

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

FISHPOOL FARM DELAMERE

For Mr B Connors

Blair Poole BA MSc MIFA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

FISHPOOL FARM DELAMERE

Client:	Mr B Connors
Local Authority:	Cheshire East Council
NGR:	356525,367505
Planning App:	07-0896-COU
Author(s):	B Poole
Doc Ref:	LP0761C-AWB-V1.2
Date:	August 09
Site Code:	DEL/FPF 08

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Abstract

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out at the site of Fishpool Farm, Delamere, during February 2009. Site work was carried out by L – P : Archaeology.

The development comprised the change of use from a vacant field to a 50 plot caravan park.

The site lies within a landscape known to contain Prehistoric monuments and settlement activity. Approximately 500m to the south of the site are a series of Bowl Barrows, known as the Seven Lows.

Watling Street, a Roman Road, lies 1.5km to the north of the site and evidence of Medieval activity can be seen by the presence of the Fishpool 100m to the southwest of the site.

Excavations of footings for new site amenities revealed a series of two deposits. A topsoil layer of humic material overlying the natural glacial sand subsoil.

1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This document refers to archaeological monitoring carried out at the site of Fishpool Farm, Delamere. This document has been prepared by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Mr B Connors.
- 1.2. The site is located in Delamere, to the west of Fishpool Road, 15km east of Chester NGR 356525,367505 (FIGURE 1). The local authority is Cheshire East Council, who take advice from Mark Leah, Cheshire County Archaeologist.
- 1.3. The site is made up of a single plot of land, 2.22 hectares, located to the north of a farm complex in an area of open fields. To the north of the site is an open field leading to the Fishpool public house, with Fishpool Road forming the eastern boundary. To the west of the site is a small, wooded, hillock (FIGURE 2).
- 1.4. At present the site forms a vacant field associated with the farm complex and has no structures or features on it.
- 1.5. The development will consist of the construction of 50 new caravan plots, access tracks and a building for associated amenities (FIGURE 3). Due to the extensive Prehistoric sites present in the surrounding landscape an archaeological watching brief was requested by the County Archaeologist on all groundworks. This formed part of a planning condition associated with application 07-0896-COU.
- 1.6. This document will outline the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the site by Blair Poole on the 3rd February.
- 1.7. L – P : Archaeology have allotted an internal site code of DEL/FPF 08 for this site.

2. Planning Background

2.1. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued PPG 16, "Archaeology and Planning". This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

2.2. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Vale Royal Borough Council, is bound by the policy frameworks provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), and the policies within the Local Plan which was adopted in June 2006.

Policy BE5 - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT - LISTED BUILDINGS

Proposals for the development of land which result in decay, destruction or damage to buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest or their setting including curtilage buildings will not be allowed.

Policy BE8 - LISTED BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Where a listed building is also a scheduled ancient monument or it is known or suspected that either it has intrinsic archaeological interest or stands on grounds containing archaeological remains, the developer, in putting forward proposals for development, will be required to provide an appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposal to accompany the application. Adequate arrangements should be made by the developer and agreed by the council to record any remains that would be lost as a result of planning consent.

Policy BE13 - ANCIENT MONUMENTS/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Development proposals which would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and monuments will not be allowed.

Policy BE14 – OTHER SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Development proposals which could affect local ancient monuments and sites of archaeological importance, including sites and areas of archaeological potential and those identified in the Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, will not be allowed unless it can be demonstrated, as part of the submitted planning application, that the particular site or monument will be satisfactorily preserved either in-situ or where it is not feasible, by record.

2.3. Full planning permission for change of use to a 50 plot caravan park, reference number 07-0896-COU, has been granted by Vale Royal Borough Council with the following condition:

Condition 12

No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or his agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

2.4. Mark Leah, Cheshire Archaeologist, agreed that a watching brief was required during all topsoil stripping as well as below ground excavation such as those for footings and excavations for new services.

3. Geology and Topography

3.1.GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1. The British Geological Survey Sheet 109, show the solid geology of the area to be made up of Helsby Sandstone Conglomerates. This solid geology was not encountered during the site works.
- 3.1.2. The superficial deposits encountered on site comprised glacial red sand at an elevation of 82.12mOD.

3.2.TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1. The site lies in an area of high ground overlooking the Cheshire Plain approximately 15km to the east of Chester. The site area is situated to the west of Fishpool Road in a relatively level vacant field at an elevation of approximately 82mOD (FIGURE 2).
- 3.2.2. Farm buildings occupy the area to the south of the site with fields to the north and Fishpool Road to the east. A small hillock is located to the west of the site area with pine woodland covering it.
- 3.2.3. Approximately 350m to the south and southwest of the site lie a series of 5 Prehistoric Barrows, known locally as Seven Lows. These date to the Bronze Age and are all Scheduled Monuments (APPENDIX 2).
- 3.2.4. The area is known to contain sensitive wetlands which will be taken into consideration during all groundworks. Located 500m to the northeast of the site is the southwestern edge of Oakmere, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

4.2. It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of the site area from earliest times, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim is to review the data readily available and to use this to construct a discursive model of the development of the site in question.

PREHISTORIC

4.2.1. The area in which the site lies, on an area of higher ground overlooking the Cheshire Plain, contains numerous Prehistoric features. The wider area around Delamere has produced a number of Mesolithic flint scatters and Neolithic polished stone axes (CHER 834/0/1 & 2, CHER 842), showing a human presence in the area from these periods.

4.2.2. During the 1850's several Neolithic burial urns were uncovered from a sand pit to the east of Eddisbury Hill, 2.4km north of the site (CHER 832). These urns were of a Grooved Ware form, dating to the Late Neolithic, which contained cremated human remains. The presence of these burial urns indicates that by the Late Neolithic period the area was being settled, rather than being used as

temporary camping grounds for transient groups.

