Archaeological Research Services Ltd

13 – 19 Market Street, Eckington, Derbyshire
Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief

13 – 19 Market Street, Eckington, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2008/51
July 2008

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Executive Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in three phases, in April, June and July 2008, by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Mr A. Balderson on land behind 13 – 19 Market Street, Eckington, Derbyshire (National Grid Reference SK43081 79452). The project was undertaken during the excavation of test pits by Eastwood and Partners Ltd to investigate contamination of the site, removal of hydrocarbon contamination and excavation of foundations for the construction of six dwellings on the site. All of the ground works were observed by an archaeologist. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

1. Introduction

1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd for Mr A. Balderson in advance of the construction of six dwellings on land behind 13 – 19 Market Street, Eckington, Derbyshire. The first phase of the project was undertaken during the excavation of test pits which were opened to investigate the potential contamination of the site. The second phase was to observe the removal of the hydrocarbon contamination found during the primary stage of the project. The final phase was undertaken during the excavations of the foundations for the construction of the dwellings.

Fig. 1: Location map of Eckington, Derbyshire.

2. Location and Geology

2.1 Eckington is a small town located five miles east of Dronfield on the border between Sheffield and Chesterfield.

2.2 The site at Eckington lies on the Carboniferous coal measures of the East Pennine Coalfield and is interspersed with sandstone (BGS 2003). This area is known as 'Productive Coal measures' or 'grey measures' due to the high amounts

of coal within the geology of the region. It forms part of the Westphalian strata formed about 298million years BP (BGS 2003).

3. Background

3.1 Eckington is a large and ancient parish recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Echintune' (Morris 1986). It may have been settled before the Norman period as in 1066, it appears to be a well established village. The earliest reference to the village is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles dating from 1002 (Bates 2007). An Anglian Charter records that lands at Eckington were granted to Morcar in 1012 (Hart 1984, 112). The place name evidence suggests that Eckington may have been settled by the Anglians as there is a close grouping of *–ingatun* place names; Eckington, Brimington and Whittington (Cameron 1959 and Hart 1984, 116). Eckington's history has been dominated by the Sitwell family, located here for almost 800 years and first recorded in this area in the late 13th century. The Sitwell family's future was secured by Robert Sitwell when he purchased large tracts of land rich in coal and iron in 1530 and by 1588 he was one of the richest men in Derbyshire (Bates 2007). George Sitwell, Robert's cousin's grandson became one the forerunners in the Industrial Revolution and by the late17th century, he and his son handled one tenth of the Nation's iron trade. In c.1625, George bought Renishaw Hall, approximately one mile to the east of Eckington and during the 19th century the Sitwells became Lords of the Manor (Bates 2007).

3.2 There are numerous memorials to the Sitwell family in Eckington, including one in the Church of St. peter and St. Paul on Church Street. This Church has examples of Early English architecture and Pevsner comments that it is exceptional 'for its contributions to the 12th and 13th century styles in Derbyshire' (Pevsner 1968, 140-141). Eckington was heavily industrialised by the 19th century and in 1850, the railway and Midland Station were constructed for the growing populace (Bates 2007).

3.3 Eckington is now part of a designated Conservation Area with Renishaw. The Extensive Town Survey for Eckington (Stroud 1999) identifies that the site at 13 – 19 Market Street lies 'within the core area of the town's medieval settlement' (Archaeological Brief 2008, 1). At this time, the land on the site may have been burbage plots located to the rear of properties abutting the market (Archaeological Brief 2008, 1-2). These plots of land were used for a variety of craft and industrial activities occasionally requiring structures such as hearths or pits, which may leave archaeological evidence (Archaeological Brief 2008, 2). Burbage plots are sometimes known as crofts and a 1795 enclosure map shows the use of the word 'croft' for enclosures plots of land very close to the site (Archaeological Brief 2008, 2).

3.3.1 The 1795 map shows that the area of the site was undeveloped at this time. By the first Ordnance Survey map published between 1876 and 1886 a series of buildings lay in the north-west corner of the site. Some of the footings of these buildings correspond to the current buildings on the site. The general layout of the buildings hardly alters between the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps. Between 1898 and 1916-1923 the only change was an extension built in the North East corner of the site. The 1967 map records these buildings, which again have altered only very marginally between the publishing dates of these two maps, as 'works'. The layout is exactly the same in the 1981-1983 map. It appears that no building work has occurred in the central and south-eastern area of the site, suggesting that

archaeological remains may survive intact. However there is still the possibility that the building work which has been undertaken has caused some disturbance to the site.

