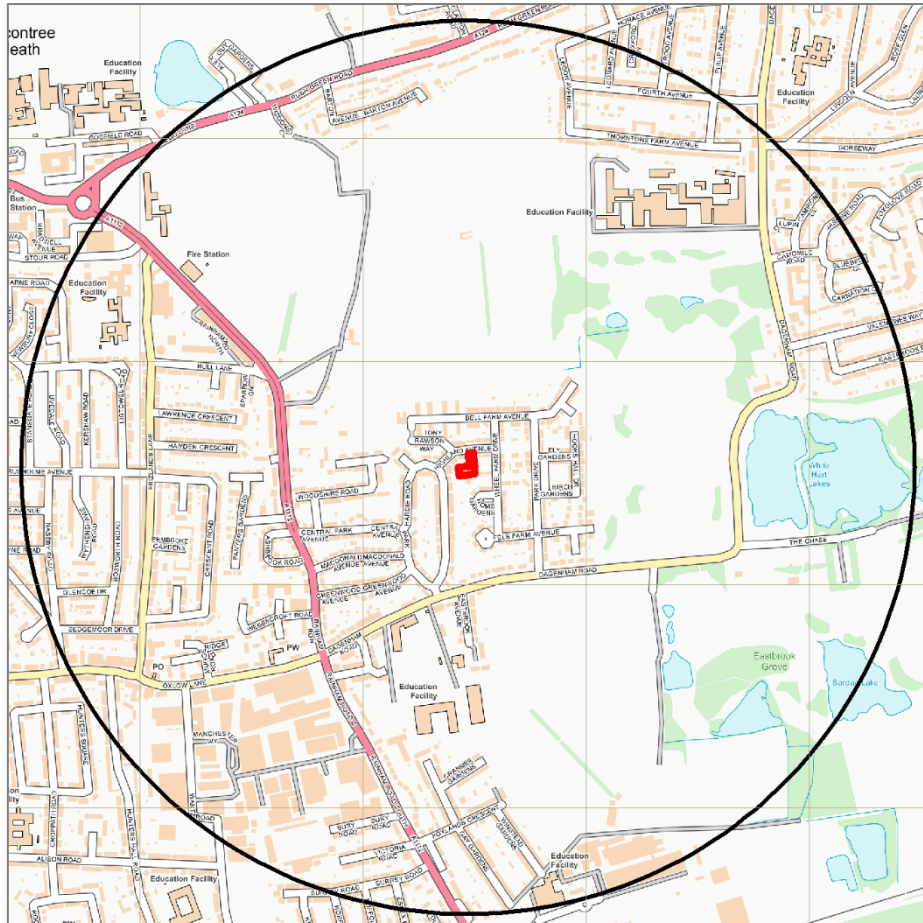


Detailed Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Threat & Risk Assessment

Meeting the requirements of *CIRIA* C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)
A guide for the Construction Industry' Risk Management Framework



PROJECT NUMBER	8584_11	ORIGINATOR	L. Hayes
VERSION NUMBER	1.0	REVIEWED BY	B. Wilkinson (24 th March 2021)
CLIENT	Arcadis	RELEASED BY	L. Gregory (25 th March 2021)
STUDY SITE	Highland Avenue, RM10 7AS		
RATING	MEDIUM - This Study Site requires limited further action to reduce risk to ALARP during intrusive activities.		



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Anti-Aircraft	NEQ	Net Explosive Quantity
AAA	Anti-Aircraft Ammunition	NFF	National Filling Factory
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable	NGR	National Grid Reference
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	OD	Ordnance Datum
ARP	Air Raid Precaution	OS	Ordnance Survey
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance	PM	Parachute Mine
BD	Bomb Disposal	PoW	Prisoner of War
BDO	Bomb Disposal Officer	RADAR	Radio Detection And Ranging
bgl	Below Ground Level	RAF	Royal Air Force
BGS	British Geological Survey	RN	Royal Navy
BH	Borehole	RNAS	Royal Naval Air Service
BPD	Bomb Penetration Depth	ROF	Royal Ordnance Factory
CDP	Cast Driven Piles	SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
CFA	Continuous Flight Auger	TA	Territorial Army
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association	TNT	Trinitrotoluene
CPT	Cone Penetration Testing	UK	United Kingdom
CS	County Series	UN	United Nations
EO	Explosive Ordnance	USAAF	United States Army Air Force
EOC	Explosive Ordnance Clearance	UXB	Unexploded Bomb
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
GI	Ground Investigation	V Weapons	<i>Vergeltungswaffen</i> – Vengeance Weapons
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	WD	War Department
GL	Ground Level	WWI	World War One
GP	General Purpose	WWII	World War Two
GPS	Global Positioning Systems		
HAA	Heavy Anti-Aircraft		
HE	High Explosive		
HO	Home Office		
HSE	Health and Safety Executive		
IB	Incendiary Bomb		
kg	Kilograms		
km	Kilometres		
LAA	Light Anti-Aircraft		
LCC	London County Council		
LE	Low Explosive		
LSA	Land Service Ammunition		
m	Metres		
MoD	Ministry of Defence		
mm	Millimetres		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Study Site

The Client has defined the Study Site as “Highland Avenue, RM10 7AS” and is centred on NGR 550235, 186263.

Risk Level

MEDIUM

Potential Threat Sources

The most probable UXO threat is posed by WWII *German* HE bombs, whilst IBs and *British* AAA projectiles (which were used to defend against *German* bombing raids) pose a residual threat.

