

The Old Barn, Dronfield, Derbyshire

A programme of archaeological works



Groundworks to the rear of the Old Barn, Dronfield

ARS Ltd Report 2016/4

January 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: The Old Barn, Dronfield, Derbyshire – A programme of archaeological works

Site Code: OBD'15

Planning Authority: North East Derbyshire District Council

Location: The Old Barn, off High Street, Dronfield, Derbyshire

Geology: Bedrock of Westphalian Coal Measures with overlying boulder clay deposits (BGS 2015)

NGR: SK 3511 7855

Planning reference: 14/01076/FL

Date: January 2016

In December 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by the Dronfield Heritage Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological works at The Old Barn (Grade II Listed Building), Dronfield, Derbyshire, prior to the proposed development of the site which will involve its conversion to community use, the erection of a single storey ancillary building, the formation of a footpath link to/from the car park to the rear, and alterations to the front boundary wall. The archaeological works was carried out intermittently between February and August 2015. This included a strip, map and sample excavation to the rear of the present Old Barn, and a watching brief during ground-works within both the exterior and interior of the building. The strip, map and sample excavation identified an area of substantial made-ground to the rear of the Old Barn which would have acted as a relatively even platform in order to accommodate additional space as the underlying geology slopes considerably downwards to the north. The excavation did not reveal any archaeological feature throughout the entire area, although 24 fragments of pottery were retrieved from the made-ground layers ranging in date from the late 18th century through to the 19th century and early 20th century. A previous excavation inside the Barn in 2013 established a foundation wall which was thought to project beyond the present masonry of the Barn towards the area of excavation. However, no sign of the presumed projection was ascertained.*

The watching brief subsequently carried out outside the Old Barn did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts. The monitoring of ground-works inside the Old Barn confirmed that the foundation uncovered during the previous excavation in 2013 was a later or contemporary abutment of the standing structure of the Old Barn rather than being an earlier structure running underneath it. A residual fragment of pottery of late 13th – 14th century date was retrieved from a sub-base of the floor although the previous excavation yielded pottery of mid 19th – 20th century date. A brick-lined drain and an adjacent shallow mound, which were previously recorded during the excavation in 2013, were further exposed during the internal ground-works. The mound was overlain by two layers which in turn were overlain by the stone stylobate that supports the aforementioned post. The mound might have been built as part of a minor earthwork demarcating some form of boundary during the 16th – 17th century, and in turn overlay the natural sub-stratum. One single flint artefact was recovered from an interface layer overlying the natural sub-stratum within the western area of the Old Barn. Its typology may fall with morphological traits that are characteristic of later prehistoric periods i.e. Neolithic/Bronze Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned in December 2014 by the Dronfield Heritage Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological works at The Old Barn (Grade II* Listed Building), Dronfield, Derbyshire (Fig. 1), prior to the proposed development of the site which will involve its conversion to community use, the erection of a single storey ancillary building, the formation of a footpath link to/from the car park to the rear, and alterations to the front boundary wall.

1.2 The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist advised that a strip, map and sample excavation, within the area of a new extension to the rear of the Old Barn, and a watching brief for remaining ground-works of the site be undertaken as part of the planning application. This approach is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para 141 which requires that sufficient information is provided to the local authority concerning the significance of the heritage asset (DCLG 2012). This policy also states that local planning authorities may require developers to record and further understanding of heritage assets to be impacted and for this information to be made publicly accessible. This work was carried out by a suitably experienced archaeologist working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a).

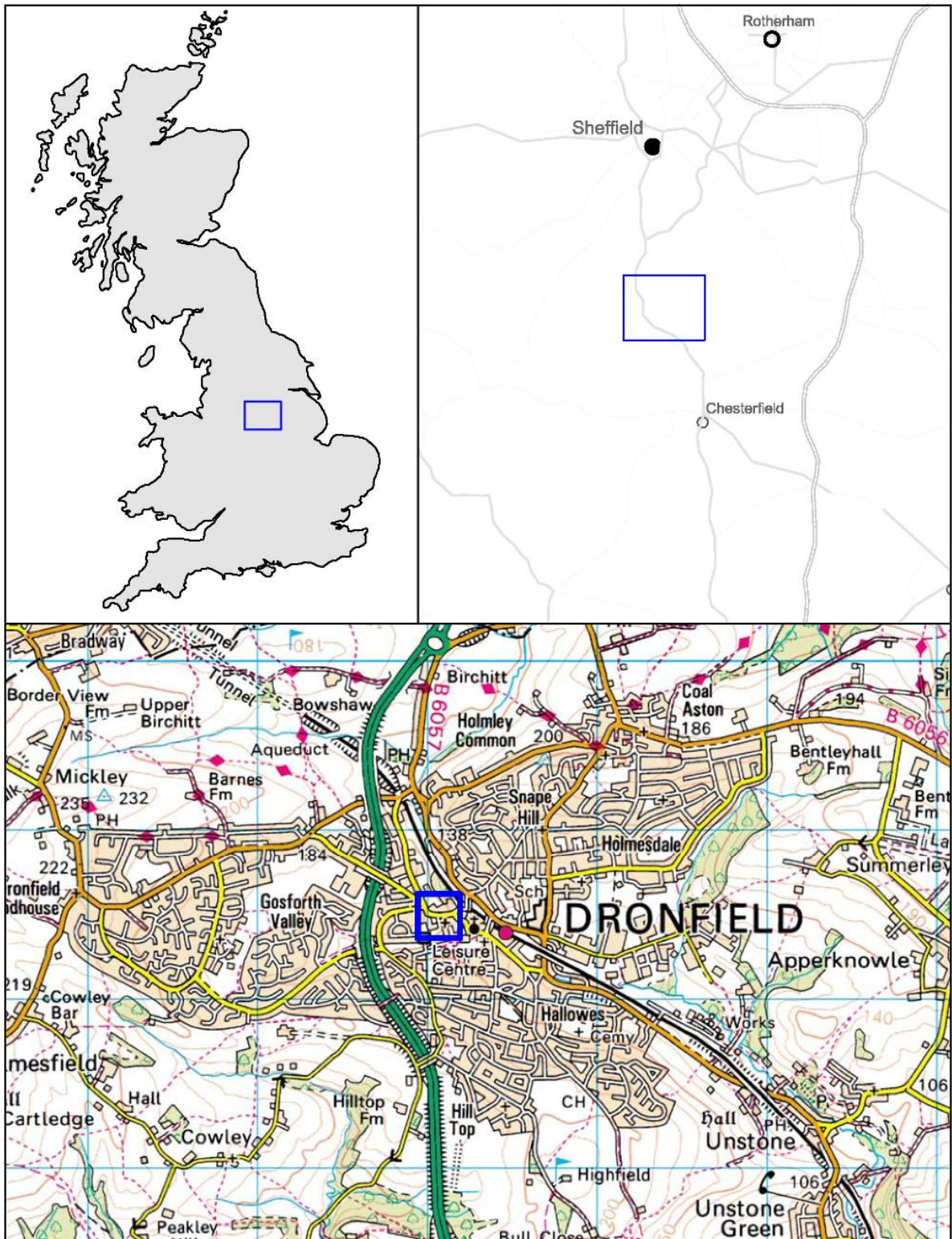


Figure 1: General site location (outlined in blue).

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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The overarching aim of the programme of works was to recover and record through strip, map and sample excavation and a watching brief any archaeological features encountered during the ground-works for the building extension to the rear of the Old Barn and additional ground-works within the entire site.

2.2 Achieving these objectives will involve a phased programme of works as follows.

- Strip, map and sample excavation to be undertaken.
- Watching brief to be undertaken during additional ground-works within the site.
- On completion of the on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving to be carried out.

2.3 A full account of specific objectives is provided within a Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (Appendix II).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The programme of archaeological works was carried out intermittently between February and August 2015 by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). All aspects of the archaeological recording and monitoring followed the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a), *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014b) and the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014c).

