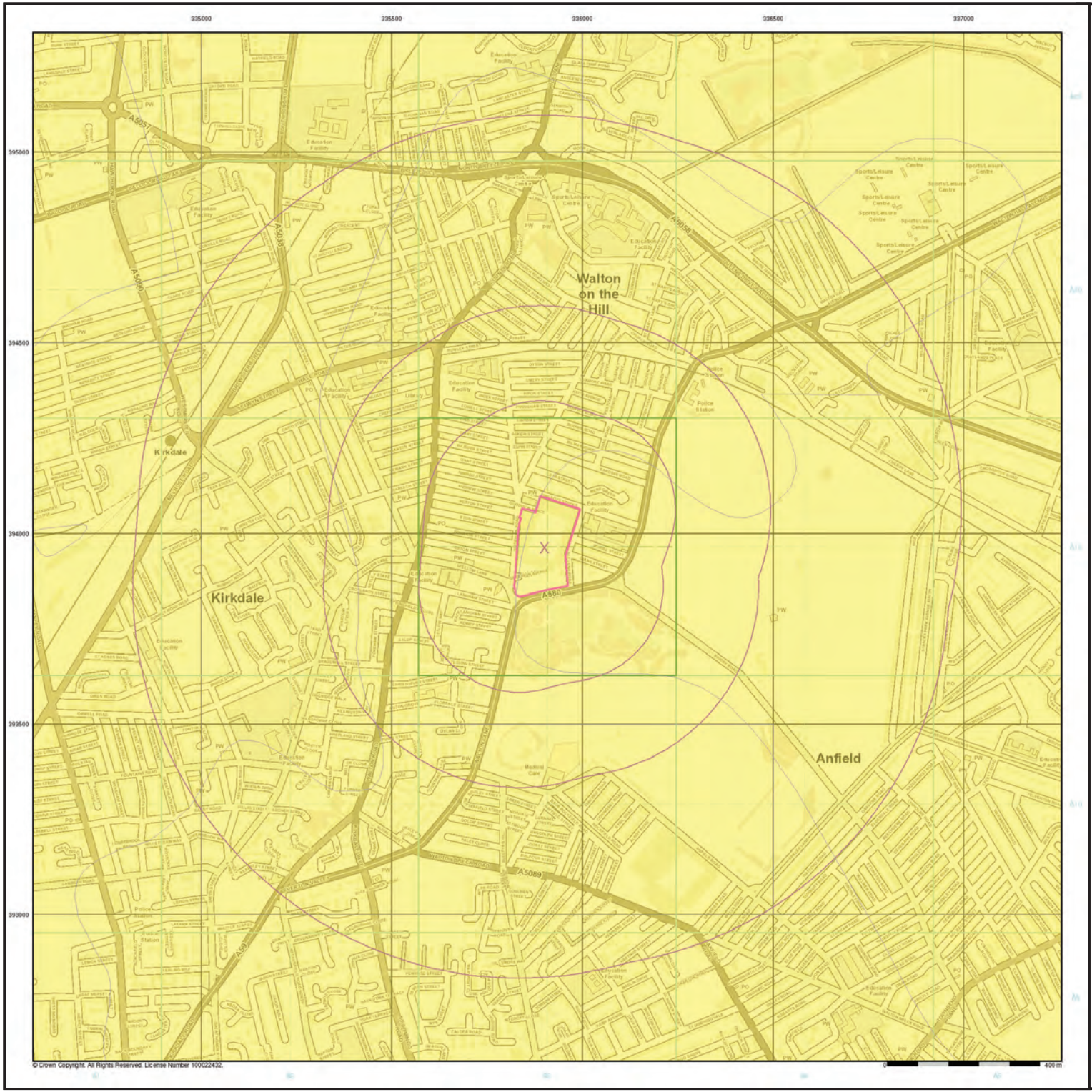


General

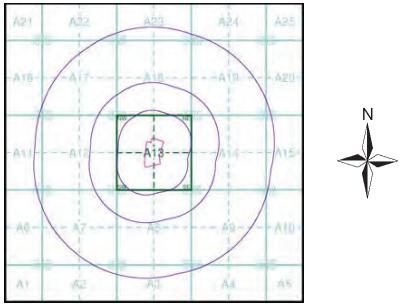
Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | X Bearing Reference Point

Estimated Soil Chemistry Nickel

Nickel Concentrations mg/kg

- < 15
- 15 - 30
- 30 - 45
- 45 - 60
- 60 - 80
- 80 - 100
- > 100

Estimated Soil Chemistry Nickel - Slice A



Order Details

Order Details:	138830569_1_1
Customer Ref:	A100795-1
National Grid Reference:	335900, 393960
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	3.19
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Everton Football Club, Goodison Park, Goodison Road, Liverpool, L4 4EL

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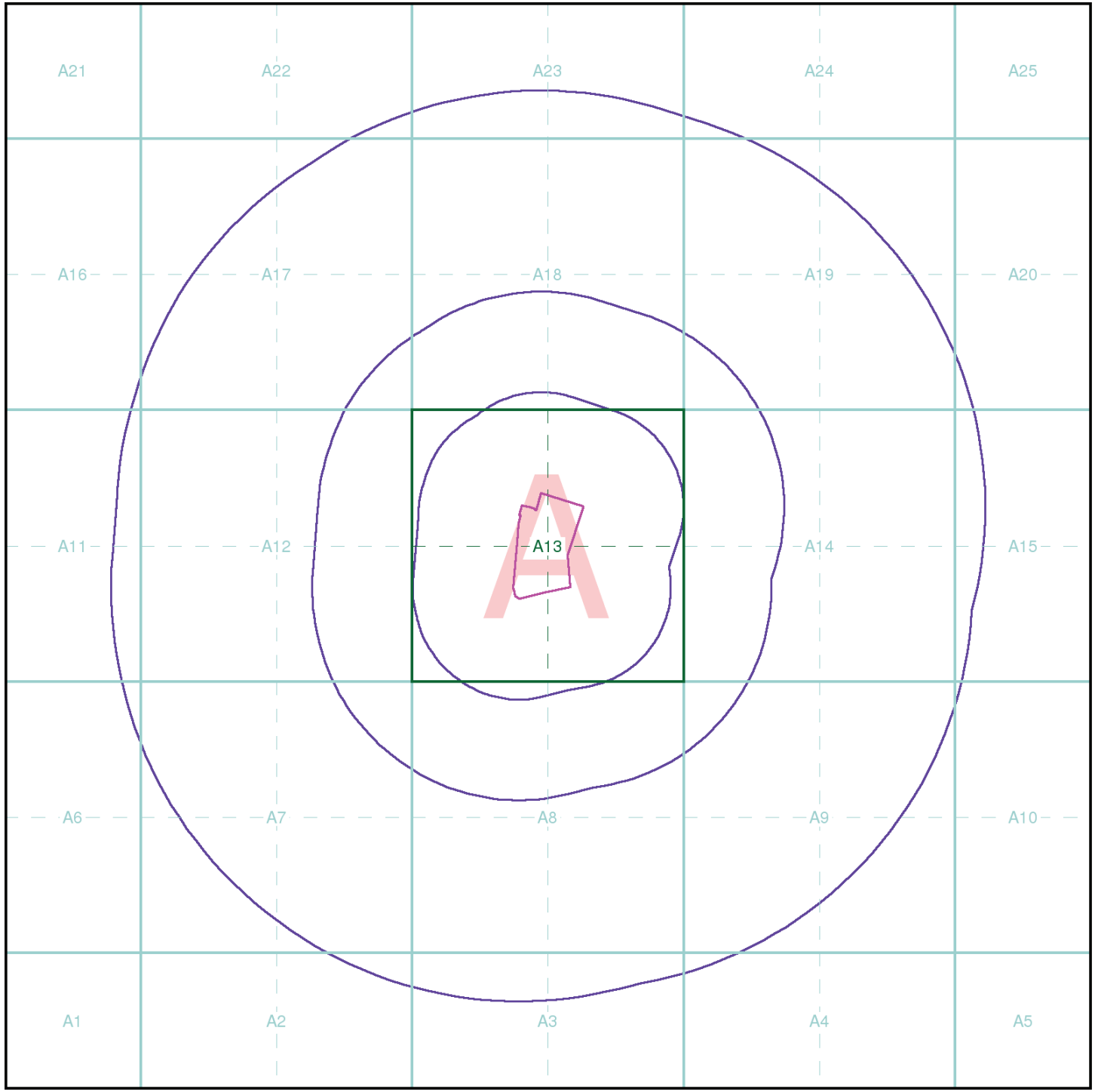

Index Map

For ease of identification, your site and buffer have been split into Slices, Segments and Quadrants. These are illustrated on the Index Map opposite and explained further below.

Slice
Each slice represents a 1:10,000 plot area (2.7km x 2.7km) for your site and buffer. A large site and buffer may be made up of several slices (represented by a red outline), that are referenced by letters of the alphabet, starting from the bottom left corner of the slice "grid". This grid does not relate to National Grid lines but is designed to give best fit over the site and buffer.

Segment
A segment represents a 1:2,500 plot area. Segments that have plot files associated with them are shown in dark green, others in light blue. These are numbered from the bottom left hand corner within each slice.

Quadrant
A quadrant is a quarter of a segment. These are labelled as NW, NE, SW, SE and are referenced in the datasheet to allow features to be quickly located on plots. Therefore a feature that has a quadrant reference of A7NW will be in Slice A, Segment 7 and the NW Quadrant.

A selection of organisations who provide data within this report:

Map data

British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Environment Agency

NATURAL ENGLAND

Envirocheck reports are compiled from 136 different sources of data.

