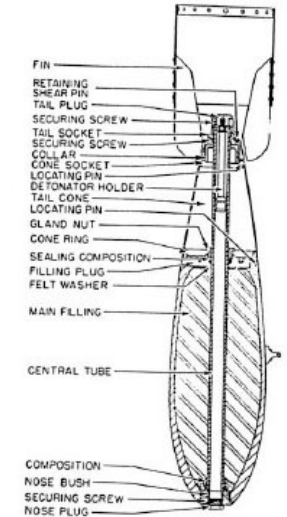




250lb General Purpose Bomb

Weight	247lbs
Explosive Weight	123lbs
Fuze Type	Nose fuses included the AM-M103, M118, and M119. Tail fuses included AM-M102A2 or the M114A1
Dimensions	28" x 10.3" (137.66cm x 71.12cm)
Use	The 250lbs bomb was used to target railways, small buildings, ammunition dumps, planes, and hangers. Bombs were typically mounted under the wings.
Remarks	Allied ordnance was typically 'lustreless' or 'olive drab'. Bombs were typically marked with a yellow band across the nose or the tail.



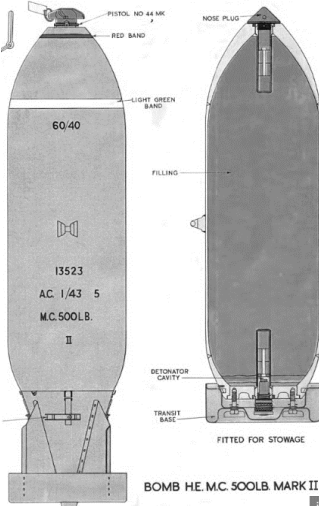


Above - A Westland Whirlwind being armed with 250lbs underwing. Below - 250s in N. Africa.



500lb General Purpose Bomb

Weight	509lbs
Explosive Weight	262lbs
Fuze Type	Nose fuses included the AM-M103, M118, and M119. Tail fuses included AM-M102A2 or the M114A1
Dimensions	35.7" by 13" (90.67cm x 33.02cm)
Use	The 500lbs general purpose bomb was the most commonly deployed item, of Allied aerially delivered ordnance. 1,729,611 500lbs were deployed by the allies.
Remarks	Allied ordnance was typically 'lustreless' or 'olive drab'. Bombs were typically marked with a yellow band across the nose or the tail.

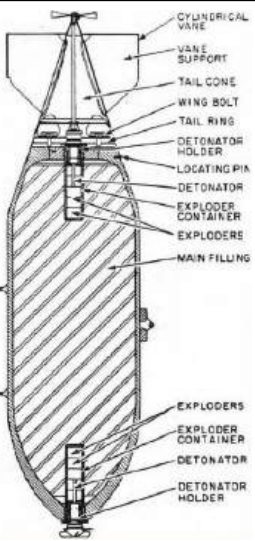




A Hawker Tempest being equipped with 500lbs general purpose bombs circa 1943 - 1945.

1000lb Medium capacity bomb

Weight	1,021lbs (464.09kg)
Explosive Weight	480lbs (approx. 47% of bomb weight)
Fuze Type	Nose fuses included the AM-M103, M118, and M119. Tail fuses included AM-M102A2 or the M114A1.
Dimensions	1010x678mm.
Use	The bomb was usually fitted under the wings of fighter aircraft and used for the tactical bombing of strategic targets. From 1944 the bomb was rationed for the purpose of supporting land operations.
Remarks	The bomb is made of case steel with an amatol 50/50 or 60/40 amtex filling.

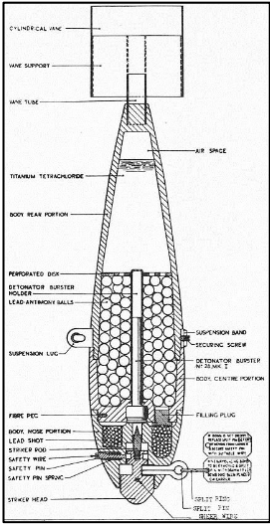


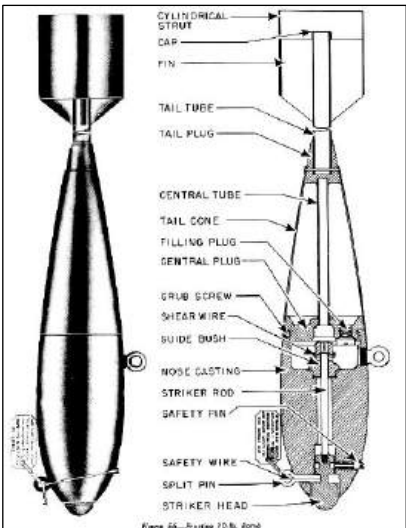


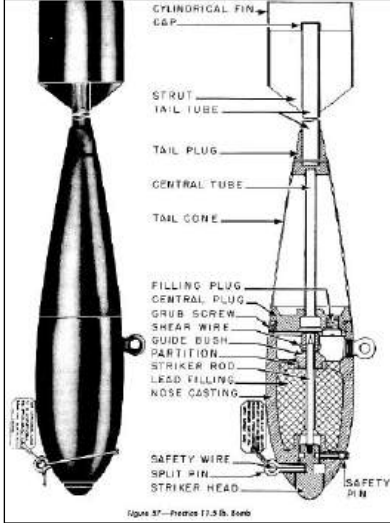
Above, a 1000lb.