Risk Pathway

Whilst there is a residual UXO risk within this Study Site, 6 Alpha do not believe there is a significant risk pathway to warrant on-site pro-active UXO risk mitigation measures.

Key Findings

During WWII, the Study Site was situated within *Dagenham Municipal Borough*, which recorded 18 HE bomb strikes per 100 hectares, a low level of bombing.

Luftwaffe aerial reconnaissance photography associated with the Study Site did not identify any primary bombing targets on-site or within 1,000m of it.

ARP records associated with the Study Site did not note any HE bomb strikes within it. Nonetheless, four were recorded in the vicinity of the Study Site; 125m to the east-south-east, 150m to the east, 150m to the south-east and 190m to the south-east. In addition, an AA shell was reported as falling 85m to the south-west, as well as a parachute mine 180m to the west.

Official bomb damage mapping associated with the Study Site was not available. Nonetheless, an analysis of post-war mapping and further research of historical records did not identify any evidence of bomb damage on-site – though, given that the Study Site was undeveloped during WWII it is unlikely that bomb damage would have been evidenced on post-WWII mapping. Further research did uncover anecdotal accounts of bomb damage near the *Sterling Factory* that was located approximately 575m to the south-west of the Study Site.

The 1945 aerial photography does show however, that a significant amount of construction work was being undertaken in the surrounding area that appears to be associated with the residential properties that are now located in the Site’s immediate vicinity. Nonetheless, as the Study Site was absent of significant structures, it is likely that footfall within it would have been relatively low throughout WWII. As a result, it is possible that any UXBs impacting within the Site may have done so unobserved and otherwise unnoticed.

The Study Site has undergone some post-war redevelopment including the construction of *Garages* prior to 1976, as well as the installation of hard standing. It is however, possible that some, or all, of these intrusive works have been relatively shallow in terms of the depths below ground level they have descended to. Consequently, it is considered likely that any UXO within post-war disturbed and developed ground would potentially have been discovered and removed, however, the potential for deep buried UXO to be present within remaining areas of undisturbed ground is assessed to be extant.

Given that bomb strikes were documented in the wider area, the following risk mitigation measures are recommended as a minimum, in order to reduce risks ALARP, during intrusive works in all previously undisturbed ground i.e. that which has not previously been excavated, probed, drilled or otherwise intrusively disturbed since it was potentially contaminated with UXO.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (...continued)

Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures Overview

“Open” Intrusive Works

Engineering Methodology	UXO Emergency Response Plan	UXO Safety and Awareness Briefing	On-Call EODE	UXO Risk Rating (Post-Mitigation)
Excavations	✓	✓	✓	ALARP

“Blind” Intrusive Works

Engineering Methodology	UXO Emergency Response Plan	UXO Safety and Awareness Briefing	On-Call EODE	UXO Risk Rating (Post-Mitigation)
Boreholes	✓	✓	✓	ALARP
Window Sampling	✓	✓	✓	

A full and detailed guide to the recommended risk mitigation measures is presented at Section 5 of this report.

For further information, please contact 6 Alpha Associates:

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ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Approach

6 Alpha Associates is an independent, specialist risk management consultancy practice, which has assessed the risk of encountering UXO (as well as buried bulk high explosives) at this Study Site, by employing a process advocated for this purpose by CIRIA. The CIRIA guide for managing UXO risks in the construction industry (C681) not only represents best practice but has also been endorsed by the HSE. Any risk mitigation solution is recommended *only* because it delivers the Client a risk reduced to ALARP at best value.

UXO hazards can be identified through the investigation of local and national archives associated with the Study Site, MoD archives, local historical sources, historical mapping as well as contemporaneous aerial photography (if it is available). Hazards will have only been recorded if there is specific information that could reasonably place them within the boundaries of the Study Site. The amalgamation of information is then assessed to enable the researcher to provide relevant and accurate risk mitigation practices.

The assessment of UXO risk is a measure of *probability of encounter* and *consequence of encounter*; the former being a function of the identified hazard and proposed development methodology; the latter being a function of the type of hazard and the proximity of personnel (and/or other 'sensitive receptors', such as equipment) to the hazard, at the moment of encounter.

If UXO risks are identified, the methods of mitigation we have recommended are considered reasonably and sufficiently robust to reduce them to ALARP. We advocate the adoption of the legal ALARP principle because it is a key factor in efficiently and effectively ameliorating UXO risks. It also provides a ready means for assessing the Client's tolerability of UXO risk. In essence, the principle states that if the cost of reducing a risk significantly outweighs the benefit, then the risk may be considered tolerable. This does not mean that there is never a requirement for UXO risk mitigation, but that any mitigation must demonstrate that it is beneficial. Any additional mitigation that delivers diminishing benefits and that consume disproportionate time, money and effort are considered *de minimis* and thus unnecessary. Because of this principle, UXB and UXO risks will rarely be reduced to zero (nor need they be).

Important Notes

Key source material is referenced within this document, whilst secondary/anecdotal information may be available upon request.

Although this report is up to date and accurate at the time of writing, our databases are continually being populated as and when additional information becomes available. Nonetheless, 6 Alpha have exercised all reasonable care, skill and due diligence in providing this service and producing this report.

The assessment levels are based upon our professional opinion and have been supported by our interpretation of historical records and third-party data sources. Wherever possible, 6 Alpha has sought to corroborate and to verify the accuracy of all data we have employed, but we are not accountable for any inherent errors that may be contained in third party data sets (e.g. *National Archive* or other library sources), and over which 6 Alpha cannot exercise control.