3.2 An area measuring c.40 x 40 metres to the rear of the Old Barn was subject to strip, map and sample excavation. Additional ground-works related to the development were monitored within the site including a general reduction of the interior of the Old Barn. A full account of the specific methodology (including finds processing, conservation work and storage) is provided within the WSI (Appendix II).

3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

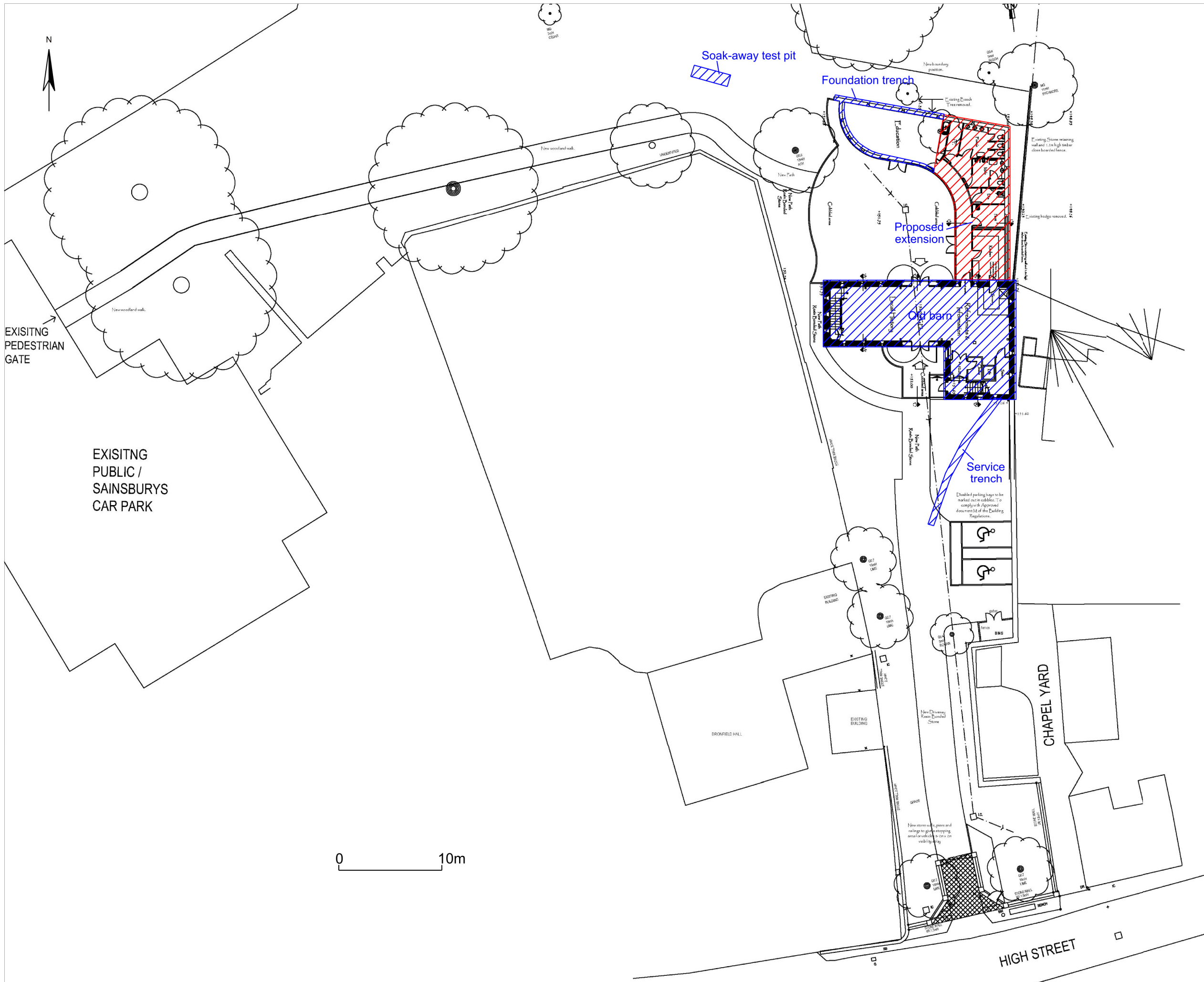
4.1 The Old Barn is a Grade II* Listed Building and appears on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER entry number 1040018). The building is dated to the late 17th century, but contains the substantial remains of a timber-framed building, possibly a medieval hall (Heritage Gateway 2012).

4.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ARS Ltd at the site in March 2009, which involved the excavation of 16 trial pits both inside and outside the existing building. The evaluation revealed no archaeological features external to the building apart from one isolated posthole (Tinsley 2009, 27). Test pits located internal to the building produced a variety of results; however, only one test pit contained any features that may be generally aligned with the medieval origin of the building (*ibid.*). A mixed assemblage of pottery from many of the test pits, the earliest dating to the late Medieval period, indicates a long history of activity in the area (*ibid.* 35).

4.3 An historic building recording and excavation inside the building were undertaken in 2013 by ARS Ltd (Mora-Ottomano 2013a; 2013b). The historic building suggested that the Old Barn was originally erected around the late 17th to early 18th century. It was also concluded that the Old Barn was built as the existing structure rather than having replaced most of the cross and side frames of a medieval chamber block. The archaeological excavation indicated that the standing Old Barn post-dated an earlier stone-built structure erected during or slightly before the 17th century. Thus the original and present barn might have been built sometime during the 17th – 18th century following the demolition of a former large stone-built structure constructed probably in the early to mid-17th century.

5 RESULTS



The archaeological works were carried out intermittently between February and August 2015. This included a strip, map and sample excavation to the rear of the present Old Barn, and a watching brief during ground-works within both the exterior and interior of the building. A plan showing the areas of excavation and watching brief monitoring has been produced (Fig. 2). A detailed summary of the archaeological records is presented in Appendix I. An assessment of the artefacts retrieved from the archaeological works follows this section. The dates of artefacts considered below are thus based on such an assessment as well as previous investigations.



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Site Code: OBD'15
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 17 December 2015
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:350@A3

Figure 2:
 Plan of the site showing the areas of excavation

Key:
 Strip, map and sample
 Watching brief

Notes:
 Based on proposed plan by
 Mitchell + Proctor
 Chartered Architects

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 This drawing
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5.1 Strip, map and sample excavation

5.1.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation was located to the rear of the Old Barn where a new extension with a basement was proposed to be built. The excavation for the new extension was located c.5 metres north of the Old Barn where a series of made-ground layers were established with a maximum depth of 1.70 metres down to the natural sub-stratum. The stratigraphic sequence was composed of a concrete floor (101) over a hardcore make-up layer (102) yielding an overall thickness of 200mm. The subsequent layers below consisted of a clayey matrix with occasional stones (103), overlying a dark brown grey silt layer (104) with demolition debris, the combination of which yielded an overall thickness of 30mm. The next layer below (105), unlike the layers above it, was a rather homogenous composition of cinder and slag debris measuring 300mm in thickness. This overlay a dark greenish brown soft clayey silt layer (106) with a thickness of 300mm, which overlay a thin (90mm thick) light brown clayey silt layer (107) with frequent inclusions of mortar lumps; this, in turn, overlay a soft dark grey brown clayey silt layer (108) with occasional charcoal flecks with an overall thickness of 120mm. These layers appear to be an area of made-ground which overlay a mid-grey brown clayey silt layer (109), with frequent roots with an overall thickness of 200mm.

5.1.2 Layer (109) appears to have been a buried topsoil, which in turns overlay the natural sub-stratum (110) composed mainly of yellow hard clay with occasional small sandstone boulders. The natural horizon was established at a depth of c.1.70 metres below the present ground level 5 metres north of the Old Barn, at a height of 150.35 metres above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It seems that the natural sub-stratum slopes down considerably towards the northern end of the site as its horizon was established within a short trench linking the main excavation area and the north wall of the Old Barn at 1.10 metres below the ground level at a height of 150.95 metres AOD, and at 900mm below the ground level inside the Old Barn with a height of 151.15 metres AOD. However, towards the northern end of the SMS area, the made-ground reached a depth of over 2 metres down to the natural sub-stratum (Figs 3 – 11).

