

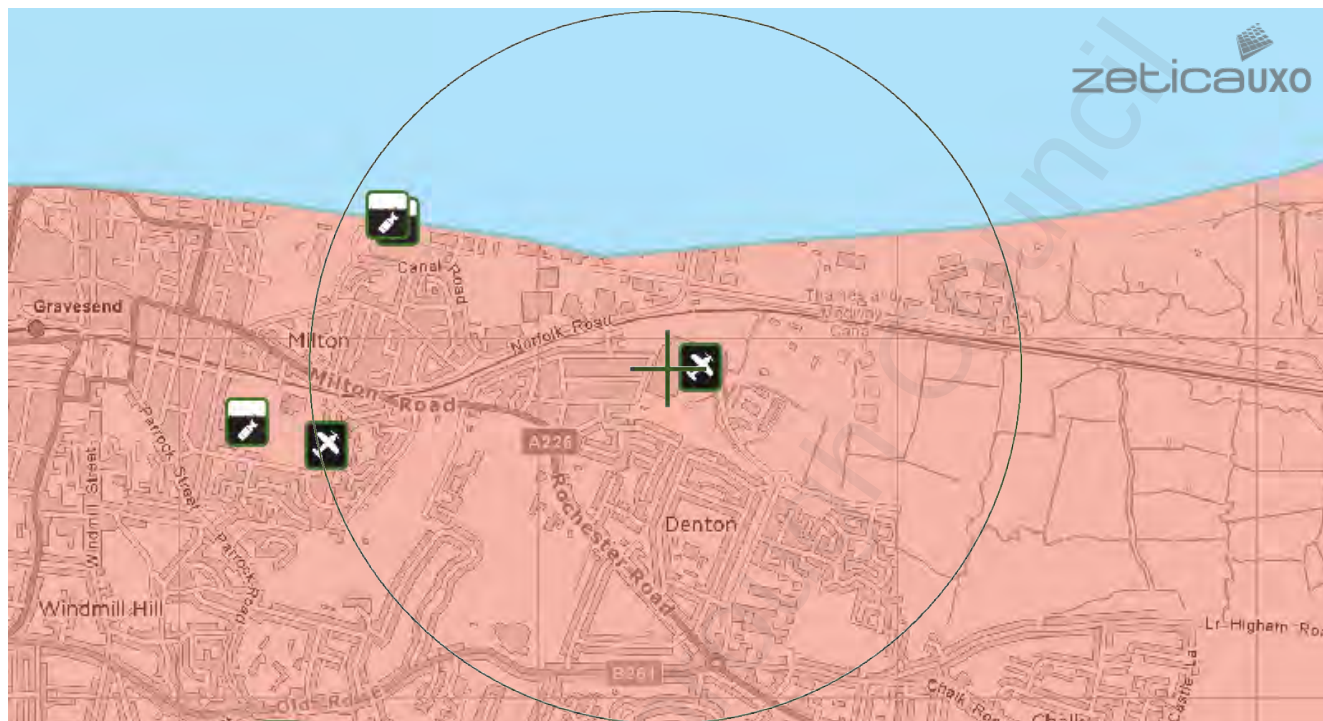
Appendix C – Zetica UXB Map

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



SITE LOCATION

Location: DA12 2QX,
Map Centre: 566365,173921



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
- Bombing decoy
- 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.

Similarly, if your site is near to a designated Luftwaffe target or bombing decoy then additional detailed research is recommended.

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 D – Qualitative Human Health and Environmental Risk Assessment Methodology

Qualitative Methodology

The risk assessment considers the sources and potential receptors identified, together with linking pathways. These linkages are summarised in the Preliminary Conceptual Site Model and Qualitative Risk Assessment within the report, where the associated environmental risk is assessed for a given source and the end-use of the site. This assessment also takes account of specific chemicals of concern or groups of similar chemicals of concern. The column designated as 'Potential Consequence of Source- Pathway – Receptor-Linkage' in the Preliminary Conceptual Site Model and Qualitative Risk Assessment gives an indication of the sensitivity of a given receptor to a particular source/chemical of concern being considered. It is a worst case classification and is based on full exposure via the particular linkage being examined. The derivation of the classes used to rank this particular aspect is as follows based on CIRIA 552 'Contaminated Land Risk Assessment, A Guide to Good Practice' 2001:

