

Christchurch Road, Brixton - UXO Desk Study & Risk Assessment

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UXO DESK STUDY & RISK ASSESSMENT

Christchurch Road, Brixton

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Zetica Ltd was commissioned by Arcadis to carry out an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Desk Study and Risk Assessment for an area of approximately 0.3 hectares (ha) at Christchurch Road, Brixton, London Borough of Lambeth ('the Site').

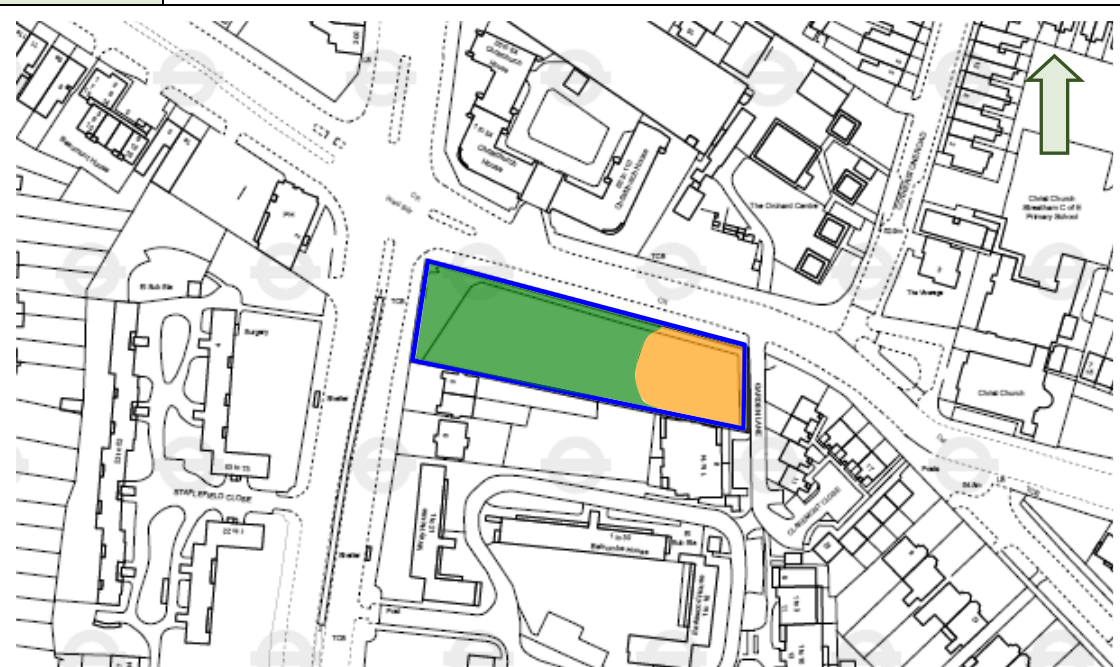
The aim of this report is to gain a fair and representative view of the UXO hazard for the Site and its immediate surrounding area in accordance with the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), a Guide for the Construction Industry'.







Records have been found indicating that during World War Two (WWII), 16No. High Explosive (HE) bombs fell within 100m of the Site. The bombing caused significant damage to buildings on the eastern part of the Site, which may have masked the impact of an Unexploded Bomb (UXB) during subsequent heavy raids. Given this, it is considered prudent to assign the eastern part of the Site a moderate UXO hazard level.

No evidence of any significant bomb damage or other sources of UXO hazard have been identified on the remainder of the Site, which is assigned a low UXO hazard level.

It is considered that the UXO hazard level on the Site can be zoned from low to moderate, as shown in the following Figure, reproduced as Figure 6 in the main report.

Figure UXO hazard zone plan of the Site



Legend	Very Low		Low		Moderate	
	High		Very High		Site boundary	

It should be noted that the UXO hazard will have been mitigated within the depth and extents of any post-WWII excavation, such as for building foundations. Outside the footprint of post-WWII construction, between piles and below shallow raft foundations and basements, the UXO hazard level remains unchanged to the depth of the likely maximum bomb penetration.

The main findings of the report are summarised below.

- No records of bombing or military activity on the Site during World War One (WWI) have been found.
- During WWII, strategic targets in the vicinity of the Site included public utilities, transport infrastructure and industries engaged in the war effort.
- During WWII the Site was located in the Metropolitan Borough (MB) of Wandsworth, which officially recorded a high regional bombing density.
- Records indicate that 16No. HE bombs fell within approximately 100m of the Site during WWII. This caused significant damage to buildings on the eastern part of the Site.
- No significant post-WWII military activity is recorded on the Site.

The Table below, reproduced as Table 4 in the main report, provides a UXO risk assessment for potential work on the Site.

Further details on the methodology for the risk assessment are provided in Section 10.1 of the main report.

Table	UXO risk assessment for the Site								
Hazard Zone	Potential UXO Hazard	Anticipated Works	PE	PD	P = PE x PD	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	UXO Risk
Moderate	UXB	Shallow Excavations	2	3	6	3	5	15	Moderate
		Deep Excavations	3	3	9	3	5	15	Moderate
		Piling/boreholes	2	4	8	3	4	12	Moderate
	Other UXO	Shallow Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	12	Low
		Deep Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	12	Low
		Piling/boreholes	1	1	1	1	3	3	Low
Low	UXB	Shallow Excavations	1	1	1	1	5	5	Low
		Deep Excavations	1	1	1	1	5	5	Low
		Piling/boreholes	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
	Other UXO	Shallow Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
		Deep Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
		Piling/boreholes	1	1	1	1	3	3	Low
PE (Probability of Encounter), PD (Probability of Detonation), P (Overall Probability)									
Shallow excavations defined as <1.0m below ground level (bgl).									
Risk Mitigation Recommendations									
To ensure that the UXO risk is reduced to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) the following mitigation is advised:									

Low Risk

Excavations

Where a low risk of UXO encounter is anticipated, industry good practice is simply to raise the awareness of those involved in excavations so that in the unlikely event that a suspect item is discovered, appropriate action is taken. This can be achieved through UXO awareness briefings to site staff.

Boreholes/Piles

Clearance certification for borehole or pile locations is considered prudent only if a zero tolerance to risk is adopted. Zero tolerance is commonly adopted for sites that have safety critical infrastructure such as nuclear establishments and oil refineries.

Moderate Risk

Excavations

For those involved in excavations, the raising of awareness (as per low risk) is considered essential.

A non-intrusive UXO detection survey and intrusive investigation of identified targets is recommended as the most proactive way to mitigate the risk.

Where UXO detection is not feasible due to ground conditions, restricted access or programme, an Explosive Ordnance Clearance (EOC) Engineer can be used to supervise during excavation works.

The EOC Engineer will carry out a visual assessment on any suspect items uncovered and classify them as potential UXO or other material.

Boreholes/Piles

Clearance certification for any borehole or pile locations is considered essential.

This can be achieved by advancing a magnetometer into the ground at the borehole or pile location to provide detection of ferrous metal targets such as UXB.

Assuming no objects comparable to the UXB detection range are identified, then the borehole or pile position can be considered clear of UXB.

Table 5 in the main report gives recommended actions in relation to the potential UXO risk level and the anticipated Site activity.

Further advice on the mitigation methods can be provided by Zetica on request.

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UXO DESK STUDY & RISK ASSESSMENT

Christchurch Road, Brixton

Note: To aid the reader of this report, Zetica has colour coded each paragraph. Paragraphs with black text on a white background are paragraphs that provide site-specific information or information specifically researched as part of this project.

Paragraphs in a dark green text with a green background are paragraphs containing background information or explanations which may appear as standard text in all similar reports.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Outline

Zetica Ltd was commissioned by Arcadis to carry out an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Desk Study and Risk Assessment for an area of approximately 0.3 hectares (ha) at Christchurch Road, Brixton, London Borough of Lambeth ('the Site').

The aim of this report is to gain a fair and representative view of the UXO hazard for the Site and its immediate surrounding area in accordance with the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), a Guide for the Construction Industry'.

This hazard assessment includes:

- Likelihood of ordnance being present.
- Type of ordnance (size, filling, fuze mechanisms).
- Quantity of ordnance.
- Potential for live ordnance (UXO).
- Probable location.
- Ordnance condition.

It should be noted that some military activity providing a source of UXO hazard may not be readily identifiable and therefore there cannot be any guarantee that all UXO hazards within the Site have been identified in this report.

1.2 Historical Information

With most locations, the potential presence of UXO as a result of enemy action, unauthorised disposal or unrecorded military activity can never be totally discounted.

Detailed records of military activity are rarely released into the public domain. Even when military information is made public there may be gaps in the records because files have been lost or destroyed.

Records for periods such as WWII are only as detailed and accurate as the resources and working conditions would allow at the time. Densely populated areas tend to have a greater number of records than rural areas. Such records may be inaccurate due to the confusion surrounding continuous air raids.

Press records can supplement local information, although this source of information must be treated with caution, as inaccuracies do exist, either inadvertently or intentionally in order to confuse enemy intelligence. Classified official records can sometimes be considered inaccurate for the same reason.

Recent research indicates that England alone had 17,434No. recorded defence sites, of which 12,464No. were classified as defensive anti-invasion sites. The precise locations of many of these sites are still to be identified, illustrating the scale of the problem when establishing potential risks from limited historical data.

1.3 Sources of Information

Zetica Ltd researched the military history of the Site and its surrounding area utilising a range of information sources. The main sources of information are detailed in the following sections and referenced at the end of this report.

1.3.1 Zetica Ltd Defence Related Site Records

Zetica Ltd's in-house records were consulted, including reference books and archived materials from past work in the region. Relevant documents have been cited within the bibliography of this report.

1.3.2 Zetica Ltd Bombing Density Records and Maps

Reference has been made to the Zetica Ltd bomb risk maps located on Zetica Ltd's website (<http://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>).

1.3.3 Ministry of Defence and Government Records

Various government departments and units within the Ministry of Defence (MoD) were approached for information of past and present military activity in the area. These included the Home Office records of abandoned bombs.

1.3.4 Other Historical Records, Maps and Drawings

Numerous reference documents including historical maps, aerial photographs and drawings have been consulted from sources such as the National Archives, Historic England and the Defence of Britain Project.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) was consulted for borehole information.

1.3.5 Local Authority Records

Information has been obtained from Wandsworth London Borough Council and Lambeth Council.

1.3.6 Local Record Offices and Libraries

The Lambeth Archives and Wandsworth Heritage Service were consulted.

1.3.7 Local Historical and Other Groups

Local history groups and archaeological bodies were consulted.

1.4 Data Confidence Level

In general, there is a high level of confidence in the researched information sources used for this report. Any exceptions to this are specifically detailed in the text of this report.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site Location

The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSNGR) TQ 305734. It is located in Streatham, approximately 1.9km southwest of Brixton and 6km south of London city centre.

The Site comprises an area of open ground which is heavily vegetated. It is bounded to the east by Garden Lane, to the west by Streatham Hill, to the north by Christchurch Road and to the south by residential properties.

Figure 1 is a Site location map and Plate 1 is a recent aerial photograph of the Site.

