

NNRs covered by this risk assessment:	Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe NNR	Date completed:	Nov 2021
Assessment of (e.g. Activity, Equipment, Individual)	Site risk assessment for the use of contractor	Review date (max 1 year):	Nov 2022
Training required? Tick all that apply		Signed off by (SRM/ Line Manager):	Delphine Suty
Training course:		Mandatory/Optional	Applicable? (✓)
		Optional	
		Mandatory	
Notes (e.g. mandatory safety precautions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile phone coverage is good to moderate and there are locations on the site where there is no reception. Blank spots within the building, especially around the kitchen, can occur too. You should check your reception regularly and not work alone. • Louth County Hospital, High Holme Rd, Louth, Lincolnshire, LN11 0EU – 20 40 mins depending on where on site you are 		
Minimum PPE/RPE requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should monitor their health prior to going out and must stay home if unwell; check the NHS website for advice and if you have any C-19 symptoms please request a testing kit through the NHS. Test and trace will be in operation if you find yourself unwell within a 2 weeks period after volunteering for Natural England please inform delphine.suty@naturalengland.org.uk • Individual should regularly undertake dynamic risk assessment with regards to task even if the result is to abort a task or to reconvene at a later date when risk have been reassessed. • Be prepared when coming on site with hand sanitiser • The nearest public toilet is at Mablethorpe north end; please come to site prepared and take your rubbish with you. • Do not work alone without a buddy, keep your buddy inform of you are. Use What3Word app to offer your buddy a geolocation. 		

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
Slip and trip while on reserve - outdoors	Contractor	<p>Suitable clothing, which allows free movement</p> <p>Steel toe-capped boots, where there is a danger of foot injury from hard objects, otherwise good walking boots worn</p> <p>Buddies informed of location change</p> <p>Journey planned, keeping to path and checking footing where possible</p> <p>When off track, observing for hazards and not multi-tasking</p> <p>First aid kit carried</p> <p>Mobile phone carried, with back-up personal mobile phone</p> <p>Position sharing enabled on mobile phone</p> <p>Whistle carried</p> <p>Emergency water and food carried</p>	See Map areas where there are known hazards, such as old range buildings, ruins and defensive positions, areas of rabbit warrens
Slip and trip while at the work - base/office	Contractor	<p>Wear suitable shoes that covers both office and workshop;</p> <p>Keep to good housekeeping – use and replace in correct location after use</p> <p>Check floor for hazards</p> <p>Mobile phone carried at all times</p>	You must sign in when entering the building, clean your hand with the provided hand sanitiser
Assault while on reserve outside	Contractor	<p>Buddy system always used</p> <p>Mobile phone carried at all times</p> <p>Whistle carried at all times</p> <p>Conduct a dynamic risk assessment before approaching individuals and during engagements</p> <p>Remain calm and polite at all times, approach people positively</p> <p>Do not approach individual known to be armed or aggressive</p> <p>Withdraw from the scene, if possible, as soon as any aggressive behaviour is encountered</p> <p>If withdrawal is impossible, remain calm, polite, and friendly and attempt to de-escalate, if possible</p> <p>If withdrawal is impossible, try to remain passive and non-aggressive, whilst trying to disengage and attract the attention of others</p> <p>Review map location of undesirable behaviour</p>	Call the police if situation is threatening to self or others