4. Aims of the Project

4.1 The project was an archaeological watching brief as requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Appendix I). The aims of the project were as follows:

- To observe all groundwork for the presence of archaeology.
- To alert all interested parties to the possible destruction of archaeological features.
- To fully record and excavate any archaeological features encountered.

5. Method Statement

5.1 Once any solid rafts or deposits were removed, the overburden was excavated to the natural substrate by a JCB using a toothless ditching bucket approximately 0.3 metres in width. The trench was excavated by the removal of level shallow spits and a check was made at all stages for archaeological features.

5.2 All machine excavation on the site was observed by an archaeologist to ensure that no archaeological remains were disturbed. Any features or structures were to be fully cleaned and recorded in accordance with the standards stipulated by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and the guidance provided in 'Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions' (English Heritage 2003).

5.3 Any features or structures were to be photographed, recorded and where possible, fully-excavated. All the contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, and a context register completed.

5.4 Photographs were taken using a 35mm SLR camera with black and white print film, and colour transparency, as well as with a digital camera (7.1 megapixel resolution).

5.5 All work was carried out wearing appropriate safety equipment. A system of hand signals was agreed before work commenced to allow for easy communication and a safe environment for examining the potential archaeological remains while supervising machine excavation.

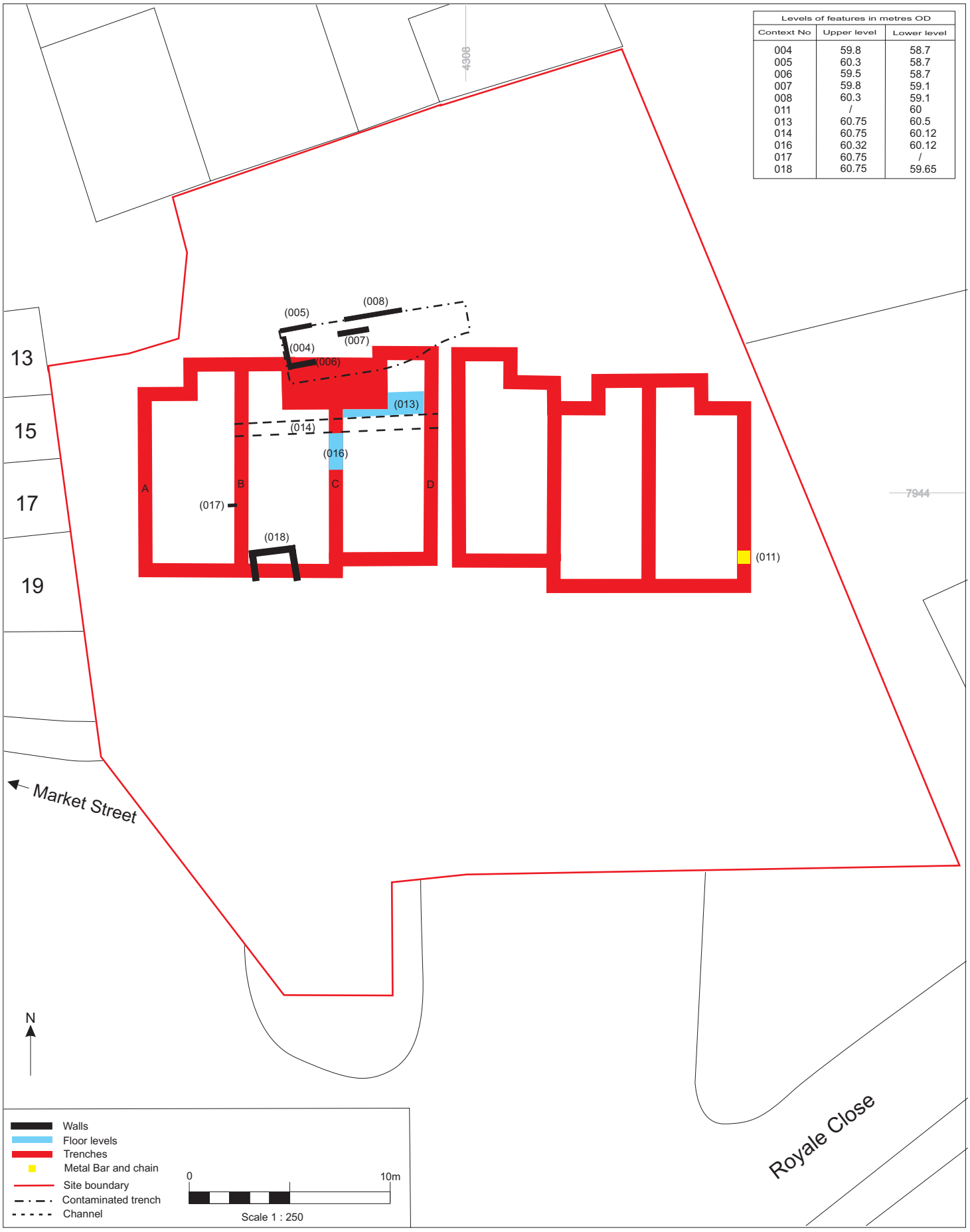

Fig. 2: Site Plan

6. Description of Archaeological Investigations

6.1 Phase 1

6.1.1 Eastwood and Partners Consulting Engineers undertook a site investigation to analyse the presence or absence of contamination within the area. This was required as the site had previously housed a garage and other industrial units and the likelihood of hydrocarbon contamination was assessed as high. A representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd was present to observe all the groundworks at this stage for the presence of any archaeology.

6.1.2 Six test pits were opened and soil samples were taken from each to analyse the varying levels of contamination on the site (Fig. 6). Test pits 1, 2, 5 and 6 were excavated to a depth between 1.2m and 1.4m to natural clay deposit. During these excavations no significant archaeological features were identified. Test pits 3 and 4 were excavated to a depth of 1.5m which revealed the extent of hydrocarbon contamination, and also the existence of stone block built walls.

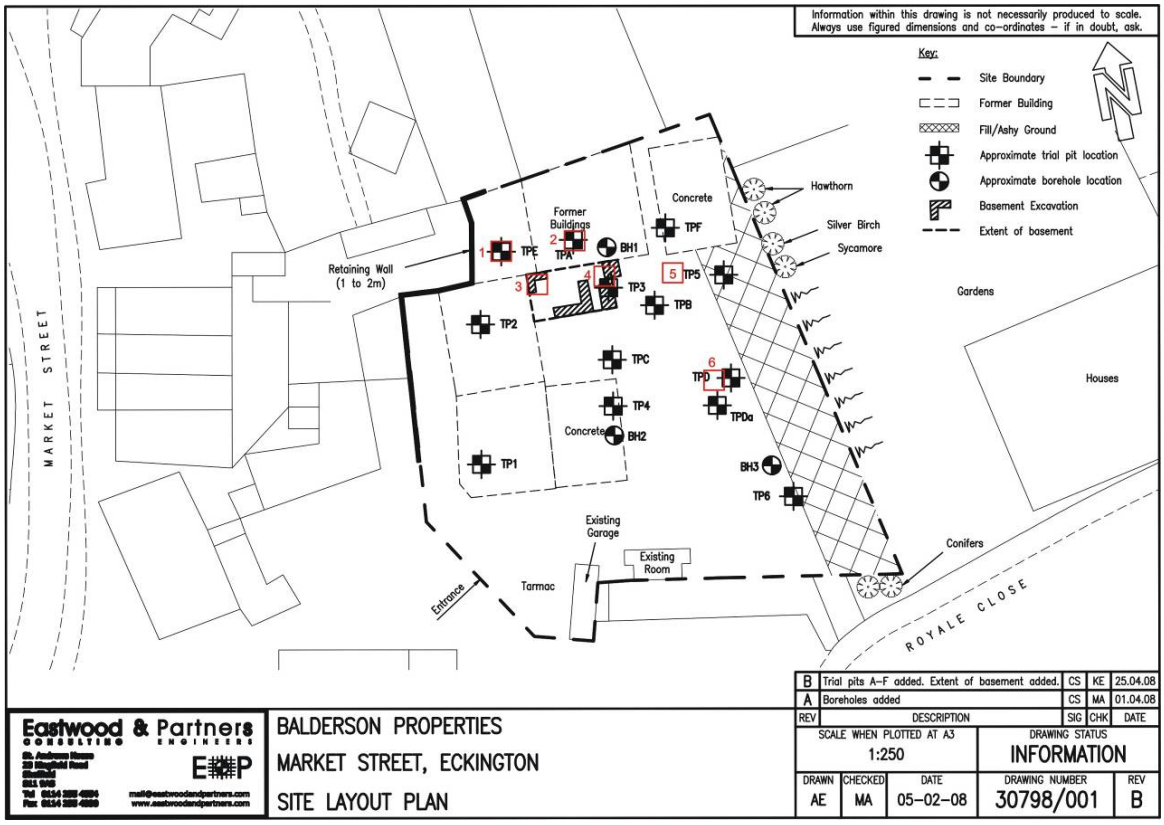

Fig. 3: Location Plan of Test Pits (not to Scale) (reproduced from Eastwood and Partners 2008)
□ approximate position of test pits excavated

The test pits were backfilled at this point, awaiting the removal at a later date of the entire area of contamination, this would be deposited at a specialist waste management location.