Figure 1 Site location map



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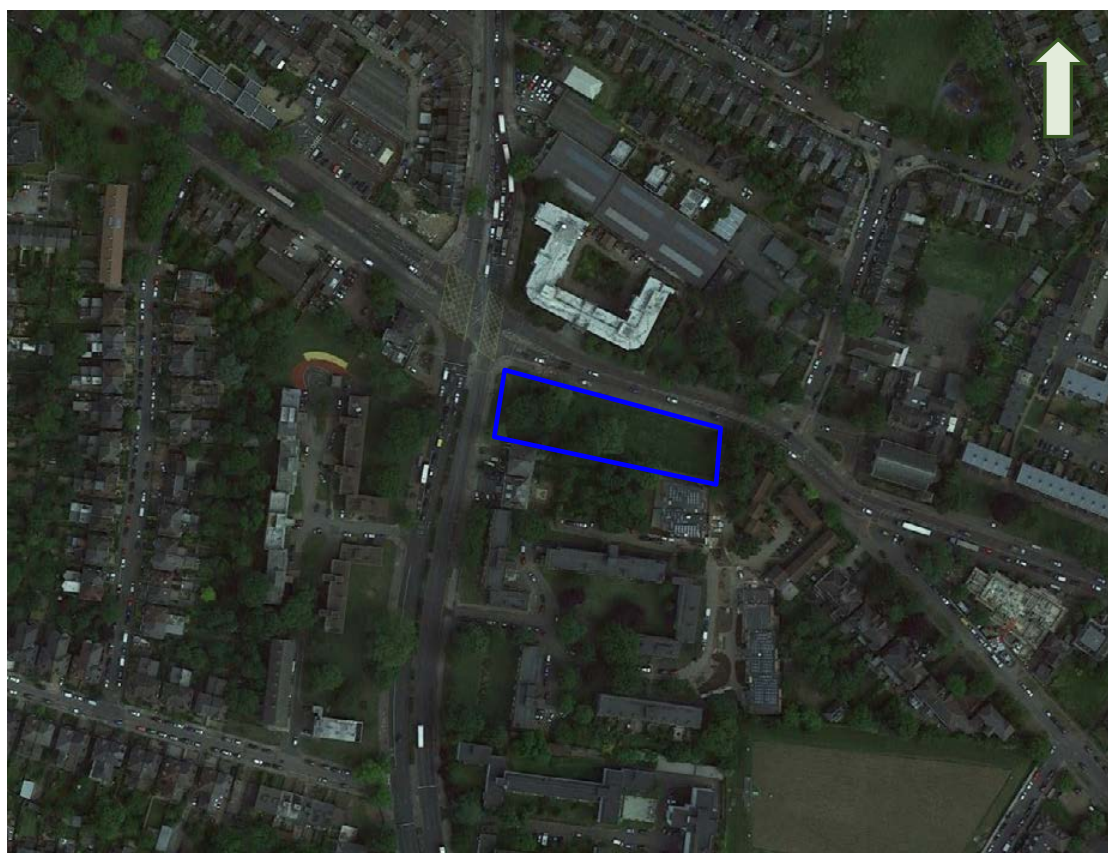
Not to Scale

Legend

Site boundary



Plate 1 Recent aerial photograph of the Site



Source: Google Earth

Not to Scale

Legend

Site boundary



2.2 Proposed Works

It is understood that planned works on the Site include an initial ground investigation comprising window samples to ~5.0m bgl. Future works on the Site may include excavations and piling.

2.3 Site History

The historical map of 1914 (Figure 2) shows that the Site comprised residential properties and associated gardens on Christchurch Road, which ran adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site.

The surrounding area was predominantly residential.

Figure 2 Historical map, 1914



Source: © Crown Copyright 2017. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey

Not to Scale

Legend

Site boundary ———

The historical map of 1938 (Figure 3) shows that there had been no changes on the Site prior to WWII.

Figure 3 Historical map, 1938



Source: © Crown Copyright 2017. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey

Not to Scale

Legend

Site boundary



The buildings on the Site sustained bomb damage during WWII and were subsequently demolished (see Section 3.3).

Plate 2, an aerial photograph dated the 29th May 1947, shows that a series of bungalows had been constructed on the Site as part of an emergency housing programme post-WWII.

Several other areas occupied by prefabricated buildings and areas of demolition are evident the area surrounding the Site, the result of WWII bomb damage.

Plate 2

Aerial photograph, 29th May 1947



Source: Historic England


Not to Scale

Legend

Site boundary



The bungalows on the Site were demolished in the 1970s. Plate 3, an aerial photograph dated the 11th July 1987, shows that the Site now comprised heavily vegetated open ground.

Plate 3	Aerial photograph, 11 th July 1987
	
<p>Source: Historic England Not to Scale</p>	
Legend	Site boundary —
No significant development has occurred on the Site since 1987 (see Plate 1).	
2.4 Pre-WWI Military Activity	
No records of any significant pre-WWI military activity on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.	
2.5 WWI Military Activity	
The Site was in a largely residential suburb during WWI and there were no significant strategic targets in its immediate vicinity.	
During WWI an estimated 9,000No. German bombs were dropped over Britain. It was the first time that strategic aerial bombing had been used.	
No records have been found indicating that the Site was bombed during WWI. The nearest recorded incident is described below.	

23rd September 1916

Zeppelin L33 raided the Streatham and Brixton areas.

High Explosive (HE) bombs and Incendiary Bombs (IBs) fell along Streatham Hill, from Streatham Hill Station to Christchurch Road.

2No. of the HE bombs fell on the junction between Streatham Hill and Christchurch Road, approximately 50m west of the Site.

In response to the air raids, Anti-Aircraft (AA) guns were established. These were potential sources of Unexploded AA (UXAA) shells which could land up to 13km from the firing point, although more typically fell within 10km during WWI.

Records indicate that 22No. static AA gun batteries were located within 10km of the Site. The nearest was located at Dulwich (TQ 338727), approximately 3.3km east-southeast of the Site. This was armed with 1No. 3 inch (") gun.

WWI military activity is not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

2.6 WWII Military Activity

Lambeth and Wandsworth were heavily bombed during WWII. Details for recorded air raid incidents in the vicinity of the Site are provided in Section 3 and Appendix 1.

Defensive and offensive military establishments were built during WWII. These included lines of defences (Stop Lines), pillboxes, AA guns and bombing decoys. Details for those nearest to the Site are provided in Section 4.

Military airfields and aircraft crashes in the vicinity of the Site are described in Section 5.

Details of munitions factories and stores in the vicinity of the Site are provided in Section 6.

Military training areas and ranges in the vicinity of the Site are described in Section 7.

2.7 Post-WWII Military Activity

No records of any significant post-WWII military activity on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

3 WWII BOMBING

Bombing raids began in the summer of 1940 and continued until the end of WWII. Bombing densities generally increased towards major cities or strategic targets such as docks, industrial premises, power stations and airfields.

The German bombing campaign saw the extensive use of both High Explosive (HE) bombs and Incendiary Bombs (IBs). The most common HE bombs were the 50kg and 250kg bombs, although 500kg were also used to a lesser extent. More rarely 1,000kg, 1,400kg and 1,800kg bombs were dropped.

The HE bombs tended to contain about half of their weight in explosives and were fitted with one or sometimes two fuzes. Not all HE bombs were intended to explode on impact. Some contained timing mechanisms where detonation could occur more than 70 hours after impact.

Incendiary devices ranged from small 1kg thermite filled, magnesium bodied bombs to a 250kg 'Oil Bomb' (OB) and a 500kg 'C300' IB. In some cases the IBs were fitted with a bursting charge. This exploded after the bomb had been alight for a few minutes causing burning debris to be scattered over a greater area. The C300 bombs were similar in appearance to 500kg HE bombs, although their design was sufficiently different to warrant a specially trained unit of the Royal Engineers to deal with their disposal.

Anti-Personnel (AP) bombs and Parachute Mines (PMs) were also deployed. 2No. types of anti-personnel bombs were in common use, the 2kg and the 12kg bomb. The 2kg bomb could inflict injury across an area up to 150m away from the impact, within 25m of this, death or fatal injury could occur.

PMs (which were up to 4m in length) could be detonated either magnetically or by noise/vibration. Anti-shipping parachute mines were commonly dropped over navigable rivers, dockland areas and coastlines. The Royal Navy was responsible for ensuring that the bombs were made safe. Removal and disposal was still the responsibility of the Bomb Disposal Unit of the Royal Engineers.

WWII bomb targeting was inaccurate, especially in the first year of the war. A typical bomb load of 50kg HE bombs mixed with IBs which was aimed at a specific location might not just miss the intended target but fall some considerable distance away.

It is understood that the local Civil Defence authorities in urban areas had a comprehensive system for reporting bomb incidents and dealing with any UXO. In more rural areas, fewer bombing raids occurred. It is known that ARP records under-represent the number and frequency of bombs falling in rural and coastal areas.

Bombs were either released over targets or as part of 'tip and run' raids where bomber crews would drop their bombs to avoid Anti-Aircraft fire or Allied fighter aircraft on the route to and from other strategic targets. Bombs dropped as a result of poor targeting or 'tip and run' raids on rural, river, marsh or coastal areas were often unrecorded or entered as 'fell in open country', 'fell in the sea' or 'fell in the river' and left little evidence of the fall.

3.1 Bombing in London

London was a principal target of Luftwaffe bombing during the WWII. The first air raid of the Blitz on London took place on 7th September 1940 when a large German force bombed the docks and surrounding areas.

From mid-September until the end of that year, London was raided on all but 3No. nights. The raids continued through the early months of 1941 becoming less frequent, although often more intense. Heavier bombs, including PMs and OBs, were now used and major incendiary raids on the 29th December 1940 and 10th May 1941 caused widespread fire damage across the city.

From July 1941 the bombing campaign against London entered a period of relative inactivity. Raids still took place but tended to be relatively minor in severity. Manned bomber raids returned to London in the first few months of 1944 and, after a brief respite, were followed by the start of the Pilotless Aircraft (V1) offensive against the capital in June 1944.

These weapons arrived at any time of day and caused massive blast damage (although little fire damage). The V1 offensive on London was all but over by September 1944, although some V1s continued to fall on the capital until March 1945.

In September 1944 the Long Range Rocket (V2) offensive on London began. Falling from a height of some 50 miles (80km) above the city, these ballistic missiles caused larger craters and greater damage to underground utilities than the V1s, although their surface blast effect was generally less.

The Brixton area was largely residential and had few significant strategic targets. Bombing in the area was usually a result of overspill from raids against the industries and public utilities along the River Thames, approximately 4.5km north of the Site.

Between 1944 and 1945, 21No. V1s fell in the Brixton and Streatham Hill area.

3.2 Strategic Targets

The presence of strategic targets significantly increased the likelihood of bombing within the local area. Airfields, docks, industrial facilities, transport infrastructure and anti-invasion defences were all targeted by Luftwaffe bombers. The inherent bombing inaccuracies at the time meant that areas surrounding the targets were often subjected to bombing.

Details of the main targets in the vicinity of the Site are described in the following Sections.

3.2.1 Transport Infrastructure

The Southern Railway (SR) West End and Crystal Palace Line ran approximately 0.7km south of the Site. There were extensive sidings located at Steatham Hill Station, approximately 0.9km south-southwest of the Site, which also had a small coal depot.

There was a large railway junction at Battersea, approximately 3.5km north-northwest of the Site, which had large sidings, goods depots and engineering works.

This junction connected several lines of the SR including a mainline that ran through Clapham Junction and Waterloo Station, approximately 3.8km northwest and 6.3km north-northeast of the Site, respectively.