- 4.2.3. Approximately 500m to the south of the site a cluster of five Bowl Barrows have been identified (CHER 840). These have been termed the Seven Lows and form a Bronze Age cemetery. Originally there were seven of these barrows, hence the name, however only five remain visible in the landscape. These barrows are Scheduled Monuments (23616, 23617, 23644, 23650, 23651).
- 4.2.4. Most examples of burial mounds of this type date to between 2400 and 1500BC, constructed as soil mounds, sometimes of rubble, covering single or multiple burials. Mounds of this form were often re-used for multiple burials, potentially for successive generations.
- 4.2.5. The area was clearly important throughout the Prehistoric being overlooked by three settlements. Eddisbury Hillfort, located 2.4km to the north, is a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement destroyed by Roman action in the 1st century AD (CHER 866/1).
- 4.2.6. Kelsborrow Castle, located on a sandstone promontory 3.5km to the west, is an Iron Age Hillfort which overlooks the Cheshire Plain (CHER 833/1).
- 4.2.7. Located 500m to the northeast of the site is Oakmere promontory fort, an Iron Age settlement with visible ditch and ramparts surviving. Oakmere promontory is a Scheduled Monument (25688) which has been dated from artefactual evidence to between the 6th century BC and 1st century AD.
- 4.2.8. There is no evidence for Prehistoric activity within the site area.

4.3.ROMAN

- 4.3.1. The study site lies 1.5km to the south of a Roman Road, known as Watling Street (CHER 844/1/0), leading from Chester to Manchester (MARGARY 1967).
- 4.3.2. As noted above, Roman activity in the area extended to the destruction of Eddisbury Hillfort, however there is no evidence for Roman activity on the study site.

4.4.MEDIEVAL

- 4.4.1. The Early Medieval period is not well represented in this area, however Ormerod, a 19th century historian, records that in the 17th century a sandstone cross was destroyed by puritan iconoclasts within Delamere forest. The cross was thought to be Saxon, dating to the 9th to 10th century (ORMEROD 1819).
- 4.4.2. It is clear that although the area was already well forested in the Early Medieval period, it is following the Norman expansion into the area that the forest falls under the control of the crown. Delamere forest was known as the Forest of Mara & Mondrem and covered a large area, stretching from Nantwich to the Mersey and the land between the rivers Weaver to the east and Gowy to the west (ORMEROD 1819).
- 4.4.3. The forest was reserved by forest law for deer hunting and provided a large income for the crown. The forest was under the jurisdiction of four families. The Grosvenors of Budworth, Weavers of Weaver, Kingsleys of Kingsley and Mertons of Merton (ORMEROD 1819).
- 4.4.4. In 1128 the Earl of Chester assigned full jurisdiction for maintaining and policing the forest to Ralph de Kinglsey (BROWNBILL 1914). The symbol of the forester was known as the Delamere Horn, a 14” black and gold horn. The position was extremely sort after, indicating that the extensive forest was providing a great income for the crown, and also the forester (BROWNBILL 1914).
- 4.4.5. Monastic settlements grew in the area during the Medieval period, most notably the Vale Royal Abbey to the east of the study site. The abbey was founded in 1270 for the Cistercian order and was intended to be a vast estate (CROSBY 1996). However, due to lack of funds and mismanagement the abbey ended up significantly smaller than planned. In spite of this, the land the abbey controlled spread over some distance, and woodland used by the abbey extended as far as the study site (BROWNBILL 1914).
- 4.4.6. The Abbey Grange, located 500m to the north of the site, controlled access to the abbey woods (BROWNBILL 1914). Although it has been suggested that the fishpool, located 100m to the southwest of the site, may be associated with a

large estate or manor, rather than the abbey, it is possible that the fishpool was actually associated with the grange and abbey. Fish was a major part of the monastic diet, where abstinence from meat was practised (BROWNBILL 1914).

4.4.7. The abbey had a tumultuous relationship with the local population with accusations against the abbey leading to a charge of deplorable conduct in 1433 (CROSBY 1996). Shortly thereafter the Abbot was murdered by the local population who accused him of raping a local woman (CROSBY 1996).

4.4.8. There is no evidence for Medieval activity on the site.

4.5. POST MEDIEVAL

4.5.1. The abbey continued to control the land around the site until the dissolution of the monasteries, between 1536 and 1541 (BROWNBILL 1914). Subsequently the land appears to have been used for agricultural purposes.

4.5.2. The earliest cartographic representation of the site is on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (FIGURE 4). The site area is shown as vacant fields, with the farm house and barns located to the south.

4.5.3. By 1898 the farm complex has grown, however the site area is still depicted as two vacant plots (FIGURE 5). This layout continues into the 20th century, with the same farmhouse complex shown and the site area represented as vacant fields on both 1910 and 1954 Ordnance Survey maps (FIGURE 6).

4.5.4. It is the layout described above that can still be seen on site at this time. It is clear that no development has taken place within the site area in the past.

5. Methodology

- 5.1. Groundworks were carried out by the client's groundworks contractor and included a combination of machine excavation utilising a 1.5 tonne tracked excavator and hand excavation.
- 5.2. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist monitored all groundworks.
- 5.3. All features were recorded stratigraphically and levels were recorded in metres above Ordnance Datum (mOD).
- 5.4. Examination and cleaning of all deposits was carried out by hand using appropriate tools. All deposits were examined and recorded in section.
- 5.5. A full photographic record was taken using 35mm black & white, 35mm colour slide and digital media. A photographic index was completed on site.
- 5.6. All features were drawn using appropriate scale for each feature. Plans were drawn at 1:50 and sections at 1:10.

6. Results

- 6.1. This section examines the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out at Fishpool Farm, Delamere, on the 3rd February 2009. All archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Mr B Connors.
- 6.2. In this report context numbers are indicated by brackets, with round brackets indicating fills and deposits (01) and square brackets indicating cut features [02]. All levels are given in meters Below Ground Level (BGL).
- 6.3. The monitoring was undertaken in February 2009 on the excavations of footing for the new site facilities structure. This was located along the eastern boundary of the site to the north of the main entrance.