STAGE ONE – STUDY SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Study Site

The Client has defined the Study Site as “Highland Avenue, RM10 7AS”. The Study Site is centred at NGR 550235, 186263 as presented at *Figures 1 and 2*, respectively.

Location Description

The Study Site is situated within the *London Borough of Barking and Dagenham* and totals an area of 0.10 hectares (ha).

Furthermore, the Study Site is bounded by:

- North: *Highland Avenue*;
- East: Residential properties;
- South: Residential properties;
- West: Residential properties.

Aerial Photography (2020) (*Figure 3*)

Current aerial photography corroborates the information above and shows that the Study Site is situated within a developed urban area. The Study Site itself consists of garages and hard standing ground.

Proposed Works

The Client has informed *6 Alpha* of the following proposed works:

- “We are proposing to undertake a one-day, 3-4 window sample holes at each site by way of preliminary ground investigation to a maximum depth of 6m bgl with installations for groundwater and ground gas monitoring purposes.”

Ground Conditions

It is important to establish the specific ground conditions in order to determine the maximum *German* UXB penetration depth as well as the potential for other types of munitions to be buried.

If the site investigations and/or construction methodologies change, and/or if a specific methodology is to be employed, and/or if the scope of work is focused upon a specific part of the Study Site, then *6 Alpha* are to be informed so that the prospective UXO risks and the associated risk mitigation methodology might be re-assessed. Certain ground conditions may also constrain certain types of UXO risk mitigative works e.g. magnetometer survey is adversely affected in mineralised and made ground.

It is important to establish the provenance of made ground, where this is recorded as being part of the ground make-up, in order to accurately determine the ground levels at the time when UXO contamination may have occurred so as to accurately determine the average/maximum bomb penetration depths and subsequently to make appropriate recommendations aimed at reducing the risk to ALARP.

STAGE ONE – STUDY SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (...continued)

Ground Conditions

BGS borehole log “TQ58NW417 — Central Park Bell Farm Avenue Dagenham” (located 250m to the north-east of the Study Site), recorded the following strata:

Depth bgl (m)	Strata	Description
0.00m to 0.50m	Made Ground	Light brown sandy, gravelly clay.
0.50m to 2.00m	Clay	Sandy, gravelly clay. Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded flint and chalk.
2.00m to 6.00m	Sand and Gravel	Clayey sands and gravels. Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to rounded. Rare rounded coarse gravel.
6.00m to 21.00m	Clay	Stiff grey clay.
21.00m to 55.00m	Clay	Stiff grey sandy clay.
55.00m to 100.00m	Chalk	Chalk, with flint coarse gravel.

STAGE TWO – REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DATASETS

Sources of Information Consulted

The following primary information sources have been used in order to establish the background UXO threat:

1. *6 Alpha's Azimuth Database*;
2. *Home Office WWII Bomb Census Maps*;
3. WWII and post-WWII aerial photography;
4. Official Abandoned Bomb Register;
5. Information gathered from the *National Archives at Kew*;
6. Historic UXO information provided by *33 Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal)* at *Carver Barracks, Wimbish*.

Potential Sources of UXO Contamination

In general, there are several activities that might contaminate a site with UXO, but the three most common ways are: legacy munitions from military training/exercises; deliberate or accidental dumping (AXO) and ordnance resulting from war fighting activities (also known as the Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)).

During WWII, the *Luftwaffe* undertook bombing campaigns all over the *UK*. The most common type of UXO discovered today is the aerially delivered high explosive (HE) bomb, which are comparatively thick-skinned and were dropped from *Luftwaffe* aircraft. If the bomb did not detonate when it was dropped, the force of impact enabled the UXO to penetrate the ground, often leaving behind it a UXB entry hole. These entry holes were not always apparent, and some went unreported, leaving the bomb buried and unrecorded. More rarely, additional forms of *German* UXO are occasionally discovered including *inter alia* V1 and V2 rockets, Incendiary Bombs (IBs), and Anti-personnel (AP) bomblets.

Although the *Luftwaffe* had designated primary bombing targets across the *UK*, their high-altitude night bombing was not accurate. As a result, thousands of buildings were damaged and civilian fatalities were common. Bombs were also jettisoned over opportunistic targets and residential areas were sometimes struck.

As the threat of invasion lingered over *Britain* during WWII, defensive actions were undertaken. The *British* and *Allied Forces* requisitioned large areas of land for military training and bomb storage (including HE bombs, naval shells, artillery and tank projectiles, explosives, LSA and SAA). Thousands of tonnes of these munitions were used for the *Allied Forces* weapon testing and military training alone. It has been estimated that at least 20 per cent of the *UK's* land has been used for military training at some point.

The best practice guide for dealing with your UXO risks on land (CIRIA publication C681) suggests that approximately 10 per cent of all munitions deployed failed to function as designed. ERW are therefore, still commonly encountered, especially whilst undertaking construction and civil engineering groundwork.

Furthermore, in exceptional circumstances, UXO is discovered unexpectedly and without apparent rational explanation. There are several ways this might occur:

- When *Luftwaffe* aircraft wished to swiftly escape e.g. from an aerial attack, they would jettison some or all of their bombs and flee. This is commonly referred to as *tip and run* and it has resulted in bombs being found in unexpected locations;
- Transportation of aggregate containing munitions to an area that was previously free of UXO, usually related to construction activities employing material dredged from a contaminated offshore borrow site;
- Poor precision during targeting (due to high altitude night bombing and/or poor visibility) resulted in bombs landing off target, but within the surrounding area;
- *British* decoy sites were also constructed to deliberately cause incorrect targeting. For obvious reasons, such sites were often built in remote and uninhabited areas.