3.2.2 Industrial and Commercial Targets

There were no significant industrial targets in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

In the surrounding area, several factories were engaged in wartime production. These included Patton's factory on Colwell Road, approximately 3.2km northeast of the Site, which manufactured aero engine parts.

The Projectile & Engineering Company had a factory on Stewart's Road, approximately 3.3km north-northwest of the Site, which manufactured shells and other projectiles, in addition to parts for motor vehicles.

Tilling Motor Services Limited manufactured shell cases at their premises in Dulwich, approximately 3.6km east-northeast of the Site.

3.2.3 Public Utilities

Public utilities were frequently targeted to disrupt the power and water supply to local industries.

The Metropolitan Water Board Reservoir was located approximately 0.1km south-southeast of the Site.

There were large gas works at Nine Elms, approximately 4.2km northeast of the Site, and Vauxhall, approximately 4.5km north-northeast of the Site.

Battersea Power Station, a major Luftwaffe target, was located approximately 4.2km north of the Site.

Plate 4 is a Luftwaffe target photograph of the Battersea and Lambeth area. The target photo identifies Battersea Power Station (Target GB 50 2), Nine Elm Gas Works (GB 52 24) and Vauxhall Gas Works (Target GB 52 27).

Plate 4 Luftwaffe target photograph of Battersea and Lambeth



Source: Clarke

Not to Scale

3.3 Bombing Density and Incidents

Table 1 gives details of the overall bombing statistics recorded for the Local Authority Districts of the Site and surrounding districts. These were categorised as Rural Districts (RD), Urban Districts (UD), Municipal or Metropolitan Boroughs (MB) and Country Boroughs (CB). The Site was located in Wandsworth Metropolitan Borough.

The figures for West Ham CB, generally considered to represent a high regional bombing density, are included for comparison.

Table 1 Bombing Statistics

Area	Bombs Recorded				
	High Explosive	Parachute Mines	Other	Total	Bombs per 405ha (1,000 acres)
Wandsworth MB	1,437	5	38	1,480	162.3
Lambeth MB	1,436	4	42	1,482	363.0
Fulham MB	452	4	24	480	281.4
Battersea MB	514	3	14	531	245.5
Mitcham MB	293	8	7	308	105.0
Barnes MB	240	3	15	258	102.4
Wimbledon MB	305	0	11	316	98.4
West Ham CB	1,498	45	47	1,590	334.0

Note that Table 1 excludes the figures for V1s (Pilotless Aircraft, also known as Doodlebugs), V2s (Long Range Rockets), AA shells and IBs. Discrepancies between this list and other records, such as bomb clearance records, demonstrate that this data is likely to under-represent actual bombing.

The nearest recorded incidents to the Site are described in the Section below. Further details of air raid incidents in the vicinity of the Site are given in Appendix 1.

8th September 1940

1No HE bomb fell on the junction between Rodmill Lane and Morrish Road, approximately 0.1km north-northwest of the Site.

9th September 1940

1No. HE bomb fell on 13 Streatham Hill, approximately 20m south of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on Garden Lane, approximately 30m southeast of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on the junction of Palace Road and Christchurch Road, approximately 60m east-southeast of the Site.

2No. HE bombs fell on the garden of Christchurch Vicarage, approximately 0.1km northwest of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on 1 Cotherston Road, approximately 0.1km northwest of the Site.

1st November 1940

1No. HE bomb fell on 6 Calders Row, approximately 0.1km northeast of the Site.

26th November 1940

2No. HE bombs fell near Pullman Court, approximately 0.1km south of the Site.

11th January 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on the junction between Streatham Place and Christchurch Road, approximately 20m west of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on 10 Streatham Place, approximately 90m northwest of the Site.

12th January 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on the rear of 21 Streatham Hill, approximately 50m south of the Site.

8th March 1941

3No. HE bombs fell on Streatham Hill, between approximately 30m and 0.1km south-southwest of the Site.

15th March 1941

IBs fell across Christchurch Road, Cotherstone Road, Holmewood Road and Holmewood Gardens, in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on Rodmill Lane, approximately 90m north-northwest of the Site.

17th May 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on Christchurch Road, approximately 30m east of the Site.

17th May 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on Christchurch Road, approximately 30m east of the Site.

It should be noted that during WWII, many UXB were mapped and subsequently removed as and when conditions and demands on Bomb Disposal teams allowed. Their removal was not always accurately recorded and sometimes records were later destroyed. In practice, most UXB were probably removed and only a much smaller number were actually registered as officially abandoned bombs.

Figure 4 is a map showing the approximate locations of recorded bomb impacts in the vicinity of the Site. IBs shown are indicative of large numbers of similar devices that fell within the given area. The map has been compiled from a number of different sources, including air raid incident reports, bomb census maps and historical aerial photographs.

Note that air raid incident reports did not always record precise locations, often only indicating on which street or area a bomb fell.

Figure 4 Compiled bomb impact map for the vicinity of the Site



Source: © Crown Copyright 2017. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey

Not to scale

Legend	Site boundary —	HE bomb ●	IBs ▲	V1 ●
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Figure 5 is an extract from the London County Council (LCC) bomb damage map, compiled at the end of WWII, on which the colouring denotes the severity of damage to buildings.

Black indicates a destroyed building; purple, red and pink indicate structural damage, while orange and yellow indicate blast damage.

The bomb damage map indicates that major damage occurred on and in close proximity to the eastern part of the Site. Blast damage is recorded on the western part of the Site.

Figure 5 Extract from the London bomb damage map



Source: London Topographical Society

Not to scale

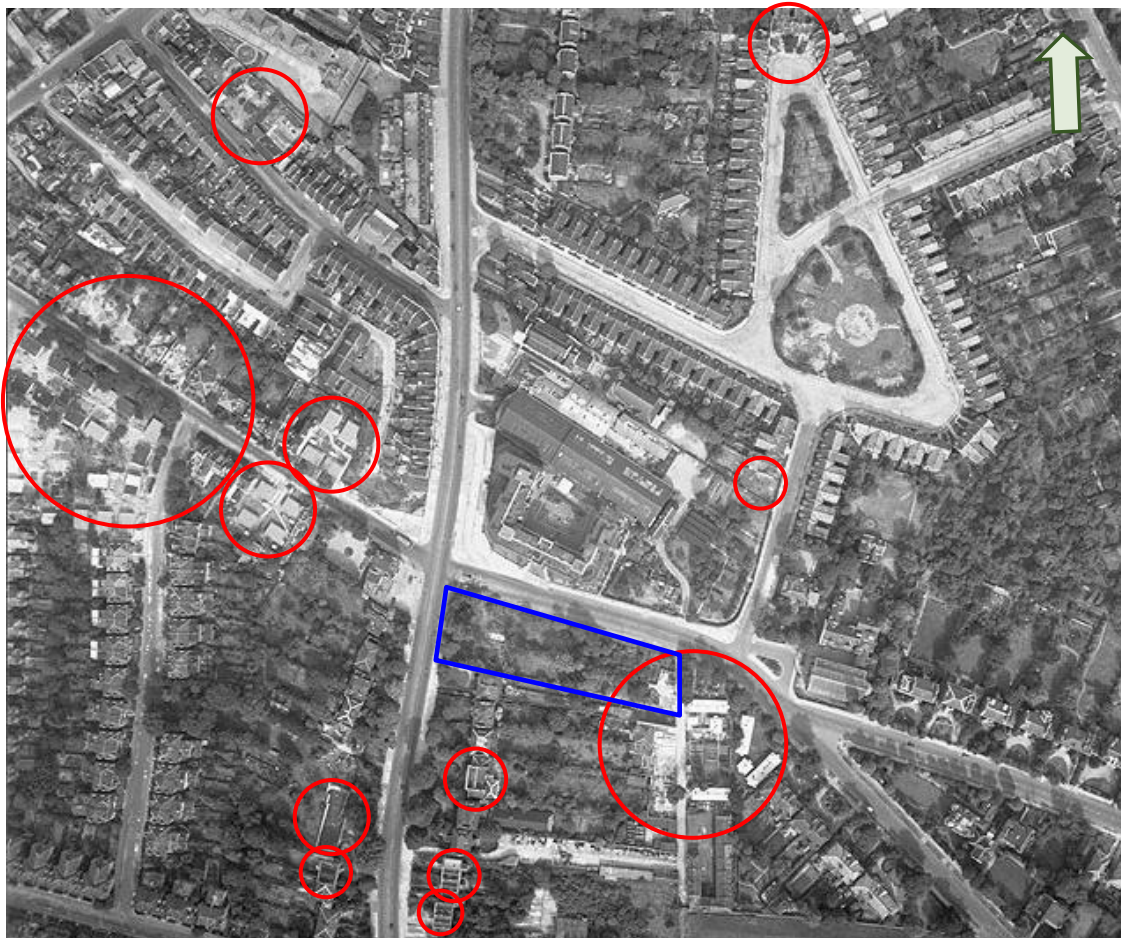
Legend | Site boundary

Plate 5 is an aerial photograph dated the 13th March 1945. It shows that the buildings on and adjacent to the eastern part of the Site had been demolished after sustaining bomb damage.

There is no evidence of significant damage on the western part of the Site.

Extensive bomb damage, characterised by demolished areas and prefabricated buildings, is evident in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Plate 5 Aerial photograph, 13th March 1945



Source: Historic England

Not to scale

Legend

Site boundary —

Possible bomb damage ○

Records indicate that 16No. bombs fell within 0.1km of the Site, which resulted in severe damage to the buildings on the eastern part of the Site. It is considered that this damage may have masked the impact of a UXB during the heavy air raids in the region.

WWII bombing is considered to provide a possible source of UXO hazard to the eastern part of the Site.

3.4 Geology and Bomb Penetration Depths

It is important to consider the geological materials present on the Site at the time that a bomb was dropped in order to establish its maximum penetration depth. British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 Sheet 270 South London (Solid and Drift) was consulted, in addition to BGS borehole records.

During WWII the geology of the Site comprised Head Deposits of clay, silt and sand overlying the London Clay Formation.

Table 2 provides an estimate of average maximum bomb penetration depths for the Site assuming WWII ground conditions of approximately 1m of sand and gravel, overlying more than 30m of stiff clay.

Table 2	Estimated average maximum bomb penetration depths	
Estimated average bomb penetration depths for anticipated geology		
Bomb Weight	50kg	4.0m
	500kg	12.5m
	1,000kg	14.5m

The estimated bomb penetration depths given in Table 2 are from the WWII ground level and are based on the following assumptions:

- a) High level release of the bomb resulting in an impact velocity of 260m/s (>5,000m altitude).
- b) A strike angle of 10 to 15 degrees to the vertical.
- c) That the bomb is stable, both in flight and on penetration.
- d) That no retarding units are fitted to the bomb.
- e) That the soil type is homogenous.

A high altitude release of a bomb will result in ground entry at between 10° and 15° to the vertical with the bomb travelling on this trajectory until momentum is nearly lost. The bomb will then turn abruptly to the horizontal before coming to rest. The distance between the centre of the entry hole and the centre of the bomb at rest is known as the 'offset'. A marked lateral movement from the original line of entry is common.

Low-level attacks may have an impact angle of 45° or more, which will frequently lead to a much greater amount of offset movement during soil penetration.