Plate 1 - Footing excavation, looking east

- 6.4. The trench measured 0.9m wide with a footprint covering an area 9.5m by 17.2m in plan, along a north south alignment (FIGURE 7).
- 6.5. Only two contexts were identified within the footings, which were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m (FIGURE 8). The uppermost deposit (100) comprised a loose, dark brown, humic silt loam. This was identified as the topsoil covering the field and finds recovered from this deposit included modern plastic fragments, discarded crisp packets and fragments of Styrofoam cups.



Plate 2 - South facing section of footing excavations, 1m scale

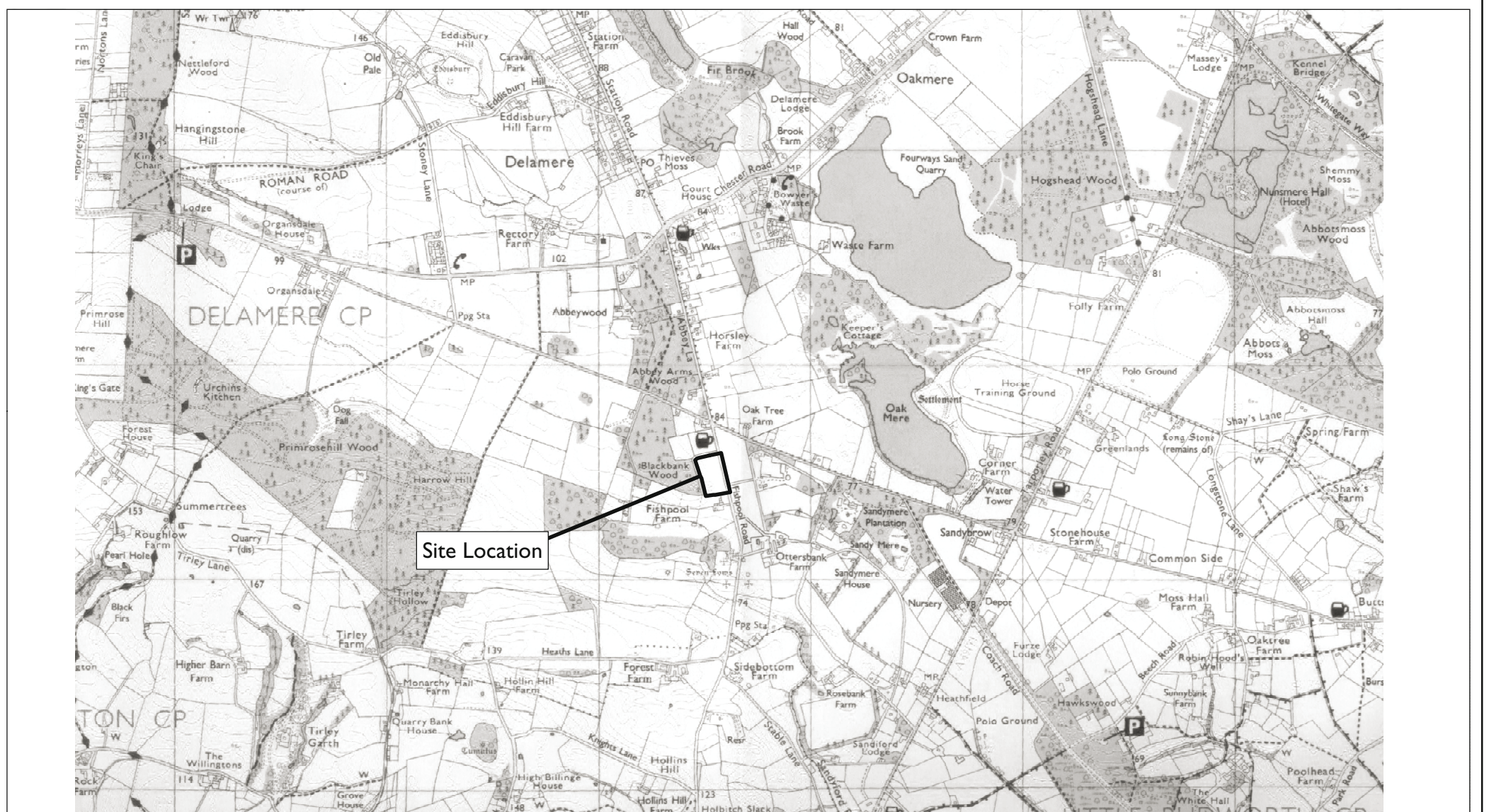
6.6.Context (100) measured 0.27m in depth and sealed a loose, red, sand deposit (101) which extended beyond the base of the trench at a depth of 0.65m. No finds were recovered from (101) however a number of sub rounded glacial cobbles were identified. This deposit can be seen to be a naturally occurring glacial sand subsoil.

7. Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1. An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out at the site of Fishpool Farm, Delamere, This comprised the monitoring of excavations for a new site building and road layout.
- 7.2. Fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on the 3rd February 2009 on behalf of Mr B Connors.
- 7.3. Historic research indicates that the site lies within an area of Prehistoric and Medieval activity. However it is thought that the site area itself has never undergone any development and has been used as agricultural land since the Medieval period.
- 7.4. A clear depositional sequence was identified on the site during groundworks. The upper deposit comprised a dark humic loam topsoil, which in turn overlay a glacial sand subsoil. These could be seen to be natural deposits and no archaeological features were identified on the site.

FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location General



Scale 1:25,000 @ A4

0

2,000m

PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

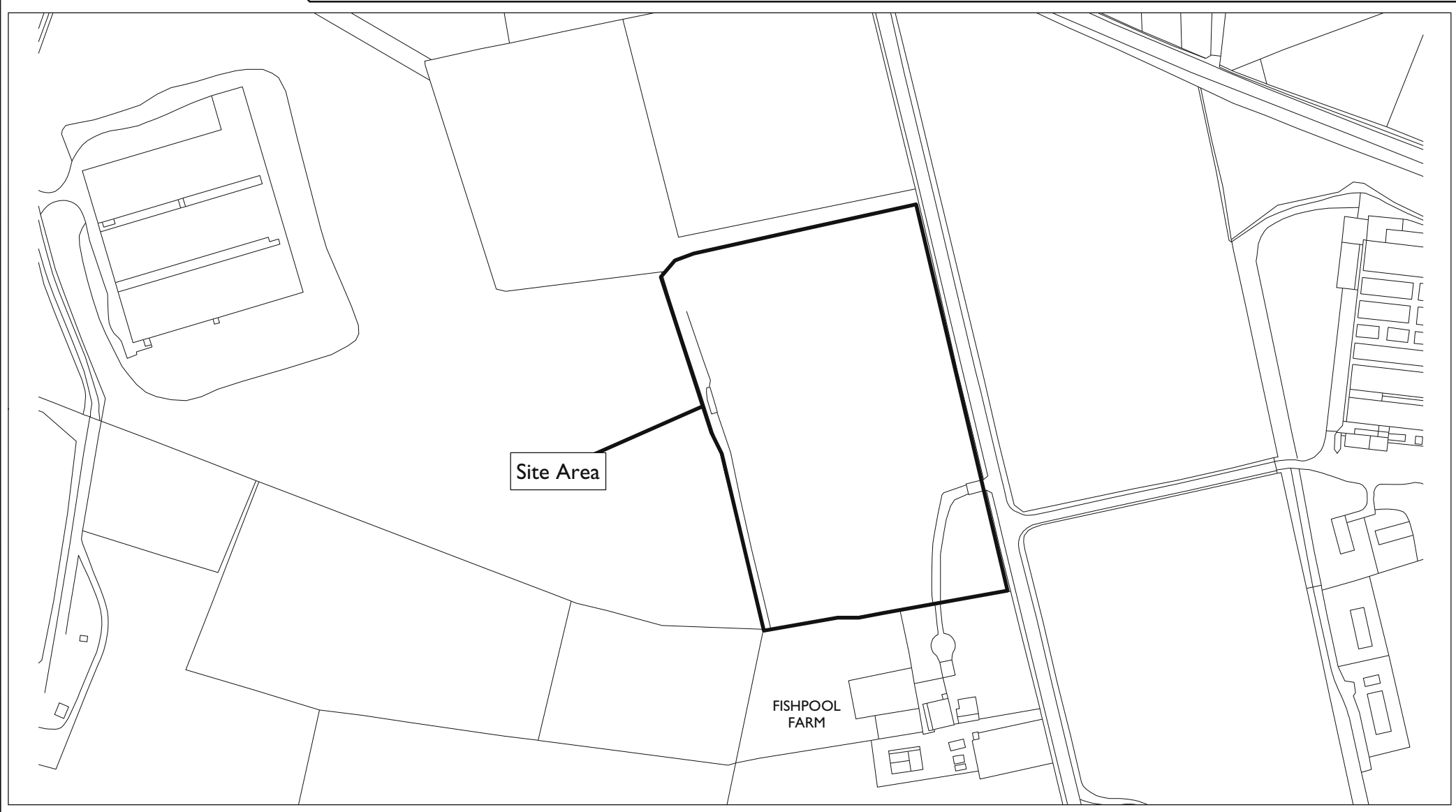
DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detailed



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0

200m

PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

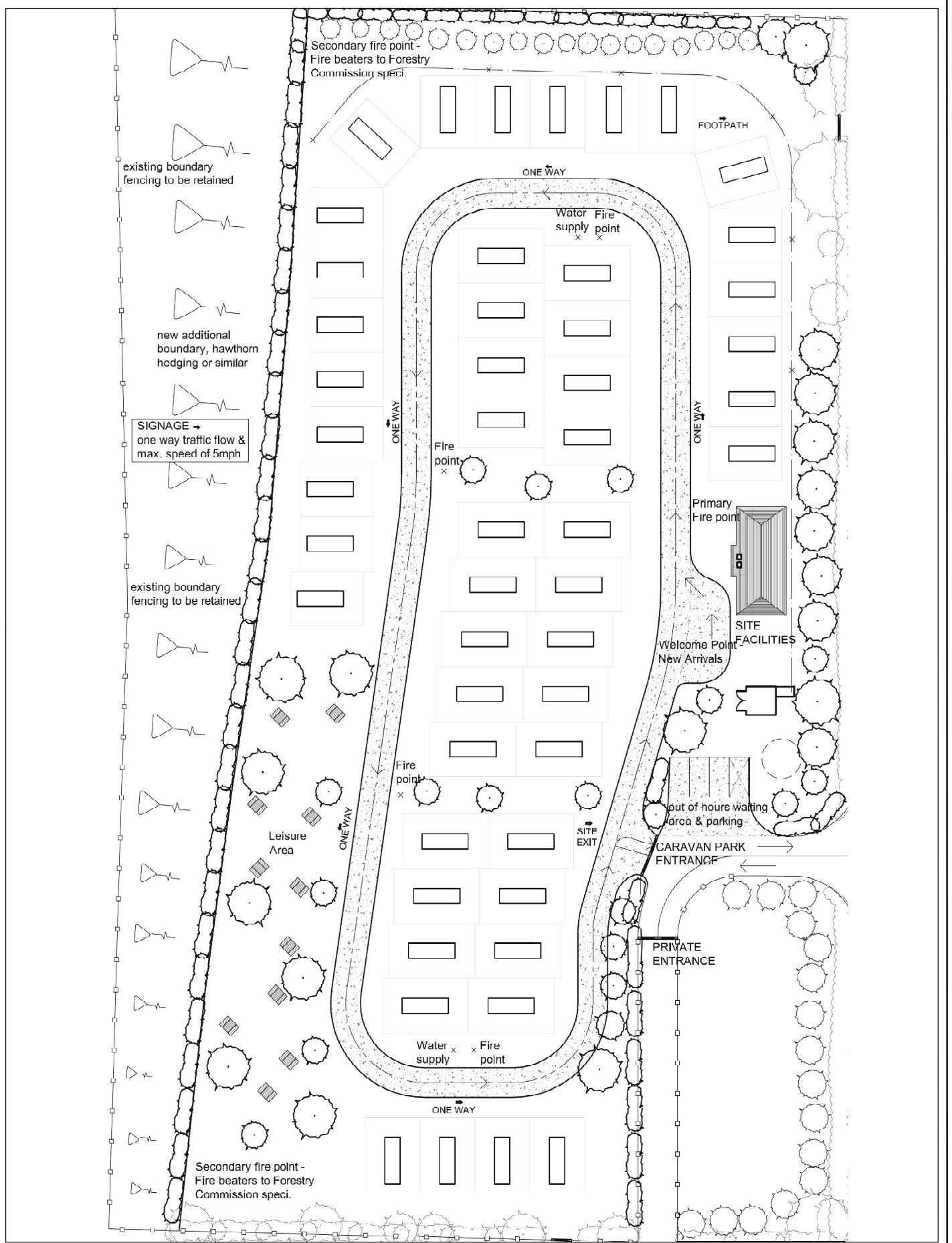
DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detailed

