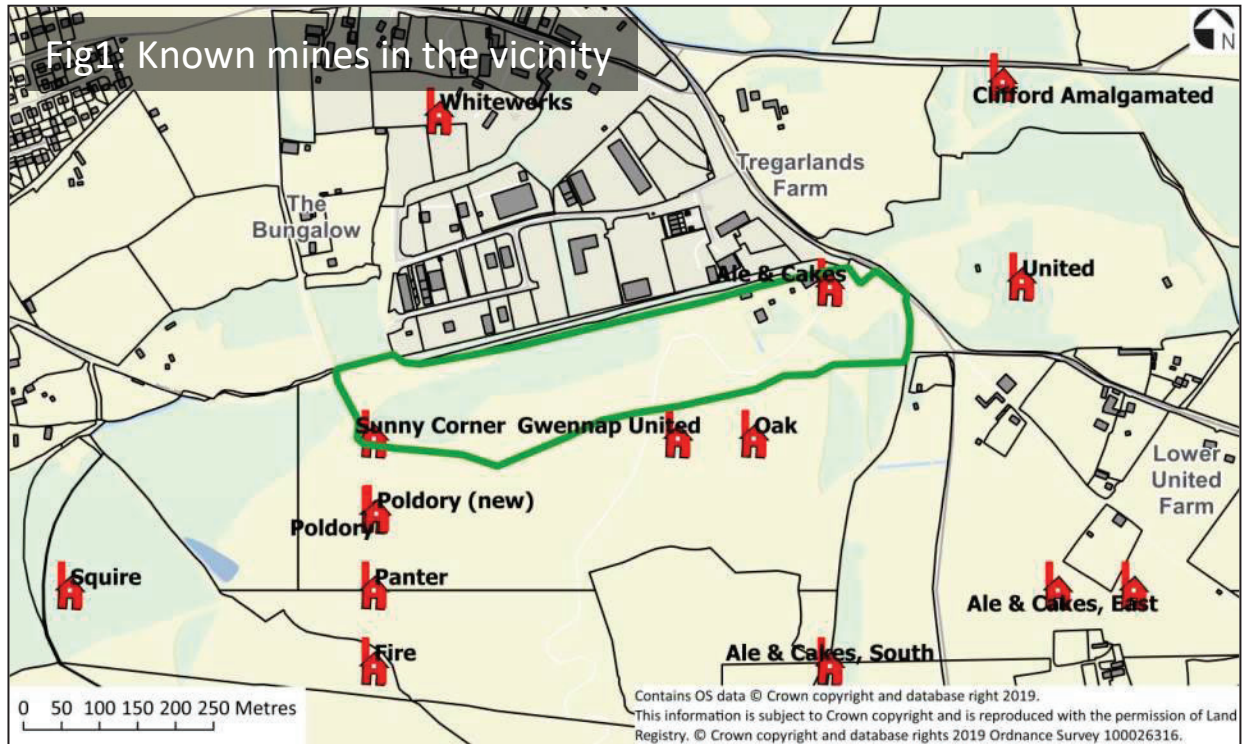


Appendix C

Cornwall Consultants Ltd.,
Regulated Mining Search:
Metalliferous Minerals, 28
October 2019



| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Property Address | A-Ddharn Mining Study | |
| | | TR16 5HY |
| National Grid Reference | 174433 | 41294 |
| Client & Client Ref | Ove Arup & Partners International Ltd | FAO: Lee Taylor |
| Report Reference & Date | JW/CMS/129120 | 28 October 2019 |



Risk Rating:

HIGH - Further Action

Next Steps:

MINING INVESTIGATION

PROFESSIONAL OPINION

Our research indicates multiple former mine shafts; lode outcrops and surface workings within the site. Most of the identified features are not believed to have been permanently secured or information is sparse. We strongly believe that the property could be affected by subsidence related to historic metalliferous mining and we are unable to confirm or dismiss this without further assessment.

Several stages or additional appraisal are recommended below. Please contact Cornwall Consultants Limited for further information.

Registered Office: Parc Ven House, Coach Lane, Redruth, Cornwall TR15 2TT. Registered in England & Wales. Registered Number: 4578850



Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS



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This Mining Search provides an assessment of the subsidence risk presented to the property from historic metalliferous mining. The report findings are based on factual information from maps, plans and records in Cornwall Consultants Ltd private archive, the results of relevant on-site investigations, as well as commercially available datasets. This information has been interpreted by experts to reasonably predict the existence; location and likelihood of unrecorded mine workings.

The Findings

The property is situated within an area of extensive historic metalliferous mining activity. It occupies the northern section of the former United Mines lease area. United Mines was an amalgamation of multiple earlier mines the centres of which are approximately indicated by Figure 1. However, the United Mines operational area incorporated all of these, utilising underground workings and obliterating many surface features. As a result, many early surface maps of the older mines are difficult to locate, and many indicated shafts are represented more than once. Where possible we have identified the less likely shaft positions by a grey square (termed 'doubtful').

Extensive underground workings exist beneath the entire site, most at sufficient depth not to present a direct risk of subsidence to surface. The surface of the site is entirely covered by a deposit of raw/partly processed mine waste (mixed rock debris) of variable thickness. Both the underground workings and surface mine waste have been omitted from our attached plans for clarity.

Figure 2 presents the layout of the major lode structures at surface outcrop (subcrop beneath the mine waste); surface workings on these lodes; shafts; adit (drainage) tunnels and other geological structures.

Our records indicate that approximately 60 shafts associated with the former United Mines lie within or on the boundary of the property (Figure 3). It appears that a very small number of these (less than 5) were assessed and treated as part of Operation Minecap in the early 1980's, although others may have been subjected to some form of independent treatment since then. We assume that any shafts for which we do not hold records of remediation remain untreated. Most mine shafts in the South West remain unsecured and cannot be considered to be in a stable state.

While our research has indicated early surface workings on many of the mineral lode outcrops, many further such workings are likely to exist. Unrecorded mine workings may exist on lode outcrops and these can cause subsidence problems, particularly if they connect to underground voids.

The eastern half of the property lies within the Mount Wellington, United Downs and Wheal Maid Mines Mineral Safeguarding Area containing designated metalliferous minerals and/or strategic mine entries. It also lies within the Francis Engine Shaft Mineral Safeguarding Area containing a designated strategic mine entry. Further information can be obtained from the relevant Mineral Planning Authority, if required.

Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS



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The Risk

Based on a detailed search and expert interpretation of our mining records archive we believe the risk to the property from subsidence relating to past extractive metalliferous mining is:

HIGH - Further Action

Our research indicates multiple former mine shafts; lode outcrops and surface workings within the site. Most of the identified features are not believed to have been permanently secured or information is sparse. We strongly believe that the property could be affected by subsidence related to historic metalliferous mining and we are unable to confirm or dismiss this without further assessment.

The Next Steps

To further assess the risks to this property we recommend the following course of action:

MINING INVESTIGATION

In the first instance enquiries should be made with the site owner to find out if any identified mining features have been professionally investigated and secured.

Following this, a site meeting should be arranged to discuss the proposed site use and the potential impact of the residual mining risks. A walkover survey should be undertaken by a mining consultant at this time in order to provide additional information on exposed mining features and to aid the design of on-site investigations.

An intrusive on-site Mining Investigation will be required to fully assess the risks presented by the indicated shafts; mineral lodes and surface workings. It is recommended borehole drilling or slot trenching be constantly supervised by an experienced mining consultant. Geophysical survey may also be applied to appraise these areas between the indicated features and any hotspots should be further investigated.

Finally, engineering solutions should be considered for each of the confirmed mining threats within the site in the context of the proposed development and a risk management plan adopted to safeguard the future use of the site.

Cornwall Consultants Limited can assist with each of the above recommended actions.

If further information is required regarding the potential for future mineral extraction, we recommend enquiries be pursued with the local Mineral Planning Authority and /or the operator as applicable.

If further assessment has been recommended or you would just like to discuss the findings of this report, we would be happy to assist by phone on 01209 313511 or by email to mining@cornwallconsultants.co.uk or at a site meeting as required. Further explanation of the mining search process can be found on the attached information sheet and our website www.cornwallconsultants.co.uk.

Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS

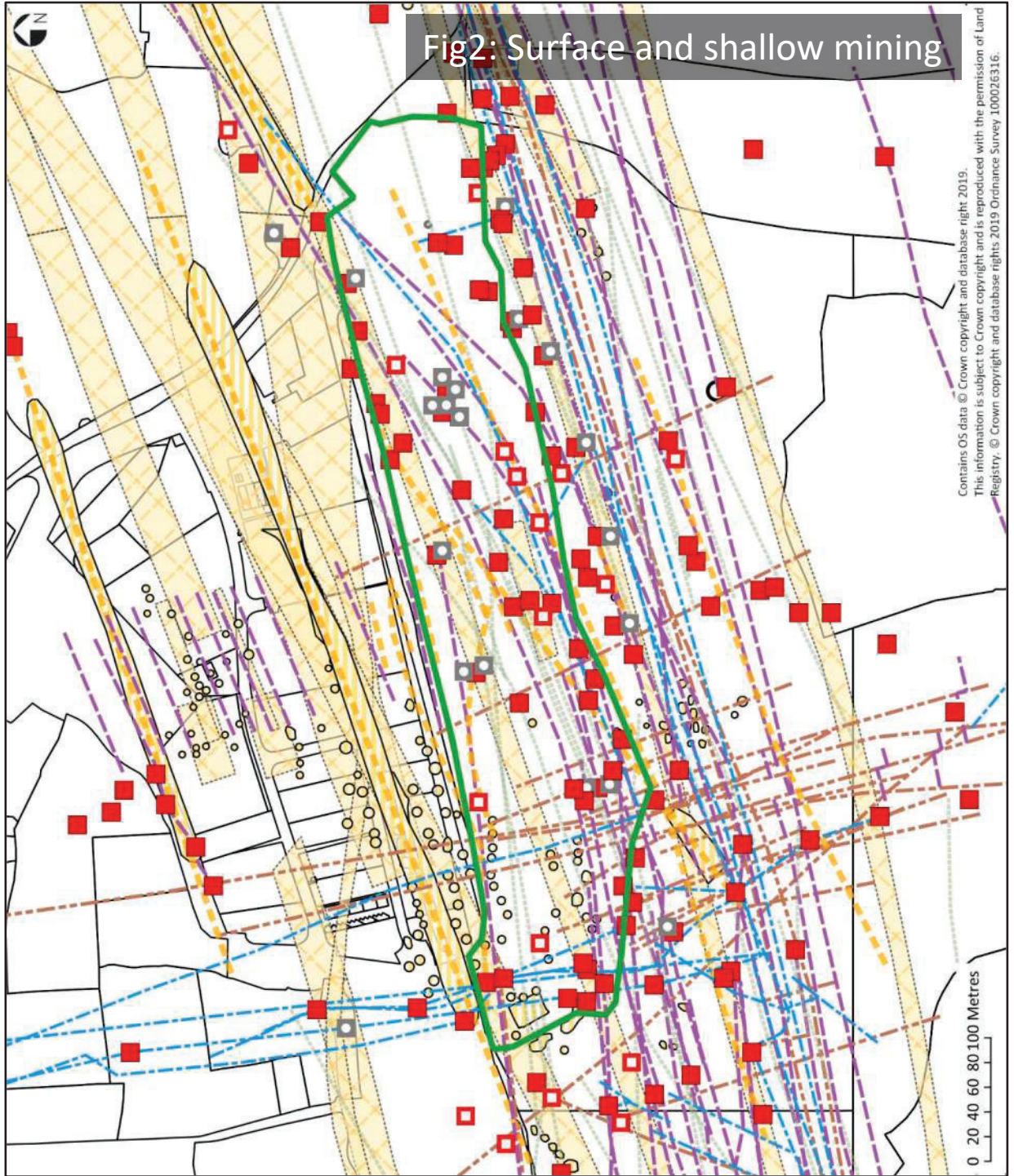


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enquiries@cornwallconsultants.co.uk
 01209 313511



| Key | Property Boundary | Land Registry Boundaries | Building | Pre-existing Structures | Elvan | Recorded Lode (Surface) | Suspected Lode (Surface) | Lode at Other Elevation | Geological Fault | Adit/Tunnel | Recorded Shaft | Suspected Shaft | Doubtful | Subsidence | Adit Portal | Well/Spring | Surface Workings | Mine Waste | Alluvium/Tin Streaming | Quarry |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS



