

# **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT LAND SOUTH OF COMMON LANE, SUTTON ON THE HILL, DERBYSHIRE**

**A report for Mr David Cash**

**Richard Parker**

**June 2010**

Project Code: SHG

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## SUMMARY

- An archaeological watching brief was carried out at land south of Common Lane, Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire, by Trent & Peak Archaeology on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2009 and the 09<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> February 2010.
- Located in the historic core of Sutton on the Hill, the area for development was a grass paddock containing a number of earthwork features. Centred at NGR 423322, 333720 (SK233337) a geophysical survey of the site produced strong positive and negative responses.
- Research undertaken by local historians suggested that the site may have been the location of a medieval manor house.
- The first phase of excavation consisted of topsoil stripping for a driveway and parking bay area; later ground-works required the excavation of 49 small trenches and one electricity supply trench.
- No archaeological observations were made during the initial topsoil stripping and unstratified finds recovered gave no indication as to when the site may have been primarily occupied. Observations made during the excavation of 49 trenches in preparation for the buildings to be erected on site revealed little evidence of archaeological activity. Only two features were noted, however due to a lack of associated finds it is difficult to attribute a date or indeed whether these features were of anthropogenic origin.

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DERBYSHIRE**

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## 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Trent & Peak Archaeology of the University of Nottingham were contracted by Mr David Cash to undertake a watching brief at land south of Common Lane, Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire. Archaeological attendance occurred during the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2009 by Barry Lewis BA and the 09<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> February 2010 by Richard Parker BA and the project was managed by Dr David Walker MSc PhD.

The watching brief was carried out in accordance with guidelines set by the Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire District Council and followed an agreed written scheme of treatment. All work undertaken was in line with the current Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The area for development is currently paddock with some small scale agricultural use. Centred at NGR 423322, 333720 (SK233337) the underlying geology is Mercia Mudstone (Fig 1). Situated within the historic core of Sutton on the Hill, aerial photographs have revealed the site to be rich in earthwork features. Much of the field is dominated by ridge and furrow which are aligned in a NNW-SSE direction and indicate the site was once part of the medieval open field system. At the northern end of the field the ridge and furrow is bounded by a bank or headland. Just north of the headland bank lies a clearly defined sub-square platform surrounded by ditches, this is flanked by a further series of ditches forming small enclosed areas (Fig 2). Research undertaken by local historians suggested that the site may be the location of a medieval manor house; given the potential archaeological significance of the site, a geophysical investigation was conducted by Trent & Peak Archaeology in January 2009. The survey produced a strong set of results which highlighted a defined series of ditches along with several anomalies that have the potential to be of stone construction (Walker 2009).

It is the client's intention to erect a barn and glasshouse on the site. The May 2009 watching brief monitored the construction of a track from the site entrance to the glasshouse location. The anchor and support for the glasshouse required a series of small trenches to be excavated. It was the aim of the February 2010 watching brief to monitor these ground-works and to investigate and record any preserved archaeological remains.

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

### 2.1 May 2009

Using a 1.2m toothless bucket on the back actor of a JCB excavator, the aim of this initial phase of excavation was to create access via a driveway. The driveway itself would be a simple undertaking requiring only for the topsoil to be removed and limestone road chippings laid down. The topsoil was removed to a depth of approximately 200mm (the required depth for the developer); as such the subsoil was not cleaned to a satisfactory degree to observe slight archaeological changes in the subsoil. However a firm red Mercia Mudstone was noted immediately underlying the topsoil. The driveway was positioned approximately 10m from the N-E corner of the field; starting from common lane the driveway (**Area 01**) was excavated to a width of 3.3m, climbing the steep bank and turning westwards whilst still ascending (Plates 01-03). Once on top of the bank a bucket width was stripped back in a southerly direction approximately 20m (02) (Plate 4), stripping continued along this alignment moving westwards creating a stripped rectangular area 10m x 20m (03) (Plates 05-06). Two test pits were excavated (04-05) measuring 500mm by 250mm and 500mm in depth, these revealed one context of clean Mercia Mudstone.

#### 2.1.1 Results

No archaeological features were observed during this phase of stripping or indeed the presence of any structural remains which may indicate this was the site of a manor. The topsoil strip in Areas 01, 02 and 03, revealed several unstratified finds (generally pottery)

within the topsoil **(0001)** these had an extremely broad date ranging from the Romano-British period to Medieval and through to the Post-Medieval, no accumulation of pottery from a specific period was noted which may have indicated a point in history when this site may have been predominantly occupied.

