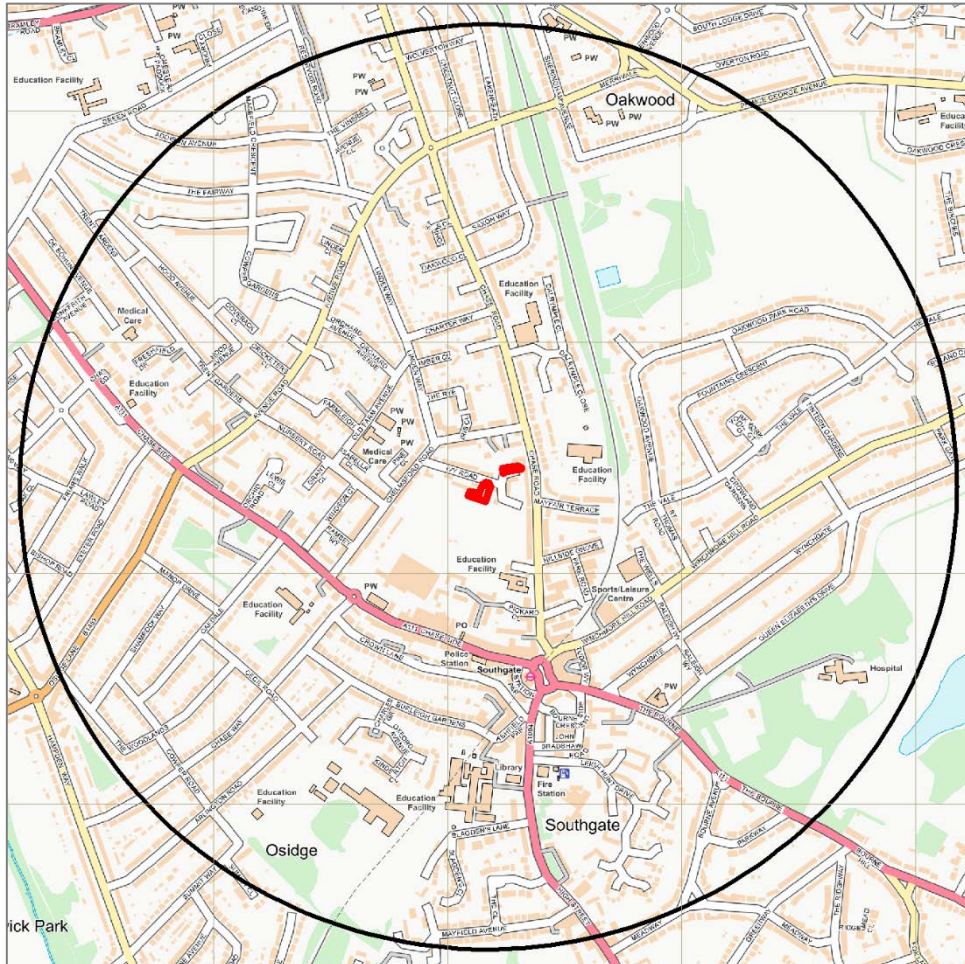


# Detailed Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Threat & Risk Assessment

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



PROJECT NUMBER	9423	ORIGINATOR	M. Stott
PROJECT	Ivy Road	REVIEWED BY	B. Wilkinson
CLIENT	Arcadis	RELEASED BY	L. Gregory
VERSION	1.0	DATE	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2022
UXO RISK RATING	LOW - This Study Site requires no further action		



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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 “Ivy Road, London” and it is centred on NGR 529587, 194687. The Site itself is split across two areas either side of *Ivy Road*.

### Risk Level

**LOW**

### Potential Threat Sources

Extensive research of relevant historical sources and records has not identified evidence of a direct UXO contamination threat at this Study Site. *German* HE bombs, IBs and *British* AAA projectiles pose a residual threat.