Classification	Human Health	Controlled Water	Ecological	Built Environment
Severe	Acute risk to human health likely to result in 'significant harm' as defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part 2A	Substantial pollution of sensitive water resources	Significant change to the number of one or more species or ecosystems	Catastrophic damage to buildings, structures or the environment
Moderate	Chronic damage to human health ('significant harm').	Pollution of sensitive water resources	Change to population densities of non-sensitive species	Damage to sensitive buildings, structures or the environment
Mild	Harm but not necessarily significant harm to humans	Pollution to non-sensitive water resources	Some change to population densities but with no negative effects on the function of the ecosystem	Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings or structures
Minor	Harm but not necessarily significant harm to humans which can easily be prevented with the use of PPE.	Slight pollution to non-sensitive water resources	No significant changes to population densities in the environment or in any ecosystem	Very slight non-structural damage or cosmetic harm to buildings or structures

Subsequently, in the column designated 'Likelihood of PCL, an assessment is made of the probability of the selected source and receptor being linked by the identified pathway. This assessment is ranked based on-site specific conditions as follows:

Classification of probability	Definition
High likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution
Likely	There is a pollution linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
Low likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur in the very long term

The 'Risk Classification' column is an overall assessment of the actual risk, which considers the likely consequence of a given risk being realised and the likelihood of that risk being realised. The risk classifications are assigned using the following consequence/likelihood matrix:

Classification of probability	Definition
High likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution
Likely	There is a pollution linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
Low likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur in a very long term.

Matrix				
Severe	Moderate to low	Moderate	High	Very High
Medium	Low	Moderate to Low	Moderate	High
Mild	Very Low	Low	Moderate to Low	Moderate
Minor	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate to Low
Likelihood	Unlikely	Low likelihood	Likely	High likelihood

Overall risks are described as follows:

Very Low	The presence of the identified source does not give rise to the potential to cause unacceptable harm.
Low	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified source, however, this is unlikely to be unacceptable.
Moderate	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified source, but it is likely that such harm would be relatively localised or non-permanent - remedial action may be necessary.
High	A designated receptor is likely to experience unacceptable harm from an identified source without remedial action.
Very High	There is a high probability that severe unacceptable harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified source without appropriate remedial action.

In cases of physical features, such as foundations and underground services, harm is defined as impact which would result in non-serviceability of the identified receptor or extra over build costs associated with redevelopment.

