

**An Archaeological Evaluation of 113 Main Street, Ratby, Leicestershire,
(SP 442 964).**

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Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation through Trial Trenching, 113 Main Street, Ratby, Leicestershire. .

**An Archaeological Evaluation of 113 Main Street, Ratby, Leicestershire,
(SP 442 964).**

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of 113 Main Street Ratby, Leicester. The proposed development was adjacent to the medieval village core and other potentially archaeological remains.

The proposed development area had been occupied by a bungalow and landscaped gardens. Some limited evidence of later twentieth century ground disturbance, this was not large scale and limited to the south westernmost corner of the site.

Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of the evaluation.

1. Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Holmfields Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed residential development at 113 Main Street, Ratby, Leicester (SP 442 964). Outline planning permission has been granted for building of 12 houses on a site currently occupied by a bungalow and landscaped gardens (Planning Application Number 05/00589/FUL). An archaeological desk based assessment (ULAS Report Number 2004-061) identified the site as having archaeological potential. The site is within the village envelope and the village has a known medieval origin and the SMR landscape map shows ridge and furrow earthworks encroaching into the north of the proposed development area. In view of this a programme of intrusive investigation through trial trenching was requested by Leicestershire County Council to confirm whether archaeological remains are present within the application area and, if necessary, formulate a mitigation strategy.

2. Aims and Methodology

The aim of the archaeological work was to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains were present within the area to be developed. If identified a sufficient sample were to excavated and recorded to establish their extent, date, quality, character, form and potential including environmental data. Further archaeological recording would be undertaken if required in the light of the results of this programme.

The Planning Archaeologist of Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council as advisor to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning para. 30) has requested a 5% sample. Five 20 metre long trenches, 1.6m wide were to be excavated by JCB with a ditching bucket (*Figure 2*) and the north easternmost part of the site to be stripped under archaeological control and supervision. However ground

contamination issues prevented the excavation of two of the proposed evaluation trenches on the frontage. The evaluation took place between July 11th and July 19th 2006. The evaluation followed the *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation* (06/599).