Below, a 1000lb being fitted to a P-40 Warhawk.



8.5 lb Practice Bomb		
Bomb Weight	85 lb (approx. 3.9 kg)	 
Explosive Weight	1 lb (approx. 0.45 g)	
Fuze Type	Explosive fuze and bursting charge.	
Bomb Length	15.9 in (405 mm)	
Body Diameter	Max. 2.95 in (75 mm)	
Use	Dropped by Allied forces in order to practice bombing accuracy. Practice bombs used a small bursting charge to release smoke to mark their position.	
Remarks	Had a moulded plastic shell. The Mk I had smoke filling and the Mk III had a flash filling, a mixture of gunpowder and magnesium turnings.	

10 lb Practice Bomb		
Bomb Weight	10 lb (approx. 4.5 kg)	 
Explosive Weight	1 lb (approx. 0.4 g)	
Fuze Type	Explosive fuze and bursting charge.	
Bomb Length	18 in (460 mm)	
Body Diameter	Max. 3 in (76 mm)	
Use	Dropped by Allied forces in order to practice bombing accuracy. Practice bombs used a small bursting charge to release smoke to mark their position.	
Remarks	The Mk I had smoke filling and the Mk III had a flash filling, a mixture of gunpowder and magnesium turnings.	

11.5 lb Practice Bomb		
Bomb Weight	11.5 lb (approx. 5.0 kg to 5.3 kg)	 
Explosive Weight	1 lb (approx. 0.45 g)	
Fuze Type	Explosive fuze and bursting charge.	
Bomb Length	460 mm (18 in)	
Body Diameter	Max. 3 in (76 mm)	
Use	Dropped by Allied forces in order to practice bombing accuracy. Practice bombs used a small bursting charge to release smoke to mark their position.	
Remarks	Available with smoke or flash filling. Mk II was made of Bakelite. Most often had a white shell.	



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Client: Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd.

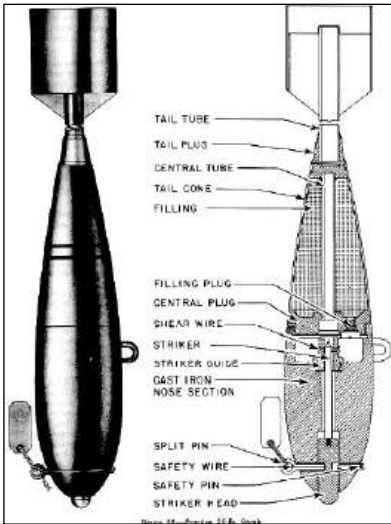
Project: Colerne Industrial Estate

Ref: DA23079-00

Source: Various sources

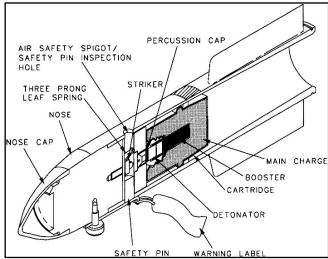
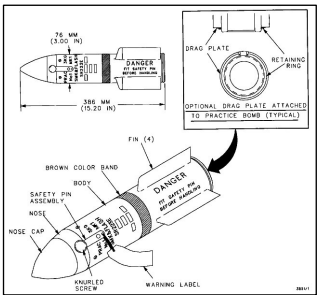
25 lb Practice Bomb

Bomb Weight	25 lb (11 – 11.5 kg)
Explosive Weight	1 lb (approx. 0.45 g)
Fuze Type	Explosive fuze and bursting charge.
Bomb Length	22 in (550 – 560 mm)
Body Diameter	4 in (100 mm)
Use	Dropped by Allied forces in order to practice bombing accuracy. Practice bombs used a small bursting charge to release smoke to mark their position.
Remarks	Mks I and IV had a smoke filling and Mks III and V had a flash filling for use at night. The 25 lb Practice Bomb was usually white with a cast iron nose.



3 kg Practice Bomb

Bomb Weight	3 kg (approx. 6.6 lb)
Explosive Weight	Contains a smoke or flash filling.
Fuze Type	Varied
Bomb Length	386 mm (15.2 in)
Body Diameter	76 mm (3 in)
Use	Dropped by Allied forces in order to practice bombing accuracy. The 3kg Practice Bomb used a traditional detonator.
Remarks	Coloured banding around the casing denotes the filing of the bomb. The image to the left is a low explosive example.



Buried and Decayed Practice Bombs



Examples of buried 3kg Practice Bombs.



Practice bombs found after a landslide in Mappleton Beach.



