

JTEC Environmental Ltd.

Asbestos Survey for

Hall & Woodhouse Ltd

at

The Jekyll & Hyde
Turgis Green
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG27 0AX



Project Number: AS09135 - Jekyll & Hyde

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JTEC Environmental Ltd.

Names and Addresses

Client Name:

Hall & Woodhouse Ltd

The Brewery

Blandford St Mary

Dorset

DT11 9LS

Contact:

Phone: 01258 452141

Fax:

Instructing Party:

Hall & Woodhouse Ltd

The Brewery

Blandford St Mary

Dorset

DT11 9LS

Contact:

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Site Full Name:

The Jekyll & Hyde

Turgis Green

Basingstoke

Hampshire

RG27 0AX

Contact:

Phone:

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| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
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SECTION ONE

SITE DESCRIPTION

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Site Description

General Information:

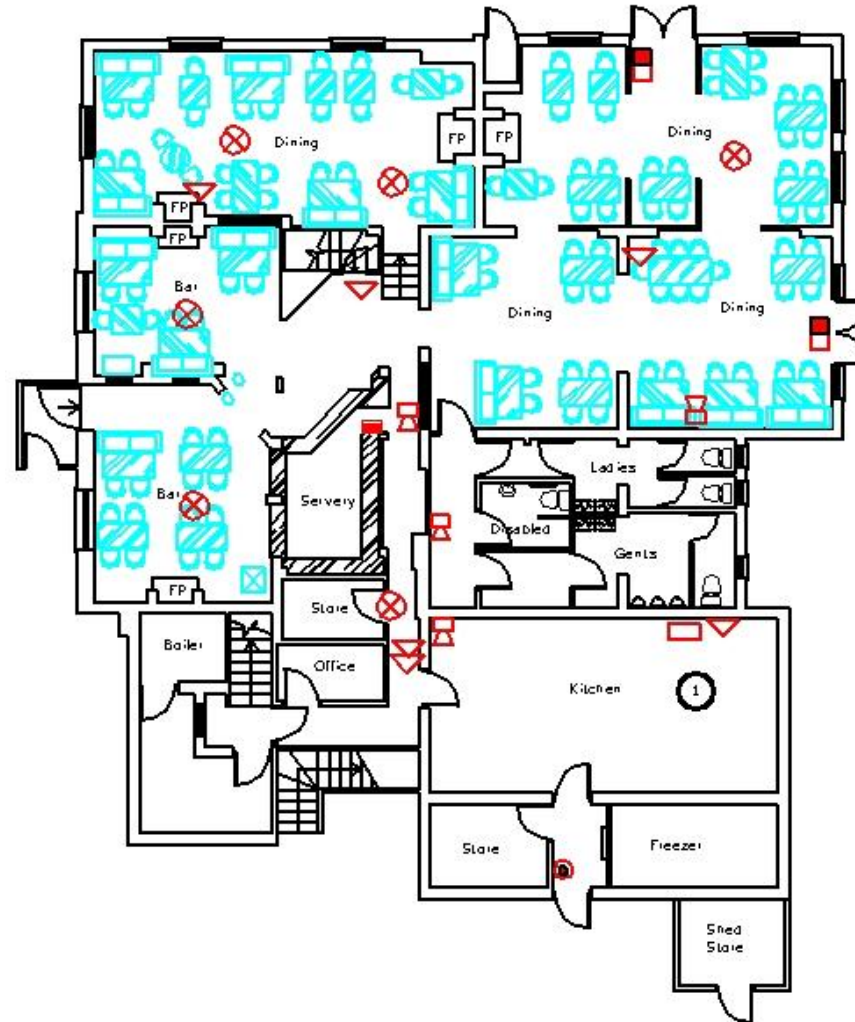
This building is several hundred years old in the original areas.
It was extensively refurbished during after 2000.
There is no direct evidence of ACMs (asbestos containing materials) being present with only one location where ACMs are presumed to exist.

| Area | Comments | Accessed |
|---------------|--|----------|
| Main building | No samples taken, asbestos materials presumed present. | Yes |

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SECTION TWO

SURVEY DRAWINGS



Description of Drawing:
Site layout

SECTION THREE

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

JTEC Environmental Ltd.

Survey Objectives

- 1 Produce a report, in a database format, indicating areas containing identified and suspected asbestos based materials, including photographic records of asbestos occurrences where possible.
- 2 To carry out a survey to ascertain the presence of asbestos based materials.
- 3 To include a risk assessment for each individual Sample.