### **2.3 February 2010**

Using a 400mm toothless bucket on the back actor of a JCB excavator, a total of 48 small trenches were excavated and one 13m trench (**Area 04**). The trenches were evenly spaced around a square plan with two rows across its centre (Fig 3). The trenches were consistently 800x400mm in diameter and averaged in depth 800mm to 1m. Each trench was excavated in spits of approximately 200mm until the desired depth was achieved. One section of each of the 49 trenches was photographed using both digital and black & white mediums. Given the quantity of trenches in such a relatively small area and the consistent nature of the stratigraphy, a representative sample of selected sections was drawn. After excavation of all trenches was complete, all spoil heaps were manually inspected and scanned with a metal detector to ensure no finds were missed.

#### **2.3.1 Results**

The general stratigraphy of the site as exposed during the watching brief was extremely straightforward. For the majority of the trenches excavated there were just two layers noted in section, these were (0001) topsoil, a mid grey/brown silty loam which lay above **(0002)** a firm clean red Mercia Mudstone (Fig 4) (Plate 07). The absence of any intermediary layer is a little unusual and may suggest that at some point the site has been truncated. Indeed this may have occurred very recently as it was noted that on arrival at site the turfs had been rotavated and there was evidence of a crop in the vicinity.

Trenches comprising Topsoil (0001) & Mercia Mudstone (0002):-  
**101-105, 107-113, 117, 123-125, 127, 131-141, 144-148**

Some of the trenches excavated displayed a mixed layer between the topsoil (0001) and Mercia Mudstone (0002), this was either a mixed sand/Mercia mudstone layer or a mixed yellow sand/topsoil layer **(0003)**, in the main this is recent disturbance caused by the construction of a driveway adjacent to the site. This generally also associated with **(0004)** Modern limestone chippings (Fig 5). After undertaking a metal detector survey of the spoil heaps, cut (145) produced a lead loom weight of unknown date (AAV) however it is characteristic of weights produced between the Romano-British period through to the Medieval.

Trenches comprising Mixed layer (0003) incorporating (0004):-  
**(c) 115, 118-121**

Only two further deposits were observed in section, this was a yellowish sand sometimes mixed with topsoil laying between the Mercia Mudstone and the topsoil **(0005)**. This deposit was occasionally associated with laminations of sandstone ranging in size from chippings to 10cm in length and no more than 2cm in thickness **(0006)** (Fig 6) (Plates 08-09). (This was only noted to a large degree in **128**), in general what was observed was a thin yellowish sandy deposit; it is possible that this material emanates or derives from concentrated areas observed in 128. This material is clean with no evidence of charcoal, pottery or any other finds; and whilst its presence is unusual and sporadic, combining a lack of finds with such small observable sections it is difficult even to determine whether or not the deposit is of anthropogenic origin.

Trenches comprising of sandy layer (0005) and sandstone (0006):-  
**(e) 126, 129, 130, 142, 143**  
**(f) 128**

### 2.4.1 Trench 49

In order for an electricity supply to connect to the glass house, a 13m x 400mm trench was excavated; the trench started between **Trench 123** and **Trench 124** and ran in a straight NW direction towards the roadside boundary where an electricity source was situated (Plate 10). Again the stratigraphy here was relatively straightforward: topsoil (0001) averaged 500mm in depth and lay above firm clean Mercia Mudstone (0002). Within the trench, one feature of possible archaeological interest was noted; this was located 2m from the northern end of **Trench 050** and was a u-shaped feature (Plate 11) (Fig 7). The fill of the feature comprised of mixed yellowish sand and grey clay and also an element of buried topsoil. In plan a natural seam of light grey clay was noted at the base of the ditch. No finds were noted and as with **Trench 128** there was no certainty that the feature was of anthropogenic origin. It is however on the same alignment as the ditch feature observed in aerial photographs running parallel to the roadside boundary. The mixed content of the feature fill, especially the presence of a buried soil suggests also that the feature was man made however the lack of any finds makes dating the feature impossible.