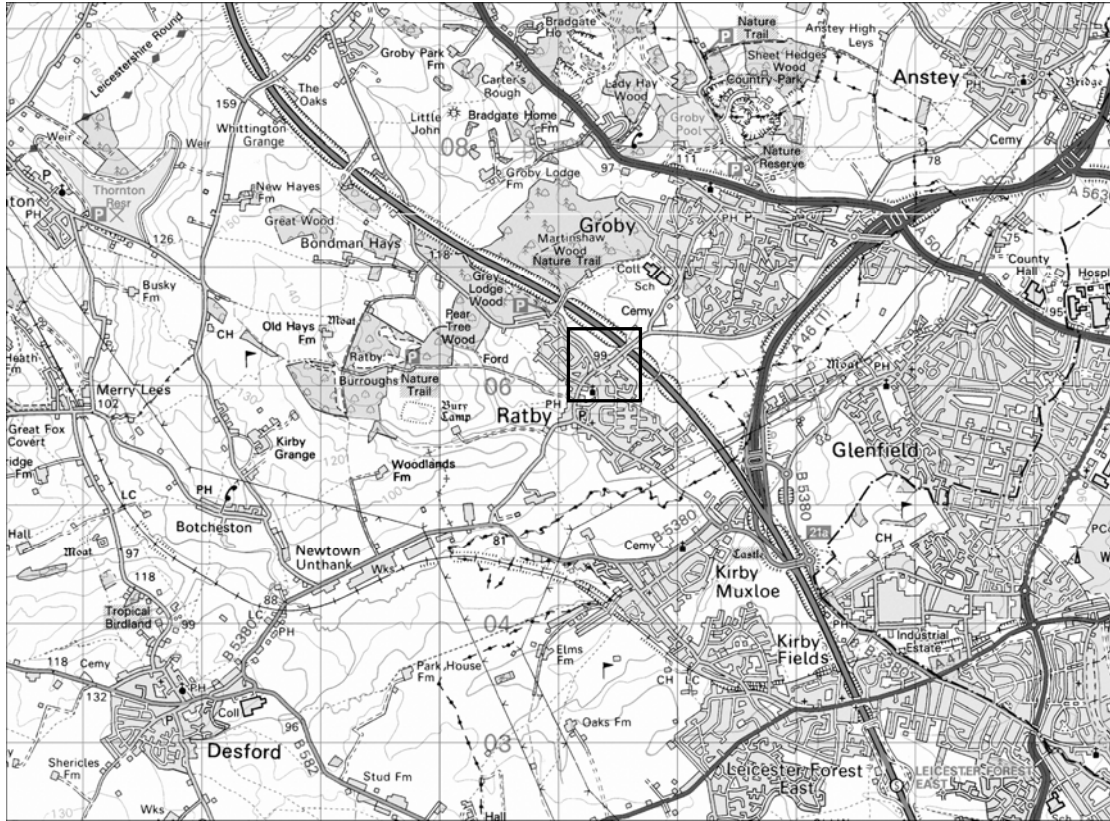


Fig. 1 Site location Scale 1:50000

Reproduced from the OS map Landranger 140 Leicester, Coventry and Rugby area 1:50000 maps by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

3. Results

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located within the south western corner of the proposed development area, a visual inspection suggests that the spoil from the adjacent swimming pool had been dumped here, raising the ground level. A twenty metre trench aligned west-north west east-south east was excavated to a maximum depth of 1350mm below current ground level; the south eastern end of the trench was only excavated to a depth of 850mm because make up for the existing drive way was encountered and it was unlikely that any archaeological significant remains would be present.

The trench confirmed that the ground level had been raised by between 700mm and 1000mm in places; a buried topsoil was clearly visible in section. The base of the trench consisted of weathered clay bedrock. There was nothing of archaeological significance and the trench was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located towards the centre of the proposed development area, a twenty metre trench, aligned north south was excavated to a maximum depth of 600mm below the current ground level. There was between 300mm and 400mm of garden topsoil overlaying weathered clay bedrock. There was nothing of archaeological significance and the trench was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.3 Trench 3

The final evaluation trench was located adjacent to trench 2, approximately 4000mm from and approximately parallel with the north easternmost boundary. A twenty metre trench aligned north west south east was excavated to a maximum depth of 750mm. As with trench 2 there was between 200mm and 500mm of garden topsoil overlaying weathered clay bedrock. There was nothing of archaeological significance and the trench was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.4 Topsoil Strip

As well as the evaluation trenches the topsoil strip in the north easternmost corner of the proposed development area was also monitored (*Figure 2*). Approximately 250mm to 300mm of topsoil was excavated using a back actor with ditching bucket. As with the evaluation trenches weathered clay bedrock was exposed with no evidence of any archaeologically significant deposits.

4. Conclusion

The aim of the archaeological work was to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains were present within the area to be developed. Despite its location adjacent to the medieval village centre nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of the evaluation.

Ground contamination issues prevented the evaluation of the Main Street frontage and some limited evidence of twentieth century ground disturbance was uncovered within the south westernmost corner of the site, but on the whole the site was largely untouched.

5. References

Clay, P. 2004. *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at 113 Main Street, Ratby, Leicestershire*. ULAS 2004/061.

Marsden, P. 2000. *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land adjacent to 56 Station Road, Ratby, Leicestershire*. ULAS Report 2000-153.

6. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of

1 A2 permatrace sheet containing trench locations and sample section drawings
3 A4 Trench Recording Sheets
Black and white negatives with contact sheets
Digital Colour Images and A4 photo index sheet.

The archive will be held at Leicester City Museums Service, under accession number X.A86.2006

A version of the summary (above) will be published in *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