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
		<p>Record as many details as possible as soon as possible after any incident</p> <p>In extremis only and only when subjected to assault with no other option to withdraw, use military self-defence training to exert the minimum force possible to prevent further harm to self and subdue the individual / ringleader</p> <p>If assault continues, try to obtain potential DNA samples for use in any subsequent investigation, such as hair, skin and blood</p> <p>Under no circumstances will property be protected at the risk of injury</p>	
Stairs; constant up & down to downstairs facilities – trips & fall	Contractor	<p>Carrying mobile</p> <p>Wear appropriate footwear and clothing</p> <p>Hold the rail</p> <p>Only carry equipment that allows safe ascent and descent</p> <p>Ensure good housekeeping and report breaches to delphine.suty@naturalengland.org.uk</p>	
Work base; catch & scratch from equipment	Contractor	<p>Keep to zones highlighted as walking routes</p> <p>Check risk around tractor and larger vehicles</p> <p>Keep an awareness of where you are and check for hazards</p>	
Spread of Covid-19 from people	Everyone	Obey all governmental and NE guidance on C-19 precautions, as applicable at the time	<p>If you have any of the main symptoms of coronavirus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get a test to check if you have coronavirus as soon as possible. 2. Stay at home and do not have visitors until you get your test result – only leave your home to have a test.
Spread of Covid-19 from equipment	Contractor	<p>Obey all governmental and NE guidance on C-19 precautions, as applicable at the time</p> <p>Potentially contaminated kit must be disinfected prior to sharing</p> <p>Equipment that cannot easily be clean must be quarantined for 72hrs; a bucket has been left on the bench in the parking</p>	

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
		bay for that use. Label the time of usage.	
Coming into contact with virus - handling	Contractor	Wear gloves when suitable in order to minimise the risk of touching face, hair, glasses, etc Wash hands regularly when accessing the building. Staff have been issued sanitiser for hand and cleaning to use	
Coming into contact with virus – exposure to infected individual	Contractor	Keep 2m distance when speaking to public or meeting visitors Do not engage in confrontation with members of the public	
Collision with vehicles.	Contractor	Wear a reflective safety jacket or bib for clear visibility around the car park	
Weil's disease, Rabies, Tetanus infection, allergic reactions, stings	Contractor	Ensure good personal hygiene Do not disturb nests - regards all nests as occupied Only enter a building if it is safe to do so Remembering bats should not be disturbed or handled by anyone other than a licensed bat worker During the summer month ask staff to point out brown-tailed moth caterpillars Wear tick-resistant clothing Minimise entry to scrub areas Do not touch or move carcasses or disturb feeding predators	Rabies inoculation Tetanus jabs
Unexploded ordnance	Contractor	The individual is an ex-Army Ammunition Technical Officer, qualified and experienced in Conventional Munitions Disposal and is well-versed in the necessary procedures Minimise work in the old RAF Theddlethorpe range area Stick to established paths and clear areas (noting that there is always a danger of stray ordnance, given the area's history) Minimise walking through long grass or undergrowth. Do not touch or move any suspicious object, but mark it and report it to the police for subsequent Conventional Munitions Disposal Action If necessary, provide warning signs and try to prevent public access until the object has been cleared	Please review the UXO map

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
		<p>In the event that a suspicious object is found, the immediate actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark the item. • Call the police with details, including location, size and markings of the object. • Evacuate the area to at least 300m and cordon where possible to prevent access, concentrating on blocking the approach routes. • Establish a safe rendezvous point, outside the cordon, to meet the police and bomb disposal team. <p>Carry first aid kit Location-finding enabled on mobile phones and shared with buddies Phone fully charged before leaving base Spare battery pack for phone carried</p>	
Exposure (hypothermia)	Contractor	<p>Wear appropriate clothing for the weather conditions on the day First Aid kit carried Return to base if exhibiting the signs of exposure A thermal blanket is to be carried if conditions warrant it. Aware of warning signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrollable shivering (initially) – early warnings • Loss of coordination • Confusion • Slurred speech • Heart rate/breathing slow • Unconsciousness <p>Aware of immediate treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call an ambulance. • Wrap in a thermal blanket. • Insulate the head from heat loss, but do not cover the face. • Give the victim warm, sweetened drinks, if alert. 	