Client Details

Ms C Martin, WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd,
Quay West, Trafford Park Road, Salford Quays,
Manchester, M17 1HH

Order Details

Order Number:	138830569_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	335900, 393960
Site Area (Ha):	3.19
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Liverpool, L4 4EL

Full Terms and Conditions can be found on the following link:
http://www.landmarkinfo.co.uk/Terms/Show/515

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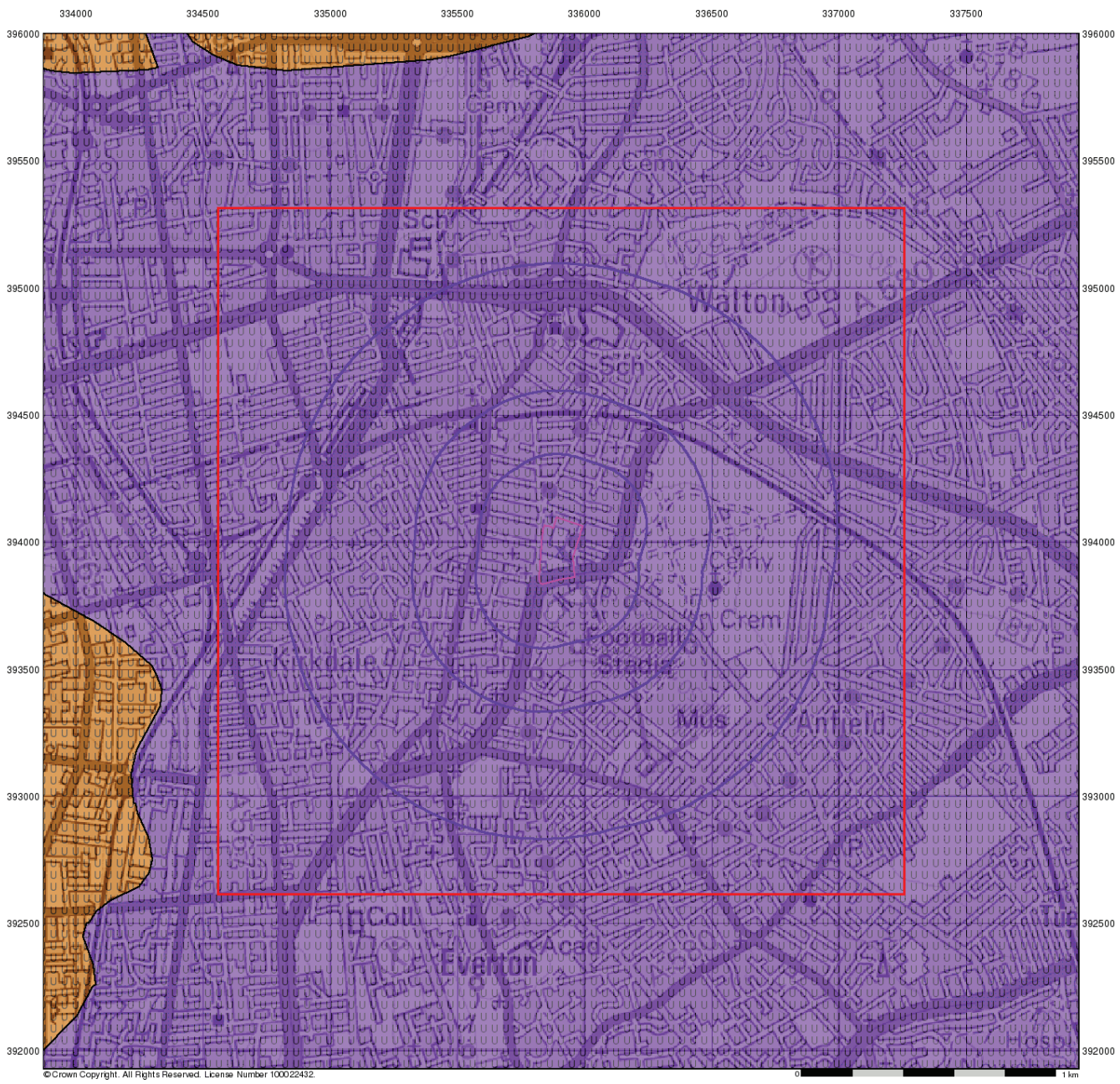


Groundwater Vulnerability

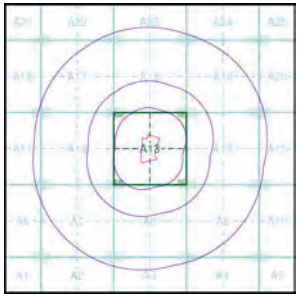
General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point | Slice | Map ID

Agency and Hydrological

Geological Classes	Soil Classes
Major Aquifer (Highly Permeable)	High (H) 1, 2, 3, U
	Intermediate (I) 1, 2
	Low
Minor Aquifer (Variably Permeable)	High (H) 1, 2, 3, U
	Intermediate (I) 1, 2
	Low
Non Aquifer (Negligibly Permeable)	
Water or Sea	
Drift Deposit	

Site Sensitivity Context Map - Slice A



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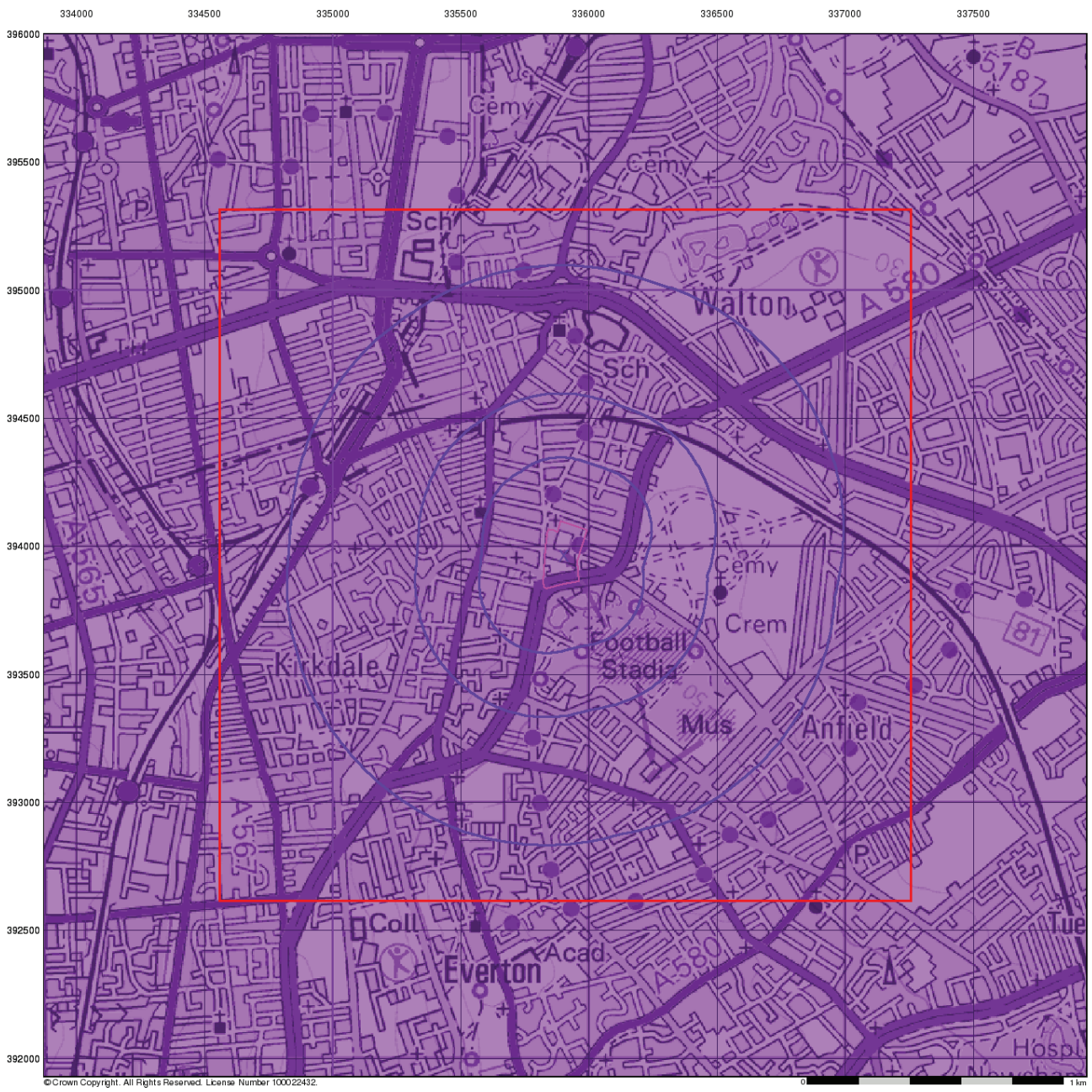


Bedrock Aquifer Designation

General

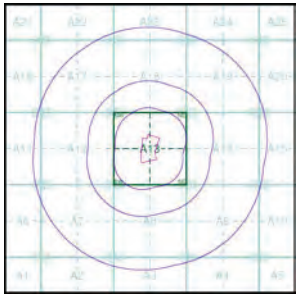
Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point
Slice | Map ID

Agency and Hydrological

Geological Classes

- Principal Aquifer
- Secondary A Aquifer
- Secondary B Aquifer
- Secondary Undifferentiated
- Unproductive Strata
- Unknown
- Unknown (Lakes and Landslip)

Site Sensitivity Context Map - Slice A



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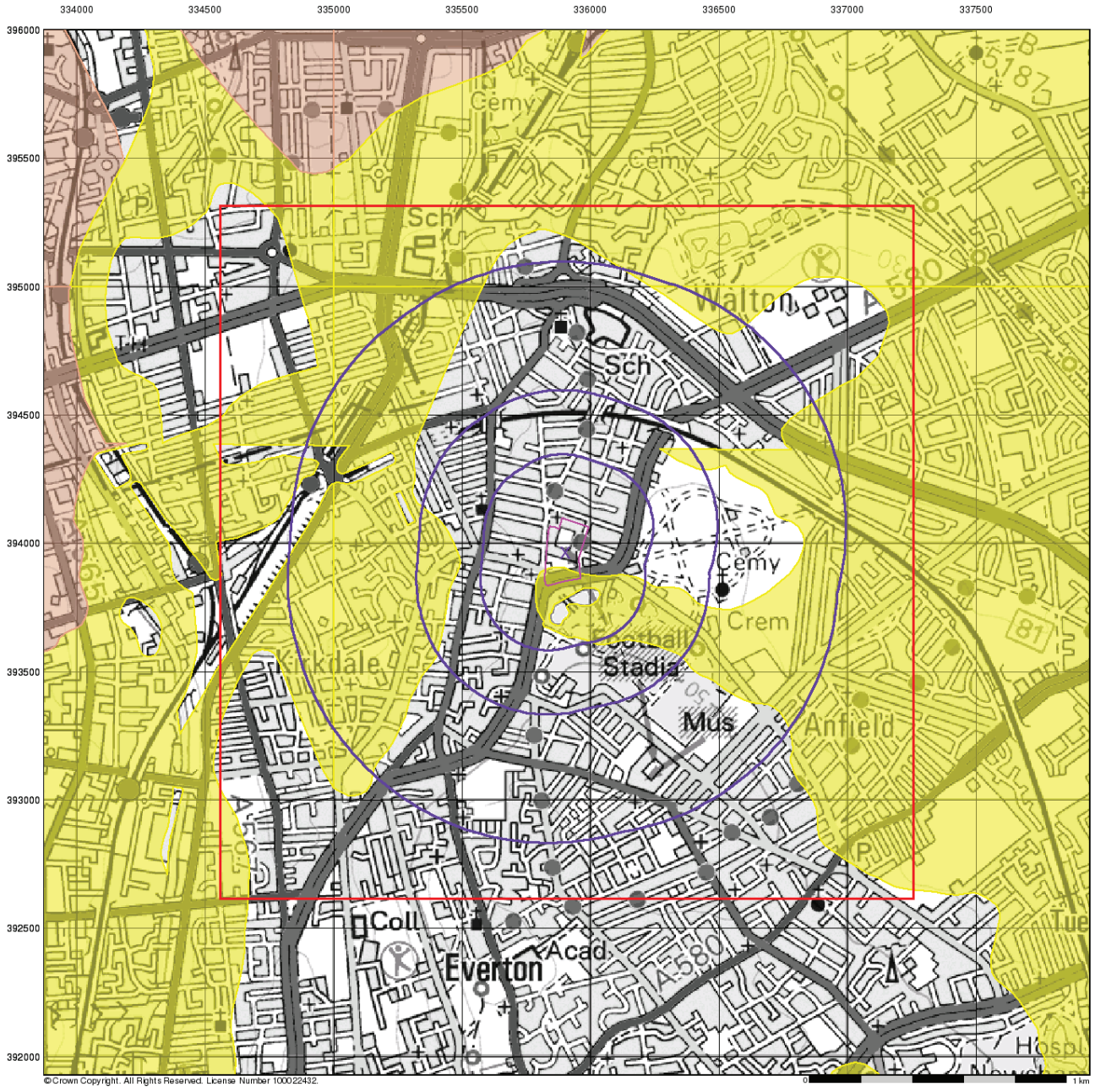


