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## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1974 - 1976

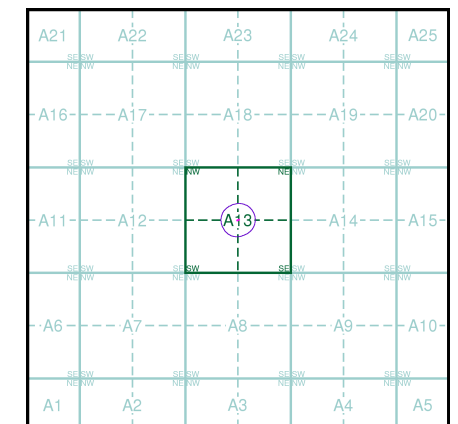
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ28NE	1976
1:10,000	
TQ28SE	1974
1:10,000	

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 313010859\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: J23153  
National Grid Reference: 528160, 185030  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.02  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

118, Malden Road, LONDON, NW5 4BY

**Landmark**  
INFORMATION GROUP

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## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1991 - 1996

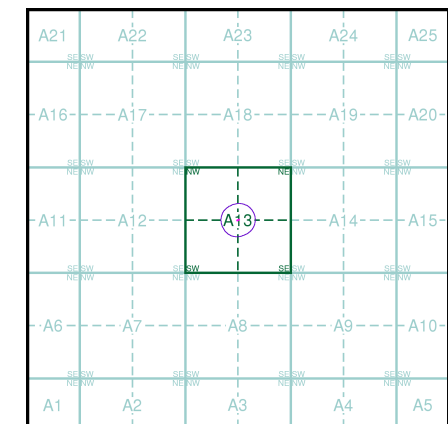
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ28NE	1996
1:10,000	
TQ28SE	1991
1:10,000	

### Historical Map - Slice A



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## 10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

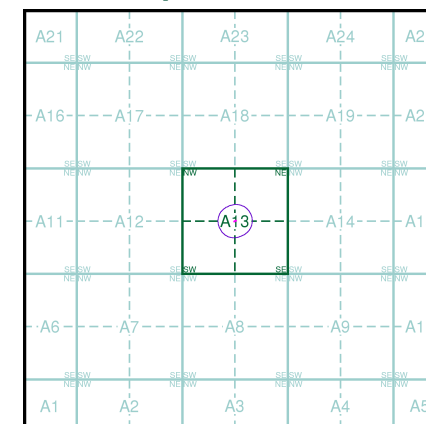
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ28NE  
1999  
1:10,000  
TQ28SE  
1999  
1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 313010859\_1\_1  
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## 10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

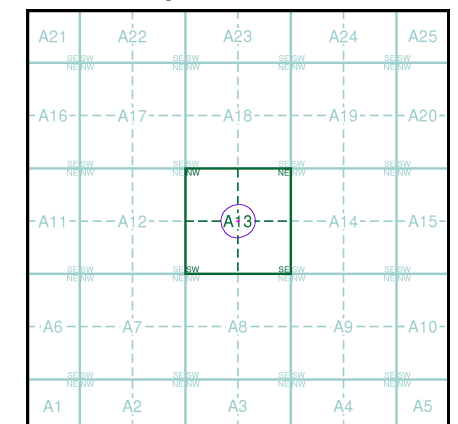
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ28NE  
2006  
1:10,000  
TQ28SE  
2006  
1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 313010859\_1\_1  
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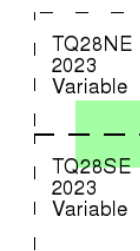
## VectorMap Local

Published 2023

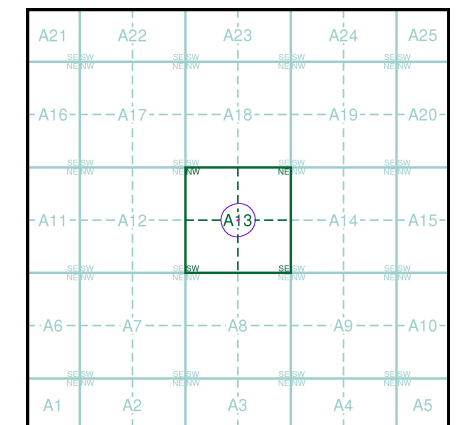
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Historical Map - Slice A