### Risk Pathway

Whilst there is a residual UXO risk within this Study Site, *6 Alpha* do not believe that the proposed intrusive works will generate a significant risk pathway.

### Key Findings

During WWII, the Study Site was situated within *Southgate Municipal Borough*, which recorded 13 HE bomb strikes per 100 hectares, a “very low” level of bombing.

*Luftwaffe* aerial reconnaissance photography associated with the Study Site identified 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. However, five were recorded within 580m, the closest being identified 180m to the south-east of the Study Site boundary.

LCC bomb damage mapping did not cover the Study Site. Nonetheless an analysis of post-war mapping and further research of historical records did not identify any potential bomb damage on-site or in close proximity to it.

The CS mapping prior to WWII (1938) and 1945 aerial photography shows that the Study Site was located within a developed urban area during WWII, and the Study Site itself consisted of residential properties. Therefore, it is likely that footfall within the Study Site would have been relatively high and as a result, there is an elevated likelihood that a local civilian/resident would have observed and reported any UXB entry holes within the Study Site, which would have been dealt with at the time.

Residential structures were demolished and cleared from the Site during the 1970s. Both areas of the Site now consist predominantly of made ground and areas of hardstanding car parking that may have been installed post-WWII, with multiple garages constructed in the south-west extent of the Study Site between 2001 and 2003. Consequently, it is considered likely that any UXO within post-war disturbed and developed ground would potentially have been discovered and removed. However, any deep buried UXO present within any remaining areas of undisturbed ground are unlikely to have been encountered by previous intrusive works at the Site.

Whilst there is evidence of bombing in the wider area of the Site, given that there is no evidence to suggest that a UXO contamination threat is likely to have been generated at the Study Site, *6 Alpha* do not believe that a viable UXO risk pathway exists at this Study Site. Therefore, the UXO risk to the proposed intrusive operations at the Study Site is already considered to be reduced ALARP, without the need for further proactive and/or reactive UXO risk mitigation measures

### Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures Overview

**The Study Site requires no further action to reduce the UXO risk to ALARP.**

## ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### Approach

6 Alpha Associates is an independent, specialist risk management consultancy practice, which has assessed the prospective UXO risk at this Study Site by employing a process advocated by CIRIA. The CIRIA guide for managing UXO risks in the construction industry (C681) not only represents industry best practice but has also been endorsed by the UK's HSE. 6 Alpha were the lead technical author of the CIRIA C681 guide.

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 contemporary aerial photography (where it is available). Prospective 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 within a Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment (as per industry best practice outlined in CIRIA C681) in order to form the basis of a proportional UXO risk mitigation strategy in circumstances where the SQRA evidences that further action is necessary in order to reduce the UXO risk at the Study Site.

The assessment of UXO risk is a measure of the probability of UXO encounter and initiation and the consequence of an inadvertent UXO initiation; the former being a function of the identified hazard and proposed development methodology and 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. UXO risk is thus calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Risk (R)} = \text{Probability (P)} \times \text{Consequence (C)}$$

If intolerable UXO risks are identified, the methods of mitigation we have recommended are considered reasonable and sufficiently robust to reduce them to ALARP. We advocate the adoption of the ALARP legal 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

Although this report is up to date and accurate at the time of writing, 6 Alpha's UXO threat databases are continually being populated and updated 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 also 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 “Ivy Road, London”. The Study Site is centred at NGR 529587, 194687 as presented at *Figures 1 and 2*, respectively.

### Location Description

The Study Site is split across two separate areas either side of *Ivy Road* within the *Municipal Borough of Southgate* and collectively totals an area of 0.11 hectares (ha).

Furthermore, the Study Site is bounded by:

- North: *Ivy Road* and residential structures;
- East: *Ivy Road* and residential structures;
- South: Allotments;
- West: Residential structures.

