

### Agency & Hydrological

Map ID		Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
	BGS Groundwater	Flooding Susceptibility				
	Flooding Type:	Limited Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur	D1SW (SW)	0	1	627744 313287
	BGS Groundwater	Flooding Susceptibility				
	Flooding Type:	Limited Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur	(SW)	382	1	627450 313150
	Nearest Surface W	ater Feature				
	None					
	Groundwater Vuln	erability				
	Soil Classification: Map Sheet: Scale:	Soils of High Leaching Potential (H2) - Deep, permeable, coarse textured soils which readily transmit a wide range of pollutants because of their rapid drainage and low attenuation potential Sheet 26 East Norfolk 1:100,000	D1SW (SW)	0	2	627744 313287
	Drift Deposits	,				
	Drift Deposit:	Low permeability drift deposits occuring at the surface and overlying Major and Minor Aquifers are head, clay-with-flints, brickearth, peat, river terrace deposits and marine and estuarine alluvium	(W)	0	2	627449 313342
	Map Sheet: Scale:	Sheet 26 East Norfolk 1:100,000				
	Bedrock Aquifer D	esignations				
	Aquifer Designation	: Principal Aquifer	D1SW (SW)	0	1	627744 313287
	Superficial Aquifer	Designations				
	Aquifer Designation	: Unproductive Strata	(W)	0	1	627512 313294
	Superficial Aquifer	Designations				
	Aquifer Designation	: Secondary Aquifer - A	D1SW (S)	0	1	627757 313202
	Source Protection	Zones				
1	Name: Source: Reference: Type:	Various Environment Agency, Head Office Not Supplied Zone III (Total Catchment): The total area needed to support the discharge from the protected groundwater source.	D1SW (SW)	0	2	627744 313287
	Extreme Flooding	from Rivers or Sea without Defences				
		ers or Sea without Defences				
	Areas Benefiting fr	rom Flood Defences				
	Flood Water Storag	ge Areas				
	None					
	Flood Defences					
	None					



### Geological

Map ID		Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
	BGS Estimated Soil	Chemistry				
	Source: Soil Sample Type: Arsenic Concentration: Cadmium Concentration: Chromium Concentration: Lead Concentration: Nickel Concentration:	British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service Rural Soil <15 mg/kg <1.8 mg/kg 20 - 40 mg/kg <100 mg/kg <15 mg/kg	D1SW (SW)	0	1	627744 313287
	BGS Estimated Soil	Chemistry				
	Source: Soil Sample Type: Arsenic Concentration: Cadmium Concentration: Chromium Concentration: Lead Concentration: Nickel Concentration:	British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service Rural Soil <15 mg/kg <1.8 mg/kg 40 - 60 mg/kg	D1SW (SW)	305	1	627734 313278
	BGS Measured Urb	an Soil Chomietry				
	No data available	an oon onemistry				
	BGS Urban Soil Che					
	Coal Mining Affecte In an area that might	d Areas not be affected by coal mining				
	Non Coal Mining Ar	eas of Great Britain				
	Potential for Collap No Hazard	sible Ground Stability Hazards				
	Potential for Compr No Hazard	essible Ground Stability Hazards				
	Potential for Ground No Hazard	d Dissolution Stability Hazards				
	Potential for Lands No Hazard	ide Ground Stability Hazards				
	Potential for Runnin	ng Sand Ground Stability Hazards				
	Potential for Shrink No Hazard	ing or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards				
	Radon Potential - R No Data Available	adon Affected Areas				
	Radon Potential - R No Data Available	adon Protection Measures				



### **Sensitive Land Use**

Map ID		Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
	Nitrate Vulneral	ble Zones				
2	Name: Description: Source:	Not Supplied Groundwater Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA - formerly FRCA)	D1SW (SW)	0	4	627744 313287
	Nitrate Vulneral	ble Zones				
3	Name: Description: Source:	Not Supplied Eutrophic Water Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA - formerly FRCA)	D1SW (SW)	0	4	627744 313287

Agency & Hydrological	Version	Update Cycle
Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices		
Broadland District Council - Environmental Health Department	April 2014	Annual Rolling Update
Discharge Consents		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	January 2017	Quarterly
Enforcement and Prohibition Notices		A
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	March 2013	As notified
Integrated Pollution Controls	October 2008	Not Applicable
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	October 2008	Not Applicable
Integrated Pollution Prevention And Control Environment Agency - Anglian Region	January 2017	Quarterly
	January 2017	Quarteriy
Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention And Control Broadland District Council - Environmental Health Department	September 2014	Annual Rolling Update
	September 2014	Annual Rolling Opuale
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls Broadland District Council - Environmental Health Department	September 2014	Annual Rolling Update
	September 2014	Annual Rolling Opdate
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements Broadland District Council - Environmental Health Department	September 2014	Annual Rolling Update
-	September 2014	Annual Rolling Opuale
Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters Environment Agency - Anglian Region	September 1999	Not Applicable
	September 1999	
Prosecutions Relating to Authorised Processes Environment Agency - Anglian Region	March 2013	As notified
Prosecutions Relating to Controlled Waters		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	March 2013	As notified
River Quality		
Environment Agency - Head Office	November 2001	Not Applicable
River Quality Biology Sampling Points		
Environment Agency - Head Office	July 2012	Annually
River Quality Chemistry Sampling Points		
Environment Agency - Head Office	July 2012	Annually
Substantiated Pollution Incident Register		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region - Eastern Area	January 2017	Quarterly
Water Abstractions		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	October 2016	Quarterly
Water Industry Act Referrals		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	January 2017	Quarterly
Groundwater Vulnerability		
Environment Agency - Head Office	April 2015	Not Applicable
Drift Deposits		
Environment Agency - Head Office	January 1999	Not Applicable
Bedrock Aquifer Designations		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	August 2015	As notified
Superficial Aquifer Designations		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	August 2015	As notified
Source Protection Zones		
Environment Agency - Head Office	February 2017	Quarterly
Extreme Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences		
Environment Agency - Head Office	February 2017	Quarterly
Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences		
Environment Agency - Head Office	February 2017	Quarterly
Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences		
Environment Agency - Head Office	February 2017	Quarterly

Agency & Hydrological	Version	Update Cycle
Flood Water Storage Areas		
Environment Agency - Head Office	February 2017	Quarterly
Flood Defences		
Environment Agency - Head Office	February 2017	Quarterly
BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	May 2013	Annually
Waste	Version	Update Cycle
BGS Recorded Landfill Sites		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 1996	Not Applicable
Historical Landfill Sites		
Environment Agency - Head Office	January 2017	Quarterly
Integrated Pollution Control Registered Waste Sites		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region	October 2008	Not Applicable
Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Landfill Boundaries)		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region - Eastern Area	August 2016	Quarterly
Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Locations)		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region - Eastern Area	October 2016	Quarterly
Local Authority Landfill Coverage		
Broadland District Council	May 2000	Not Applicable
Norfolk County Council - Planning & Transportation - Minerals & Waste	May 2000	Not Applicable
Local Authority Recorded Landfill Sites		
Broadland District Council	May 2000	Not Applicable
Norfolk County Council - Planning & Transportation - Minerals & Waste	May 2000	Not Applicable
Potentially Infilled Land (Non-Water)		
Landmark Information Group Limited	December 1999	Not Applicable
Potentially Infilled Land (Water)		
Landmark Information Group Limited	December 1999	Not Applicable
Registered Landfill Sites		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region - Eastern Area	March 2003	Not Applicable
Registered Waste Transfer Sites Environment Agency - Anglian Region - Eastern Area	March 2003	Not Applicable
Registered Waste Treatment or Disposal Sites		
Environment Agency - Anglian Region - Eastern Area	March 2003	Not Applicable
Hazardous Substances	Version	Update Cycle
Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH)		
Health and Safety Executive	March 2017	Bi-Annually
Explosive Sites		
Health and Safety Executive	March 2017	Bi-Annually
Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS)		
Health and Safety Executive	November 2000	Not Applicable
Planning Hazardous Substance Enforcements		
Broadland District Council	February 2016	Annual Rolling Update
Norfolk County Council - Planning & Transportation - Minerals & Waste	June 2007	Annual Rolling Update
Planning Hazardous Substance Consents		
Broadland District Council	February 2016	Annual Rolling Update
Norfolk County Council - Planning & Transportation - Minerals & Waste	June 2007	Annual Rolling Update

Geological	Version	Update Cycle
BGS 1:625,000 Solid Geology		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	January 2009	Not Applicable
BGS Estimated Soil Chemistry		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	October 2015	As notified
BGS Recorded Mineral Sites		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	April 2017	Bi-Annually
CBSCB Compensation District	A ( 0014	
Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board (CBSCB)	August 2011	Not Applicable
Coal Mining Affected Areas		A
The Coal Authority - Property Searches	March 2014	As notified
Mining Instability		
Ove Arup & Partners	October 2000	Not Applicable
Non Coal Mining Areas of Great Britain		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	May 2015	Not Applicable
Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 2015	Annually
Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 2015	Annually
Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 2015	Annually
Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 2015	Annually
Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 2015	Annually
Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	June 2015	Annually
Radon Potential - Radon Affected Areas		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	July 2011	As notified
Radon Potential - Radon Protection Measures		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	July 2011	As notified
Industrial Land Use	Version	Update Cycle
Contemporary Trade Directory Entries		
Thomson Directories	January 2017	Quarterly
Fuel Station Entries		
Catalist Ltd - Experian	February 2017	Quarterly
Gas Pipelines		
National Grid	July 2014	Quarterly
Underground Electrical Cables		
National Grid	December 2015	Bi-Annually

Sensitive Land Use	Version	Update Cycle
Ancient Woodland		
Natural England	August 2016	Bi-Annually
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
Environmentally Sensitive Areas		
Natural England	January 2017	Annually
Forest Parks		
Forestry Commission	April 1997	Not Applicable
Local Nature Reserves		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
Marine Nature Reserves		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
National Nature Reserves		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
National Parks		
Natural England	February 2017	Bi-Annually
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones		
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA - formerly FRCA)	October 2015	Annually
Ramsar Sites		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
Sites of Special Scientific Interest		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
Special Areas of Conservation		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
Special Protection Areas		
Natural England	January 2017	Bi-Annually
World Heritage Sites		
English Heritage - National Monument Record Centre	September 2015	Bi-Annually



A selection of organisations who provide data within this report

Data Supplier	Data Supplier Logo
Ordnance Survey	Mop data
Environment Agency	Environment Agency
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	SEP PAR
The Coal Authority	THE COAL AUTHORITY
British Geological Survey	British Geological Survey
Centre for Ecology and Hydrology	Centre for Ecology & Hydrology NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL
Natural Resources Wales	Cyfoeth Naturio Natural Natural Resources Wales
Scottish Natural Heritage	SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE
Natural England	NATURAL ENGLAND
Public Health England	Public Health England
Ove Arup	ARUP
Peter Brett Associates	peterbrett

### **Useful Contacts**

Contact	Name and Address	Contact Details
1	British Geological Survey - Enquiry Service British Geological Survey, Kingsley Dunham Centre, Keyworth, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG12 5GG	Telephone: 0115 936 3143 Fax: 0115 936 3276 Email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk Website: www.bgs.ac.uk
2	Environment Agency - National Customer Contact Centre (NCCC) PO Box 544, Templeborough, Rotherham, S60 1BY	Telephone: 03708 506 506 Email: enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
3	Natural England County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester, WR5 2NP	Telephone: 0300 060 3900 Email: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk Website: www.naturalengland.org.uk
4	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA - formerly FRCA) Government Buildings, Otley Road, Lawnswood, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS16 5QT	Telephone: 0113 2613333 Fax: 0113 230 0879
-	Public Health England - Radon Survey, Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0RQ	Telephone: 01235 822622 Fax: 01235 833891 Email: radon@phe.gov.uk Website: www.ukradon.org
-	Landmark Information Group Limited Imperium, Imperial Way, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 0TD	Telephone: 0844 844 9952 Fax: 0844 844 9951 Email: customerservices@landmarkinfo.co.uk Website: www.landmarkinfo.co.uk

Please note that the Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales / SEPA have a charging policy in place for enquiries.

### Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

### Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age	Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Holocene - Holocene			Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver		
$\square$	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene			Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation		
							(Undifferentiated)		

### **Superficial Geology**

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Flandrian
	BRYD	Breydon Formation	Peat [Unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme]	Flandrian - Flandrian
	HPLO	Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation And Lowestoft Formation (Undifferentiated)	Sand and Gravel	Anglian - Anglian
	SMCL	Sheringham Cliffs Formation	Sand and Gravel	Pleistocene - Pleistocene
	HPGL	Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation	Diamicton	Pleistocene - Pleistocene
	HPGL	Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation	Sand and Gravel	Pleistocene - Pleistocene
	BGTI	Bacton Green Till Member	Diamicton	Pleistocene - Pleistocene
	BRLSG	Briton's Lane Sand and Gravel Member	Sand and Gravel	Pleistocene - Pleistocene
	BRK	Brickearth	Clay, Silt and Sand	Quaternary - Quaternary
	SGAO	Sand and Gravel of uncertain age and Origin	Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Quaternary
	RTDU	River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated)	Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Quaternary
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Quaternary - Quaternary

### **Bedrock and Faults**

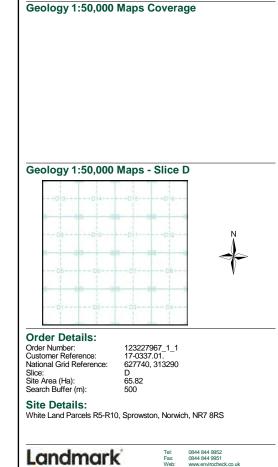
Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WRCG	Wroxham Crag Formation	Sand and Gravel	Cromerian - Pre- Pastonian
	CRAG	Crag Group	Sand and Gravel	Pleistocene - Pliocene
	LPCK	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk	Chalk	Campanian - Turonian



### Geology 1:50,000 Maps

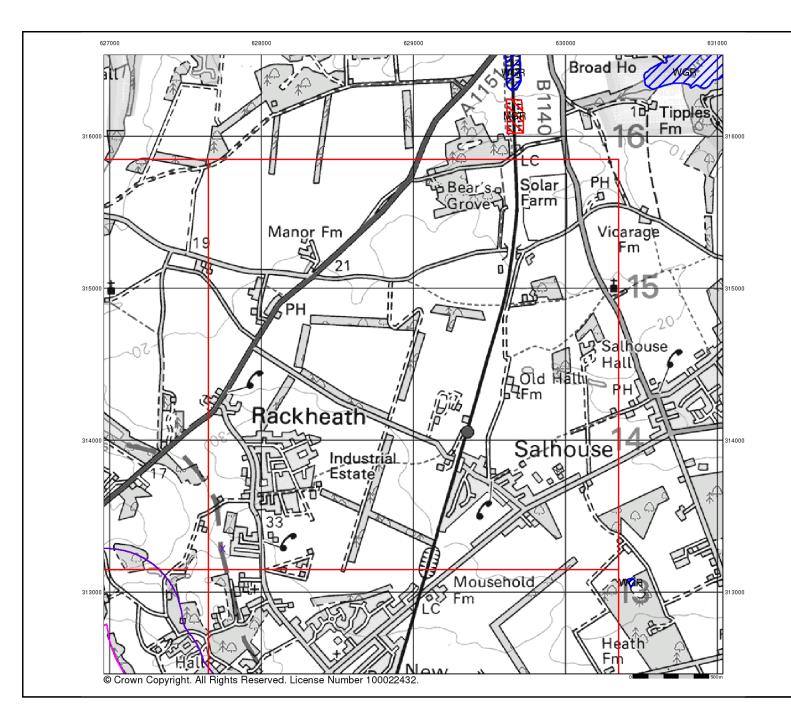
This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around the site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps. The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial

The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.



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### Artificial Ground and Landslip

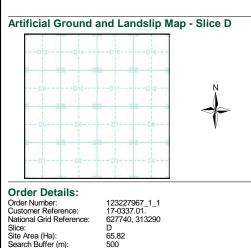
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often engineering conditions and unstable ground.

### Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface. - Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as
- quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.

 Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.
 Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

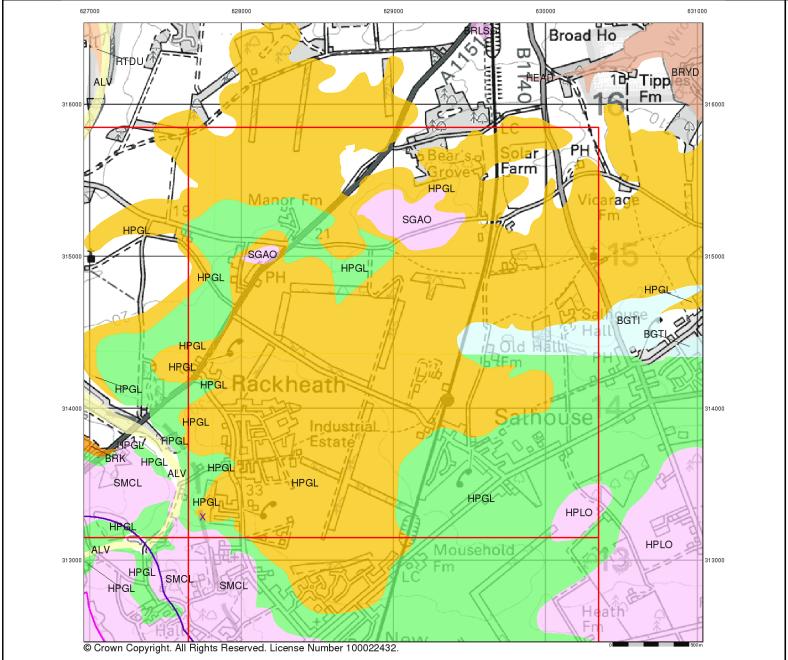


### Site Details:

White Land Parcels R5-R10, Sprowston, Norwich, NR7 8RS

500







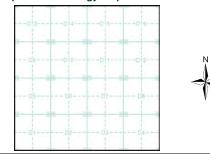
### Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

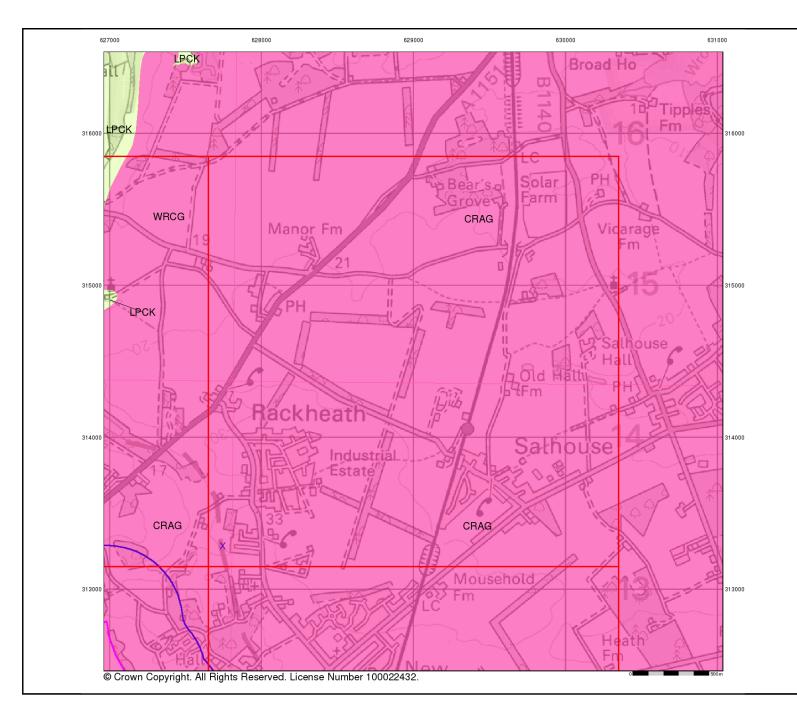
Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice D



	Order Details: Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice: Site: Stearch Buffer (m):	1232279 17-0337. 627740, 3 D 65.82 500	01.		
	Site Details: White Land Parcels R5-R10, Sprowston, Norwich, NR7 8RS				
Landmark		ć	Tel: Fax: Web:	0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk	

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### **Bedrock and Faults**

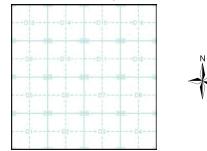
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

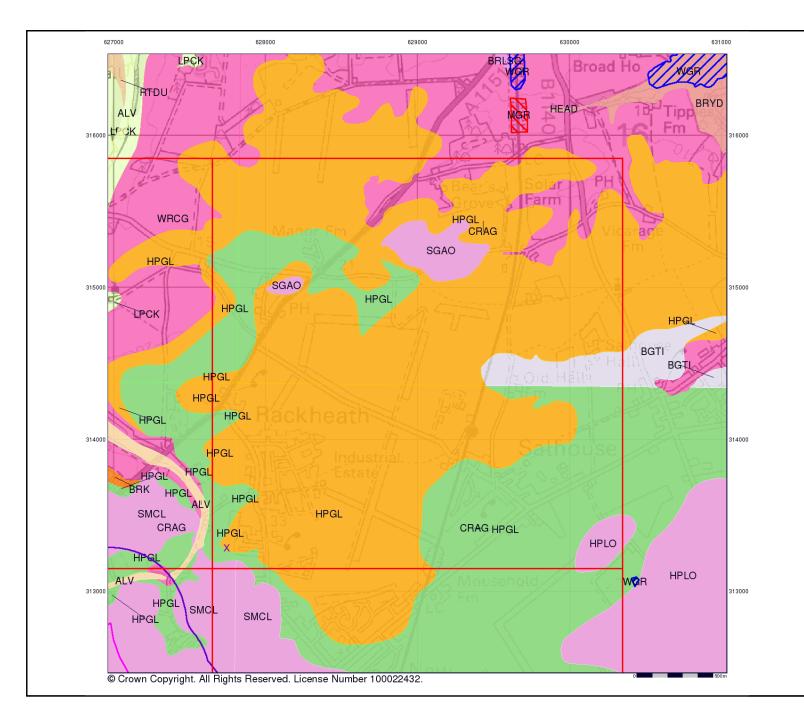
The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.





