

Detailed Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Risk Assessment

Project Name	Army Cadet Training Camp, Crowborough
Client	██████████
Site Address	Army Cadet Training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough TN6 1UB
Report Reference	DA23741a-01
Date	8 th October 2026
Author	██████████
Quality Assurance	██████████
Final Check	██████████

Executive Summary

Site Location and Description

The site is located some 2.5km south-west of the centre of Crowborough in East Sussex. The site is occupied by Crowborough Army Cadet Training Camp, an irregular grid of brick-built barrack blocks, connected by pathways and surrounded by open grassed area and some light vegetation.

It is accessed from Beacon Road/Uckfield Road, which is situated to the south-east. Undeveloped vegetated ground generally surrounds the site, with a number of warehouse buildings situated to the south.

The site is approximately centred on the OS grid reference: **TQ 49628 29781**.

Proposed Works

The information provided by the client states that 'the development seeks approval for the continued temporary use of the site, which contains 95 buildings formerly used for military accommodation and training purposes and is currently providing accommodation for asylum seekers, until 22 January 2027. The client is seeking permission to extend the use of the site to January 2030 at its current operation and capacity

Geology and Bomb Penetration Depth

The British Geological Survey (BGS) map shows the site to be underlain by Ashdown Formation, of the Cretaceous Period.

Site-specific geotechnical information was not available to [REDACTED] at the time of the production of this report. An assessment of maximum bomb penetration depth can be made once such data becomes available, or by a UXO specialist during on-site support.

It should be noted that the maximum depth that a bomb could reach may vary across a site and will be largely dependent on the specific underlying geological strata and its density.

UXO Risk Assessment

[REDACTED] has assessed that there is an overall **Medium Risk** from Allied unexploded ordnance at the site of proposed works. There is an assessed **Low Risk** from German and anti-aircraft unexploded ordnance.

The Risk from Allied UXO

- During WWII, the site was occupied by Crowborough Training Camp, also known as Warren Camp or Beacon Camp. The area was acquired by the War Office during WWI, and given to the Canadian Army in order to establish a machine gun school. During WWII, the camp and wider area of Ashdown Forest were used extensively by various military units, although predominantly Canadian once more, to train for the Normandy landings of 1944.
- It is believed that the camp/site itself was almost exclusively used for accommodation, with any training activities occurring in the surrounding forests. However, a presumed WWI site plan shows an 'explosive stores' situated directly north-east of the site, a 'magazine' directly south-east of the site, and several 'miniature rifle ranges' within the site.
- The exact nature of the training carried out by personnel stationed at the camp is unclear, however imagery shows the 40th Royal Tank Regiment, 8th Armoured Division using tanks across Ashdown Forest.
- Following WWII, several items of ordnance have been discovered within and surrounding the site. A news article from 2025 states that "at least half a dozen grenades and around 200 rounds of ammunition" have been discovered in gardens "just feet" from the training camp's main entrance. In addition, "about half a dozen" unexploded shells were uncovered at a building site "near Warren Camp", which "are believed to have been buried during the war". The discovery of these items of ordnance suggests that training exercises at Crowborough were utilising ordnance, including storing and/or disposing of them in and around the camp itself.
- Due to the long military history of the site and wider area, as well as the post-war finds of several items of UXO around the site area, the chance that further items of unexploded ordnance reside within the site boundary cannot be discounted. Even though the site was primarily used for accommodation, experience has shown that it was not uncommon for items of ordnance to be discarded, buried or otherwise improperly disposed of in such areas. As such, the site has been assessed as **Medium Risk** of Allied UXO contamination.