6.2 Phase 2

6.2.1 Hydrocarbon contamination discovered in test pits 3 and 4 required excavation of a trench measuring 9.6m x 2.7m (Fig. 4). A representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd was present throughout to observe for any archaeological features.

Fig. 4: Trench excavated to remove contamination. Facing west.

6.2.2 These excavations confirmed that earlier buildings on the site had been demolished and the site had been levelled using this debris. The upper layer of sandy soil and demolition debris had a depth between 0.25m and 0.63m and overlay a series of small walls, differing backfill and natural clay. A red brick wall (context 004) was revealed to the west of the trench, standing ten courses high 1.2m above the lowest excavated level (Fig. 5). Built using Imperial bricks (9½" x 4¼½ x 2¾) laid in an irregular stretcher pattern and bonded by a firm light grey mortar. These cannot be more closely dated than mid to late 19th century. Running north to south, the wall was terminated at its northern end before contact with wall (005) and continued into the north facing section of the trench. An east to west running sandstone wall (006) abutted wall (004) at the southern extent of the trench, wall (004) being bonded to (006) by the mortar observed in (004). The remains of (006) extended 1.72m east with a maximum height of 0.39m and formed part of the trenches north facing section.

Fig. 5: East facing section of wall (004)

6.2.3 The south facing section of the trench contained two sections of sandstone wall (005) and (008). (005) can be seen terminated at its eastern end (Fig. 6) and continuing west out of the excavation area. The wall was built onto the natural layer of yellow clay (010) with blocks approximately 0.3m x 0.16m and existing to a height of 1.12m. Wall (008) contempory to (005) was found 1.4m east; (008) was constructed of the same sandstone blocks and existed 2.9m in length x 1.5m high. Another small section of sandstone wall (007) opposed wall (008) 0.8m to

Fig. 6: Sandstone wall (005) in south facing section of the trench. Facing north

the south, forming a small corridor between the walls. Of comparable construction to (005) and (008) the wall measured 1.65m in length and 1m in

height, excavation was not required to the south of this wall. Walls (005) and (006) (Fig. 2) are possible features of buildings shown on an 1898 historic map (Fig. 7), while the construction of wall (004) and its poor bond to (006) would suggest this wall to be of a later date.

Upon removal of all contaminated material the trench was backfilled.

