

**BOTCHERGATE,  
CARLISLE,  
CUMBRIA**

**WATCHING BRIEF REPORT  
CP. No11242  
08/06/2015**



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# WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY

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Cumbria

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## *Quality Assurance*

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by WA Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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<b>DATE:</b>	08/06/15		
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<b>POSITION:</b>	Post-Ex Manager		
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<b>POSITION:</b>	Technical Director		
<b>DATE:</b>	08/06/15		

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## SUMMARY

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Electricity North West to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Botchergate, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 4042 5550). Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service required a watching brief to be undertaken on the site during the excavations connected with the relocation of a substation. The work was required as the site lies within an area associated with the main route into Carlisle since the Roman period. Excavations in the vicinity of the site have revealed a Roman cemetery and possible links to an industrial area associated with the town, identifying the site to be of potential archaeological interest.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over 7 days between the 26/1/2015 and 5/2/2015. The watching brief monitored the excavation of new service trenches and pits linked to the relocation of an electricity substation. No archaeological remains were noted.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank Joanne Fisher of Electricity North West for commissioning the project, and for all her assistance throughout. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd would also like to thank Jeremy Parsons, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), for all his assistance throughout the project.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Ed Johnson. The report was written by Ed Johnson and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for WAA. The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post-Excavation Manager for WAA.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### **1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT**

- 1.1.1 In January 2015, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Electricity North West, to maintain an archaeological watching brief at Botchergate, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 4042 5550; Figure 1), during groundworks associated with the relocation of an electricity substation. The proposed works lie within the immediate vicinity of Botchergate, the southern entrance into Carlisle since the Roman period. A watching brief on all ground reductions was requested by Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES). This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.2 All groundworks associated with the relocation of the electricity substation had to be excavated under full archaeological supervision and all stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (CifA 2014), and were consistent with the specification provided by WAA (Giecco, 2015) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the monitoring works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in response to a request by Electricity North West for an archaeological watching brief of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Services (CCCHES), Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits from the development site. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).

2.2.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
- to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
- to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;
- to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
- to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital, format, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;
- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) standards.

2.2.3 The trench formed a line approximately 150m long with 4 service trenches approximately 1m square excavated on Botchergate. Another service trench measuring 1.5m x 1.0m was excavated in the car park behind Stanley Hall. All excavations were stripped of topsoil and overburden to the required formation levels. Archaeological monitoring and supervision of groundworks associated with



the stripping commenced on 26/1/2015. A summary of the findings of the watching brief is included within this report.

### **2.3 THE ARCHIVE**

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within Tullie House, Carlisle, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Kendal, Cumbria, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA15, GAT-A, CP11242.
- 2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology Ltd, and Cumbria County Council, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project. The unique OASIS identification number for this project comprises **wardella2-204747**.

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## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Botchergate lies approximately 1km to the south west of Carlisle city centre and is the main route into the city from the south. Botchergate was originally a linear development on the approach to the city walls, however the area has been swallowed up by the expansion of the city becoming increasingly urban during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.1.2 The city of Carlisle is located in a character area defined by the Countryside Commission as the 'Solway Basin'. This character area is a broad, lowland plain landscape fringed by the low, rugged and relatively remote coastline of the Solway Firth and the Irish Sea. The soft horizontal form of this intensively managed, predominantly pastoral landscape contrasts markedly with the Cumbria High Fells to the south (Countryside Commission 1998, 19).
- 3.1.3 The Solway Basin is underlain mainly by mudstones and sandstones of Permo-Triassic Age ('New Red Sandstone'). The most important sandstone formation, the St Bees Sandstone, has been much quarried for use as building stone especially south of Carlisle. Erosion of the comparatively weak Permo-Triassic and Jurassic rocks reduced much of the Solway Basin to an area of low relief prior to the onset of the last glaciation. During this period thick ice-sheets crossed the area from Scotland and the Lake District. These carried with them vast quantities of rock debris which was deposited as boulder clay (till), both beneath the ice and from within it as it melted (*ibid*, 21).