Superficial Aquifer Designation

General

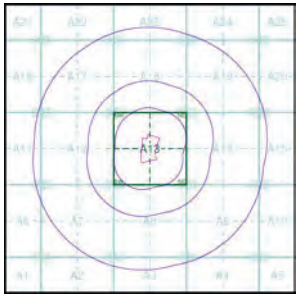
Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point | Slice | Map ID

Agency and Hydrological

Geological Classes

- Principal Aquifer
- Secondary A Aquifer
- Secondary B Aquifer
- Secondary Undifferentiated
- Unproductive Strata
- Unknown
- Unknown (Lakes and Landslip)

Site Sensitivity Context Map - Slice A



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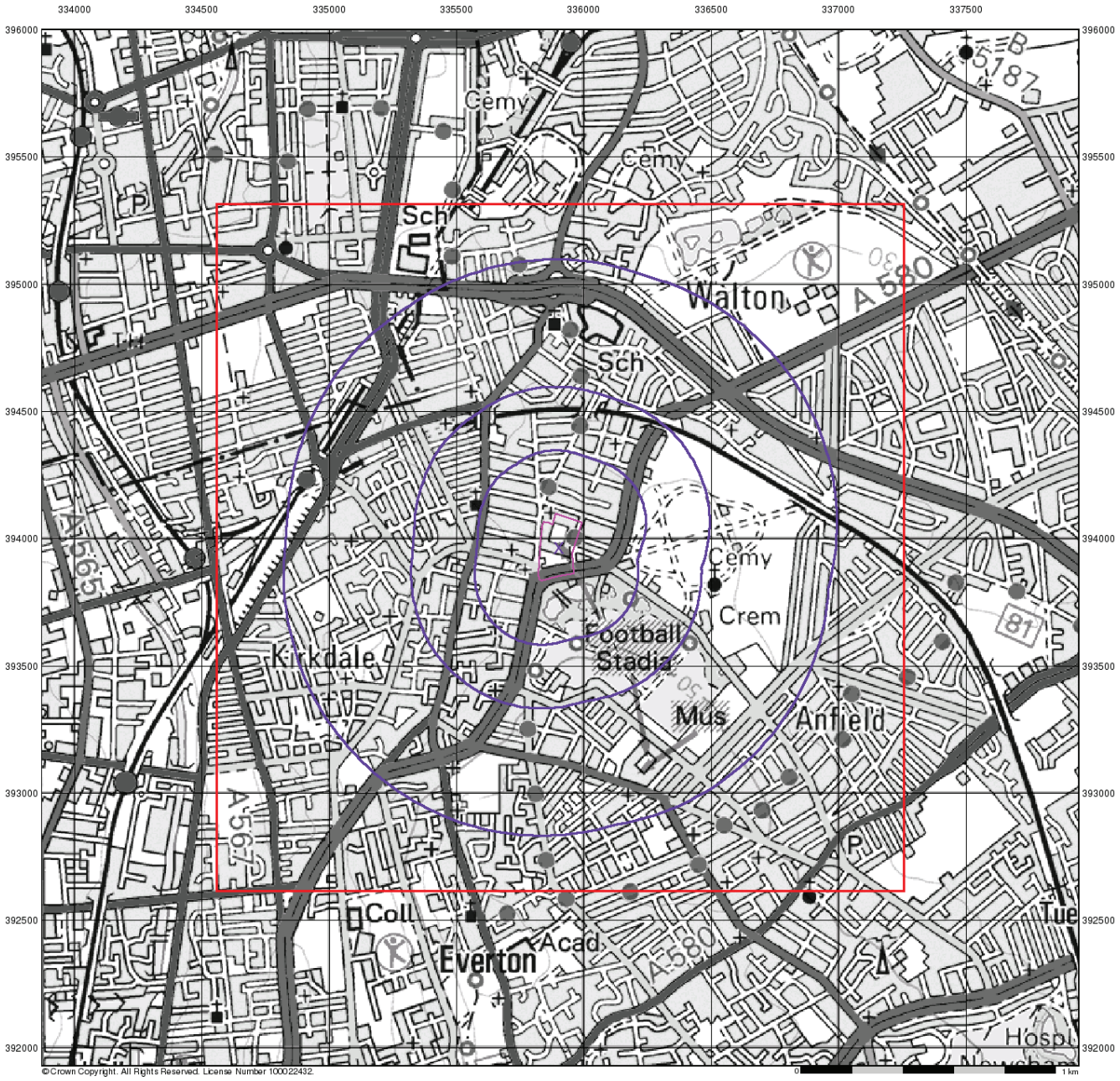


Source Protection Zones

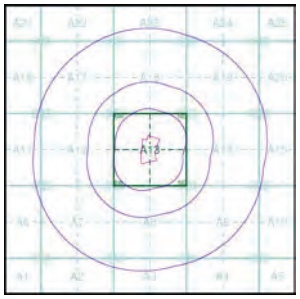
General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point
Slice | Map ID

Agency and Hydrological

- Inner zone (Zone 1)
- Inner zone - subsurface activity only (Zone 1c)
- Outer zone (Zone 2)
- Outer zone - subsurface activity only (Zone 2c)
- Total catchment (Zone 3)
- Total catchment - subsurface activity only (Zone 3c)
- Special interest (Zone 4)
- Source Protection Zone Borehole

Site Sensitivity Context Map - Slice A



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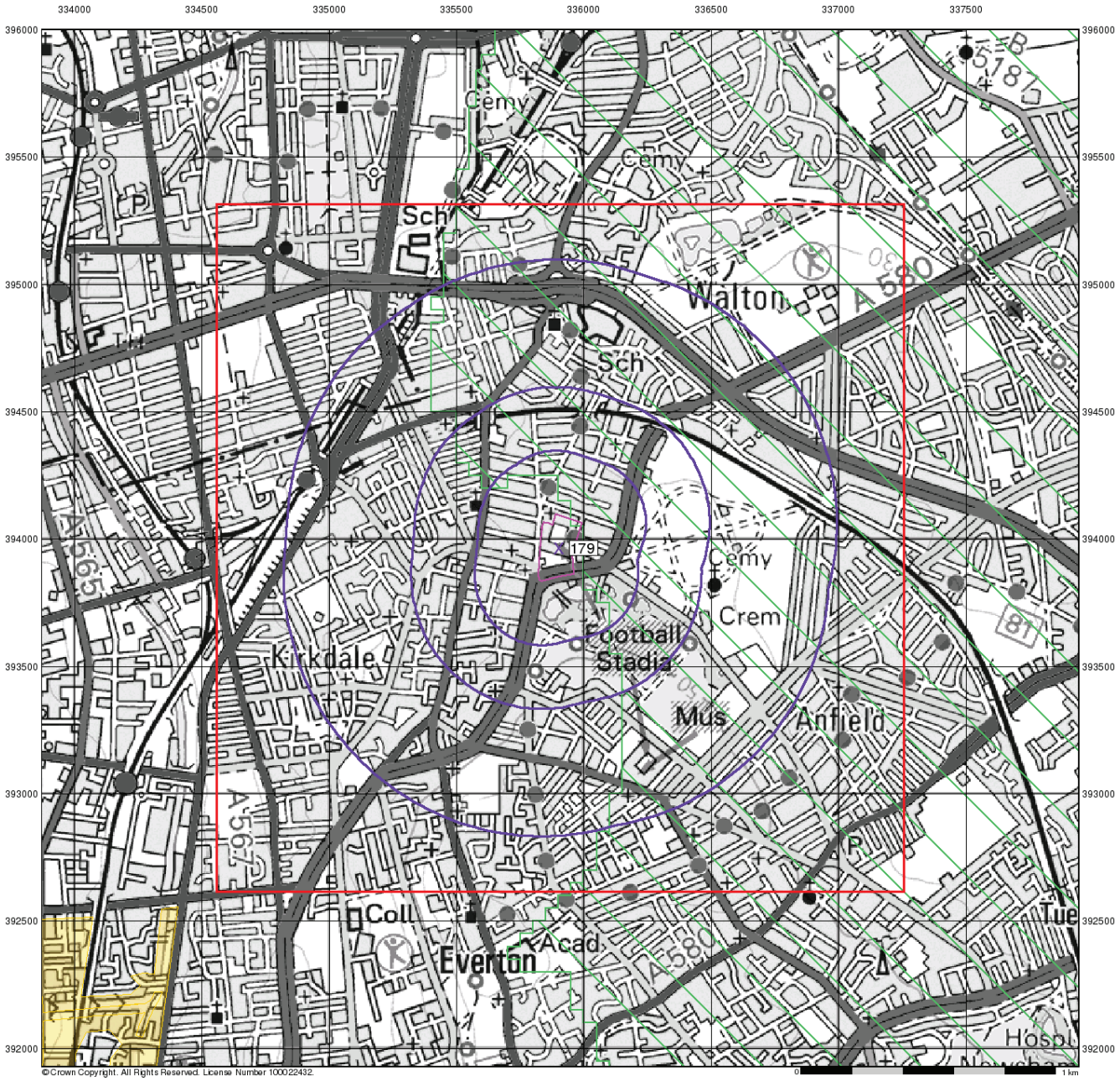