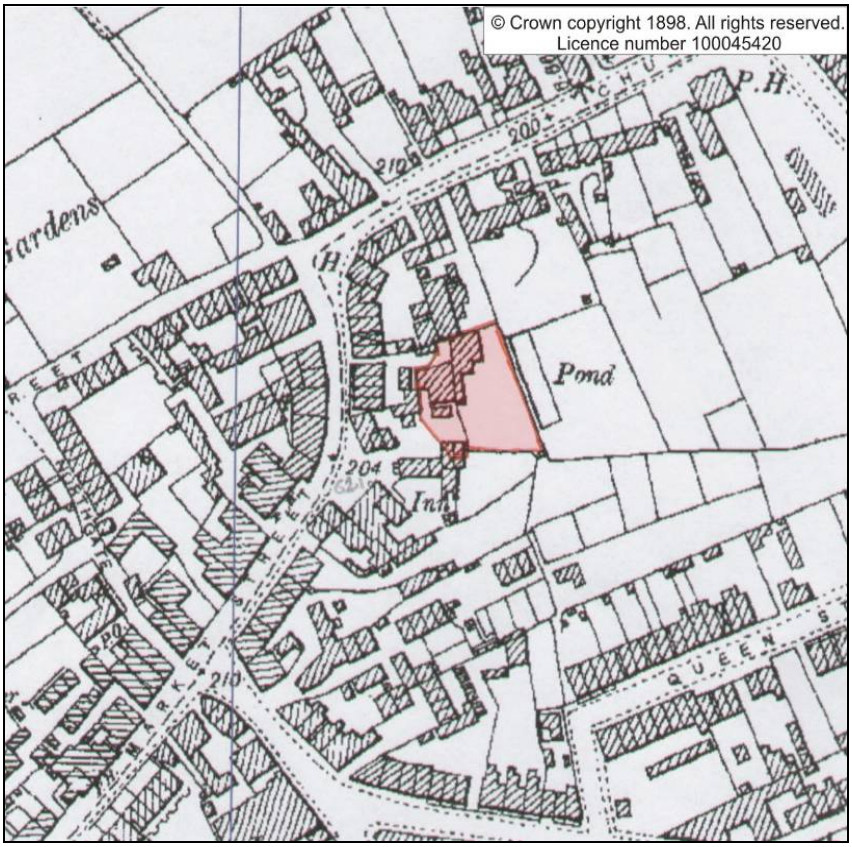

Fig. 7: 1889 OS map with the extent of the site highlighted

6.3 Phase 3

6.3.1 Two months after phase 1 and the removal of the contaminated material, excavation of the trenches for the block and beam foundations began. Two plots each related to three houses and each plot required the excavation of approximately 67m of trenching. Plot 1 was positioned to the east of the site. The ground in the area of plot 1 was made ground; a light covering of brown sandy soil overlay a layer of sandstone hardcore material to the east and crushed red brick to the west (Fig. 8). Underlying the above was general industrial and demolition debris overlying natural yellow clay. The trenches were excavated to a depth of 1m to 1.2m with a metal bar the only feature revealed (Fig. 9). The bar was located in the furthest eastern trench (Fig. 2) and was set in concrete, extant to a height of 0.72m and width of 60mm. A chain link was attached to the bar and 0.2m to the south-east a chain link was set into the concrete with an attached link. Adjacent to the post were irregular shaped blocks which did not have any constructional significance.

Fig. 8: Overlying ground conditions of plot 1. Facing north-east.

Fig. 9: Metal bar and chain located in plot 1. Facing north

Removal of the concrete revealed a mass 1m deep x 0.75 wide, a substantial anchoring point.

6.3.2 Plot 2 was situated approximately 1m west of plot 1, the northern extent of the trenches overlapping the backfilled area of the contamination trench (Fig 2). Excavation at the northern extent revealed the southern face of wall (006) and evidence of the bonding between red brick wall (004) and wall (006), which

suggests the wall (004), terminates at this junction (Fig. 10). The backfilling of the earlier excavated contamination trench presented unstable ground conditions within this area, this required a larger area than intended to be excavated. Extending north created a trench of approximately 2.6m wide and 1.7m deep, wall (006) was completely removed during this course of action.

Fig. 10: Southern face of wall (006) and adjoining wall (004). Facing north

Fig. 11: Floor level (013). Facing east

At the eastern end of the trench in its north facing section a red brick floor level (013) was identified (Fig. 2). The surface layer underlay 0.15m of made ground and was constructed using imperial solid red brick (9" x 3" x 4"), laid in an irregular stretcher bond orientated north-south 1.3m, its total width was unknown (Fig11). Manufactured using coal measures clay the bricks were wire cut, mid orange in colour and were a standard brick associated with the mid 19th century. Truncation of a section revealed the floor to be three courses deep, laid onto the natural yellow clay (010) and bedded and bonded using a friable light grey mortar which contained small pieces of charcoal.

6.3.3 Excavation south from the eastern corner created trench D. After 1.8m the floor level stopped at which point a u section feature was revealed (014), the feature became clearer when trench C was excavated (Fig. 12). A channel formed by the construction of two red brick walls was traced east-west across trenches B, C and D. A layer of fine sandy silt (015) up to 30mm thick was observed on the base, of a dusky brown colour 10YR 2.5/2.

Fig. 12: Channel (014). Facing east

The channel was built at the southern extent of the brick floor level (013) with the base of the channel five brick courses below floor level; the base was 0.7m wide with a five course opposing wall to the south. The base was one course deep laid on (010) and underlay the side walls which were built to a thickness of 0.2m (Fig 12). No evidence of this channel was observed in trench A which suggests it terminates between trenches A and B.

In trench C, a rough floor level (016) was identified extending south for 1.8m, constructed using sandstone blocks overlain by two courses of red brick (Fig. 13). This floor level was possibly disturbed in earlier phases of construction or demolition.

Fig. 13: Floor level (016) located in trench C. Facing south

6.3.4 At the southern extent of trench B within the east-west running trench sandstone walls (018) were revealed, the loose fill of the trench sides enabled an area outside the trench width to be recorded (Figs 14 & 15). An end wall of 2.35m ran east-west, walls tied into it at each corner ran perpendicular into the north facing section of the trench and continued for an unknown distance. The walls were approximately 0.5m thick and standing to a height of 1.1m, laid directly onto (010). Constructed from sandstone blocks measuring 0.4m x 0.25m x 0.14m

Fig, 14: Sandstone walls of (018) Facing north

Fig. 15: Sandstone walls of (018) Facing north

to 0.4m x 0.17m x 0.2m they are double walled with smaller sandstone infill and the occasional cross block. The internal width measured 1.4m and the blocks had been dressed to produce a flat surface whilst the outer walls had been left in a natural uneven state, there was no evidence of a stone floor surface.