### Aerial Photography (2021) (*Figure 3*)

Current aerial photography corroborates the information above and shows that the Study Site is situated within a densely developed urban area and is split into two areas across *Ivy Road*. The north-east extent of the Study Site consists of areas of hardstanding car parking and multiple small garage structures. The south-west extent of the Site also consists of a hardstanding car park and small garage structures.

### Proposed Works

The Client has not provided a proposed scope of works. As a result, 6 Alpha will assume that a number of geotechnical investigative and construction methodologies might be undertaken, including trial pits, window sampling, boreholes, excavations, trenching, and/or piling.

### 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. 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.

### Ground Conditions

BGS borehole log “TQ29SE317 — IVY ROAD SOUTHGATE BH3” (located approximately 5m to the west of the Study Site boundary), recorded the following strata:

Depth bgl (m)	Strata	Description
0.00m to 0.30m	Topsoil	Topsoil
0.30m to 6.09m	Clay	Brown Clay

In addition, an analysis of BGS mapping associated with the Study Site suggests that the Site is likely to be underlain by a bedrock of “London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand”.

## STAGE TWO – REVIEW OF HISTORICAL DATASETS

### Sources of Information Consulted

The following information sources have been employed in order to establish the nature and scope of the 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 - Overview

In general, there are several activities that might have contaminated 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* and although the *Luftwaffe* had designated primary bombing targets across the *UK*, their high-altitude night bombing was not accurate. There was also a period of indiscriminate bombing of civilian and industrial areas alike in *British* cities in an attempt to cripple the morale of the *British* people. As a result, thousands of buildings were damaged across industrial and residential areas and civilian fatalities were common. Bombs were also jettisoned over opportunistic targets and more rural locations were also attacked in this manner.

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 most common type of UXO discovered today in the *UK* 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. *British* AXO/LSA/SAA is also commonly encountered in areas that were formerly occupied by military forces (such as RAF airfields, military camps and/or military training areas). More rarely, additional forms of *German* UXO are occasionally discovered including *inter alia* Incendiary Bombs (IBs), and Anti-personnel (AP) bomblets and fragments of V1 and V2 rockets.

"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 during WWII 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;
- *British* decoy sites were also constructed to deliberately cause incorrect targeting. For obvious reasons, such sites were often built in remote and uninhabited areas – few historical records concerning these sites are available.

## WWII Bombing of London

The most intensive period of bombing over *London* was the nine months between October 1940 and May 1941, known as ‘The Blitz’. During this period the *Luftwaffe* attempted to overwhelm *Britain’s* air defences, destroy key military and industrial facilities, as well as logistical capabilities, prior to invasion.

A total of 18,000 tons of bombs were dropped on *London* between 1940 and 1945. Many residential, commercial and industrial buildings were targeted during air raids and sustained large scale damage. Public services were also affected, with gas, electricity and water supplies often cut-off following damage to either the installations themselves or to the supply infrastructure. In addition, thousands of civilians were killed and injured, and many were forced to evacuate as their homes were destroyed.

## WWII HE Bomb Density (Figure 4)

The Study Site was located within *Southgate Municipal Borough*, which recorded 13 HE bombs per 100 hectares, a “very 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 targets 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. ARP records associated with the Study Site did not note any HE bomb strikes within it. Nonetheless, five were recorded in the wider area; 180m to the south-east, 420m to the north-east, 550m to the north-north-west, 555m to the north-east and 580m to the north-west of the Study Site boundary. Furthermore, whilst IBs may have fallen within the Study Site, they were generally dropped in such large numbers that accurate record keeping was either non-existent or perfunctory. Nonetheless, no IB strikes were noted on-site or within 1,000m of the Study Site boundary.

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 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1944, with the first recorded V2 strike on *London* on the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 1944. V1 and V2 rockets were thin-skinned, unmanned and inaccurate weapons. Despite this, there is no evidence to suggest that the Study Site (or its immediate vicinity) was subjected to rockets strikes during WWII.