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move to a warm, dry area. Use buddy system and lone-working procedures Location-finding enabled on mobile phones and shared with buddies Phone fully charged before leaving base Spare battery pack for phone carried	
Heat illnesses	Contractor	Water carried and regular drinks taken Frequent breaks taken when on the reserve and shade used whenever possible. Aware of the warning signs of heat illnesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat stroke: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusion Slurred speech Unconsciousness Seizures Heavy sweating or hot, dry skin Very high body temperature Rapid heart rate Heat exhaustion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatigue Irritability Thirst Nausea or vomiting Dizziness or lightheadedness Heavy sweating Elevated body temperature or fast heart rate Heat cramps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle spasms or pain Heat rash: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clusters of red bumps on skin Aware of the immediate actions and treatment of heat illnesses:	

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call an ambulance (not necessary for heat rash alone) • Move to shade • Cool the victim by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Removing excess outer layers of clothing ◦ Cool with water. The most effective cooling comes from wetting the head, neck, trunk, armpits, and groin ◦ Immerse in the sea to cool in extreme cases ◦ Minor cases can drink normally; extreme cases should not drink excessively and should have fluid intake overseen by medical personnel 	
Uneven ground	contractor	Appropriate clothing worn for uneven ground, including ankle-high walking boots First Aid kit carried Avoid areas of rabbit warrens, thick grass and rough terrain where possible Lone-working requirements adhered to Location-finding enabled on mobile phones and shared with buddies Phone fully charged and a Spare battery pack	
Sea Buckthorn	Contractor	Avoid areas of Sea Buckthorn where possible Thorn resistant clothing worn Aware of the dangers of the Brown-Tail Moth caterpillar First Aid kit carried	
Military artefacts	Contractor	Minimise direct contact with areas of rubble, old iron, concrete and other military artefacts First Aid kit carried	
Getting lost	Contractor	Compass carried Spare water and food carried If lost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When South of TF 4699 9190 (beach access at Rimac), walk away from the beach until reaching the 	

What are the hazards common to all?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What additional local precautions are required?
		<p>Great Eau (finding a safe way across the dunes and any fences), then to turn right along it and walk until the Eco Classroom and/or the Rimac car park is seen. Navigate to the NE Base from there, or call for help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When North of TF 4699 9190 (beach access at Rimac), walk away from the beach until reaching the Great Eau (finding a safe way across the dunes and any fences), then to turn left along it and walk until the Eco Classroom and/or the Rimac car park is seen. Navigate to the NE Base from there, or call for help • Quarry Hill is a clearly visible feature, close to the Eco Classroom and Rimac car park, when in the North of the area • If working in the extreme South of the NNR, initially head East onto the beach, and then turn South and walk until Mablethorpe North End is reached. Call for help from there • If fog descends while on the beach, it is very easy to become disorientated. Using a compass, walk due West until the edge of the scrub and sand-dunes is reached. If saltmarsh is reached before the scrub, turn left (South to South-West) and walk along the edge of it until it meets the scrub and sand-dunes. At the edge of the scrub and sand-dunes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ if originally working in the South of the NNR, turn South and walk along the edge of the scrub/sand-dunes until reaching Mablethorpe North End ◦ if originally working in the North of the area, turn North and walk along the edge of the scrub/sand-dunes until reaching Saltfleet ◦ Call for help from the safety of one of those locations 	

DIO UXO Estate Intelligence – Theddlethorpe Bombing Range

Foreword

This document is not a risk assessment, it is a summary of UXO Estate Intelligence (UXO-EI) relating to potential UXO contamination at the former RAF Theddlethorpe Bombing Range. The purpose of the document is to provide information on the UXO hazard to duty holders and those conducting risk assessments for works or other activities conducted on or in the vicinity of the former range.

UXO

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is defined as explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for use and used in an armed conflict or during training. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected and should have exploded but failed to do so. It also includes unexploded ordnance that may have been dumped, buried or otherwise discarded.

Background

RAF Theddlethorpe was a bombing and gunnery range believed to date back to 1935, it was mainly used by aircraft operating out of nearby RAF Manby. Targets were either on the beach, floating on the sea or towed behind aircraft. The range has been used for a wide variety of munitions, typically small arms, cannon rounds, rockets, practice bombs and large bombs. Since its closure in 1976 the site has been retained by RAF as an explosive demolition training area.