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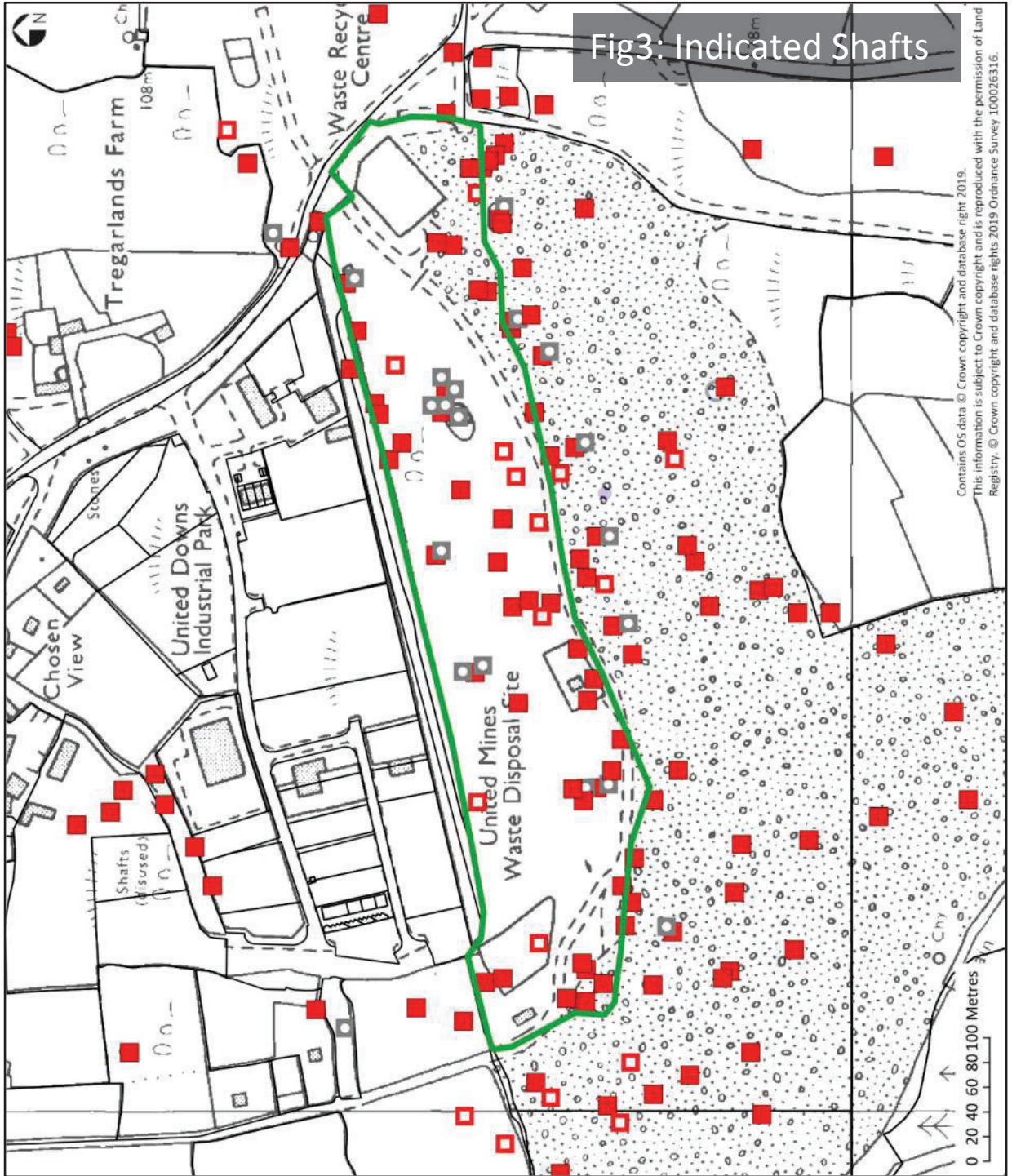


Fig3: Indicated Shafts

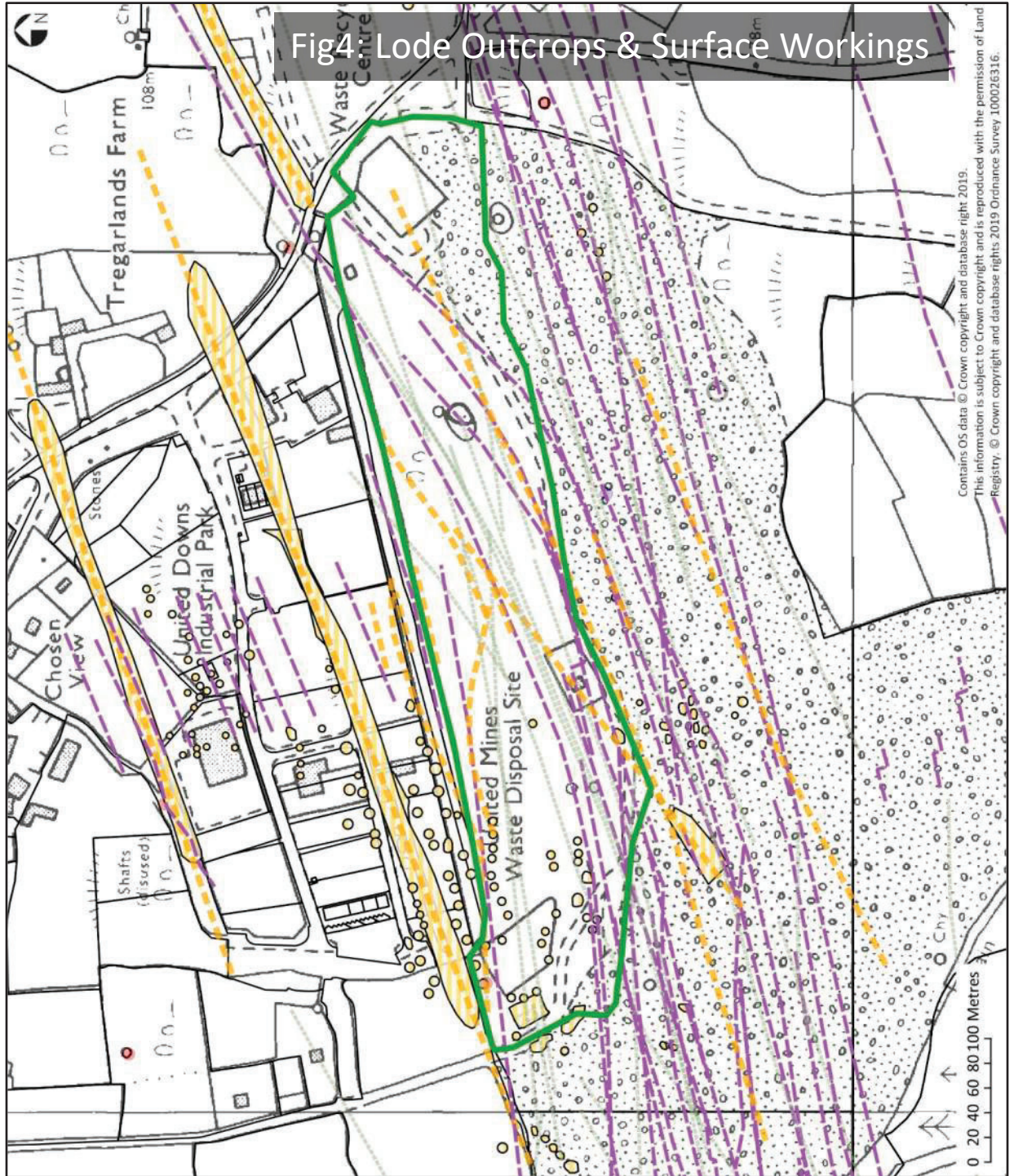
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| Key | Property Boundary | Land Registry Boundaries | Building | Pre-existing Structures | Elvan | Recorded Lode (Surface) | Suspected Lode (Surface) | Lode at Other Elevation | Geological Fault | Adit/Tunnel | Recorded Shaft | Suspected Shaft | Doubtful | Subsidence | Adit Portal | Well/Spring | Surface Workings | Mine Waste | Alluvium/Tin Streaming | Quarry |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS



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| Key | Property Boundary | Land Registry Boundaries | Building | Pre-existing Structures | Elvan | Recorded Lode (Surface) | Suspected Lode (Surface) | Lode at Other Elevation | Geological Fault | Adit/Tunnel | Recorded Shaft | Suspected Shaft | Doubtful | Subsidence | Adit Portal | Well/Spring | Surface Workings | Mine Waste | Alluvium/Tin Streaming | Quarry |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS



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Geology

Metallic mineralisation in the South West mainly occurs in lodes (veins), which are sheet-like structures occupying former fissures in the bedrock. Lodes are typically about 1 metre (m) wide but some reach 5m or more and are either vertical or inclined at steep angles. Mineral lodes containing tin, copper and other metalliferous minerals typically course in an east-northeast to west-southwest direction, while those containing lead and silver often course approximately north to south. Localised variations can occur, and lodes are also affected by other geological structures, such as crosscourses (geological faults) and elvan dykes (wide, planar igneous intrusions that are occasionally mineralised).

Mining Methods & History

The extraction of metalliferous minerals in the South West has taken place for thousands of years, throughout which shallow prospecting was widespread. This involved excavating costean (trial) pits in order to discover mineral lodes, often in areas where earlier tin-streaming had taken place. Once discovered, lodes were often mined by openworks (linear excavations) along the lode outcrop and later by means of shafts, adits (drainage tunnels) and levels (tunnels) driven away from the shafts. The ore was extracted from between the levels to leave stopes (narrow chasms). By the 19th century steam pumping engines enabled the workings to be deepened. During the tin and copper mining heyday, in the 18th and 19th centuries, the South West was one of the most productive mining regions in the world with over 2000 active mines. Thousands of shafts were sunk, and hundreds of miles of underground workings were driven along the lodes. However, by the end of the 19th century, the discovery of larger mineral deposits elsewhere led to the industrial decline in the South West and the closure of most mines. A lack of funds and regulations meant that mine workings were often left abandoned without being secured.

Mining Archive & Unrecorded Workings

The surviving officially deposited abandoned mine plans of most mines in the South West do not show the full extent of the underground workings, especially at shallow depth. It did not become a legal requirement for metal mines to keep comprehensive plans of the underground workings, and to deposit these upon abandonment until 1872. This law did not apply to mines that employed fewer than 12 people underground and neither did it require mines to survey any unused older workings. As a result, most of the old and shallow workings and smaller mines remain poorly recorded. We use a vast archive of other mining and geological records; maps; plans; books and datasets, along with our knowledge of the geology and mining methods to predict where workings could exist and might present a risk.