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FIGURE 3 // Proposed Layout



Not to scale. For illustration only



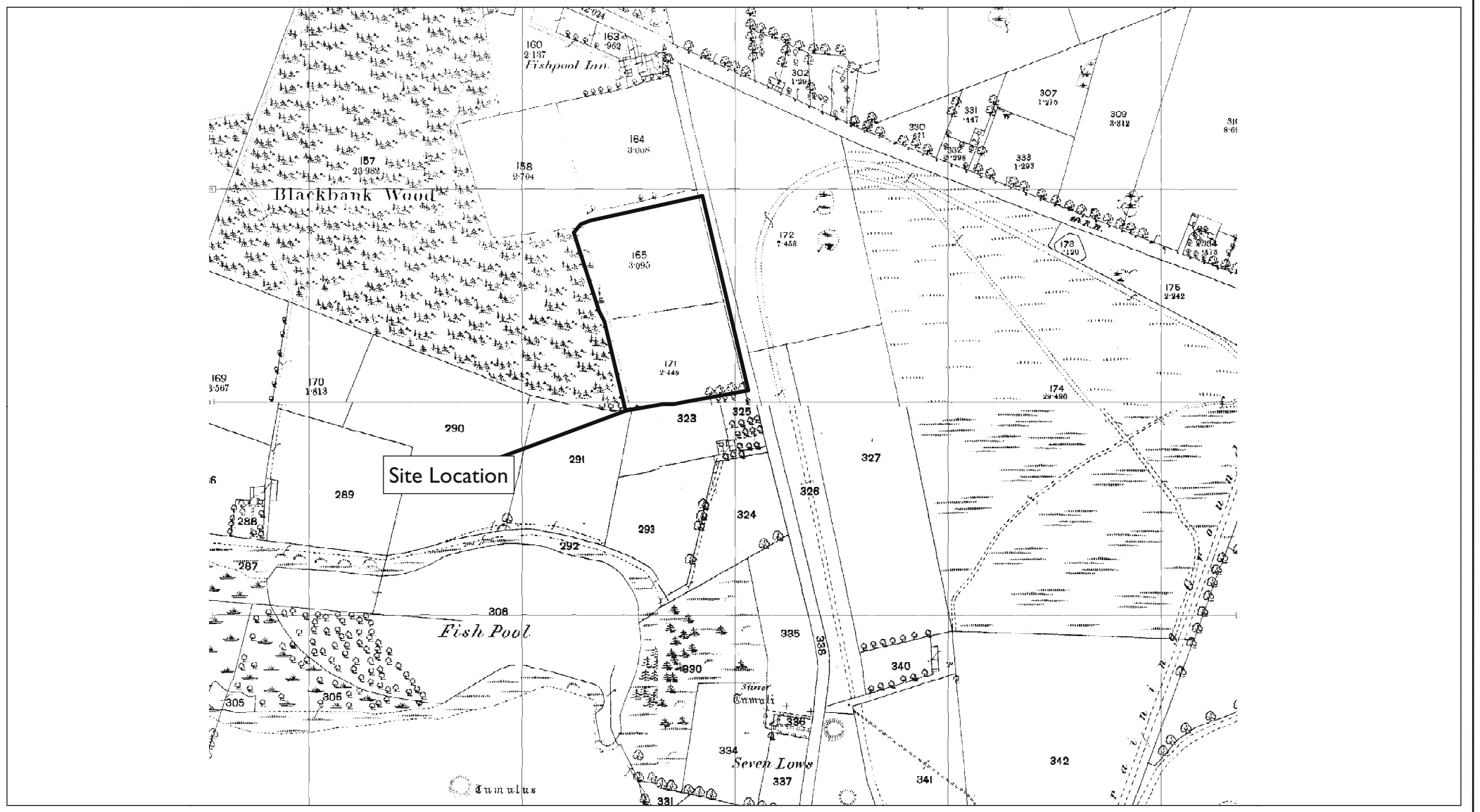
PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

DESCRIPTION // Proposed Layout

DOC REF: LP0761C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 4 // 1875 Ordnance Survey Map



