



Specified Buffer(s)

X Bearing Reference Point

Several of Type at Location

Agency and Hydrological (Boreholes)

BGS Borehole Depth 0 - 10m

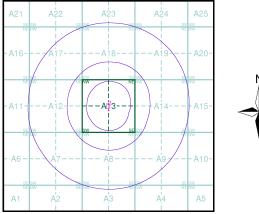
BGS Borehole Depth 10 - 30m

BGS Borehole Depth 30m +

For Borehole information please refer to the Borehole .csv file which accompanied this slice.

A copy of the BGS Borehole Ordering Form is available to download from the Support section of www.envirocheck.co.uk.

Borehole Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 223644483_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC 20 1065
National Grid Reference: 344390, 423370

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.38 1000

Site Details

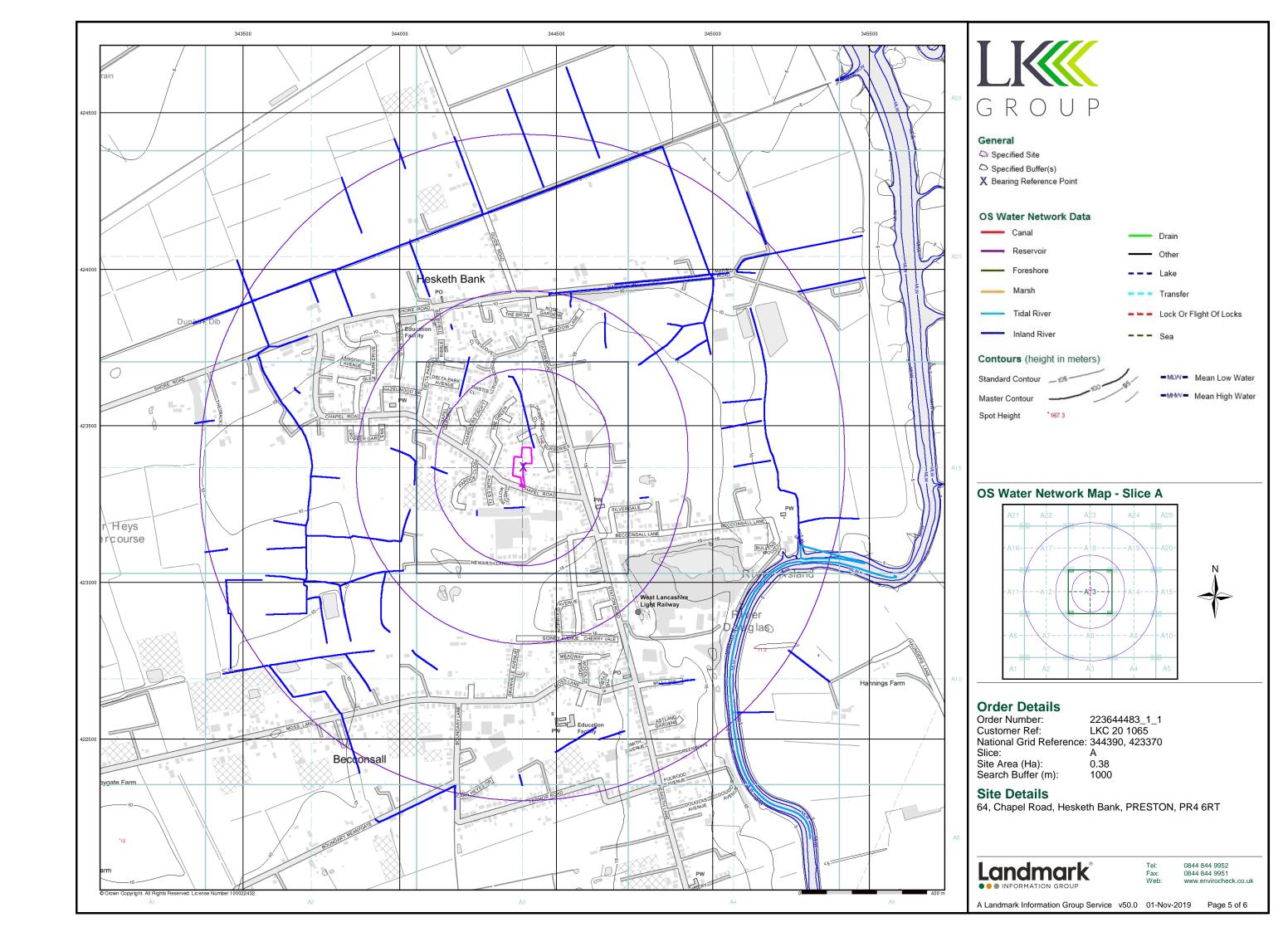
64, Chapel Road, Hesketh Bank, PRESTON, PR4 6RT