The Risk from German Air-Delivered UXO

- During WWII the site was located within the Rural District of Uckfield. According to official Home Office bombing statistics, this district sustained an overall low density of bombing, with an average of 17.6 items of ordnance recorded per 1,000 acres. This can largely be attributed to the rural composition and location of the district, as well as the comparatively low concentration of military and industrial targets. The site was however occupied by Crowborough/Warren/Beacon Camp, which was a known Luftwaffe target. As a result of this target, bombing in the local area was likely higher than more rural areas of the district.
- No positive evidence has been found to suggest that the site was subject to bombing during WWII. 23 bombing incidents are noted across Crowborough within Ministry of Home Security daily intelligence summaries, however more detailed information regarding exact locations was not provided. A high explosive bomb map of East Sussex records bombing across the general site area, however this map is of a very low resolution and only shows the approximate locations of HE bomb strikes. No reference to the camp being bombed could be found in any available histories of the area.
- No obvious signs of bombing are observable within the site when analysing wartime imagery, such as partially or wholly destroyed structures, cratering or otherwise disturbed ground.
- During WWII, the site comprised a mixture of buildings, pathways, and open ground. Evidence of UXO is likely to have been noticed within developed areas, however the undeveloped sections of the site are not anticipated to have been conducive to the detection of evidence of UXO, as bomb entry holes could be as small as 20cm in diameter and easily overlooked within vegetation or open areas.
- Despite this, it is anticipated that the camp would have been regularly accessed by a significant number of military personnel throughout WWII, and as such any evidence of UXO is likely to have been noticed, even within open areas.
- Given the lack of positive evidence of bombing within the site, as well as the lack of any indicators of bomb damage within wartime aerial imagery, there is not anticipated to be a significant risk of contamination from items of German UXO. As such, the site has been assessed as **Low Risk**.

Post-WWII Redevelopment

- Since WWII, the site appears to remain in mostly the same composition, occupied by a number of huts. Several huts have been cleared from the north-western section of the site.
- The risk of UXO remaining is considered to be mitigated at the location of and down to the depth of any post-war redevelopment on site.

Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures

The following risk mitigation measures are recommended to support the proposed works at the Army Cadet Training Camp, Crowborough site:

Activity	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
All Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UXO Risk Management Plan • Site Specific UXO Awareness Briefings to all personnel conducting intrusive works.
Open Excavations (trial pits, service pits, bulk excavations, strip foundations etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UXO Specialist On-site Support

Note – proactive on-site UXO support/survey should not be necessary for any works taking place at the location of and down to the depths of significantly worked post-war made ground/post-war fill.

Glossary

Abbreviation	Definition
AA	Anti-Aircraft
AFS	Auxiliary Fire Service
AP	Anti-Personnel
ARP	Air Raid Precautions
DA	Delay-action
EOC	Explosive Ordnance Clearance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FP	Fire Pot
GM	G Mine (Parachute mine)
HAA	Heavy Anti-Aircraft
HE	High Explosive
IB	Incendiary Bomb
JSEODOC	Joint Services Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operation Centre
LAA	Light Anti-Aircraft
LCC	London County Council
LRRB	Long Range Rocket Bomb (V-2)
LSA	Land Service Ammunition
NFF	National Filling Factory
OB	Oil Bomb
PAC	Pilotless Aircraft (V-1)
PB	Phosphorous Bomb
PM	Parachute Mine
POW	Prisoner Of War
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCAF	Royal Canadian Air Force
RFC	Royal Flying Corps
RNAS	Royal Naval Air Service
ROF	Royal Ordnance Factory
SA	Small Arms
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SD2	Anti-personnel "Butterfly Bomb"
SIP	Self-Igniting Phosphorous
U/C	Unclassified bomb
UP	Unrotated Projectile (rocket)
USAAF	United States Army Air Force
UX	Unexploded
UXAA	Unexploded Anti-Aircraft
UXB	Unexploded Bomb
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
V-1	Flying Bomb (Doodlebug)
V-2	Long Range Rocket
WAAF	Women's Auxiliary Air Force
X	Exploded