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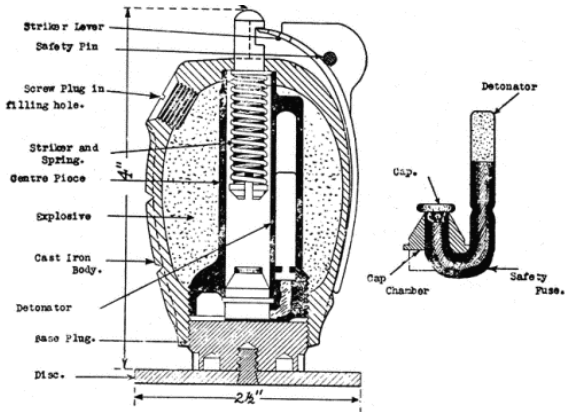
Project: Colerne Industrial Estate

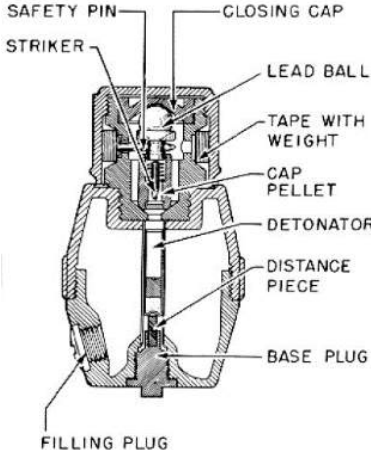
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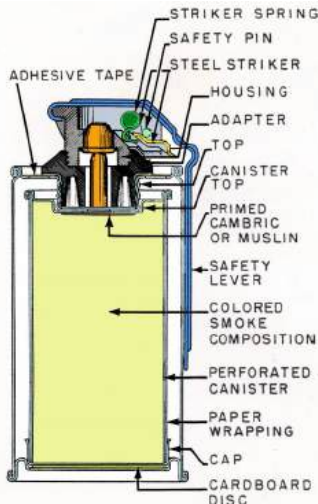
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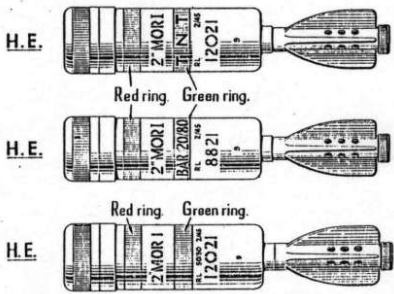
Produced by and Copyright to 1st Line Defence® Ltd. Registered in England and Wales with CRN: 7717863. VAT No: 128 8833 79.

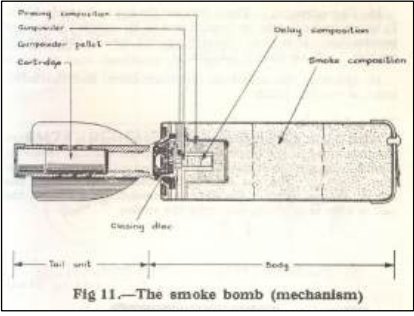
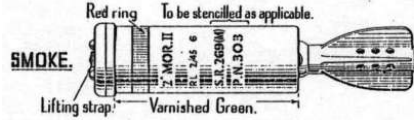
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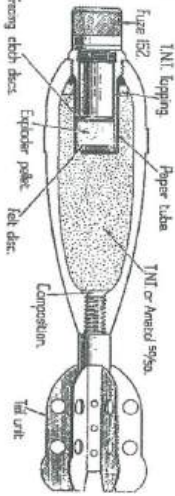
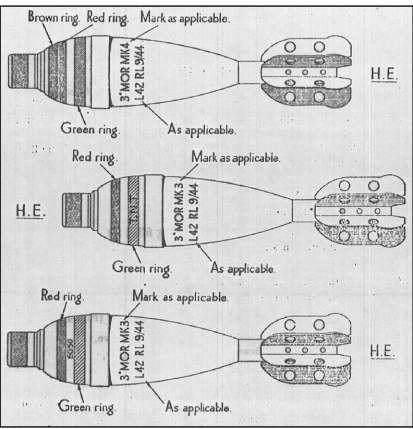
No. 36 'Mills' Grenade		
Weight	Approx. 765g filled (1lb 11.25oz)	
Explosive Weight	71g (2oz) filling.	
Fuze Type	4-7 second delay hand-throwing fuze. No. 6 Detonator	
Dimensions	95 x 61mm (4 x 2.4in)	
Use	Fragmentation explosive at approx. 30m range 100m range of damage.	
Remarks	First introduced in 1915, its classic grooved, cast-iron 'pineapple' design was designed to provide uniform fragmentation. The detonator is inserted before use after removing the base plug.	
		

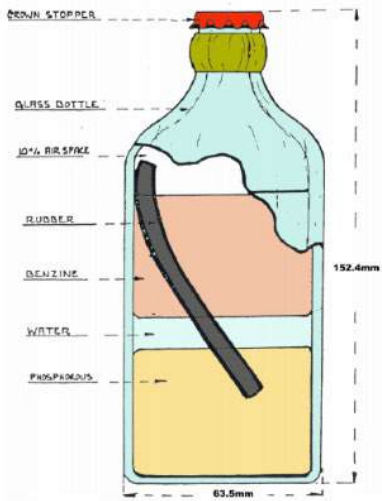
No. 69 Grenade		
Weight	Approx. 383g (13.5oz)	
Fill Weight	93g (3.25 oz) of either Amatol, Baratol or Lyddite	
Fuze Type	'All-ways' fuze. Comprised of a safety cap, a weighted streamer attached to a steel ball bearing and a safety bolt designed to detonate from any point of impact.	
Dimensions	115 x 60mm (4.5 x 2.4 in)	
Use	A blast grenade for use as an offensive weapon. Detonator was inserted before use.	
Remarks	Introduced December 1940 and made from the plastic Bakelite as opposed to conventional metals. Detection is difficult due to this low metal content.	
		