Order Details: Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Site: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):	123227967_1_1 17-0337.01. 627740, 313290 D 65.82 500			
Site Details: White Land Parcels R5-R10, Sprowston, Norwich, NR7 8RS				
	Tel: Fax: Web:	0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk		
v15.0 03-Mav-2017		Page 4 of		





### **Combined Surface Geology**

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

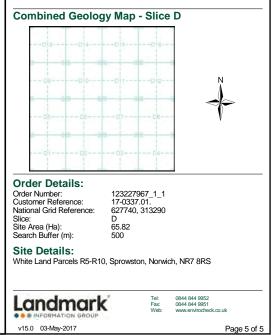
Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

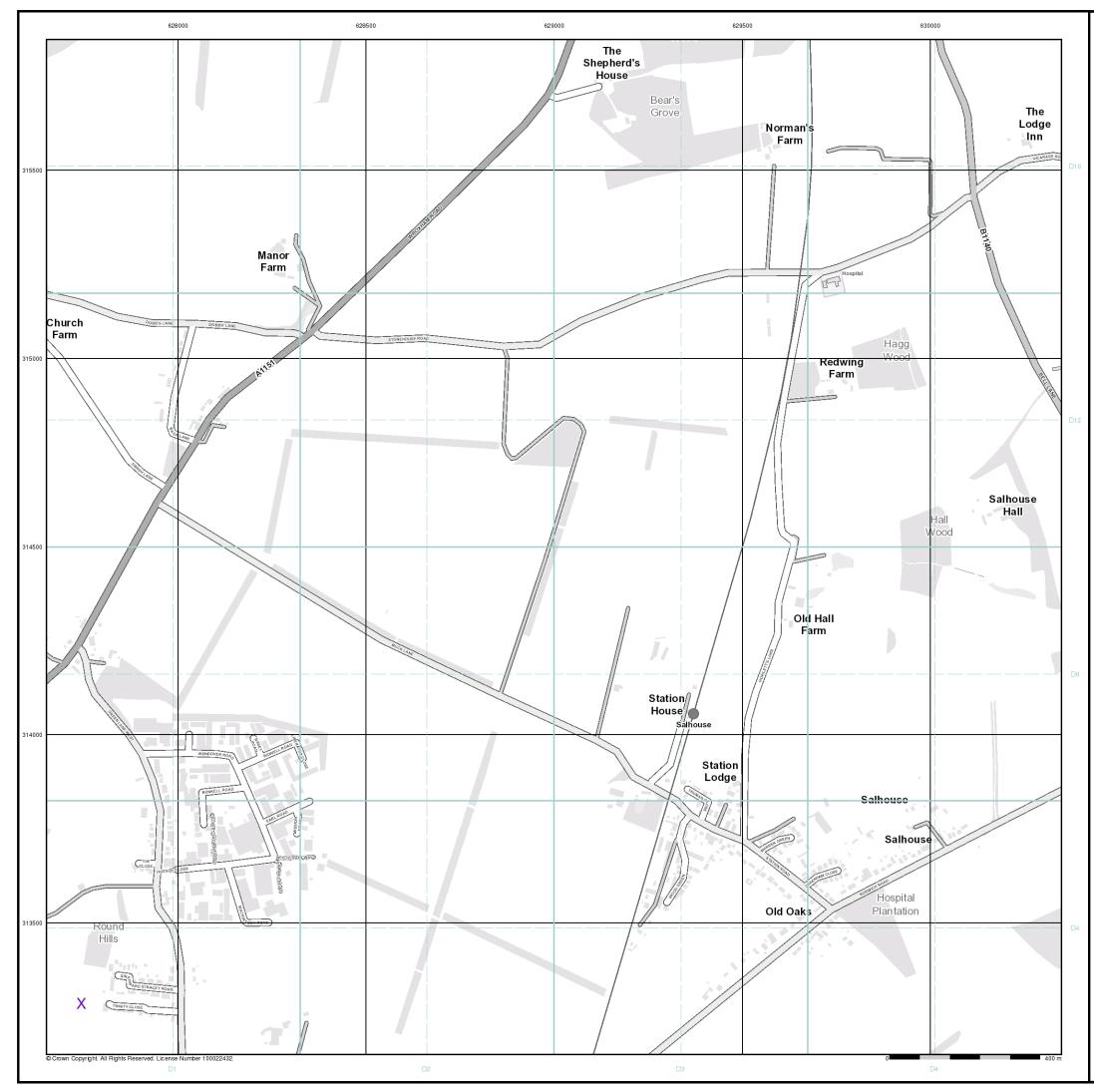
### Additional Information

More information on 1:50,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS website.

### Contact

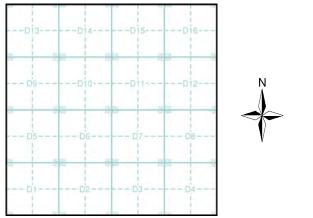
British Geological Survey Kingsley Dunham Centre Keyworth Nottingham NG12 5GG Telephone: 0115 936 3143 Fax: 0115 936 3276 email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk website: www.bgs.ac.uk







### Site Sensitivity Map - Slice D



### **Order Details**

Order Number: Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 627740, 313290 Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):

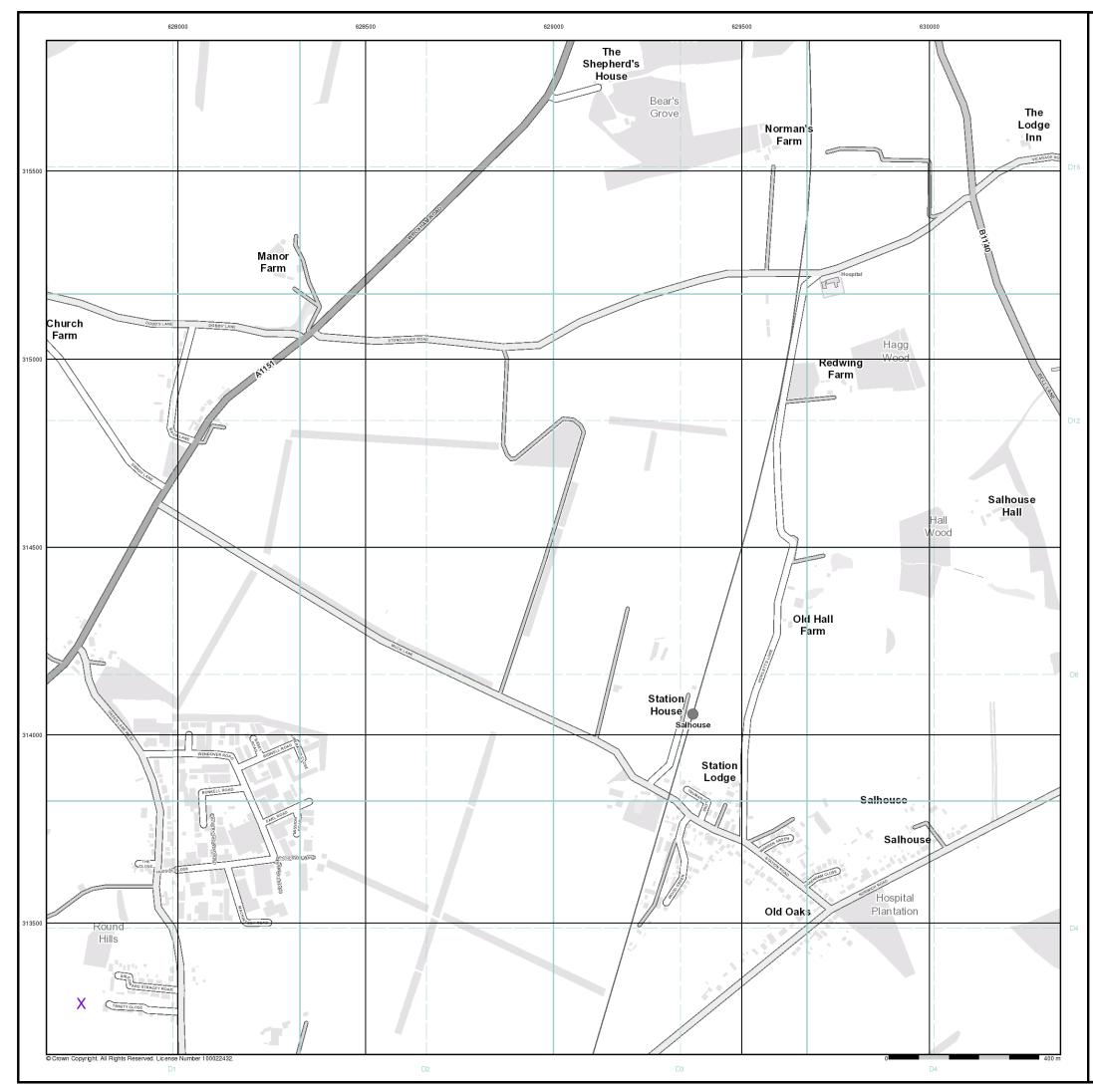
123227967\_1\_1 17-0337.01. D 65.82 500

### Site Details

White Land Parcels R5-R10, Sprowston, Norwich, NR7 8RS



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### General



Specified Buffer

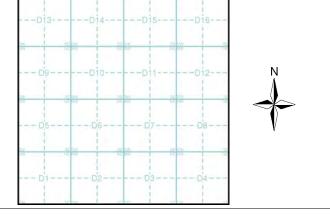
 8
 Map ID

Specified Site Specified Buffer(s) X Bearing Reference Point

### Industrial Land Use

- ★ Contemporary Trade Directory Entry
- 🛧 Fuel Station Entry
- 📉 Gas Pipeline
- 🔆 Points of Interest Commercial Services
- 🜟 Points of Interest Education and Health
- ★ Points of Interest Manufacturing and Production
- ★ Points of Interest Public Infrastructure
- 🜟 Points of Interest Recreational and Environmental
- 🛰 Underground Electrical Cables





### **Order Details**

 Order Number:
 123227967\_1\_1

 Customer Ref:
 17-0337.01.

