

**LAND OFF RANELAGH ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, PO9 1NR
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS - STRIP,
MAP AND RECORD**

Issue 1: Issued For Approval
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NGR: E470818 N106252

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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Proposed Area of Strip, Map and Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Foreman Homes Ltd (the Client) to carry out archaeological works on land off Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire, (**Figure 1**), hereafter ‘the site’ (centred at NGR 470818 106252). The site is the subject of a proposed residential development for which planning permission (Planning Ref APP/12/00772) has been granted by Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This document provides a Written Scheme of Investigation for ‘strip, map and record’, which will comprise an archaeological investigation of an area of archaeological potential identified by trial trench evaluation (**Figure 2**).

1.1.2 The investigation forms part of a staged approach to understanding and addressing the archaeological implications of the proposed development and will be undertaken in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development. The staged approach has been secured by conditions 36-38 of planning permission for the proposed development, which state:

36) No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

37) No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

38) Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available and having due regard to policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 1.1.3 The archaeological works set out in this document address conditions 37 and 38, condition 36 having been addressed by a trial trench evaluation (PCA 2014) conducted in October 2014. Following consultation with the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) on the results of the evaluation, this document sets out the aims and methodology of the strip, map and record investigation and includes provision for subsequent assessment and reporting.
- 1.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (IfA 2008) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage, 2006). The implementation of this WSI is subject to the approval of the LPA, acting on the advice of the CAO.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site, an area of some 2.5ha, is located south of Ranelagh Road and west of Brockhampton Road, some of 1km west of Havant town centre. The south-western part of the site is open ground while allotments occupy the northern part and buildings the eastern part. The site is relatively low-lying and a number of springs are known in its vicinity while the course of the Hermitage Stream runs north-south some 50m west of the site
- 1.2.2 The site lies at approximately 6m above Ordnance Datum and is generally level. Spot heights close to the site indicate a general fall from north to south in the area.
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey shows that the study site lies over undifferentiated river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay overlying Chalk.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The Desk-based Assessment (SAU 2012) provided a comprehensive study of the archaeological and historical background to the site, which is not repeated here. The assessment summarised the archaeological potential of the site as follows: *'No archaeological finds or sites are known from within the site but this probably relates to a lack of disturbance in the last 150 years. The area around the development site has produced archaeological finds from the prehistoric period onwards, including evidence of activity dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods. Given the presence of scattered prehistoric and later finds in the surrounding area, and of a medieval well close to the site, the potential for archaeologically significant remains to be present is considered to be high. Any surviving remains are likely to be of local and possibly of regional significance'.*

- 1.3.2 The archaeological evaluation (PCA 2104), which comprised 21 20m X 1.8m trenches, identified one certain archaeological feature in Trench 8, a curving ditch, possibly representing an enclosure. From a section excavated across the ditch two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. The evaluation results otherwise appeared to suggest the site has been heavily disturbed by brickearth quarrying (**Figure 2**) and other relatively recent activity. In consequence of disturbance, the evaluation report concluded that a small area of the site around Trench 8 constitutes the only area within the site retaining archaeological potential.

2 AIM

2.1 Archaeological Work – Strip, Map and Record

- 2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological work is to investigate an area of the site around evaluation Trench 8 for further evidence of the possible enclosure found in that trench along with any other archaeological resources and to determine the date nature and extent of those resources, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 2.1.2 A report on the results of the investigation will aim to provide an assessment of the archaeological resources that are identified and provide sufficient information so that recommendations, if appropriate, for further analysis and publication can be made.

3 METHOD

- 3.1.1 A unique site code has been allocated by PCA: **RRHH14**. This will be used on all site records and other components of the archive of the investigation.
- 3.1.2 The investigation will comprise the excavation of an area approximately 20 X 30m targeting the area around evaluation Trench 8 (**Figure 2**). The investigation will target archaeological resources identified by that trench and any others that are revealed. The area will be set out using a GPS device to ensure its pre-determined location is achieved accurately. The area will then be mechanically stripped using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavation will be supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions on the site. Spoil will be stored beside the investigation area.
- 3.1.3 The mechanical stripping of the area will be closely monitored in order that exposed surfaces are inspected for the presence of archaeological deposits, features, artefacts and ecofacts. Exposed surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil. Mechanical stripping will proceed in spits of no more than 100mm thickness in order to ensure that archaeological deposits and features are not over-excavated or needlessly damaged.
- 3.1.4 Machine excavated spoil and the exposed surface will be scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts; this may include the use of metal detector.
- 3.1.5 Mechanical excavation will proceed to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of natural deposits, whichever is encountered first, and cease; **the likely depth at which archaeological resources can be predicted to occur is informed by the depth at which resources were identified in evaluation Trench 8, which was at 0.30m below ground level**. All further work will be carried out by hand in order to clarify the nature and extent of the archaeological resources that are uncovered and to investigate these (**3.3**, below).