Contents

Executive Summary	ii
Glossary	iv
Contents	v
Annexes	vii
Appendices	vii
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
2. Method Statement	2
2.1. Report Objectives	2
2.2. Risk Assessment Process	2
2.3. Sources of Information	2
3. Background to Bombing Records	3
3.1. General Considerations of Historical Research	3
3.2. German Bombing Records	3
3.3. Allied Records	3
4. UK Regulatory Environment and Guidelines	4
4.1. General	4
4.2. CDM Regulations 2015	4
4.3. The 1974 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act	4
4.4. CIRIA C681	4
4.5. Additional Legislation	4
5. The Role of Commercial UXO Contractors and The Authorities	5
5.1. Commercial UXO Specialists	5
5.2. The Authorities	5
6. The Site	6
6.1. Site Location	6
6.2. Site Description	6
7. Scope of the Proposed Works	6
7.1. General	6
8. Ground Conditions	6
8.1. General Geology	6
8.2. Site-Specific Geology	6
9. Site History	7
9.1. Introduction	7
9.2. Summary of the Historical Background of the Site	7
9.3. Ordnance Survey Historical Maps	7
10. Introduction to Allied Ordnance	8
10.1. General	8
10.2. Defending the UK From Aerial Attack	8
10.3. Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA)	9
10.4. Land Service Ammunition	10
10.5. Small Arms Ammunition	10
11. The Likelihood of Contamination from Allied Ordnance	11
11.1. Introduction	11
11.2. Crowborough Training Camp (also known as Warren Camp/Beacon Camp)	11
11.3. Local UXO Finds	12

11.4.	WWII-Era Aerial Photography	12
11.5.	Evaluation of Contamination Risk from Allied UXO	13
12.	Introduction to German Air Delivered Ordnance	14
12.1.	General.....	14
12.2.	Generic Types of WWII German Air Delivered Ordnance	14
12.3.	Failure Rate of German Air Delivered Ordnance	15
12.4.	UXB Ground Penetration	15
	The J-Curve Principle.....	15
	WWII UXB Ground Penetration Studies	15
12.4.1.	Site Specific Bomb Penetration Considerations	16
12.4.2.	V-Weapons	16
12.4.3.	The Likelihood of Contamination from German Air Delivered UXBs	17
13.	The Likelihood of Contamination from German Air Delivered UXBs	17
13.1.	World War I	17
13.2.	World War II Bombing of the Rural District of Uckfield.....	17
13.3.	WWII Home Office Bombing Statistics.....	18
13.4.	Sussex HE Bomb Plot Mapping	18
13.5.	Sussex V1 Flying Bomb Plot Mapping.....	19
13.6.	Ministry of Home Security Daily Intelligence Summaries.....	19
13.7.	V-1 Incident, July 1944.....	20
13.8.	WWII-Era Aerial Photography	20
13.9.	Abandoned Bombs	20
13.10.	Bomb Disposal Tasks	20
13.11.	Evaluation of German Air Delivered UXO Records.....	21
14.	The Likelihood of UXO Contamination Summary	22
15.	The Likelihood that UXO Remains.....	24
15.1.	Introduction.....	24
15.2.	UXO Clearance.....	24
15.3.	Post-War Redevelopment	24
16.	The Likelihood of UXO Encounter	25
16.1.	Introduction.....	25
16.2.	Encountering Air Delivered Ordnance.....	25
16.3.	Land Service/Small Arms Ammunition Encounter	25
17.	The Likelihood of UXO Initiation	26
17.1.	Introduction	26
17.2.	Initiating Air Delivered Ordnance.....	26
17.3.	Land Service/Small Arms Ammunition Initiation	26
18.	Consequences of Initiation/Encounter	27
18.1.	Introduction	27
18.2.	Consequences of Detonation.....	27
19.	Risk Assessment	28
19.1.	Risk Assessment Stages	28
19.2.	Assessed Risk Level	28
20.	Proposed Risk Mitigation Methodology.....	29
20.1.	General.....	29
	Bibliography.....	30