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

LCC bomb damage mapping did not cover the Study Site. An analysis of post-war mapping and further research of historical records did not identify any potential bomb damage on-site or in close proximity to it.



## WWII Bomb Damage

LCC bomb damage mapping did not cover the Study Site. An analysis of post-war mapping and further research of historical records did not identify any potential bomb damage on-site or in close proximity to it.

## Abandoned Bombs

An examination of the official abandoned bomb records did not identify any abandoned bombs situated on-site or within 1,000m of the Study Site boundary.

## Records of WWII UXB Disposal Tasks

An examination of the civil defence records listing UXBs dealt with in the *Municipal Borough of Southgate* from 1940-45 did not identify records of WWII UXB Disposal tasks on-site or within 1,000m of the Study Site boundary.

## WWII Site Use

The CS mapping prior to WWII (1938) and 1945 aerial photography shows that the Study Site was located within a developed urban area during WWII, and the Study Site itself consisted of residential properties. Therefore, it is likely that footfall within the Study Site would have been relatively high and as a result, there is an elevated likelihood that a local civilian/resident would have observed and reported any UXB entry holes within the Study Site, which would have been dealt with at the time.

## Post-WWII UXO Encounters

An examination of the post-WWII BDO tasks associated with the Study Site has not identified any BDO operations within the Study Site itself or within close proximity to the Study Site boundary.

## Sources of UXO Contamination

Extensive research of relevant historical sources and records has not identified evidence of a direct UXO contamination threat at this Study Site. *German* HE bombs and IBs pose a residual threat due to the WWII bombing recorded within the wider area, along with *British* AAA projectiles (which were used to defend against *German* bombing raids).

## Post-WWII Study Site Development

Generally, the probability of encountering UXO in ground that has been disturbed since it may have been contaminated with UXO is considered to be remote (up to the depth below ground level previously disturbed by any intrusive works). Therefore, an understanding of the Study Site's previous development history is crucial when assessing the likelihood that UXO might be encountered at the Study Site.

## Study Site Development History

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

Year	Analysis
<b>1896 CS Map</b>	The Study Site was located in a developed area. The Study Sites consisted of residential structures and undeveloped land.
<b>1920 CS Map</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
<b>1938 CS Map</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site. Nonetheless <i>'Travers Road'</i> was renamed to <i>'Ivy Road'</i> .
<b>1945 Aerial Photography</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
<b>1951-1952 OS Map</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
<b>1957-1967 OS Map</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
<b>1970 OS Map</b>	All structures in the southern Study Site had been removed. Changes were not recorded in the north-east extent of the Study Site boundary.
<b>1981-1989 OS Map</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
<b>1999 Aerial Photography</b>	Aerial photography identified made ground/areas of hardstanding car park in both Study Sites.
<b>2003 Aerial Photography</b>	A number of structures had been constructed in the south-west extent of the Study Site.
<b>2017 Aerial Photography</b>	Changes were not recorded at the Study Site.
<b>2022 OS Map</b>	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.