3.2 Mapping

- 3.2.1 Following the initial strip, priority will be given to the cleaning and definition of archaeological features by hand to enable a pre-excavation plan to be prepared. In association with the production of this plan initial sample excavation will commence to characterise the nature of the archaeological resource present. The pre-excavation plan will be produced by 'mapping' archaeological features using a GPS device and EDM/theodolite in order to record accurate X, Y, Z co-ordinates.
- 3.2.2 The pre-excavation plan will be issued to the CAO. If deemed appropriate, such as in the event unexpectedly significant and/or complex archaeological resources are identified, a site meeting may be convened with the CAO to review the pre-excavation plan and subsequent sampling strategies.

3.3 Investigation and Sampling Strategy

3.3.1 The following sampling levels will form the minimum standard to be applied to features and deposits identified as contributing to the project aims and any additional specific objectives that are identified.

- Linear features not associated with structural remains - 20% of extent and 100% of terminals and feature intersections;
- Pits - 50% of each;
- Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity [e.g. hearths, floor surfaces, floor make-up deposits...] - 100% of deposit;
- Post-built structures - 50% of each post-hole fill;
- Ring ditches or roundhouse gullies - 50% of fill;
- Linear features (ditches/gullies) associated with structural remains - 20% of extent and 100% of terminals and feature intersections;
- Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity - 100% of fill/deposit and following established guidance (below);
- Buried soils, colluvium and related deposits associated with site formation and deposition processes: sampling to be based on specialist geoarchaeological advice and input (see below, 3.7.2).

3.3.2 Application of this standard to exposed archaeological resources will be agreed between the CAO and PCA in project review meetings, as necessary.

3.4 Human Remains

3.4.1 In the event that human burials are discovered these will be left in situ and their future treatment agreed with the HEO and CgMs. Should their excavation and removal from the Site be required, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Licence applies to both 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 CgMs and the HEO any requirements of the Licence that may conflict with the agreed method of investigation of the site. If appropriate, a separate method statement may be required specifying methods for the detailed excavation, recording and sampling of human remains.

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 osteo-archaeologist will be available to supervise 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'.

3.4.3 The following guidance will 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/Recording>

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. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 4). 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; 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). 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. 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. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual deposition with site archive.
- 3.5.5 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.
- 3.5.6 The site archive is to be consolidated after completion of the excavation, 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 excavations on the site are 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 Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (IfA 2008) On completion of the archaeological works the Landowner(s) will be requested to donate and deposit the archive, including all artefacts, with an appropriate designated museum or repository – the Winchester Museums Service.
- 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 HEO 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 its revision of 2002) 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 HEO. 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 excavation 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 HEO 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 HEO. 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 English Heritage 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, hearths and floors. 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. 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 HEO. 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 application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, OSL and thermoluminescence. The advice of the English Heritage 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 HEO.

Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

Archaeometallurgy (2001).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/archaeometallurgy/>

X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork (2006).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>

Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use (2008).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/investigative-conservation/>

3.7.11 Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (2007).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/>

3.7.12 Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains (2008).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/curation-of-waterlogged-macroscopic-plant-and-invertebrate-remains/>

3.7.13 Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (2010).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-wood/>

3.7.14 Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition) (2011).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/>

3.7.15 Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2012).

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/>

3.7.16 **NOTE:** Any changes to the methodology set out above will need to be discussed and agreed in advance with archaeological advisor and set out in the evaluation report.

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 Post-excavation Assessment Report will be prepared. Copies of the report will be issued to the commissioning client (if necessary via their appointed agent/archaeological consultant) and the CAO.
- 4.1.2 The post-excavation assessment report will be issued in hard-copy and in digital 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. The medium on a PC CD-ROM. 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 Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record.
- 4.1.4 The post excavation assessment 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.
- 4.1.5 The Assessment 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, environmental);
 - 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;
 - 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 HEO and will contain the scheme of investigation, such as trench outlines, and significant archaeological information, such as feature/deposit plans.

5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

- 5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*' (IfA 2009). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with a suitable museum or repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the CAO and the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.2 The designated receiving museum is Hampshire County Museums Service or its designated equivalent. The Curator of Archaeology will be contacted in advance of the fieldwork for an accession number/Site code and to obtain information regarding the appropriate archive preparation standards.

6 MONITORING AND LIAISON

6.1 Site Visits

- 6.1.1 Arrangements will be made for the CAO to monitor the progress of the evaluation and compliance with the aims and methodology set out in this document. Site meetings will be arranged so that any variation to the methodology herein may be discussed and agreed.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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 the guidance set out in "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology" (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997).
- 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.

7.2 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. 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.