Subsidence Risks

Any near-surface mine working that has not been properly secured poses a potential subsidence risk at surface. Mine shafts present a high risk of localised subsidence; often these features were capped with timber when mining ceased and all evidence of them became obliterated. Shallow adits can collapse or cause flooding and mine waste tips/dumps can cause differential settlement. However, one of the main causes of mining related subsidence is the collapse of near-surface mine workings on lode outcrops. These workings, in the form of small pits, openworks or shallow stopes, were often backfilled with unconsolidated waste rock and are not evident at surface until they collapse, thereby presenting a high risk of subsidence. There is no legal imperative to report subsidence to a central body and so no comprehensive database of historic subsidence events exists. Therefore, it is not possible to conclude comprehensively whether a property has previously been affected; but we include comment on subsidence at a property if we are aware of it.

Limitations of Mining Search

This Mining Search evaluates the subsidence risk from the extraction of metalliferous minerals only. It cannot be relied upon to indicate risk from clay; stone; coal; oil or other non-metalliferous extraction. It has been produced following a search and review of the extensive collection of abandoned mine plans, maps, records and archives in our possession and from this material we have endeavoured to provide as accurate a report as possible. However, considering that such records may not be wholly complete or accurate, we cannot accept liability for any inaccuracies or omissions with respect to those records. This Mining Search does not include an assessment of soil contamination risks. This report and any mining features described are applicable to the subject property only, the location or boundaries of which have been approved by the client in instructing and receiving this report. We cannot be liable for any erroneous or omitted information as portrayed on any plan supplied to us for this Mining Search. The report must not be relied upon for neighbouring properties, as any adjacent mining features may have been omitted for clarity. This report is confidential to the client, client's solicitor and/or mortgage lender or those acting through a conveyance service provider (as per the quoted reference number) and may not be reproduced or further distributed, re-sold or reassigned without our permission. We shall be under no liability whatsoever to any person who has not been party to the commissioning and fee paid for this report or any undisclosed third party. We have not visited the property.

Mining Search: METALLIFEROUS MINERALS



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Consumer Information

This search has been produced by Cornwall Consultants Ltd, Parc Vean House, Coach Lane, Redruth, TR15 2TT. Tel: (01209) 313511. Fax: (01209) 313512. Email: enquiries@cornwallconsultants.co.uk, which is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board (PCCB) as a subscriber to the Search Code. This search has been completed in accordance with our Terms and Conditions of business that can be viewed [here](#).

The Search Code:

- Provides protection for homebuyers, sellers, estate agents, conveyancers and mortgage lenders who rely on the information included in property search reports undertaken by subscribers on residential and commercial property within the United Kingdom
- Sets out minimum standards which firms compiling and selling search reports have to meet
- Promotes the best practice and quality standards within the industry for the benefit of consumers and property professionals
- Enables consumers and property professionals to have confidence in firms which subscribe to the code, their products and services.

By giving you this information, the search firm is confirming that they keep to the principles of the Code. This provides important protection for you.

Firms which subscribe to the Search Code will:

- display the Search Code logo prominently on their search reports
- act with integrity and carry out work with due skill, care and diligence
- at all times maintain adequate and appropriate insurance to protect consumers
- conduct business in an honest, fair and professional manner
- handle complaints speedily and fairly
- ensure that products and services comply with industry registration rules and standards and relevant laws
- monitor their compliance with the Code

Complaints

If you have a query or complaint about your search, you should raise it directly with the search firm, and if appropriate ask for any complaint to be considered under their formal internal complaints procedure. If you remain dissatisfied with the firm's final response, after your complaint has been formally considered, or if the firm has exceeded the response timescales, you may refer your complaint for consideration under The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs). The Ombudsman can award up to £5,000 to you if the Ombudsman finds that you have suffered actual financial loss and/or aggravation, distress or inconvenience as a result of your search provider failing to keep to the Code.

Please note that all queries or complaints regarding your search should be directed to your search provider in the first instance, not to TPOs or to the PCCB.

Contact Cornwall Consultants Ltd if you would like a copy of the Search Code or our Complaints Procedure. We trust this report provides the information you require, however should you have any queries, please contact Cornwall Consultants Ltd at: enquiries@cornwallconsultants.co.uk

TPOs contact details

The Property Ombudsman scheme
 Milford House, 43-55 Milford Street,
 Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 2BP
 Tel: **01722 333306** Fax: **01722 332296**
 Email: admin@tpos.co.uk | Website: www.tpos.co.uk

You can get more information about the PCCB from www.propertycodes.org.uk or from our website at <https://cornwallconsultants.com/>

Complaints Procedure

Cornwall Consultants Ltd is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board as a subscriber to the Search Code. A key commitment under the Code is that firms will handle any complaints both speedily and fairly.

If you want to make a complaint directly to Cornwall Consultants Ltd, we will:

- Acknowledge it within 5 working days of receipt.
- Normally deal with it fully and provide a final response, in writing, within 20 working days of receipt.
- Keep you informed by letter, telephone or e-mail, as you prefer, if we need more time.
- Provide a final response, in writing, at the latest within 40 working days of receipt.
- Liaise, at your request, with anyone acting formally on your behalf.

If you are not satisfied with our final response, or if we exceed the response timescales, you may refer the complaint to:

The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs):
 Tel: **01722 333306** E-mail: admin@tpos.co.uk
 | Website: www.tpos.co.uk

We will co-operate fully with the Ombudsman during an investigation and comply with his final decision.

Complaints should be sent to:

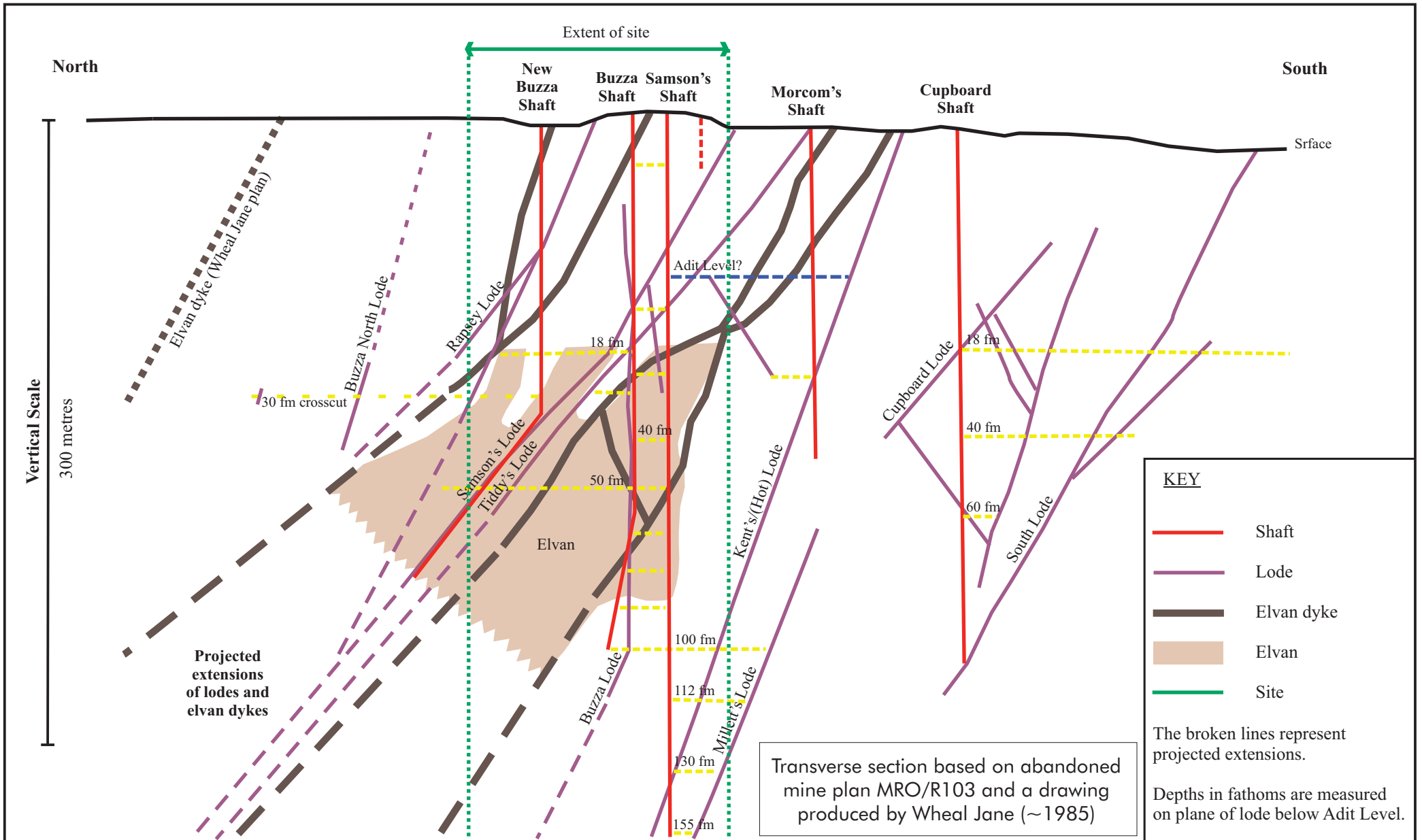
Dan Berriman
 Cornwall Consultants Ltd
 Parc Vean House
 Coach Lane
 Redruth
 Cornwall
 TR15 2TT

E: help@cornwallconsultants.co.uk
 T: **01209 313511**

You can also view our complaints procedure [here](#).

RESULT CLASSIFICATIONS FOR MORTGAGE

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| PASSED | <i>Typically, acceptable to mortgage lenders.</i> |
| FURTHER ACTION | <i>Value/enjoyment may be affected, and action should be satisfied before mortgage proceeds.</i> |



This plan applies to the shown/named property only, it must not be used for neighbouring properties as any mining features described are only those pertinent to the specific property and any adjacent mining features may have been omitted for clarity. This information is confidential to the client designated in the attached report and must not be further distributed without our permission.