5.1.3 The excavation did not reveal any archaeological feature throughout the entire site of the proposed extension. The previous excavation inside the Barn established a foundation wall (205) which was thought to project beyond the present masonry of the Barn towards the area of excavation (Mora-Ottomano 2013b). However, no sign of the presumed projection was ascertained as this would have been located where a trench, linking the SMS area and the external side of the north wall of the Old Barn, was excavated (Figs 11 and 12).

5.1.4 The SMS excavation established that the sequence of made-ground layers acted as a relatively even platform behind the Old Barn in order to accommodate additional space which would have included a small lean-to structure as identified by the Historic Building Recording (Mora-Ottomano 2013a, 12) which is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1919. No archaeological features were identified. A total of 24 fragments of pottery were retrieved from the made-ground layers ranging in date from the late 18th century through to the 19th century and early 20th century.



Figure 3: Excavation to the rear of the Old Barn, looking south-west.



Figure 4: North facing section through the excavation, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 5: East facing section through the excavation, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 6: Northern area under excavation, looking north.



Figure 7: South facing section through the excavation, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 8: Detail of south facing section, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 9: Excavation area, looking north-east.



Figure 10: Excavation area, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 11: Trench between the excavation area and the north wall of the Old Barn, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 12: Fully excavated trench exposing the masonry of the Old Barn, looking south (scale 300mm).

5.2 Watching brief (exterior)

5.2.1 The archaeological watching brief on ground-works carried out outside the Old Barn consisted of further excavations associated with the proposed extension which entailed a continuous foundation trench immediately to the east of the SMS area. The area was stripped down slightly and then the foundation trench was excavated down to a depth of 1.30 metres where the natural horizon was established (Figs 13 – 15). No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.

5.2.2 A soak-away test pit (3 metres deep) was also excavated to the north-west of the Old Barn showing that the made-ground towards the western area of the site is slightly shallower than in the SMS area (Figs 16 and 17). A further service trench (1 metre deep) was also excavated to the south of the Old Barn designed to connect existing services within the driveway (Fig. 18). No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.



Figure 13: Excavation to the west of the main strip, map and sample area, looking north-west.



Figure 14: General view of the northern watching brief area, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 15: Excavated trench within the northern watching brief area, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 16: Location of soak-away test pit, looking south-west.



Figure 17: Soak-away test pit, looking north-west (scale 3m).



Figure 18: Service trench to the south of the Old Barn, looking north (scale 1m).

5.3 Watching brief (interior)

5.3.1 The archaeological watching brief on ground-works carried out inside the Old Barn entailed reducing the entire floor level down to the natural clay. Context numbers allocated during the previous excavation in 2013 (Mora-Ottomano 2013b) were used for consistency purpose. The removal of the upper floor surface exposed a sub-base layer (203) which produced a residual fragment of pottery of late 13th – 14th century date, although the previous excavation in 2013 yielded pottery of mid 19th – 20th century date.

5.3.2 A stone-built foundation wall (205) revealed during the previous excavation was exposed carefully in order to undertake further investigation involving its total dismantlement. This foundation was formerly inferred to project beyond the northern wall of the Old Barn. Such interpretation was based on internal scars demarcating the outline of the foundation wall (205) within the masonry which suggested that it was built around the foundation. Following its dismantlement, it became apparent that the foundation in effect abutted the standing north wall (221) of the Old Barn instead (Figs 19 and 20). This sequence was also confirmed through the external investigation carried out within a trench as part of the SMS establishing that the foundation did not project northwards (Figs 11 and 12). This particular excavation revealed the construction trench [225] for the present masonry of the Old Barn which cut layers (207) and (217) inside the building (Fig 21). The construction cut was backfilled by a loose silty deposit (226) which produced a single fragment of pottery of 19th century date. Layer (207) was composed of yellowish

brown silty and produced two fragments of pottery of late 17th – 18th century date. This layer (contexts 207=309=406) was overlain by the standing post's stylobate or pad. The layer below it (context 217) consisted of a mid-orangey brown firm clayey silt, buried soil, with decomposed roots and small coal fragments; this might have been a levelling and/or colluvial deposit identified also in trenches 3 and 4 within the previous excavation in 2013 (contexts 309=407). This overlay a mound or low embankment (contexts 317 and 318) which might have been built as part of a minor earthwork demarcating some form of boundary during the 16th – 17th century and, in turn, overlay the natural sub-stratum.

5.3.3 Further ground-works reduction established that the present masonry of the Old Barn is very shallow towards the western area as it seems to be built over the natural horizon which is higher than on the eastern side. Thus, underpinning work was carried out throughout the entire footprint in order to reinforce the present structure (Figs 22 – 28). This work established the natural undisturbed horizon at 200mm below the ground floor (BGF) to the westernmost side, becoming slightly deeper towards the central bay with a depth of 400 to 500mm BGF, and reaching an overall depth of 800mm BGF within the eastern area of the building.

5.3.4 General ground-works within the eastern area exposed an additional section of the brick-lined drain (305) identified within trench 3 of the previous excavation in 2013. The drain curved slightly and ran under the northern doorway of the south-eastern wing of the Old Barn (Fig. 29). An investigative sondage across this section of the drain was carried out revealing the stratigraphy around the drain and below the stylobate/pad of the standing timber post that supports the southern end of truss IIII (Mora-Ottomano 2013a). The sondage exposed an extensive portion of the shallow mound (317) and (318) excavated previously as this feature extended towards the south-west. The mound was overlain by layers (309) and (321) which in turn were overlain by the stone stylobate (325) supporting the aforementioned post (Figs 30 and 31). Further evidence of a modern pit [214] previously established was also identified during the watching brief producing two large bovine bones within its primary fill (213).

5.3.5 Excavation within the eastern area of the Old Barn exposed the undisturbed natural sub-stratum throughout. Of note was the lack of archaeological features and even the absence of a foundation wall for a possible east/west return wall which would have divided the main range with the south-eastern wing (Fig. 32). This implies that the current masonry of the Old Barn is an integral and concurrent construction of both the main range and the south-eastern wing. Furthermore, no construction joint/break was discernible amid the masonry of the continuous eastern wall of the Old Barn. Consequently, if the present building was designed as an L-shaped structure, it would have necessitated a timber post along the intersection of the two structural ranges that forms the L-shaped construction to support the roof.

5.3.6 The central paved area of the Old Barn was also subjected to general ground reduction down to the natural horizon. The excavation did not reveal any archaeological features as the layers below the paving setts were comparable to the stratigraphic sequence identified within the eastern area (Figs 33 – 36). Surprisingly no floor or associated sub-base was encountered apart from modern surfaces or deposits. It is possible that the original threshing floor might have been removed in the past and

replaced by the paving setts which appear to have been inserted in the 1970s. Moreover, the foundation wall (205) revealed during the previous excavation returned perpendicularly to the west, although the return did not continue any further than the section formerly exposed.

5.3.7 The western area contained very shallow foundations overlaying the undisturbed natural sub-stratum. No evidence of additional post stylobate or associated features such as pits was found, despite the shallow horizon of the natural sub-stratum. A concrete back-filled test pit from a former archaeological evaluation (Tinsley 2009) was found within the western area (Figs 36 – 38).

5.3.8 The results of the watching brief should be used as an addendum for the interpretation of the foundation wall (205) uncovered within trench 2 during the previous excavation in 2013, as this feature abutted the standing masonry of the Old Barn rather than running below it. However, the general sequence of the Old Barn, based on the layers overlain by the stone stylobate/pad for the timber post, remains the same as before. Indeed, such a stratigraphic unit (i.e. contexts 207=309=406) was identified, during both the previous excavation and this watching brief, to be positioned underneath the stylobate. The present watching brief produced two fragments of pottery of late 17th – 18th century date; the previous excavation produced 14 sherds of pottery ranging in date from medieval period through to 16th – 17th century, 17th – 18th century and c.1830+ (Cumberpatch 2013, 36 – 38, 60 – 61). Thus, the main layer that underlay the only standing post inside the Old Barn contained artefacts of mixed periods although overall of 17th – 18th century date.