### 3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. References to the County Historic Environment Record (HER) are included where known.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* there is evidence of prehistoric activity within and around Carlisle in the form of ardmarks from prehistoric ploughing and fragments of prehistoric pottery. Bronze Age axes have also been found to the north of the city at Kings Meadow, Stanwix. However, no entries on the Cumbrian HER are associated with Botchergate.
- 3.2.3 *Romano-British:* Little is known of Carlisle until the arrival of the Romans around 72AD and the creation of a fort associated with Hadrian's Wall. Botchergate was situated within the substantial civilian settlement which grew around the fort and was on the main southerly route towards the settlement. Roman Carlisle strictly enforced regulations against burials within the settlement and excavations have revealed that Botchergate was part of the long linear cemetery which was formed along the entrance to the settlement. Other excavations show that this cemetery area may have had other uses including an industrial purpose with 'strip houses' being constructed along the line of Botchergate.

- 3.2.4 *Medieval:* After the Roman period little is known of Carlisle. Excavations show that the settlement severely contracts in size. By the Norman period, Carlisle had begun a resurgence in importance, with a castle being constructed and a new settlement being colonised to sustain and develop the area. The name Botchergate is first referred to in 1362 and was originally given to a gated entrance to the settlement but was then referred to the street leading to the entrance. The settlement grew around this entrance along with two others at Caldewgate and Rickergate, forming ribbon-like suburbs outside the city.
- 3.2.5 *Post-medieval and Modern:* Botchergate appears on maps from the 17<sup>th</sup> century as a ribbon-like settlement with open ground behind the street frontage. By the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Botchergate is still classed as a main route into Carlisle with the majority of the settlement still confined within the city walls. The other ribbon-like suburbs at Caldewgate and Rickergate are still visible on maps, but it is not until the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the urbanization of Carlisle begins with the construction of the first terraces of Botchergate. Major changes in the area are visible between the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area in 1865 and 1901 respectively.
- 3.2.6 By the 20<sup>th</sup> century Botchergate is mainly an urban area connected to other suburbs of Carlisle whilst cartographic evidence shows that the area on the front of Botchergate was mainly used as shops and businesses.

### **3.3 PREVIOUS WORK**

- 3.3.1 Several excavations and investigations have occurred in the immediate area around Botchergate, including work on two adjacent sites where trenches revealed that a Roman cemetery was situated either side of Botchergate (Carlisle Archaeological Unit, 1994).

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## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in one phase between the 26/1/2015 and the 5/2/2105. The watching brief monitored the excavations linked with the installation of new electric cable linked with the re-routing of an existing substation.

### 4.2 WATCHING BRIEF

4.2.1 The watching brief covered the excavation of a service trench linked with the relocation of an existing substation within William Street Car Park. It also monitored the excavation of four new joint bays to existing live electric cables on Botchergate and one in the car park behind Stanley Hall.

4.2.2 All excavations were undertaken by a 360 excavator with a toothless bucket to a depth of 0.8m. In some areas tarmac was cut using a Stihl saw and broken using the toothless bucket by the excavator. The joint bays on Botchergate were excavated by hand.

4.2.3 The service trenches and last joint bay were excavated through tarmac (**100**) and the hardcore underlying that (**101**). This hardcore layer was formed of a mix of gravel and reused building rubble including bricks and concrete. In places around the area of Stanley Hall a layer of bricks (**102**) was visible. These bricks were modern and comparable to those used within the construction of Stanley Hall and possibly linked to former buildings or walls. In other areas these bricks were visible in stacks, housing service covers for drainage. At the base of the service trench a layer of dark grey clay was visible (**103**), this layer contained several fragments of post medieval pottery and the articulated skeleton of a dog in the joint bay excavated behind Stanley Hall.

4.2.4 The three joint bays excavated on Botchergate were excavated by hand with the paving slabs forming part of the public footpath on Botchergate also removed by hand. These joint bays were excavated through a layer of sand, (**104**), under the slabs onto a dark grey clay (**103**).



*Plate 1: Section showing the brick hardcore layer beneath the tarmac (1m scale).*



*Plate 2: Service trench, showing the depth of the excavation (1m scale).*

#### **4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

- 4.4.1 Several fragments of post-medieval pottery, including salt glazed stoneware and refined white earthenware, were recovered during the excavations. These finds were unstratified and were not retained.
- 4.4.2 The skeleton of a dog was recovered during the excavation of one joint bay in the car park next to Stanley Hall. This skeleton is probably post-medieval and has been retained for future analysis, if required.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

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### 5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The monitored areas were cleared of overburden and soils until the required depth was reached. No archaeological features were noted in any areas, however, the articulated skeleton of a dog was recovered from Joint Bay 5. This skeleton has been retained for analysis at a later date, if required.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 6.1 SECONDARY SOURCES

Brown, DH (2011), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum

CIfA (2014), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage (1991), *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*. London: English Heritage.

