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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Robert Jupp of Cornerstone Building Surveyors (Agent) on behalf of Havant Borough Council (Client) to carry out an archaeological monitoring at Bulbeck Road Car Park, Bulbeck Road, Havant, PO9 1HN (NGR SU 71632 06154) (**Figures 1 & 2**). The Site is the subject of a proposed demolition.

1.1.2 The archaeological monitoring, and subsequent reporting are requirements on the advice of Hampshire County Councils Senior Archaeologist (SA) Thom Hayes. This is due to the fact that the demolition of below ground elements of the car park (referred to in the submitted method statement as 3.4 – Substructure Demolition) has a high risk of exposing and destroying archaeological remains.

1.1.3 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023 standards and universal guidance for archaeological excavation and for archaeological monitoring and recording and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015). PCA is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and is bound by its code of conduct.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site lies on Bulbeck Road, Havant. The Site is bound to the north, south and west by Bulbeck Road and to the west by commercial properties on Park Road South. The Site comprises a multi-story car park.

1.2.2 The Site lies at an elevation of approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum. The modern topography is flat, and entirely developed.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises a natural sedimentary chalk bedrock Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk Formations, formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. The chalk bedrock is overlain by superficial alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. (BGS Viewer <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 In providing advice the LPA, the SA provided the following background information concerning the archaeological potential of the Site:

“The Site lies within the historic core of Havant and within an area of high archaeological importance. This area of Havant has been settled since at least the Roman period, with a small Roman town developing around a crossroads, centred approximately 100m to the northeast of the Site. The projected course of the east/west Roman road, which defined part of the crossroads, passes 50m to the north of the Site. Although some recent works have uncovered evidence of the Roman town (in the form of artefacts and buildings elements), a paucity of archaeological investigations within the centre of Havant has resulted in little being known about the Roman development of this archaeologically significant settlement. Later occupation of the town throughout the early-medieval and medieval periods is also poorly understood but is important in understanding the development of modern Havant.”

- 1.3.2 There is evidence of prehistoric settlement in the environment surrounding Havant, especially to the south at Hayling Island and Langstone Harbour, specifically salt production which continued into the Roman period. There is however no prehistoric evidence in the immediate vicinity of the Site and as such prehistoric potential is likely low.
- 1.3.3 The settlement of Havant has its origins close to the Roman crossing point of the road between Chichester and Wickham, with the north-south route linking the Downs with Hayling Island. The potential for Roman archaeology is therefore high.
- 1.3.4 In 935CE, Havant is recorded as a village under the name Hamaunfta, in reference to “Hama’s Spring”, now named Homewell Spring, which lies approx. 50m to the east of the Site. In the Domesday book Havant is recorded as a village with a population of approximately 100. The late 12th century church of St Faith’s lies approximately 100m to the north-east of the Site and is a grade II* listed building. The potential for Saxon and medieval archaeology is therefore moderate.
- 1.3.5 There is little in the archaeological record with regards to post medieval Havant. Most relevant is work undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2004 at the former Homewell Parchment Works at 18 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire, roughly 50m East of Site. This revealed evidence for the expansion of the parchment-making business during the 19th and early 20th centuries and for possible reuse of the premises during the mid-20th Century. (Oxford Archaeology, 2004). Post-medieval potential is likely low to moderate.
- 1.3.6 The archaeology of modern Havant is largely dominated by large quantities of pillboxes throughout the Borough, none of which are significantly close to the Site.

1.4 The Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The proposed development consists of the demolition of the existing car park and levelling of the area upon which it is built. This will require excavation to remove foundations and grade the Site. The excavation has the potential to impact previously undisturbed ground and any archaeological potential that ground contains.

2 AIM

2.1 Archaeological Monitoring

2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological monitoring is to monitor groundwork for the demolition and any related below-ground excavations and, in the event significant archaeological remains are revealed, carry out detailed investigation and recording of the remains in accordance with the methodology set out below. The investigation and recording should take account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and paleo-environmental potential of the remains.

2.1.2 Specific research aims are identified as follows:

- Does the Site contain any evidence with regards to the character of Roman Havant and its development over time?
- Does the Site contain any evidence of activity of medieval or post-medieval date, such as extra-mura/suburban development?