 National Grid Reference:
 627740, 313290

 Slice:
 D

 Site Area (Ha):
 65.82

 Search Buffer (m):
 500

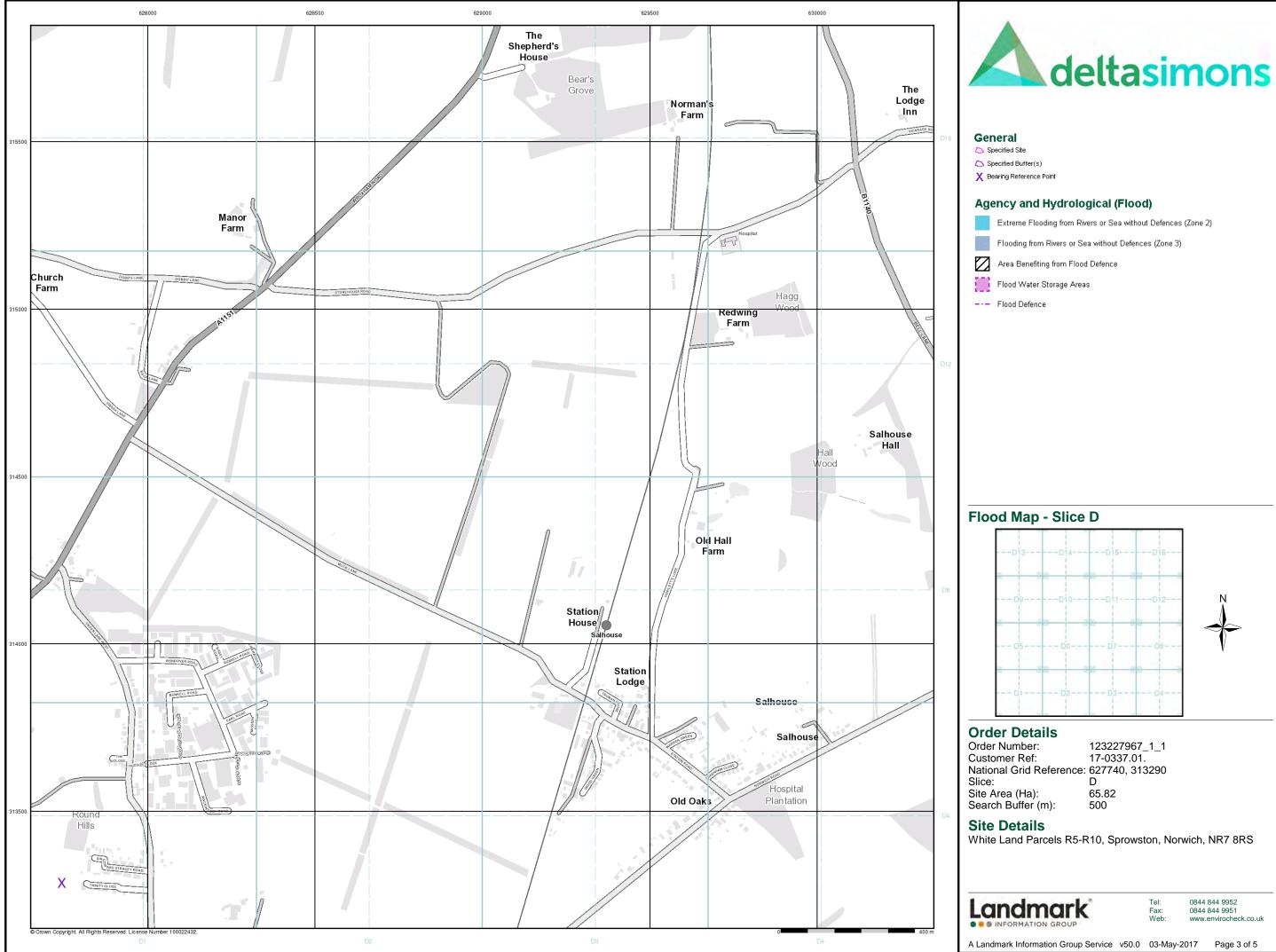
### Site Details

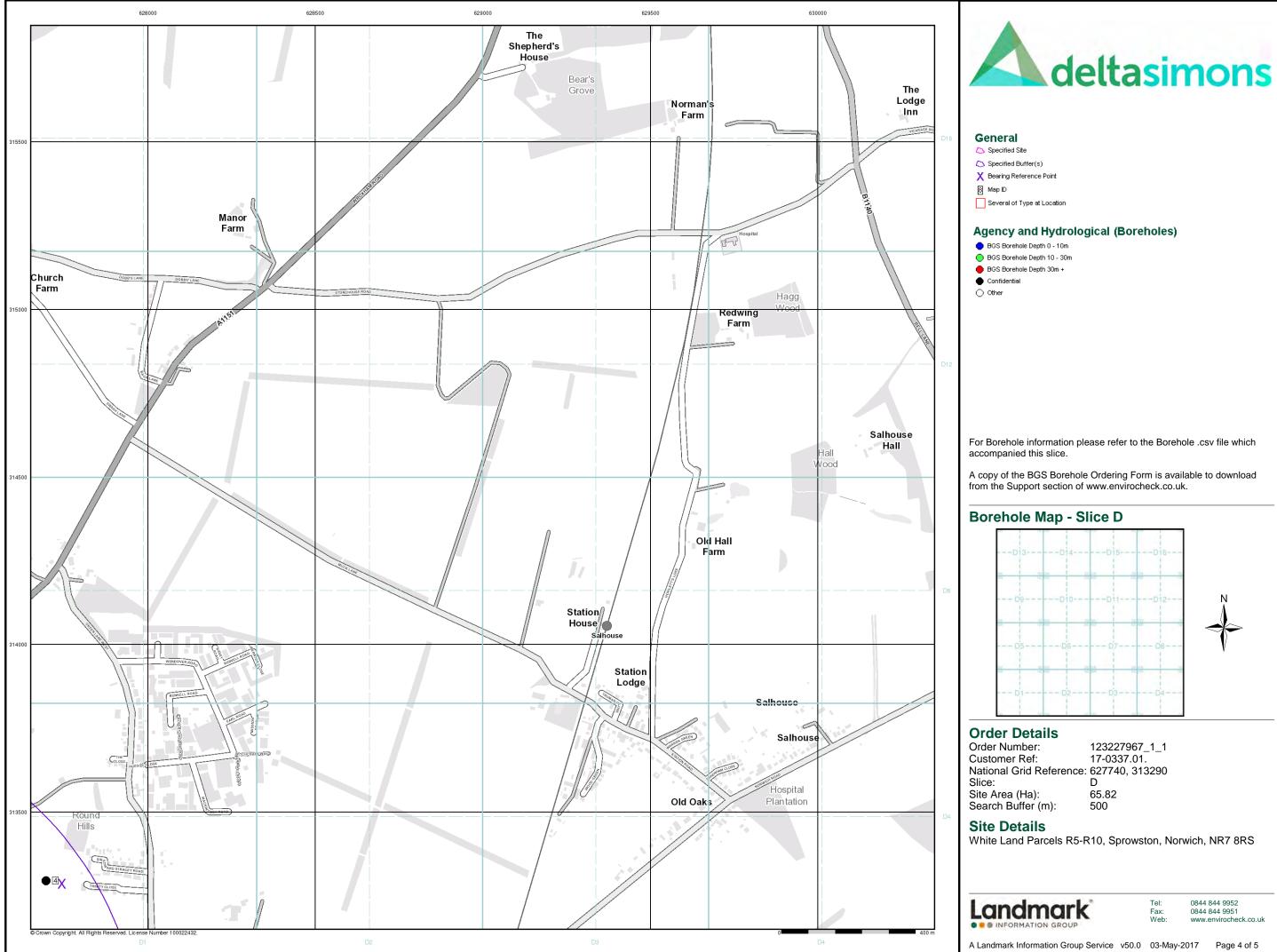
White Land Parcels R5-R10, Sprowston, Norwich, NR7 8RS