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 Redruth, Cornwall

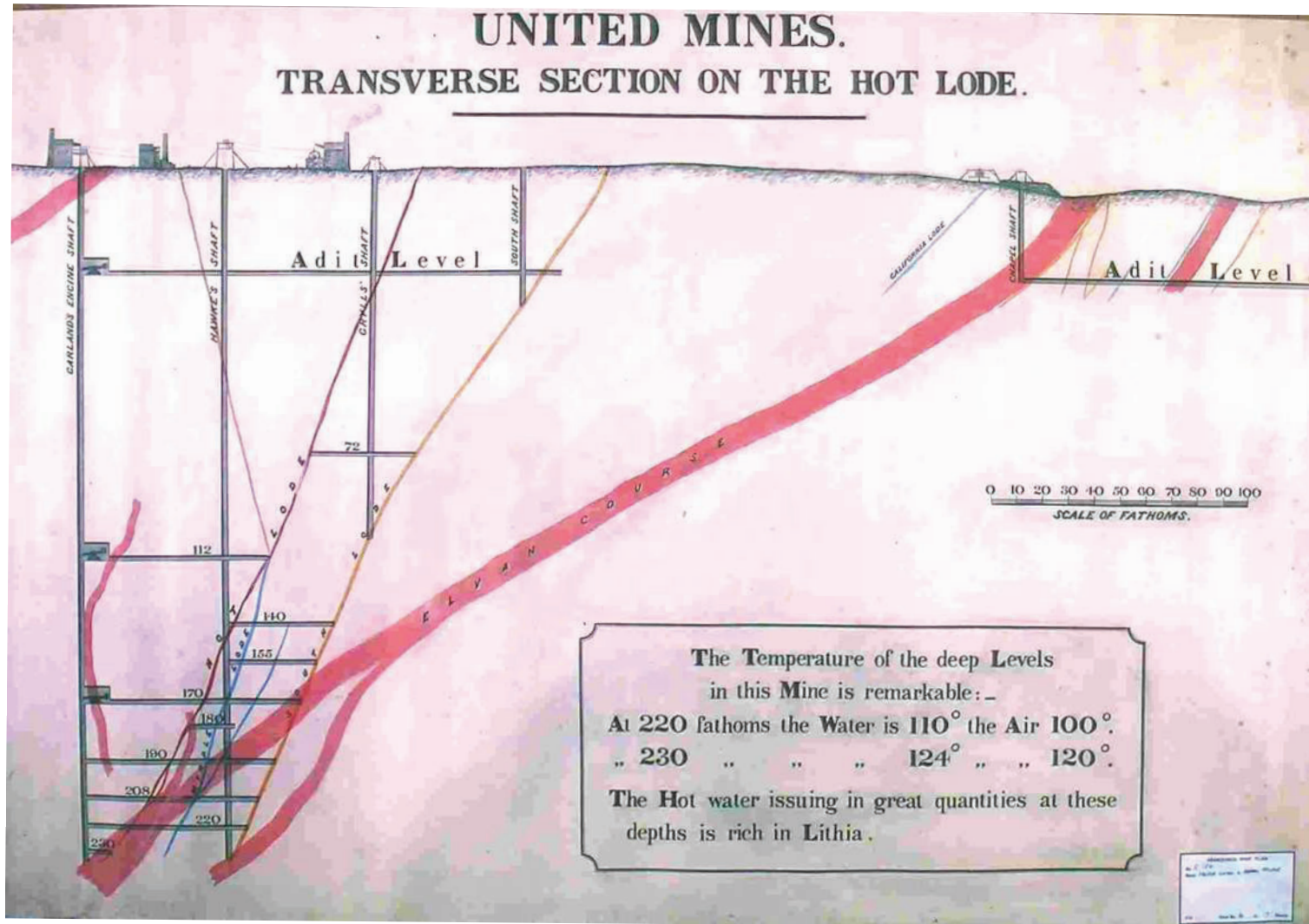
Reference: CMS/129120

Date: 10/24/2019

Scale: 1:2,500

Figure 5:

Transverse section
 at Samson's Shaft



Transverse section of North/Hot Lode and (Great) South Lode from abandoned mine plan MRO/R103

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Date: 10/24/2019

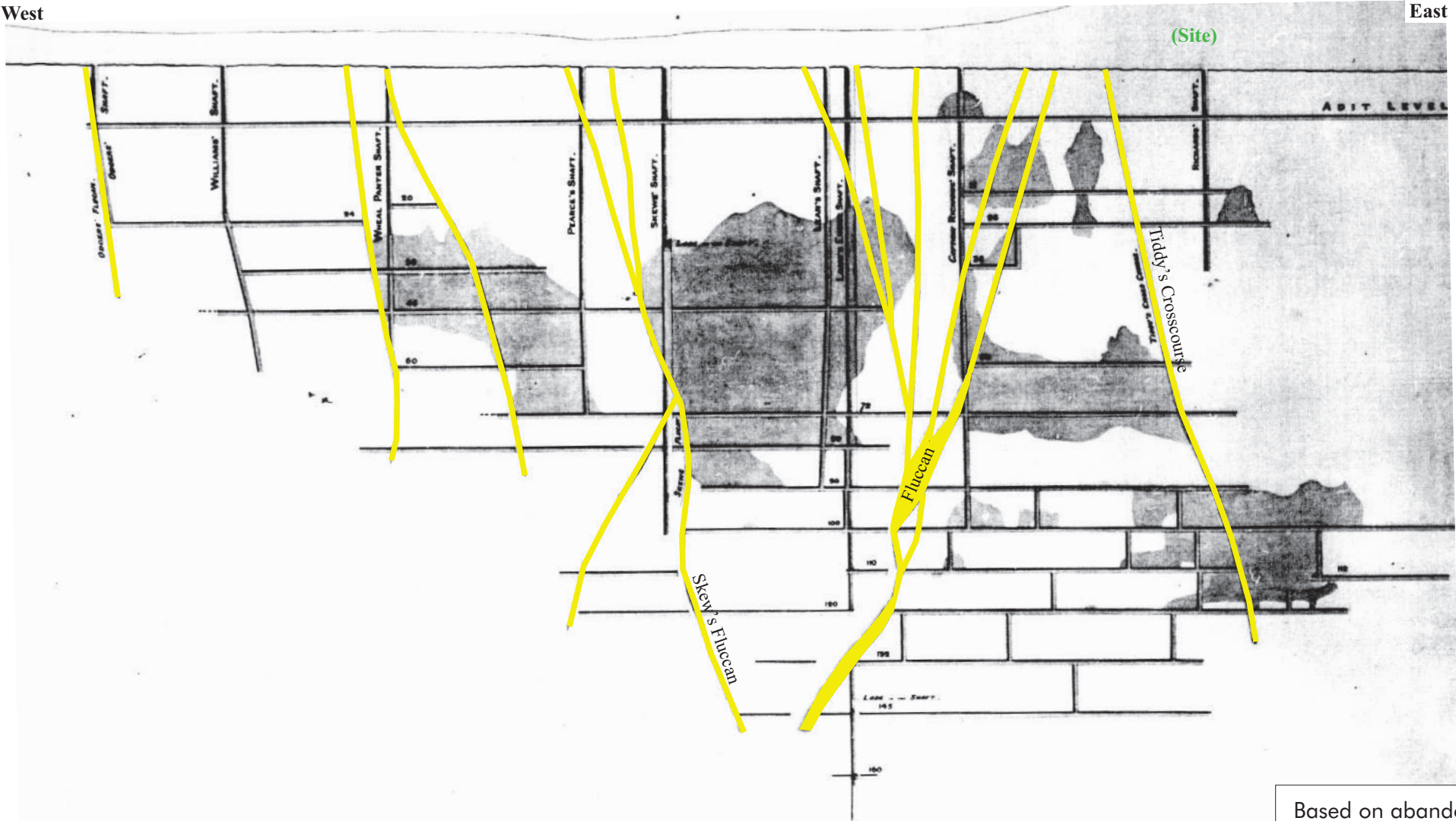
Scale: Not re-scaled
from mine plan

Figure 6:

Copy of MRO plan R103
Sheet 14

West

East



(Site)

Based on abandoned mine plan MRO/R103

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Redruth, Cornwall

Reference: CMS/129120

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Scale: Not re-scaled
from mine plan

Figure 7:

Longitudinal Section
of Old/North Lode



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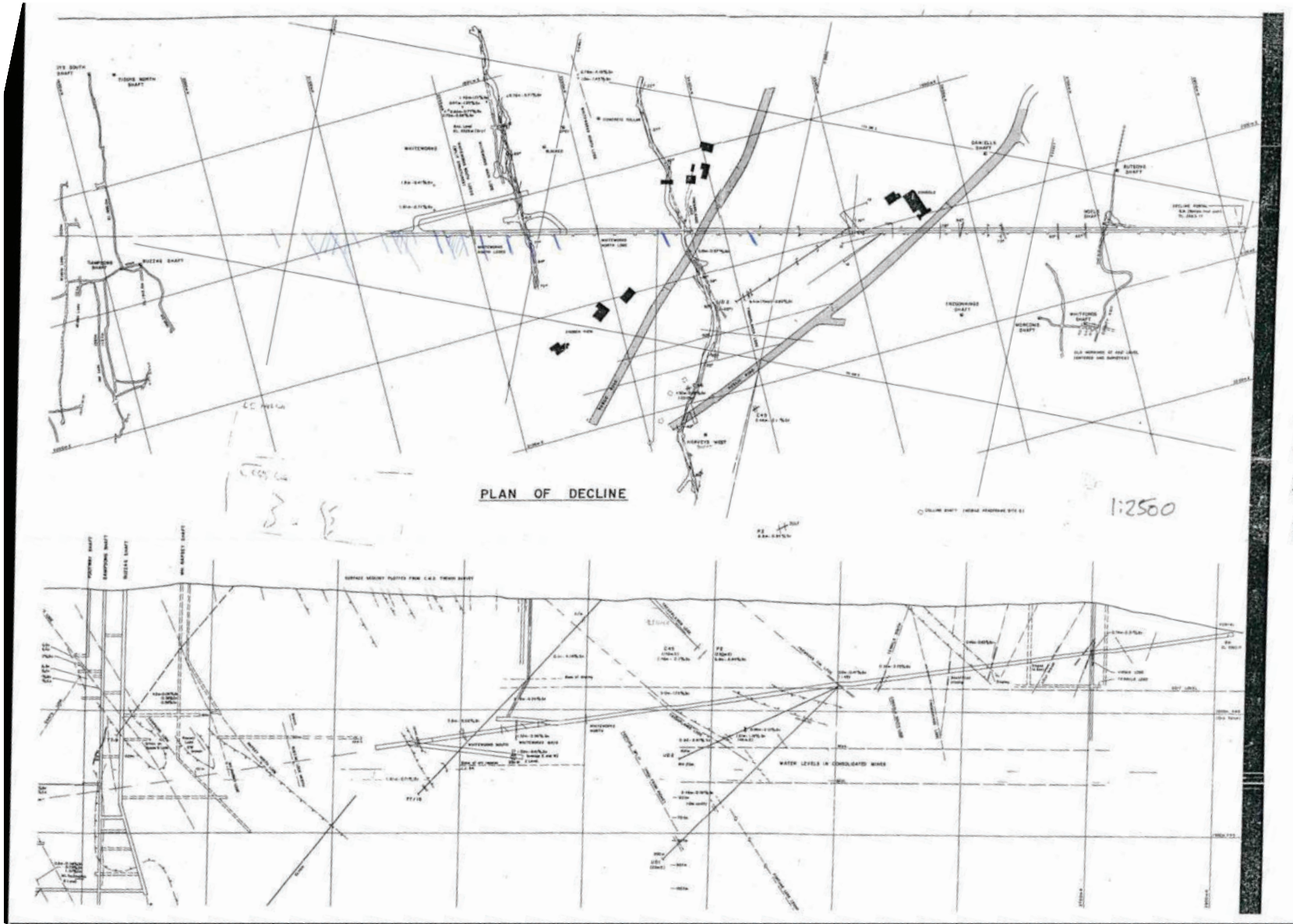
Reference: CMS/129120

Date: 10/24/2019

Scale: Not re-scaled
 from mine plan

Figure 8:

MRO/A20:
 Cusgarne Downs



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 A-ddharn Site, United Downs
 Redruth, Cornwall

Reference: CMS/129120

Date: 10/24/2019

Scale: Not re-scaled
 from mine plan

Figure 9:
 Plan of Wheal Maid decline



This plan applies to the shown/named property only, it must not be used for neighbouring properties as any mining features described are only those pertinent to the specific property and any adjacent mining features may have been omitted for clarity. This information is confidential to the client designated in the attached report and must not be further distributed without our permission.