Study Site Development History

From an analysis of the CS and OS historical mapping and aerial photography associated with the Study Site, the following history can be deduced:

Year	Analysis
1898 CS Map	The Study Site was located in a sparsely developed rural area and did not consist of any structures.
1921 CS Map	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
1938 CS Map	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
1961 OS Map	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
1967 OS Map	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
1976 OS Map	Structures had been developed within the Study Site's southern sector.
1990 OS Map	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
2002 Aerial Photography	The structures were visible as <i>Garages</i> , with the remainder of the Study Site covered by hard standing.
2013 Aerial Photography	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
2020 Aerial Photography	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.

The Study Site history assessment is our best interpretation of the data available at the time of writing. Given that yearly revisions of neither CS and OS mapping, nor aerial photography, are available for analysis, there are gaps between the mapping revisions.

Consequently, it should not be assumed that any new structures and/or features that are labelled on a map revision were constructed, developed, installed or demolished in the exact year that the mapping illustrates the change. It is possible – and indeed likely – that the exact date of development occurred somewhere between the two closest mapping revisions. Specifically, this may be particularly relevant where there is a gap between pre and post-WWII mapping, as it may not be clear whether structures were present during WWII or if they were constructed in the post-WWII period.

WWII Site Use

The CS mapping prior to WWII (1938) and 1945 aerial photography, shows that the Study Site was located in a developing rural area, although the Study Site itself did not consist of any structures. The 1945 aerial photography does show however, that a significant amount of construction work was being undertaken in the surrounding area that appears to be associated with the residential properties that are now located in the Site's immediate vicinity. Nonetheless, as the Study Site was absent of significant structures, it is likely that footfall within it would have been relatively low throughout WWII. As a result, it is possible that any UXBs impacting within the Site would have done so unobserved and otherwise unnoticed.

WWII Bombing of London

As the capital of the *UK*, *London* became the most important symbolic and strategic target for the *Luftwaffe* during WWII. The most intensive period of bombing over *London* occurred in the nine months between October 1940 and May 1941 - known as *The Blitz*. During this period, the *Luftwaffe* had a variety of strategic goals they hoped to achieve with the bombing of *London*.

In total, 18,000 tonnes of bombs were dropped on *London* between 1940 and 1945. Many residential, commercial, and industrial buildings sustained large scale damage, with up to 43,000 civilians killed as a result of *Luftwaffe* bombing in *London*. Even those not directly impacted by the bombing often had gas, electricity and water supplies cut-off following damage to either the installations themselves or to the supply infrastructure.

WWII HE Bomb Density (Figure 4)

The Study Site was located within the *Dagenham Municipal Borough*, which recorded 18 HE bombs per 100 hectares, a low level of bombing.

WWII Luftwaffe Bombing Targets

Prior to WWII, the *Luftwaffe* conducted numerous aerial photographic reconnaissance missions over *Britain*, recording key military, industrial and commercial facilities for attack, in the event of war. In addition, logistics infrastructure and public services, such as railways, canals, power stations, reservoirs, water and gas works were also considered viable bombing targets.

Luftwaffe aerial reconnaissance photography associated with the Study Site did not identify any primary bombing targets on-site or within 1,000m of it.

WWII HE Bomb Strikes (Figure 5)

During WWII, ARP wardens compiled detailed logs of bomb strikes across their respective districts. However, ARP records associated with the Study Site did not note any HE bomb strikes within it. Nonetheless, four were recorded in the vicinity of the Site; 125m to the east-south-east, 150m to the east, 150m to the south-east and 190m to the south-east. In addition, an AA shell was reported as falling 85m to the south-west, as well as a parachute mine 180m to the west.

Furthermore, whilst IBs may have fallen within the Study Site, they fell in such large numbers that accurate record keeping was either non-existent or perfunctory therefore, their prospective presence cannot be either corroborated or discounted. Nonetheless, general areas of IB showers were noted 110m to the south and 170m to the south.

In addition to IBs and HE bomb strikes, during the latter part of the war when aerial bombing had significantly declined, the main threat came from V type weapons. The first recorded V1 strike on *London* was on the 13th June 1944, with the first recorded V2 strike on *London* on the 8th September 1944. V1 and V2 rockets were thin-skinned, unmanned and inaccurate weapons. Three V1 rocket strikes were recorded in the wider area; 480m to the north-west, 890m to the south-east and 925m to the north-east.

The potential penetration depth of an UXB was dependent on a number of factors including but not restricted to those prior to striking the ground e.g. velocity and orientation of the UXB which in turn will be influenced on factors such as the release altitude from the aircraft and encounters with infrastructure during its fall; those encountered at the point of impact i.e. was the impact on concrete, grass, water etc. and finally, the below ground level conditions which were encountered such as infrastructure e.g. services, basements, foundations, and geology e.g. made ground, clay, sand, etc. Further, as the UXB penetrated the ground, it's velocity naturally slowed where, it either came to an abrupt stop e.g. against foundations or would continue for 10's of feet along a route of least resistance which often resulted in a curving of the trajectory back towards the surface. This is known as the "J Curve" effect and often resulted in a considerable horizontal off-set from the point of entry. This is often the reason why UXBs have been discovered against or under the foundations of buildings, which were present during WWII, or many meters from the point of impact.