Annexes

List of Report Annexes	
Annex A	Site Location Maps
Annex B	Recent Aerial Photography
Annex C	Client Provided Site Plan
Annex D	Pre and Post-WWII Historical Maps
Annex E	Plan of Warren Camp / Crowborough Training Centre
Annex F	Military Activity at Warren Camp
Annex G	Local UXO Incident
Annex H	WWII-era RAF Aerial Photography of the Site
Annex I	Example of UXO Entry Hole / The 'J-curve' Effect Principle
Annex J	Examples of UXO Incidents
Annex K	WWI Map of Air Raids and Naval Bombardments
Annex L	Luftwaffe Target / Reconnaissance Photography
Annex M	High Explosive Bomb Map, East Sussex
Annex N	Flying Bomb Map, East Sussex

Appendices

List of Report Appendices	
Appendix i-iii	Examples of German Air-Delivered Ordnance
Appendix iv	Examples of Anti-Aircraft Projectiles
Appendix v-vii	Examples of Land Service Ammunition
Appendix viii	Examples of Small Arms Ammunition

Detailed Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Risk Assessment

Site: Army Cadet Training Camp, Crowborough
Client:

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

has been commissioned by to conduct a Detailed Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Risk Assessment for the works proposed at the Army Cadet Training Camp, Crowborough.

Buried UXO can present a significant risk to construction works and development projects. The discovery of a suspect device during works can cause considerable disruption to operations as well as cause unwanted delays and expense.

UXO in the UK can originate from three principal sources:

1. Munitions resulting from wartime activities including German bombing in WWI and WWII, long range shelling, and defensive activities.
2. Munitions deposited as a result of military training and exercises.
3. Munitions lost, burnt, buried or otherwise discarded either deliberately, accidentally, or ineffectively.

This report will assess the potential factors that may contribute to the risk of UXO contamination. If an elevated risk is identified at the site, this report will recommend appropriate mitigation measures, in order to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable. Detailed analysis and evidence will be provided to ensure an understanding of the basis for the assessed risk level and any recommendations.

This report complies with the guidelines outlined in CIRIA C681, 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) A Guide for the Construction Industry.'

2. Method Statement

2.1. Report Objectives

The aim of this report is to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the potential risk from UXO at the Army Cadet Training Camp, Crowborough. The report will also recommend appropriate site and work-specific risk mitigation measures to reduce the risk from explosive ordnance during the envisaged works to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable.

2.2. Risk Assessment Process

has undertaken a five-step process for assessing the risk of UXO contamination:

1. The likelihood that the site was contaminated with UXO.
2. The likelihood that UXO remains on the site.
3. The likelihood that UXO may be encountered during the proposed works.
4. The likelihood that UXO may be initiated.
5. The consequences of initiating or encountering UXO.

In order to address the above, has taken into consideration the following factors:

- Evidence of WWI and WWII German air delivered bombing as well as the legacy of Allied occupation.
- The nature and conditions of the site during WWII.
- The extent of post-war development and UXO clearance operations on site.
- The scope and nature of the proposed works and the maximum assessed bomb penetration depth.
- The nature of ordnance that may have contaminated the proposed site area.

2.3. Sources of Information

Every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that relevant evidence has been consulted and presented in order to produce a thorough and comprehensible report for the client. To achieve this the following, which includes military records and archive material held in the public domain, have been accessed:

- The National Archives and East Sussex Record Office.
- Historical mapping datasets.
- Historic England National Monuments Record.
- Relevant information supplied by .
- Available material from 33 Engineer Regiment (EOD) Archive (part of 29 Explosive Ordnance and Disposal and Search Group).
- extensive historical archives, library and UXO geo-datasets.
- Open sources such as published books and internet resources.