In low level attacks over deep water bodies, the offset distances from the point of entry at the water surface may be considerably enhanced due to hydrodynamic effects before the bomb penetrates or settles on the sea bed. Shallow water has little effect on bomb penetration depths during high level attacks.

4 WWII DEFENCES

4.1 Bombing Decoys

In order to draw enemy aircraft away from towns and other strategically important targets, a series of decoys were developed between 1940 and 1941.

They were estimated to have drawn at least 5% of the total weight of bombs away from their intended targets. Approximately 792No. static decoy sites were built at 593No. locations in England. In addition, numerous temporary and mobile decoys were deployed.

Several different types of decoy were devised:

- Night time dummy airfields (Q sites).
- Daytime dummy airfields (K sites).
- Diversionary fires to simulate successful bombing raids on airfields (QF sites), petroleum depots (P sites) and major towns and cities (Starfish or SF sites).
- Simulated urban lighting (QL sites).
- Dummy Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) batteries, factories and buildings (C series).
- Mobile decoys representing 'hards' for troop embarkation (MQLs), tanks and other vehicles.

Machine gun emplacements and Light Anti-Aircraft (LAA) guns were used to prevent possible enemy landings at decoy airfields.

By their nature, decoy sites provide a potential risk from Unexploded Bombs (UXB), both within the decoy site boundary and in the surrounding areas.

The nearest recorded bombing decoy was located in Richmond Park (TQ 203729), approximately 10km west of the Site.

This decoy is not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

4.2 Anti-Aircraft Defences

Anti-Aircraft (AA) gun batteries were targeted by the Luftwaffe. They were also a source of Unexploded AA (UXAA) shells which could land up to 27km from the firing point during WWII, although more typically fell within 15km. These could be distributed over a wide area.

AA batteries present a potential source of UXO hazard as a result of the storage, use and disposal of ordnance associated with the armaments used. They may have a risk from small caches of ammunition buried locally to them. 3No. types of AA batteries existed:

- Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) batteries of large guns designed to engage high flying bomber aircraft. These tended to be relatively permanent gun emplacements.
- Light Anti-Aircraft (LAA) weaponry, designed to counter low flying aircraft. These were often mobile and were moved periodically to new locations around strategic targets such as airfields.
- Rocket batteries (ZAA) firing 3" or 3.7" AA rockets with a maximum altitude of 5,800m and a ground range of 9km were also relatively permanent emplacements.

Many AA batteries were associated with searchlights and consequently 'visible' at night, providing clear targets to the Luftwaffe bombers and a potential for UXB.

During WWII the Site was within the range of guns deployed in the London Gun Defended Area (GDA). Table 3 is a list of recorded HAA and ZAA batteries within 10km of the Site.

Table 3 WWII HAA and ZAA batteries within 10km of the Sites				
Grid Reference	Serial No.	Location	Armament	Approximate Distance and Direction from Site
TQ 293723	2Z	Tooting Bec	64No. UP Projectors	1.7km SW
TQ 289751	ZS16/-	Clapham Common	4No. 4.5" guns, later 4No. 3.7" guns and GL Mk II radar	2.2km NW
TQ 341727	ZS14/-	Dulwich	4No. 4.5" guns & GL MkII radar, later 4No. 5.25" guns	3.6km ESE
TQ 341729	18Z	Dulwich	64No. UP Projectors	3.6km E
TQ 301696	ZS15/-	Norbury	Unknown	3.7km S
TQ 284775	9Z	Battersea Park	64No. UP Projectors	4.5km NW
TQ 346753	ZS25/-	Peckham Rye	Unknown	4.5km ENE
TQ 341696	3Z	Anerley	64No. UP Projectors	5.2km SE
TQ 343696	ZS24/-	Anerley	Unknown	5.3km SE
TQ 252758	ZW8/-	Hurlington	4No. 3" guns	5.7km NW
TQ 283675	ZS17/-	Mitcham Common	8No. 5.25" & GL Mk II radar, later 4No. 5.25" guns	6.2km SSW
TQ 373754	ZS11/-	Brockley	4No. 3.7" guns & GL Mk IA radar	7.0km ENE
TQ 354788	21Z	Southwark Park	64No. UP Projectors	7.1km NE
TQ 353789	ZE12/-	Southwark Park	Unknown	7.2km NE
TQ 280805	8Z	Hyde Park	64No. UP Projectors	7.3km NNW
TQ 350794	ZE12/-	Southwark Park	Unknown	7.4km NE
TQ 231722	ZS19/-	Wimbledon	2No. 5.25" guns & GL Mk II radar, later 4No. 5.25" guns	7.4km WSW
TQ 278806	ZW5/-	Hyde Park	2No. 3.7" guns, later 4No. 3.7" guns & GL Mk II radar	7.6km NNW
TQ 236689	ZS18/-	Raynes Park	2No. 3.7" guns	8.1km SW
TQ 373686	ZS12/-	Beckenham	4No. 3.7" guns	8.2km SE
TQ 382702	ZS23A/-	Summerhouse	Unknown	8.2km SE
TQ 387706	ZS23/-	Ravensbourne	Unknown	8.6km ESE
TQ 347652	ZS13/-	Shirley Park	4No. 3.7" & GL Mk II radar	9.2km SSE
TQ 382788	ZE8/-	Isle of Dogs	4No. 4.5" guns & GL MkII radar	9.3km NE
TQ 395768	4Z	Blackheath Common	64No. UP Projectors	9.4km NE
TQ 356819	ZE19/-	Walthamstow	Unknown	9.8km NE
TQ 204743	ZS20/-	Richmond Park	4No. 3.7" guns, later 8No. 3.7" guns & GL Mk II radar	10.0km WNW
It should be noted that the lack of official records of HAA batteries or armaments cannot be taken to imply their absence because many units were mobile and were moved around as operational requirements dictated.				

Given the number of gun batteries in the area, the possibility that a UXAA shell fell on the Site unnoticed, whilst unlikely, cannot be totally discounted.

4.3 Barrage Balloons and Anti-Landing Obstacles

Balloon barrages were flown in many British towns and cities to protect against air raids. Their presence deterred low flying aircraft, making it more difficult for bombs to reach their intended targets. Barrage balloon sites can be a source of UXO as they were targeted by the Luftwaffe. They also often had a small explosive charge fitted with tilt fuzes attached approximately 50m from each end of the balloon cables and designed to detonate if the cables were hit by an aircraft.

Measures were also taken to prevent enemy aircraft landing in the event of invasion. Obstructions were constructed around airfields and on other open sites deemed fit for use as landing grounds. Solid obstructions (such as concrete blocks), posts or stakes, felled trees, haystacks, scaffolding with wire and trenching were the main measures used.

No records have been found indicating that barrage balloons or anti-landing obstacles were located on the Site.

4.4 Anti-Invasion Defences

Defence structures are a potential source of UXB as they were especially targeted by low flying enemy aircraft, particularly during 'tip and run' raids which were common in industrialised regions. These defences may also be associated with small caches of UXO in the form of small arms, used by the troops manning the emplacement.

The rapid advance of German Troops into France, Holland and Belgium after the start of WWII prompted the War Office to review the vulnerability of the UK to invasion and a decision was taken to begin work on a national plan of anti-invasion defences. Static defences were built to interrupt and delay the progress of any invading force.

Coastal defences were strengthened (the 'Coastal Crust'). These defences included barbed wire entanglements and minefields, which were often combined to give defence in depth.

Inland, lines of defence structures were constructed along 'Stop Lines' in order to impede enemy progress for long enough to allow mobile defending forces to counter-attack.

Stop Lines included the fortification of key 'centres of resistance', such as river crossings and important road or rail junctions that could seriously hamper the enemy's advance across country. Bridges were mined for demolition and tank traps installed.

Stop Lines were further integrated into a network of fortified nodal points and 'Anti-Tank (AT) Islands'.

No records of anti-invasion defences on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

4.5 Pillboxes, Mortar and Gun Emplacements

Defences also included spigot mortar positions and gun emplacements.

Spigot mortars, also known as Blacker Bombards, were used primarily in an anti-tank role at road blocks or to defend airfields. Typically they fired a 20 pound (lb) HE mortar bomb. The fixed positions, in weapons pits with ammunition lockers, were frequently positioned near pillboxes.

Spigot mortar positions could be either fixed or mobile.

No records of gun emplacements on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

Pillboxes provide a potential UXO hazard both from the storage, use and disposal of ordnance associated with them and from UXB because they were targeted by enemy aircraft.

Pillboxes were common along Stop Lines, perimeters of airfields, potential land invasion sites and around important civil sites. Several different designs existed including Seagull Trenches (semi-buried structures), Alan Williams and Tett Turrets (small prefabricated pillboxes). Fortified sites, buildings or loop-holed walls also functioned as pillboxes.

No records of pillboxes on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

4.6 Home Guard and Auxiliary Units

Local Defence Volunteers (LDV) units, later known as the Home Guard, were located in all cities, towns and large villages. Anti-invasion defences were to be defended by the Home Guard and regular Army troops for as long as possible in the event of an invasion. The troops were issued with 'No Withdrawal' orders.

Important elements of the ordnance supply for the use of the Home Guard included substantial supplies of Mills bombs (fragmentation grenades) and Self Igniting Phosphorus (SIP) grenades as well as machine gun and small arms ammunition.

Records of Home Guard activities and related sites are rarely preserved. Storage and disposal of munitions by the Home Guard was poorly documented and surplus supplies were either buried or dumped in lakes and ponds. Given the irregular nature of this activity, the possibility of items of UXO being discovered at any locations occupied or used for training by the Home Guard can never be totally discounted.

In addition to the regular Home Guard, Auxiliary Units existed which were made up of guerrilla troops trained in sabotage and assassination in case of invasion. Sites used by these Units were Top Secret and many locations are still unknown.

No Home Guard or Auxiliary Unit activity has been identified on or in close proximity to the Site.

The 28th, 31st and 52nd (County of London Regiment) Home Guard Battalions operated in the vicinity of the Site area, patrolling local transport infrastructure and industry. They were also tasked with manning gun emplacements in the vicinity of the Site in the event of an enemy invasion.

Home Guard and Auxiliary Unit activity is not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

4.7 Minefields and Mined Locations

Minefields were laid along the coast, in estuaries and along the banks of major rivers to deter infantry invasion. Strategic points such as bridges and gaps in cliffs were mined to impede enemy advance. Most of the mined locations in the UK have been cleared and the risk of finding UXO in these areas is considered to be low.

No records of minefields or mined locations on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

5 MILITARY AIRFIELDS

Military airfields offer the potential for significant UXO hazards due to the use, storage and disposal of ordnance and as a result of enemy bombing during WWI and WWII.

Airfields active during WWII were targeted by the Luftwaffe, providing a potential source of UXB on the airfield.

As bombing accuracy was so poor during WWII, it is likely to find UXB in the surrounding areas. Aircraft crashes are also associated with operational airfields.

No records have been found indicating that there were any military airfields on or in close proximity to the Site.

The nearest military airfield was RAF Croydon (TQ 308630), located approximately 10.3km south of the Site. This was opened in 1916 for the Royal Flying Corps (RFC).

During WWI RFC Croydon was occupied by No. 39 Home Defence Squadron, and became known as Beddington Aerodrome.

In WWII, RAF Croydon was initially used as a Fighter Command airfield for the defence of London and was the operational centre of Fighter Group No. 11.