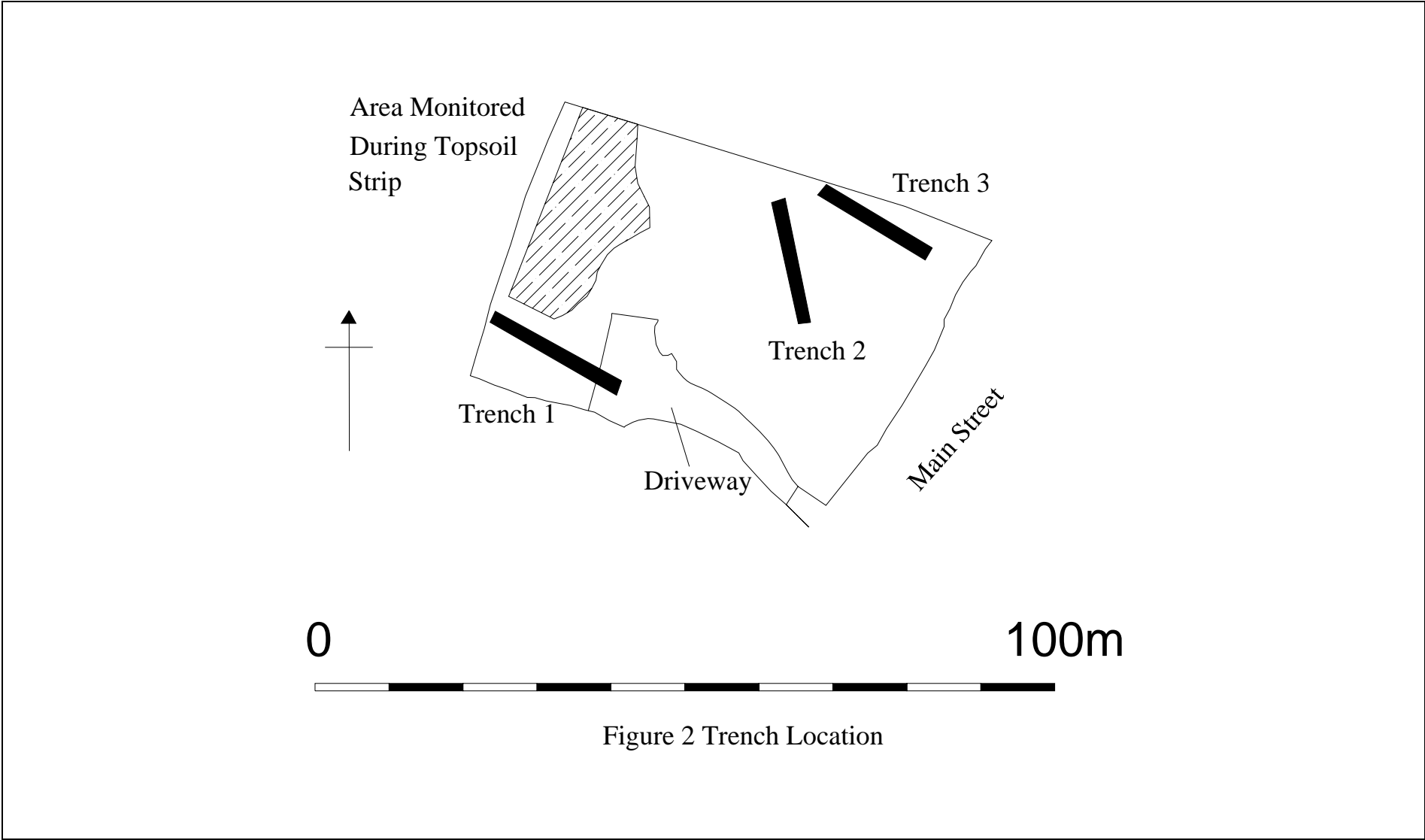


Figure 2 Trench Location

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

Job title: 113, Main Street, Ratby, Leicestershire.

NGR: SP 442 964

Client: Homefields Ltd

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application No. 05/00589/FUL

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

- 1.2** The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The site is located at Main Street, Ratby, Leicestershire (SP 442 964). It is currently a bungalow with surrounding garden.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission is being sought for residential development (12 dwellings).
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, s as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an archaeological evaluation (their letter of 22.12.2005, Appendix 2 below).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of alluvium and Mercia Mudstone adjacent to Main Street. The land is at a height of *c.*97-103m O.D., sloping down north-west to the south-east.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been produced for the site (ULAS Report 2004-061). The proposed development area is situated within the village envelope of Ratby and on the northern periphery of the village core (LE10075). It lies immediately outside the Ratby village conservation area.
- 2.3.2 The medieval church of St Philip and St James, Ratby (LE3114) is situated *c.*200m to the south of the proposed development area. The SMR landscape map shows ridge and furrow (north-west to south-east) just encroaching into the north of the area (Fig.10). On the

evidence of the map it seems likely that in the medieval period the development area was situated in agricultural land on the northern edge of the village. A cropmark of a possible medieval moat (LE3111) is situated c.500m to the south-west. Findspots of medieval artefacts including an early 14th century papal bull and horse harness are known from areas 250m north of the application site.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

3.3 The advice letter requested trial trenching of the application area.

3.4 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.

