed	Sept 2016
Electronic archive to be deposited with ADS or similar organisation: No	<input type="checkbox"/> Title of transfer secured	Nov 2016
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deposition	Dec 2016
Please describe what public or stakeholder consultation you are planning as part of this project: None		
<p>On behalf of the depositor, I confirm that we intend to offer this Archive to this museum as the most appropriate depository according to pre-published Collections Development Policy. I have read and understood the museum's deposition guidance policy. The archive will be prepared in accordance with said policy including full transfer of title and the payment of the relevant deposition charge.</p> <p>Date: 22/07/2016_____ Name: __Matt Hurford_____ Job Title: Project Officer_____</p> <p>Signature:  _____</p>		

Appendix 2: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: trentpea1-294999

Project details

Project name	Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire on behalf of John Turkington. The work was carried out in July 2017 following the demolition of a lean-to extension and prior to the construction of a new kitchen extension as a condition of Derbyshire County Council planning permission 15/00759/LBALT. Churchfields Farm is a Grade II listed building situated to the south of Brailsford village. The earliest incarnation of the farm house likely dates to the early 17th century and probably comprised a timber-framed building with stone footings that remain partially visible in the existing cellar. The structure was significantly altered and extended in c.1800 including the construction of the current brick built farm house. Further remodelling took place in the mid-19th century including the construction of a small lean-to extension to the north-west of the main house. During the course of the watching brief the ground level was reduced by 0.8m revealing deposits probably relating to phases of remodelling of the farmhouse during the 19th century. No archaeological features were revealed. Foundation trenches for the farmhouse were not encountered indicating a reduction of ground level, probably during the construction of the lean-to extension in the mid-19th century. The ground level was subsequently raised in the late 19th century. The courtyard wall was further exposed during the scheme of works. It was built of poorly fired bricks, the surviving courses laid in stretcher bond on a foundation of a single header course and bonded with a lime mortar. The wall had been built directly on top of weakly compacted rubble. The bricks used in the wall are consistent with as mid-19th century date.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2017 End: 11-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CBD - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BRAILSFORD Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire
Postcode	DE6 3BW
Study area	20.7 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 24556 40532 52.961280064762 -1.63438638846 52 57 40 N 001 38 03 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Matt Hurford
Project director/manager	Matthew Hurford
Project supervisor	Camilla Collins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	John Turkington

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text", "Photograph", "Plan", "Context sheet"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Churchfields Farm, Brailsford, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collins, C.
Other bibliographic details	TPA Report Number: 094/2017
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Nottingham
Entered by	Camilla Collins (ccollins@yorkat.co.uk)
Entered on	6 September 2017