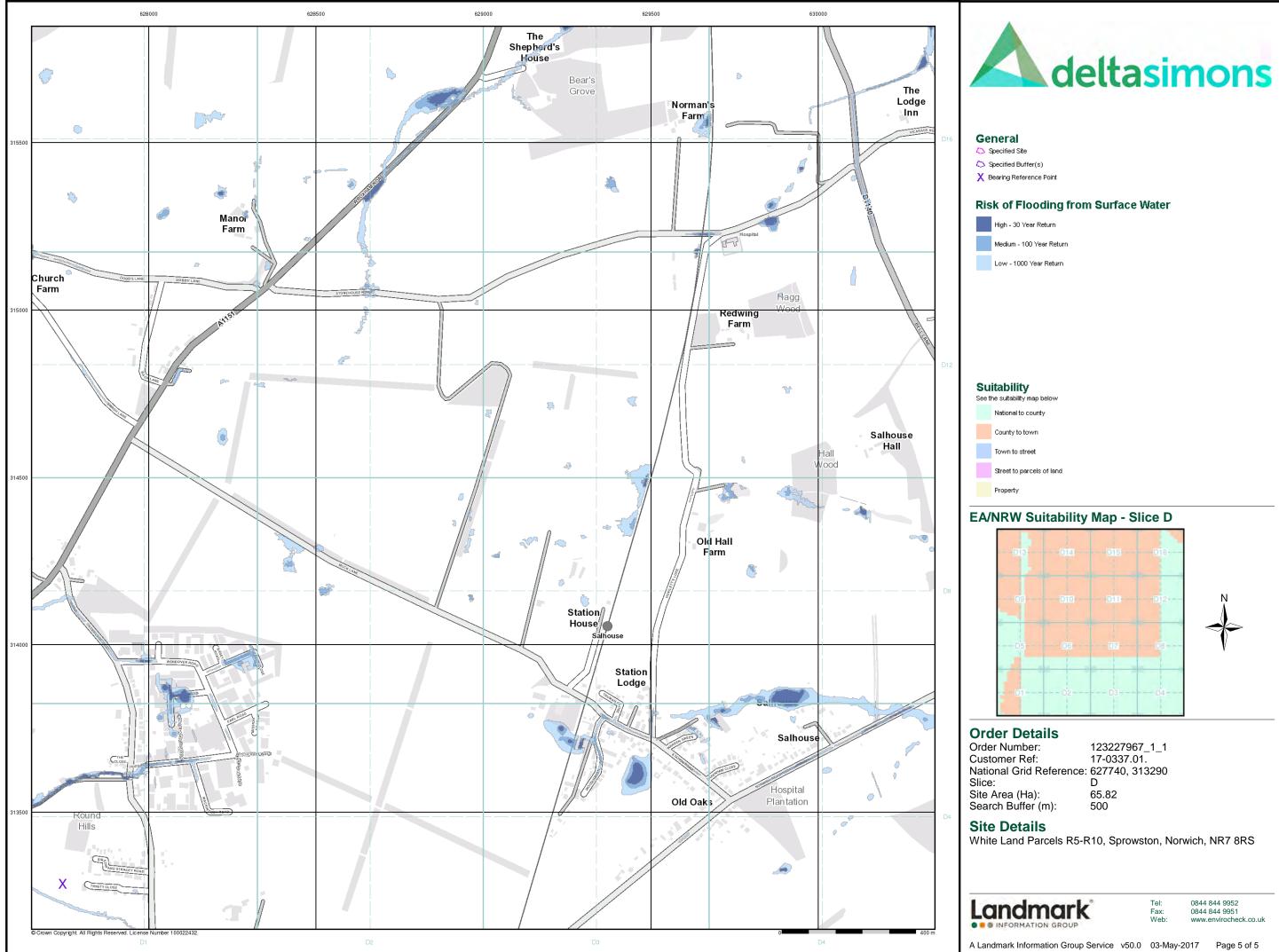


0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 03-May-2017 Page 2 of 5

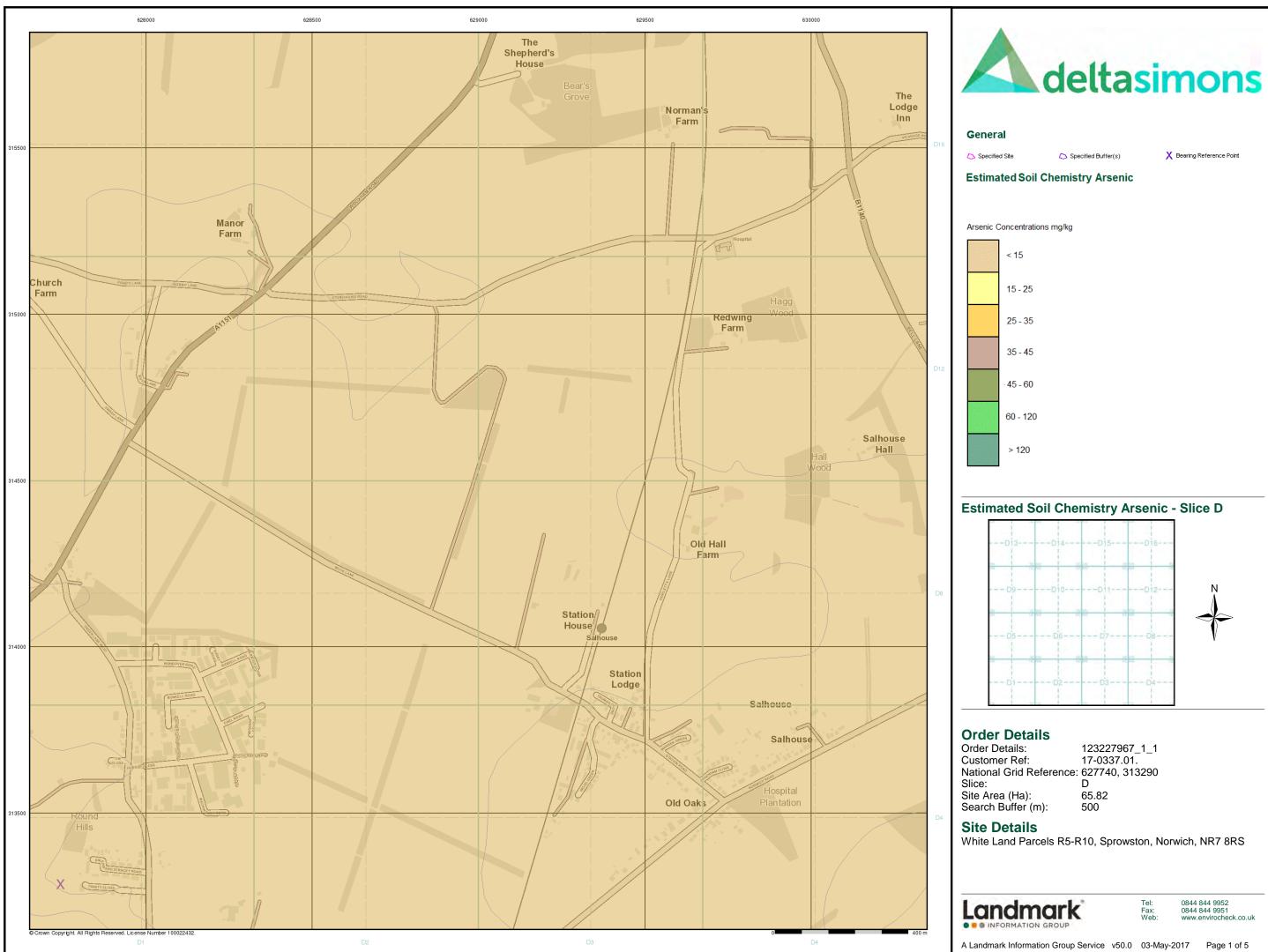


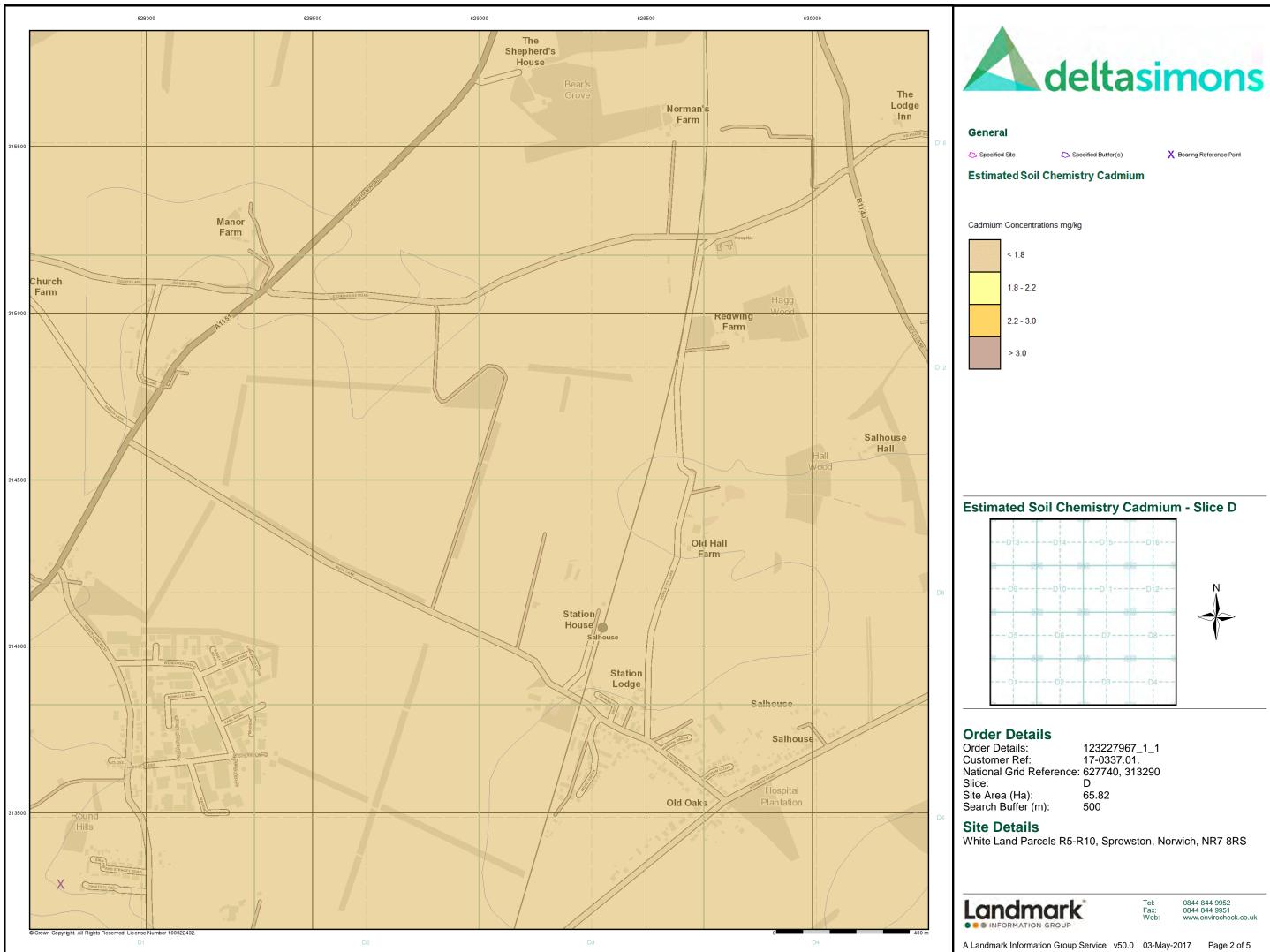


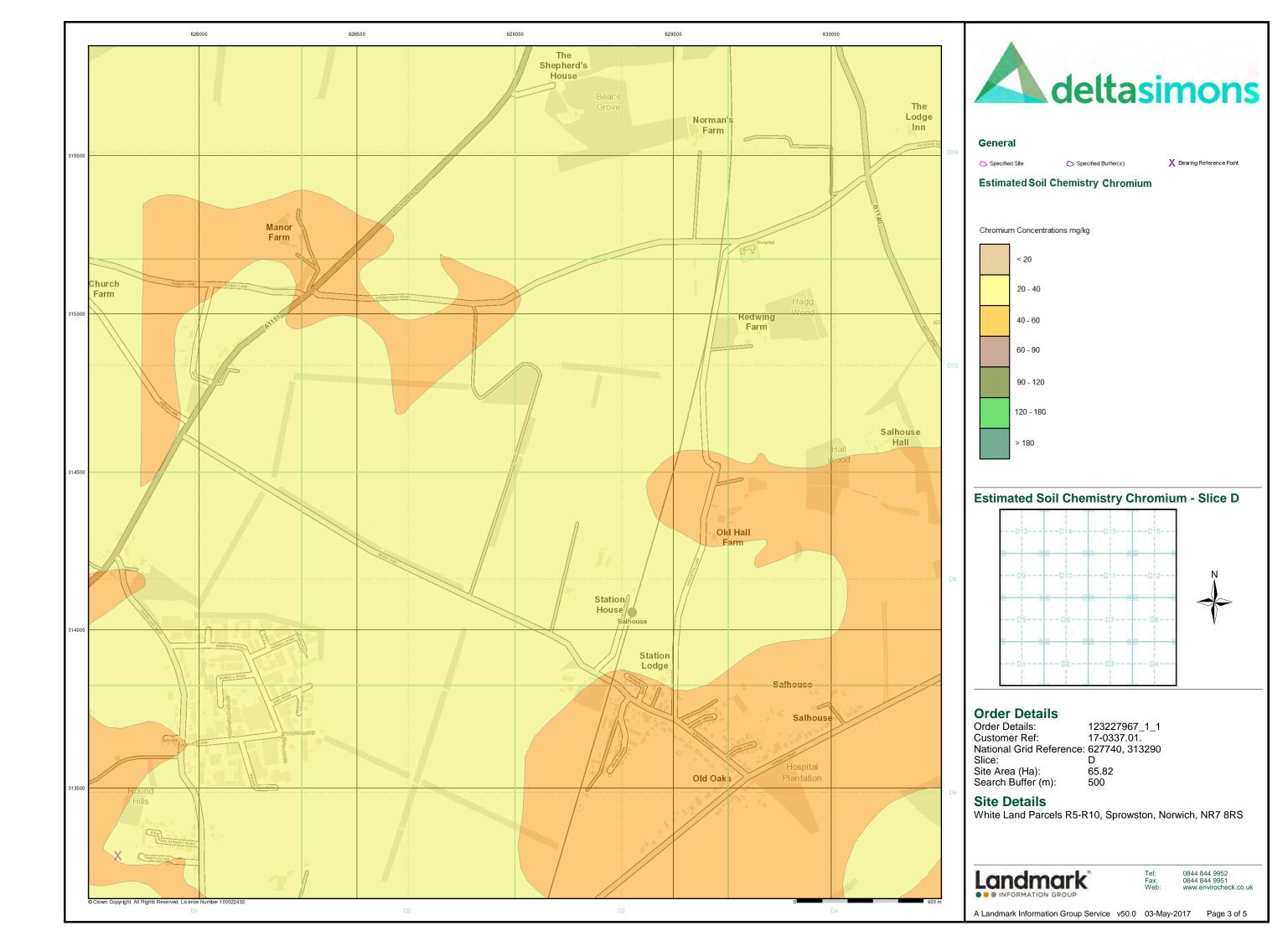


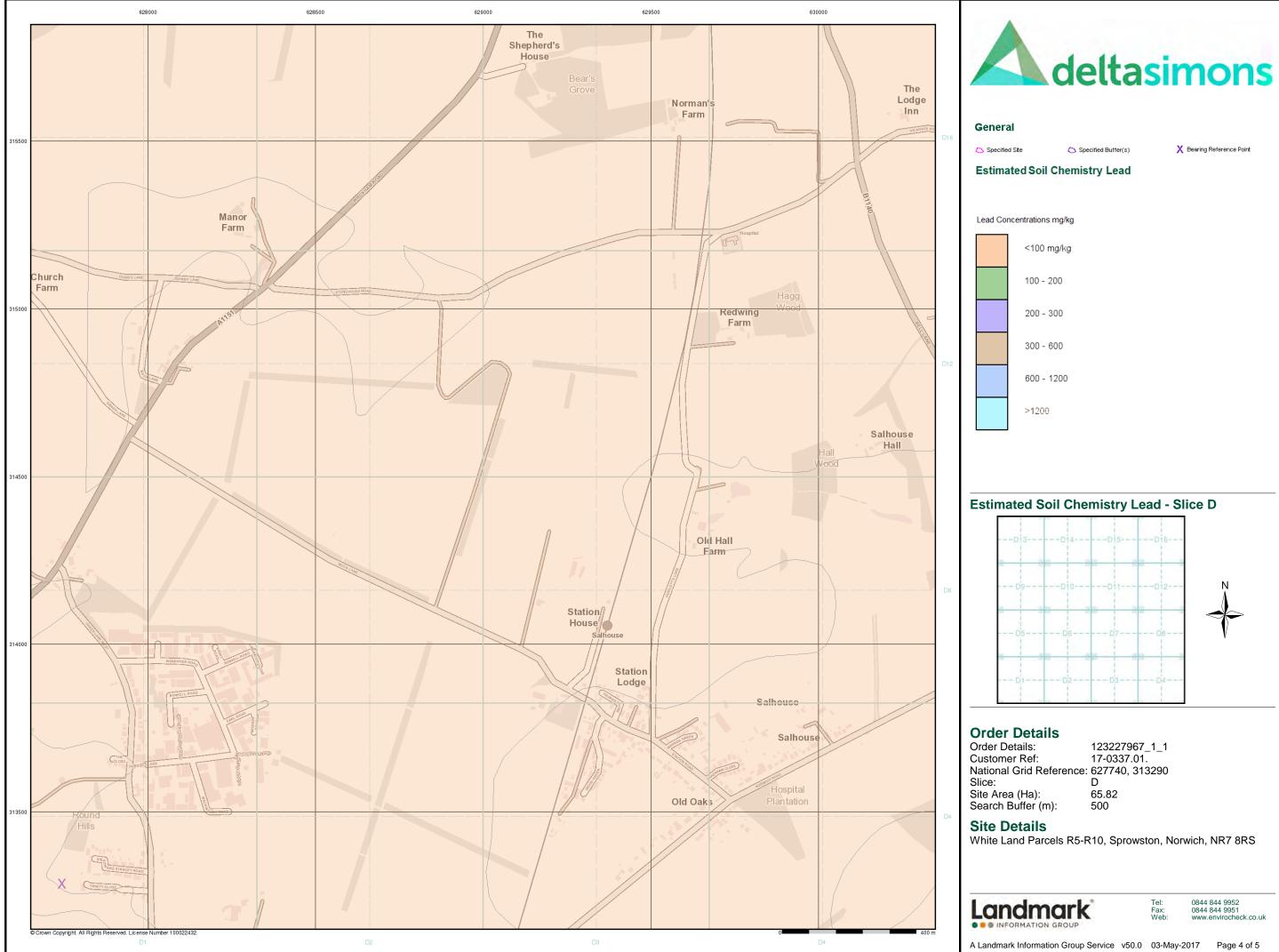
High - 30 Year Return

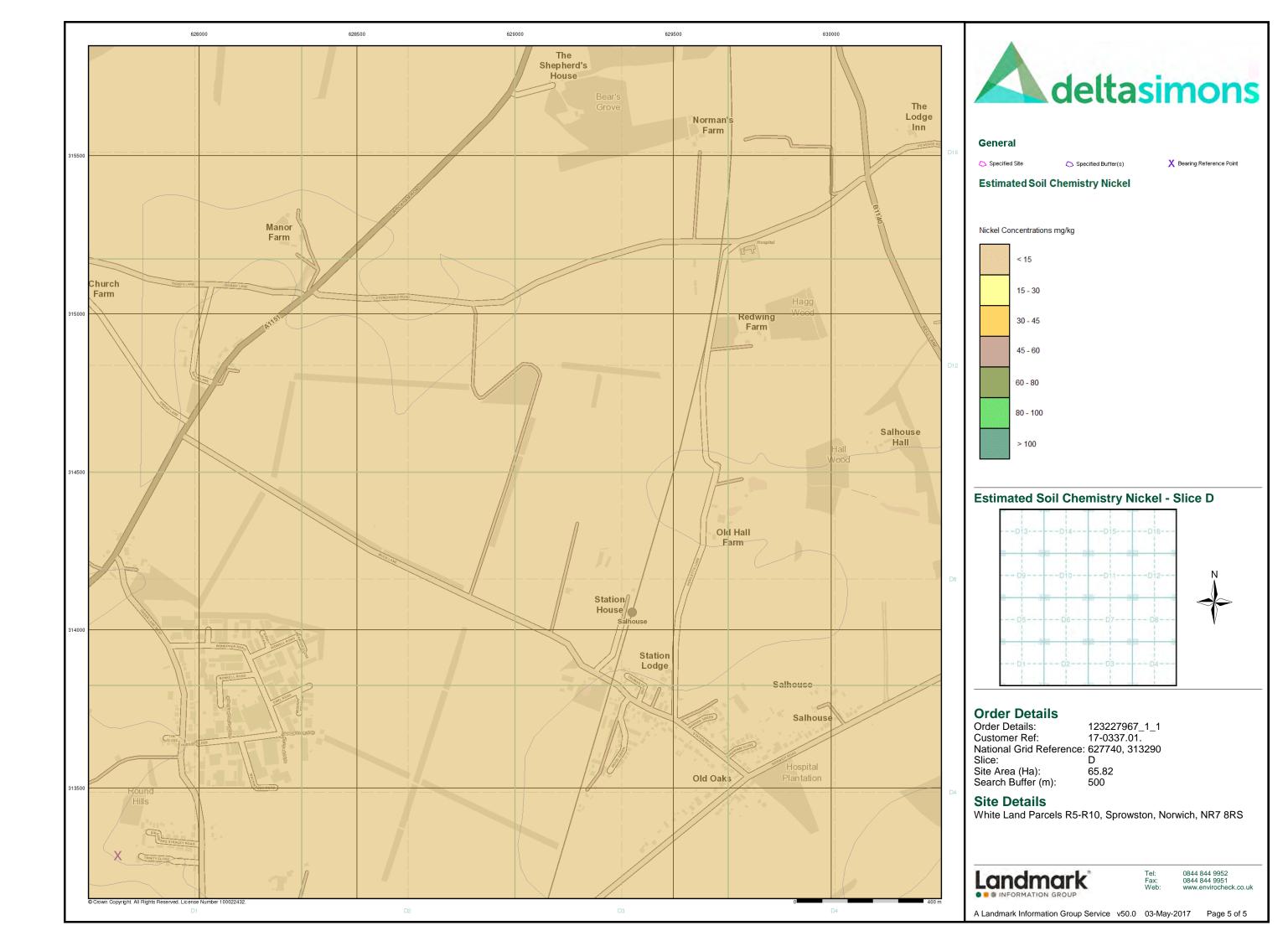
County to town

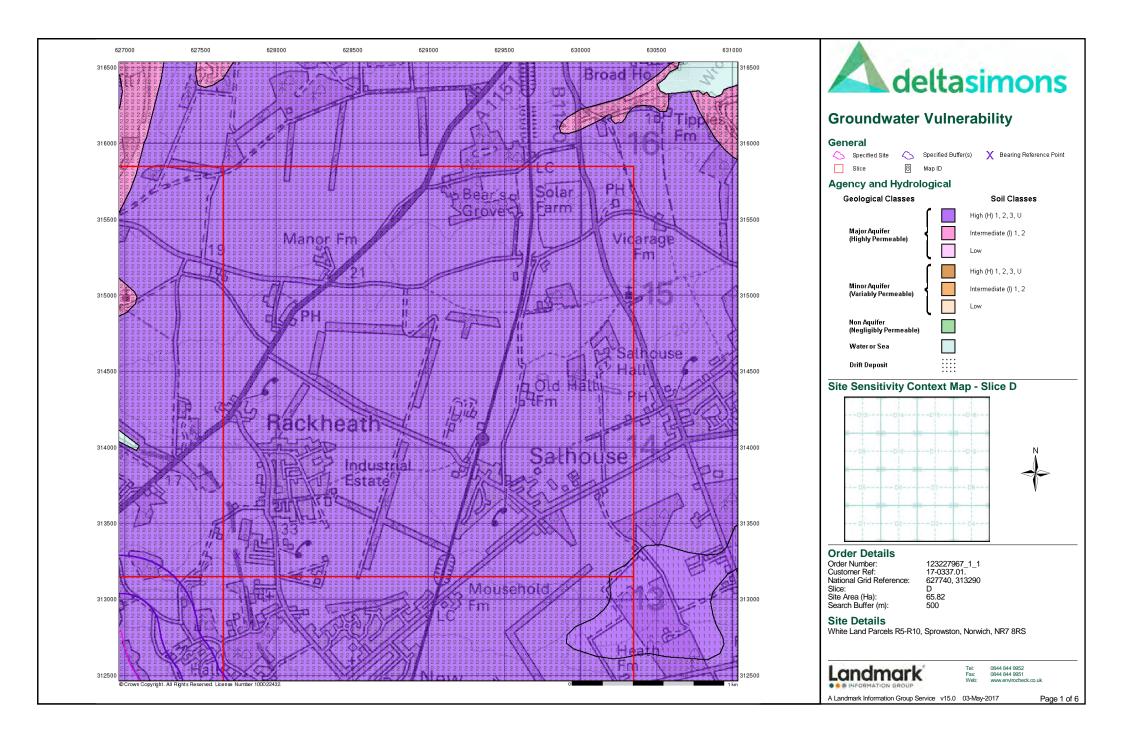


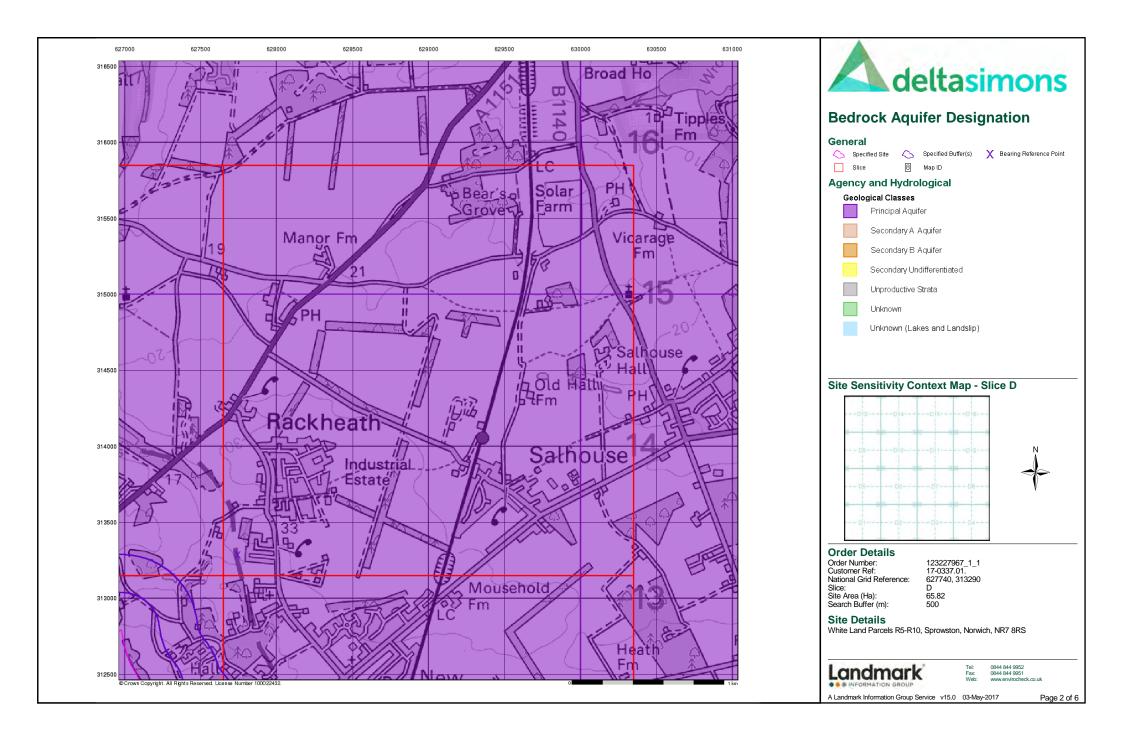


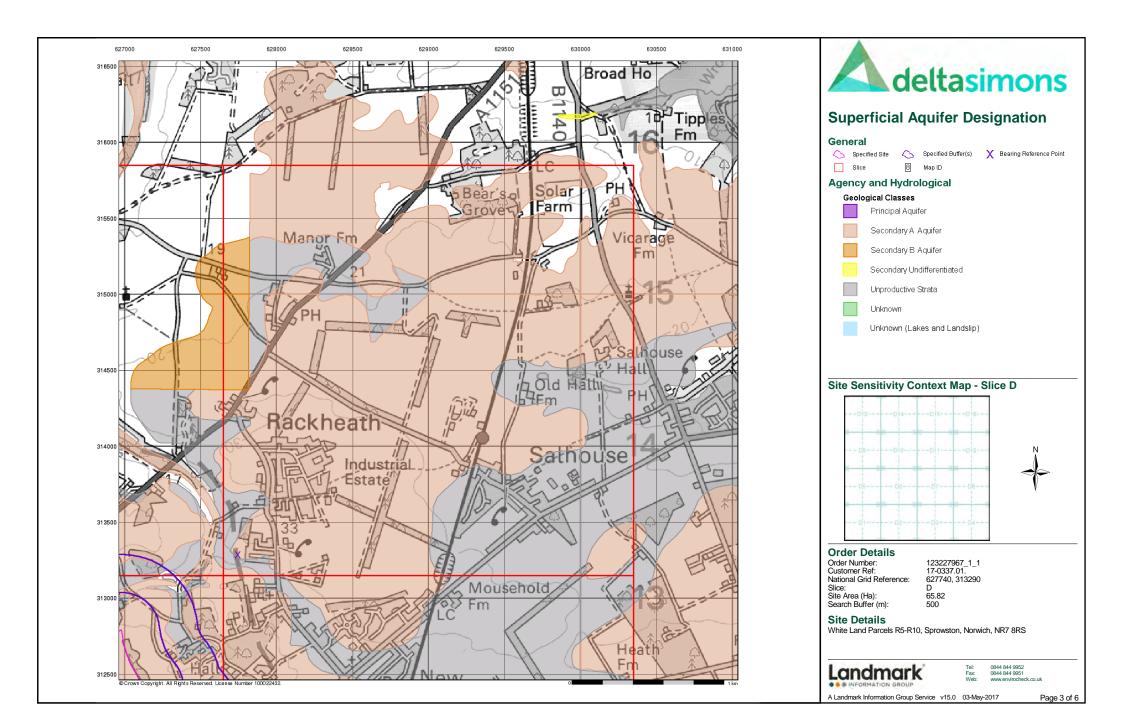


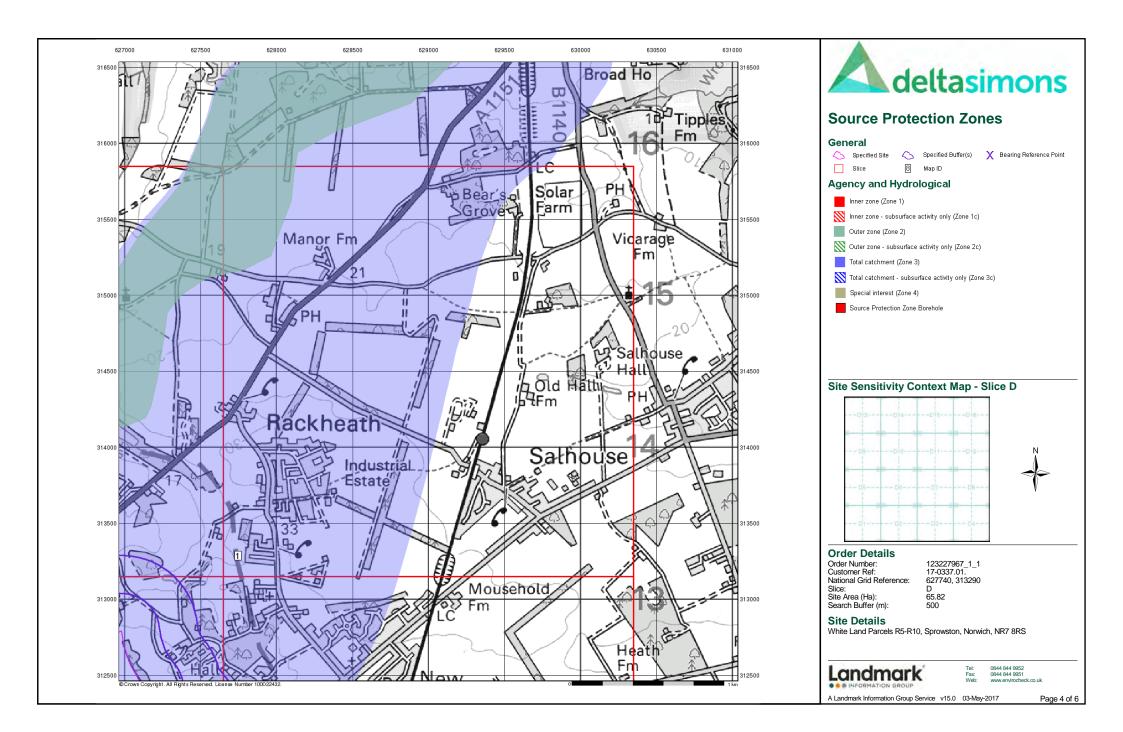


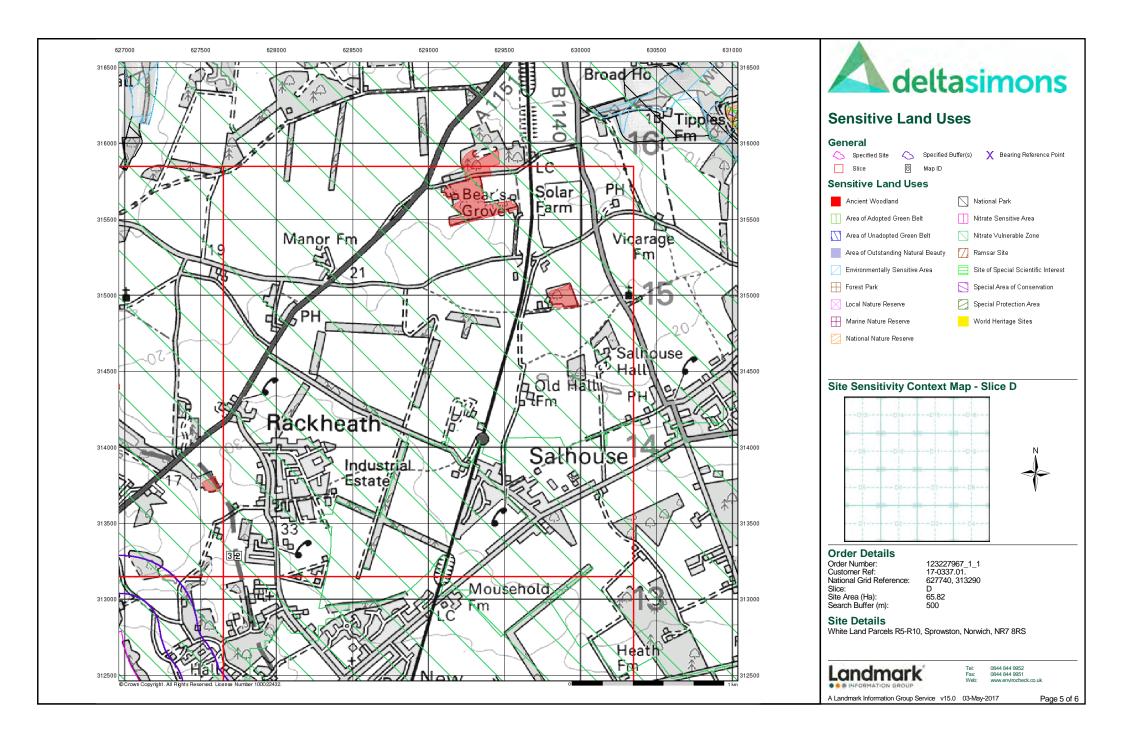


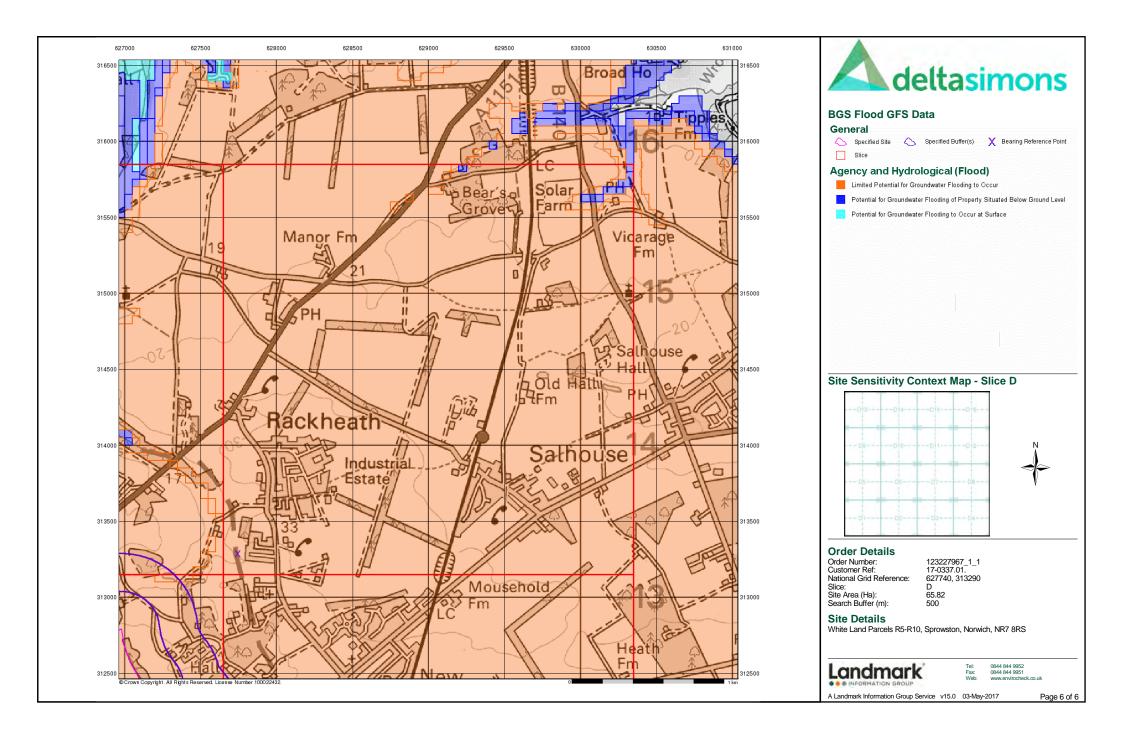










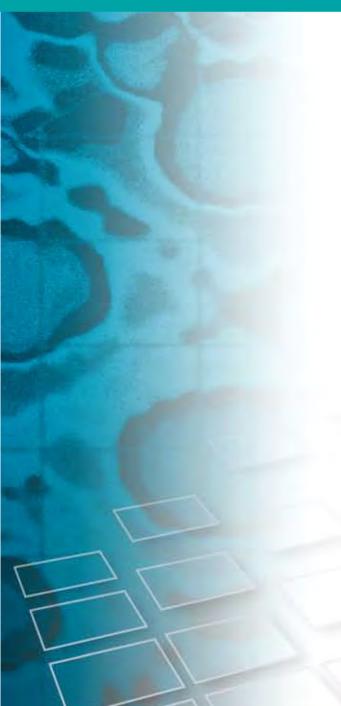


Appendix E – Zetica Regional Unexploded Bomb Risk Map - Norfolk



## **REGIONAL UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK**

## NORFOLK



DENSITY OF BOMBS PER BOROUGH						
Borough	High explosive	Anti-personnel	Incendiary			
Cromer	48	0	4			
Downham Market	17	0	0			
East Dereham	26	0	0			
Great Yarmouth	910	9	19			
King's Lynn	71	0	33			
Hunstanton	16	0	0			
Norwich	561	0	110			
Sheringham	31	0	4			
Swaffham	30	0	0			
Wymondham	66	2	10			
On average, 10% of high ex	plosive and 50%	OTHER	WWII TARGETS			
of incendiary bombs failed to explode.						
transport						
BOMB TONNAGE						
>1000						
>500	high 📕	i 📠 i	ndustry			

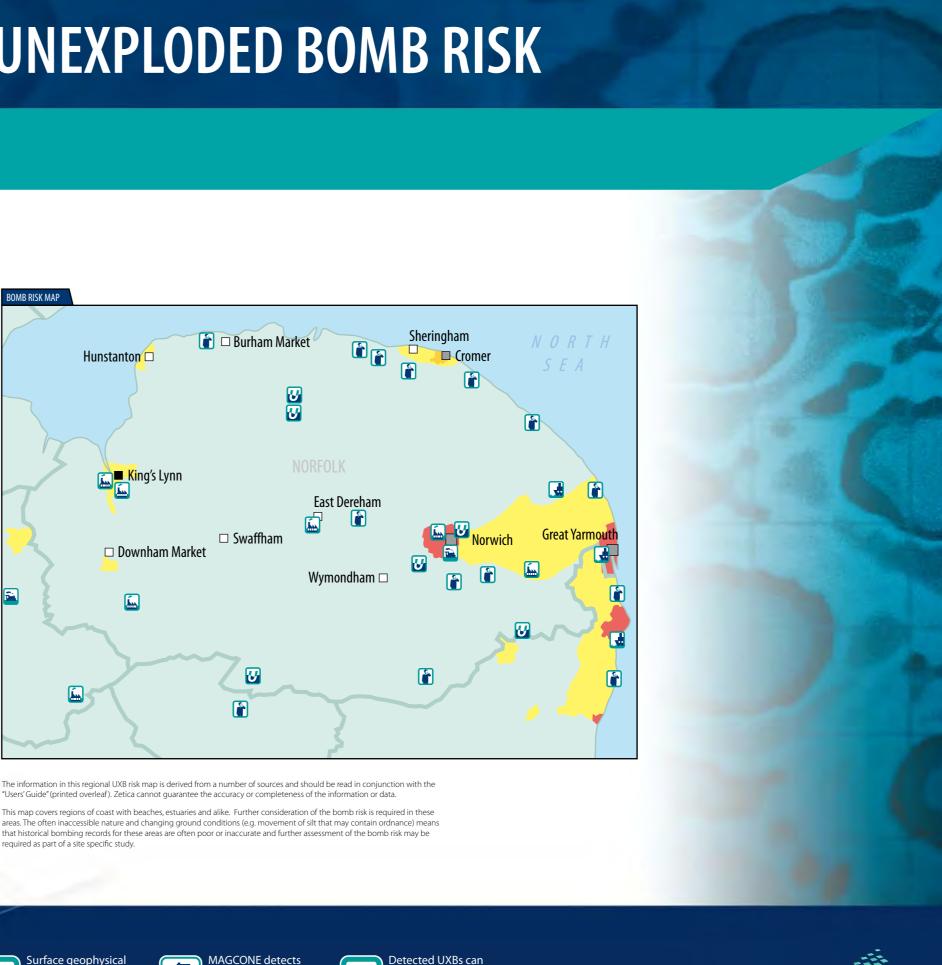
low

moderate

unverified

>100

□ >0



areas. The often inaccessible nature and changing ground conditions (e.g. movement of silt that may contain ordnance) means that historical bombing records for these areas are often poor or inaccurate and further assessment of the bomb risk may be required as part of a site specific study.

### A FOUR-STEP PROCESS

**e** 

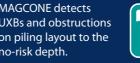
Risk assessment and method statement from a qualified explosive ordnance clearance (EOC) operative.

docks

? other



on piling layout to the no-risk depth.



Detected UXBs can be dealt with by our EOC engineers and a Clearance Certificate issued for the site.

For more details on this and related services, telephone: +44 (0) 1993 886682 or visit our website: www.zetica.com