## 3 DISCUSSION

Although the archaeological potential of this site remains high, little archaeology was observed during the May 2009 and February 2010 watching briefs. **Areas 01, 02, and 03** observed in May 2009 were excavated to a shallow depth and showed nothing of archaeological interest.

Observations from the excavation of the 49 small trenches in February 2010 were somewhat surprising. Despite the strong results from the resistivity survey (Walker 2009), and the clear presence of earthworks on the site, very little apparent archaeological interest was recorded.

During the 2010 watching brief, **Trench 128** revealed a stone-rich deposit (0006) which correlated with the possible stone structure noted in the geophysical survey. However the small laminations of sandstone within a sandy matrix which were observed certainly were not in any way coursed stone walls, indeed it is questionable whether they were of anthropogenic origin. Similarly a section of **Trench 149** revealed a possible ditch running roughly east-west; however the lack of recovered finds from this feature made it impossible to date.

Overall the site showed a surprising lack of finds, medieval or otherwise. If, as the geophysical results suggested, this was the location of a moated site perhaps containing one or more stone buildings, the complete lack of artefacts recovered during the two watching briefs was unexpected. The nature of the groundwork's observed during the 2010 watching brief in particular, were clearly of low impact and have not enabled an accurate interpretation of this interesting site.

## 4 REFERENCES

Baker, S. 2009 *Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Earthwork Survey*. South Derbyshire District Council.

Walker, D. 2009 *Geophysical Investigations at Common Lane, Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire*. Trent & Peak Archaeology, University of Nottingham.

Walker, D. 2009 *Common Lane, Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire, Archaeological Watching Brief (Proposed written Scheme of Investigation)*  
Trent & Peak Archaeology.

## 5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due to the client Mr Cash for his assistance on site and to Dr David Walker for his guidance on the project.

### APPENDIX 1: Context Table

Area	Context No	Category	Interpretation
01/02/03/04	0001	Layer	Topsoil
01/04	0002	Layer	Firm red Mercia Mudstone
04	0003	Layer	Mixed yellow sand/topsoil/Mercia mudstone
04	0004	Deposit	Modern limestone chippings
04	0005	Layer	Yellow sand mixed with topsoil
04	0006	Layer	Laminations of yellow sandstone ranging from chippings to 10cm in length and no thicker than 2cm

### APPENDIX 2: Finds Table

Site Code	Area	Find Code	Context	Material	Object	Period	Count	NoBags	Weight
SHG	01	AAA	0001	Brick/tile	Fragment		1	1	13
SHG	01	AAB	0001	Tile	Fragment	P/M	1	1	82
SHG	01	AAC	0001	Glass	Sherd	P/M	1	1	25
SHG	01	AAD	0001	Brick/tile	Fragment		1	1	19
SHG	01	AAE	0001	Pottery	Fragment	P/M	2	1	6
SHG	01	AAF	0001	Plaster	Plaster		2	1	12
SHG	01	AAG	0001	Brick/tile	Fragment		1	1	153
SHG	02	AAH	0001	Brick/tile	Fragment		1	1	64
SHG	02	AAI	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	Med	1	1	20
SHG	02	AAJ	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	Med?	1	1	16
SHG	02	AAK	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	P/M	1	1	19
SHG	02	AAL	0001	Pottery	Base	P/M	1	1	14
SHG	02	AAM	0001	Bone	Fragment		1	1	10
SHG	03	AAN	0001	Brick/tile	Fragment		1	1	26
SHG	03	AAO	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	Med?	1	1	12
SHG	03	AAP	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	Med	1	1	11
SHG	03	AAQ	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	R/B	1	1	8
SHG	03	AAR	0001	Glass	Sherd	P/M	1	1	12
SHG	03	AAS	0001	Pottery	Bodysherd	Med?	1	1	3
SHG	03	AAT	0001	Flint	Flake		1	1	3
SHG	03	AAU	0001	Bone	Fragment		1	1	1
SHG	045	AAV	Spoil heap	Lead	Loomweight	R/B? Med?	1	1	49



## **APPENDIX 3**

### **BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EARTHWORK SURVEY**

**SITE NAME:** Land south of Common Lane, Sutton on the Hill, Derbyshire

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** South Derbyshire District Council 9/2008/1091 and 1092

**NGR:** SK 2333 3374 (centred)

**ISSUED BY:** Steve Baker (Development Control Archaeologist for SDDC)

**ISSUED TO:** David Cash

**DATE:** 8<sup>th</sup> April 2009

#### **1 Introduction**

1.1 Planning permission has been granted for two glasshouses and an access track.

1.2 The site lies within an area likely to contain buried archaeology relating to medieval or early post-medieval occupation. The following condition has therefore been attached to the planning consents:

“No development shall take place, until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of an archaeological watching brief on all development ground works to be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include on-site work and offsite work such as the analysis, publication and archiving of the results. All works shall be carried and completed as approved unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor shall undertake all archaeological work.”