- 7.2.2 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition and in order to do this will review and update the Risk Assessment accordingly, taking appropriate measures as necessary to offset risk from new and unexpected hazards as may arise.

8 PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

8.1 Programme

- 8.1.1 The investigation is expected to take a minimum one week, depending on access arrangements and ground conditions, and is currently programmed to take place in December 2014. Due notification of the commencement date of the fieldwork will be provided to the CAO and of changes to the programme made necessary by delays or bad weather.

8.2 Resources

- 8.2.1 The archaeological field team will comprise one PCA fieldwork Supervisor to be assisted by up to two fieldwork Archaeologists. 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	Paul McCulloch (PCA)
Archaeological Supervision	Thom Hayes (PCA)
Prehistoric Pottery	Louise Rayner (ASE)
Roman Pottery	Dr James Gerrard (PCA)
Post-Roman Pottery	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Ceramic Building Material	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Architectural Stone Work	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
Petrology	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Building Recording	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
	Malcolm Gould (PCA)
Animal Bone	Kevin Reilly (PCA)
	Philip Armitage
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Timber	Damian Goodburn (MoLSS)
Glass	Hilary Cool
	John Shepherd
Small Finds	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
	Hilary Major
Roman Coins	Dr James Gerrard (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 and Geoarchaeology	ARCA Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA – Univ. of Winchester)

9 REFERENCES

SAU, 2012, *Land at Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire: Heritage Statement*, Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1094

PCA 2104, Land off Ranelagh Road, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 1NR: Archaeological Evaluation Report, Ref R11911