Scale 1:5,000 @ A4



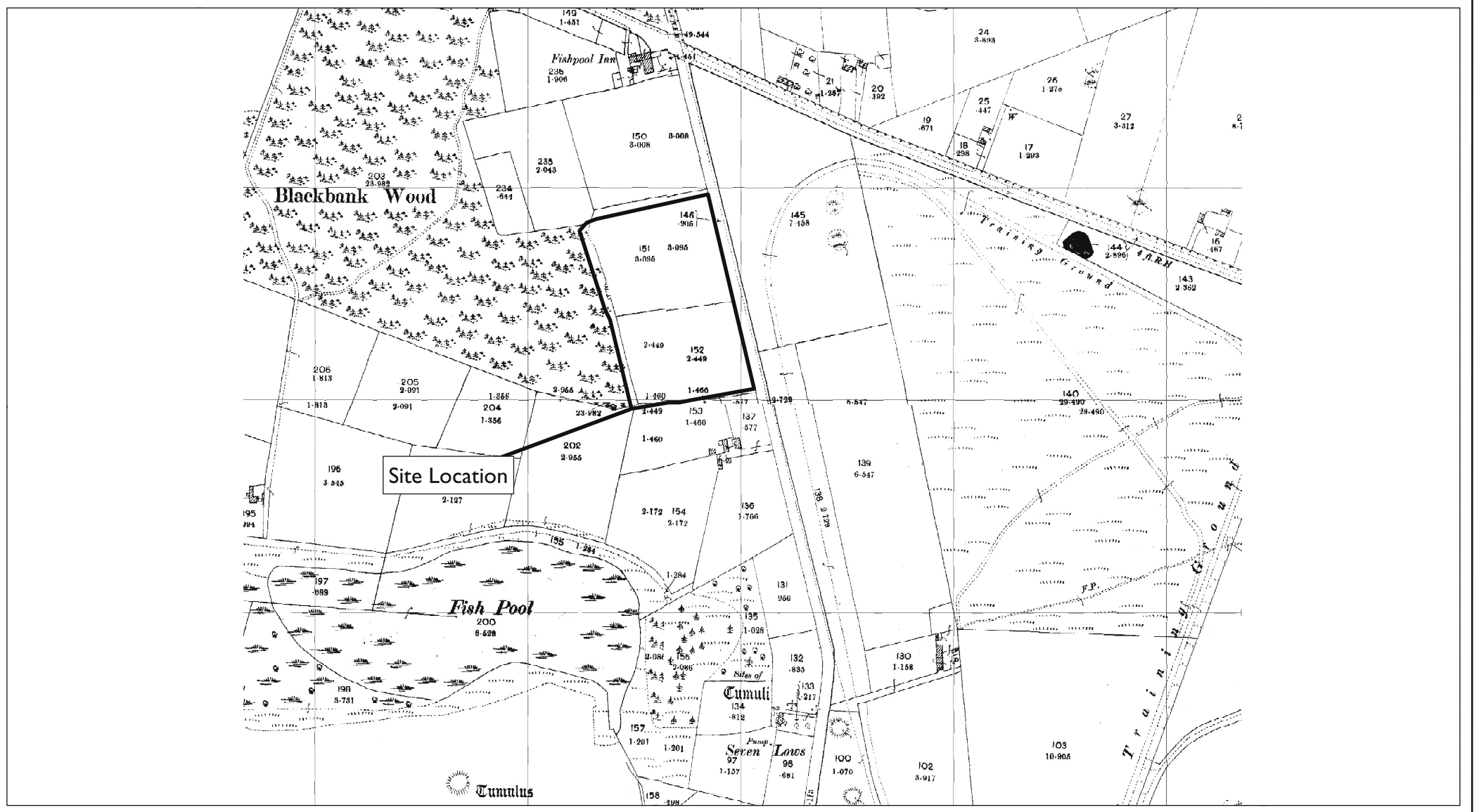
PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

DESCRIPTION // 1875 edition Ordnance Survey map of Delamere

DOC REF: LP0761C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 5 // 1898 Ordnance Survey Map



Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

0 260m

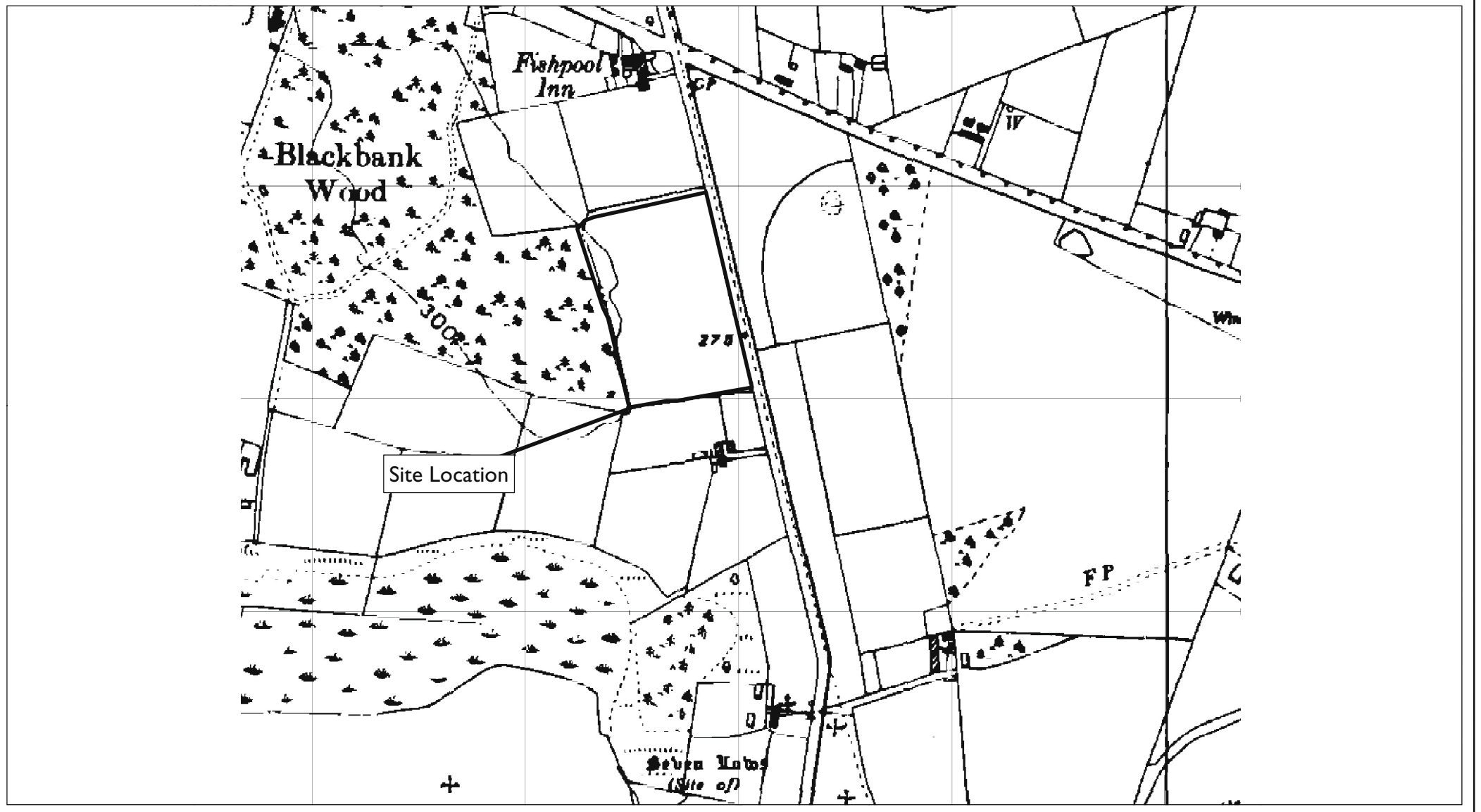
PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