1.3 This document is a brief for an archaeological watching brief, and will allow the archaeological contractor to prepare a WSI for approval by the DCA. The WSI should be submitted for approval at least two weeks before the commencement of fieldwork on site

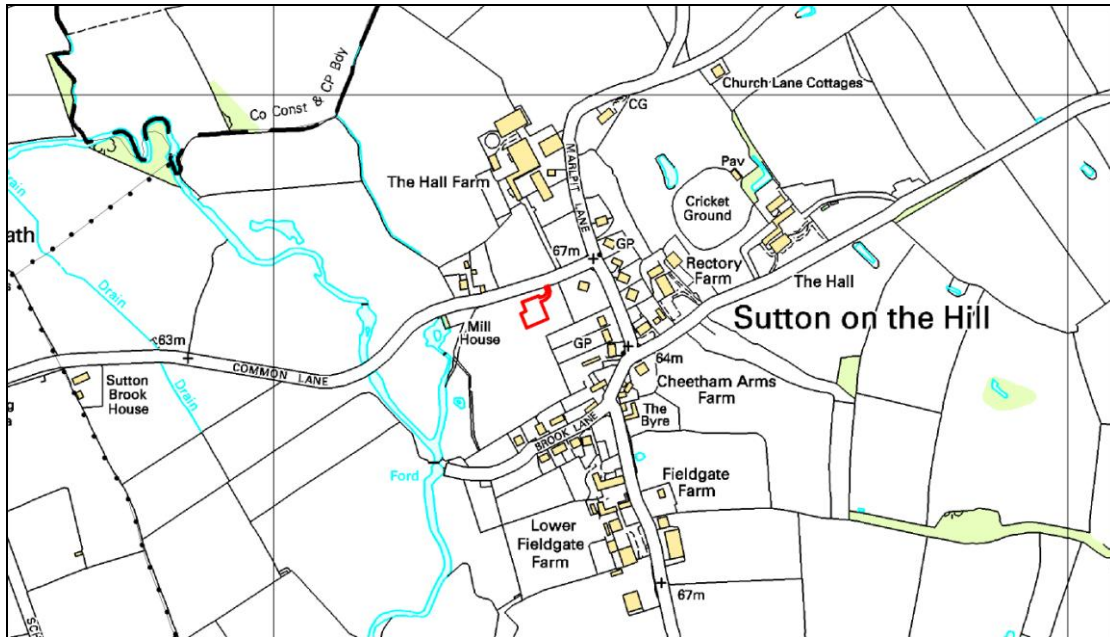


Fig. 1: Site location

## 2 Background

2.1 The site is close to the location of 'Demesne Farm', shown on a map of 1670, and thought locally to be the site of the original manor house of Sutton on the Hill.

2.2 During 2008 a geophysical survey of the site was commissioned by the applicant and carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology. The survey showed evidence for square and rectangular walled structures, with associated ditches and a possible hollow way. Earthwork evidence for a building platform c30m square with surrounding ditches was also noted on site.

2.3 The proposed groundworks are minor in scope and are unlikely to impact on archaeological deposits except where support posts for the glasshouses are inserted. Nevertheless, given the potential archaeological importance of the site, all groundworks should be monitored during the development work. Surface earthworks should also be recorded where they are likely to be impacted.

## 3 Objectives

3.1 The watching brief should provide for achieving an appropriate level of *preservation by record* for any archaeological deposits exposed, or surface earthworks impacted, during the development groundworks.

## 4 Archaeological watching brief

4.1 The appointed archaeological contractor will monitor all ground excavation works associated with the development.

4.2 Where a mechanical excavator is to be used for ground excavation work, it should be fitted with a toothless bucket. A toothed bucket and/or concrete breaker may only be used where absolutely necessary to remove hard surfaces and other obstructions.