Figure 19: Foundation wall (205) abutting the northern wall (221) of the Old Barn (scale 1m).



Figure 20: Detailed view of northern wall (221) following the removal of the later abutment (scale 300mm).

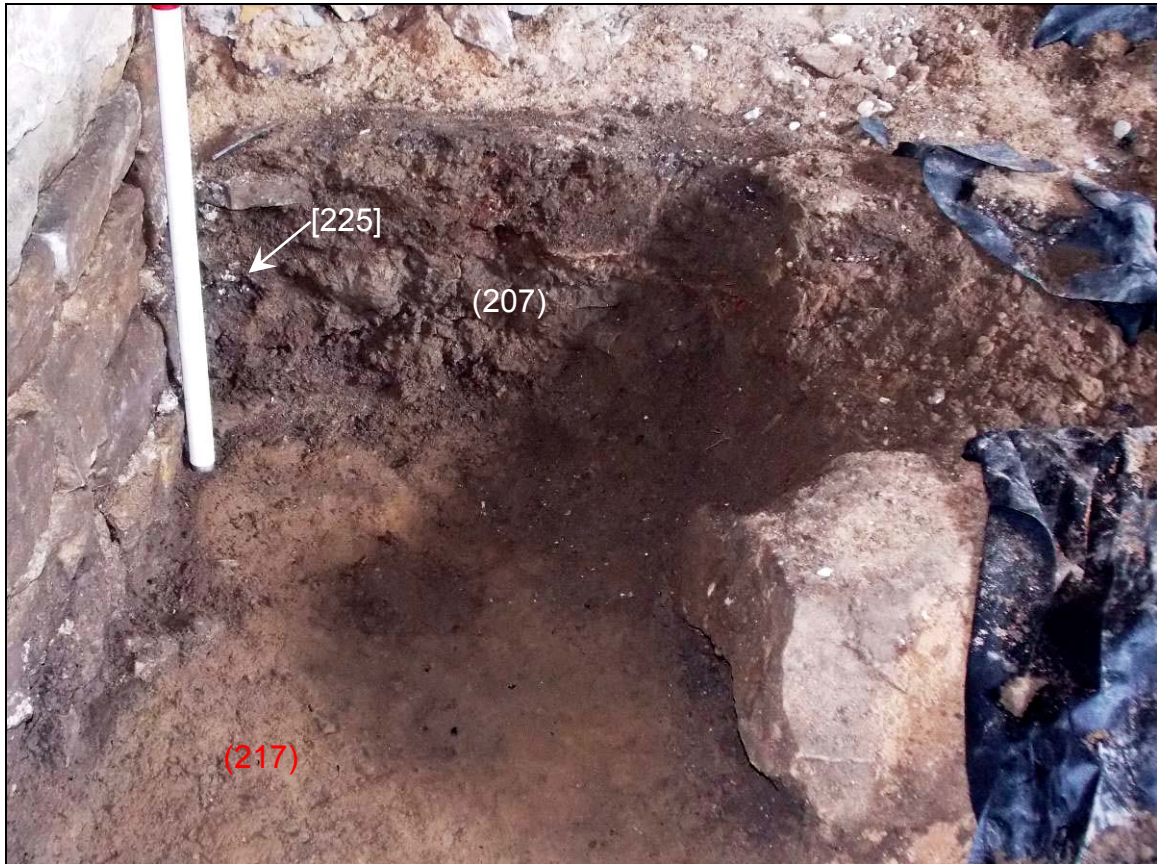


Figure 21: West facing section through a sondage showing construction trench [225] (scale 500mm).



Figure 22: Underpinning trench adjacent to the central paved area, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 23: Underpinning trench against the eastern side of the north wall (scale 1m).



Figure 24: Underpinning trench within the north-eastern corner of the barn (scale 1m).



Figure 25: Underpinning trench against the western side of the north wall (scale 1m).



Figure 26: Underpinning trench along the west wall, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 27: Underpinning trench against the external south wall adjacent to the main doorway (scale 1m).



Figure 28: Underpinning trench against the external north wall (scale 1m).



Figure 29: Brick-lined drain (305), looking south-east (scale 1m).

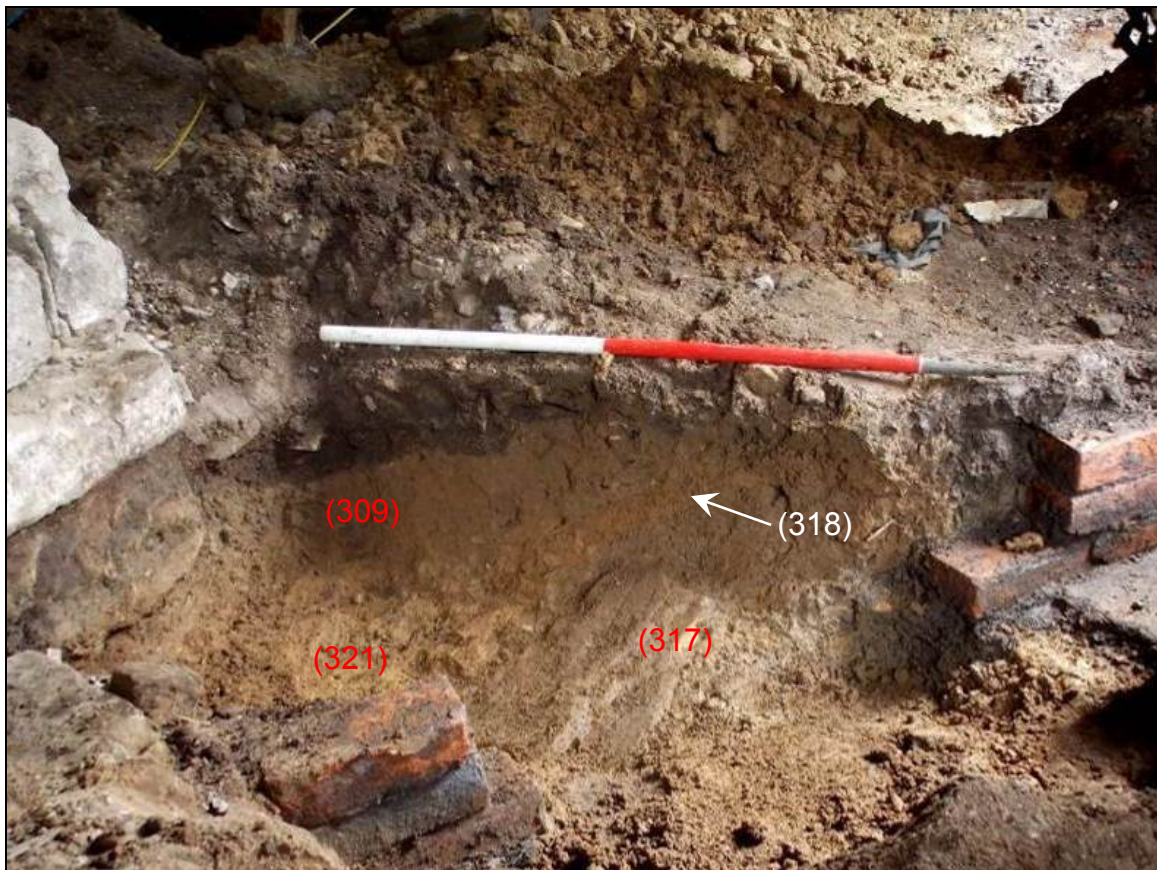


Figure 30: Sondage across the drain showing mound (317)-(318) and overlying layers (scale 1m).



Figure 31: South facing section/elevation of stylobate (325) overlying layers (309) and (321) (scale 1m).



Figure 32: Excavation within the eastern area of the Old Barn, looking north-east.



Figure 33: Excavation of the central paving area, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 34: Stratigraphic sequence underneath the paving setts, looking east (scale 500mm).



Figure 35: Excavation down to the natural clay, looking north.