Later in WWII, RAF Croydon became a major centre for the dispatch of troops and other goods and material to Europe. Scheduled services commenced in November 1944.

The last squadrons left RAF Croydon in March 1946 and in September 1946 the airfield was returned to civilian control.

The facilities at Croydon Airport were gradually run down and the airfield was closed in the mid-1950s to all flying.

Military airfields are not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

5.2 Aircraft Crashes

Aircraft crash sites are a known UXO hazard. The MoD advises that if crashed aircraft are found, the safest policy is to leave them alone where possible. Unless disturbed there is no statutory requirement for the MoD to clear such sites.

No records have been found indicating that there were any aircraft crashes on or in close proximity to the Site.

6 EXPLOSIVES AND MUNITIONS ESTABLISHMENTS AND DEPOTS

Explosives and munitions manufacturing or storage sites offer a particularly high risk from both explosive substances and UXO. Standard procedures of explosive/ordnance disposal through burial or burning means that explosive and UXO hazards will be present in some areas of such establishments.

In addition, UXB hazards may be present as a result of enemy bombing during WWI and WWII.

6.1 Explosives and Ordnance Factories

No records of any explosives or ordnance factories on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

There was a pyrotechnics factory adjacent to the railway lines at Honour Oak Park Station, approximately 5.3km east-northeast of the Site, during WWII.

This is not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

6.2 Munitions Stores

Local ammunition caches would have been present near to defended road blocks, pillboxes, HAA and LAA sites. Most of those associated with the anti-invasion sites are understood to have been cleared.

No records of any official munitions depots on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

Belair House on Gallery Road, approximately 2.4km east of the Site, was requisitioned during WWII for use as an ordnance depot.

Munitions stores are not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

6.3 Informal Munitions Depots

Informal munitions depots, often made by requisitioning roadside lay-bys or parks. Other informal munitions depots were commonly located in areas of woodland or on train wagons along sidings in marshalling yards.

No records of any informal munitions depots on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

6.4 Munitions Disposal Areas and Bomb Cemeteries

Munitions disposal areas were often made by requisitioning open areas of land, usually away from habitation. Marshland, beaches or sand dunes were frequently used for this purpose. Disposal of munitions was carried out in many different ways, ranging from destruction to burial. Full records were not necessarily maintained for these locations, and so they can potentially be a source of UXO.

No records of any official munitions disposal areas or bomb cemeteries on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

Records indicate that an area near the bandstand at Brockwell Park, approximately 1.1km northeast of the Site, was identified as a potential emergency bomb cemetery in October 1940.

It is not known if any bomb disposal ever took place in Brockwell Park, and by July 1943 it had been removed from the list of potential bomb disposal sites.

Munitions disposal areas are not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

7 FIRING RANGES AND MILITARY TRAINING AREAS

By their nature, firing ranges and military training areas represent a potential source of UXO due to associated training activities. The training will involve both practice and live munitions and will offer a significant risk from a very wide range of potential UXO.

7.1 Small Arms Ranges

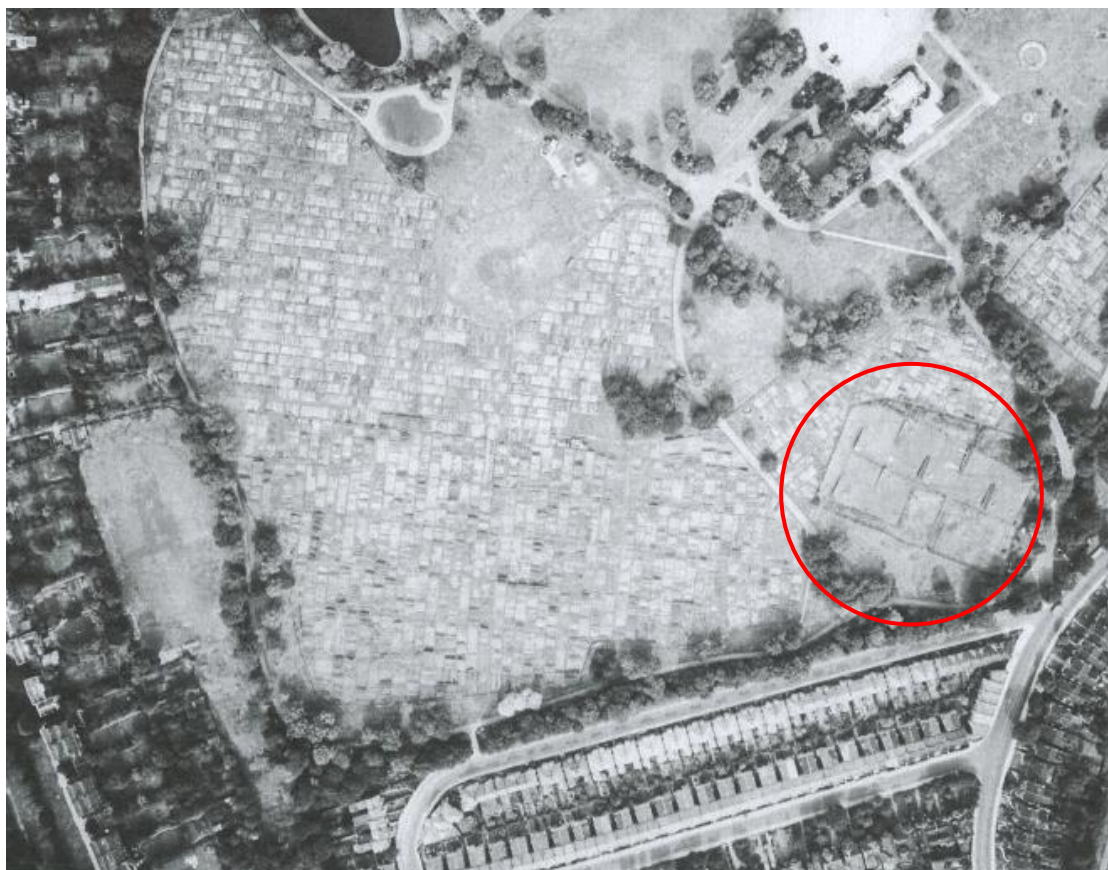
Small arms ranges (such as rifle ranges) and close combat ranges (such as mortar and grenade ranges) are likely to provide a significant source of UXO. It should be noted that even on small arms ranges, larger munitions such as mortars or grenades cannot be discounted.

No records of any small arms ranges on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

Plate 6 is an aerial photograph, dated the 13th September 1945, showing a possible rifle range in Brockwell Park, approximately 1.2km east-northeast of the Site.

Other sources confirm that Brockwell Park was used for army training during WWII.

Plate 6 Aerial photograph showing rifle range in Brockwell Park, 13th September 1945



Source: Historic England

Not to Scale

Legend

Rifle Range



Small arms ranges are not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

7.2 Artillery Ranges

Artillery ranges will have utilised a wide range of munitions, predominantly shells, although close combat munitions such as mortars, or larger munitions such as bombs, cannot be discounted.

No records of any artillery ranges on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

7.3 Bombing Ranges

Bombing ranges will have primarily used bombs, although other munitions such as shells and close combat munitions such as mortars cannot be totally discounted.

No records of any bombing ranges on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

7.4 Training Areas

Training areas will have primarily used blank ammunition or practice shells in 'dry' areas, although live munitions such as shells and close combat munitions such as mortars cannot be discounted in any training area.

No records of any military training areas on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

Brockwell Park, within approximately 1.1km northeast of the Site, was used by the military for basic drills and firing practice during WWII.

Training areas are not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to the Site.

8 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

Official UK bombing statistics have been compiled from both British and German sources. There were differences in the way the figures were originally reported and collated which has led to discrepancies in the summary data.

Based on data from 1939 to 1945, War Office statistics indicate that 200,195No. HE bombs exploded within Great Britain. Additionally, 25,195No. HE bombs (representing 11%) were recorded as UXBs. However, records from the Royal Engineers who were responsible for bomb disposal at the time indicate that as of 27th February 1946 upwards of 45,000No. UXBs were disposed of.

On average 8.5% UXBs later self-exploded. In some cases the bombs had delayed action fuzes or were never intended to explode, their purpose being to cause inconvenience and fear.

Given the discrepancy in records and the fact that UXBs are still being found unexpectedly, it is clear that the original figures are understated and provide only an approximation of the number of potential UXBs in the UK.

War Office statistics also show that between October 1940 and May 1941 most of the UXBs (93%) were either 50kg or 250kg. It should be noted that details of the recovery and the size of the UXB were not always accurately reported.

The larger WWII UXBs are often difficult to recover due to both penetration depths and the presence of two or more fuzes, combined with more sensitive fillings of explosive mixtures including Amatol and Trialen.

8.1 Abandoned Bombs

No records of any officially abandoned bombs on the Site have been found.

8.2 EOC Tasks

Zetica Ltd holds the following records of post-WWII EOC tasks being undertaken in the vicinity of the Site.

21st March 2012

1No. artillery shell was found on a building site on Acre Lane, near the junction with Strathleven Road, Brixton, approximately 1.6km north-northwest of the Site. It was removed.

26th September 2014

1No. WWII UXB was found in a garden on Narbonne Avenue, Clapham, approximately 1.5km northwest of the Site. It was removed.

Unknown Date

1No. UXAA shell was discovered during site work at Camberwell Old Cemetery, approximately 4.3km east-northeast of the Site. It was removed.

The MoD has provided no additional information of official EOC tasks on the Site.

9 UXO HAZARD ASSESSMENT

9.1 UXO Hazard Level

The definitions for the levels of UXO hazard are provided below.

Definitions of UXO Hazard Level for a Site

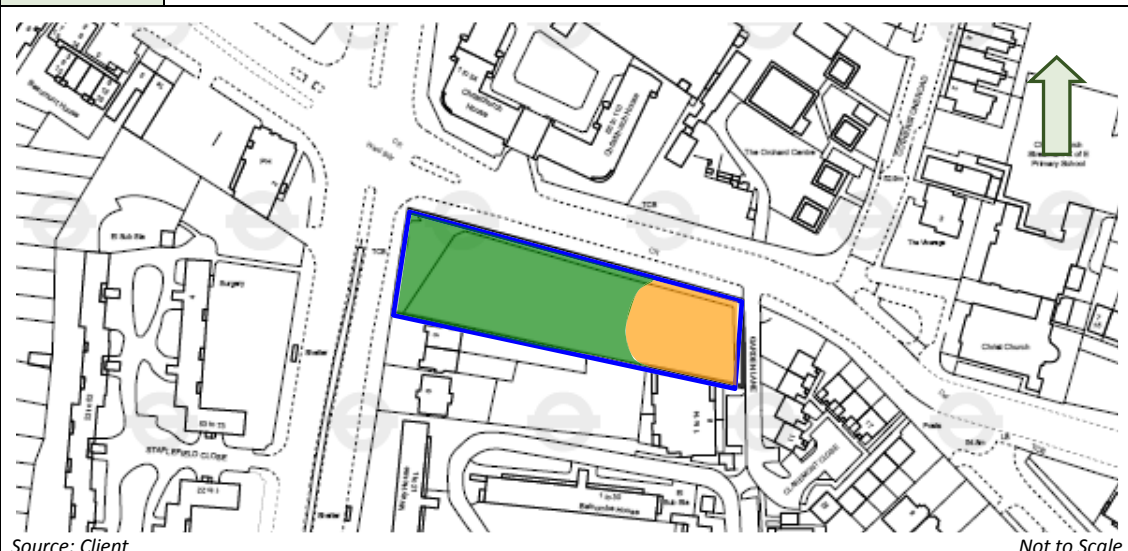
Hazard Level	Definition
Very Low	There is positive evidence that UXO is not present, e.g. through physical constraints or removal.
Low	There is no positive evidence that UXO is present, but its occurrence cannot be totally discounted.
Moderate	There is positive evidence that ordnance was present and that other uncharted ordnance may be present as UXO.
High	There is positive evidence that UXO is present.
Very High	As high, but requires immediate or special attention due to the potential hazard.