4.3 This will be a *continuous* watching brief, with an archaeologist present during all stages of ground excavation.

4.4 The watching brief will not entail archaeological excavation beyond the areas exposed by the development works.

4.5 Where surface earthwork features appear likely to be impacted by the development work, a topographic survey of the relevant areas should be carried out.

4.5 The on site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop work where necessary in order to enter the excavations (where safe and practicable to do so) and inspect the surfaces revealed. Where archaeological features or deposits are present then time must be allowed for the archaeologist to carry out the appropriate cleaning and recording before work recommences.

4.6 The archaeologist should inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the excavations, and unstratified pottery should be retained if of early post-medieval date, or earlier.

4.7 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).

4.8 Any archaeological features should be investigated and recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation, and should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded using pro forma record sheets, photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions. Individual features will be planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections, profiles and topographic survey will be related to Ordnance Datum, in metres. All site drawings should follow the conventions detailed in the *MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual* (1994).

4.9 Should archaeological features be present then the locations of the features should be accurately fixed using an EDM/Total Station, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

4.10 For brick structures, the record should include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

4.11 The photographic archive will comprise 35mm SLR black-and-white print photography, supplemented by *either* 35mm SLR colour slide photography, *or* digital colour photography using a digital SLR camera of at least 7 megapixel resolution.

4.12 Should deposits of palaeo-environmental potential be encountered, an environmental specialist will visit the site to advise on a sampling strategy and their suggested strategy will then be implemented.

4.13 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work, although all pottery of medieval or early post-medieval date should certainly be retained. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. All retained finds and palaeo-environmental samples should be treated in accordance with the EH guidance document *A strategy for the care and investigation of finds* (1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*. Analysis of finds and palaeo-environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

4.14 Any human remains encountered must initially be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice, Diocesan and other regulations, as appropriate. A strategy for the excavation, analysis, retention and/or reburial of a) disarticulated and b) articulated human remains will need to be developed and specified in the WSI. The cataloguing and analysis of all human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist.

4.15 Contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, eg for finds analysis, palaeo-environmental work and conservation.

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

## **5 WSI and monitoring**

5.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) should be formulated by potential contractors and submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist for approval. This document forms an agreed scope of works, and should explicitly cover all the requirements of this brief:

The proposal should include:

- A description of the proposed fieldwork methods to be used.
- An explanation of the sampling strategies to be used
- A projected timetable for work on site
- Details of the arrangements made for deposition of the finds and site archive
- A list of specialists available for undertaking finds, industrial and palaeo-environmental analyses

5.2 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff numbers and their relevant experience should be included, plus their responsibilities in carrying out the work. Staff CVs should be included, unless already submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist in previous project specifications.

### **5.3 Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with, the Development Control Archaeologist before implementation**

5.4 During the course of the fieldwork the Development Control Archaeologist may undertake monitoring visits. One week's prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork should therefore be given, including the name and contact number of the archaeologist on site.

5.5 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the Development Control Archaeologist and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Steve Baker,  
Development Control Archaeologist,  
Derbyshire County Council,  
Shand House,  
Dale Road South,  
Matlock,  
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

steve.baker@derbyshire.gov.uk  
Tel: 01629 580000 ext 3358 (direct dial 01629 585146)

## **6 Report**

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

6.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCA and the Derbyshire HER. As a minimum, a summary or interim statement should be available 6 weeks after completion of fieldwork, and a full report within 6 months.

6.3 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
- Conclusion
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum. Drawings should follow the conventions developed in the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994)
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form
- A copy of this brief

6.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts should be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM attached to the report.

6.5 A short summary report (see notes attached) should be supplied as hard copy and a pdf to the DCA along with the full report. The appointed archaeological contractor should also provide the DCA 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.*

## **7 Archive deposition**

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

Derby Museum and Art Gallery,  
The Strand,  
Derby,  
DE1 1BS  
Tel: 01332 641901  
[museums@derby.gov.uk](mailto:museums@derby.gov.uk)

7.2 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 HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

7.3 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.

## **8 Publication**

8.1 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. 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.

### **Guidance notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:**

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

1. Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
2. Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see ‘Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9’ edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

#### **DETAILED NOTES**

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/ or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

#### **FUNDING**

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer's estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

#### **DEADLINE**

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disk to:

**Steve Baker at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.**