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## Preliminary UXO Risk Assessment

<b>Client</b>	GEA Ltd.
<b>Project</b>	118 Malden Road, London
<b>Site Address</b>	118 Malden Road, London, NW5 4BY
<b>Report Reference</b>	PA18116-00
<b>Date</b>	14/06/23
<b>Authored by</b>	WF
<b>Quality Assurance</b>	ERG

### Assessment Objective

This preliminary risk assessment is a qualitative screening exercise to assess the likely potential of encountering unexploded ordnance (UXO) at the 118 Malden Road, London site. The assessment involves the consideration of the basic factors that affect the potential for UXO to be present at a site as outlined in Stage One of the UXO risk management process.

### Background

This assessment uses the sources of information available in-house to 1<sup>st</sup> Line Defence Ltd to enable the placement of a development site in context with events that may have led to the presence of German air-delivered or Allied military UXO. The report will identify any immediate necessity for risk mitigation or additional research in the form of a Detailed UXO Risk Assessment. It makes use of 1<sup>st</sup> Line Defence's extensive historical archives, library and unique geo-databases, as well as internet resources, and is researched and compiled by UXO specialists and graduate researchers.


The assessment directly follows CIRIA C681 guidelines "Unexploded Ordnance, a Guide for the Construction Industry". The document will therefore assess the following factors:

- Basic Site Data
- Previous Military Use
- Indicators of potential aerial delivered UXO threat
- Consideration of any Mitigating Factors
- Extent of Proposed Intrusive Works
- Any requirement for Further Work

It should be noted that the vast majority of construction sites in the UK will have a low or negligible risk of encountering UXO and should be able to be screened out at this preliminary stage. The report is meant as a common sense 'first step' in the UXO risk management process. The content of the report and conclusions drawn are based on basic, preliminary research using the information available to 1<sup>st</sup> Line Defence at the time this report was produced. It should be noted that the only way to entirely negate risk from UXO to a project would be to support the works proposed with appropriate UXO risk mitigation measures. It is rarely possible to state that there is absolutely 'no' risk from UXO to a project.





Risk Assessment Considerations	
Site location and description/current use	<p>The site is located in the London Borough of Camden.</p> <p>According to recent aerial imagery, the site is currently occupied by a mixed use, three-storey commercial and residential building. An alleyway runs through the north of the site.</p> <p>Bordering the site to the north, east and south are further mixed use commercial and residential buildings, whilst west of the site is a pavement followed by Malden Road.</p> <p>The site is approximately centred on the OS grid reference: <b>TQ 28160 85028</b>.</p> 
Are there any indicators of current/historical military activity on/close to the site?	<p>In-house records do not indicate that the site footprint had any former military use. No features such as WWII defensive positions, encampments or firing ranges are recorded to have been located at or in the immediate vicinity of the site. In addition, no information of ordnance being stored, produced, or disposed of within the proposed site boundary could be found.</p> <p>The closest Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) battery was positioned approximately 1.2km north-west of the site in the vicinity of Parliament Hill. The range of a fired projectile can be up to 15km. The conditions in which unexploded anti-aircraft ordnance may have fallen unrecorded are analogous to that of aerial delivered German bombs.</p>
What was the pre- and post-WWII history of the site?	<p>Pre-WWII OS mapping dated 1913 and 1938 indicates that the site was occupied by a terraced structure in the south-western half of the site boundary and an area of open ground in the north-eastern half. The site was bordered to the north, east and south by further terraced properties and garden areas, while west of the site was Malden Road.</p> <p>Post-WWII OS mapping dated 1952 does not indicate any significant structural changes indicative of bomb damage to the site itself, such as missing structures. Deviation can be seen approximately 35m and 65m north-east of the site boundary, where two previously developed residential areas are listed as <i>Ruin</i>.</p>
Was the area subject to bombing during WWII?	<p>During WWII, the site was situated in the Metropolitan Borough of St Pancras. According to official Home Office bombing statistics, this district sustained an overall very high density of bombing with an average of 258.4 items dropped per 1,000 acres. This consisted of 641 high explosive (HE) bombs, eight parachute mines, 14 oil bombs, 11 phosphorous bombs, 20 V-1 pilotless aircrafts and two V-2 long-range rockets, totalling 696 recorded incidents across 2,694 acres.</p> <p>No ordnance is recorded to have fallen on site. The closest recorded bomb strike is a high explosive (HE) bomb documented to have fallen on the junction between Wellesley Road and Queen's Crescent, approximately 35m east of the site on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1941. This strike was separated from the site by buildings and a roadway.</p>