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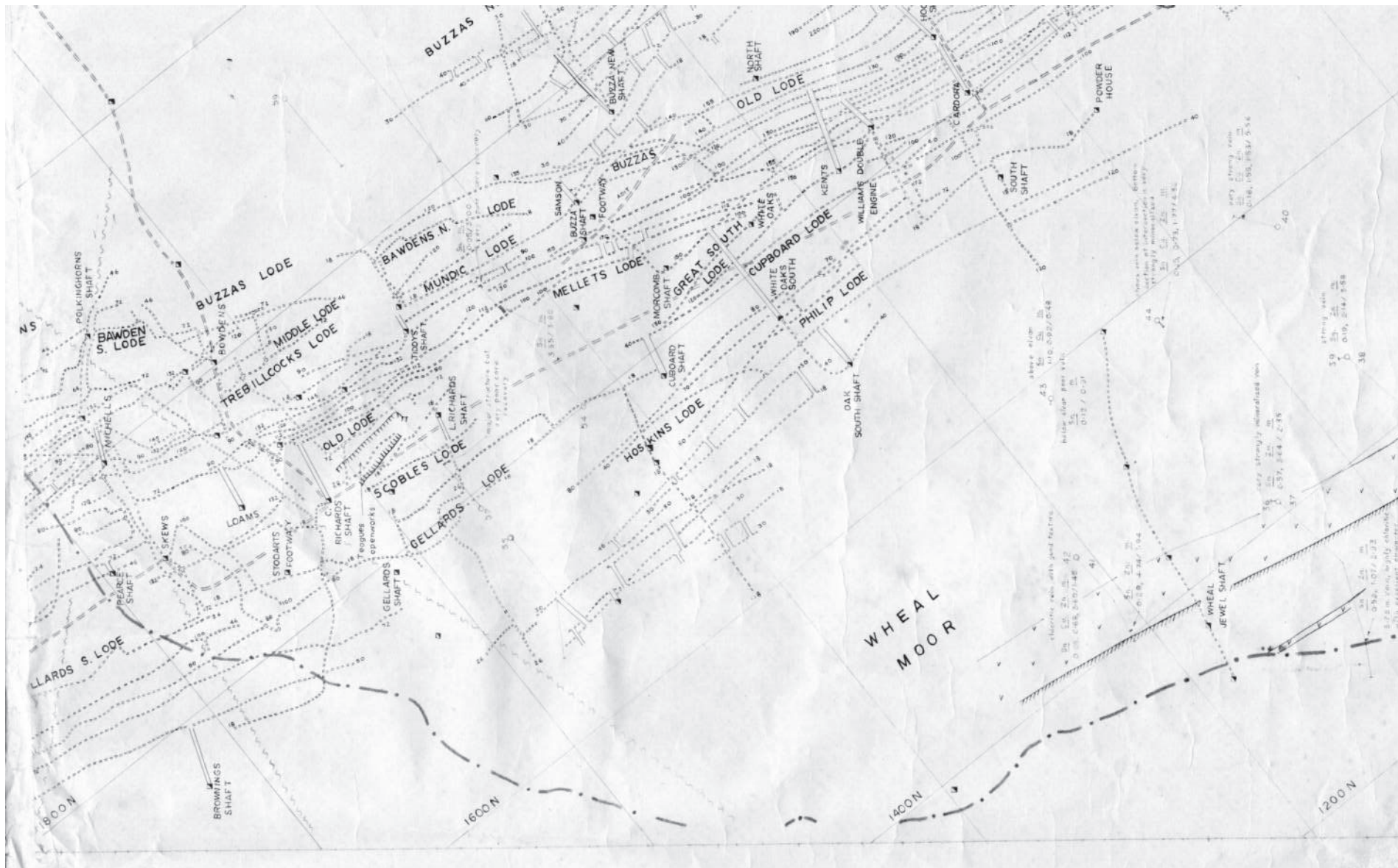
Reference: CMS/129120

Date: 10/24/2019

Scale: Not re-scaled
 from mine plan

Figure 10:

R103/36



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 Redruth, Cornwall

Reference: CMS/129120

Date: 10/24/2019

Scale: Not re-scaled
 from mine plan

Figure 11:
 United Downs Plan Extract

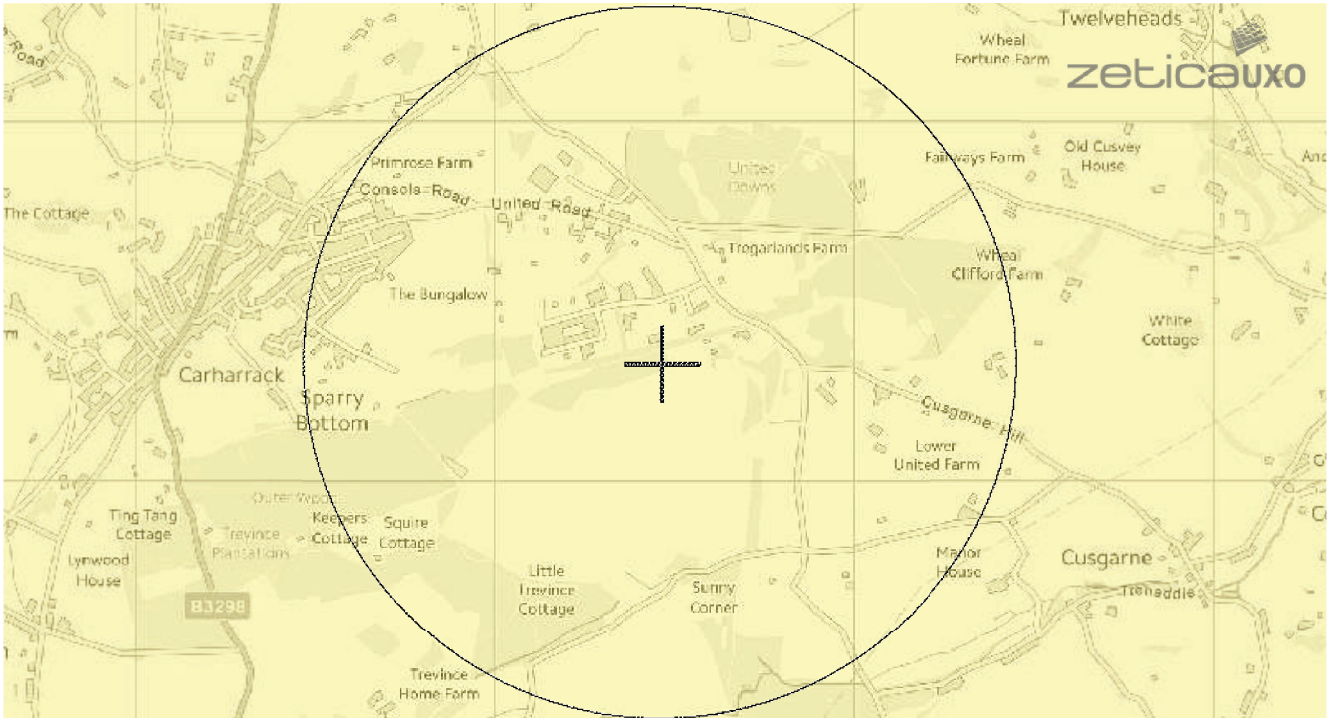
Appendix D

Unexploded Bomb Risk Map




UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP

SITE LOCATION

Map Centre: 174471,41332



LEGEND

-  **High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
-  **Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
-  **Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.

-  **military**
-  **industry**
-  **UXO find**
-  **transport**
-  **dock**
-  **Luftwaffe targets**
-  **utilities**
-  **other**

How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

The map indicates the potential for Unexploded Bombs (UXB) to be present as a result of World War Two (WWII) bombing.

You can incorporate the map into your preliminary risk assessment* for potential Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) for a site. Using this map, you can make an informed decision as to whether more in-depth detailed risk assessment* is necessary.

What do I do if my site is in a moderate or high risk area?

Generally, we recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in a moderate or high UXB risk area.

More often than not, this further detailed research will conclude that the potential for a significant UXO hazard to be present on your site is actually low.

Never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, particularly where there may be a source of UXO from other military operations which are not reflected on these maps.

If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirms that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

A low risk really means that there is no greater probability of encountering UXO than anywhere else in the UK.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can ask for one of our **pre-desk study assessments (PDSA)**

If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: **+44 (0) 1993 886682**

email: **uxo@zetica.com**

web: **www.zeticauxo.com**

The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a number of sources and should be used in conjunction with the accompanying notes on our website: (<https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>)

Zetica cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information or data used and cannot accept any liability for any use of the maps. These maps can be used as part of a technical report or similar publication, subject to acknowledgment. The copyright remains with Zetica Ltd.

It is important to note that this map is not a UXO risk assessment and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

*Preliminary and detailed UXO risk assessments are advocated as good practice by industry guidance such as CIRIA C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), a guide for the construction industry'.