2.36m north of (018) were the remains of a later red brick wall (017), this was set in concrete foundations extant to three courses high (Fig 16).

Fig. 16: Later wall (017) located in trench B. Facing west

7. Conclusions

7.1 A 1795 enclosure map shows the development site as undeveloped ground, the 1st Edition ordnance Survey map of 1876 – 1886 shows the development of buildings on the site. Later maps show further development over the years presenting the site as a mixture of small buildings. The watching brief has identified features and materials situated to the west of the site that correspond to the 19th century mapping of the site , whereas to the east development of buildings was not undertaken.

The brief supplied by the county archaeologist identifies the site as falling within the core area of Eckington's medieval settlement. The development and demolition of the site from the mid-late nineteenth century to the present has left no evidence of archaeological features, deposits, buried land surfaces or small finds dating to the Medieval period were located within the area of excavations.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

8.1 Any Publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services 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. Acknowledgements

10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank the Derbyshire City Council for their support in this work. We are particularly grateful to Mr. Grainger and Balderson Properties for ensuring the smooth running of operations on the ground and Andy Myers and Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council.

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Appendix One

Context Registers

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Deposit	Brown sandy soil containing abundant building demolition debris including modern brick, large stones, glass and tile fragments. 0.25 – 0.63m in depth.
002	Deposit	Grey/brown layer of debris infill between walls, containing similar debris to (001). 0.23m – 1.20m.
003	Deposit	Black/brown debris backfill between (004) and (005) with demolition debris and burnt wood inclusions. 1m
004	Structure	Red brick wall located on the north-west side of Phase 2 trench. Only recorded on the south-east side. 1.2m deep, although the base was not uncovered.
005	Structure	Wall consisting of large sandstone blocks which were closely bonded together suggesting it is modern. Approximately 1.12m high, but had been partially demolished at the top. It stopped after 1.6m from the trench edge.
006	Structure	Sandstone wall abutting (004) and bonded into it. 0.39m high although the base was not revealed. Similar construction to (005). It ceased after 1.72m to the south-east.
007	Structure	Small sandstone wall constructed as (005). 1.65m in length and 1m in depth. It abutted (002) which kept it in place.
008	Structure	Sandstone wall with a similar construction to (005). Separated from (005) by a debris backfill (002).
009	Deposit	Blue clay forming the upper part of the natural clay. Approximately 0.1m to 0.24m. Located above (010).
010	Deposit	Yellow clay forming the lower part of the natural clay.
011	Structure	Metal bar and chain set in concrete base.
012	Structure	Sandstone blocks of varying size adjoined by the end of a red brick wall. This structure is the southern face of context (006) recorded at an earlier phase of excavation.
013	Structure	Three courses of red brick laid onto natural clay (010), covering an observed area of 1.2m x 4m but probably greater. Interpreted as a floor level.
014	Structure	Channel constructed using (013) to form a wall 0.63m deep, the base of the channel is 0.7m wide and a 0.2m wide wall 0.63m high completes the opposite side of the channel.
015	Deposit	A deposit found on the base of (014). It was observed at a maximum depth of 30mm, initially purple in colour with a silty texture, on drying the deposit turned dusky red
016	Structure	Extending south from (014), a base of sandstone and red brick overlies the natural (010). Two layers of red brick have been laid above to form a floor level.
017	Structure	Double width red brick standing to three courses high and set into foundations of concrete. Small section observed in trench B.
018	Structure	An end wall of 2,25m width with tied in walls at right angles running south for an unknown length. Constructed from sandstone blocks, double walled with smaller sandstone infill in the cavity. The internal sandstone blocks had been dressed but the outer had been left rough and natural. The internal width was 1.4m and surviving to a height of 1.1m

Appendix Two

Derbyshire County Council Brief for the Archaeological Watching Brief at 13 – 19 Market Street, Eckington, Derbyshire.

the market. Such medieval and early post-medieval backplots are often of archaeological interest. These were areas often used for a whole range of craft and industrial activities, sometimes requiring structures (hearths, retting and tanning pits etc) which can leave significant archaeological evidence.