Sensitive Land Uses

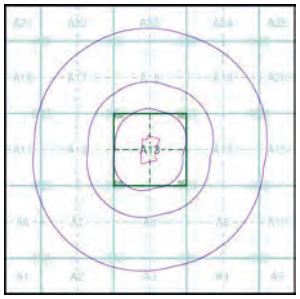
General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point
Slice | Map ID

Sensitive Land Uses

- Ancient Woodland
- Area of Adopted Green Belt
- Area of Unadopted Green Belt
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Environmentally Sensitive Area
- Forest Park
- Local Nature Reserve
- Marine Nature Reserve
- National Nature Reserve
- National Park
- Nitrate Sensitive Area
- Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
- Ramsar Site
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Area of Conservation
- Special Protection Area
- World Heritage Sites

Site Sensitivity Context Map - Slice A



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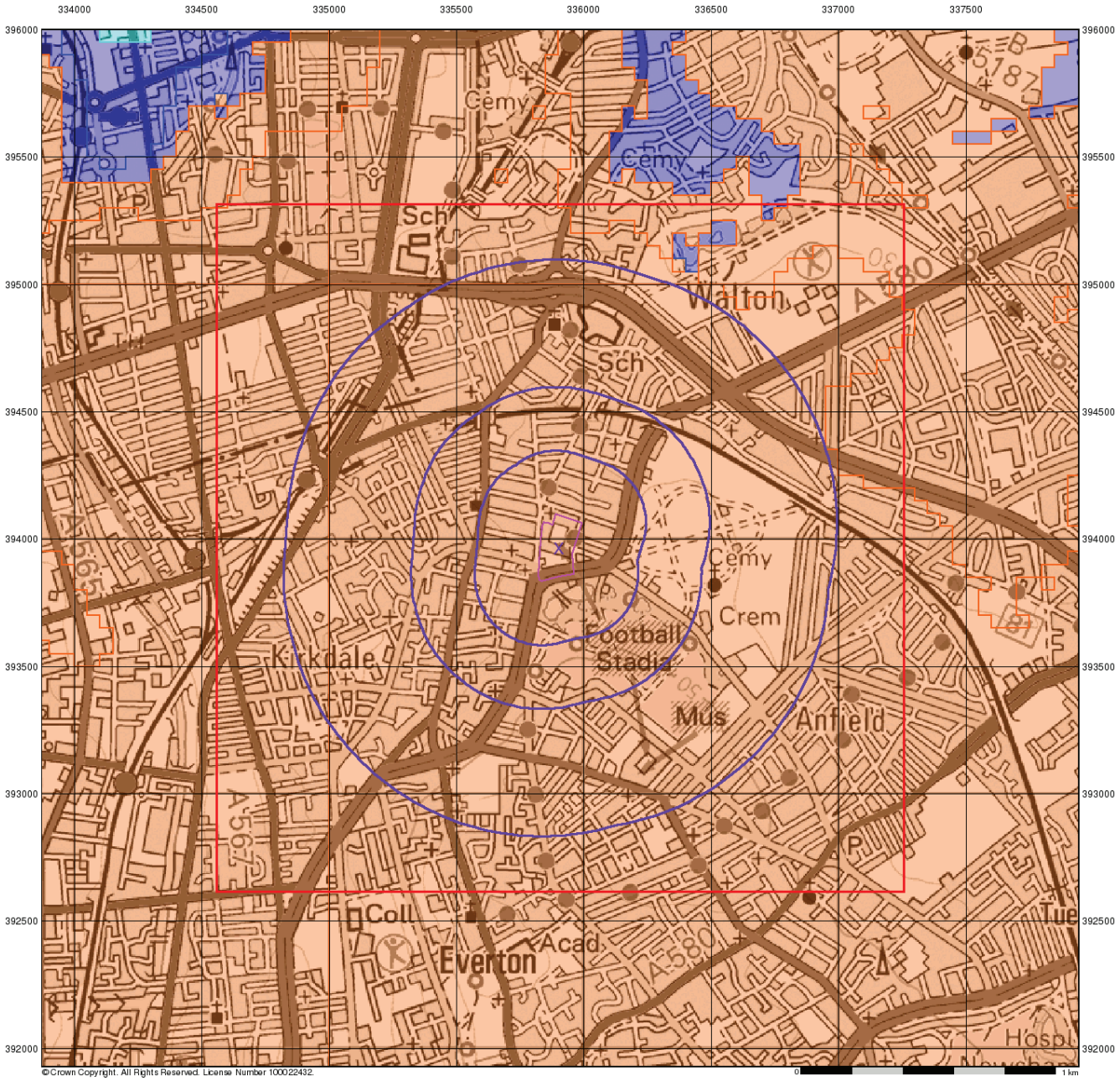


BGS Flood GFS Data

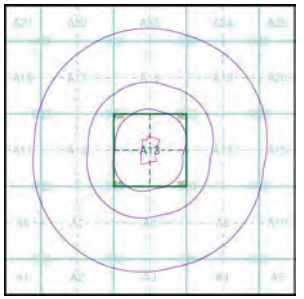
General

Specified Site | Specified Buffer(s) | Bearing Reference Point | Slice

Agency and Hydrological (Flood)

- Limited Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur
- Potential for Groundwater Flooding of Property Situated Below Ground Level
- Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur at Surface

Site Sensitivity Context Map - Slice A



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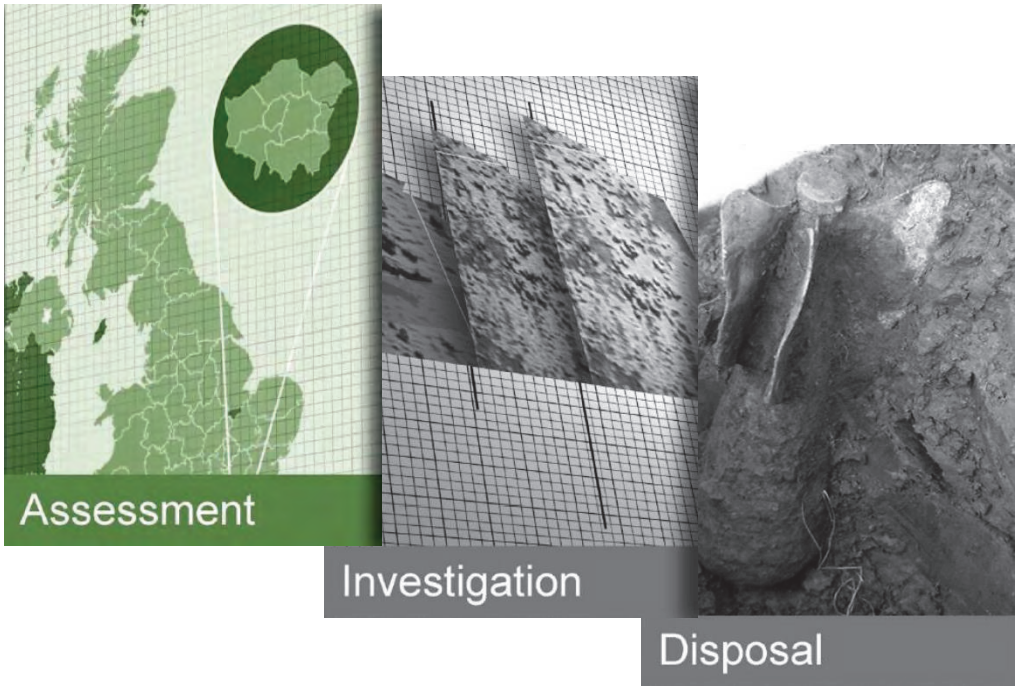
Appendix C – Zetica UXO Desk Top Report



Goodison Park, Everton – UXO Desk Study & Risk Assessment

Drafted by Josh Bunting
Checked by Will Hazell
Authorised by Stefan Lang

Document Title	**UXO Desk Study & Risk Assessment**
Document Ref.	**P7190-17-R1**
Revision	**A**
Project Location	**Goodison Park, Everton**
Client	**WYG**
Date	**22nd September 2017**

UXO DESK STUDY & RISK ASSESSMENT

Goodison Park, Everton

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Zetica Ltd was commissioned by WYG to carry out an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Desk Study and Risk Assessment for an area of approximately 3.4 hectares (ha) at Goodison Park, Everton, Merseyside (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'.

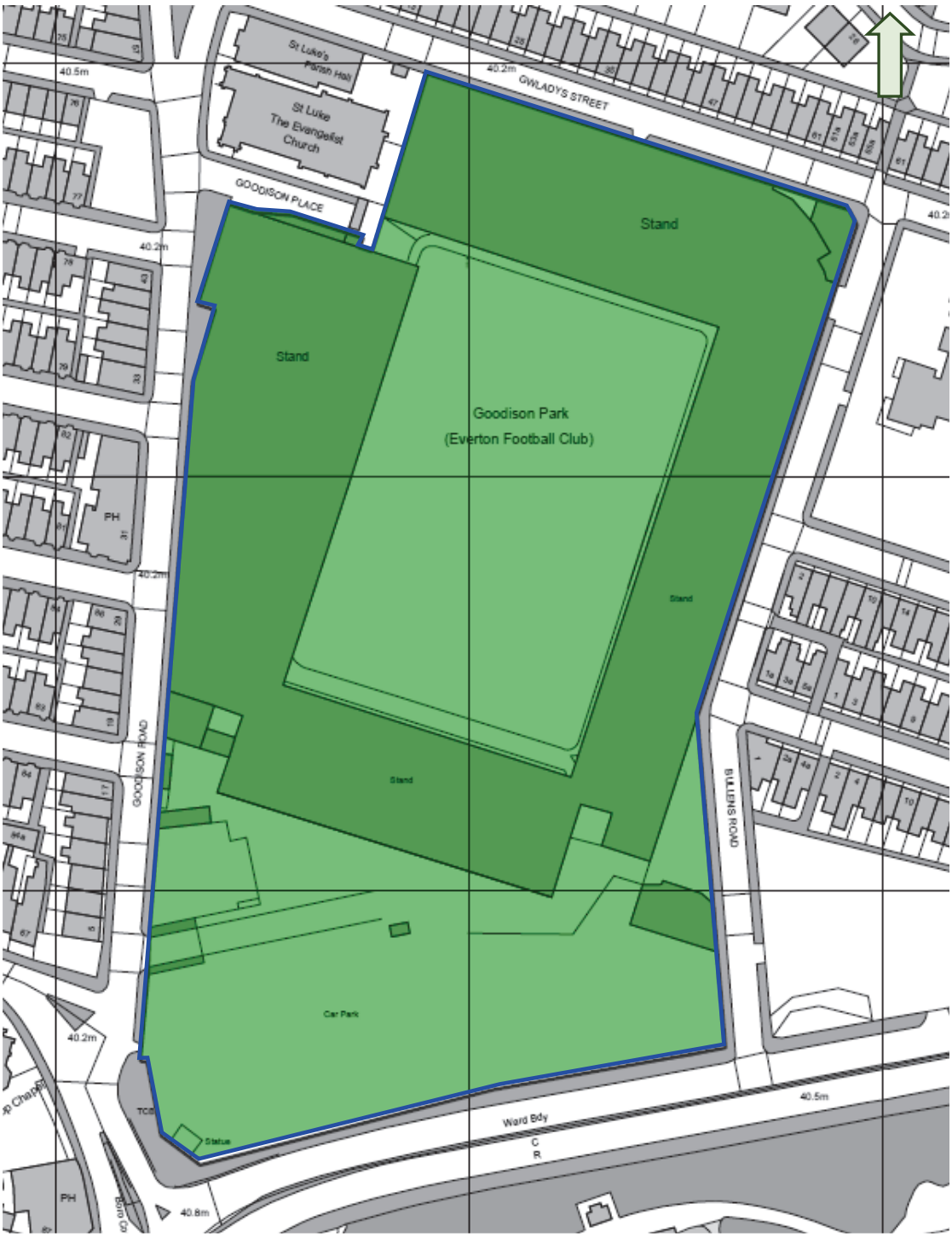
No records have been found indicating that High Explosive (HE) bombs fell on the Site.