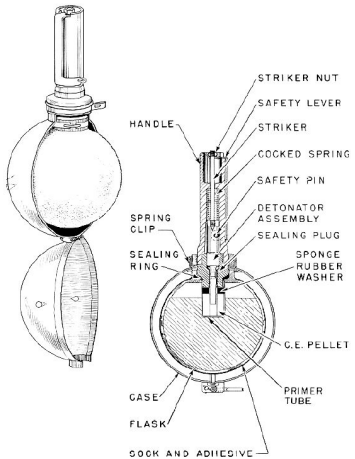
No. 83 Smoke Grenade		
Weight	Approx. 680g (1.5lb)	
Explosive Weight	Approx. 170-200g. (6-7 oz)	
Fuze Type	Originally used a friction system using a match head composition. Later developed to a striker lever ignition system.	
Dimensions	Approx. 62 x 140mm (2.44 x 5.5 in)	
Use	Use as a target or landing zone marking device and as a screening method for troop / unit movement.	
Remarks	This basic design stayed relatively unchanged up to the 1980's. The letters CCC were often etched into the body of the grenade in the colour of the smoke.	
		

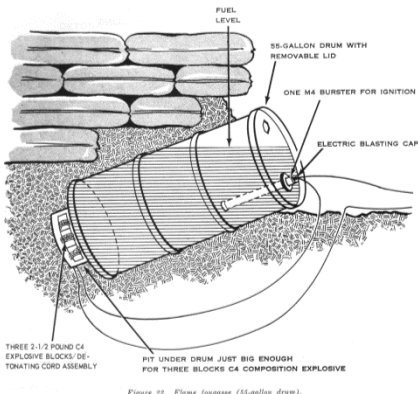
2 inch Mortar High Explosive		
Weight	Approx. 1.02kg (2.25lb)	MARKINGS, BOMB, M.L. 2 INCH. MORTAR.  
Maximum Range	460m (500yards)	
Filling	200g RDX/TNT	
Dimensions	51 x 290mm (2in x 11.4 in)	
Fuze Type	An impact fuze which detonates the fuze booster charge and in turn the high explosive charge.	
Use	It had greater range and firepower over hand and rifle grenades, and was used to attack targets behind cover with high explosive rounds.	
Identification	HE has a rounded edge to a flat back. Can either be a black body colour with red and yellow band or dark green with yellow band. Brass cap on top. Practice will have hole all the way through the top.	

2 inch Mortar Smoke		
Weight	Approx. 910g (2lb)	 Fig 11.—The smoke bomb (mechanism)  
Maximum Range	460m (500yards)	
Filling	White phosphorus and smoke fill	
Dimensions	51 x 290mm (2in x 11.4 in)	
Fuze Type	An impact fuze which initiates a bursting charge. This ruptures the mortar bomb's body and disperses the phosphorus filler.	
Identification	Smoke mortars have a recess and emission holes. May still see light green body paint. Look for stained ground around munition.	
Use	As a screening device for unit movement or to impair enemy field of vision.	

3 inch Mortar High Explosive		
Weight	Approx. 4.5kg (10lb)	
Maximum Range	1,460 (Mk1) – 2,560m (Mk2) (1,600 – 2,800yds)	
Dimensions	81mm (3in)	
Filling	Amatol	
Firing Mechanism	Drop, fixed striker	
Remarks	Fin-stabilised bomb fired by means of a charge consisting of a primary cartridge in the tail and four secondary cartridges.	
Identification	An old style mortar. Often no way of telling if HE or practice, so treat as HE.	

No. 76 Self Igniting Phosphorous (SIP) Grenade			
Weight	Approx. 1lb 3oz		
Filling	White Phosphorous and Benzene		
Design	The filling was contained in a ½ pint sized glass bottle with water and a strip of rubber. Over time the rubber dissolved to create a sticky which would self ignite when the bottle broke.		
Use	Originally intended as an anti-tank incendiary weapon deployed by hand. Designed to be produced cheaply without consuming materials needed to produce armaments on the front line.		
Remarks	The Home Guard hid caches of these grenades during the war. Not all locations were officially recorded and some caches were lost and encountered post-war. In all cases, the grenades are still found to be dangerous.		

No. 74 Grenade ("Sticky Bomb") Mk1			
Weight	Approx. 1.1kg (2.25lb)		
Filling	Approx. 600g Nobel's No.283 (Nitro-glycerine) (1.33lb)		
Design	A glass ball on the end of a Bakelite (plastic) handle. The inside of the ball would contain the explosive filling and the outside a very sticky adhesive coating.		
Use	An anti-tank grenade primarily issued to the home guard. It required the user to come in very close proximity of the target and smash the glass explosive container against it.		
Remarks	Timer fuze was located in the handle. This would explode after 3-6 secs.		