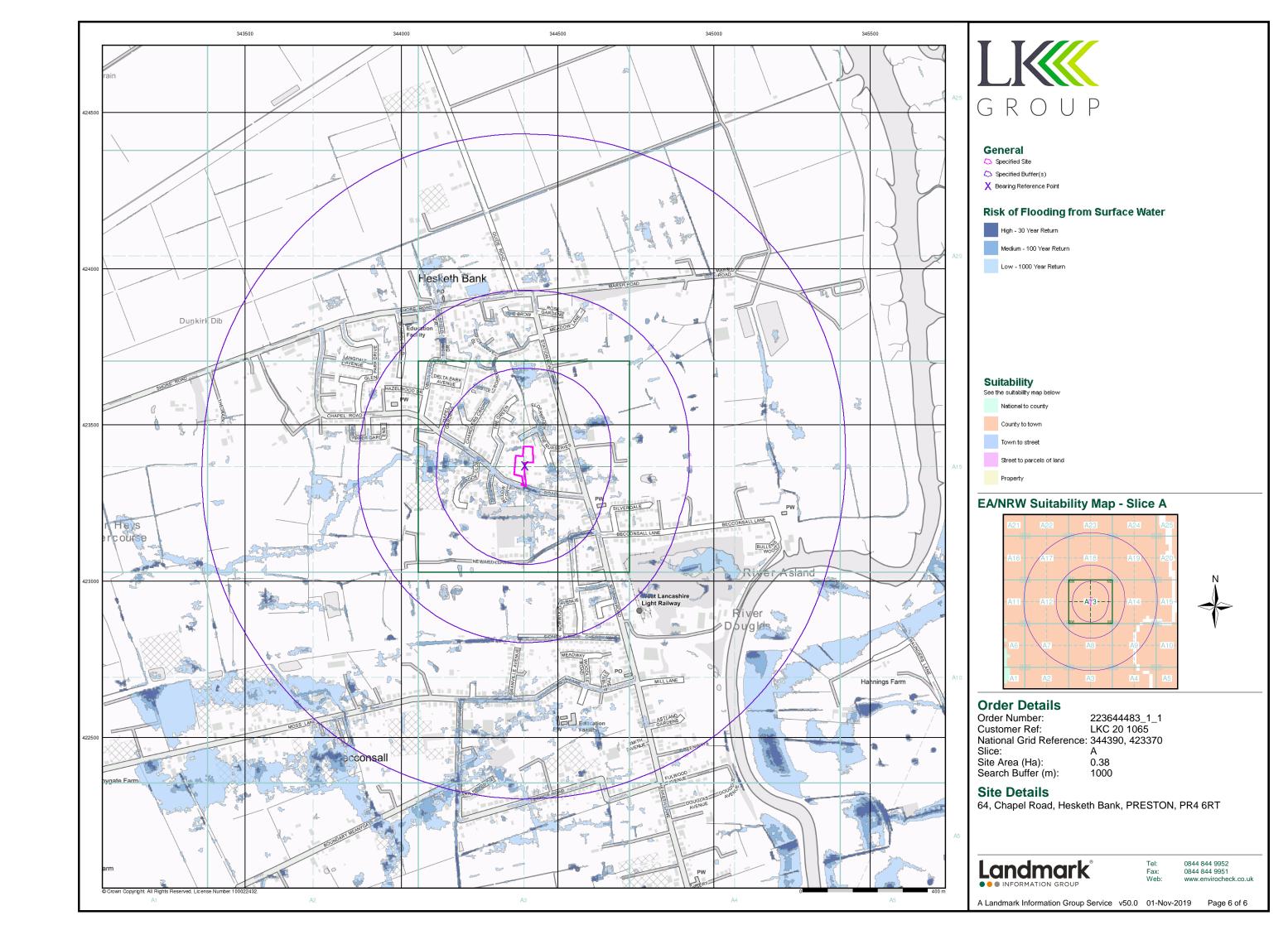
Α

Landmark

0844 844 9952

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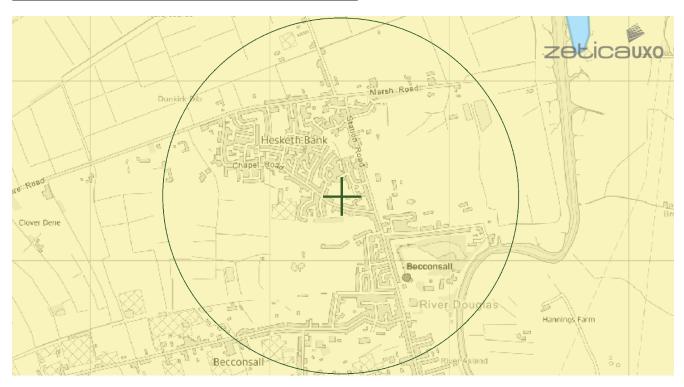
Appendix C Zetica UXO Unexploded Bomb Risk Map

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP

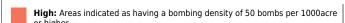


SITE LOCATION

Map Centre: 344409,423362



LEGEND





Low: Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.





UXO find

transport dock

Luftwaffe targets





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/)

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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

Risk Evaluation

The LK Group Ref: LKC 21 1750



Risk Evaluation

The method for risk evaluation is a qualitative method of interpreting the output from the risk estimation stage of the assessment, based on CIRIA 552¹³. It involves the classification of the:

- Magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of the risk occurring (Table A).
- Magnitude if the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring (Table B).

Consequence (Severity)						
Classification	Definition	Example				
Severe	 Short term (acute) risk to human health likely to results in 'significant harm' as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short term risk of pollution (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings/properties. A short term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definition of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000). 	 High concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area. Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled waters. Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to short term human health risk if buildings are occupied). 				
Medium	 Chronic damage to Human Health ('significant harm' as defined in DETR, 2000). Pollution of sensitive water resources (note Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution). A significant change in a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem. 	 Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceed generic, or site specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer (Principal and Secondary). Death of a species within a designated nature reserve. 				
Mild	 Pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ('significant harm' as defined in DETR, 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings / structures / services or the environment. 	Pollution of non-classified groundwater. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability).				
Minor	 Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc.). Easily repairable damage to buildings, structures and services. 	 The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discoloration of concrete. 				

Table A: Classification of consequence.

Probability (Likelihood)			
Classification	Definition		
High likelihood	- There is a pollutant 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 pollutant 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 pollutant 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 pollutant linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur in the very long term.		