Records have been found indicating that 59No. Incendiary Bombs (IBs) fell on the Site during World War Two (WWII). IBs were not designed to penetrate the ground and do not typically provide a significant UXO hazard.

No other significant military activity has been identified on the Site.

Given this, it is considered that the Site has a low UXO hazard level, as shown in the following Figure, reproduced as Figure 4 in the main report.

Figure	UXO hazard zone plan of the Site



Source: Client *Not to Scale*

Legend					
	Very Low		Low		Moderate	
	High		Very High		Site boundary	

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, the main strategic targets in the vicinity of the Site included the Merseyside Docks and associated industry, public utilities and major transport infrastructure.
- During WWII, the Site was located in the County Borough (CB) of Liverpool, which recorded a moderate regional bombing density.
- No records have been found indicating that HE bombs fell on the Site during WWII. The nearest identified HE bombs fell adjacent to the Site.
- Records have been found indicating that 59No. IBs fell on the Site during WWII without causing any significant damage.
- 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 works 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

Potential UXO Hazard	Anticipated Works	PE	PD	P = PE x PD	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	UXO Risk
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:

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.

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.

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.

CONTENTS

Figures, Plates, Tables & Drawings

Appendices

UXO DESK STUDY & RISK ASSESSMENT

Goodison Park, Everton

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 providing general information and, where appropriate, links to online resources giving further detail on particular sources of UXO.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Outline

Zetica Ltd was commissioned by WYG to carry out an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Desk Study and Risk Assessment for an area of approximately 3.4 hectares (ha) at Goodison Park, Everton, Merseyside (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, the US National Archives 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 Liverpool City Council.

1.3.6 Local Record Offices and Libraries

The Liverpool Record Office and Merseyside Record Office were consulted.

1.3.7 Local Historical and Other Groups

Local history groups and archaeological societies, including the Everton Collection, were consulted.

1.4 Data Confidence Level

It should be noted that no detailed Air Raid Precaution (ARP) records for several of the WWII air raids on Liverpool have been found.

Various other sources (including bomb census maps, bomb damage maps, historical aerial photographs and newspaper reports) have been used to provide a corroborative assessment of the UXO hazard level on the Site.

2 THE SITE

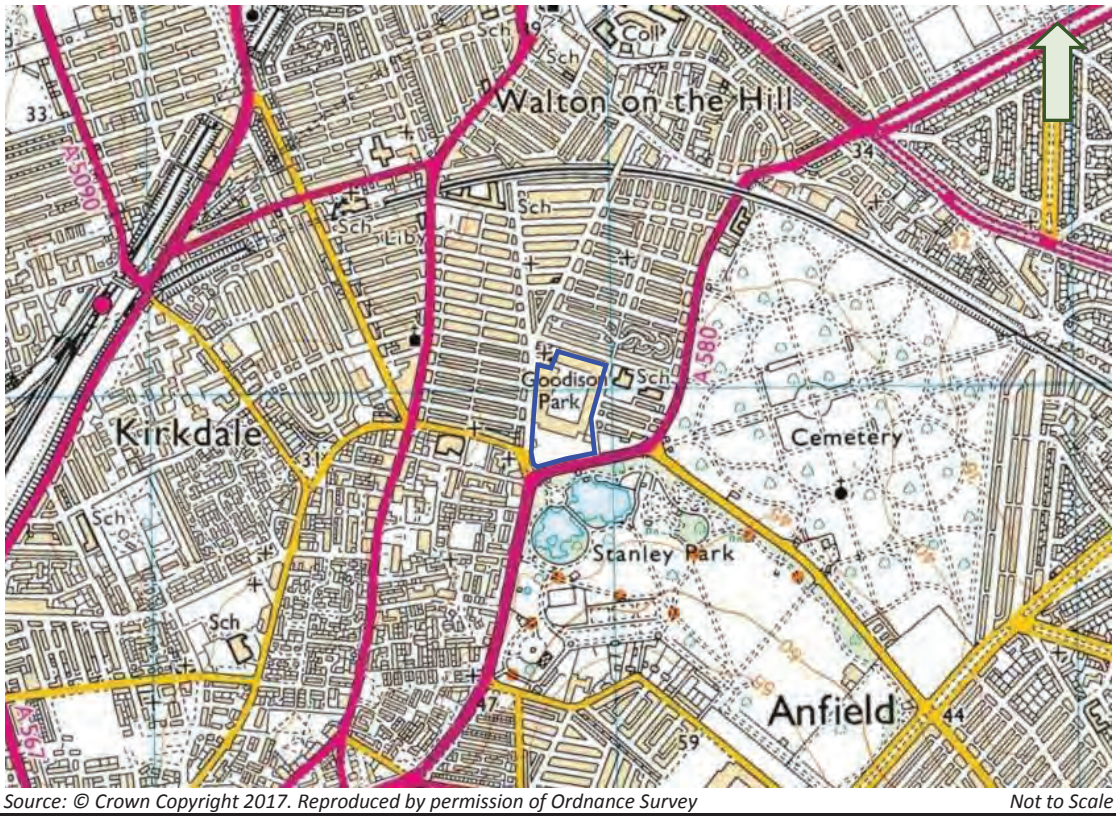
2.1 Site Location

The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSNGR) SJ 359939. It is located in the Walton district of Livepool, approximately 3.8 kilometres (km) northeast of the city centre.

The Site comprises Goodison Park Football Stadium and adjoining car park. It is bounded to the north by Gwladys Street and St Luke's Church, to the east by Bullens Road, to the south by Walton Lane, and to the west by Goodison Road.

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

Figure 1	Site location map



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

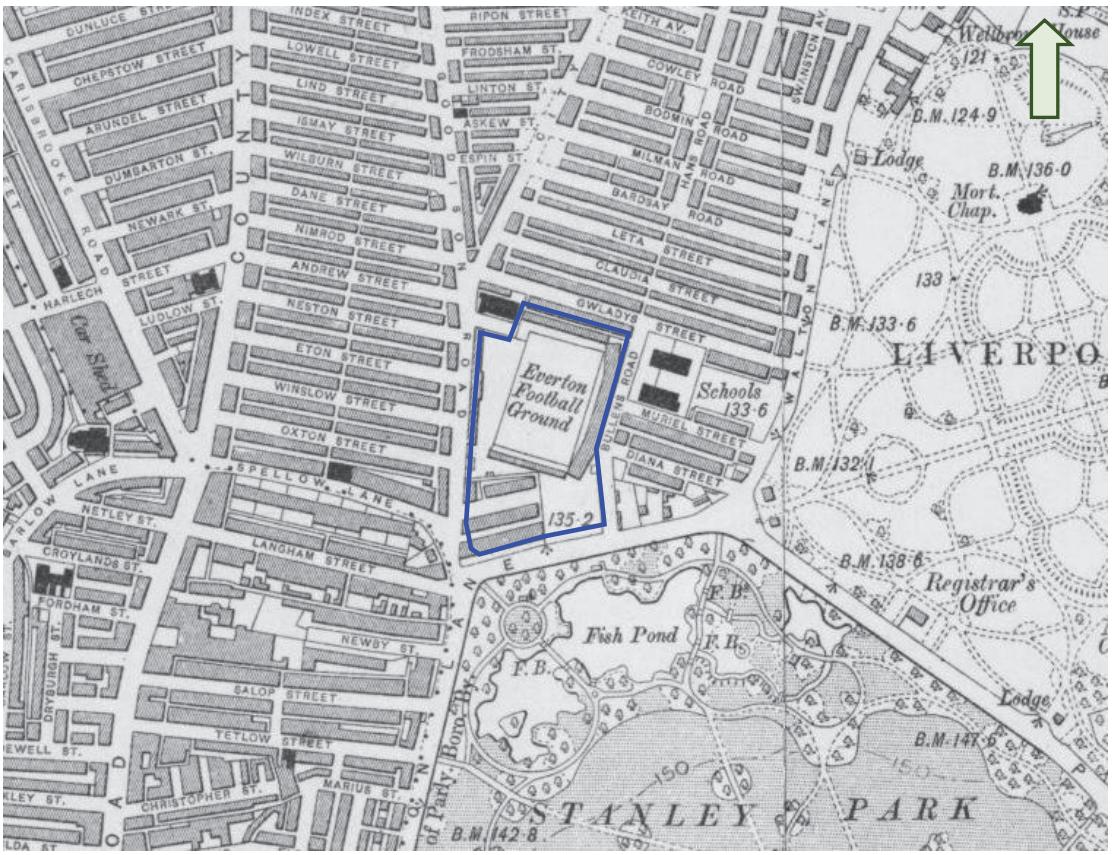
It is understood that proposed works on the Site may include intrusive ground investigations, excavations and piling.