WWII Bomb Damage

Official bomb damage mapping associated with the Study Site was not available. Nonetheless, an analysis of post-war mapping and further research of historical records did not identify any evidence of bomb damage on-site – though, given that the Study Site was undeveloped during WWII it is unlikely that bomb damage would have been evidenced on post-WWII mapping. Further research did uncover anecdotal accounts of bomb damage near the *Sterling Factory* that was located approximately 575m to the south-west of the Study Site.

Abandoned Bombs

An examination of the official abandoned bomb records did not identify any abandoned bombs situated on-site, nor within 1,000m of its boundary.

Records of WWII UXB Disposal Tasks

An examination of bomb strike mapping associated with the *Borough of Dagenham* indicated that five UXBs fell within the vicinity of the Study Site, namely 495m to the east-south-east, 495m to the south-west, 590m to the south-west, 720m to the north-west and 790m to the north-east. In addition, two unexploded AA shells were also noted 495m to the south-west and 545m to the south-west, as well as an unexploded parachute mine 860m to the south-south-west.

Records of Post-WWII UXB Disposal Tasks

An examination of the post-WWII BDO tasks associated with the area has not identified any BDO operations within the Study Site itself, nor within 1,000m of its boundary.

Military Activity

Sterling Armaments Company was located 575m to the south-west and was requisitioned to produce weapons and munitions during WWII, including the *Lanchester Submachine Gun*, and continued to produce a variety of arms after the WWII. Nonetheless, given the distance this took place from the Study Site, it is considered highly unlikely that munitions were stored, located and/or fired from this Study Site during WWII.

Sources of UXO Contamination

The most likely source of UXO contamination is from *German* aerially delivered ordnance, which ranges from small IBs through to large HE bombs (the latter forms the principal threat). Additional residual contamination may be present from *British* AAA projectiles (which were used to defend the UK against *German* bombing raids).

STAGE THREE – DATA ANALYSIS

Variable	Result	Comment
Was the area considered to be a primary bombing target?	✗	No primary targets were identified within 1,000m.
Was the Study Site or the immediate area bombed during WWII?	✓	ARP records identified four HE bomb strikes within 190m, the closest being 125m to the east-south-east.
Did the Study Site or the immediate area experience bomb damage?	✗	There is no evidence of bomb damage on-site.
Was the ground undeveloped during WWII?	✓	The Study Site consisted of undeveloped ground, with no structures present.
Would the footfall have been high in the area?	✗	Given that the Study Site was undeveloped, it is unlikely that footfall would have been high.
Would a UXB entry hole have been observed during WWII?	✗	Given that the Study Site was absent of any significant structures it is possible that a UXB could have impacted within the Study Site unnoticed.
Have military personnel ever occupied the Study Site?	✗	No military facilities were identified within 1,000m.
Would munitions have been manufactured, stored and/or fired from the Study Site?	✗	There is no evidence to suggest munitions were located or fired from this Study Site.
Would previous intrusive works have removed the potential for UXO to be present?	✓	The Study Site has been subjected to significant redevelopment; therefore, it is likely that any UXO within post-war disturbed and developed ground would potentially have been discovered and removed, whilst the surrounding areas remain extant.
Are proposed intrusive works likely to extend into previously undisturbed ground?	✓	Areas of the Study Site have remained undeveloped since WWII and therefore, some proposed works may extend into previously undisturbed ground.
Is there potential for an unplanned encounter with UXO to occur during proposed intrusive works?	✓	Given that bomb strikes were recorded in the wider area, it is considered possible for an unplanned encounter with UXO to occur.
Does the probability of UXO vary across the Study Site?	✓	The probability of discovering UXO within post-war disturbed and developed ground is considered to be remote, however, the probability of UXO discovery within all previously undisturbed areas of the Study Site is extant.

N.B. The ✓ / ✗ symbology is intended to act only as a succinct visual indicator as to whether the data analysis has returned a positive (i.e. ✓) or negative (✗) answer to each question concerning the potential for UXO contamination at the Study Site.

STAGE FOUR – RISK ASSESSMENT

Threat Items

The most probable UXO threat items are *German* HE bombs, whilst IBs and *British* AAA projectiles pose a residual threat. The consequences of initiating *German* HE bombs are more severe than initiating IBs or AAA projectiles, and thus they pose the greatest prospective risk to intrusive works.

Bomb Penetration Depth

Considering the ground conditions (highlighted in Stage 1), the average BPD for a 250kg *German* HE bomb within clays is assessed to be approximately 7m bgl, with the maximum BPD considered to be approximately 16m bgl. Although it is possible that the *Luftwaffe* deployed larger bombs in the area, their deployment was infrequent, and to use such larger (or the largest) bombs for BPD calculations are not justifiable on either technical or risk management grounds. WWII *German* bombs have a greater penetration depth when compared to IBs and AAA projectiles, which are unlikely to be encountered at depths greater than 1m bgl. However, due to the “J Curve” and the potential for structures to impede the penetration into the ground, HE bombs have been discovered at much shallower depths than the average.

Risk Pathway

Whilst there is a residual UXO risk within this Study Site, 6 Alpha do not believe there is a significant risk pathway to warrant on-site pro-active UXO risk mitigation measures. Whilst not all UXO encountered aggressively will initiate upon contact, such a discovery could lead to serious impact on the project especially in terms of critical injury to personnel, damage to equipment and project delay.

Prospective Consequences

Consequences of UXO initiation include:

1. Fatally injure personnel;
2. Severe damage to plant and equipment;
3. Deliver blast and fragmentation damage to nearby buildings;
4. Rupture and damage underground utilities/services.