Is there any evidence of bomb damage on/close to the site?	<p>London County Council bomb damage mapping attributes no damage to the site. To the north, the majority of buildings are similarly unaffected, aside from one building 15m north which is depicted as having experienced <i>general blast damage</i> that was not structurally damaging. Immediately east and south buildings are listed as having experienced <i>blast damage</i> that was <i>minor in nature</i>, whilst 35m north-east, at the location of the aforementioned closest bomb strike, an area is listed as being <i>totally destroyed</i>.</p> <p>Furthermore, low-quality WWII-era aerial photography dated 1944 and 1946, available in-house on this occasion, suggest no signs indicative of bomb damage on site or in the immediate surrounding area, such as roof damage or bomb cratering.</p>
To what degree would the site have been subject to access?	During WWII the site comprised a residential terraced structure and was bound by further properties and roadways. As such, it is anticipated access would have been frequent. Given the lack of bombing and damage on site, there is no reason to believe that this level of access would have reduced.
To what degree has the site been developed post-WWII?	Post-WWII there appears to have been development in the north-east of the site boundary. To the north, a new residential structure appears to have been placed and a row of residential buildings has been replaced by a roadway called Gilden Crescent.
What is the nature and extent of the intrusive works proposed?	Information provided by the client suggests that the initial works will comprise the instillation of three 5m deep hand held window sampler boreholes.

### Summary and Conclusions

During WWII, the site was situated in the Metropolitan Borough of St Pancras. According to official Home Office bombing statistics, this district sustained an overall very high density of bombing with an average of 258.4 items dropped per 1,000 acres. According to London Bomb Census mapping, no bomb strikes are recorded on site. London County Council bomb damage mapping corroborates with this, suggesting no damage to the site itself. The only serious surrounding damage is recorded to an area of residential buildings 35m north-east of the site, which experienced a high explosive (HE) bomb on 11<sup>th</sup> May 1941.

Given the lack of bombing and damage recorded on site, and the anticipated frequent access, the risk of UXO contamination within the site boundary is not thought to be elevated above the 'background' level for this area.

### Recommendations

Given the findings of this preliminary report, the risk from UXO on site is not considered to be significantly elevated above the 'background level' for London. Whilst it would be possible to conduct further research in the form of a Detailed UXO Risk Assessment for this site, it is not thought likely to significantly alter the findings of this report. It is therefore recommended that **no further research** is taken.

**If the client has any anecdotal or empirical evidence of UXO risk on site, please contact 1<sup>st</sup> Line Defence.**







It should be noted that although the risk from unexploded ordnance on this site has been assessed as low/minimal, this does not mean there is 'no' risk of encountering UXO. This preliminary report has been undertaken with due diligence, and all reasonable care has been taken to access and analyse relevant historical information. By necessity, when dealing with historical evidence, and when making assessments of UXO risk, various assumptions have to be made which we have discussed and justified within this report. Our reports take a common-sense and practical approach to the assessment of UXO risk, and we strive to be reasonable and pragmatic in our conclusions. As referenced, it would be possible to undertake further research into this site, but based on the evidence to hand, this is not deemed strictly necessary, and no reasonably justifiable requirement for proactive on-site mitigation has been identified.

It should however be stressed that if any suspect items are encountered during the proposed works, 1<sup>st</sup> Line Defence should be contacted for advice/assistance, and to re-assess the risk as necessary. Furthermore, we would recommend that ground personnel are always made aware of the potential for encountering UXO, what to look out for and what to do in the unlikely event that a suspect item is encountered, and that a UXO Risk Management Plan is put together for the proposed works. We would be happy to provide a template and guidance for this – contact us on 01992 245020. Should the scope of works change or additional works be proposed, 1<sup>st</sup> Line Defence should be contacted to re-evaluate the risk.