Appendix E

Settlement Monitoring Data

Table 1 - The levels for the comparison points used in the settlement review

| Point number | Point Label | Eastings (m) | Northings (m) | Basal level (m) | Post settlement level (m) | Pre settlement level (m) | 2005 Surveyed height (m) | 2006 Surveyed height (m) | 2007 Surveyed height (m) | 2008 Surveyed height (m) | 2009 Surveyed height (m) | 2010 Surveyed height (m) | 2011 Surveyed height (m) | 2012 Surveyed height (m) | 2013 Surveyed height (m) | 2014 Surveyed height (m) | 2015 Surveyed height (m) |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20001 | Phase 1 Point A | 174288.007 | 41169.158 | | 101.625 | | 106.033 | 105.65 | 105.715 | 105.461 | 105.577 | 105.287 | 105.287 | 106.065 | 106.096 | 105.845 | 106.057 |
| 20002 | Phase 1 Point B | 174309.737 | 41032.266 | | 98.257 | | 104.105 | 103.944 | 103.82 | 103.82 | 103.74 | 103.573 | 103.573 | 104.936 | 104.632 | 103.981 | 104.388 |
| 20003 | Phase 1 Point C | 174335.886 | 40880.544 | | 81.527 | | 84.044 | 84.045 | 83.968 | 83.968 | 84.098 | 83.428 | 82.796 | 83.749 | 83.752 | 83.462 | 83.608 |
| 20004 | Phase 1 Point D | 174148.799 | 41185.362 | | 92.944 | | 97.305 | 97.305 | 97.308 | 97.308 | 96.905 | 96.804 | 96.971 | 96.958 | 96.906 | 96.716 | 96.885 |
| 20005 | Phase 1 Point E | 174049.316 | 41180.724 | | 83.51 | | 85.398 | 85.398 | 85.322 | 85.322 | 85.326 | 85.326 | 85.326 | 85.367 | 85.358 | 84.999 | 85.001 |
| 20006 | Phase 1 Point F | 173908.98 | 41174.142 | | 75.939 | | 77.522 | 77.522 | 77.511 | 77.511 | 77.249 | 76.943 | 76.973 | 76.778 | 76.807 | 76.796 | 76.807 |
| 20007 | Phase 2 Point A | 174299.656 | 41245.884 | | 102 | | 106.698 | 106.664 | 106.599 | 106.599 | 106.365 | 106.688 | 106.776 | 106.52 | 106.548 | 106.334 | 106.172 |
| 20008 | Phase 2 Point B | 174350.52 | 41304.906 | | 101.813 | | 106.553 | 106.553 | 106.273 | 106.273 | 106.145 | 105.908 | 105.795 | 105.661 | 106.509 | 106.135 | 106.104 |
| 20009 | Phase 2 Point C | 174146.732 | 41240.373 | | 90.517 | | 93.887 | 93.887 | 93.884 | 93.884 | 93.774 | 93.515 | 93.505 | 93.491 | 93.717 | 93.717 | 93.717 |
| 20010 | Phase 3 Point A | 174401.638 | 41268.67 | | 102 | | 108.37 | 108.37 | 108.235 | 108.213 | 108.304 | 108.058 | 108.059 | 108.041 | 107.863 | 107.604 | 107.533 |
| 20011 | Phase 3 Point B | 174399.768 | 41317.218 | | 102 | | 106.688 | 106.688 | 106.727 | 106.727 | 106.607 | 106.353 | 106.209 | 106.139 | 106.786 | 106.602 | 106.563 |
| 20012 | Phase 3 Point C | 174523.858 | 41321.181 | | 98.697 | | 102.958 | 103.008 | 103.211 | 103.211 | 102.922 | 102.63 | 102.411 | 102.284 | 102.726 | 102.298 | 102.222 |
| 20013 | Phase 4a Point A | 174385.333 | 41193.247 | | 102 | | 108.252 | 108.252 | 108 | 108 | 107.928 | 107.606 | 107.585 | 107.377 | 107.975 | 107.564 | 107.611 |
| 20014 | Phase 4a Point B | 174374.634 | 41084.542 | | 100.166 | | 105.157 | 105.157 | 104.971 | 104.971 | 104.973 | 104.723 | 104.762 | 105.056 | 104.971 | 104.966 | 104.823 |
| 20015 | Phase 4a Point C | 174507.354 | 41144.078 | | 92.961 | | 97.174 | 97.174 | 96.79 | 96.79 | 96.421 | 96.219 | 96.254 | 96.282 | 96.406 | 96.165 | 96.102 |
| 20016 | Phase 4b Point A | 174533.079 | 41243.345 | | 100.06 | | 104.549 | 104.652 | 104.96 | 104.96 | 104.791 | 104.657 | 104.645 | 104.63 | 104.578 | 104.345 | 104.255 |
| 20017 | Phase 4b Point B | 174615.019 | 41121.921 | | 84.746 | | 87.996 | 87.996 | 87.159 | 87.159 | 87.242 | 87.096 | 87.158 | 87.253 | 86.91 | 86.753 | 86.701 |
| 20018 | Phase 4b Point C | 174682.099 | 41256.082 | | 88.129 | | 91.461 | 91.461 | 91.514 | 91.514 | 90.756 | 90.746 | 90.842 | 90.905 | 90.808 | 90.633 | 90.242 |
| 20019 | Extension Phase 1 Point A | 174091.115 | 40879.074 | 62.838 | 90.064 | 96.347 | 61.437 | 68.527 | 68.208 | 75.405 | 87.542 | 91.388 | 91.353 | 91.313 | 89.599 | 89.387 | 89.109 |
| 20020 | Extension Phase 1 Point B | 173981.369 | 40878.227 | 62.529 | 79.091 | 83.097 | 62.357 | 82.073 | 82.073 | 81.331 | 81.6 | 81.534 | 81.907 | 81.915 | 81.316 | 80.976 | 80.86 |
| 20021 | Extension Phase 2 Point A | 174087.294 | 40803.503 | 62.242 | 79.865 | 83.544 | 63.782 | 62.581 | 82.361 | 81.752 | 81.471 | 81.469 | 81.69 | 81.69 | 80.373 | 80.068 | 80.313 |
| 20022 | Extension Phase 2 Point B | 174180.272 | 40777.605 | 66.3 | 79.775 | 83.116 | 80.831 | 65.58 | 78.758 | 78.62 | 80.018 | 81.95 | 81.696 | 81.639 | 80.604 | 80.592 | 80.694 |
| 20023 | Extension Phase 3a Point A | 174174.328 | 41012.386 | 87.195 | 93.235 | 97.481 | 87.116 | 87.134 | 87.193 | 87.078 | 94.132 | 95.613 | 95.975 | 95.998 | 95.845 | 95.787 | 95.542 |
| 20024 | Extension Phase 3b Point A | 174067.773 | 40975.923 | 70.372 | 86.525 | 89.58 | 70.775 | 70.656 | 70.736 | 82.354 | 87.903 | 87.973 | 88.46 | 88.484 | 86.948 | 86.98 | 86.602 |
| 20025 | Extension Phase 4a Point A | 174220.808 | 40840.734 | 65.119 | 78.812 | 81.719 | 67.047 | 64.695 | 64.754 | 64.348 | 72.846 | 80.582 | 81.443 | 80.979 | 79.156 | 78.904 | 78.894 |
| 20026 | Extension Phase 4b Point A | 174186.64 | 40932.993 | | 86.668 | 89.153 | 75.448 | 78.293 | 78.763 | 78.576 | 75.307 | 86.338 | 86.322 | 86.386 | 85.65 | 85.434 | 85.388 |

The locations of the comparison points are shown on Figure 1

No adjustments to levels are made, the levels are those surveyed and include cap and restoration where and when present

Elevations in metres above site datum

The increase in the surveyed heights for Phase 1 at the time of the 2012 survey is understood to be due to the placement of restoration soils