Consequences of UXO discovery include:

1. Delay to the project and blight;
2. Disruption to local community/infrastructure;
3. The expenditure of additional risk mitigation resources and EOD clearance;
4. Incurring additional time and cost.

UXO RISK CALCULATION

Site Activities

Although there is some variation in the probability of encountering and initiating items of UXO when conducting different types of intrusive activities, a number of investigative and construction methodologies have been described for analysis at this Study Site. The consequences of initiating UXO vary greatly, depending upon, *inter alia* the mass of HE in the UXO and how aggressively it might be encountered. For this reason, 6 Alpha has conducted separate risk rating calculations for each investigative and construction methodology that might be employed.

Risk Rating Calculation

6 Alpha’s Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment assesses and rates the risks posed by the most probable threat items when conducting a number of different activities on the site. Risk Rating is determined by calculating the probability of encountering UXO and the consequences of initiating it.

UXO Risk Calculation Table – All Areas

Activity	Threat Item	Probability (SH+EM=P)	Consequence (D+PSR=C)	Risk Rating (PXC=RR)
Window Sampling	HE Bombs	1+3=4	3+2=5	4x5=20
	AAA Projectiles	1+3=4	3+1=4	4x4=16
	IBs	1+3=4	3+1=4	4x4=16
Boreholes	HE Bombs	1+3=4	3+2=5	4x5=20
	AAA Projectiles	1+3=4	3+1=4	4x4=16
	IBs	1+3=4	3+1=4	4x4=16
Excavations	HE Bombs	1+2=3	3+3=6	3x6=18
	AAA Projectiles	1+2=3	3+1=4	3x4=12
	IBs	1+2=3	3+1=4	3x4=12

Abbreviations – Site History (SH), Engineering Methodology (EM), Probability (P), Depth (D), Consequence (C), Proximity to Sensitive Receptors (PSR) and Risk Rating (RR).

STAGE FIVE – RECOMMENDED RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

Do the ground conditions support a geophysical UXO survey?

Non-Intrusive Methods of Mitigation – Magnetometer results may be affected by ferro-magnetic contamination due to previous construction activities and made ground within the Study Site.

Intrusive Methods of Mitigation – Intrusive magnetometry may be effective on this Study Site, prior to boreholing especially. However, any ferrous metal/red brick contamination in made ground/old foundations may affect the detection capability of the UXB survey equipment, as it passes through the contaminated layer especially. Nonetheless, beyond the contaminated strata such a survey should prove effective.

Mitigation Measures to Reduce Risk to 'ALARP'

Activity	Risk Mitigation Measures	Final Risk Rating
All Activities in All Areas	<p>1. Operational UXO Emergency Response Plan; appropriate site management documentation should be held on-site to guide and plan for the actions which should be undertaken in the event of a suspected or real UXO discovery (this plan can be supplied by 6 Alpha);</p> <p>2. UXO Safety & Awareness Briefings; the briefings are essential when there is a possibility of explosive ordnance encounter and are a vital part of the general safety requirement. All personnel working on the site should receive a briefing on the identification of a UXB, what actions they should take to keep people and equipment away from such a hazard and to alert site management. Information concerning the nature of the UXB threat should be held in the site office and displayed for general information on notice boards, both for reference and as a reminder for ground workers. The safety awareness briefing is an essential part of the <i>Health & Safety Plan</i> for the site and helps to evidence conformity with the principles laid down in the <i>CDM regulations 2015</i> (this brief can be delivered directly, or in some cases remotely, by 6 Alpha);</p> <p>3. On-Call Engineer; An on-call EOD Engineer will be able to identify and/or advise on the appropriate course of action in the event of any suspicious and/or real UXO finds. 6 Alpha offer three tiers of immediate telephone and/or email response.</p>	ALARP

This assessment has been conducted based on the information provided by the Client, should the proposed works change then 6 Alpha should be re-engaged to refine this risk assessment