Records have been found indicating that during WWII, 16No. HE bombs fell within 100m of the Site. The bombing caused significant damage to buildings on the eastern part of the Site, which may have masked the impact of a UXB during subsequent heavy raids. Given this, it is considered prudent to assign the eastern part of the Site a moderate UXO hazard level.

No evidence of any significant bomb damage or other sources of UXO hazard have been identified on the remainder of the Site, which is assigned a low UXO hazard level.

It is considered that the UXO hazard level on the Site can be zoned from low to moderate, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 UXO hazard zone plan of the Site



Legend	Very Low		Low		Moderate	
	High		Very High		Site boundary	

10 UXO RISK ASSESSMENT

10.1 UXO Risk Level

A UXO risk assessment has been undertaken for the proposed works, taking into consideration the identified UXO hazard.

Firstly, the probability of encountering UXO (PE) has been considered and rated for the different construction techniques, as detailed below.

Probability of Encounter (PE)	Rating
Frequent, highly likely, almost certain.	5
Probable, more likely to happen than not.	4
Occasional, increased chance or probability.	3
Remote, unlikely to happen but could.	2
Improbable, highly unlikely.	1
Impossible	0

Secondly, the probability of detonating a UXO (PD) has been considered and rated for the different construction techniques, as detailed below.

Probability of Detonation (PD)	Rating
Frequent, highly likely, almost certain.	5
Probable, more likely to happen than not.	4
Occasional, increased chance or probability.	3
Remote, unlikely to happen but could.	2
Improbable, highly unlikely.	1
Impossible	0

Next, the probability of encountering and detonating the UXO (PE x PD) have been used to generate an overall likelihood rating (P).

P = PE x PD	LIKELIHOOD of Encounter and Detonation	Rating
21 to 25	Frequent, highly likely, almost certain.	5
16 to 20	Probable, more likely to happen than not.	4
6 to 15	Occasional, increased chance or probability.	3
2 to 5	Remote, unlikely to happen but could.	2
1	Improbable, highly unlikely.	1
0	Impossible	0

P ranges from 25, a certainty of UXO being encountered and detonated on the Site by engineering activity, to 0, a certainty that UXO does not occur on the Site and will not be detonated by engineering activity.

The likelihood of encountering and detonating UXO during site works is multiplied by the severity of such an event occurring (P x S), in order to provide a risk level using the following matrix.

Severity (S)	Rating
Multiple fatalities	5
Major injury, long term health issues, single fatality.	4
Minor injury, short term health issues, no fatalities.	3
First aid case but no lost time or ill health.	2
Minor injuries, no first aid.	1
No injuries.	0

UXO Risk Matrix							
LIKELIHOOD (P)	SEVERITY (S)						
		5	4	3	2	1	0
	5	25	20	15	10	5	0
	4	20	16	12	8	4	0
	3	15	12	9	6	3	0
	2	10	8	6	4	2	0
	1	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The final risk assessment for the Site is given in Table 4.

Table 4	UXO risk assessment for the Site								
Hazard Zone	Potential UXO Hazard	Anticipated Works	PE	PD	P = PE x PD	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	UXO Risk
Moderate	UXB	Shallow Excavations	2	3	4	3	5	15	Moderate
		Deep Excavations	3	3	9	3	5	15	Moderate
		Piling/boreholes	2	4	8	3	4	12	Moderate
	Other UXO	Shallow Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
		Deep Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
		Piling/boreholes	1	1	1	1	3	3	Low
Low	UXB	Shallow Excavations	1	1	1	1	5	5	Low
		Deep Excavations	1	1	1	1	5	5	Low
		Piling/boreholes	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
	Other UXO	Shallow Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
		Deep Excavations	1	1	1	1	4	4	Low
		Piling/boreholes	1	1	1	1	3	3	Low
PE (Probability of Encounter), PD (Probability of Detonation), P (Overall Probability)									
Shallow excavations defined as <1.0m below ground level (bgl).									

UXO Risk	Matrix Rating	Definition
Very Low	0-1	Little action is required by the client provided that suitable records and procedures are in place to ensure appropriate action is undertaken should the UXO risk level change.
Low	2-5	Tolerable to the client as engineering activity need not alter if UXO related procedures and controls are strictly adhered to.
Moderate	6-15	May be tolerable for the client, but it is prudent to reduce the risk where cost effective and reasonably practicable.
High	16-20	Tolerable to the client only where further risk reduction is impracticable or disproportionate to the risk involved. Essential that all practicable measures are taken to reduce the level of risk.
Very High	21-25	Unacceptable to the client except in extraordinary circumstances. Imperative that all control measures are taken.
10.2 Risk Mitigation Recommendations		
To ensure that the UXO risk is reduced to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) the following mitigation is advised:		
Low Risk		
Excavations <p>Where a low risk of UXO encounter is anticipated, industry good practice is simply to raise the awareness of those involved in excavations so that in the unlikely event that a suspect item is discovered, appropriate action is taken. This can be achieved through UXO awareness briefings to site staff.</p> Boreholes/Piles <p>Clearance certification for borehole or pile locations is considered prudent only if a zero tolerance to risk is adopted. Zero tolerance is commonly adopted for sites that have safety critical infrastructure such as nuclear establishments and oil refineries.</p>		
Moderate		
Excavations <p>For those involved in excavations, the raising of awareness (as per low risk) is considered essential.</p> <p>A non-intrusive UXO detection survey and intrusive investigation of identified targets is recommended as the most proactive way to mitigate the risk.</p> <p>Where UXO detection is not feasible due to ground conditions, restricted access or programme, an Explosive Ordnance Clearance (EOC) Engineer can be used to supervise during excavation works.</p> <p>The EOC Engineer will carry out a visual assessment on any suspect items uncovered and classify them as potential UXO or other material.</p>		

Boreholes/Piles

Clearance certification for any borehole or pile locations is considered essential.

This can be achieved by advancing a magnetometer into the ground at the borehole or pile location to provide detection of ferrous metal targets such as UXB.

Assuming no objects comparable to the UXB detection range are identified, then the borehole or pile position can be considered clear of UXB.

Table 5 gives recommended actions in relation to the potential UXO risk level and the anticipated Site activity.

Further advice on the mitigation methods can be provided by Zetica on request.

Table 5		Risk mitigation for assumed Site activities			
Risk Level	Typical Future Activity on the Site				
	None	Shallow Excavations (<1.0m)	Deep Excavations (>1.0m)	Boreholes or Pile Construction	
Very low	Ensure suitable records and procedures are in place to highlight the risk should future development be planned.	Ensure site staff, are informed as part of the site safety induction that the potential presence of UXO cannot be discounted. Appropriate action is required to be detailed within site procedures.	Ensure site staff, are informed as part of the site safety induction that the potential presence of UXO cannot be discounted. Appropriate action is required to be detailed within site procedures.	Ensure site staff, are informed as part of the site safety induction that the potential presence of UXO cannot be discounted. Appropriate action is required to be detailed within site procedures.	
Low	As very low.	As very low. + It is considered prudent to include some UXO awareness training in site inductions.	As very low. + It is considered prudent to include some UXO awareness training in site inductions.	As very low. +Clearance certification for borehole or pile locations would be considered prudent only if a zero tolerance to risk is adopted. Zero tolerance is commonly adopted for sites that have safety critical infrastructure such as nuclear establishments and oil refineries.	
Moderate	As very low.	As low. +Non-intrusive investigation methods considered prudent where practical. +Alternatively, EOC Engineer supervision is considered prudent.	As low. +Non-intrusive investigation methods considered prudent where practical. +Alternatively, EOC Engineer supervision is considered prudent.	As low. +Clearance certification for borehole or pile locations is considered essential.	
High	As very low.	As moderate. +Non-intrusive investigation methods considered essential where practical. + Alternatively, EOC Engineer supervision is considered essential.	As moderate. +Non-intrusive investigation methods considered essential where practical. + Alternatively, EOC Engineer supervision is considered essential.	As moderate.	
Very High	Requires immediate or special attention.	Requires immediate or special attention.	Requires immediate or special attention.	Requires immediate or special attention.	
The above table is for guidance only.					

Appendices

Appendix 1 WWII Bombing Incidents

8th September 1940

1No HE bomb fell on the junction between Rodmill Lane and Morrish Road, approximately 0.1km north-northwest of the Site.

9th September 1940

1No. HE bomb fell on 13 Streatham Hill, approximately 20m south of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on Garden Lane, approximately 30m southeast of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on the junction of Palace Road and Christchurch Road, approximately 60m east-southeast of the Site.

2No. HE bombs fell on the garden of Christchurch Vicarage, approximately 0.1km northwest of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on 1 Cotherston Road, approximately 0.1km northwest of the Site.

1st November 1940

1No. HE bomb fell on 6 Calders Row, approximately 0.1km northeast of the Site.

26th November 1940

2No. HE bombs fell near Pullman Court, approximately 0.1km south of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on the corner of Tierney Road and Streatham Hill, approximately 0.2km south of the Site.

11th January 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on the junction between Streatham Place and Christchurch Road, approximately 20m west of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on 10 Streatham Place, approximately 90m northwest of the Site.

12th January 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on the rear of 21 Streatham Hill, approximately 50m south of the Site.

8th March 1941

3No. HE bombs fell on Streatham Hill, between approximately 30m and 0.1km south-southwest of the Site.

15th March 1941

IBs fell across Christchurch Road, Cotherstone Road, Holmewood Road and Holmewood Gardens, in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on Rodmill Lane, approximately 90m north-northwest of the Site.

17th April 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on 21 Streatham Place, approximately 0.2km northwest of the Site.

19th March 1941

IBs fell on Holmewood Gardens, approximately 0.2km north-northwest of the Site.

23rd April 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on 31 Montrell Road, approximately 0.2km southwest of the Site.

17th May 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on Christchurch Road, approximately 30m east of the Site.

18th June 1944

1No. V1 fell on Downton Avenue, near Streatham High Road, approximately 0.5km south of the Site.

24th June 1944

1No. V1 fell on Streatham High Road, opposite the end of Wyatt Park Road, approximately 0.4km south of the Site.

2nd July 1944

1No. V1 fell on Cornwall House, Stamford Street, approximately 0.5km north of the Site.

3rd July 1944

1No. V1 fell on the Streatham Hill theatre on the Barhill Road side, approximately 0.5km south of the Site.

21st July 1944

1No. V1 fell on Calders Row, Brixton Hill, approximately 0.4km north of the Site.

27th July 1944

1No. V1 fell on the junction between Wavertree Road and Daysbrook Road, approximately 0.3km south-southeast of the Site.