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English Heritage (2006), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*. London: English Heritage.

NPPF (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework: Archaeology and Planning*. Department for Communities and Local Government



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**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE**

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<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
100	Deposit	Tarmac
101	Deposit	Hardcore
102	Deposit	Brick rubble
103	Deposit	Clay
104	Deposit	Sand - bedding layer

*Table 1: List of contexts issued during the watching brief*

## APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

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# WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY

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Project Design No CP11242

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF  
AT  
BOTCHERGATE,  
CARLISLE,  
CUMBRIA**

**NGR: NY 4042 5550  
FOR  
ENW**



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## 1 INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology has been invited by Joanne Fisher of Electricity North West (ENW), to undertake an archaeological recording project at Botchergate, Carlisle, Cumbria, centred on NGR NY 4042 5550 during the relocation of an existing substation and associated joint pits as part of the new Cumbria county Council Office development (Figure 1). The archaeological work is to comprise a watching brief, to be undertaken during excavation of new service trenches and trial pits.
- 1.2 Botchergate formed the main route from the south in to Carlisle since the Roman period. Archaeological investigations show that a suburb of the Roman town spread along Botchergate that had a complex mix of activities taking place within it, including: roadside shops; workshops; housing with associated back plots; an industrial complex where lead-smelting took place; and a possible meeting area for the military prior to campaigns.
- 1.3 Previous archaeological investigations, including work on two adjacent sites to the proposed service trenches revealed that a Roman cemetery lay either side of Botchergate. The results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately to the south east of the site in 1994 (Carlisle Archaeological Unit 1994) revealed a series of ditches containing Roman pottery and a human cremation.
- 1.4 As a result of this high archaeological potential Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has requested that a watching brief be maintained on defined areas of the substation relocation project (see figure 1). This work is to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which is to be submitted to, and approved by the local planning authority in writing. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

## 2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 A watching brief consists of a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. Reasonable access to the site for the purposes of monitoring the watching brief will be afforded to the watching archaeologist (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2008).
- 2.2 This archaeological observation shall involve the systematic examination and accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and artefacts identified. Should intact archaeological remains be uncovered during the project, the archaeologist on site will be given a reasonable period of uninterrupted access, ensuring he/she is enabled to carry out further excavation and recording. The contingency for the watching brief is set at 5 working days.
- 2.3 Archaeological features/deposits will be investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2012). Pro-forma record sheets will be completed in order to produce a contextual record for all deposits and features identified.
- 2.4 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:
- to determine the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains;
  - to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital and monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
  - to produce a drawn record of any archaeological/structural remains encountered, comprising plans at a scale of 1:10, and sections at a scale of 1:20,
  - to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
  - to sample any environmental deposits encountered according to the WAA standard sampling procedure and in consultation with appropriate specialists, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recording to Post-Excavation*). The recommended sample sizes for dry deposits is 30-60 litres and for wet deposits the sample sizes should be approximately 5 litres.
  - If *in situ* burials are encountered, it is proposed that they will be left in situ, until further mitigation is agreed. The Client, CCCHES, the police and the Coroner's office will be informed immediately upon the discovery of the remains. The

removal of any human remains will be done under a Section 25 Licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice. The relevant English Heritage guidelines, in particular the recently published '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage 2005), will be adhered at all times;

- to prepare a site archive in accordance with MAP2 standards (English Heritage, 1991).

### 3 REPORTING

3.1 This archaeological work will culminate in the production of a bound client report with each page and paragraph numbered, following the guidance set out by English Heritage in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1991) and in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 2006), including:

- a site location plan, related to the national grid.
- the dates on which the project was undertaken.
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results.
- a site location plan showing the locations of the monitored sections of pitched path, erosion scars, and photograph locations
- plans and sections of any excavated archaeological features at an appropriate scale.
- a list of, and spot dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified.
- a description of any environmental or any other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained.
- a table summarising the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and any spot dating of significant finds.
- recommendations for further analysis if applicable.