Figure 36: Full excavation within the central area, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 37: Excavated western area with a concrete back-filled test pit, looking north-west (scale 1m).



Figure 38: Full excavation within the western area, looking south.

6 FINDS ASSESSMENT

6.1 Pottery

- C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD (Freelance Archaeologist)

Introduction

6.1.1 The pottery assemblage from the excavations at the Old Barn, Dronfield in 2015 was examined by the author on 7th January 2015. It consisted of 29 sherds of pottery weighing 1599 grams and represented a maximum of 27 vessels. This report follows two reports on the ceramics from earlier stages of fieldwork (Cumberpatch 2009, 2013).

The pottery

6.1.2 The earliest sherd in the assemblage was the rim of a jug or jar of Coal Measures Whiteware type from context 203. This has parallels amongst the material from the 2013 season which included a number of sherds in similar fabrics. It is probable that these sherds originated in the Don valley (Cumberpatch 2004) although the possibility that other potteries were operating at the same time using similar clay sources cannot be ruled out.

6.1.3 No other medieval pottery was present in the assemblage and early post-medieval wares, a significant component of the 2013 assemblage, were similarly absent. A small group of late post-medieval and early modern wares from contexts 207 and 217 included sherds of *Redware*, *Yellow Glazed Fineware* and *Late Blackware* belonging to the late 17th and 18th centuries.

6.1.4 The remainder of the assemblage seems likely to be of 19th century date although the problems around the dating of 18th and 19th century utilitarian wares (*Brown Glazed Coarseware* and *Yellow Glazed Coarseware*) means that a later 18th century date cannot be entirely dismissed in the case of these wares which formed a substantial part of the assemblage, notably in context 106. The other main category of utilitarian ware was that of *Stoneware*, both lead glazed (context 105) and salt glazed (contexts 106 and 226), all of which were of 19th century date. Refined earthenwares were represented by just two sherds; a piece of *Mocha ware* from context 106 and a piece of transfer printed *Whiteware* from context 109. The former type is common throughout the 19th century while the latter is of mid 19th to early 20th century date.

Discussion

6.1.5 The pottery assemblage consists of three discrete elements. The earliest context, 203, appears to be of medieval date although the small quantity of material, one sherd, means that some caution must be exercised in interpreting its significance. Contexts 207 and 217 may be broadly similar in date although again the small quantity of pottery and the possible effects of residuality must be taken into consideration. The character of the

later material is broadly consistent with what would be expected from a 19th century assemblage although the quantity of tableware is rather low. This can be accounted for by chance factors and their influence in the context of a small assemblage.

6.2 Miscellaneous artefacts

Animal bone

6.2.1 Three large bovine bones were retrieved from the primary backfill (213) of a large rubbish pit [214] previously identified during the excavation in 2013 which also produced comparable bone assemblage. The bones retrieved from the watching brief consisted of two whole leg bones and a portion of a pelvis bone of a possible cow. The rubbish pit post-dated a series of sub-base/levelling layers of 19th century date.

Lithic artefact

6.2.2 One single flint artefact was recovered from an interface layer (223) overlying the natural sub-stratum within the western area of the Old Barn. The lithic artefact consists of the medial portion of blackish flint blade (33 x 13 x 3mm) struck from a single platform core with wear traces along both edges. This flint was used or damaged by utilisation as flint is an ideal stone for cutting or similar activities without any further retouch. This utilisation is indicated by a series of small irregular spalls which have flecked off the edges of the blade. Although edge wear could have been the result of accidents, e.g. a flake being stood on, the spall removals are more consistent with edge wear produced by utilisation than the irregular unsystematic removal of a number of spalls resulting from accidents. Although the lithic artefact is only a medial portion, its typology may fall with morphological traits that are characteristic of later prehistoric periods i.e. Neolithic/Bronze Age. The fresh state of the artefact may indicate that it has not moved very far horizontally from its original position; it may be regarded as evidence for incidental landscape use, or as 'background noise' of former prehistoric occupation.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 A previous historic building recording (Mora-Ottomano 2013a) suggested that the majority of the present roof structure and one associated timber post supporting the southern end of truss IIII are of medieval origin (as confirmed by dendrochronology as well as by its carpentry design), although the timbers appear to have been brought from elsewhere and re-assembled in the late 17th or 18th century. The main basis of the interpretation consists of a widespread double-marking of timber members which often create multiple upper faces. (i.e. the side of the frame from where pegs were driven through pre-drilled holes, thus containing the head of the pegs as well as the assembly marks from where the carpenter had marked out the joints during pre-fabrication of the frames). The assembly marks within the roof structure of the Old Barn include neat and deep chiselled (later types) assembly marks with corresponding pegs' heads establishing

the upper face; however the reverse faces also contain long scratched (early types) assembly marks which might have constituted an earlier upper face elsewhere.

7.2 It is also of great significance that the assembly marks identified as later types of possible 18th century date are located on the face where the heads of the pegs are present, as they would have been driven in from those upper faces. However, their reverse sides contain clear double marking of medieval type which would have originally represented former upper or fair faces and, moreover, contain the tips of the pegs instead which can be regarded as a later and less skilful re-assembly using the reverse (wrong in this case) side.

7.3 Different marks may be designed for different joints, members, areas, etc.; but double marking for a particular joint executed with different tools and type may indicate the reuse of formerly joint members as is the case within the Old Barn. The identified earlier marks of late medieval date are also more weathered than the later chiselled or gouged types.

7.4 There is also a prevalent lack of securing pegs between the principal rafters and the tie-beam of the trusses, as well as through the pre-drilled holes of the base of king-posts, the tenon of ridge braces, etc. which is structurally unsound.

7.5 The SMS excavation established a substantial made-ground to the rear of the Old Barn which would have acted as a slightly even platform in order to accommodate additional space as the underlying geology slopes considerably downwards to the north. The made-ground produced 24 fragments of pottery ranging in date from the late 18th century through to the 19th century and early 20th century. The excavation did not reveal any archaeological feature throughout the entire SMS area. A previous excavation inside the Barn in 2013 established a foundation wall which was thought to project beyond the present masonry of the Barn towards the area of excavation. However, no sign of the presumed projection was ascertained in the area of the SMS excavation.

7.6 The watching brief on ground-works carried out outside the Old Barn did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts. The monitoring of ground-works inside the Old Barn confirmed that the foundation uncovered during the previous excavation in 2013 was a later or contemporary abutment of the standing structure of the Old Barn rather than being an earlier structure running underneath it. Previous features such as a brick-lined drain and an adjacent shallow mound were further exposed during the internal ground-works. The mound was overlain by layers (309) and (321) which in turn were overlain by the stone stylobate (325) that supports the aforementioned post.

7.7 Of note was the lack of archaeological features and even the absence of a foundation wall for a possible east/west return wall which would have divided the main range with the south-eastern wing. This implies that the current masonry of the Old Barn is an integral and concurrent construction of both the main range and the south-eastern wing. Consequently, if the present building was designed as an L-shaped structure, it would have necessitated a timber post along the intersection of the two structural ranges that forms the L-shaped construction to support the roof.

7.8 The central paving setts were dismantled and further excavation took place. Surprisingly no floor or associated sub-base was encountered apart from modern surfaces or deposits. It is possible that the original threshing floor might have been removed in the past and replaced by the paving setts which appear to have been inserted in the 1970s.

7.9 The previous archaeological excavation suggested that the present masonry of the Old Barn post-dated an earlier stone-built structure erected in the 17th century. Thus the original and present barn might have been built sometime during the 17th – 18th century following the demolition of a former large stone-built structure constructed probably in the early to mid-17th century or slightly earlier. This interpretation is erroneous as the present archaeological works established that such an earlier building did not exist and instead constituted a later or contemporary abutment of the standing structure of the Old Barn.