Figure 2 - Phase 1 Point A

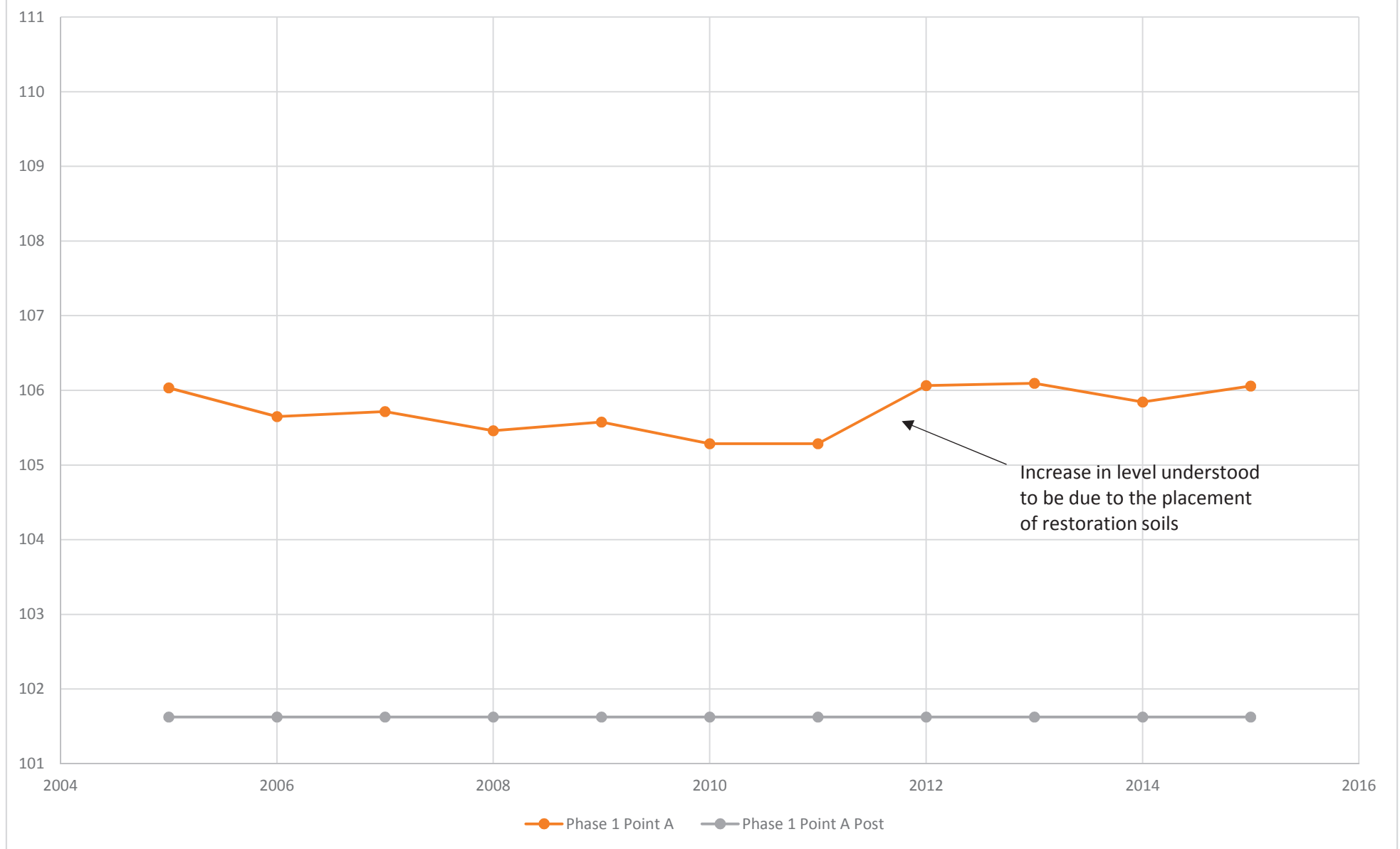


Figure 5 - Phase 1 Point D

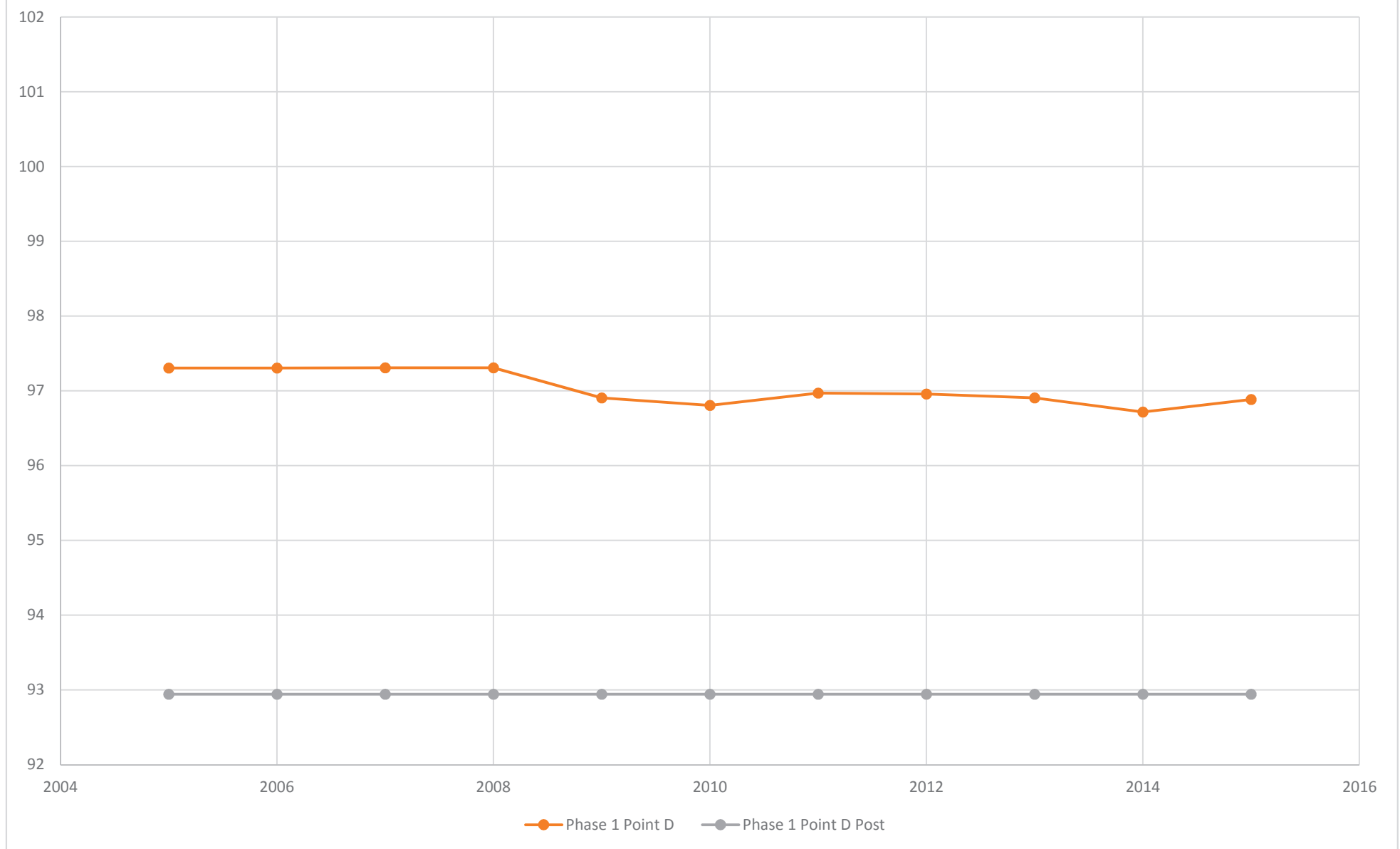


Figure 8 - Phase 2 Point A

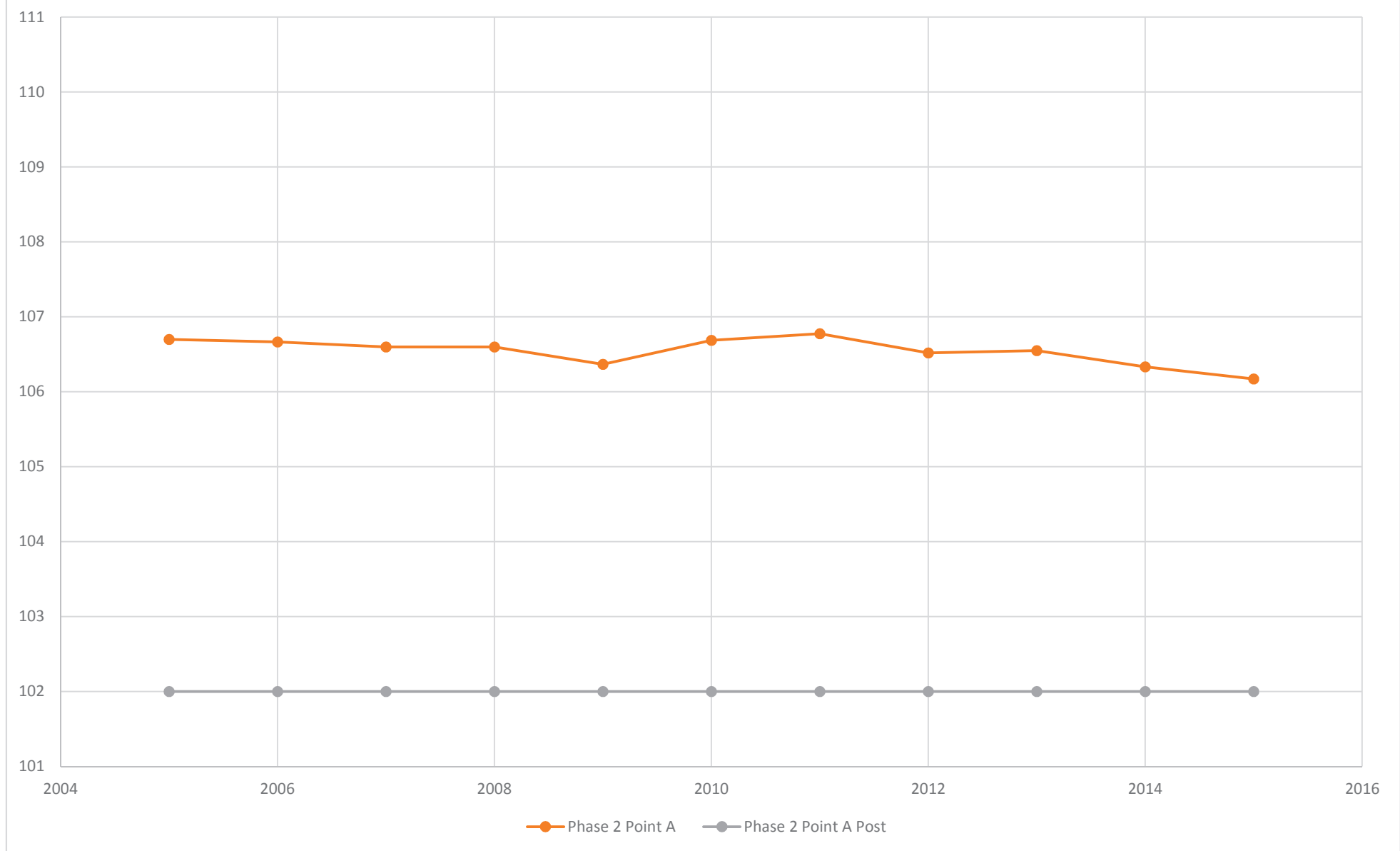


Figure 9 - Phase 2 Point B

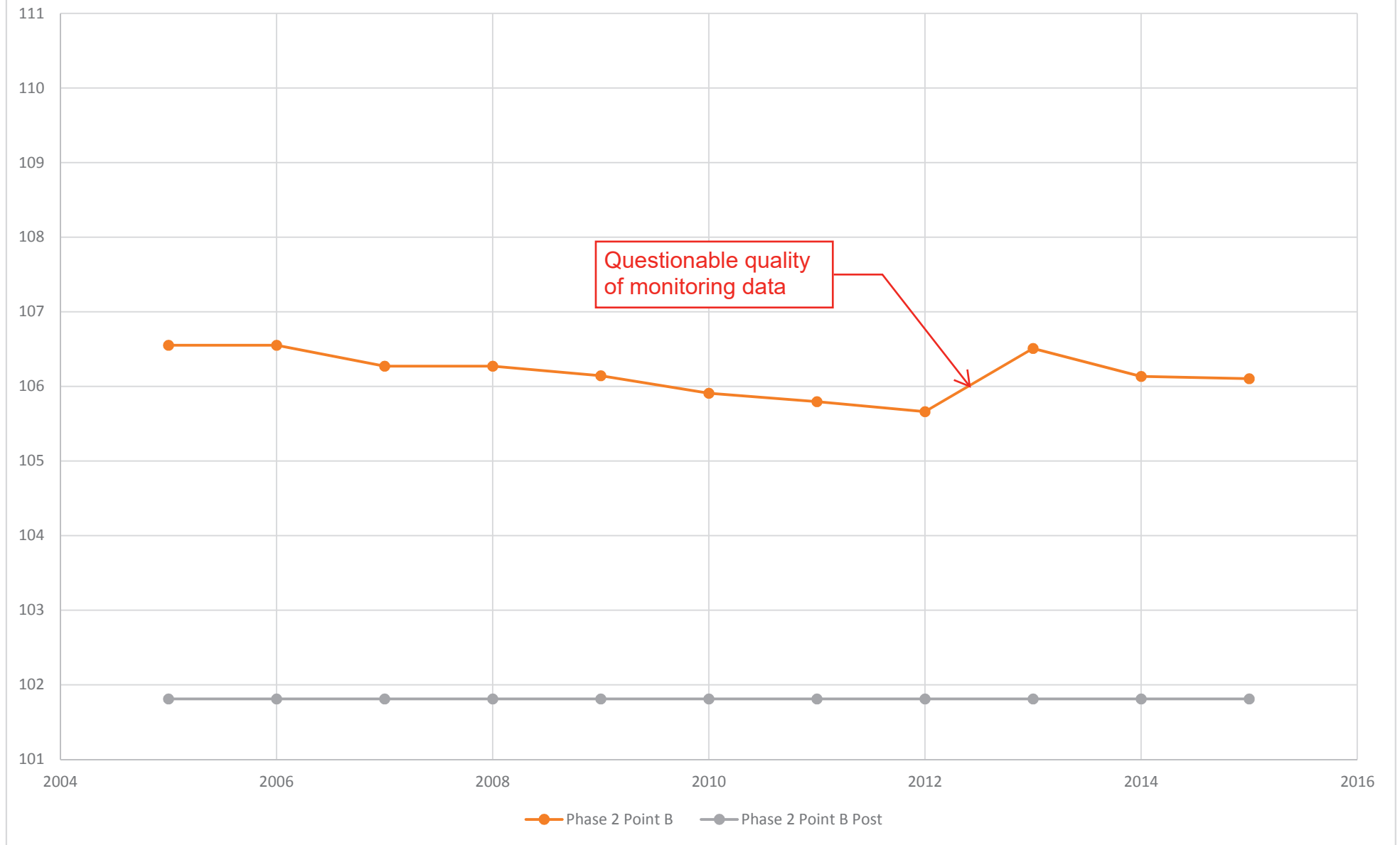


Figure 10 - Phase 2 Point C