### 4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology is fully compliant with HSE guidance and legislation. It is the duty of all personnel, under the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974, to take reasonable care for the health and safety of him/herself and other persons who may be affected by his/her acts or omissions at work. He/she must also co-operate with the Technical Director regarding any duty or

requirement imposed on the Technical Director or any other person by or under any of the relevant statutory provisions so far as it is necessary to enable that duty or requirement to be performed or complied with. Any personnel contravening relevant statutory provision may be prosecuted in a Sheriff Court (Scotland) or Magistrates' Court. All personnel taking part in field work have a responsibility to adhere to sensible standards of behaviour. Personnel are made aware that fieldwork activities have inherent hazards which staff members minimise with appropriate safety precautions. However, the potential dangers make it imperative that personnel co-operate by behaving responsibly in order to reduce the risk of accidents.

- 4.2 Risk assessments are undertaken prior to any fieldwork taking place and staff are fully briefed regarding on site hazards and safe working procedure. Full consideration will be given to health and safety issues during all fieldwork for this project.

## 5 STAFFING AND METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The work will be undertaken under the overall direction of Frank Giocco BA (Hons) DipArch MifA, WAA Technical Director. Frank has undertaken numerous projects in Northern England for both, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and his previous employer North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.
- 5.2 The watching brief will be undertaken by a WAA Project Supervisor, to be confirmed at commencement of the watching brief. All staff are highly experienced archaeologists with significant experience of both urban and rural sites throughout the North of England. The monitoring visit will be timed to coincide with the ground works on site in agreement with Electricity North West. Should the groundwork reveal no archaeological features an assessment will be made on suspending the watching brief following consultation with CCCHES.
- 5.3 The processing of any finds uncovered will be managed by Megan Stoakley, WAA Finds Officer. The company will undertake first-aid conservation, but if further stabilisation is required there will be consultations with staff from the University of Durham. Soil samples requiring specialist work will be assessed, and recommendations for analysis will be made in consultation with Jacqui Huntley at the University of Durham. Specialist Services which may be utilised:

Illustration	Adrian Bailey, WAA Illustrator
Lithics	David Jackson, WAA Lithics Specialist
Roman Pottery	Louise Hird, Archaeological Consultant



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Medieval Pottery	Cathy Brooks, Archaeological Consultant.
Post Medieval Pottery	Jenny Vaughn, Archaeological Consultant
Environmental analysis	Don O'Meara, WAA Environmental Officer
Human Remains	Megan Stoakley, WAA Osteoarchaeologist
Conservation	Archaeological Services, University of Durham
Post Medieval Glass	Dr Hugh Wilmott, University of Sheffield
Wood	Ian Tyers, University of Sheffield

5.4 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology is the archaeological contracting division of Wardell Armstrong LLP. The company has a fully staffed professional field team and is highly experienced in the assessment and recording of archaeological sites and monuments throughout the north of England. Based in Carlisle, Cumbria, the company has considerable experience extending over more than twenty years of archaeological investigation.

## 6 WORK TIMETABLE

- 6.1 The project can be implemented immediately after the acceptance of the project design by Jeremy Parsons of CCCHES. It is anticipated that the watching brief will take place from the 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2015, and will take up to two weeks to complete.
- 6.2 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, work will cease and CCCHES will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and any provision for their recording or preservation *in situ* as appropriate.
- 6.3 A report on the project will be available within 10 working days of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 6.4 Copies of this report will be deposited within the Cumbria County Council HER, and the National Monument Record (NMR) no later than three months following the completion of all fieldwork.

## 7 PUBLICATION

- 7.1 Depending on results, the findings of the watching brief may be published in summary form in an appropriate local journal.
- 7.2 The project will be registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS). <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

## 8 ARCHIVE, OWNERSHIP AND STORAGE OF FINDS

- 8.1 All finds belong to the Client, but initially they will be transferred to the company premises at Carlisle.
- 8.2 During and after the groundworks, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable materials). All work will be carried out in compliance with IFA Guidelines for Finds Work and those set by UKIC.
- 8.3 Ultimately it is recommended that the curation of both finds and the site archive should be vested in Tullie House Museum, in agreement with ENW.
- 8.4 The site archive will be prepared to the standard specification in the Management of Archaeological Projects, appendix 3 (HBMC 1991), and Brown, DH, 2011, *Archaeological Archives A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*.