7.10 However, the general sequence of the Old Barn, based on the layers overlain by the stone stylobate/pad that support the timber post, remains the same as before. Indeed, such a stratigraphic unit (i.e. contexts 207=309=406) was identified, during both the previous excavation and this watching brief, to be positioned underneath the stylobate, which produced 14 sherds of pottery which appeared to be noticeably mixed as they ranged in date from medieval period through to 16th – 17th century, 17th – 18th century and c.1830+ (Cumberpatch 2013, 36 – 38, 60 – 61). Thus, the stylobate supporting the timber post (and in turn the roof structure of medieval origin) overlay contexts that were formed during the 17th – 18th centuries. Furthermore, this layer (contexts 207=309=406) and the sterile layer below it (contexts 217=321=407) overlay a mound or low embankment (contexts 317 and 318) which might have been built as part of a minor earthwork demarcating some form of boundary during the 16th – 17th century (Mora-Ottomano 2013, 40).

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data. A paper archive, consisting of the final project report, together with all primary written documents, plans and sections, and a digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield (accession number: SHEFM2009.150). The accession number was initially assigned for the archaeological evaluation in 2009, but it has been maintained as part of an extended programme of archaeological works carried out within the same site and owner/client. All high resolution digital photographs will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (within the OASIS records) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. A copy of the report in PDF/A format will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

11 PUBLICATION

11.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Brian Simpson of the Dronfield Heritage Trust, for commissioning the work; and Steve Baker, Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

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APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

Context register

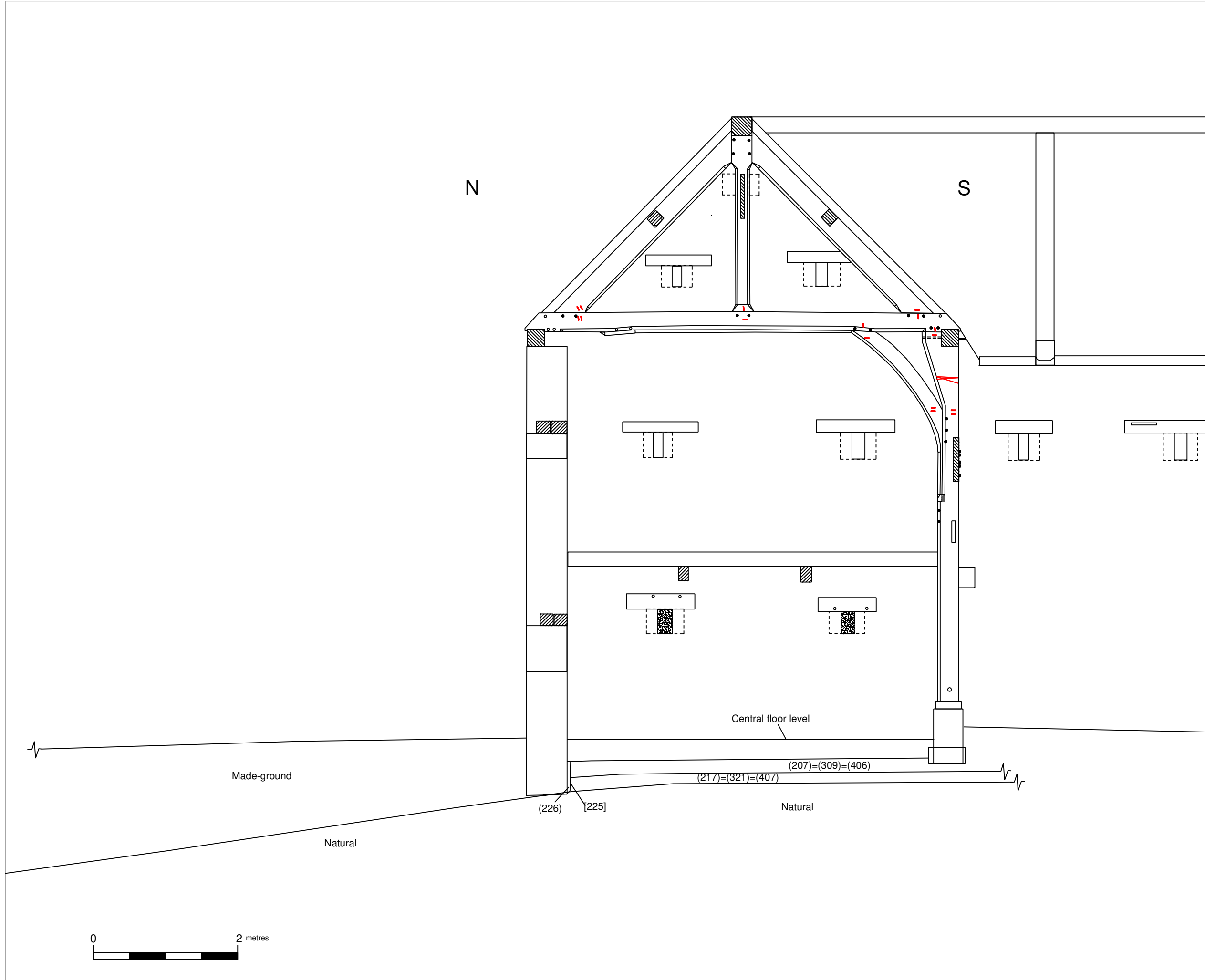
Context	Type	Description
101	Layer	Concrete/topsoil
102	Layer	Hardcore sub-base
103	Layer	Made ground, clayey matrix with occasional stones
104	Layer	Made ground, dark brown grey silt with demolition debris
105	Layer	Made ground, cinder and slag debris
106	Layer	Made ground, dark greenish brown soft clayey silt
107	Layer	Made ground, thin light brown clayey silt
108	Layer	Made ground, soft dark grey brown clayey silt
109	Layer	Buried topsoil, mid-grey brown clayey silt
110	Layer	Natural sub-stratum, yellow hard clay with occasional small sandstone boulders
201	Layer	Mortar-based concrete floor surface covering the north-western compartment immediately to the east of the central paved threshing floor
202	Layer	Brick base for 201, occasional stone also present instead of bricks
203	Layer	Brown silty layer possibly levelling for 202
204	Layer	Clinker layer, insulation sub-base of upper floor
205	Structure	Stone foundation wall N/S abuts northern wall of barn and returns westwards to the central paved floor. Built with rubble sandstone medium size bonded with yellowish white mortar although mostly decomposed
206	Layer	Dark brown silty layer with few unsorted mortar fragments abutting foundation wall 205 to the east and minor parallel foundation wall 215 to the west, acting as an internal floor as it is not present beyond these walls
207	Layer	Yellowish brown silty layer east of wall 205. This layer is also equivalent to (309) and (406) as recorded previously during the excavation in 2013
208	Layer	Mortar revetment of present paving setts of the central threshing floor which appears to be a secondary event which occurred around c. 1970s – 80s
209	Layer	Cement-based sub-base layer for 208
210	Layer	Bedding for floor sub-base 202, soft yellowish sand and mortar
211	Layer	Levelling/make-up layer below clinker 204 to the east of wall 205, dark brown firm silty clay
212	Fill	Upper fill of pit 214, soft greyish brown silty clay
213	Fill	Primary fill of pit 214, firm greyish brown silty clay with several voids created by stones and two large bones (most likely bovine) which were not retrieved as they extended beyond the trench
214	Cut	Rubbish pit, irregular plan, concave base and slopes, possibly to deposit large cattle remnants
215	Structure	N/S foundation wall parallel to 205, possible partition/compartment, small sandstone rubble which appear to be dry bonded, abuts the northern wall of the present barn's masonry
216	Layer	Thin layer west of 205 below 206, this layer appears to be a buried soil which might have represented a former floor surface, hard dark brown silty clay
217	Layer	Mid orangey brown firm clayey silt, buried soil, with decomposed roots and small coal fragments, possible levelling and/or colluvial deposit (identified also during the previous excavation in 2013) overlaying the natural sub-stratum. Equivalent contexts were also recorded in the test-pitting evaluation of which T-P 4 produced animal bones. This layer is also equivalent to (321) and (407) as recorded previously during the excavation in 2013
218	Layer	Natural sub-stratum composed mainly of hard yellowish brown clay
219	Fill	Fill of 220, loose silty clay dark brown with cbm fragments
220	Cut	E/W gully against north wall, initially it looked like a foundation trench for the wall of the barn but once excavated it was established that it represented an