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SECTION FOUR

SURVEY TECHNIQUE

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Survey Technique

- 1 Materials of a similar type were only occasionally sampled and it was assumed that other surfaces identical to where the sample was taken, was of a similar composition.
- 2 Photographs were taken at all of the sample locations (unless otherwise stated).
- 3 Samples were returned to the Main Laboratory for analysis.
- 4 Asbestos Bulk Sample Analysis is conducted by using Polarised Light and Dispersion Staining Techniques. Dispersion Staining is used to describe the colour effects produced when a transparent colourless particle or fibre is immersed in a liquid having a refractive index near to that of the particle or fibre, and is viewed under a microscope using transmitted white light (based on HSE Publication MDHS 77).

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SECTION FIVE

SURVEY CAVEAT

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Survey Caveat

- 1 This report is based upon a non-destructive inspection of an unfamiliar site. During the course of the survey all reasonable efforts were made to identify the physical presence of materials containing asbestos within the areas of the building which are subject to future refurbishment works. It is known that asbestos materials are frequently concealed within the fabric of buildings or within sealed building voids so that it is not possible to regard the findings of any survey as being definitive. It must always remain a possibility that further asbestos containing materials may be found during refurbishment or demolition activities. For reasons set out in this report, the results cannot give an assurance that all asbestos materials have been found and must not be thought to do so. The nature of the survey was a non-destructive inspection at key locations of accessible voids and areas. From the evidence of the inspections and of the sampling and analysis undertaken, it is clear that asbestos containing materials are either present or within or associated with various areas as detailed in the report. We recommend that samples be taken of suspect materials which may be uncovered within the listed areas or within the areas of the site which were not included in this survey.
- 2 From mid 2005, sample analysing laboratories do not provide information on the amounts of asbestos fibre present within materials as their UKAS or equivalent accreditation does not permit this. Therefore any reference to the concentrations of fibres that appear in any survey report are only approximations and are intended for guidance only.

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SECTION SIX

SURVEY NOTES

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Survey Notes

- 1 Whilst every effort was made to locate the ceiling panels, wall partitions and other panels, which may have been constructed from asbestos boarding, none other than those detailed were found. Some may have been missed due to repairs, alterations etc, where false and other finishes have been applied or where different specifications (including a possible mixture of asbestos and non-asbestos) panels have been used in the same area. Only by sampling each panel would the composition of all the materials be known. This was clearly not practical in terms of cost or time.
- 2 No air monitoring was carried out whilst the survey was undertaken and therefore care was taken not to cause disturbance of fibre or contamination of clean surfaces.
- 3 This report has been written with reference to the various Guidance Notes etc, issued, and current at the date of this report and describes circumstances at the site on the date the investigation took place.
- 4 Where similar items exist in the building, only one or two samples have been taken to ascertain the material content. It was assumed that similar products were of the same material. Only random sampling was carried out.
- 5 Any person undertaking work within the buildings should be told of the presence of asbestos. This briefing also applies to any other person associated with the site, including staff, sub-contractors and others.
- 6 The diagrams in the report are not to scale and are illustrative only to indicate approximate locations. The descriptions used are for location identification purposes
- 7 All the recommendations described in this report are based upon assumptions made after consideration of the type of material, condition of the material, its location, analysis result and type of use the area is thought to be subjected to. However, statutory authorities or others, could require amendments based on local knowledge, change in legislation, change in use or indeed, other conditions of criteria.
- 8 Equipment, machinery, ducting etc were not moved, opened up or examined for the purpose of this investigation except in the odd occasion where hatches were available.
- 9 It should be presumed that any firedoors contain asbestos unless otherwise indicated. It should also be presumed that structural firebreaks exist in the vicinity of a firedoor which are also likely to contain asbestos unless otherwise indicated.
In the event of damage or exposure of fireproof material within any fire door, separate samples should be taken and identified accordingly.
- 10 For further guidance on licenced and unlicenced work with Asbestos Containing Materials, the HSE website provides up to date information within the Asbestos Essentials section (www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/essentials/).