4.2.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.

4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

4.2.4 LCC have requested a 5% sample of the area, the equivalent of five 20m x 1.5m trenches (Fig. 1). These will be located within proposed footprints of the new buildings or nearby depending on constraints on site. In addition the area of the northeasternmost garage will be stripped under archaeological control and supervision and any archaeological deposits recorded and sampled.

4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.

- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.3** *Recording Systems*
- 4.3.1** The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.
5. Finds and Samples
- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.5** All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive
- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.
7. Publication and Dissemination of Results
- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.
8. Acknowledgement and Publicity
- 8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.
9. Copyright
- 9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.
10. Timetable
- 10.1 The trial trench evaluation is scheduled to start during the week commencing 17.4..2006 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.
11. Health and Safety
- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

- 11.2 A Risks assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.
12. Insurance
- 12.1 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.
13. Monitoring arrangements
- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to LMARS Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.
14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances
- 14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

- MAP 2** **The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991**
- MGC 1992** **Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)**
- RFG/FRG 1993** **Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)**
- SMA 1993** **Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)**

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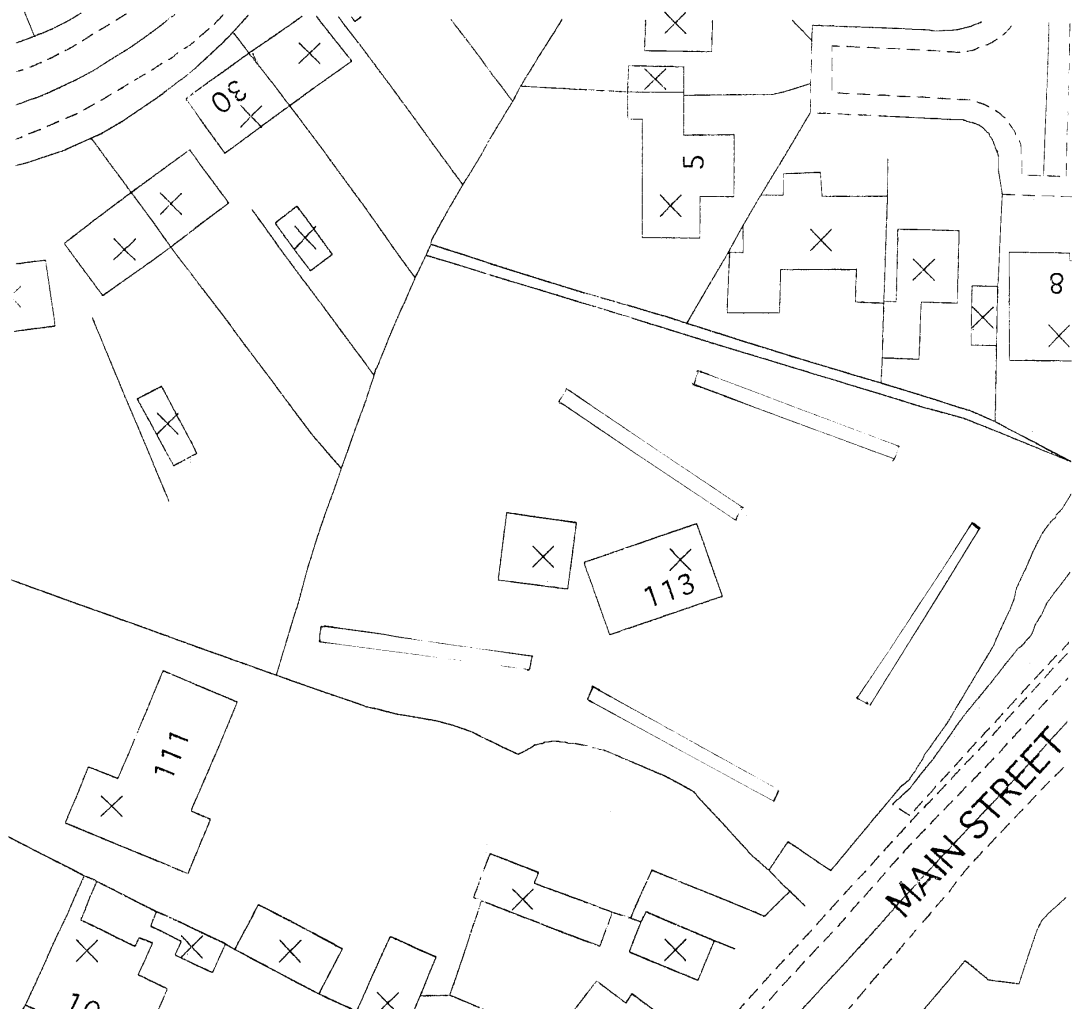