## **BOMB MAP USERS' GUIDE**

### Sources of information and explanation of bomb risk

### Why?

Unexploded bombs (UXB) still present a risk to construction projects long after the end of the Second World War (WWII). UXBs often entered the ground unnoticed at high velocity and penetrated to a depth of several metres. Here they remain - vulnerable to disturbances from construction work. Beyond the depth of shallow excavation work, the greatest risk is to piling, drilling and probing crews. A piling rig could repeatedly hit a UXBs with considerable force before the crew realises an obstruction has been impacted. It could then be up to 72 hours before the detonator activates.

### Who?

The responsibility for avoiding UXB risk usually lies with construction companies or house builders particularly those who are redeveloping urban sites. In addition, project engineering or environmental consultants are expected to advise their clients of a site's history. Other interested parties include those organisations whose employees are physically at most risk from intrusive works, normally piling companies, drillers or probing operators.

### How?

UXB risk should be assessed for every site, but especially those in known heavily bombed areas or those situated near war-time strategic installations that were priority targets for enemy aircraft, for example, airfields. Zetica's regional bomb risk map is therefore a first point of reference from which the relative, potential abundance of UXBs can be judged. Consultants then advise their clients that an ordnance-risk desk study is required, which they may obtain from external sources. Construction companies or house builders who assess their own risk could choose to come direct to Zetica.

### When?

Do not wait for the piling or drilling company to be on site before thinking about UXB risk it will inevitably cause delays and higher costs. Request the regional bomb risk map from Zetica as soon as a site is being considered, and then use it to help you or your clients to decide if an ordnance-risk desk study is required.

### Where?

Maps can be obtained for any county in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland - or for any London borough. They can help determine the areas that were most heavily bombed – but no part of the country should be considered 100% safe from UXB risk. Even remote rural areas can have a high risk if, for example, they were locations for decoy airfields or beacons that were lit to fool enemy pilots into thinking they had located a burning city that had been successfully hit by others in the raid.