Context	Type	Description
		ephemeral disturbance, very shallow and irregular
221	Structure	Masonry of the present barn
222	Structure	N/S foundation wall abuts northern wall of present barn
223	Layer	Interface thin sub-soil clayey silt layer overlaying the natural sub-stratum
224		Void
225	Cut	Construction trench of the present
226	Fill	Fill of construction trench [225]
303	Structure	Stone capping for NE/SW brick-lined drain
304	Cut	Drain trench
305	Structure	Brick-lined drain, hand-made red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2¾")
306	Structure	Stone base of drain, thin sandstone slab over backfill 310
317	Deposit	Shallow mound or embankment located approximately to the east of the drain, main lower deposit composed of mid brownish grey firm clayey silt with few manganese specks
318	Deposit	Upper deposit of 317, light/mid reddish brown clayey silt, oxidised (?), with few manganese specks

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: OBD'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 21 December 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:50@A3

Drawing 1:
Diagrammatic cross-section
through the SMS and
watching brief areas



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Catalogue of pottery (Dr Chris Cumberpatch – Freelance Archaeologist)

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
105	Stoneware	3	506	1	Profile	Stew pot	Stamped & rouletted band ext; brown glaze ext; crazed green lead glaze int only	C19 th	Globular stewpot w/ loop handle & lid-seated rim
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	163	2	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	75	1	Base	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	Use-ware on underside
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	202	2	Rim	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	Flat, everted rim
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	134	1	Rim	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	Square-sectioned rim w/ external groove
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	18	1	Base	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	7	130	7	BS	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	
106	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	34	1	Rim	Pancheon	Black glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	
106	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	109	1	Knob handle	Lid	Stamped & rouletted concentric bands	C19 th	
106	Mocha ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue mocha tree on a white slip band below a thin brown line	C19 th	
106	Yellow Glazed Coarseware type	1	67	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze int on a white fabric	LC18 th – C19 th	Wide flat rim; flaked & abraded int
106	Yellow Glazed Coarseware type	1	14	1	BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze int on a white fabric	LC18 th – C19 th	Flaked int
109	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18 th – C19 th	
109	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	Flaked & crazed
203	Coal Measures Whiteware type	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	Flat-topped, sharply everted rim on a shouldered body	LC13 th – LC14 th	Fine even coal measures fabric
207	Redware	1	39	1	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Clear glaze int w/ sparse mottling & spots ext	LC17 th – C18 th	
207	Yellow Glazed Fineware	1	8	1	BS	Dish	White slip int under clear (yellow) glaze int	LC17 th – C18 th	Bright orange fabric
217	Late Blackware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Black glaze int & ext	C18 th	Small slightly everted rim
226	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	34	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped design ext; sharply everted rim w/ edge	C19 th	
	Total	29	1599	27					

APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATION AND OASIS FORM

The Old Barn, High Street, Dronfield

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation



**Archaeological Research
Services Ltd**

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Planning and listed building consents have been granted (14/01076/FL) for the erection of a single storey extension with basement to the rear of the Old Barn, High Street, Dronfield.

1.1.2 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a strip, map and sample excavation to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) during ground works phase of the proposed development, with the building footprint first stripped to an archaeological level under archaeological supervision to allow recording and excavation to take place before ground works re-commence.

1.1.3 The aim of the programme of work is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (CLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

1.2 Location

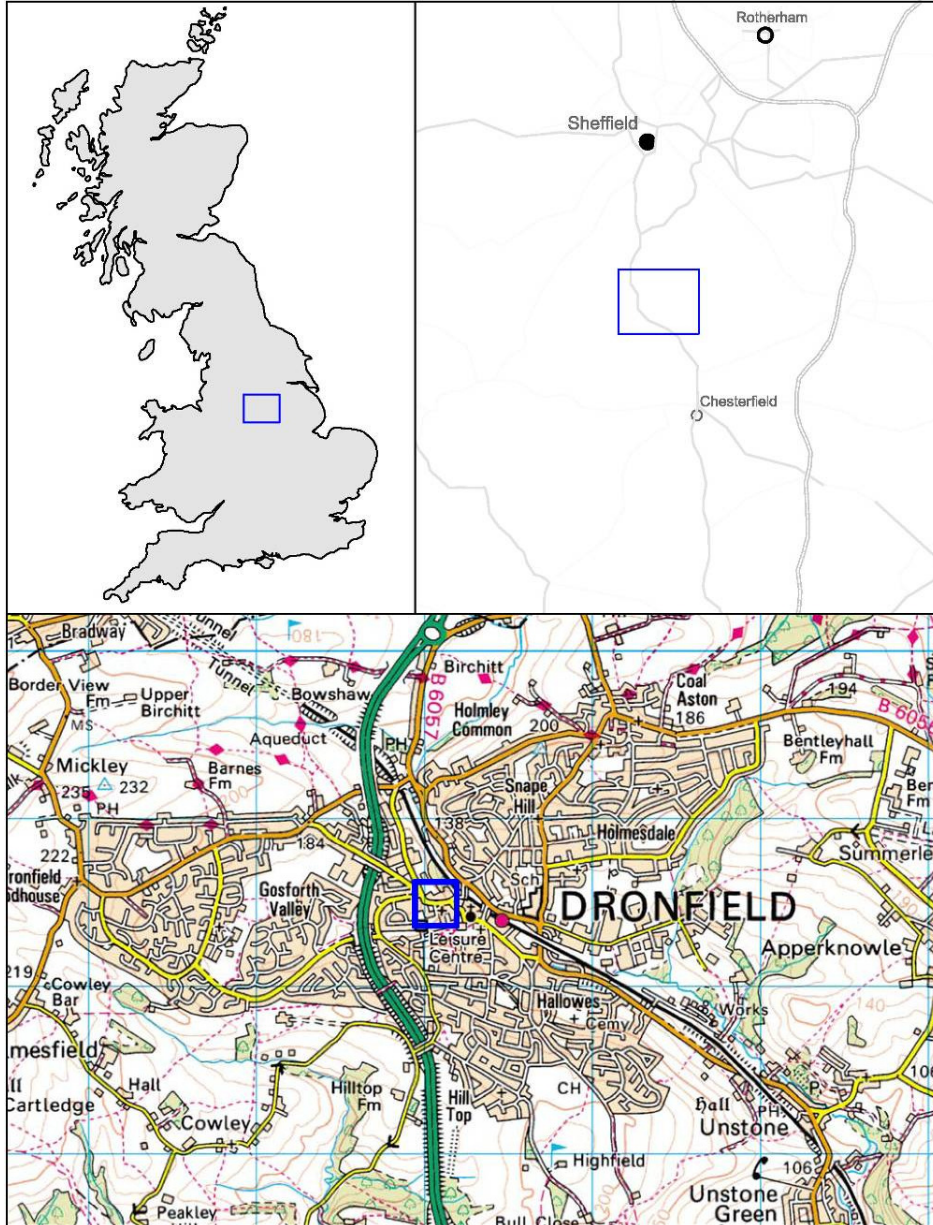
1.2.1 The site is located off High Street, Dronfield, Derbyshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 3511 7855 (Figs 1 and 2).

1.2.2 The local geology comprises bedrock of Westphalian Coal Measures with overlying boulder clay deposits (British Geological Survey 2012).