## STAGE THREE – DATA ANALYSIS

Variable	Result	Comment
Was the area considered to be a primary bombing target during WWII?	✗	No primary targets were identified within 1,000m.
Was the Study Site or the immediate area bombed during WWII?	✗	Although ARP records identified five HE bomb strikes within 580m, the closest being 180m to the south-east of the Site.
Did the Study Site or the immediate area experience bomb damage?	✗	There is no evidence of bomb damage on-site.
Would munitions have been manufactured, stored and/or fired from the Study Site previously?	✗	There is no evidence to suggest munitions were located or fired from this Study Site.
Was the ground undeveloped during WWII?	✗	The Study Site consisted of residential structures and undeveloped land.
Would the footfall have been high in the area?	✓	Given that residential housing was located on-site and in the immediate vicinity, it is likely that footfall would have been high.
Would a UXB entry hole have been observed during WWII?	✓	Given that it is likely that footfall would have been high, it is more likely that a local civilian/resident would have observed and reported any UXB entry holes within the Study Site, which would have been dealt with at the time.
Has UXO been encountered previously at the Study Site?	✗	There have been no documented UXO encounters within 1,000m.
Have previous intrusive works removed the potential for UXO to be present?	✗	The Study Site has been subjected to varying levels of redevelopment; therefore, it is likely that any UXO within post-war disturbed and developed ground would potentially have been discovered and removed. The potential for a UXO encounter in areas of undisturbed ground remains extant.
Are proposed intrusive works likely to extend into previously undisturbed ground?	✓	Proposed works may extend into previously undisturbed ground.
Is there potential for an unplanned encounter with UXO to occur during proposed intrusive works?	✗	Given the low likelihood of UXO contamination at the Study Site, it is considered highly unlikely that UXO will be encountered by proposed intrusive operations.
Does the probability of a UXO encounter vary across the Study Site?	✗	It is considered unlikely for an unplanned encounter with UXO to occur across the Study Site.

**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

Extensive research of relevant historical sources and records has not identified evidence of a direct UXO contamination threat at this Study Site. *German* HE bombs and IBs and *British* AAA projectiles might pose a residual UXO threat.

### 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

Although there is a residual UXO risk within this Study Site, *6 Alpha* do not believe that the proposed intrusive works will generate a significant risk pathway. 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 ground intrusive 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 intrusive 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. UXO risk is determined by calculating the probability of encountering and initiating UXO and the consequences of an inadvertent UXO detonation.

### UXO Risk Calculation Table – All Areas

Activity	UXO Threat Items	Probability (SH+EM=P)	Consequence (D+PSR=C)	UXO Risk (PxC=R)
Trial Pits	HE Bombs	0+2=2	3+3=6	2x6=12
	AAA Projectiles	0+2=2	3+1=4	2x4=8
	IBs	0+2=2	3+1=4	2x4=8
Window Sampling	HE Bombs	0+3=3	3+2=5	3x5=15
	AAA Projectiles	0+3=3	3+1=4	3x4=12
	IBs	0+3=3	3+1=4	3x4=12
Boreholes	HE Bombs	0+3=3	3+2=5	3x5=15
	AAA Projectiles	0+3=3	3+1=4	3x4=12
	IBs	0+3=3	3+1=4	3x4=12
Excavations	HE Bombs	0+2=2	3+3=6	2x6=12
	AAA Projectiles	0+2=2	3+1=4	2x4=8
	IBs	0+2=2	3+1=4	2x4=188
Trenching	HE Bombs	0+2=2	3+3=6	2x6=12
	AAA Projectiles	0+2=2	3+1=4	2x4=8
	IBs	0+2=2	3+1=4	2x4=8
Piling	HE Bombs	0+3=3	3+2=5	3x5=15
	AAA Projectiles	0+3=3	3+1=4	3x4=12
	IBs	0+3=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

### UXO Risk Mitigation Measures

**The Study Site requires no further action in order to reduce the UXO risk to ALARP.**

This assessment has been conducted partially 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

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## Figure One - Study Site Location