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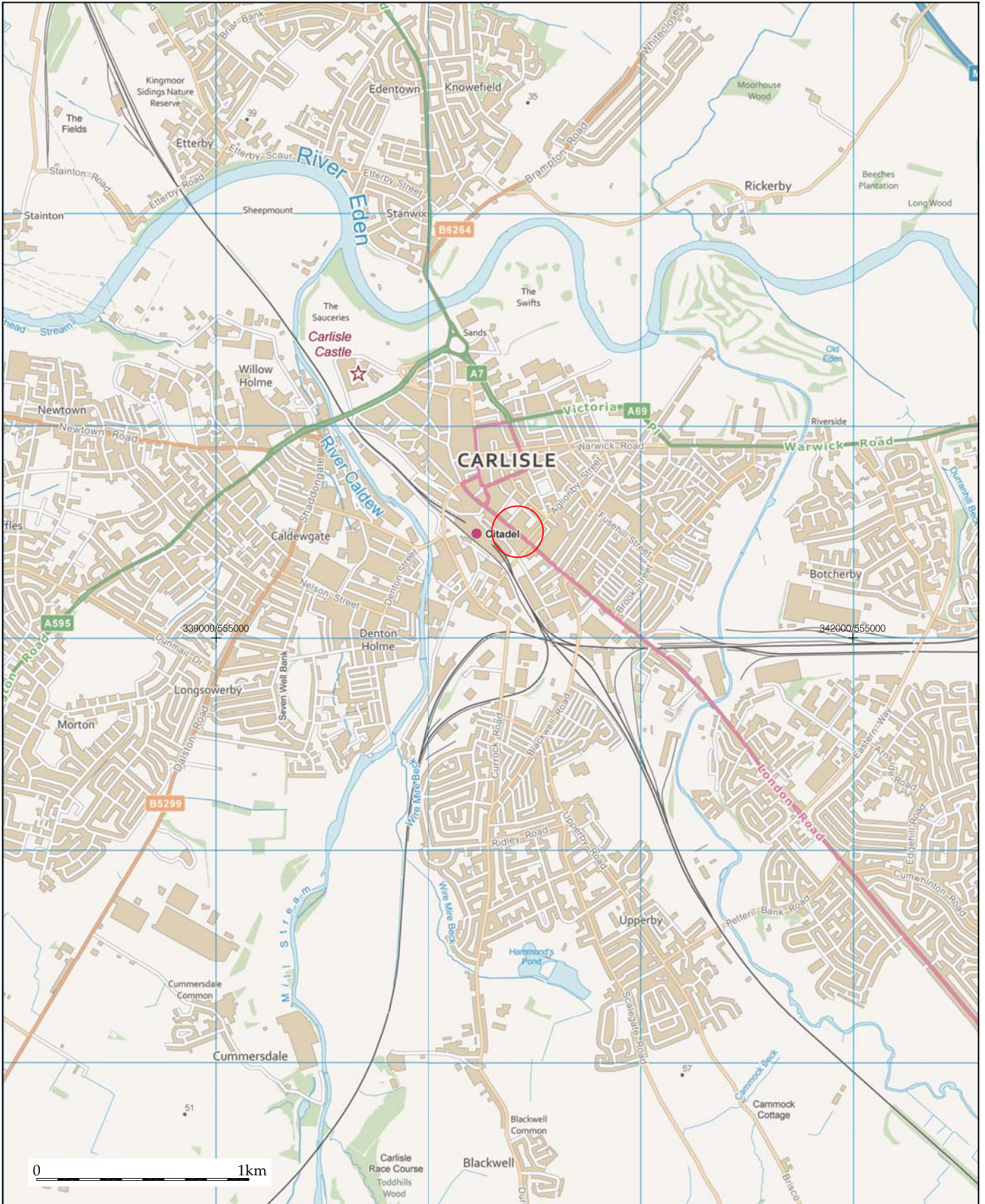
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## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