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations. NTS

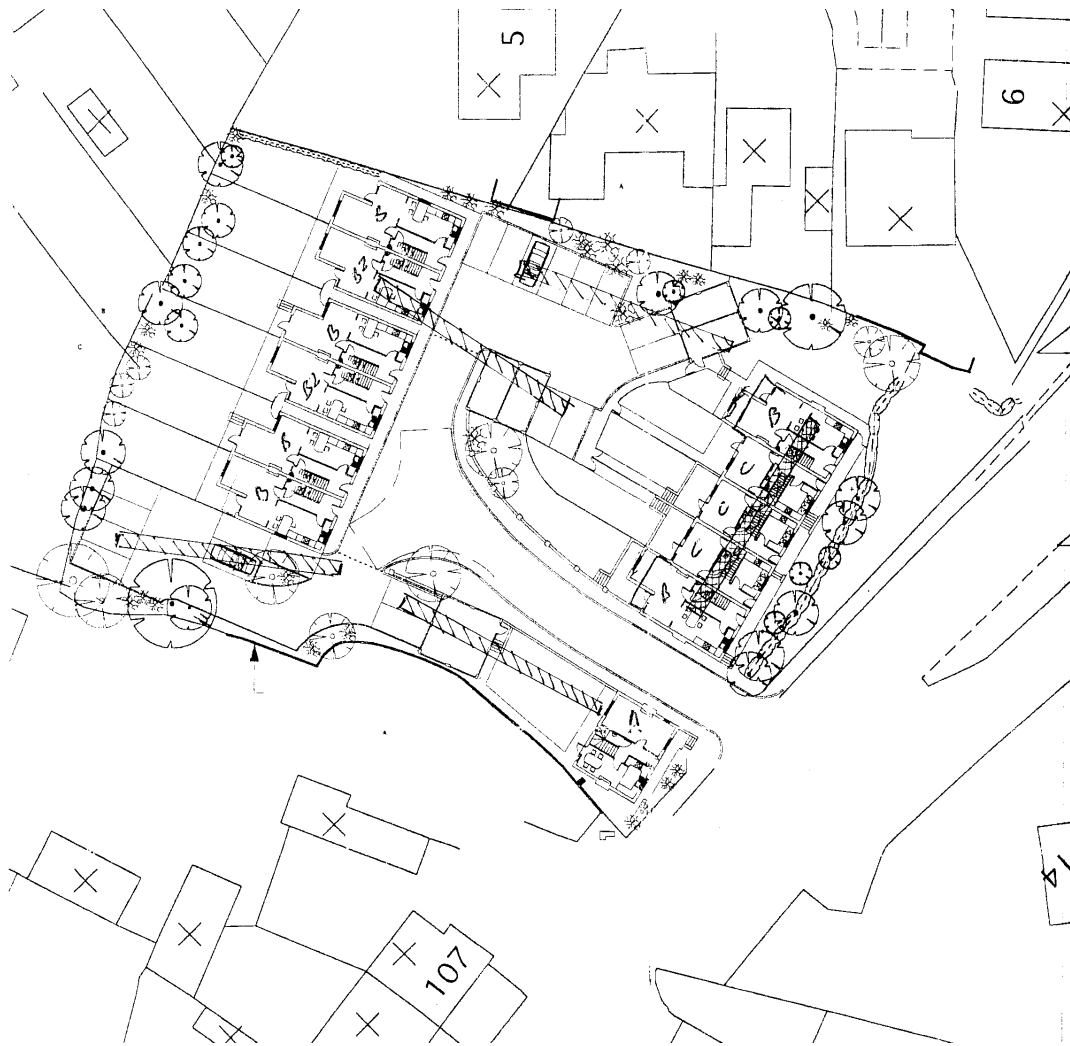


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations I relation to the proposed development. NTS

APPENDIX 1

Job title: 113, Main Street, Rathby, Leicestershire.

NGR: SP 442 964

Client: Holmfields Ltd

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application No. 05/00589/FUL

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 ***Working on an excavation site.***

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 ***Working with plant.***

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established. Overhead power lines are present to the south of the areas to be evaluated. The machine will maintain a distance of at least 10 m to the north of the powerlines.

2.3 ***Working within areas prone to waterlogging.***

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Weils disease or similar.

2.4 ***Working with chemicals.***

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e. a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 *Other risks*

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g. chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases, work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

Appendix 2

Miss T Miller (Planning Officer)
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Council Offices
Argents Mead
Hinckley
Leics LE10 1BZ

Date: 19th July 2005
My ref: CLE565/HW
Your ref: 05/00589/FUL
Contact: Richard Clark
Phone: (0116) 265 8322
Fax: (0116) 265 7965
Email: riclark@leics.gov.uk

Dear Miss Miller,

Planning Application No: 05/00589/FUL: Residential development for 12 dwellings; 113, Main Street, Ratby.

Archaeological considerations

Thank you for your consultation on this application. We recommend that you advise the applicant of the following archaeological requirements, which repeat previous advice for 04/0067/4.

The Archaeological Desk-based Assessment that has been conducted has confirmed that the proposed site lies within an area of archaeological potential. It is within the historic core of the medieval village of Ratby (SMR Ref. No. LE10075), close to the medieval church (LE3114), with a possible medieval moat to the south-west (LE3111). Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks appear to encroach on the north of the area, and finds from nearby include a 14th century papal bull and a horse harness. The report concludes that there is low-moderate potential for the presence of medieval remains, and an unknown potential for other periods. Consequently, there is a likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the proposed development.