Range decommissioning

After range closure an RAF detachment commenced UXO clearance of the range. This proved to be a difficult task that was not fully achieved despite spending over 10 years on the task. UXO clearance certificates were issued for some areas of the range however, these need to be treated with a degree of caution, as air to ground ordnance can penetrate the ground to a considerable depth.

For UXO clearance purposes the site was split into smaller search areas A to F based on proposed sale/transfer of parcels of land, see Appendix A. Areas A, B, D & F were certified by RAF to have been cleared of UXO to the parameters of the Foerster 4015 locator. A later certificate was issued for Area C which was cleared to the parameters of the Foerster 4021 locator.

DIO have no evidence of any UXO clearance activity in Area E. The geophysical survey indicates that this is close to a former target/impact area, as such it must be assumed to be contaminated with UXO.

Geophysical Survey

DIO conducted a geophysical survey using a towed array of magnetometers over an area to the north of Area C. This was done to inform a site sampling exercise to assess the level of UXO contamination remaining in the area. A total of 19 anomalies were selected for investigation, none of these were found to be UXO, depth of anomalies varied from a few centimetres to in excess of 3 metres. The survey indicates that some UXO clearance was conducted up to 200 m to the north of Area C, thereafter it is apparent that no clearance activity has been undertaken, see Appendix B.

Potential UXO Hazard

As the range was used over a considerable period of time it is not possible to identify all types of ordnance that may have impacted the range. Some examples UXO known to have been recovered at Theddlethorpe are:

Projectiles 0.5", 20mm & 30mm
Depth Charge MK17 (325lb)
Fragmentation Bomb 20lb
Fuzes Various
Small Arms Ammunition
Practice Bombs 25lb 11.5lb 10lb 8lb 28lb 14kg
Incendiary 4lb, 30lb, 50kg (German WWII)
Bombs 40lb GP, 250lb GP, 250lb TI (Target Indicator)
20-30mm projectiles
2" Mortars
Rockets Various
Rocket Motors 3"
Rocket Head 60lb
Smoke Float

It should be assumed that any of the above may be present and possibly other types. Most will be inert training variants or will have functioned as intended however, some will remain as UXO.

Accessibility

The level of UXO clearance was 'to the limits of the locator', either the Foerster 4015 or 4021, both of which are deep search instruments. This can give a false sense of security as on a beach site it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to extract deeper anomalies. It is reasonable to assume that where UXO clearance activity has taken place any remaining UXO is likely to be sub-surface and therefore not readily accessible. However, the action of the tide and costal erosion may lead to UXO appearing in some areas.

Sensitivity of UXO

The vast majority of ordnance impacted on this range will have been inert training variants. Where live ordnance was used most will have function as intended however, it is reasonable to assume a small percentage will have failed to function and become UXO. It is important to note that contact with UXO during normal site activity is very unlikely to lead to an energetic event. However, striking, hitting, attempted dismantling or similar activity will increase the likelihood of such an event.