Flame Fougasse Bomb			
Weight	Various	 	
Filling	Initially a mixture of 40% petrol and 60% gas. Ammonal provided the propellant charge.		
Design	Usually constructed from a 40-gallon drum dug into a roadside and camouflaged.		
Use	As an improvised anti-tank bomb. When triggered the Fougasse could project a beam of burning sticky fuel in a fixed direction from up to 3m (10ft) wide and 27m (30yards) long.		
Remarks	A highly unorthodox weapon designed by the Petroleum Warfare Department to address a critical lack of weapons in 1940. 50,000 are estimated to have been distributed around the UK.		

Common WWII-era Aircraft Mounted Gun Ammunition



7.7x56R 13x64B 12.7x81SR 12.7x99 12.7x108 15x96 20x72RB 20x80RB 20x82 20x94 20x98R 20x101RB 20x110RB 20x110 20x125 23x152B 30x90RB

7.92x57 13mm MG 131 Bf109K FW190A8 MG 7,92mm Bf109E,F Bf110C Ju87

15mm MG 151 Bf109F

MgFF cannon Bf109E Bf110C Ju87

Mg 151 cannon 20mm FW190

ShVAK 20mm Il2, yak3 others

Ho-5 cannon 20mm jap.

Hispano 20mm cannon spitfire mkl1B

Ho-3 cannon 20mm Jap.

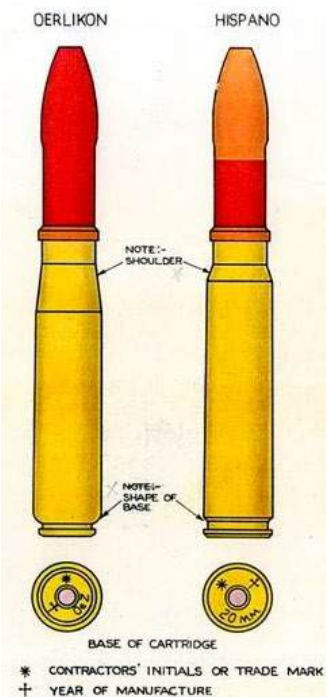
MK 108 canr Bf109G6,Me. others

VYA cannon yak il2

MK FW1

7,7mm spitfire MK1 Hurricane MK1 others

classic Browning P-40, P47, P51



OERLIKON HISPANO

NOTE:- SHOULDER

NOTE:- SHAPE OF BASE

BASE OF CARTRIDGE

* CONTRACTORS' INITIALS OR TRADE MARK

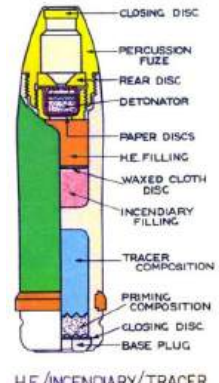
+ YEAR OF MANUFACTURE

.303 British Rifle Ammunition

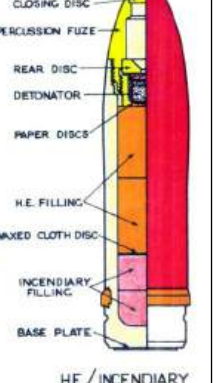
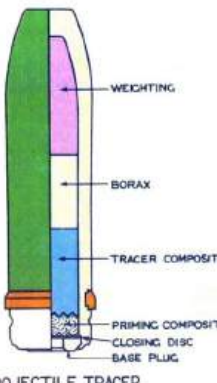
Bullet Diameter	7.92mm
Case length	56.44mm
Overall length	78.11mm
Type	Rifle Ammunition
Propellant	Originally black powder. Later Cordite followed by Nitrocellulose
Remarks	First produced in 1889 and still in use today, the .303inch cartridge has progressed through ten 'marks' which eventually extended to a total of around 26 variations.



20mm Oerlikon Cannon Rounds



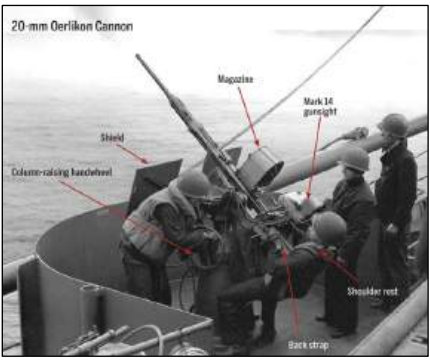
COLOUR IDENTIFICATION	
BRITISH	
NATURE OF SHELL	H.E. FILLING COLOUR
H.E. TRACER	T.N.T.
H.E.	T.N.T.
PROJ. PRACTICE	
PROJ. TRACER	
H.E. INCENDIARY	T.N.T.
H.E. INCENDIARY TRACER	T.N.T.
AMERICAN	
NATURE OF SHELL	H.E. FILLING COLOUR
H.E. TRACER	TETRYL
H.E. TRACER	PENTOLITE
H.E.	TETRYL
H.E.	PENTOLITE
H.E. INCENDIARY	TETRYL
H.E. INCENDIARY	PENTOLITE