2.1.3 A further aim of the work is to prepare an archive of the results of the investigation leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, if appropriate, a further programme of analysis and publication. In the event no significant archaeological remains require investigation and a post-excavation assessment report is not required, a report will be prepared sufficient to demonstrate that the monitoring was carried out in fulfilment of the requirement of planning consent.

3 METHOD

3.1 Archaeological Monitoring

- 3.1.1 The monitoring will be carried out under a unique Site code **HBRC24**, which has been allocated by PCA and be used on all components of the Site archive.
- 3.1.2 The monitoring will comprise the monitoring of the substructure demolition, in particular, the removal of the slab and the grubbing out of foundations. The foundation excavations are expected to be conducted using an excavator by client's contractor with whom arrangements will be made for the monitoring to take place. The monitoring will be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist from PCA's Winchester office.
- 3.1.3 The archaeologist will inspect excavations for the presence of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts. If present, their cleaning, definition and investigation will be by hand and will be achieved as quickly as is reasonably possible so as to avoid un-necessary delay to the development.
- 3.1.4 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.1.5 Arisings from excavations will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts; this will include the use of metal detector.
- 3.1.6 In the event no significant archaeological remains are identified in the proposed foundation excavations the contractor and the client will be informed that the monitoring can be terminated.

3.2 Access and Safety

- 3.2.1 Reasonable access to the location of the Site will be granted to representatives of the Local Planning Authority and the Client, or their agent, who wish to be satisfied, through Site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.
- 3.2.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected.
- 3.2.3 There is a duty of care for the Client to provide all information obtainable on ground contamination and the location of live services before Site works commence.

3.3 Archaeological excavation

- 3.3.1 In the event significant or complex archaeological remains are encountered PCA will notify the contractor and the client, and on their behalf undertake liaison with the SA at Hampshire County Council to determine their subsequent treatment and any detailed investigation and recording, i.e. an archaeological excavation, that might be deemed appropriate. If this change from a monitoring to more detailed investigation and recording is required, the appropriate methodology to achieve this is set out below, covering an amended strategy for the investigation, sampling and recording appropriate for what has been encountered. This would be likely to require the cessation of development groundwork and the establishment of measures to protect archaeological remains for the duration of their investigation, recording and recovery.

3.4 Human Remains

- 3.4.1 In the event that human burials are discovered, and an archaeological excavation ensues, these will be recorded and recovered in accordance with a Ministry of Justice Licence obtained under Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857, an application for which will be made on commencement of the investigation. The need for a Licence applies to inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA, on behalf of the client. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss with the HETA any requirements of the Licence that may conflict with the agreed method of investigation of the Site.
- 3.4.2 Arrangements will be made to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and grave goods. An appropriately qualified and experienced PCA osteo-archaeologist will be available to provide on-Site advice and expertise on the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the Site, following published guidance, i.e. the Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 13 'Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains' (J I McKinley & C Roberts); IFA Paper No. 7 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains' (M Brickley & J I McKinley); British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABOA) Code of Practice.
- 3.4.3 The following guidance will also be observed:
Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports (2004).
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-bones-from-archaeological-sites>

Science and the dead. A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis (2013)
<http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/>

- 3.4.4 The procedures to be followed in the excavation of inhumations and cremations will follow standard guidance and methodologies, including those of PCA, which cover the excavation, sampling, recording, lifting and processing of human remains and their burial context.
- 3.4.5 Human burials, cremations and other deposits or structural remains such as burial plot enclosures or ring/quarry ditches relating to funerary activity shall be sampled up to 100% of fill/deposit and according to established guidance. Care will be taken to follow the stage-by-stage processes involved, such as in the controlled excavation and lifting of urned cremations and systematic excavation of unurned cremations in quadrants and spits and the sampling of soils within and around inhumation skeletal remains.
- 3.4.6 The investigation of human burials (inhumations, cremations and cremation-related pyre deposits) will factor the need to avoid leaving human remains exposed overnight and at risk.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 All trenches, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with PCA's recording systems (Taylor & Brown 2018). Sufficient data will be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 5). Recording will be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits excavated.
- 3.5.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate.
- 3.5.3 A Site grid will be established relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Data capture for Site plans will be by electronic distance measurement, measured survey or a combination of techniques. Data-capture for Site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:100; human burials, more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution (for reproduction at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as necessary and in accordance with accepted guidance). The sections of excavated archaeological features will be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