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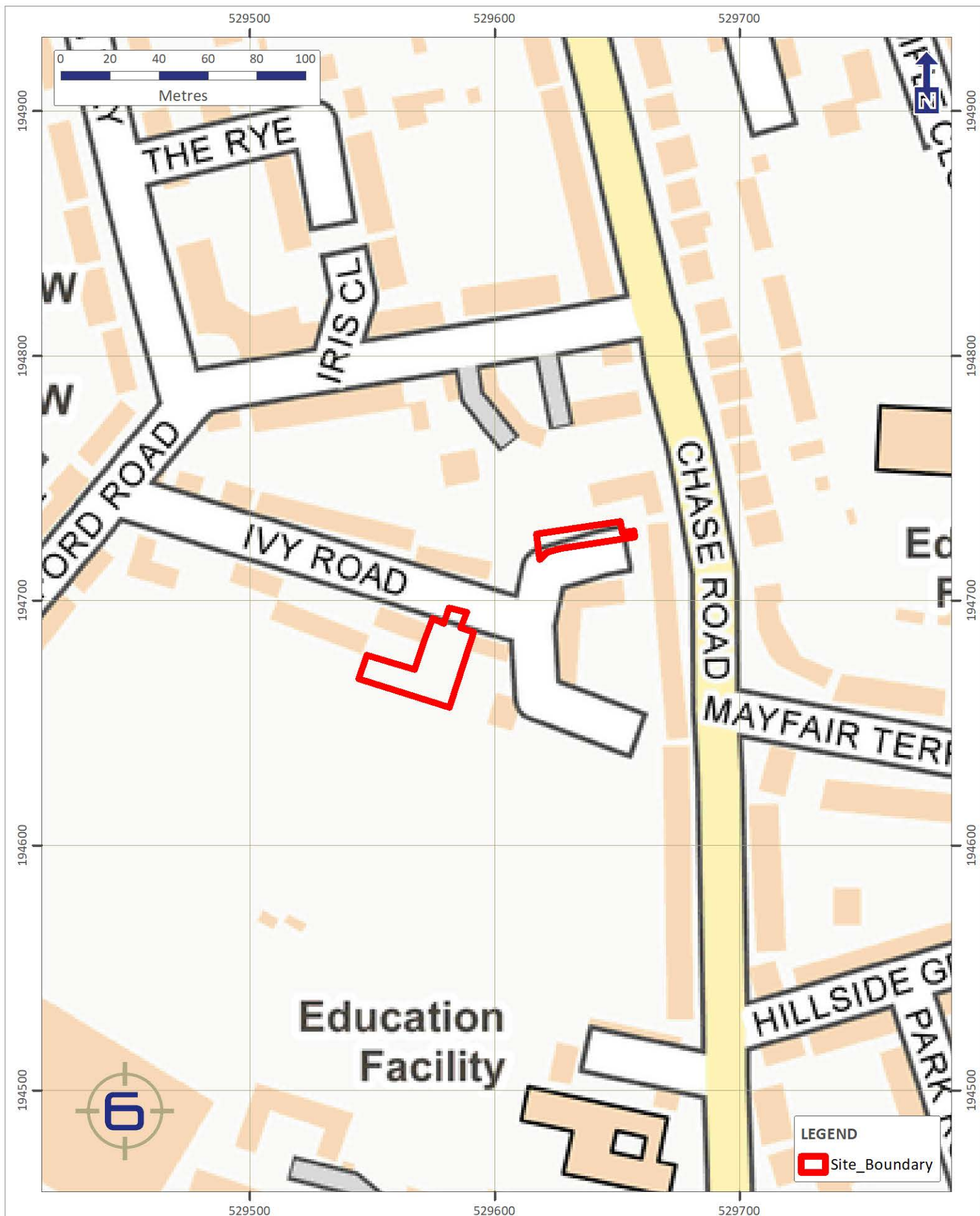




## Figure Two - Study Site Boundary

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## Figure Three - Aerial Photography (2021)