HE/INCENDIARY/TRACER

PROJECTILE TRACER

HE/INCENDIARY



20-mm Oerlikon Cannon

Magazine

Mark 16 gunsight

Shield

Column-raising bracket

Back strap

Shoulder rest



1ST LINE DEFENCE

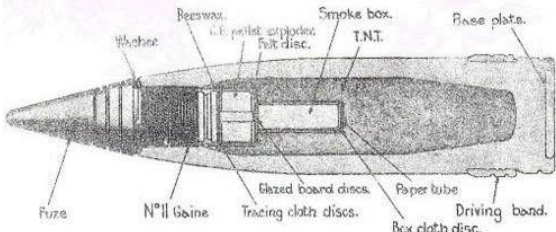
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Tel: +44 (0)1992 245 020

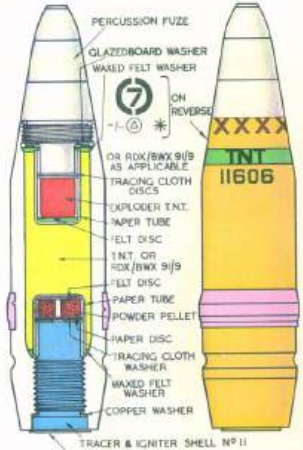
Client: Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd.

Project: Colerne Industrial Estate

Ref: DA23079-00

Source: Various sources

3.7 Inch QF Anti-Aircraft Projectile			 
Projectile Weight	28lb (12.6 kg)		
Explosive Weight	2.52lbs		
Fuze Type	Mechanical Time Fuze		
Dimensions	3.7in x 14.7in (94mm x 360mm)		
Rate of Fire	10 to 20 rounds per minute		
Use	The 3.7in AA Mks 1-3 were the standard Heavy Anti-Aircraft guns of the British Army and were commonly used on the Home Front.		
Ceiling	30,000ft to 59,000ft		

40mm Bofors Projectile				
Projectile Weight	1.96lb (0.86kg)			
Explosive Weight	300g (0.6lb)			
Fuze Type	Impact Fuze			
Rate of Fire	120 rounds per minute			
Projectile Dimensions	40 x 180mm			
Ceiling	23,000ft (7000m)			
Remarks	Light quick fire high explosive anti-aircraft projectile. Each projectile fitted with small tracer element. If no target hit, shell would explode when tracer burnt out. Designed to engage aircraft flying below 2,000ft.			

3in Unrotated Projectile (UP) Anti-Aircraft Rocket ("Z" Battery)	
HE Projectile Weight	3.4kg (7.6lb)
Explosive Weight	0.96kg (2.13lb)
Filling	High Explosive – TNT. Fitted with aerial burst fuzing
Dimensions of projectile	236 x 83mm (9.29 x 3.25in)
Remarks	As a short range rocket-firing anti-aircraft weapon developed for the Royal Navy. It was used extensively by British ships during the early days of World War II. The UP was also used in ground-based single and 128-round launchers known as Z Batteries. Shell consists of a steel cylinder reduced in diameter at the base and threaded externally to screw into the shell ring of the rocket motor.



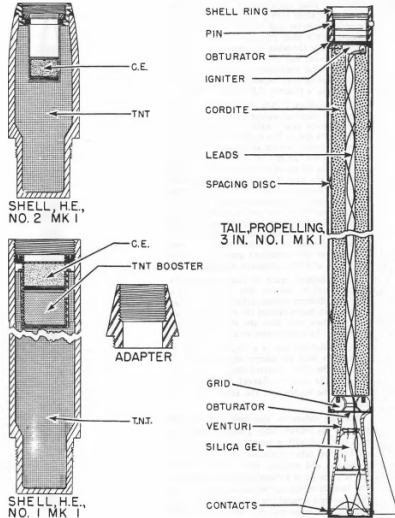


Figure 185—3-in. U.P. Anti-aircraft Rocket Components

SC 50kg High Explosive Bomb

Bomb Weight	40-54kg (88-119lb)
Explosive Weight	25kg (55lb)
Fuze Type	Impact fuze/electro-mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1,090 x 280mm (42.9 x 11.0in)
Body Diameter	200mm (7.87in)
Use	Against lightly damageable materials, hangars, railway rolling stock, ammunition depots, light bridges and buildings up to three stories.
Remarks	The smallest and most common conventional German bomb. Nearly 70% of bombs dropped on the UK were 50kg.

Labels: Tail fin, Intermediate ring, Screws, Base plate, Lug pocket, Suspension lug, Retaining ring, Locking ring, Lip sleeve, Fuze pocket, Sprengstoff, Bombenmantel, Zünder, Übertragungsring, Übertragungsring (Ring), Bombenkopf

SC 250kg High Explosive Bomb

Bomb Weight	245-256kg (540-564lb)
Explosive Weight	125-130kg (276-287lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1640 x 512mm (64.57 x 20.16in)
Body Diameter	368mm (14.5in)
Use	Against railway installations, embankments, flyovers, underpasses, large buildings and below-ground installations.
Remarks	It could be carried by almost all German bomber aircraft and was used to notable effect by the Junkers Ju-87 Stuka (Sturzkampfflugzeug, or dive-bomber).

Labels: Tail unit, Baseplate, Tail closing assembly, Detonator, Transfer charge ring, Transfer charge, Explosive, Centre section, Nose piece, Suspension lug, Lug thread, Suspension lug, Fuze pocket, Pressure ring, Threaded ring, Screws

SC 500kg High Explosive Bomb

Bomb Weight	480-520kg (1,058-1,146lb)
Explosive Weight	250-260kg (551-573lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1957 x 640mm (77 x 25.2in)
Body Diameter	470mm (18.5in)
Use	Against fixed airfield installations, hangars, assembly halls, flyovers, underpasses, high-rise buildings and below-ground installations.
Remarks	40/60 or 50/50 Amatol TNT, Triolene. Bombs recovered with Triolene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.