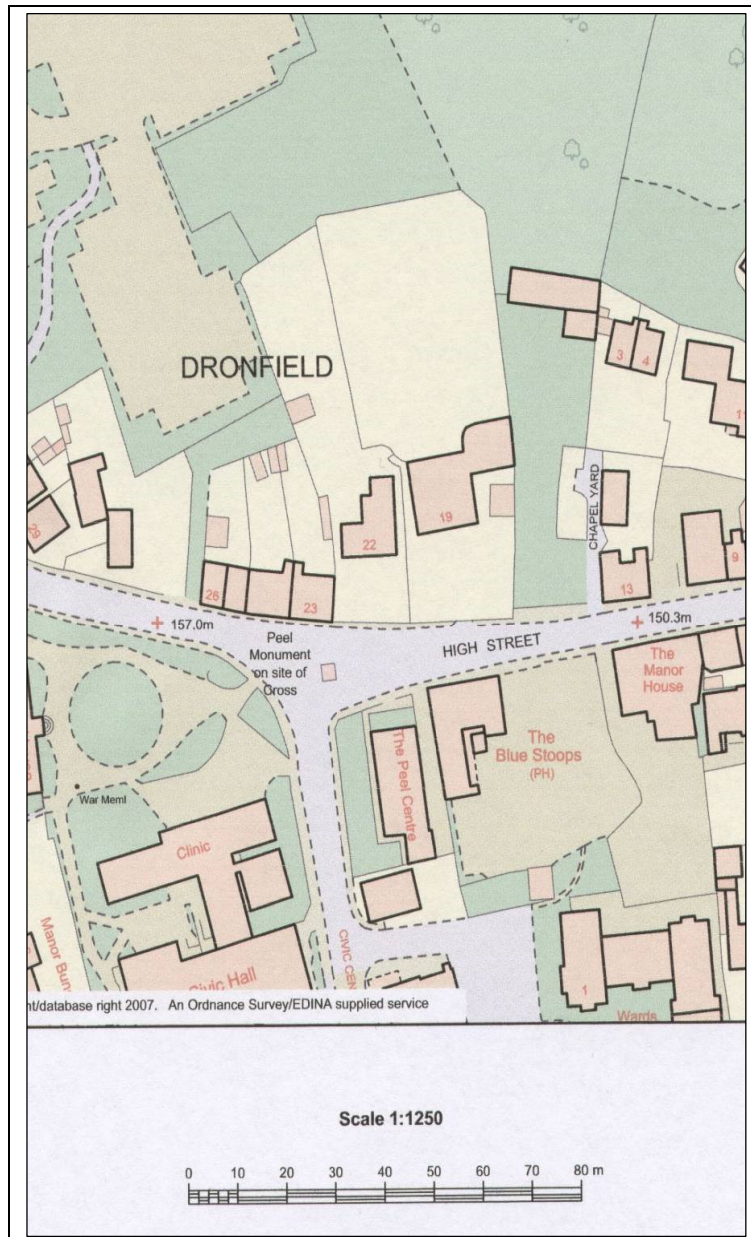
2 Archaeological Background

2.1 The Old Barn is a Grade II* listed building and appears on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER entry number 1040018). The building is dated to the late 17th century, but contains the substantial remains of a timber framed building, possibly a medieval hall (Heritage Gateway 2012).

2.2 The building was remodelled in stone and extended during the early 18th century for use as a hay barn, and further restoration took place c.1974 with the insertion of a concrete floor and breezeblock partition walls. The interior floor surface is partly laid concrete, dating from the 1970s, and partly unsurfaced.



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Figure 1 Location of site (outlined in blue).



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Figure 2 Plan of the general investigation area.

2.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at the site in March 2009, which involved the excavation of 16 trial pits both inside and outside the existing building. The evaluation revealed no archaeological features external to the building apart from one isolated posthole (Tinsley2009: 27). Test pits located internal to the building produced a variety of results; however, only one test pit contained any features that may be generally aligned with the medieval origin of the building (Tinsley 2009: 27). A mixed assemblage of pottery from many of the test pits, the earliest dating to the late Medieval, indicates a long history of activity in the area (Cumberpatch 2009: 35).

2.4 An historic building recording and excavation inside the building were undertaken in 2013 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (Mora-Ottomano 2013a; 2013b). The historic building suggested that the Old Barn was originally erected around the late 17th to early 18th century. It was also concluded that the Old Barn was built as the existing structure rather than having replaced most of the cross and side frames of a medieval chamber block. The archaeological excavation indicated that the standing Old Barn post-dated an earlier stone-built structure erected during or slightly before the 17th century. Thus the original and present barn might have been built sometime during the 17th – 18th century following the demolition of a former large stone-built structure constructed probably in the early to mid 17th century.

2.5 The proposed development has the potential to affect archaeological remains of regional significance on both standing and below ground remains of medieval date.

3 Objectives

3.1 The objectives of the programme of work are to recover and record through strip, map and sample excavation any archaeological features encountered during the ground works for the building extension.

3.2 Achieving these objectives will involve a phased programme of works as follows.

- Strip, map and sample excavation to be undertaken.
- On completion of the on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving to be carried out.

4 Strip, map and sample excavation

4.1 The area of the building footprint is to be stripped down to the first archaeological horizon or underlying bedrock in order to determine if any archaeological remains survive on the site.

4.2 ARS Ltd will provide suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists to undertake the strip, map and sample excavation in accordance with the IfA (2013a) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and *Code of Conduct* (2014).

4.3 Hard standing, unstratified modern material and topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

4.4 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.5 All archaeological features within the stripped area should be planned using a Total Station (Leica TCR 307 reflectorless model) to capture any structural features with hand

annotation of the plots to record structure details and composition, supplemented with a photographic record using a digital colour camera.

4.6 Any features and deposits will be excavated sufficiently to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

4.7 Isolated, discrete features such as pits not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.8 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working process will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

4.9 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

4.10 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections such as those across ditches or pits will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

Recording

4.11 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.12 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

4.13 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.14 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

4.15 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital colour camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.16 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

Finds Processing and Storage

4.17 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the IfA (2013b) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation*

and research of archaeological materials and the UKIC (1990) Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.

- 4.18 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.
- 4.19 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 4.20 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.
- 4.21 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.
- 4.22 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Weston Park Museum, Sheffield prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.
- 4.23 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

5 Monitoring arrangements

- 5.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the historic building survey and the ground works will be given to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist:
Steve Baker
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773.
- 5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.
- 5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

6 Report

6.1 Within two months of the completion of the strip, map and sample excavation, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following.

6.2 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum.

- Non-technical summary of the background to the project and the findings of work undertaken
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- An outline of the methodology employed
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- A descriptive and illustrated developmental account of the excavated and recorded features, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence
- Specialist assessment of the various categories of artefacts recovered
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections.
- Conclusions
- Recommendations for the retention or discard of archive material
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the approved scheme of works (WSI)
- A copy of the OASIS form.

6.3 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 9.4 below).

7 Archive deposition

7.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum which in this case is Weston Park Museum, Sheffield). The archive will be deposited in line with the IfA (2013c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be

notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

7.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see 4.17-5.21 above).

7.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

7.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

8 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

8.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

9 Publication

9.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication.

10 Health and Safety

10.1 A full health and safety risk assessment will be carried out prior to each episode of fieldwork commencing. All people working on the site will be briefed on the safety requirements whilst working on-site and given access to a copy of the risk assessment and all ARS Ltd staff working on the site will undergo a Health and Safety induction to working at each quarry site. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Chris Scott.

11 References

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-237121

Project details

Project name	The Old Barn, Dronfield, Derbyshire. A programme of archaeological works
Short description of the project	Strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken to the rear of the old Barn prior to the construction of an extension revealing a substantial made ground which facilitated additional space adjacent to the former barn as the natural ground slopes considerably downwards to the north. Of note was the absent of any archaeological remains in particular a putative foundation wall which was thought to projects into the strip, map and sample area. The watching brief inside the barn confirmed the absent of any projecting foundation wall running underneath the barn, as the foundation previously identified during an excavation in 2013 abutted the masonry of the current barn instead.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2015 End: 30-08-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DRONFIELD The Old Barn, Dronfield, Derbyshire
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3511 7855 53.302461007938 -1.473089830002 53 18 08 N 001 28 23 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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Project brief originator Derbyshire County Council

Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project director/manager Robin Holgate

Project supervisor Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Old Barn, Dronfield, Derbyshire. A programme of archaeological works.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A.

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 8 January 2016

OASIS:

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