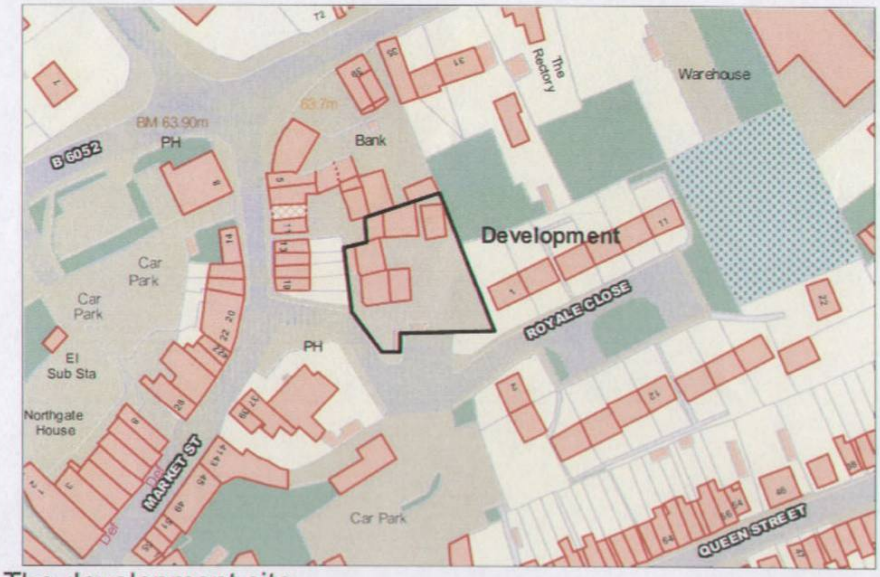

Fig1. The development site

2.4 The 1795 map also shows the widespread use of the name 'croft' for the enclosure plots in the vicinity of the development site. This strongly supports an origin for the plots as medieval 'crofts and tofts'.

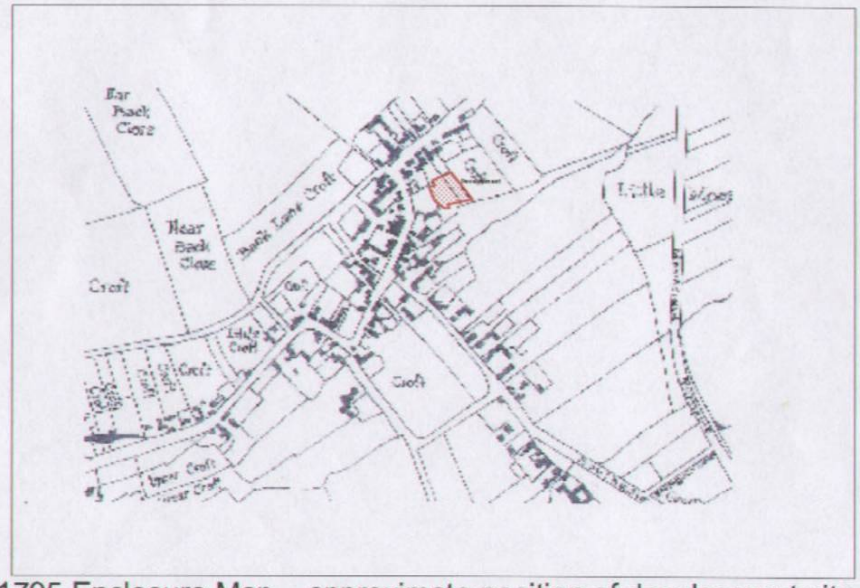

Fig 2: 1795 Enclosure Map – approximate position of development site shown in red

2.5 The 1795 (fig. 2) map shows the development site as being an undeveloped part of the enclosed croft fields behind properties fronting Market Street to the north. The southern edge is defined by what appears to be an

enclosed linear trackway which broadens out towards the village. This is possibly where livestock was herded through the enclosed infields and held close to the village prior to sale or slaughter.