Labels: Tail unit, Tail closing assembly, Detonator, Transfer charge ring, Transfer charge, Centre section, Explosive, Explosive centre column, Nose piece, Suspension lug, Fuze, Retaining ring, Fuze pocket, Suspension lug, Intermediate ring, Screws



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Tel: +44 (0)1992 245 020

Client: Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd.

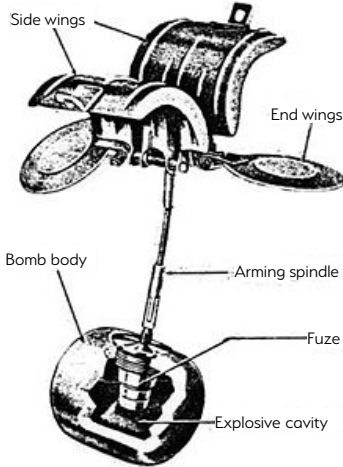
Project: Colerne Industrial Estate

Ref: DA23079-00

Source: Various sources

SD2 Anti-Personnel 'Butterfly Bomb'

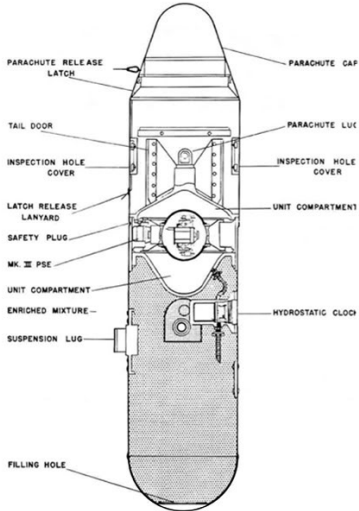
Bomb Weight	Approx. 2kg (4.41lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 7.5oz (225 grams) of Amatol surrounded by a layer of bituminous composition.
Fuze Type	41 fuze (time) , 67 fuze (clockwork time delay) or 70 fuze (anti-handling device)
Body Diameter	3in (7.62 cm) diameter, 3.1in (7.874) long
Use	Designed as an anti-personnel/fragmentation weapon. They were delivered by air, being dropped in containers of 23-144 sub-munitions that opened at a predetermined height, thus scattering the bombs.
Remarks	Quite rare. First used against Ipswich in 1940, but were also dropped on Kingston upon Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes in June 1943, amongst various other targets in UK. As the bombs fell the outer case flicked open via springs which caused four light metal drogues with a protruding 5 inch steel cable to deploy in the form of a parachute & wind vane, which armed the device as it span.





Parachute Mine (Luftmine B / LMB)

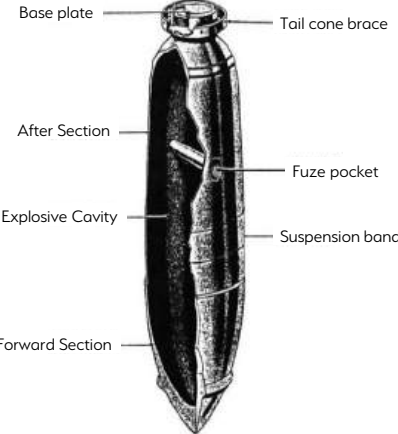
Bomb Weight	Approx. 990kg (2176lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 705kg (1,554lb)
Fuze Type	Impact/time delay/hydrostatic pressure fuze
Dimensions	2.64m x 0.64m (3.04m with parachute housing)
Use	Against civilian, military and industrial targets. Used as blast bombs and designed to detonate above ground level to maximise damage to a wider area.
Remarks	Deployed a parachute when dropped in order to control its descent. Had the potential to cause extensive damage within a 100m radius.





SC 1000kg High Explosive Bomb

Bomb Weight	Approx. 993-1027kg (2,189-2,264lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 530-620kg (1168-1367lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze.
Filling	Mixture of 40% amatol and 60% TNT, but when used as an anti-shipping bomb it was filled with Trialen 105, a mixture of 15% RDX, 70% TNT and 15% aluminium powder.
Bomb Dimensions	2800 x 654mm (110 x 25.8in)
Body Diameter	654mm (18.5in)
Use	SC-type bombs were General Purpose Bombs used primarily for general demolition work. Constructed of parallel walls with comparatively heavy noses, they are usually of three-piece welded construction.





1kg Incendiary Bomb			
Bomb Weight	Approx. 1.0 - 1.3kg (2.2 and 2.9lb)		
Explosive Weight	Approx. 680g (1.5lb) Thermite 8-15gm Explosive Nitropenta		
Fuze Type	Impact fuze		
Bomb Dimensions	350 x 50mm (13.8 x 1.97in)		
Body Diameter	50mm (1.97in)		
Use	As incendiary – dropped in clusters on towns and industrial complexes.		
Remarks	Magnesium alloy case. Sometimes fitted with high explosive charge. The body is a cylindrical alloy casting threaded internally at the nose to receive the fuze holder and fuze.		