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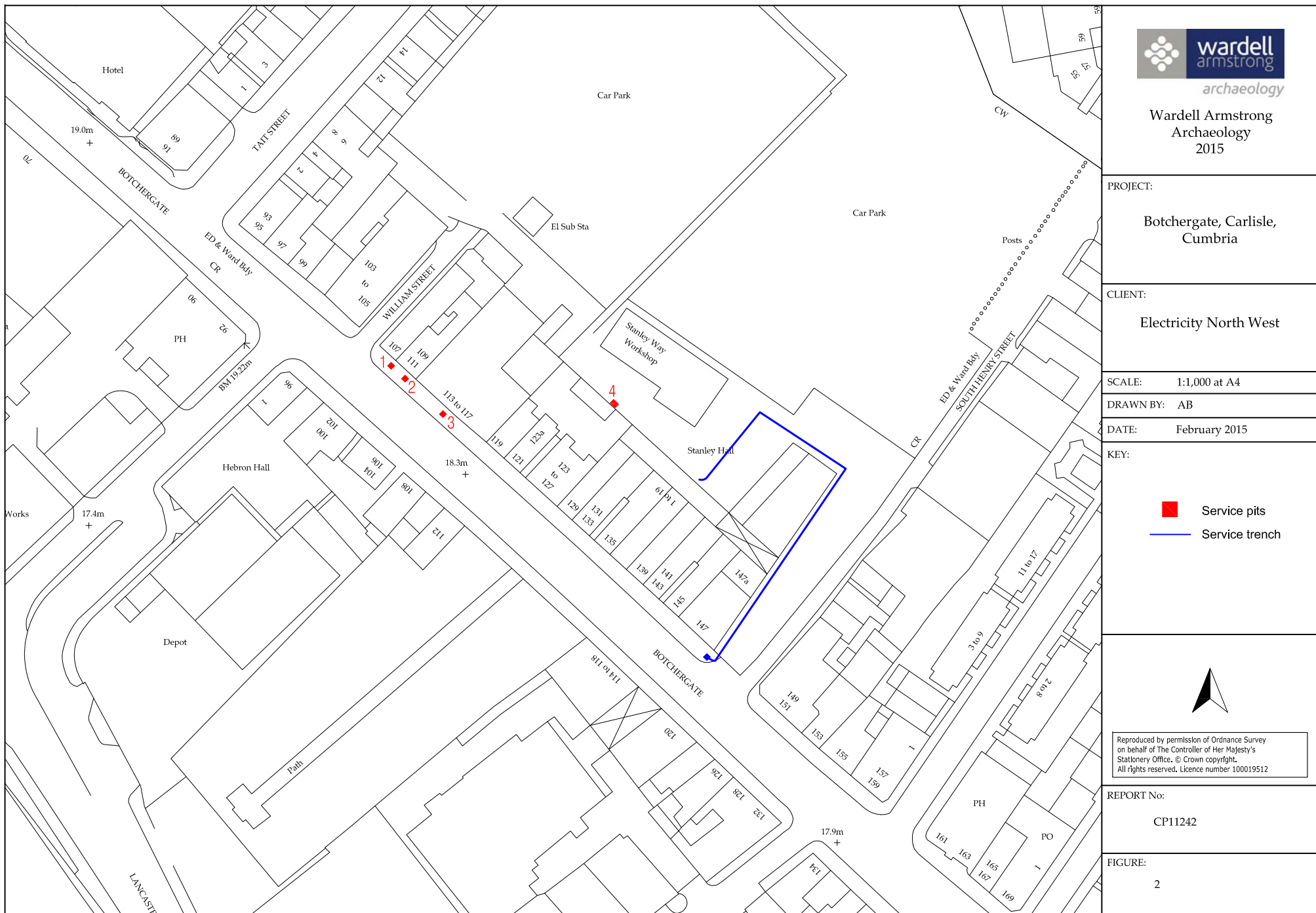
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Botchergate, Carlisle, Cumbria</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11242</p> <p>CLIENT: Electricity North West</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: February 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:  
Botchergate, Carlisle,  
Cumbria

CLIENT:  
Electricity North West

SCALE: 1:1,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: February 2015

KEY:  
■ Service pits  
— Service trench



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REPORT No:  
CP11242

FIGURE:  
2

Figure 2: Detailed site location.