### How to use this regional map

This map is designed to give you an indication of the potential risk from UXBs in your area. If you are conducting work that involves excavation, piling or other disturbance of the ground, then you should use the map to identify the category of risk for your site. The risk boundaries are a guide, compiled from data based on the political areas for which records are held; being just outside a high-risk area does not mean there is no UXB risk. You should use the map to assist in your decision of whether to investigate the UXB risk further.

### Information on the regional risk remaining from **UXBs in the UK**

Zetica has built the largest UXB database of its kind in the UK. It includes a unique digital library of bomb census data, and maps showing key strategic points and bombing densities from the First and Second World Wars. The main sources of information include records from central government (Public Records Office), the Ministry of Defence, and the German Luftwaffe.

Using information from this database, Zetica has published maps of UXB risk on a regional, county and borough scale. The maps indicate relative degrees of UXB risk based on available records for bombing densities and known targeted areas for regions within the UK. The risk is broken down into individual boroughs, towns or cities. The data are based on the historical boroughs and are then overlaid onto the modern map. It is important to note that more-detailed research may be required for individual sites, particularly where proximity to a potential WWII target means the local risk may be higher.

### **High risk**

Areas designated as high risk are those that show a high density of bombing hits (50+ bombs per 1000 acres) and abundant potential WWII targets. In high-risk regions, further action to mitigate UXB risk is considered essential.

### **Moderate risk**

Moderate-risk regions are those that show a bomb density of between 11 and 50 bombs per 1000 acres and that may contain potential WWII targets. Action to mitigate the risk is considered essential, albeit more likely that a reduced scope of work is required compared with that needed for high-risk regions.

### Low risk

Low-risk regions are those with a bombing density of up to 10 bombs per 1000 acres. These areas are considered to have a significant but low UXB risk. In general, further action to mitigate the risk is considered prudent, although not essential. Care is required when assessing the risk for specific sites where the risk may be higher because of local wartime activity.