C50 A Incendiary Bomb			
Bomb Weight	Approx. 41kg (90.4lb)		
Explosive Weight	Approx. 0.03kg (0.066lb)		
Incendiary Filling	12kg (25.5lb) liquid filling with phosphor igniters in glass phials. Benzine 85%; Phosphorus 4%; Pure Rubber 10%		
Fuze Type	Electrical impact fuze		
Bomb Dimensions	1,100 x 280mm (43.2 x 8in)		
Use	Against any targets where an incendiary effect is required.		
Remarks	Early fill was a phosphorous/carbon disulphide incendiary mixture.		

Flam C-250 Oil Bomb			
Bomb Weight	480-520kg (1,058-1,146lb)		
Explosive Weight	250-260kg (551-573lb)		
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze		
Bomb Dimensions	1957 x 640mm (77 x 25.2in)		
Body Diameter	470mm (18.5in)		
Use	Against fixed airfield installations, hangars, assembly halls, flyovers, underpasses, high-rise buildings and below-ground installations.		
Remarks	40/60 or 50/50 Amatol TNT, Triallene. Bombs recovered with Triallene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.		

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1ST LINE DEFENCE



APPENDIX 4

REPORT LIMITATIONS

REPORT LIMITATIONS

This contract was completed by Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd on the basis of a defined programme and scope of works and terms and conditions agreed with the client. This report was compiled with all reasonable skill, and care, bearing in mind the project objectives, the agreed scope of works, the prevailing site conditions, the budget and staff resources allocated to the project.

Other than that expressly contained in the above paragraph, Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, is made in relation to the services. Unless otherwise agreed this report has been prepared exclusively for the use and reliance of the client in accordance with generally accepted consulting practices and for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement under which this work was completed. This report may not be relied upon, or transferred to, by any other party without the written agreement of a Director of Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd.

If a third party relies on this report, it does so wholly at its own and sole risk and Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd disclaims any liability to such parties.

It is Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd understanding that this report is to be used for the purpose described in the introduction to the report. That purpose was an important factor in determining the scope and level of the services. Should the purpose for which the report is used, or the proposed use of the site change, this report will no longer be valid and any further use of, or reliance upon the report in those circumstances by the client without Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd review and advice shall be at the client's sole and own risk.

The report was written in 2026 and should be read in light of any subsequent changes in legislation, statutory requirements and industry best practices. Ground conditions can also change over time and further investigations or assessment should be made if there is any significant delay in acting on the findings of this report. The passage of time may result in changes in site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions which could render the report inaccurate or unreliable. The information and conclusions contained in this report should not be relied upon in the future without the written advice of Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd. In the absence of such written advice of Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd, reliance on the report in the future shall be at the client's own and sole risk. Should Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd be requested to review the report in the future, Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd shall be entitled to additional payment at the then existing rate or such other terms as may be agreed between Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd and the client.

The observations and conclusions described in this report are based solely upon the services that were provided pursuant to the agreement between the client and Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd. Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd has not performed any observations, investigations, studies or testing not specifically set out or mentioned within this report.

Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd is not liable for the existence of any condition, the discovery of which would require performance of services not otherwise contained in the services. For the avoidance of doubt, unless otherwise expressly referred to in the introduction to this report, Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd did not seek to evaluate the presence on or off the site of electromagnetic fields, lead paint, radon gas or other radioactive materials.

The services are based upon Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd observations of existing physical conditions at the site gained from a walkover survey of the site together with Earth

Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd interpretation of information including documentation, obtained from third parties and from the client on the history and usage of the site. The findings and recommendations contained in this report are based in part upon information provided by third parties, and whilst Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd have no reason to doubt the accuracy and that it has been provided in full from those it was requested from, the items relied on have not been verified.

No responsibility can be accepted for errors within third party items presented in this report. Further Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd was not authorised and did not attempt to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of information, documentation or materials received from the client or third parties, including laboratories and information services, during the performance of the services. Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd is not liable for any inaccurate information, misrepresentation of data or conclusions, the discovery of which inaccuracies required the doing of any act including the gathering of any information which was not reasonably available to Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd and including the doing of any independent investigation of the information provided to Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd save as otherwise provided in the terms of the contract between the client and Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd.

Where field investigations have been carried out these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work. Ground conditions can also be variable and as investigation excavations only allow examination of the ground at discrete locations. The potential exists for ground conditions to be encountered which are different to those considered in this report. The extent of the limited area depends on the soil and groundwater conditions, together with the position of any current structures and underground facilities and natural and other activities on site. In addition, chemical analysis was carried out for a limited number of parameters [as stipulated in the contract between the client and Earth Environmental & Geotechnical Ltd] based on an understanding of the available operational and historical information, and it should not be inferred that other chemical species are not present.

The groundwater conditions entered on the exploratory hole records are those observed at the time of investigation. The normal speed of investigation usually does not permit the recording of an equilibrium water level for any one water strike. Moreover, groundwater levels are subject to seasonal variation or changes in local drainage conditions and higher groundwater levels may occur at other times of the year than were recorded during this investigation.

Any site drawing(s) provided in this report is (are) not meant to be an accurate base plan but is (are) used to present the general relative locations of features on, and surrounding, the site.