DESCRIPTION // 1898 edition Ordnance Survey map of Delamere

DOC REF: LP0761C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 6 // 1954 Ordnance Survey Map



Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

0

260m



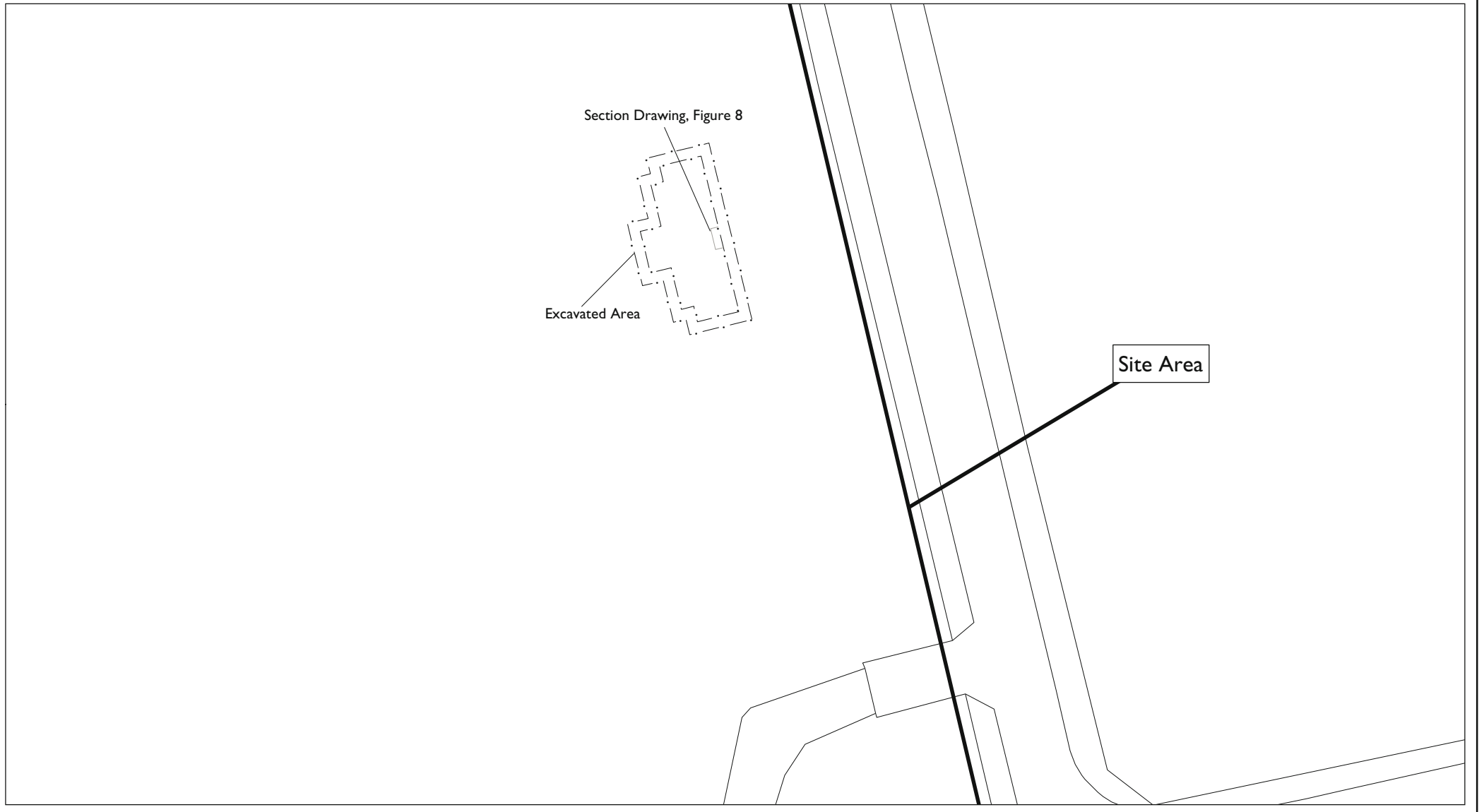
PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

DESCRIPTION // 1954 edition Ordnance Survey map of Delamere

DOC REF: LP0761C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 7 // Plan of Excavation Area



Scale 1:500 @ A4

0 25m



PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

DESCRIPTION // Plan of Excavation Area

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FIGURE 8 // East Facing Section