9th August 1944

1No. V1 fell on Streatham Place, on the corner of Montell Road, approximately 0.2km west-northwest of the Site.

Appendix 2 UXO Hazard and Ordnance Types

When assessing the risk from UXO including UXB, it is important to be aware of ordnance type and function. The following Section briefly describes the more common types of UXO. More data on these can be found at <http://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/ordnance-data-sheets/>.

A2.1 Small Arms Ammunition

Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) is one of the more recognisable categories of ordnance which is primarily designed for anti-personnel use. SAA include items such as bullets, generally up to a calibre (diameter) of 20mm.

Larger calibre small arms munitions can contain fuze mechanisms and high explosives or pyrotechnic fillings and may have been used for anti-aircraft or anti-vehicle purposes.

Generally small arms ordnance has a relatively low risk as UXO, although the larger calibre categories may have the same detonation risk as larger high explosive ordnance. SAA is often associated with discarded ammunition boxes around firing practice ranges. The Plate below illustrates some common SAA.

Plate

Photograph of typical WWII small arms ammunition



Source: Google Images

A2.2 Hand Grenades

Hand grenades can be filled with explosives or chemicals and have 3No. main parts, a body, a fuze with a pull ring and a safety-clip assembly. Fragmentation grenades are the most common and have a metal or plastic body filled with an explosive. Most use a burning delay fuze that functions for 3 to 5 seconds after the safety lever is released.

Some, such as smoke grenades, are activated instantly when the lever is released. The Plate below illustrates the typical character and condition of No. 36 hand grenades (Mills Bombs) that have been excavated from a site.

Plate	Photographs of a typical and an excavated WWII No. 36 hand grenades
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Source: Google Images

Source: Zetica Ltd

A2.3 Projected Grenades

Projected grenades are among the most commonly found UXO items, particularly the 40mm type. These contain high explosives and use a variety of fuzes, including some of the most sensitive internal impact-fuzing systems. They are extremely dangerous and can explode if moved or handled.

A2.4 Mortars

A mortar is a short tube designed to fire a projectile at a steep angle. Mortars can range from approximately 50mm to 280mm in diameter and can be filled with explosives, toxic chemicals, white phosphorous or illumination flares. They generally have a thinner metal casing than projectiles, but use the same types of fuzing and stabilisation.

During WWII there are records that the target areas of RAF practice bombing ranges were occasionally used for mortar training.

The Plate below shows a typical 2-inch mortar bomb found (left) and a demonstration 3-inch mortar bomb (right).

Plate	Photographs of WWII 2-inch and 3-inch mortars
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Source: Daily Mail



Source: Zetica Ltd

A2.5 Shells

Shells are a projectile containing an explosive charge designed to burst the casing that can contain High Explosives, pyrotechnic compounds or other chemicals.

Shells can be found in a range of sizes, from <20mm to several times this size. The most likely shells to be found on the Site are Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) or UXAA shells that have fallen back to the ground unexploded.

Most commonly used anti-aircraft shells were 2" and 3.7" HE shells.

If fired and found as UXO, shells can offer a particular hazard from accidental detonation as they can have sensitive fuze mechanisms. A fuze is a device which incorporates mechanical, electrical, chemical or hydrostatic components to initiate a train of fire or detonation.

The Plate below is a photograph of a 3.7" UXAA shell found in Camberwell, London.

Plate	Photograph of a recently excavated 3.7" AA shell
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Source: Zetica Ltd

A2.6 Incendiary Bombs

Incendiary Bombs (IBs) ranged from small 1kg thermite filled, magnesium bodied bombs to a 250kg 'Oil Bomb' (OB) and a 500kg 'C300' IB. By far the most common air dropped devices across the UK during WWII were small 1kg to 2kg IBs.

In some cases the IBs were fitted with a very small High Explosive (HE) bursting charge. This exploded after the bomb had been alight for a few minutes causing burning debris to be scattered over a greater area. The C300 bombs were similar in appearance to 500kg HE bombs.

The small amount of HE, if any, and the almost negligible potential for IBs to remain active after more than 65 years in the ground means that these items have very little prospect of causing damage. In the majority of cases if IBs are found in the ground, the incendiary materials have deteriorated to such an extent that they are considered to provide a low UXO hazard level.

However, since magnesium and phosphorus were common components in IBs, some localised chemical contamination may occur where the contents have leached out of the IB into the surrounding soil.

The Plate below shows a typical variety of fragmentary remains of IBs and 2No. IBs recovered by the Civil Defence during WWII.

Plate

Photographs of typical fragmentary remains of IBs and a UXIB



Source: Swansea Museum



Source: Museum of London

A2.7 German High Explosive Bombs

Probably the most common and certainly most publicised UXOs to be found in the UK are bombs. Air dropped bombs, as a result of WWII enemy action, are found on a relatively frequent basis as UXO. They tend to be highly publicised (at least on a local basis) due to the common disruption where an evacuation of the potentially affected area is put in place.

The amount of High Explosive and the potential for a fuze to still be activated means that these devices have the prospect of causing some of the most widespread damage. WWII bombs were particularly sophisticated for their time, with anti-tamper fuzes.

Many German bombs were designed to not explode on impact and instead to cause disruption as a UXB. Some fuzes were set with a delay time of over 70 hours. During this time, an anti-tamper fuze could also be activated to detonate should it be disturbed.

The most commonly used bombs during WWII were the 50kg and 250kg sized general purpose bombs. Less frequently, the 500kg bomb was also used. Larger bombs were used, but so infrequently that any assessment of hazard is more typically based on bombs ranging up to 500kg only.

It should be noted that the June 2008 find of a 1000kg bomb in London, does demonstrate that larger bombs can be found and any risk mitigation measures should consider this.

The Plate below shows the variety of UXB recovered by the Civil Defence during WWII.

Plate	Photograph of a variety of UXB recovered by the Civil Defence during WWII
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Source: Imperial War Museum

A2.8 Detonators, Gaines and Fuzes

Bomb components such as detonators, gaines and fuzes were stored at operational airfields during WWII and typically contained some type of explosive charge to initiate the detonation of a munition.

A wide variety of these components were used and examples of some common fuzes are shown in the Plate below.

Plate	Photographs showing examples of WWII fuzes
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Source: Zetica Ltd

A2.9 Land Mines

Wartime activities provide numerous sources of UXO within the land environment. Whilst efforts have been made to clear the known British minefields, it was common for mines to become lost for a variety of reasons and so not recovered. Additionally, such munitions might have been disposed of on an unofficial basis and so no records were kept.

Most of the mined beaches and other land areas in the UK have been cleared by the MoD. Occasionally, wave action or activities such as bombing caused mines to become displaced and these were missed as part of any past clearance activities.

The Plate below is a photograph of a typical WWII land mine used on the land area, beaches and cliffs around Britain. This example was found at Gatwick Airport formerly RAF Gatwick.

Plate

Photographs of original and recently excavated WWII land mines



Source: Google Images



Source: Zetica Ltd

A2.10 Home Guard Weapons

Initially, the Home Guard's armoury was largely second-hand and much of it was of WWI vintage. Personal weapons (such as shotguns) and home-made devices were also employed.

By the end of WWII, some units were well equipped with a wide variety of small arms and munitions.

These included .32, .38 and .455 revolvers, .303 P14, .300 P17 and .303 Canadian Ross rifles, anti-tank rifles and a variety of Sub- Machine Guns (SMG) such as the .45 Thompson and 9mm Sten Guns.

Other heavier Machine Guns (MG) at their disposal included Browning, Hotchkiss, Lewis, Vickers and Marlin MG. Sub-artillery weapons were developed for them, including grenade throwers (the Northover Projector) and spigot mortars (the Blacker Bombard). 2-pdr anti-tank guns and Projector, Infantry Anti Tank (PIAT) weapons were in circulation amongst some units, and the Home Guard also manned AA guns later in WWII.

Explosives were available to some Home Guard units and were used and stored by all Auxiliary Unit patrols. As well as the flame fougasse and hand grenades detailed in this Appendix, the Home Guard had stocks of Molotov Cocktails, Sticky Bombs and SIP grenades.

In October 2006 a cache of 76No. SIP grenades was found in a garden at Seend, Wiltshire. In October 2008, a further 26No. SIP grenades were discovered in a garden in Wimborne, Dorset. Similar caches were discovered in October 2009 in Hove, Sussex and during May 2010 in Halesowen in the West Midlands, and a further cache of 20No. was uncovered on a construction site at Birdlip, Gloucestershire, in July 2010.

Also in July 2010, a box of 24No. SIP grenades was found on Cogden Beach, Dorset. In April 2012, more than 8No. SIP grenades were found on a construction site in Banbury and destroyed by members of the Army Royal Logistic Corps (RLC).

In March 2015, 80No. SIP grenades were found at a building site in Eastbourne, some of which exploded before they could be made safe by a Bomb Disposal unit. In all 8No. cases, the bottles were in good condition and exploded in flames when broken.

Most recently, in May 2016, 1No. No. 76 SIP grenade was found during excavation at Chapel Point, Lincolnshire forcing works to be delayed. During WWII, the site was occupied by a pillbox and gun emplacement associated with the heavily-defended 'Coastal Crust', manned by Home Guard units. The device was removed safely.

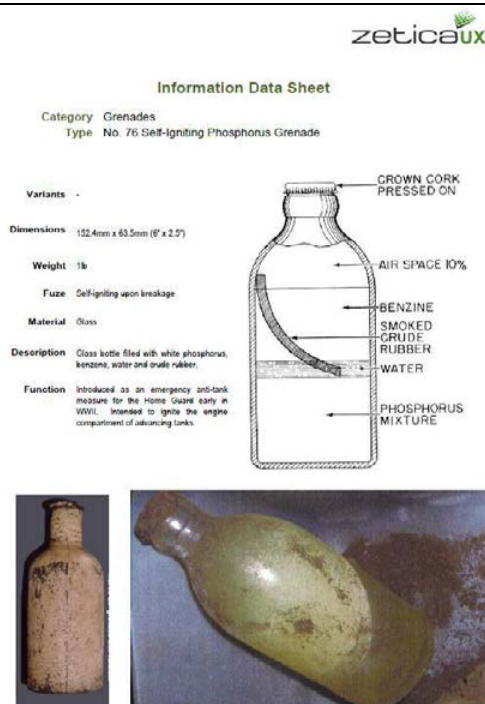
In January 2017, a cache of 24No. SIP grenades was discovered at Derriford, Plymouth and made safe by a Royal Navy Bomb Disposal Unit.

The Plate below is a photograph of a No. 76 SIP grenade (LHS) with an explanatory leaflet produced by ZeticaUXO for site staff (RHS).

Plate Photograph of the No. 76 SIP grenade



Source: Zetica Ltd



Given the irregular nature of Home Guard activity, the possibility of items of UXO or weapons being discovered at any locations occupied or used for training by them can never be totally discounted.

A2.11 UXO Migration

It is possible for explosive material, UXO or ordnance scrap to migrate to a site during landfill or dredging operations or other ground works which import Made Ground or natural materials already containing UXO. It is important to understand the nature and age of such landfill or dredging operations when assessing the potential UXO hazard level on the site.

A2.12 Effects and Consequences

There have been a limited number of recorded incidents in the UK since WWII where bombs have detonated during engineering works, though a significant number of bombs have been discovered. Incidents involving smaller ordnance are, however, relatively common in the UK.