Report Figures

Figure One - Study Site Location



Figure Two - Study Site Boundary

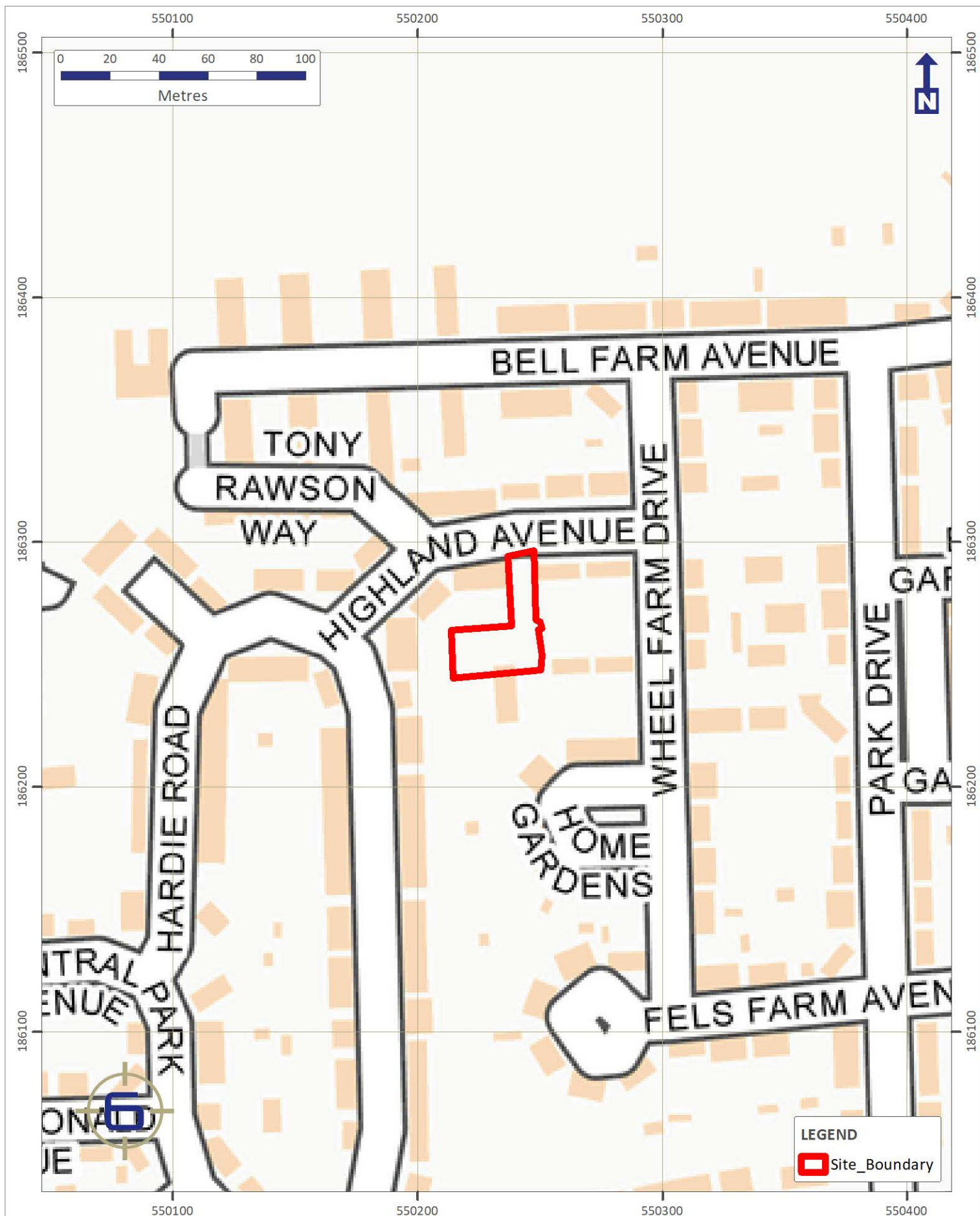
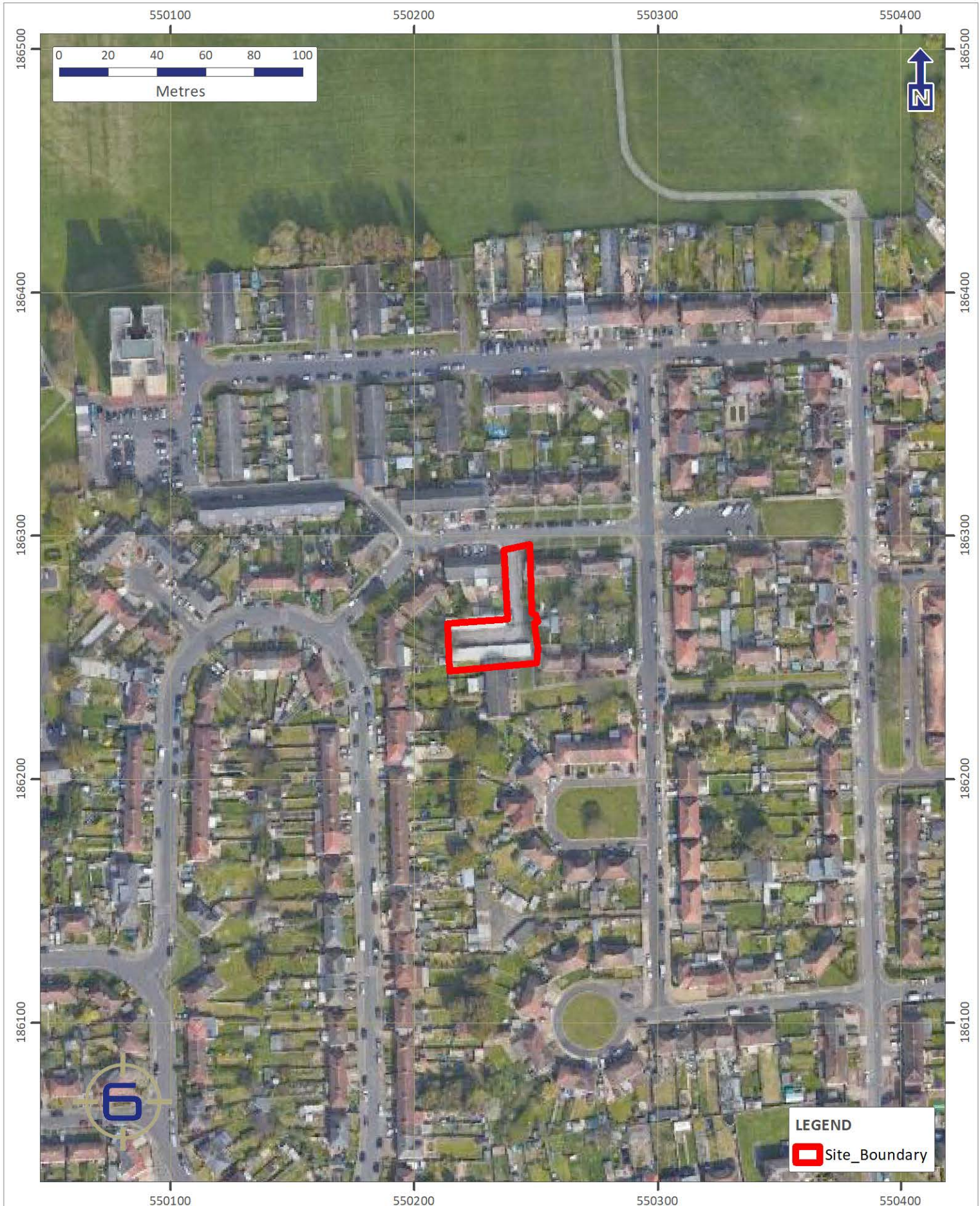