- 3.5.4 A digital photographic record of the work will be made forming part of the Site archive. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context all trenches, test pits and archaeological features and deposits discovered.
- 3.5.5 The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server.
- 3.5.6 The RAW files will be converted to high quality TIFF images for eventual deposition e.g., with the Archaeology Data Service, in line with their guidance <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml#Raster%20Images>, with copies to be supplied, along with the Site archive, to Dorset Museum.
- 3.5.7 The complete Site archive including finds and environmental samples will be stored in a secure place throughout the duration of the fieldwork and post-fieldwork programme prior to deposition. The Site archive is to be consolidated after completion of the monitoring, with all Site records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.
- 3.6 Finds Recovery Processing and Treatment**
- 3.6.1 All artefacts recovered during the evaluation will remain the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no.2 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*' (ClfA 2014) On completion of the archaeological works arrangements with the landowner will be requested to donate and deposit the archive, including all artefacts, with Hampshire Cultural Trust.
- 3.6.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. Bulk artefacts will be collected and bagged according to their archaeological context. The location of special finds, including in situ worked flint will be recorded three dimensionally. Artefact recovery will include the use of a metal detector operated by an experienced user.
- 3.6.3 If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and or value and to arrange for the X-raying and investigative conservation of objects as may be necessary. Where appropriate to address the aims of the excavation, sieving of deposits will be undertaken to maximise the recovery of small artefacts.

- 3.6.4 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed. Sub-sampling procedures will be agreed with the AA and follow the guidance and advice of the curator of the museum/depository in which the Site archive will be deposited.
- 3.6.5 Artefacts that fall under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and revisions/amendments) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Hampshire, the landowner and the HETA. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

3.7 Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling

- 3.7.1 A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the evaluation will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2nd edition, August 2011). Any variation to this guidance will be agreed in advance with both the AA and the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor.
- 3.7.2 Where necessary an appropriately qualified and experienced geo-archaeological specialist will be appointed to record any deposits of particular significance such as buried soils and to advise on depositional processes. The appointment of the specialist will require the prior approval of the AA. It is currently proposed that the specialist services will be provided by ARCA – University of Winchester.
- 3.7.3 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological excavation of this Site.
- 3.7.4 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches and funerary deposits/grave fills. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts, such as targeted areas of grave fills and skeletal remains. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

- 3.7.5 For large features / spreads appropriate consideration will be given to sampling on a grid system if this fits in with the aims of the excavation.
- 3.7.6 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone have been identified, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken as appropriate.
- 3.7.7 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 3.7.8 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the AA. For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.
- 3.7.9 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the excavation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that have not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 3.7.10 Appropriate provision will be made for the scientific analysis of human remains, such as the application of Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Strontium isotope analysis. Through PCA's appointed project Osteoarchaeologist James Langthorne and Alex Beeby (Regional Post-Excavation Manager, PCA) it is provisionally intended that the advice and services of Dr Andrew Wilson (Senior Lecturer in Forensic & Archaeological Sciences, School of Life Science, University of Bradford) will be obtained to advise on the identification, taking and processing of suitable skeletal samples.
- 3.7.11 Appropriate provision will be made for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, OSL and thermoluminescence. The advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques. Any necessary delay that is caused in completion of the reporting of the excavation to enable provisional results to be included will be notified to the AA. It is intended that the services of e.g., SUERC or Beta Analytic are obtained for the application of the dating techniques.