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SECTION SEVEN

SURVEY SUMMARY

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Survey Summary

- 1 For positive identification of asbestos bearing materials please refer to the individual sample data sheets.
- 2 Due to the nature of usage of the buildings surveyed, sampling was restricted / limited in certain areas for both health and safety reasons and food hygiene reasons. Consequently where items are reported as suspected asbestos materials, these items should be treated as such until otherwise identified.
- 3 All sample reference numbers and photograph reference numbers have been annotated on the accompanying plans, whether asbestos materials or not. This is for clarification where non-asbestos materials may be difficult to identify. However it must be stressed that if during refurbishment / maintenance work a suspect material is identified which is not included in this register, disturbance should be stopped prior to identification.
- 4 This register has been compiled so as to allow information to be updated with relative ease. Any work involving the removal of asbestos materials identified within this register should be recorded and the information updated accordingly.
- 5 Although work with asbestos cement does not necessarily require a licensed contractor it is recommended that all work involving the disturbance of any asbestos material is undertaken using contractors licensed by the HSE. Although asbestos cement is a relatively low risk material, it must not be interfered with in any way; e.g. cutting, drilling etc. as this may lead to raised airborne fibre levels. Where possible / practicable asbestos cement materials should be labelled appropriately. If asbestos cement materials are damaged or in areas where abrasion is likely, they should be encapsulated or removed.
- 6 All Asbestos Insulation Board should be encapsulated and labelled. Where insulation board is likely to sustain damage it should be removed. All work involving the disturbance of Asbestos insulation board must be undertaken by a licensed contractor, this includes drilling, cutting, encapsulating etc. Where debris has been identified, access to the area should be restricted prior to decontamination or removal.
- 7 If any works are planned for the building to which this report refers, then a Type 3 intrusive and destructive survey should be carried out prior to the works commencing in order to confirm the presence or otherwise of any ACMs (asbestos containing materials) in those areas likely to be affected by the works.

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SECTION EIGHT

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Survey Recommendations

1 Material Assessment and Algorithm

The material assessment is an assessment of the condition of the ACM, or the presumed ACM, and the likelihood of it releasing fibres in the event of it being disturbed in some way. This material assessment will give a good initial guide to the priority for management, as it will identify the materials, which will most readily release airborne fibres if disturbed. However, there are other factors to take into account when prioritising action. MDHS100 recommends the use of an algorithm to carry out the material assessment, and contains an example. The algorithm is a numerical way of taking into account several influencing factors, giving each factor considered a score. These scores can then be totaled to give a material assessment score. The use of algorithms is not infallible, but the assessment process is clear for all to see, so if discrepancies arise, it should be possible to track back through the assessment process to find the root of the error. The algorithm shown in MDHS100 considers four parameters that determine the risk from ACM: that is the ability to release fibres if disturbed. These four parameters are:

Product type;
Extent of damage;
Surface treatment; and
Asbestos type

Each of the parameters is scored and added to give a total score between 2 and 12:

Materials with scores of 10 or more should be regarded as high risk with a significant potential to release fibres if disturbed;

Those with a score between 7 and 9 are regarded as medium risk;

Materials with a score between 5 and 6 are low risk; and

Scores of 4 or less are very low risk.

NADIS indicates a sample that having been analysed at the laboratory shows no sign of asbestos fibres being present within the sample (No Asbestos Discovered In Sample).

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT AND ALGORITHM

The material assessment identifies the high-risk materials, that is, those which will most readily release airborne fibres if disturbed. It does not automatically follow that those materials assigned the highest score in the material assessment will be the materials that should be given priority for remedial action. Management priority must be determined by carrying out a risk assessment which will also take into account factors such as:

Maintenance activity;
Occupant activity;
Likelihood of disturbance;
Human exposure potential.

THE RISK ASSESSMENT INCLUDES A MATERIAL ASSESSMENT AND A PRIORITY ASSESSMENT.

THE MATERIAL ASSESSMENT LOOKS AT THE TYPE AND CONDITION OF THE ACM AND THE EASE WITH WHICH IT WILL RELEASE FIBRES IF DISTURBED.

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Survey Recommendations

THE PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LOOKS AT THE LIKELIHOOD OF SOMEONE DISTURBING THE ACM.

The risk assessment can only be carried out with detailed knowledge of all the above. Although a surveyor may have some of the information which will contribute to the risk assessment and may be part of an assessment team, you, as the duty holder under the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006, are required to make the risk assessment, using the information given in the survey report and your detailed knowledge of the activities carried out within your premises. The risk assessment will form the basis of the management plan, so it is important that it is accurate.