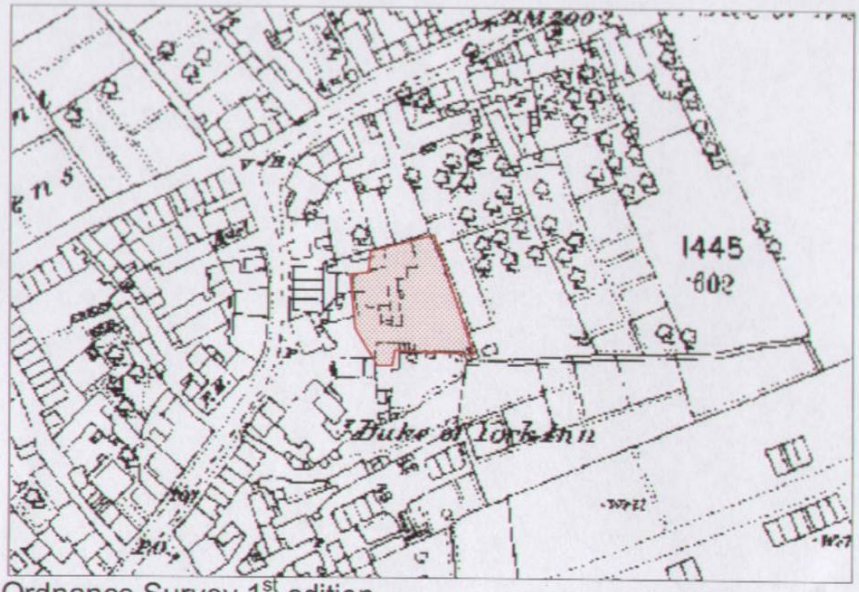

Fig. 3: Ordnance Survey 1st edition

2.6 By the mid-late nineteenth century (fig. 3) the first Ordnance Survey plan shows a number of buildings, some of which correspond to the footprints of current buildings on the site. The present mixture of small buildings was completed in the twentieth century. Throughout it would appear that a significant part of the centre and east of the site has not had any buildings. This would suggest that there is a very high likelihood that pre-enclosure evidence could survive in at least part of the site. Undoubtedly the construction of the current buildings will have caused some disturbance to below-ground archaeological evidence. However there is a potential remains for below ground archaeological remains from earlier periods of settlement and activity to survive in the area.

3.0 Objective

3.1 The conditioned scheme of work should

i) identify any *in situ* archaeological deposits whose physical preservation is threatened by the proposed development,

and

ii) provide for achieving an appropriate level of *preservation by record* for any such archaeological deposits.

4.0 Programme of Fieldwork

4.1 All development excavations relating to the stripping of overburden and establishing the house foundations, the access road, hard standing for car parking and services will be subject to close archaeological monitoring and control through a watching brief.

4.2 Once any solid concrete rafts or deposits have been removed all machine excavation should use a toothless ditching bucket. All such excavation should be done under close archaeological supervision.

4.3 The archaeologist should be able to periodically stop excavations, clean and inspect exposed surfaces. Once *in situ* archaeological deposits are encountered the archaeologist must be given sufficient time to inspect, record and excavate by hand any such deposits.

4.4 All archaeological fieldwork, recording of archaeological features and deposits and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in "Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions" (English Heritage 2003).

4.5 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment and operate at all times with due regard to health and safety regulations.

5.0 Monitoring

5.1 During the course of the fieldwork it is anticipated the DCA will undertake monitoring visits. The appointed contractor should provide notice no less than 10 working days ahead of the fieldwork commencement date.

5.2 Contact details, including name(s) and mobile telephone numbers, of site/ project supervisors should be provided in the WSI.

5.2 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the DCA and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Dr. A. Myers
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

Andy.myers@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 580000 (3358)
Fax: 01629 585507

Mob: 07881 850742

6.0 Finds

6.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see **9.0 Archive Deposition** below).

7.0 Human Remains

7.1 In the event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner and a Home Office licence obtained. The Coroner for Scarsdale is,

Mr T. Kelly,
69 Saltergate,
Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1JS
Tel: 01246 201391

7.2 Analysis of any human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

8.0 Report

8.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Upon completion of the programme of fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCA and the Derbyshire SMR.

8.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Regression of mapped features against key historic mapping closely integrated with the text
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.

- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication (see 8.5, 10.1)
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements (see 9.3)
- Copy of this brief

8.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts should be supplied to the SMR and deposited with the archive either as colour slides, or as digital images on a CD ROM.

8.5 A short summary report (see notes attached) should be supplied as hard copy and a PDF to the Development Control Archaeologist along with the evaluation report. The appointed archaeological contractor should also provide the Development Control Archaeologist with a written statement on how the project is to be published. *Where no further publication is envisaged then the short report will be published in an annual round-up on Developer Funded Archaeology in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.*

9.0 Archive Deposition

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the full and final archive to be deposited in Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. Your contact will be:

Gillian Woolrich,
Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery,
Weston Park,
Sheffield,
S10 2TP
Tel: 0114 2782600
Fax: 0114 2750957

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

9.3 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, must be included as part of the final report.

10.0 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication (see 8.5). The

results of the work should be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. A sheet of instructions for contributors is attached.