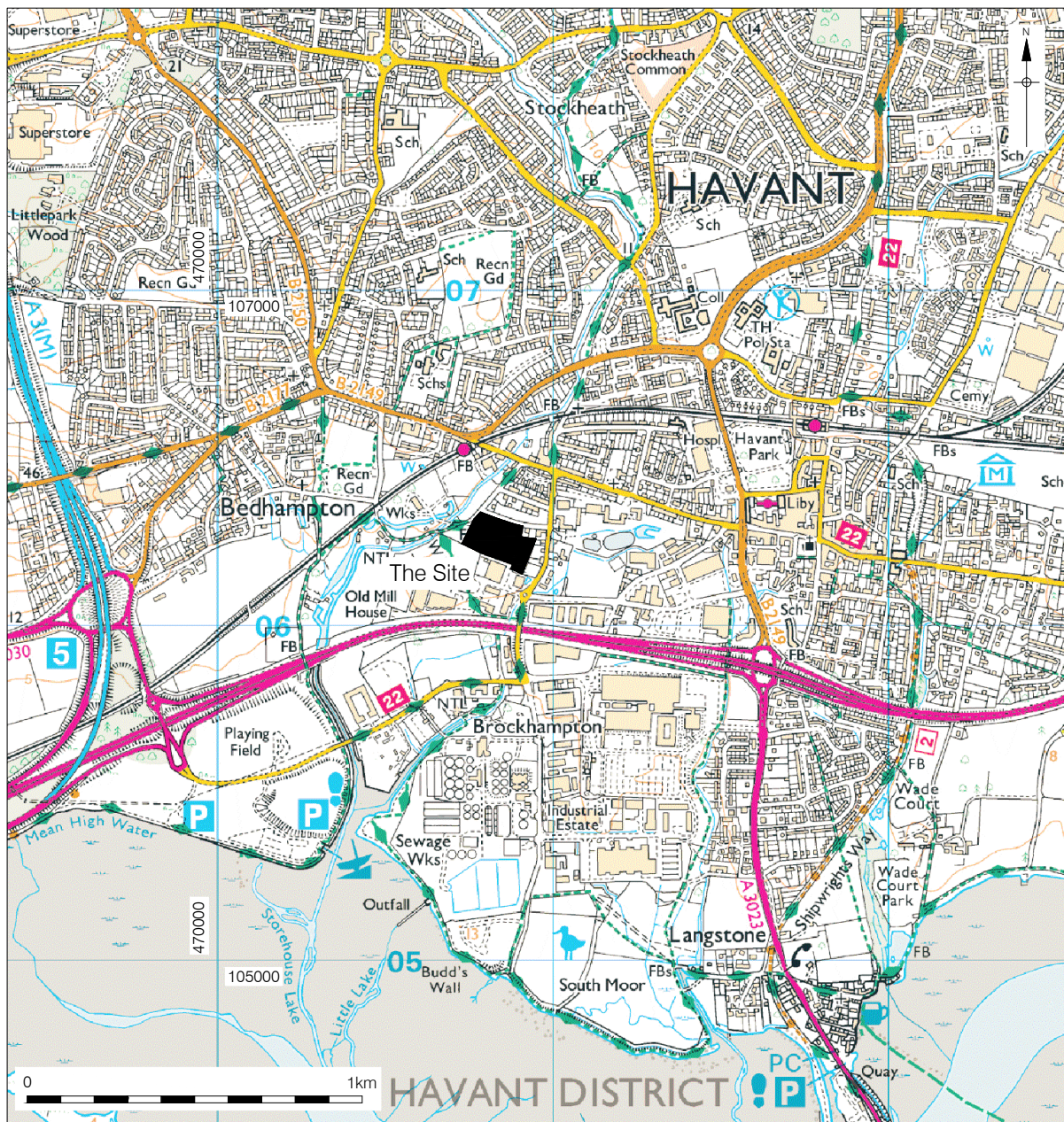
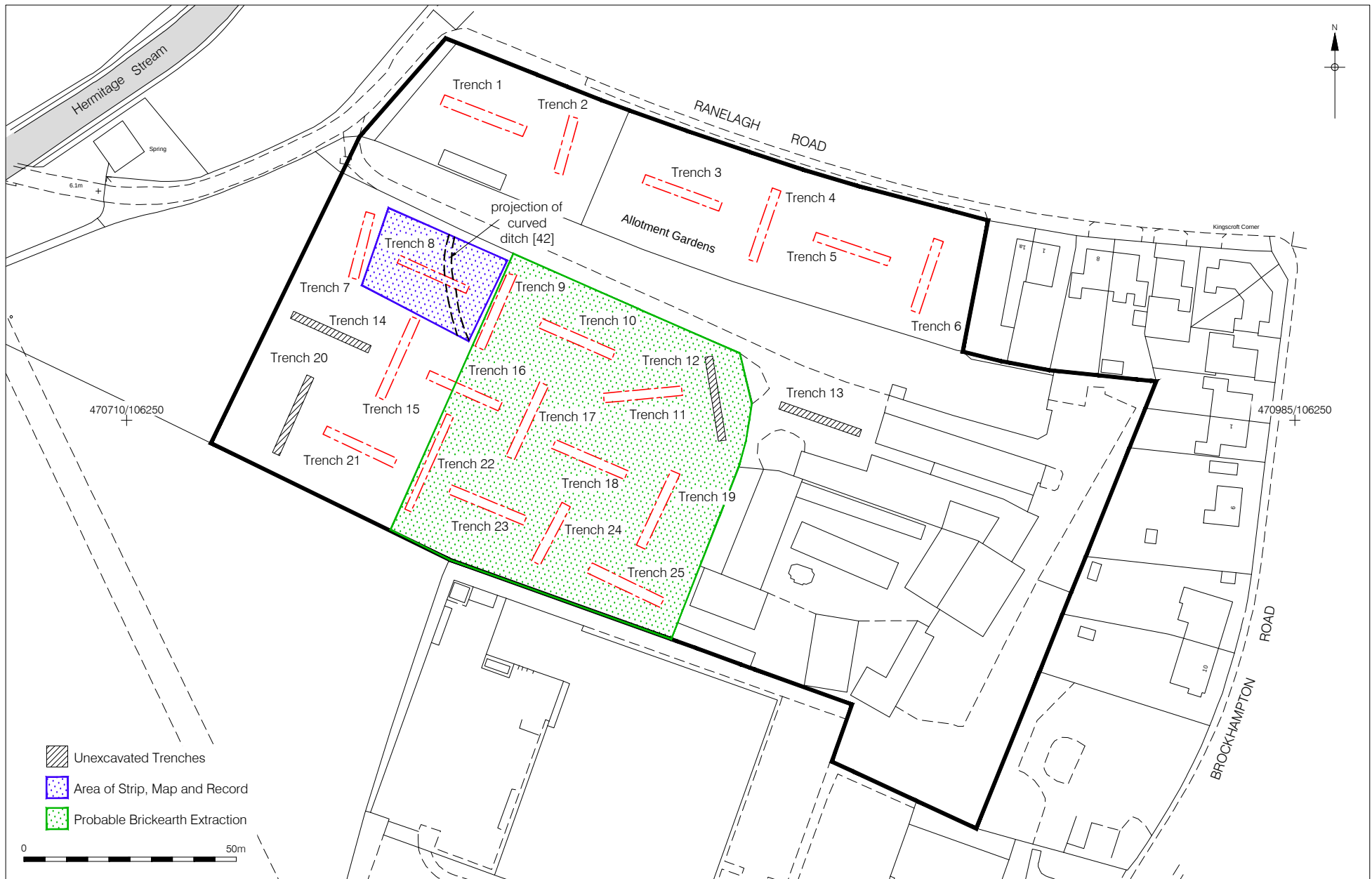


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 and 1:20,000 at A4



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19/11/14 JS

Figure 2
Proposed Area of Strip, Map & Record
1:1,250 at A4