If the use of the area or location changes, the risk assessment should be updated accordingly to reflect the change of use and potential for either increased or decreased exposure to fibres.

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

The first and most important factor which must be taken into consideration is the level of maintenance activity likely to be taking place in an area. Maintenance trades such as plumbers and electricians are the group who the duty to manage is primarily trying to protect. There are two types of maintenance activity, planned and unplanned. Planned work can be assessed and carried out using procedures and controls to reduce exposure to asbestos. Unplanned work requires the situation to be dealt with as found and the controls that can be applied may be more limited. The frequency of maintenance activities also need to be taken into account in deciding what management action is appropriate.

OCCUPANT ACTIVITY

The activities carried out in an area will have an impact on the risk assessment. When carrying out a risk assessment the main type of use of an area and the activities taking place within it should be taken into account. For example a little used storeroom or an attic will rarely be accessed and so any asbestos is unlikely to be disturbed. At the other end of the scale, in a warehouse lined with asbestos insulating board panels, with frequent vehicular movements, the potential for disturbance of ACMs is reasonably high and this would be a significant factor in the risk assessment. As well as the normal everyday activities taking place in an area, any secondary activities will need to be taken into account.

LIKELIHOOD OF DISTURBANCE

The two factors that will determine the likelihood of disturbance are the extent or amount of the ACM and its accessibility/vulnerability. For example, asbestos soffits outdoors are generally inaccessible without the use of ladders or scaffolding, are unlikely to be disturbed. The asbestos cement roof of a hospital ward is also unlikely to be disturbed, but its extent would need to be taken into account in any risk assessment. However if the same ward had asbestos panels on the walls they would be much more likely to be disturbed by trolley/bed movements.

HUMAN EXPOSURE POTENTIAL

The human exposure potential depends on three factors: the number of occupants of an area, the frequency of use of the area, and the average time each area is in use. For example, a school boiler room is likely to be unoccupied, but may be visited daily for a few minutes. The potential for exposure is much less than say in a classroom lined with asbestos insulating board panelling, which is occupied daily for six hours by 30 pupils and a teacher.

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT ALGORITHMS

Taking all these factors into account in a logical, consistent manner is difficult. Using an algorithm will help you to produce priority assessments that have taken the factors into account in a consistent way. The number of factors relevant at any one site needs to be carefully considered, as the more factors included in an algorithm,

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Survey Recommendations

the lower the influence of the most important risk factors becomes, and this may produce anomalies. For this reason it is recommended that the number of factors that are scored is limited to four, the same as the number of factors in the material assessment. There is no single set of factors that can be recommended that will apply equally to all types of premises. Therefore four general headings have been used and one or more factors can be taken into account and averaged under each heading to suit the circumstances. If you choose to use more than one factor under a general heading, then average the scores under that heading, rounding up where necessary.

The scores from the material assessment (i.e. the condition of the ACM or presumed ACM) are added to the scores of the priority assessment (the likelihood of disturbance), to give the overall risk assessment. Risk assessment scores for different ACMs can then be compared to develop your action plan. In many circumstances the scores will be similar, making decisions more difficult. For example a boiler house with asbestos pipe work insulation in poor condition may get the same or similar risk assessment score to an office with asbestos insulating board in reasonably good condition. This is simply because the ACM in the boiler house received a higher score than the ACM in the office because the ACM in the boiler house was in poor condition. However, the priority assessment for the office will get a higher score than the boiler house since the office is occupied more often. Add the scores together for the material and priority assessments, and you get similar scores. If this is the case then you may decide that the office needs doing first because it is used daily. On the other hand you may decide that the poor condition of the ACM in the boiler house means that it should be done first. If the office was a classroom, the young age of the occupants may be a deciding factor. Algorithms are provided to help you, but they are best guesses and will often require you to make your own additional judgements.

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SECTION NINE

MATERIAL ASSESSMENT: SUMMARY BY AREA

Material Assessment: Summary by Area

Site Name:

| |
|-------------------|
| The Jekyll & Hyde |
|-------------------|

Project Number:

| |
|-------------------------|
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|-------------------------|

Area: Not Applicable

| Sample Date | Location Ref | Location ID | Drawing Reference | Floor | Room | Asbestos Type | Product Name | Material Risk Score | Material Risk Band | Priority Risk Score | Comments | Action | Survey Type |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|-------------|
| 29/10/09 | 1 | 12383 | 1 | Ground floor | Ceiling void | Amosite | Beam cladding | 5 | Low Risk | 4 | AIB presumed behind plasterboard finish | Apply Warning Labels | T 2 |



SECTION TEN

MATERIAL ASSESSMENT (PHOTO)

JTEC Environmental Ltd.