Appendix E - Limitations

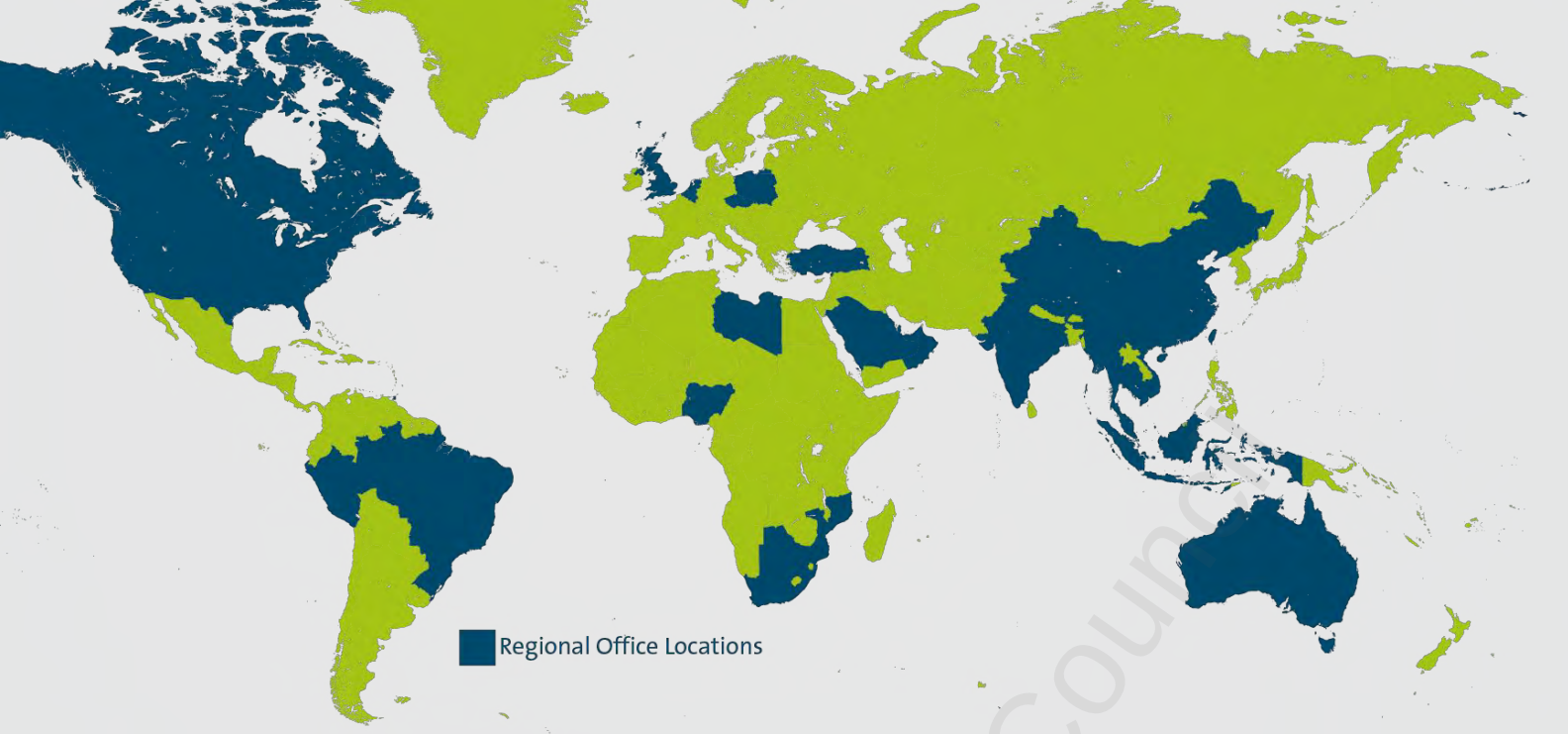
Limitations

The direct assessments and judgements given in this report are limited by both the finite data on which they are based and the proposed works to which they are addressed. The acquisition of data is constrained by both physical and economic factors and, by definition, is subject to limitations. Conditions at the site will change over time due to natural variations and may be affected by human activities.

This document has been prepared for the titled project and should not be relied upon or used for any other project. Royal HaskoningDHV accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that purpose for which it was commissioned. The assessments and judgements contained herein should not be relied upon as legal opinion.

The findings and opinions are relevant to the dates of the information reviewed and should not be relied upon to represent conditions at later dates. The opinions included herein are based on the information obtained from the assessments undertaken in the study area and from the experience of the reviewers.

This Phase I Land Quality Assessment has utilised a variety of publicly available data sources such as the Environment Agency, Groundsure, historical maps and the British Geological Survey. Therefore, the study is limited by the age and limitations inherent in the data described.



Royal HaskoningDHV is an independent, international engineering and project management consultancy with over 138 years of experience. Our professionals deliver services in the fields of aviation, buildings, energy, industry, infrastructure, maritime, mining, transport, urban and rural development and water.

Backed by expertise and experience of 6,000 colleagues across the world, we work for public and private clients in over 140 countries. We understand the local context and deliver appropriate local solutions.

We focus on delivering added value for our clients while at the same time addressing the challenges that societies are facing. These include the growing world population and the consequences for towns and cities; the demand for clean drinking water, water security and water safety; pressures on traffic and transport; resource availability and demand for energy and waste issues facing industry.

We aim to minimise our impact on the environment by leading by example in our projects, our own business operations and by the role we see in “giving back” to society. By showing leadership in sustainable development and innovation, together with our clients, we are working to become part of the solution to a more sustainable society now and into the future.

Our head office is in the Netherlands, other principal offices are in the United Kingdom, South Africa and Indonesia. We also have established offices in Thailand, India and the Americas; and we have a long standing presence in Africa and the Middle East.



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