4 REPORTING

4.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 4.1.1 Following all Site works, including additional works as may be required on the Site in addition to those set out in this document, and processing and stabilisation of the Site archive, a report will be prepared within three months. Copies of the report will be issued to the commissioning client and the AA.
- 4.1.2 The report will be issued in hard-copy and in digital .pdfa format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format. Whichever software is used the digital files will be supplied in a PC readable format.
- 4.1.3 A copy of the archive report and digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with the Dorset Historic Environment Record.
- 4.1.4 If necessary, the report will include an updated project design setting out an overall programme of post excavation analysis through to completion of a full report and publication of the results of the investigation.
- 4.1.5 The report will include:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Introduction.
 - Planning Background;
 - Previous archaeological work relevant to the excavation;
 - Topography of the Site;
 - Methodology;
 - A factual summary of results characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data for each component of the Site, e.g., stratigraphic/structural, artefactual (referencing e.g., local fabric series for ceramic assemblages) and environmental, including full specialist reports;
 - A statement of the archaeological potential of the results;
 - A review of the data in the context of the research questions posed in the WSI;
 - New research questions arising from the data collection;
 - The value of the data to local, regional and national research priorities;
 - Updated Project Design for further analysis and publication, if necessary;
 - Publication Synopsis;
 - Bibliography;
 - Acknowledgements;
 - Tabulated data;

- Illustrations (Site/phase plans, sections and photographs);
- OASIS form.

4.1.6 And ESRI shape file providing GIS data will be supplied to the AA and will contain the scheme of investigation, such as trench outlines, and significant archaeological information, such as feature/deposit plans.

5 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

5.1.2 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2009), taking account of recommended approaches to archive selection strategies and data management plans: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit?amp%3Bqid=814643> . The requirements of the Hampshire Cultural Trust for digital archives to be prepared in accordance with standards defined by the Archaeology Data Service will also be followed, as will the Trust's recommendation for digital archives to be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. The designated receiving museum for the non-digital archive is Hampshire Cultural Trust. The Curator of Archaeology will be contacted in advance of the fieldwork for a Site code. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the HETA and the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for *bona fide* research purposes, which includes the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record/Historic Environment Record.

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

6 MONITORING AND LIAISON

6.1 Site Visits

- 6.1.1 Arrangements will be made for the SA to monitor the progress of the archaeological Site works and compliance with the aims and methodology set out in this document.

7 HEALTH AND SAFTY POLICY

7.1 Policy

- 7.1.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and will also follow professional guidance and advice provided by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers Ltd of which PCA is a member.
- 7.1.2 PCA's own Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on Site. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.
- 7.1.3 PCA will maintain the Site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork, and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all staff working on and visiting the Site.
- 7.1.4 All Site work will be undertaken in accordance with the latest Government and Construction Industry guidelines regarding Covid19. Full details of all Health & Safety procedures will be included in the Site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement.

7.2 Risk Assessment

- 7.2.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork PCA will conduct a Site-specific risk assessment, if necessary, as part of a Health and Safety Method Statement; this will include a Site visit. All staff will be appraised of the Risk Assessment and comply with mandatory requirements set out such as the use of PPE and other measures to avoid risk from hazards that are identified.

8 PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

8.1 Programme

- 8.1.1 The groundwork programme of the development is expected to commence in Spring 2024.

8.2 Resources

- 8.2.1 The archaeological field team will comprise one PCA fieldwork Supervisor to be assisted, if necessary, by PCA fieldwork Archaeologists, the number of which will be determined by the requirements of the work and programme. The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in archaeological fieldwork and post-fieldwork roles and tasks associated with the Project:

Role	Name
Project Management	Cameron Hardie (PCA)
Archaeological Supervision	Zoe Wortt (PCA)
Prehistoric Pottery	Louise Rayner (ASE)
Roman Pottery	Eniko Hudak (PCA)
Post-Roman Pottery	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Ceramic Building Material	Kevin Hayward (external)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Architectural Stonework	Kevin Hayward (external)
	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
Petrology	Kevin Hayward (external)
Building Recording	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
	Malcolm Gould (PCA)
Animal Bone	Kevin Reilly (PCA)
	Karen Deighton (PCA)
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Timber	Damian Goodburn (MoLSS)
Glass	Hilary Cool
	John Shepherd (PCA)
Small Finds	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
	Hilary Major
Roman Coins	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Metalwork	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Leather	Quita Mould
Iron Slag	Lynne Keys
Historical Research	Guy Thompson (PCA)
Conservation	Dana Goodburn-Brown (Am Tech Ltd)
Industrial Archaeology	Rob Kinchin-Smith (RPS)
Environmental Archaeology	Dr K. Wilkinson ARCA (Univ. of Winchester)