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# IVY ROAD, LONDON

## Aerial Photography (2021)



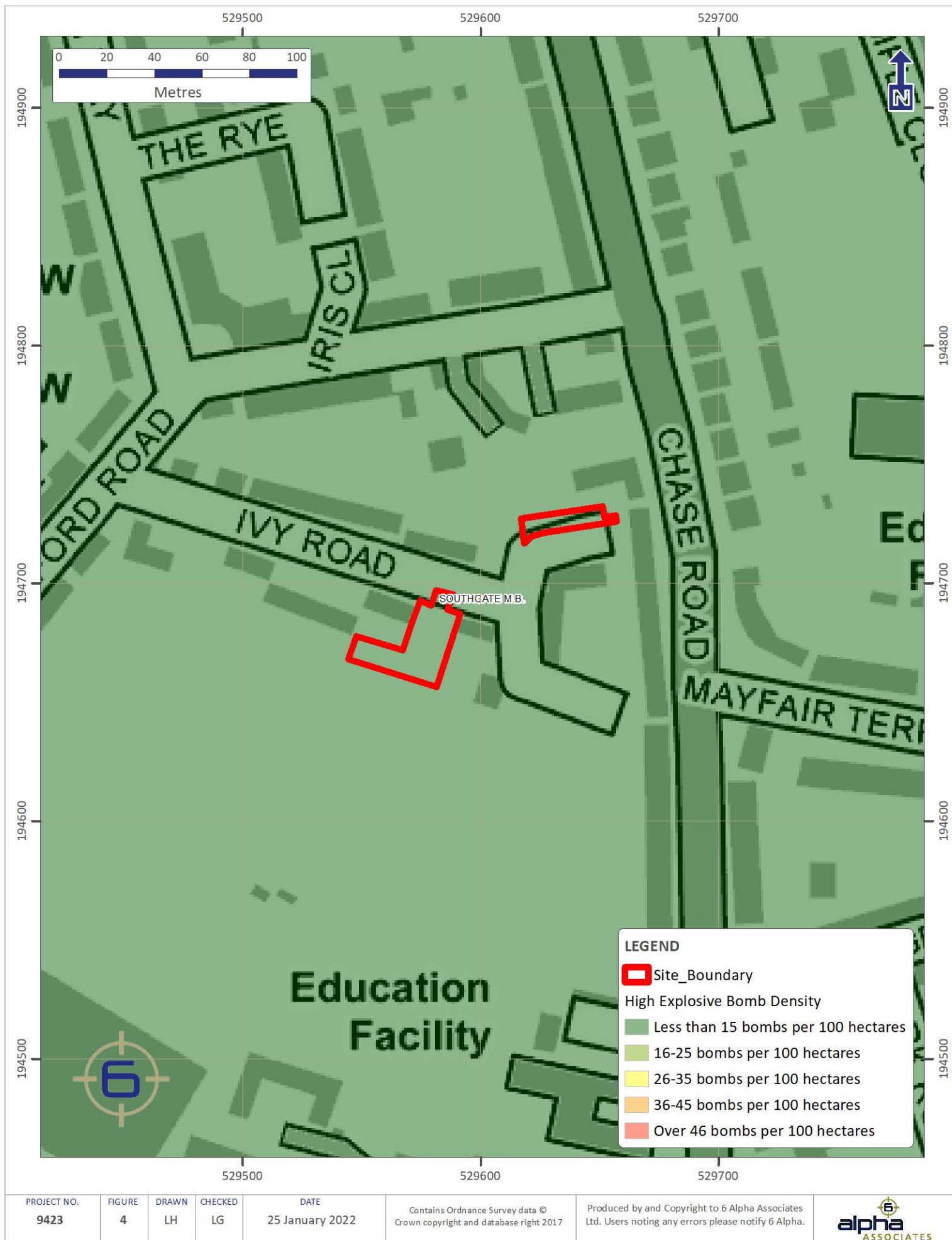
**LEGEND**  
 Site\_Boundary

PROJECT NO. 9423	FIGURE 3	DRAWN LH	CHECKED LG	DATE 25 January 2022	Map data: Google	Produced by and Copyright to 6 Alpha Associates Ltd. Users noting any errors please notify 6 Alpha.	
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## Figure Four - WWII High Explosive Bomb Density

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## Figure Five - WWII High Explosive Bomb Strikes