Table B: Classification of probability.

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¹³ CIRIA (2001). "Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A Guide to Good Practice". C552.



These classifications are then compared to indicate the risk presented by each pollutant linkage (Table C). It is important that this classification is only applied where there is a possibility (which can range from high likelihood to unlikely) of a pollutant linkage existing.

		Consequence			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	High likelihood	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk
	Likely	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk
	Low likelihood	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk
	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk

Table C: Comparison of consequence against probability.

Once the risk has been determined the corresponding action can be assessed (Table D).

Risk	Action Required	
Very High Risk	 There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that sever harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to results in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not already undertaken) and remediation are likely to be required. 	
High Risk	 Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term. 	
Moderate Risk	 It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term. 	
Low Risk	Low Risk - It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.	
Very Low Risk	- There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.	

Table D: Description of the classification and likely action required.

Where LKC identified a low to very low risk either limited intrusive investigation work, a watching brief (during construction work) or no investigation work will be recommended. This will be dependent on the nature of the site and the proposed development.

Where the risk falls into the moderate/low risk, LKC will undertake an assessment to establish what category the pollutant linkage will fall into (i.e. moderate or low risk will be chosen).

Where LKC identifies a moderate or higher risk intrusive work or precautionary remedial measures will be recommended.

Based across the UK with offices in Manchester, London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Manchester (Head Office)

Unit 29, Eton Business Park Eton Hill Rd, Radcliffe M26 2ZS

t: 0161 763 7200 e: info@thelkgroup.com

London

2 Falcon Gate Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 1TW

t: 01707 909059 e: info@thelkgroup.com

Glasgow

Wright Business Centre 1 Lonmay Road Glasgow G33 4EL

t: 0141 773 6269 e: info@thelkgroup.com

Liverpool

The Corn Exchange Fenwick Street Liverpool L2 7QL

t: 0151 235 8716 e: info@thelkgroup.com



- Seotechnical
- >>> Contaminated Land
- >>> Flood Risk and Drainage
- Asbestos
- Invasive Species
- Land Remediation
- Project Management
- Land Drilling