Scale 1:10 @ A4



PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delamere

DESCRIPTION // East Facing Section of Excavated Area

DOC REF: LP0761C-AWB-v1

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SOURCES CONSULTED

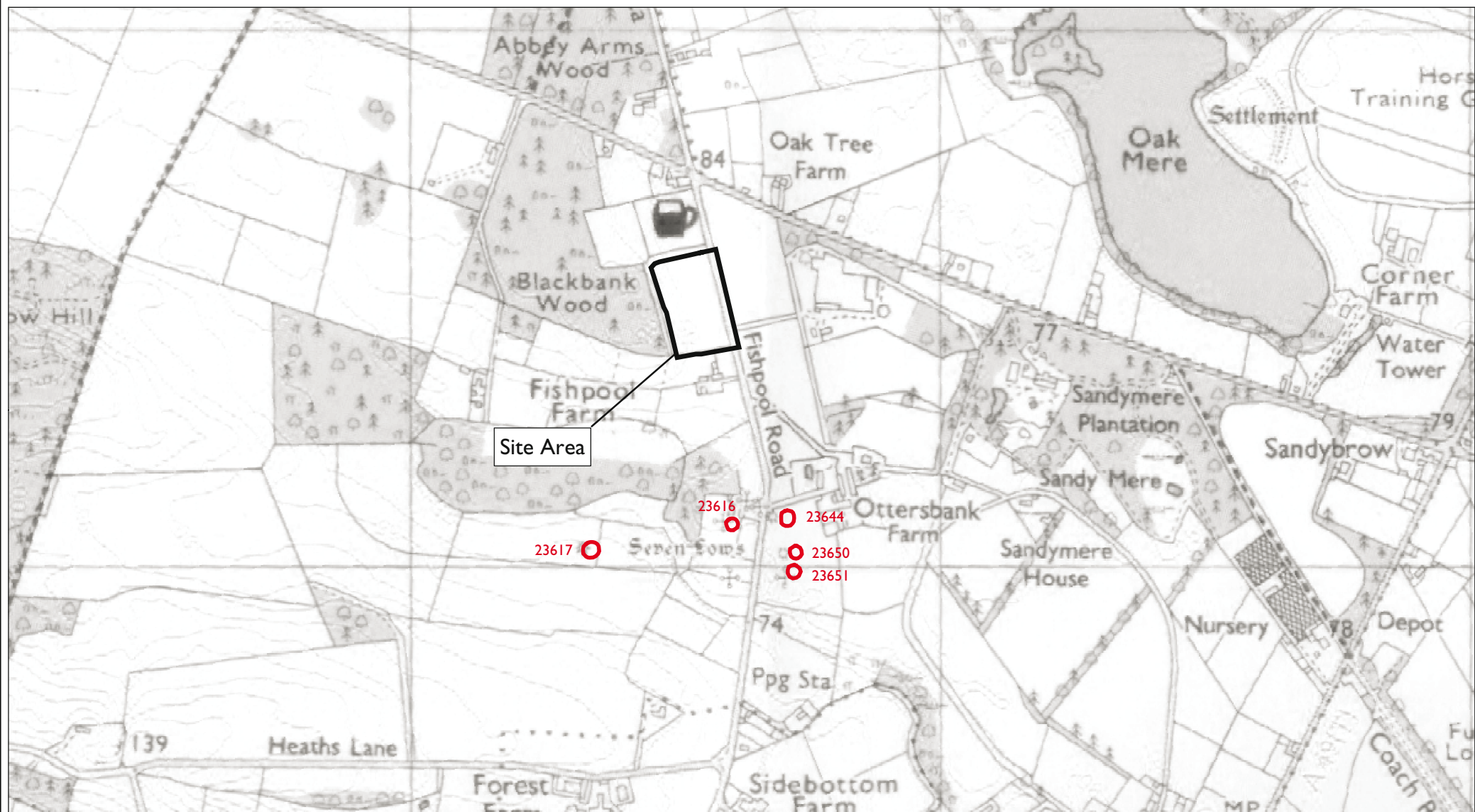
APPENDIX I

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SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

APPENDIX 2



Scale 1:10,000 @ A4



PROJECT // 0761C - Fishpool Farm, Delemere

DESCRIPTION // Scheduled Monuments

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Scheduled Monuments List

Monument Number	Suffix	Name	Scale of Capture	Easting	Northing	Area_ha	Date	Version
<u>23617</u>	01	BOWL BARROW 300M WSW OF FISHPOOL LANE FARM	1:10000	356335.870017	367032.702462	0.06615707475	Mon, 21 Feb 1994 00:00:00 UTC	A

Monument Number	Suffix	Name	Scale of Capture	Easting	Northing	Area_ha	Date	Version
<u>23616</u>	01	BOWL BARROW 30M SOUTH-WEST OF FISHPOOL LANE FARM	1:10000	356599.068553	367080.970254	0.0349319234	Mon, 21 Feb 1994 00:00:00 UTC	A

Monument Number	Suffix	Name	Scale of Capture	Easting	Northing	Area_ha	Date	Version
<u>23644</u>	01	BOWL BARROW 70M EAST OF FISHPOOL LANE FARM	1:10000	356702.597368	367091.525115	0.0673520816	Mon, 21 Feb 1994 00:00:00 UTC	A

Monument Number	Suffix	Name	Scale of Capture	Easting	Northing	Area_ha	Date	Version
<u>23650</u>	01	BOWL BARROW 120M SOUTH-EAST OF FISHPOOL LANE FARM	1:10000	356717.356031	367028.077089	0.0451737031	Mon, 21 Feb 1994 00:00:00 UTC	A

Monument Number	Suffix	Name	Scale of Capture	Easting	Northing	Area_ha	Date	Version
<u>23651</u>	01	BOWL BARROW 140M SOUTH-EAST OF FISHPOOL LANE FARM	1:10000	356714.124375	366991.805999	0.04515398825	Mon, 21 Feb 1994 00:00:00 UTC	A

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: Iparchae1-63698

Project details

Project name	Fishpool Farm
Short description of the project	Archaeological Watching Brief at Fishpool Farm, Delamere
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2009 End: 26-08-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DEL/FPF 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE VALE ROYAL DELAMERE Fishpool Farm
Postcode	CW8 2HP
Study area	2.22 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 356525 367505 52.9239886947 -2.957255178670 52 55 26 N 002 57 26 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 82.00m Max: 85.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
----------------------	---------------------

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Blair Poole
Project supervisor	Claire Statter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr B Connors

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Grosvenor Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text','GIS'
Paper Archive recipient	Grosvenor Museum
Paper Contents	'Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Land at Fishpool Farm, Delamere
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Poole, B.
Other bibliographic details	LP0761C-AWB-V1.2
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Grey literature report on the results of the watching brief at Fishpool Farm, Delamere, Cheshire.
Entered by	Blair Poole (b.poole@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	26 August 2009