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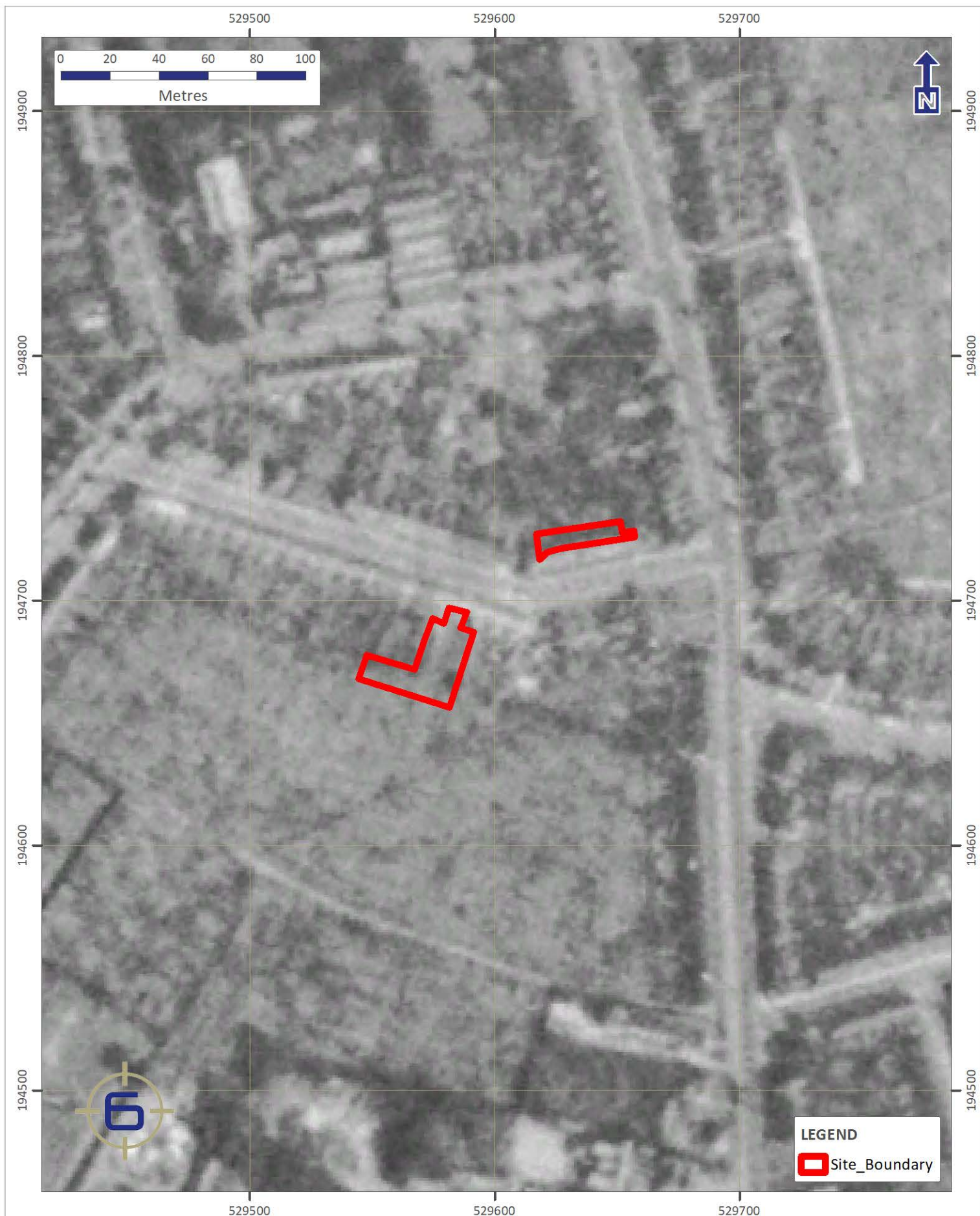
## Figure Six – Aerial Photography (1945)

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# IVY ROAD, LONDON

## Aerial Photography (1945)



PROJECT NO. 9423	FIGURE 6	DRAWN LH	CHECKED LG	DATE 25 January 2022	Map data: Google, The GeoInformation Group	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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