### **Other WWII targets**

Other regions with the risk of UXBs are key strategic points as defined by the government during WWII as representing potential enemy targets. Where these exist outside areas mapped as high, moderate or low risk, a site-specific assessment of the UXB risk may be required.

### **Relative UXB risk across UK**

For more details on this and related services, telephone: +44 (0) 1993 886682 or visit our website: www.zetica.com

### What to do if... ...you have a site that has a potential UXB risk

In the absence of current legislation requiring you to address the risk from UXBs, your responsibilities under health and safety legislation and regulations such as construction design and management require that you address all identified risks. The first stage is to request further advice from a professional adviser such as Zetica, or to gain more sitespecific information by commissioning an ordnance-risk desk study. Then a strategy to deal with the risk can be established that is tailored to your proposed work.

### ...you find a suspect item or require advice

If during site works you find a suspect (ordnance-related) item, it is very important that you do not touch or move it (even if it has already been moved by an excavator). If it is clearly ordnance related, then dial 999 and ask for the police. Ensure that the area around the item is kept as clear as possible without placing yourself at risk. If you are unsure and do not wish to cause undue alarm, or you just require some advice, then you can call Zetica. We have experienced qualified UXB specialists on hand who can offer support and advice during any site works.

More-detailed procedures should be established in advance if you are in an area where the risk of finding a UXB is shown to be significant (moderate to high).

### Site-specific desktop studies

Zetica is able to provide high-quality, site-specific UXB risk information for any residential, industrial or commercial property in the UK. These desktop studies provide details of the bombing density within an area and for the site itself, in order to indicate the risks of UXBs still being present. A risk assessment is provided to facilitate informed decision making on whether any further risk mitigation measures are required.