9 REFERENCES

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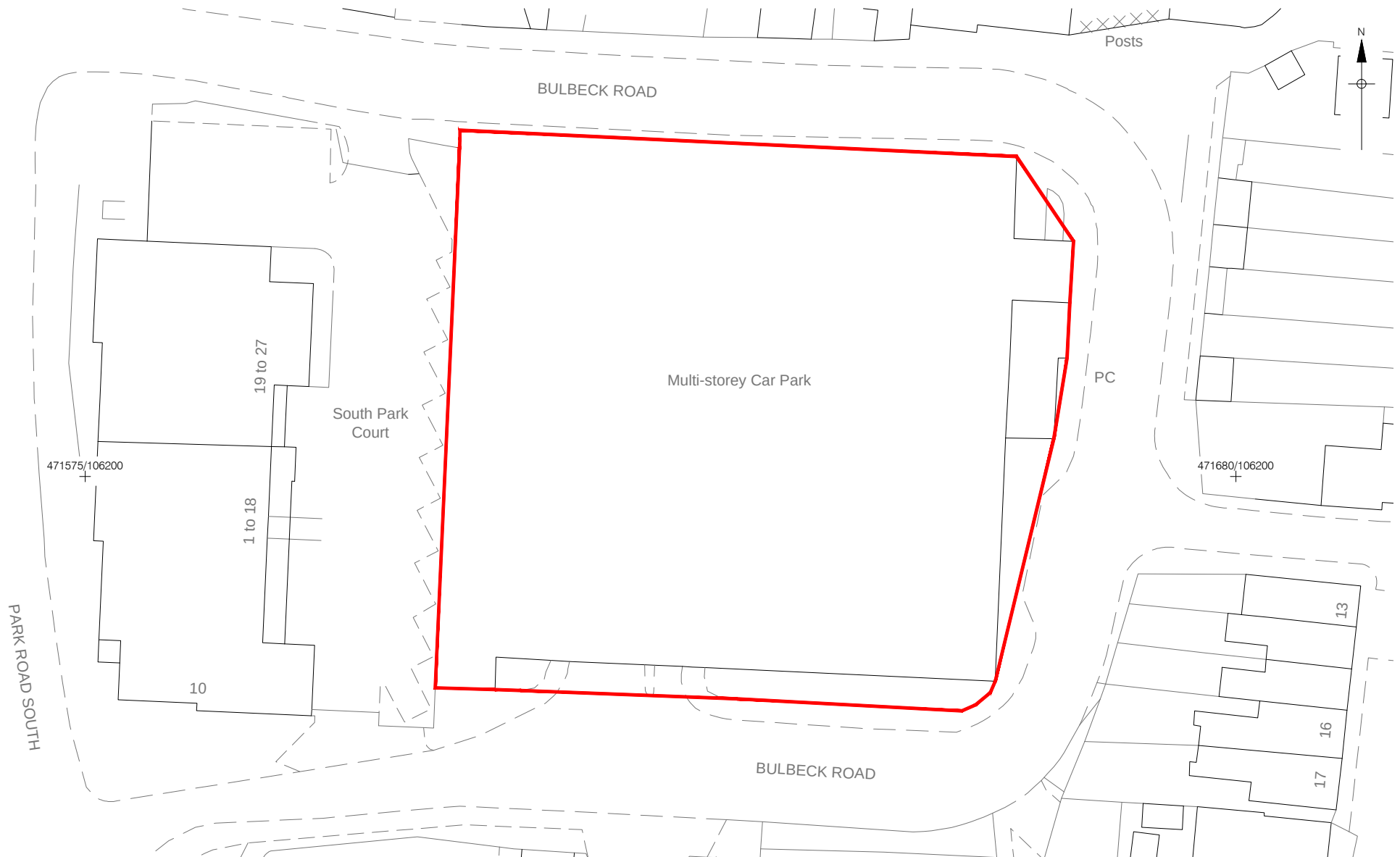
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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4