2.3 Site History

The historical map of 1906 (Figure 2) shows that in the early 20th century the Site mainly comprised Everton Football Club's ground (Goodison Park). Terraced housing was located along the northern and southern boundaries of the Site.

The area surrounding the Site largely comprised residential estates. Stanley Park was located to the south of the Site and Anfield Cemetery was located to the east of the Site.

Figure 2	Historical map, 1906



Source: © Crown Copyright 2017. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey *Not to Scale*

Legend	Site boundary

Plate 2, an aerial photograph dated the 11th July 1955, shows that by the mid-20th century the terraced housing on the northern boundary of the Site had been demolished for the expansion of the Gwladys Street End Stand.

Plate 2	Aerial photograph, 11th July 1955

Source: Historic England *Not to Scale*

Legend	Site boundary

In 1969 Goodison Park underwent extensive renovation, and during the late 1980s and early 1990s it was converted to an all-seater stadium. The Park End Stand was redevoped in 1994.

This development is shown in Plate 3, an aerial photograph dating from 2005.

Plate 3	Aerial photograph, 2005

Source: Google Earth *Not to Scale*

Legend	Site boundary

Since 2005, there has been no significant development on the Site (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

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

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.

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 the Site was within the range of 11No. static AA gun batteries during WWI. The nearest was located at Walton-on-the-Hill (SJ 366950), approximately 1.2km northeast of the Site. It was armed with 1No. 12-pounder (pdr) gun.

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

2.6 WWII Military Activity

Liverpool was a strategically important port city and was subjected to several heavy air raids. Details of recorded air raid incidents in the vicinity of the Site are provided in Section 3.

Defensive and offensive military structures were built in the vicinity of the Site. These included lines of defence (Stop Lines), pillboxes, bombing decoys and AA guns. Further details are given in Section 4.

Other military establishments in the vicinity of the Site are described in Sections 5 to 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 on Merseyside

During WWII, Liverpool was one of the most heavily bombed cities outside London. The combined dock facilities of Bootle, Liverpool and Birkenhead formed the country's largest west coast port, which was vital for handling supplies of food and other cargoes from North America.

Between August 1940 and January 1942 the Luftwaffe carried out approximately 80No. raids on Merseyside. The docks and the city centre transport system were the main targets, but many residential areas were also affected.

A series of heavy raids took place over 3No. consecutive nights on the 20th, 21st and 22nd December 1940. The third night of attacks was less severe but involved larger bombs.

The bombing of Merseyside reached a peak during the 'May Blitz' in 1941 when the Luftwaffe launched its most concentrated attack outside London. Over a period of 7No. nights, 870 tonnes of HE bombs and more than 112,000No. IBs were dropped on the region, causing extensive damage to Liverpool city centre and the port complex.

As a result, half of the Liverpool Docks were put out of action and damage to infrastructure was widespread, with gas, electricity and telephone services all badly damaged.

The Site was in a largely residential area during WWII and there were no significant strategic targets in its immediate vicinity.

Bombing incidents in the vicinity of the Site were the result of overspill from attacks against the Liverpool Docks and other industrial targets.

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 Merseyside Docks

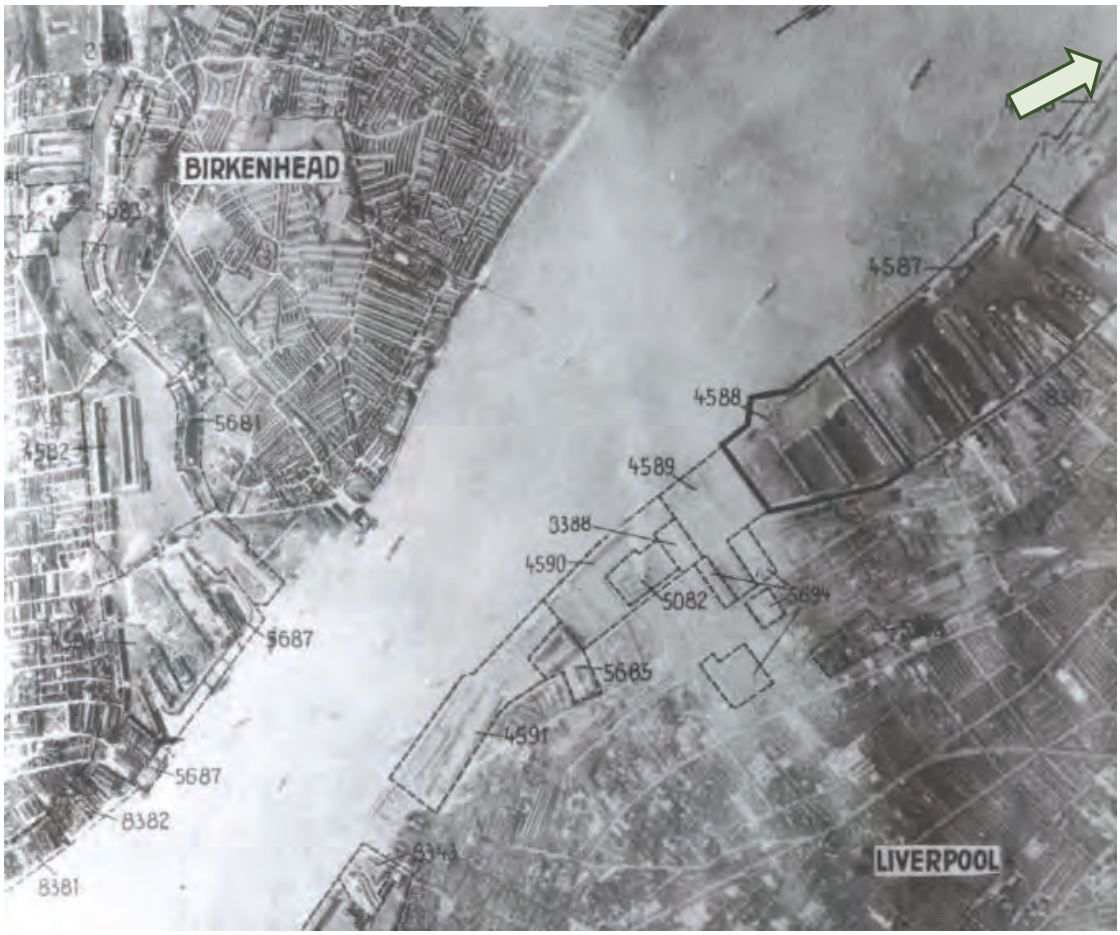
The large dock complex along the River Mersey, stretching from Toxteth to Seaforth, was the most significant target in the region. The nearest dock facilities were located approximately 2.1km west of the Site.

These included extensive warehouses for storing grain and other foodstuffs which were imported from North America. They were also the means by which munitions and other supplies were distributed to troops overseas.

Surrounding the docks were timber yards, sawmills, marine engineering workshops, cable factories, tin smelting works and general engineering works.

Plate 4 is a Luftwaffe target photograph of Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks dating from 1940.

Plate 4	Luftwaffe target photograph of Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks, 1940



Source: Clarke *Not to scale*

3.2.2 Transport Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure was targeted to disrupt supply lines and to prevent the transport of troops and goods.

The Edge Hill & Bootle Branch of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway (LMSR) ran approximately 0.4km north of the Site.

There was a large railway depot at Kirkdale, approximately 0.9km northwest of the Site, which had engine repair facilities and coal stores.

3.2.3 Public Utilities

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

Linacre Gas Works was located approximately 2.2km northwest of the Site.

Athol Street Gas Works was located approximately 2.4km southwest of the Site.

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 Boroughs (MB) and Country Boroughs (CB). The Site was located in Liverpool CB.

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)
Liverpool CB	**2,332**	**117**	**50**	**2,499**	**91.5**
Bootle CB	350	15	2	367	188.5
Whiston RD	274	3	3	280	9.5
West Ham CB	1,498	45	47	1,590	334.0

Note that Table 1 excludes the figures for 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.

Recorded air raid incidents in the vicinity of the Site are described below.

6th September 1940

HE bombs (number unspecified) fell on Claudia Street, within approximately 0.1km north-northeast of the Site.

18th September 1940

1No. HE bomb fell on Gwladys Street, adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site. This caused blast damage to the Gwladys Street End of Goodison Park stadium.

Plate 5 is a photograph of the bomb damage caused to the Gwladys Street End dating from September 1940.

Plate 5	Photograph of bomb damage at Goodison Park, September 1940

Source: Unknown

1No. HE bomb fell on the boundary of the Goodison Park practice pitch, adjacent to the southern boundary of Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on a schoolyard in Bullens Road, within approximately 50m east of the Site. This caused damage to windows and the roof of the Bullens Road Stand, on the Site.

1st November 1940

IBs fell on Arnot Street, approximately 0.3km northwest of the Site.

12th March 1941

IBs fell on Tetlow Street, approximately 0.2km southwest of the Site.

1No. 50kg HE bomb fell in Stanley Park, approximately 0.3km southeast of the Site.

3rd May 1941

1No. HE bomb fell on Walton Lane, on the boundary of Stanley Park, adjacent to the southern boundary of the Site.

1No. PM fell on Index Street, approximately 0.3km northwest of the Site.

4th May 1941

1No. PM fell on Walton Lane School, within approximately 150m east of the Site.

1No. HE bomb fell on Walton Road, approximately 0.3km southwest of the Site.