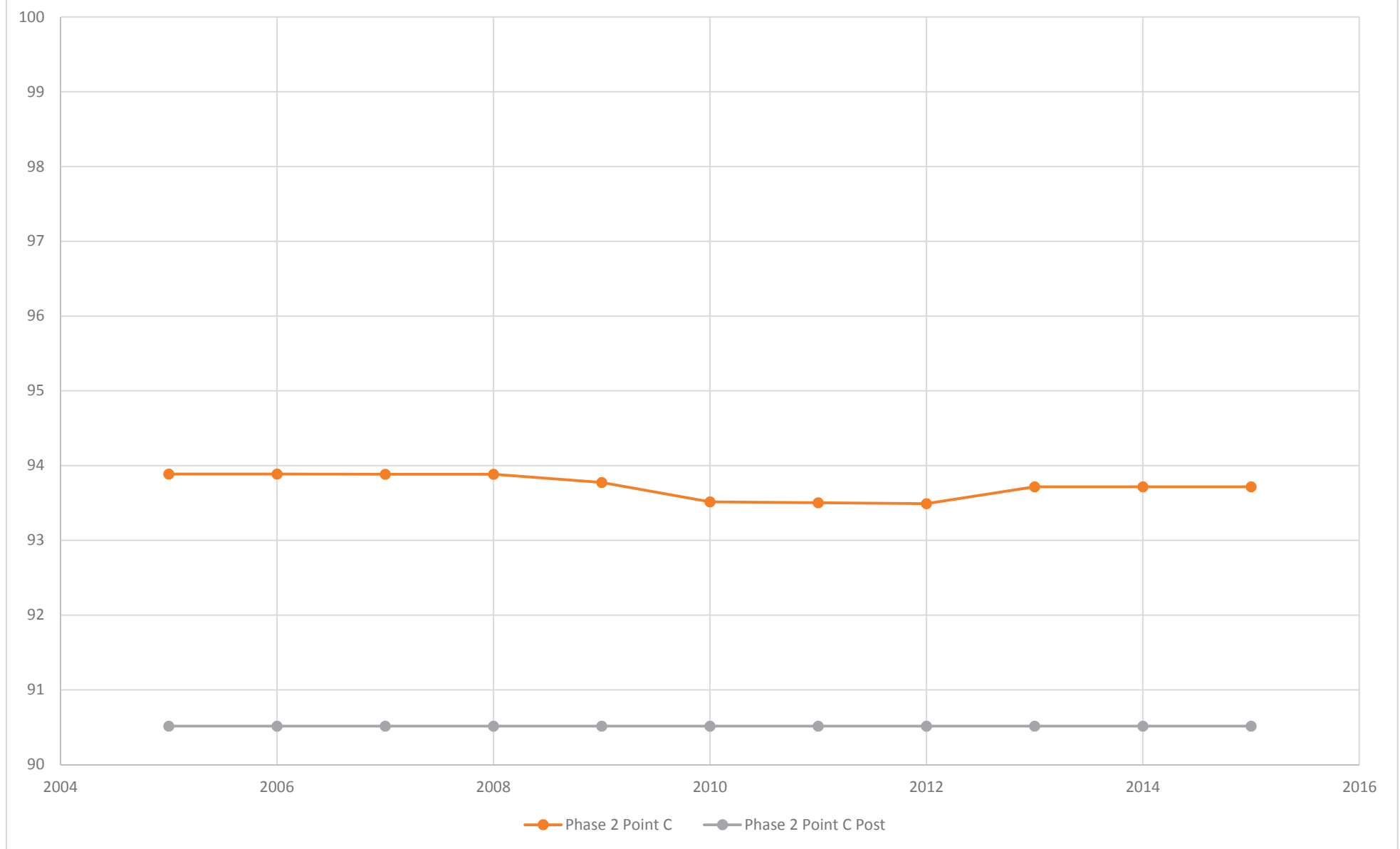


Figure 11 - Phase 3 Point A

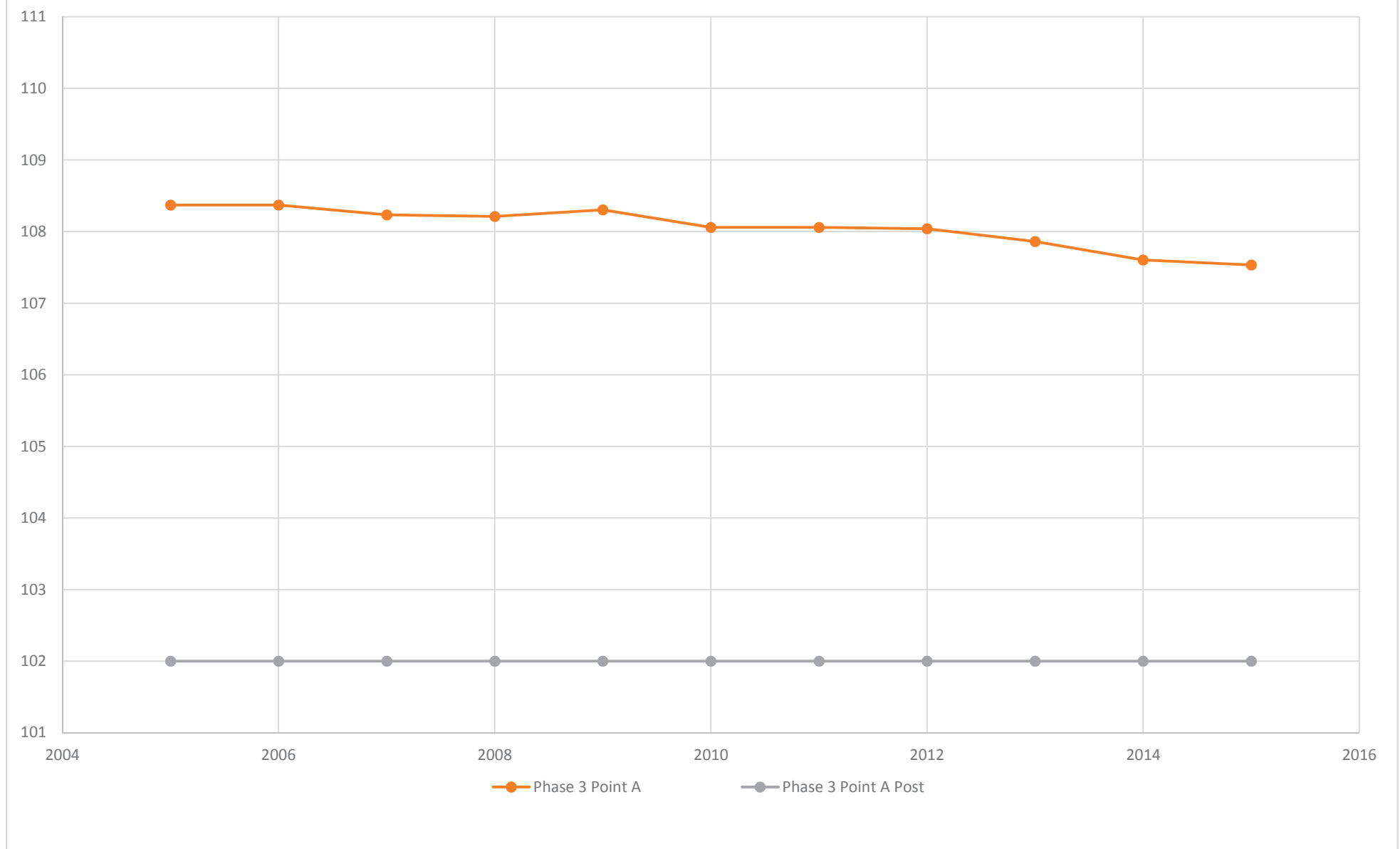


Figure 12 - Phase 3 Point B

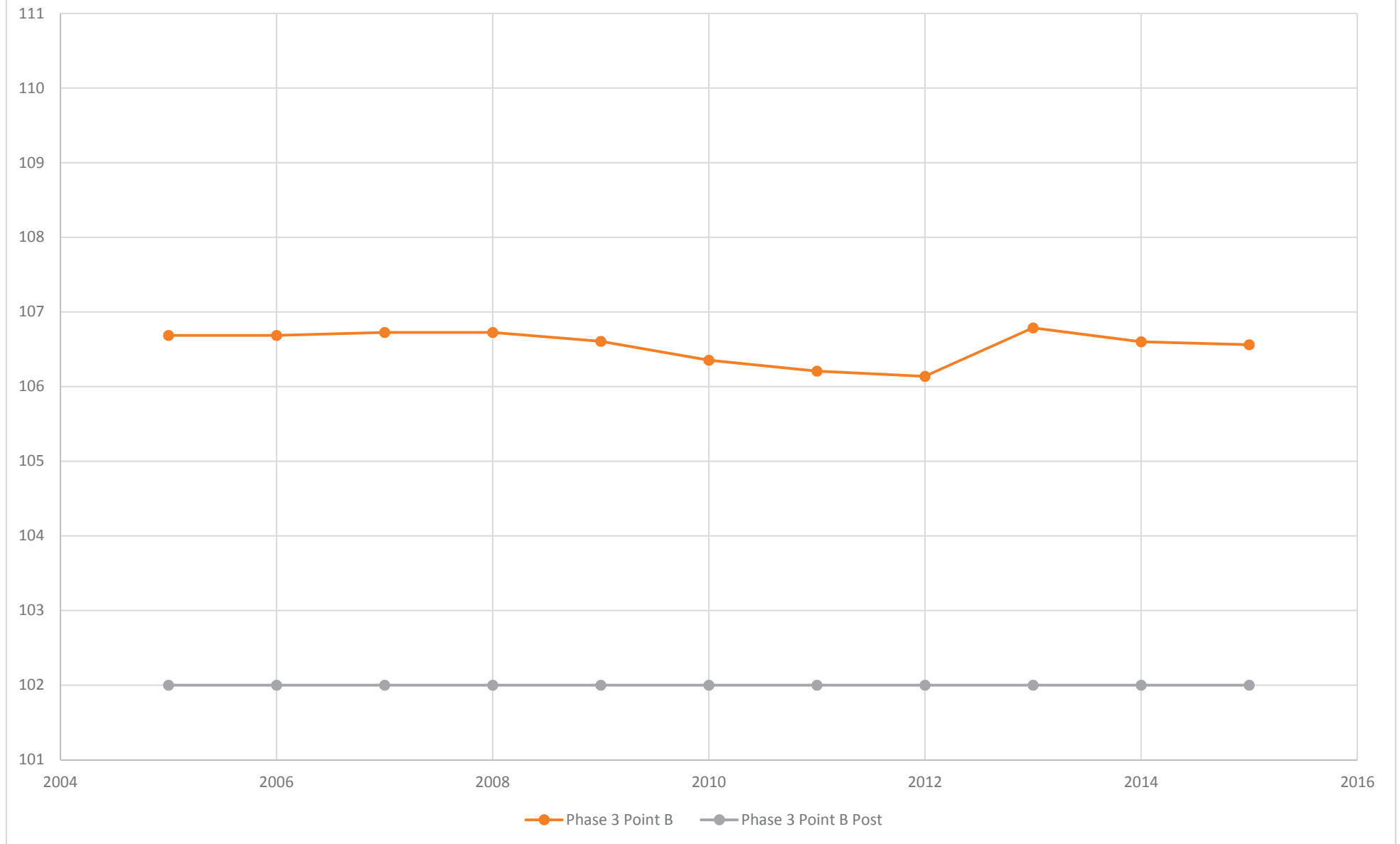


Figure 13 - Phase 3 Point C

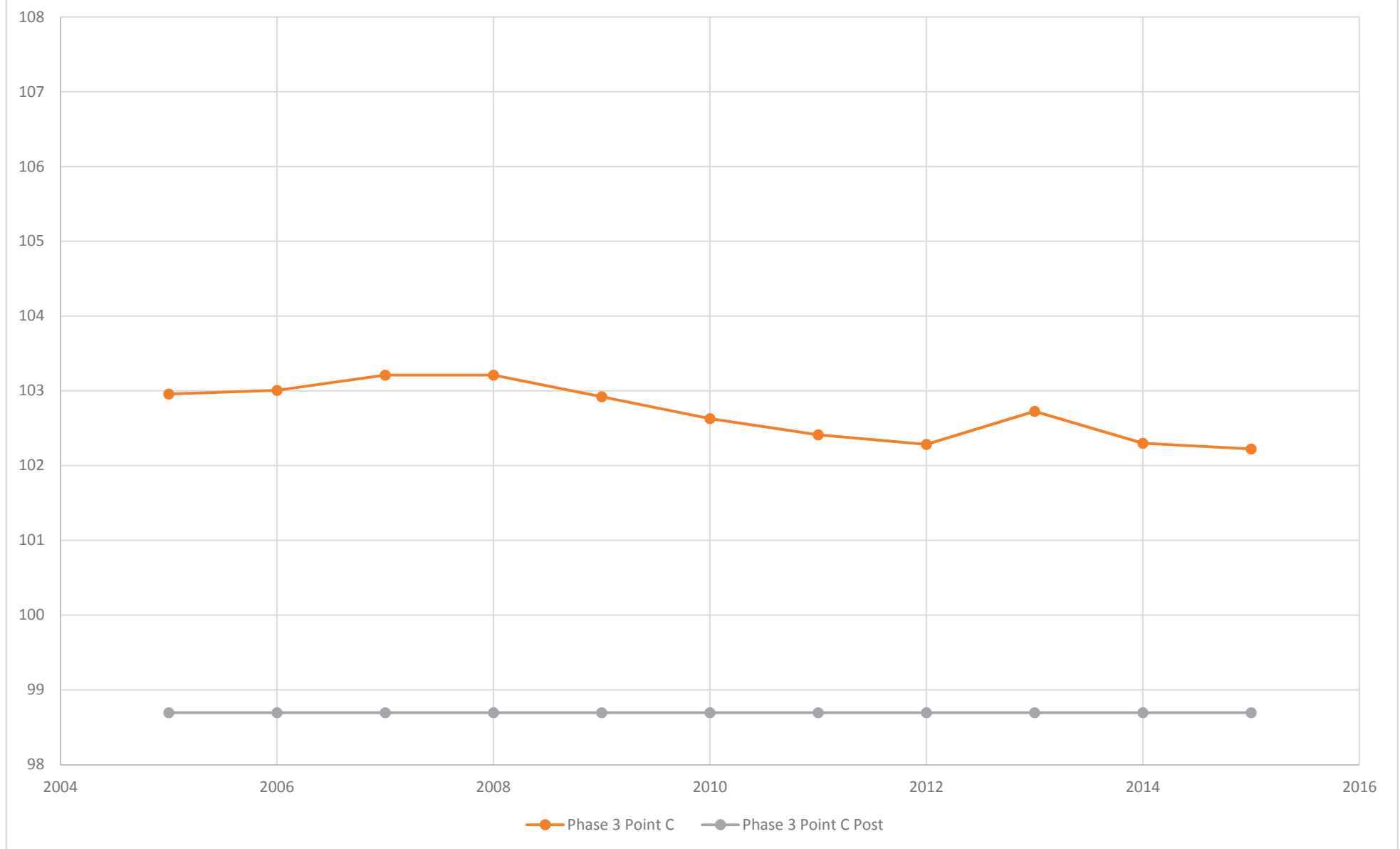


Figure 14 - Phase 4a Point A