In the UK, there are no recorded incidents since the decade after WWII, of a UXB accidentally detonating. In recent years, bombs have been found that have fuze mechanisms that have started to operate indicating that given the right conditions a UXB may still function.

In June 2008 the UXB uncovered in the Lea Valley caused difficulty to No. 33 Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Royal Engineers because the fuze mechanism started to operate.

The 1,000kg 'Hermann' bomb, the first of this size to be found in over 30 years, took 5 days to deactivate. This demonstrates that larger bombs can be found and any risk mitigation measures should provide the option to deal with this size of device. Since WWII, UXBs have been found on a regular basis in London.

Since WWII, UXBs have been found on a regular basis throughout Britain. Some of the most recent cases are described below.

In May 2009 1No. 50kg WWII bomb was found on a building site in Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, and on the 16th August 2009, 1No. 250kg WWII bomb was found near Ebberston, North Yorkshire. Both of these were destroyed in controlled explosions by Bomb Disposal Units.

On the 8th March 2010 1No. 500kg WWII bomb was found at Bowers Marsh in Essex by Zetica EOC operatives following a Zetica desk study concluding a high risk of UXB on the site. The bomb was demolished in situ by members of the Army Royal Logistics Corps (RLC).

The Plate below is a photograph of the bomb in situ.

Plate Photograph of the 500kg WWII UXB at Bowers Marsh, 8th March 2010



Source: Zetica Ltd

On the 23rd February 2011, 1No. WWII UXB was found on a building site in Notte Street in Plymouth City centre. The bomb was removed by EOD personnel and demolished at sea.

On the 22nd July 2012, a landslip in the cliffs at Mappleton in the East Riding of Yorkshire exposed over 1,000No. UXO items, including practice bombs, mortars, rockets, shells and grenades. The cliff was part of a former bombing and artillery range, used during WWII and until the 1970s.

UXO items were removed by Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) officers from Catterick and MoD staff from Leconfield. 15No. controlled explosions were undertaken by the Royal Engineers (RE) to detonate the more volatile items in situ, while other less hazardous UXO devices were left in place to be dealt with at a later date.

1No. WWI bomb (shown in the Plate below) was found on the Isle of Sheppey on the 2nd August 2012 during a geophysical survey following desk study research by Zetica Ltd which had established that a previously unknown WWI bombing range existed on the site. A further WWI bomb was found in the same location in August 2015.

Plate	Photograph of WWI bomb, Isle of Sheppey, 2 nd August 2012
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Source: Zetica Ltd

On the 23rd March 2015, 1No. WWII 500kg UXB was found on a building site in The Grange, Bermondsey. The bomb was made safe by EOD personnel and removed for demolition.

On the 21st May 2015, 1No. 50kg UXB was found on a building site near Wembley Stadium, London Borough of Brent. The bomb was made safe by EOD personnel and removed for demolition.

On the 10th August 2015, 1No. 250kg UXB was found under the basement of a building site at Bethnal Green, London Borough of Tower Hamlets. It was made safe and removed by an EOD team from the RLC.

On the 21st September 2015, 1No. UXB was uncovered on a construction site in Cheylesmore, Coventry, by the operator of a mechanical digger. It was destroyed in situ by an EOD team from the RLC.

In January 2016, Zetica discovered 3No. 500lb British UXB at a former airfield in Cambridgeshire. These were destroyed in controlled explosions. The Plate below is a photograph of one of the bombs.

Plate	Photograph of a recently excavated WWII British 500lb GP bomb
 <p>Source: Zetica Ltd</p>	
<p>On the 12th May 2016, 1No. 250kg UXB was found on a building site in Bath. It was made safe and then taken to a local quarry for demolition.</p> <p>In September 2016 1No. 500kg UXB and 1No. torpedo were discovered during dredging works in Portsmouth Harbour. An additional 250kg HE bomb was discovered on the 16th November 2016. These devices were towed out to sea and destroyed in controlled explosions.</p> <p>On the 19th January 2017, 1No. 50kg UXB was found during dredging works along the River Thames Victoria Embankment in Central London. The device was towed to Tilbury in Essex where it was destroyed in a controlled explosion.</p> <p>On the 25th January 2017, 1No. 250kg UXB and 1No. mortar shell were found in King's Forest, Thetford. They were destroyed in a controlled explosion.</p> <p>On the 2nd March 2017, 1No. 250kg German UXB was found on a building site in Brondesbury Park in the London Borough of Brent. It was defuzed by an EOD team and removed to a safe location where it was destroyed in a controlled explosion.</p> <p>On the 15th May 2017, 1No. suspected 250kg German UXB was found on a building site in Aston, Birmingham. Due to the corrosion of the fuzes, the UXB was destroyed in situ on the 17th May 2017.</p> <p>There is a long list of incidents during construction work in Germany that in some cases have led to the deaths of workers.</p> <p>In June 2010, 3No. members of a bomb disposal team were killed, and 6No. others injured, whilst attempting to defuze an unexploded WWII bomb in Goettingen, Central Germany.</p> <p>The bomb, the second found in Goettingen in the space of a few days, was unearthed at a depth of 7.5m during excavations for a sports stadium.</p> <p>In September 2008, 17No. people were injured and considerable damage occurred to adjacent buildings when a bomb exploded on a construction site in Hattingen, Germany.</p> <p>In October 2006 during road works on a motorway near Aschaffenburg in Bavaria, southern Germany, a bomb was struck by a machine and detonated. The plant driver was killed and 5No. others injured, including passing motorists.</p>	

In a similar incident in October 2004 in Linz, Austria a bomb exploded injuring 3No. workers and causing considerable damage to plant. In the same month, a WWII bomb under a back garden in Vienna, Austria, was detonated without warning by a minor earth tremor, after remaining undiscovered for over 60 years.

Incidents involving UXO are also reported from the marine areas around the North Sea. For example, on 6th April 2005, 3No. Dutch fishermen were killed when they accidentally trawled up a WWII UX bomb which exploded when it hit the deck.

More recently, an unexploded HE bomb was trawled from the sea floor off South Shields on the 25th February 2015 but caused no damage.

Further details of similar finds can be found at <http://zeticauxo.com/news/>.

The effects of a partial or full detonation of ordnance are usually shock, blast, heat and shrapnel damage. A 50kg buried bomb can damage brick / concrete structures up to a distance of approximately 16m away. Unprotected personnel on the surface up to 70m away from the blast could also be seriously injured. Larger ordnance would obviously be more destructive.

Explosives rarely lose effectiveness with age, although over time mechanisms such as fuzes and gaines can become more sensitive and therefore more prone to detonation, regardless of whether the device has been submersed in water or embedded in silt, clay or similar materials.

The effects of a detonation of explosive ordnance are usually extremely fast, often catastrophic and invariably traumatic to any personnel involved.

Appendix 3 Abbreviations	
AA	Anti-Aircraft
ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ARP	Air Raid Precaution
ATA	Assault Training Area
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
BD	Bomb Disposal
BDO	Bomb Disposal Officer
BDU	Bomb Disposal Unit
BTA	Battle Training Area
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CMD	Conventional Munitions Disposal
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EOC	Explosive Ordnance Clearance
EOR	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESA	Explosive Substances and Articles
FFE	Free From Explosives
HAA	Heavy Anti-Aircraft
HE	High Explosive
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
JSEODOC	Joint Services EOD Operations Centre

IB	Incendiary Bomb
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEDD	Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
LAA	Light Anti-Aircraft
MoD	Ministry of Defence
PUCA	Pick Up and Carry Away
RAF	Royal Air Force
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SIP	Self-Igniting Phosphorous
TEP	Time Expired Pyrotechnics
USAAF	United States Army Air Forces
UXB	Unexploded Bomb
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

Appendix 4 Glossary & Definitions	
Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO)	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance is explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or disposed of by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of that party. Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for use.
Camouflet	The type of cavity produced when a charge explodes underground without breaking the surface of the earth to form a crater.
Demil	Derived from the term 'Demilitarisation', it refers to the break down and the recycling or disposal of ordnance components.
Detonation	The high-speed chemical breakdown of an energetic material producing heat, pressure, flame and a shock wave.
Device	This term is used for any component, sub-assembly or completed ordnance, which may or may not have an explosive risk. It can apply to detonators, primers, gaines, fuzes, shells or bombs.
Explosive	The term explosive refers to compounds forming energetic materials that under certain conditions chemically react, rapidly producing gas, heat and pressure. Obviously, these are extremely dangerous and should only be handled by qualified professionals.
Explosive Ordnance (EO)	Explosive Ordnance is all munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads, guided and ballistic missiles, artillery, mortar, rocket, small arms ammunition, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, pyrotechnics, cluster bombs & dispensers, cartridge & propellant actuated devices, electro-explosive devices, clandestine & improvised explosive devices, and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.
Explosive Ordnance Clearance (EOC)	Explosive Ordnance Clearance is a term used to describe the operation of ordnance detection, investigation, identification and removal, with EOD being a separate operation.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal is the detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance.
Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR)	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance is the detection, identification and on-site evaluation of unexploded explosive ordnance before Explosive Ordnance Disposal.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)	Explosive Remnants of War are Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO), excluding landmines.
Explosive Substances and Articles (ESA)	<p>Explosive substance are solid or liquid substance (or a mixture of substances), which is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capable by chemical reaction in itself of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings. designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke, or a combination of these as a result of a non-detonative, self-sustaining, exothermic reaction. <p>Explosive article is an article containing one or more explosive substances.</p>
Fuze	A fuze is the part of an explosive device that initiates the main explosive charge to function. In common usage, the word fuze is used indiscriminately, but when being specific (and in particular in a military context), fuze is used to mean a more complicated device, such as a device within military ordnance.
Gaine	Small explosive charge that is sometimes placed between the detonator and the main charge to ensure ignition.
High Explosive	Secondary explosives (commonly known as High Explosives (HE)) make up the main charge or filling of an ordnance device. They are usually less sensitive than primary explosives. Examples of secondary explosives are: Nitro glycerine (NG), Trinitrotoluene (TNT), AMATOL (Ammonia nitrate + TNT), Gunpowder (GP), and Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX).
Munition	<p>Munition is the complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military operations, including demolitions. This includes those munitions that have been suitably modified for use in training, ceremonial or non-operational purposes. These fall into three distinct categories:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inert - contain no explosives whatsoever. live - contain explosives and have not been fired. blind - have fired but failed to function as intended.
Primary Explosive	Primary explosives are usually extremely sensitive to friction, heat, and pressure. These are used to initiate less sensitive explosives. Examples of primary explosives are: Lead Azide, Lead Styphnate, and Mercury Fulminate. Primary explosive are commonly found in detonators.

Propellants	Propellants provide ordnance with the ability to travel in a controlled manner and deliver the ordnance to a predetermined target. Propellants burn rapidly producing gas, pressure and flame. Although usually in solid form they can be produced in liquid form. Examples of propellants are: Ballistite often found in a flake form and Cordite used in small arms ammunition.
Pyrotechnic	A pyrotechnic is an explosive article or substance designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke, or a combination of any of these, as a result of non-detonative, self-sustaining, exothermic chemical reactions.
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	UXO is explosive ordnance that has been either primed, fused, armed or prepared for use and has been subsequently fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to present a hazard to operations, persons or objects and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design.

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