Figure Three - Aerial Photography (2020)




PROJECT NO. 8584_11	FIGURE 3	DRAWN CC	CHECKED LG	DATE 19 March 2021	Map data: Google	Produced by and Copyright to 6 Alpha Associates Ltd. Users noting any errors please notify 6 Alpha.	 <p>6 alpha ASSOCIATES</p>
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Figure Four - WWII High Explosive Bomb Density

HIGHLAND AVENUE, RM10 7AS

WWII High Explosive Bomb Density

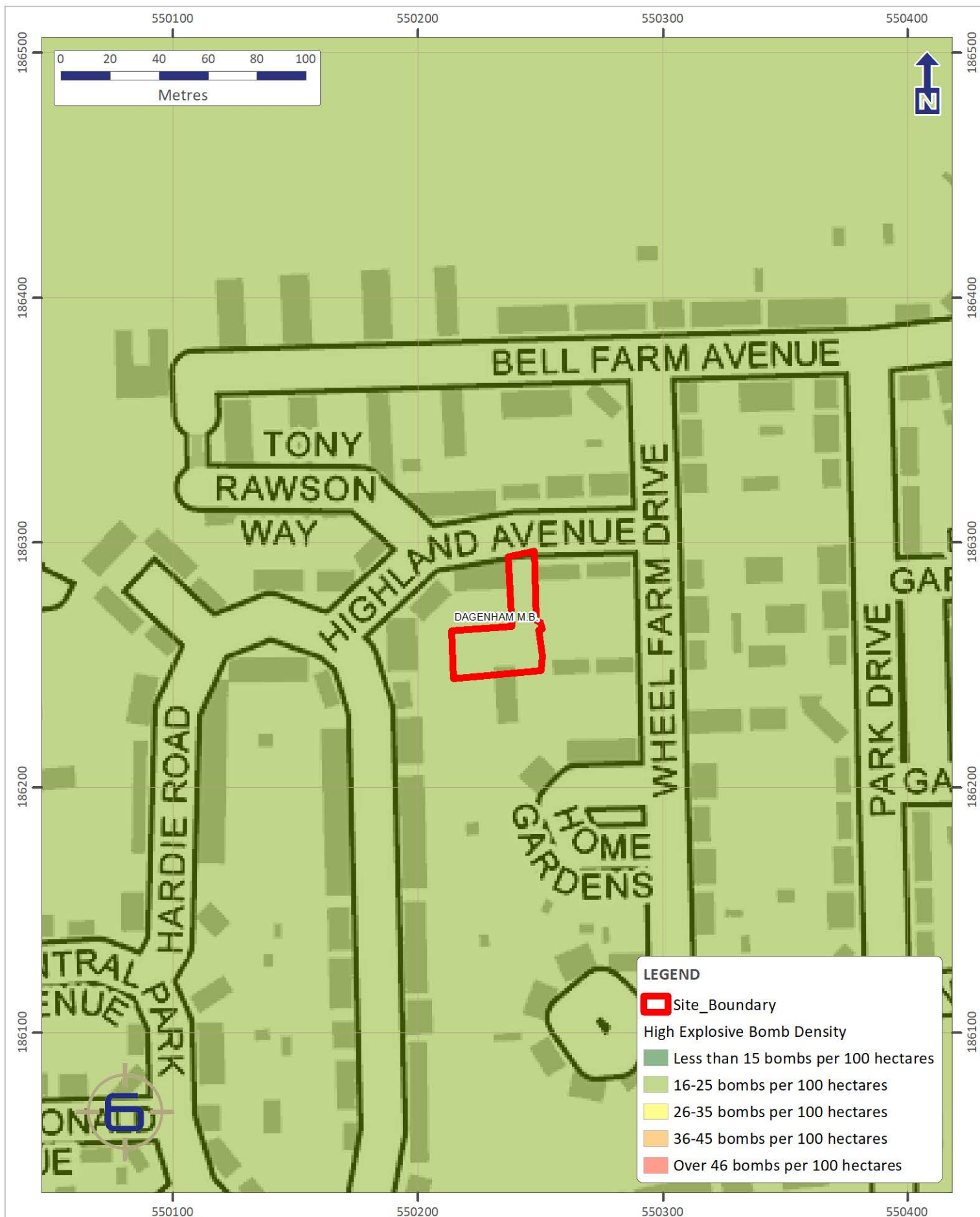


Figure Five - WWII Consolidated Bomb Strikes



PROJECT NO. 8584_11	FIGURE 5	DRAWN CC	CHECKED LG	DATE 19 March 2021	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	Produced by and Copyright to 6 Alpha Associates Ltd. Users noting any errors please notify 6 Alpha.	
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