Conclusions

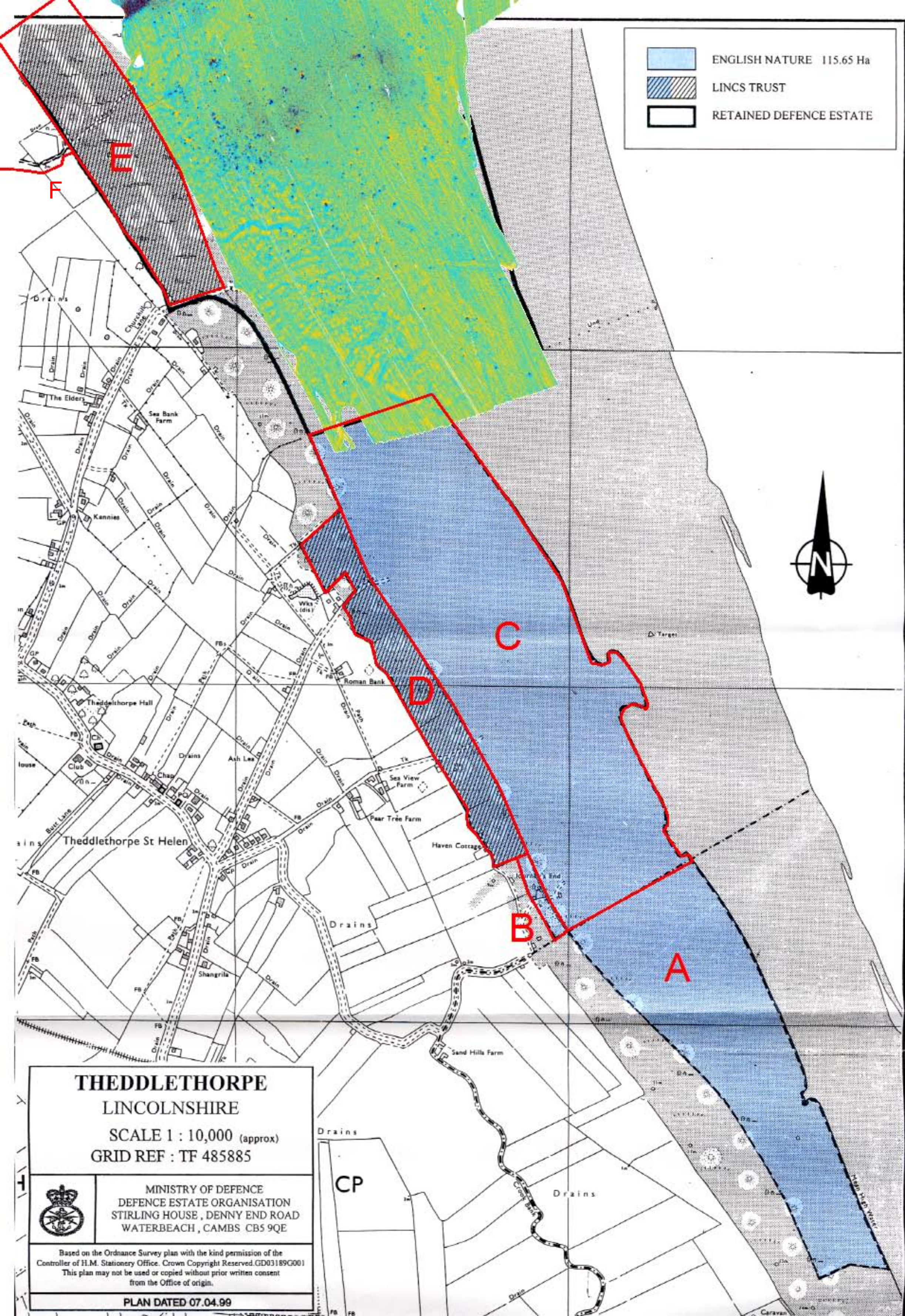
UXO clearance certificates have been issued for areas A, B, C, D & F. Due to possible tidal action and difficulties in digging it should be assumed to be clear to 1.5 m.

As there is no evidence of search for areas E it must be assumed to be contaminated with UXO.

Geophysical evidence indicates the remaining areas to the north of areas E and C have not been subjected to UXO clearance and must be assumed to be contaminated with UXO.

Recommendations

1. Intrusive works conducted in areas A, B, C, D & F consider UXO as a potential hazard when conducting deep excavations.
2. All other areas of the former range should be assumed to have the potential for UXO to be present, possibly on or close to the surface.



ENGLISH NATURE 115.65 Ha



LINCS TRUST



RETAINED DEFENCE ESTATE



THEDDLETHORPE LINCOLNSHIRE

SCALE 1 : 10,000 (approx)
GRID REF : TF 485885



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
DEFENCE ESTATE ORGANISATION
STIRLING HOUSE, DENNY END ROAD
WATERBEACH, CAMBS CB5 9QE

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