To ensure that any archaeological remains present are dealt with appropriately, the applicant should provide for a programme of exploratory trial trenching prior to the start of development. This work is required to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance, and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. Further design, civil engineering or archaeological work may then be necessary to achieve this. The Archaeology Section will provide a formal Brief for the work at the applicant's request.

The applicant should, if planning permission is granted, also obtain a suitable written Specification and costings for the work from an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority. This should be submitted to this Archaeology Section, as archaeological advisors to your authority, for approval before the start of development.

The Specification should comply with the above mentioned Brief, with this Department's "Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland" and with

relevant Institute of Field Archaeologists "Standards" and "Code of Practice". It should include a suitable indication of arrangements for the implementation of the archaeological work, and the proposed timetable for the development.

We therefore recommend that any planning permission be granted subject to the following planning condition, to safeguard any important archaeological remains potentially present:

1. No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, commencing with an initial stage of exploratory trial trenching. This work shall be conducted in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted and approved in writing by the planning authority.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.

This condition is as advised in paragraph 55 of DoE Circular 11/95. The "Programme of Work" referred to in the recommended condition will in this case be the archaeological trial trenching prior to the commencement of any groundworks, in accordance with the Specification to be agreed.

The Historic and Natural Environment Team, as advisors to the planning authority, will monitor the archaeological work, to ensure that the necessary programme of archaeological work is undertaken to the satisfaction of the planning authority.

Please will you ensure a copy of the Decision Notice is sent to us in due course, to enable us to continue to monitor and safeguard the archaeology of this site. Should you or the applicant have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Clark
Senior Planning Archaeologist

c.c. Kent Porter Warren (Agent)