Material Assessment Record

Site Address:

Client Name:

Project Number:

| | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Location ID: | <input type="text" value="12383"/> | Survey Type: | <input type="text" value="T 2"/> |
| Location Ref: | <input type="text" value="1"/> | Product Type: | <input type="text" value="Asbestos Insulating Board"/> |
| Product: | <input type="text" value="Beam cladding"/> | Damage: | <input type="text" value="No visible damage"/> |
| Area: | <input type="text" value="Not Applicable"/> | Treatment: | <input type="text" value="AIB painted or encapsulated"/> |
| Floor: | <input type="text" value="Ground floor"/> | Asbestos Type: | <input type="text" value="Amosite"/> |
| Room: | <input type="text" value="Ceiling void"/> | Identification: | <input type="text" value="Presumed"/> |
| Surveyor Name: | <input type="text" value="J D Chilvers"/> | Quantity: | <input type="text"/> |
| Drawing Ref: | <input type="text" value="1"/> | Accessibility: | <input type="text" value="Difficult Accessibility"/> |
| Asbestos ? | <input type="text" value="Yes"/> | | |
| Date: | <input type="text" value="29 October 2009"/> | | |
| Next Inspection: | <input type="text" value="30 April 2010"/> | | |

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Material Risk Score: | <input type="text" value="5"/> |
| Material Risk Band: | <input type="text" value="Low Risk"/> |
| Priority Risk Score: | <input type="text" value="4"/> |

Action:



Material Comments:

SECTION ELEVEN

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT: SUMMARY BY AREA

Priority Assessment: Summary by Area

Site Name:

| |
|-------------------|
| The Jekyll & Hyde |
|-------------------|

Project Number:

| |
|-------------------------|
| AS09135 - Jekyll & Hyde |
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Area: Not Applicable

| Sample Date | Location Ref | Location ID | Drawing Reference | Floor | Room | Comments | Normal Occupant Activity | Likelihood Of Disturbance | Human Exposure Potential | Maintenance Activity | Risk Score |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 29/10/09 | 1 | 12383 | 1 | Ground floor | Ceiling void | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |



SECTION TWELVE

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT RECORD

JTEC Environmental Ltd.

Priority Assessment Record

| | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Site Address: | The Jekyll & Hyde, Turgis Green, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG27 0AX | Client Name: | Hall & Woodhouse Ltd |
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| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Location ID: | 12383 |
| Location Ref: | 1 |
| Product: | Beam cladding |
| Area: | Not Applicable |
| Floor: | Ground floor |
| Room: | Ceiling void |
| Surveyor Name: | J D Chilvers |
| Drawing Ref: | 1 |
| Asbestos ? | Yes |
| Date: | 29 October 2009 |



Priority Comments:

| Priority Assessment Algorithm | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|
| Assessment factor | Variable(s) selected | Score for each variable | Overall score |
| Normal Occupant Activity: | | | |
| Main type of activity in area: | Rare disturbance | 0 | average |
| Secondary activities for area: | Rare disturbance | 0 | 0 |
| Likelihood Of Disturbance: | | | |
| Location: | Large rooms or well-ventilated areas | 1 | |
| Accessibility: | Usually inaccessible or unlikely to be disturbed | 0 | average |
| Extent/Amount: | <=10 m2 or <=10 m pipe run | 1 | 1 |
| Human Exposure Potential: | | | |
| Number of occupants: | 4 to 10 | 2 | |
| Frequency of use of area: | Daily | 3 | average |
| Average time area is in use: | >3 to <6 hours | 2 | 2 |
| Maintenance Activity: | | | |
| Type of maintenance activity: | Minor disturbance | 0 | average |
| Frequency of maintenance activity: | <=1 per year | 1 | 1 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Total Priority Assessment Score: | 4 |
| Material Assessment Score (supplied by surveyor): | Low Risk 5 |
| Total of Material and Priority Assessment Scores: | 9 |



SECTION THIRTEEN

EXCLUDED AREAS

JTEC Environmental Ltd.

Excluded Areas

1 Managers flat

| | | | |
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