Unknown Date

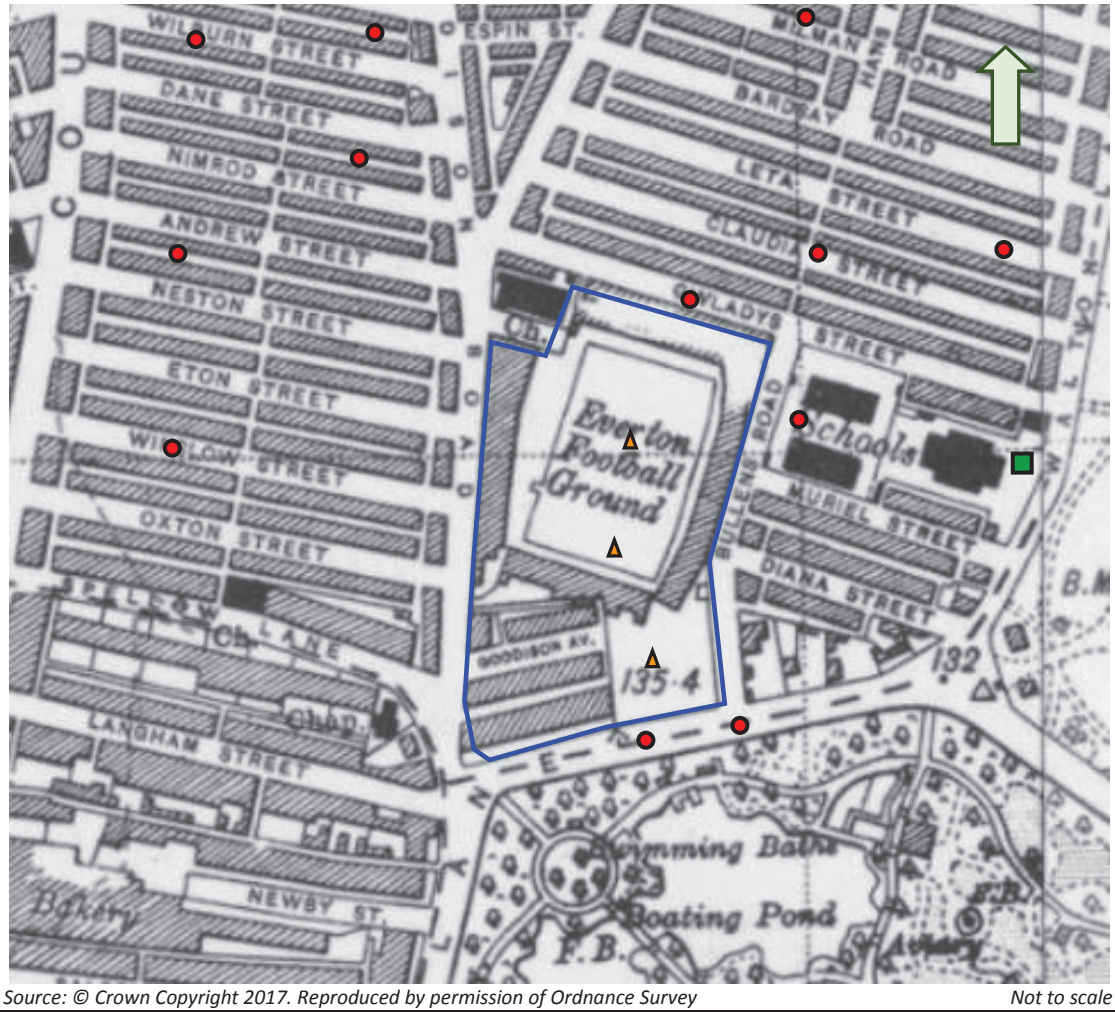
Firewatchers at Goodison Park recorded that 59No. IBs fell on the practice ground, on the Site, without causing any significant damage.

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 3 is a map showing the approximate locations of bomb impacts in the immediate vicinity of the Site. IBs shown are indicative of larger 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 3	Compiled bomb impact map for the vicinity of the Site



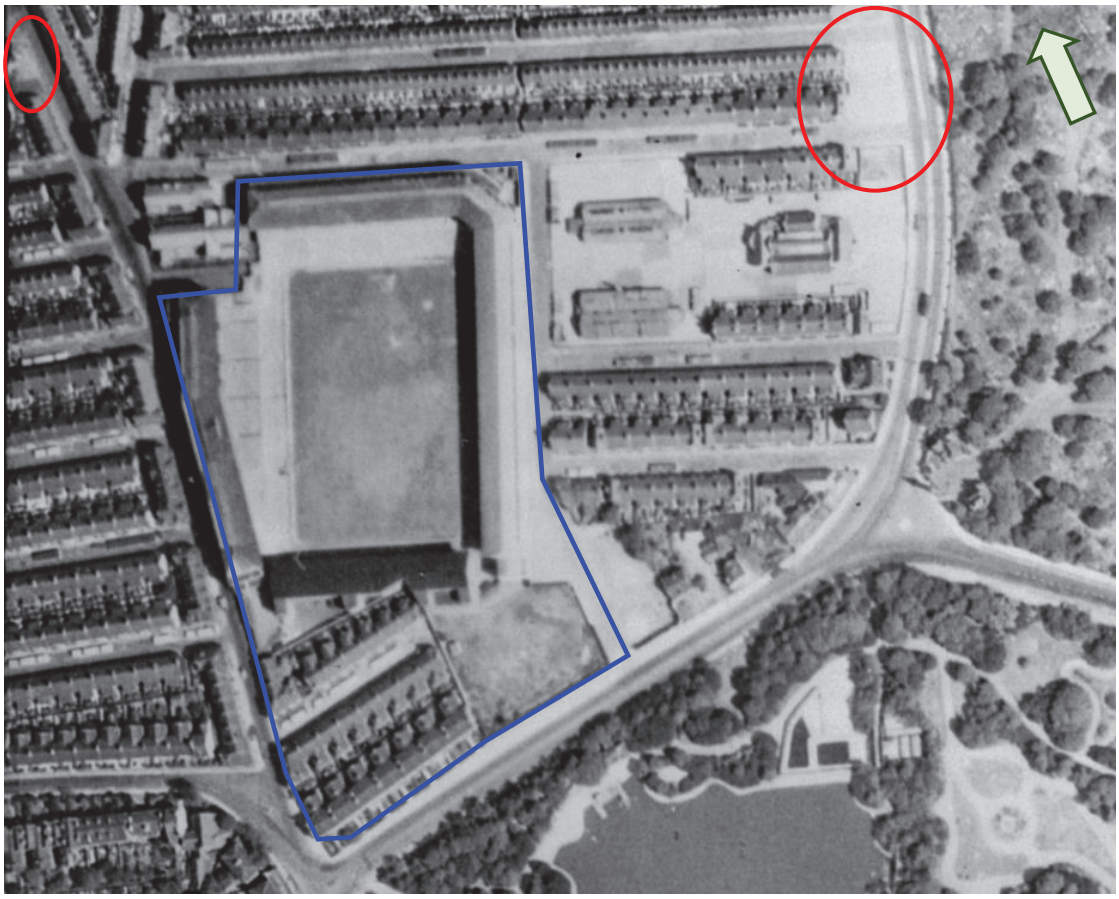
Source: © Crown Copyright 2017. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey *Not to scale*

Legend	Site boundary	HE bomb	IBs	PM

Plate 6 is an aerial photograph dated the 10th August 1945. No significant bomb damage has been identified on the Site.

Some possible bomb damage, characterised by demolished buildings, is evident to the east and northwest of the Site.

Plate 6	Aerial photograph, 10th August 1945



Source: US National Archives *Not to scale*

Legend	Site boundary	Possible bomb damage

No records have been found indicating that HE bombs fell on the Site and no significant bomb damage has been identified on the Site on historical aerial photographs.

Records have been found indicating that 59No. IBs fell on the Site. IBs were not designed to penetrate the ground and do not typically provide a significant UXO hazard (see Appendix A1.6).

WWII bombing is not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to 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 96, Liverpool (Bedrock and Superficial) and BGS borehole records were consulted.

During WWII the geology of the Site comprised Made Ground over Till, overlying the Chester Sandstone Formation.

Table 2 provides an estimate of average maximum bomb penetration depths for the Site assuming WWII ground conditions of approximately 1m of Made Ground (modelled as gravel) over 0.5m of soft clay and 1m of sand, overlying more than 20m of sandstone.

Table 2 Estimated average maximum bomb penetration depths

Estimated average bomb penetration depths for anticipated geology		
Bomb Weight	50kg	2.5m
	500kg	6.5m
	1,000kg	7.5m

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 at Knowsley (SJ 421955), approximately 6.3km northeast of the Site.

Bombing decoys are 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 Mersey Gun Defended Area (GDA).

Table 3 is a list of recorded HAA gun batteries and ZAA rocket batteries within 10km of the Site.

Table 3 WWII HAA and ZAA batteries within 10km of the Site

Grid Reference	Serial No.	Location	Armament	Approximate Distance and Direction from Site
SJ 369951	B / H5	Walton Hall Park	Unknown	1.4km NE
SJ 355954	ZH4	Walton	64No. UP projectors	1.4km NW
SJ 373928	C	Lower Breck Park	Unknown	1.7km SE
SJ 376920	ZH5	Newsham Park	64No. UP projectors	2.5km SE
SJ 375902	D	Five Ways	Unknown	3.9km SE
SJ 324973	M / H3	Seaforth	4No. 4.5" guns	4.7km NW
SJ 407929	F / H7	Deysbrook	4No. 3.7" guns	4.8km SE
SJ 351990	A / H4	Litherland	4No. 4.5" guns	5.0km N
SJ 366881	ZH6	Prince's Park	64No. UP projectors	5.8km S
SJ 299941	K / H33	Red Noses	4No. 5.25" guns	5.9km W
SJ 372869	E / H6	Tramway Road	4No. 3.7" guns	7.0km SE
SJ 286931	ZH3	Wallasey	64No. UP projectors	7.2km W
SJ 418895	D / H9	Childwall	Unknown	7.3km SE
SD 407002	N / H8	Kirkby	Unknown	7.7km NE
SJ 283906	J / H31	Bidston	Unknown	8.2km SW
SJ 276924	Z / H30	Leasowe	4No. 3.7" guns	8.3km SW
SJ 342855	G / H36	New Ferry / Shore Fields	Unknown	8.5km SW
SJ 287879	ZH1	Upton	64No. UP projectors	8.5km SW
SJ 298872	H / H32	Oxton	4No. 4.5" guns	8.9km SW
SJ 448921	FF / H12	Prescot	Unknown	9.0km SE
SJ 308852	ZH2	Storeton	64No. UP projectors	10.0km SW

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 surrounding area, the potential for a UXAA shell to have fallen unnoticed on the Site, 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.

Records have been found indicating that in 1940 a barrage balloon anchorage was established on the practice pitch at Goodison Park, on the south-eastern part of the Site. This comprised concrete emplacements and 2No. air raids shelters.

It is considered possible that the anchorage included a Small Arms Ammunition (SAA) store. This would have been removed when the anchorage was removed.

No anti-landing obstacles are recorded on the Site.

Barrage balloons and anti-landing obstacles are not considered to provide a source of UXO hazard to 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 any 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 any 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 any 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 83rd Lancashire (Liverpool-Anfield) Battalion of the Home Guard was active in the vicinity of the Site, patrolling strategic targets and manning anti-invasion defences.

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 any 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 any military airfields were located on or in close proximity to the Site.

During WWI, Aintree Racecourse (SJ 376981), approximately 4.1km northeast of the Site, was used informally as a military airfield and examination ground for aircraft being accepted into the Royal Flying Corps (RFC). The adjacent Royal Aircraft Factory No. 3 built Bristol F.2b fighter aircraft during WWI.

The nearest operational military airfield during WWII was RAF Speke (SJ 414833), approximately 12km southeast of the Site. This was a Fighter Command base and aircraft assembly airfield used by the Rootes Factory and Lockheed.

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

5.1 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 of any military aircraft crashes on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

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.

During WWI 4No. major munitions works were located in the region.

The Liverpool National Shell Factory (NSF) (Lambeth), was located approximately 1.2km southwest of the Site. It produced 2.75", 15-pdr and 18-pdr shells.

The Liverpool NSF (Gladstone Docks), was located approximately 3.4km northwest of the Site. It produced 4.5", 6" and 8" shells.

His Majesty's Explosives Factory (HMEF) Litherland, located approximately 3.7km northwest of the Site, manufactured TNT.

Aintree National Filling Factory (NFF) was located approximately 4km north of the Site.

Explosives and ordnance factories are 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 munitions stores on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

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 on or in close proximity to the Site have been found.

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.

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.

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 Trivalent.

8.1 Abandoned Bombs

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

8.2 EOC Tasks

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

15th May 1953

1No. 50kg UXB was found at the junction of Everton Valley and Kirkdale Vale, approximately 0.8km southwest of the Site. It was made safe by a Bomb Disposal Unit (BDU).

21st May 2016

1No. UXB was discovered on Byng Road, Walton, approximately 2km southeast of the Site. It was removed to a nearby recreation ground by a BDU and destroyed in a controlled explosion.

The MoD has provided no additional information on 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.

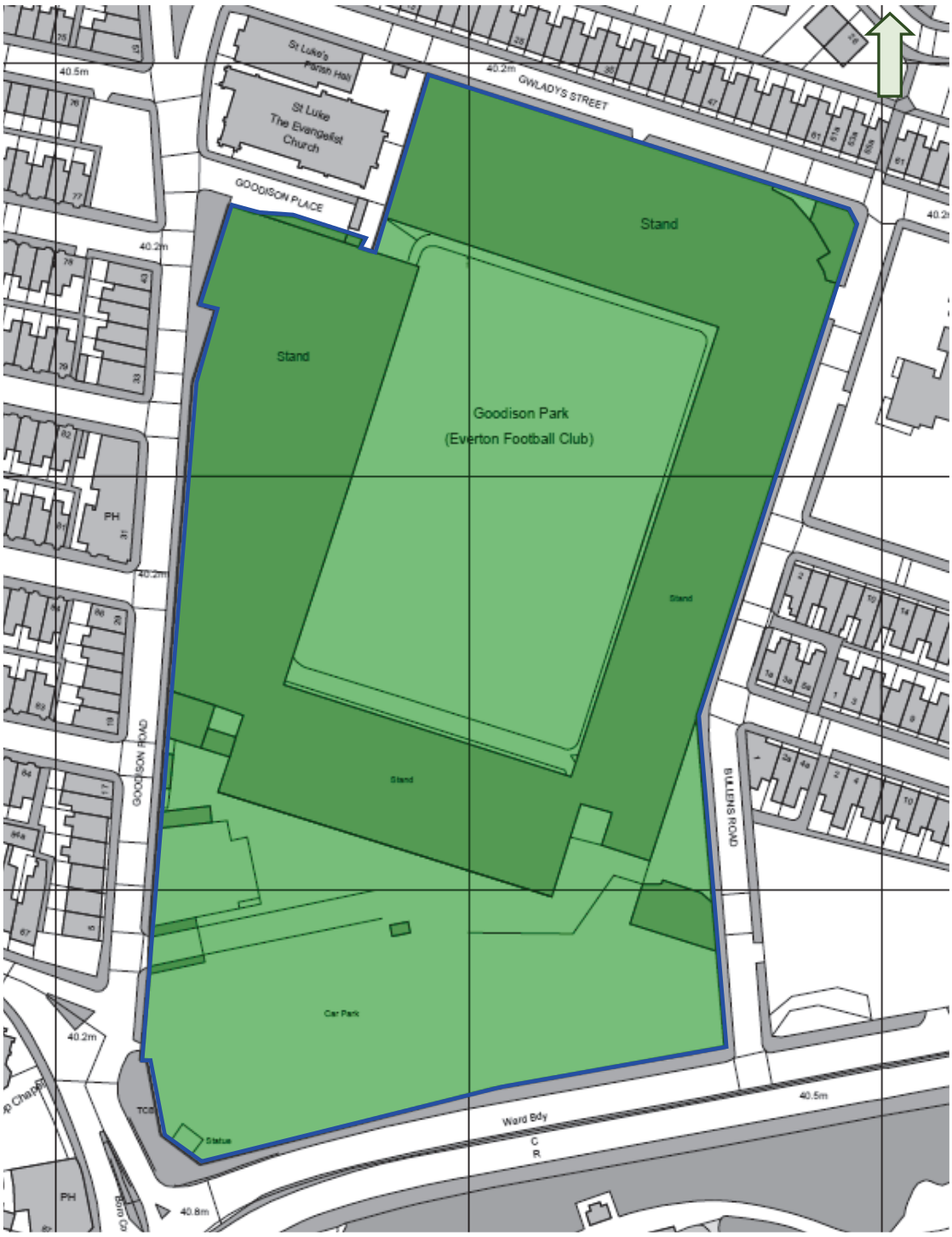
No records have been found indicating that HE bombs fell on the Site.

Records have been found indicating that 59No. IBs fell on the Site during WWII. IBs were not designed to penetrate the ground and do not typically provide a significant UXO hazard.

No other significant military activity has been identified on the Site.

Given this, it is considered that the Site has a low UXO hazard level, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4	UXO hazard zone plan of the Site



Source: Client *Not to Scale*

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

		SEVERITY (S)					
		5	4	3	2	1	0
LIKELIHOOD (P)	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

Potential UXO Hazard	Anticipated Works	PE	PD	P = PE x PD	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	UXO Risk
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:

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.

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.

Table 5 below 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 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/.

A1.1 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

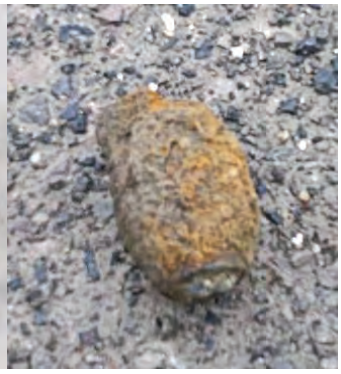
A1.2 Hand Grenades

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

Source: Google Images



Source: Zetica Ltd

A1.3 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.

A1.4 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

Source: Daily Mail

Source: Zetica Ltd

A1.5 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

Source: Zetica Ltd

A1.6 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

A1.7 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

Source: Imperial War Museum

A1.8 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

Source: Zetica Ltd

A1.9 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

A1.10 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).

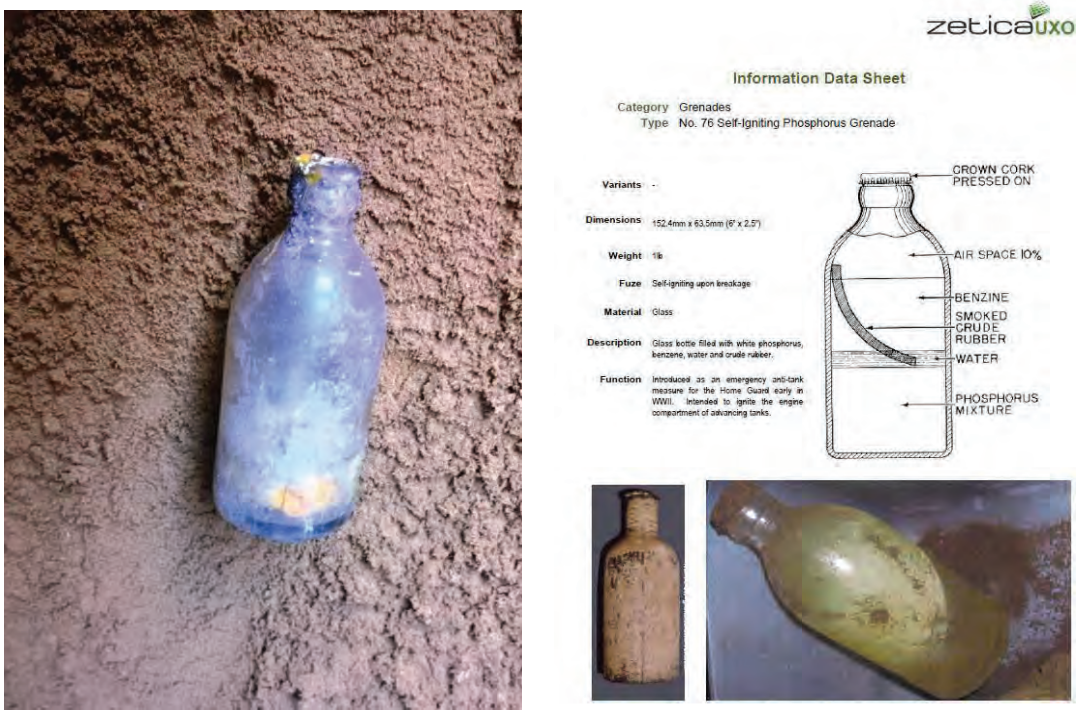
In March 2015, 80No. SIP grenades were found at a building site in Eastbourne, some of which exploded before they could be made safe by a Bomb Disposal unit. In all 8No. cases, the bottles were in good condition and exploded in flames when broken.

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.

A1.11 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.

A1.12 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, 2nd August 2012

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

Source: Zetica Ltd

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.

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.

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.

On the 25th January 2017, 1No. 500lb British UXB and 1No. mortar shell were found in King's Forest, Thetford. They were destroyed in a controlled explosion.

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.

On the 31st August 2017, 1No. 50kg German UXB was found in a quarry in Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent. It was destroyed in a controlled explosion.

There is a long list of incidents during construction work in Germany that in some cases have led to the deaths of workers.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 2 Abbreviations	
AA	Anti-Aircraft
ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ARP	Air Raid Precaution
ASACS	Air Surveillance and Control System
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
BD	Bomb Disposal
BDO	Bomb Disposal Officer
BDU	Bomb Disposal Unit
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
SIP	Self-Igniting Phosphorous
TEP	Time Expired Pyrotechnics
USAAF	United States Army Air Forces
UXB	Unexploded Bomb
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

Appendix 3 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)	Explosive substance are solid or liquid substance (or a mixture of substances), which is either: • 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. Explosive article is an article containing one or more explosive substances.
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	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:- • 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, fuzed, 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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Appendix D – Historical Maps