3. Background to Bombing Records

3.1. General Considerations of Historical Research

This desktop assessment is based largely upon analysis of historical evidence. Every reasonable effort has been made to locate and present significant and pertinent information. [REDACTED] cannot be held accountable for any changes to the assessed risk level or risk mitigation measures, based on documentation or other data that may come to light at a later date, or which was not available to [REDACTED] during the production of this report.

It is often problematic and sometimes impossible to verify the completeness and accuracy of WWII-era records. As a consequence, conclusions as to the exact location and nature of a UXO risk can rarely be quantified and are, to a degree, subjective. To counter this, a range of sources have been consulted, presented and analysed. The same methodology is applied to each report during the risk assessment process. [REDACTED] cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies or the incompleteness in available historical information.

3.2. German Bombing Records

During WWII, bombing records were generally gathered locally by the police, Air Raid Precaution (ARP) wardens and military personnel. These records typically contained information such as the date, the location, the amount of damage caused and the types of bombs that had fallen during an air raid. This information was made either through direct observation or post-raid surveys. The Ministry of Home Security Bomb Census Organisation would then receive this information, which was plotted onto maps, charts, and tracing sheets by regional technical officers. The collective record set (regional bomb census mapping and locally gathered incidents records) would then be processed and summarised into reports by the Ministry of Home Security Research and Experiments Branch. The latter were tasked with providing the government 'a complete picture of air raid patterns, types of weapons used and damage caused- in particular to strategic services and installations such as railways, shipyards, factories and public utilities.'

The quality, detail and nature of record keeping could vary considerably between provincial towns, boroughs and cities. No two areas identically collated or recorded data. While some local authorities maintained records with a methodical approach, sources in certain areas can be considerably more vague, dispersed, and narrower in scope. In addition, the immediate priority was mostly focused on assisting casualties and minimising damage at the time. As a result, some records can be incomplete and contradictory. Furthermore, many records were even damaged or destroyed in subsequent air raids. Records of raids that took place on sparsely or uninhabited areas were often based upon third party or hearsay information and are therefore not always reliable. Whereas records of attacks on military or strategic targets were often maintained separately and have not always survived.

3.3. Allied Records

During WWII, considerable areas of land were requisitioned by the War Office for the purpose of defence, training, munitions production and the construction of airfields. Records relating to military features vary and some may remain censored. Within urban environments datasets will be consulted detailing the location of munition production as well as wartime air and land defences. In rural locations it may be possible to obtain plans of military establishments, such as airfields, as well as training logs, record books, plans and personal memoirs. As with bombing records, every reasonable effort will be made to access records of, and ascertain any evidence of, military land use. However, there are occasions where such evidence is not available, as records may not be accessible, have been lost/destroyed, or simply were not kept in the first place.

4. UK Regulatory Environment and Guidelines

4.1. General

There is no formal obligation requiring a UXO risk assessment to be undertaken for construction projects in the UK, nor is there any specific legislation stipulating the management or mitigation of UXO risk. However, it is implicit in the legislation outlined below that those responsible for intrusive works (archaeology, site investigation, drilling, piling, excavation etc.) should undertake a comprehensive and robust assessment of the potential risks to employees and that mitigation measures are implemented to address any identified hazards.

4.2. CDM Regulations 2015

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) define the responsibilities of parties involved in the construction of temporary or permanent structures.

The CDM 2015 establishes a duty of care extending from clients, principle designers, and contractors to those working on, or affected by, a project. Those responsible for construction projects may therefore be accountable for the personal or proprietary loss of third parties, if correct health and safety procedure has not been applied.

Although the CDM does not specifically reference UXO, the risk presented by such items is both within the scope and purpose of the legislation. It is therefore implied that there is an obligation for parties to:

- Provide an appropriate assessment of potential UXO risks at the site (or ensure such an assessment is completed by others).
- Put in place appropriate risk mitigation measures if necessary.
- Supply all parties with information relevant to the risks presented by the project.
- Ensure the preparation of a suitably robust emergency response plan.

4.3. The 1974 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act

All employers have a responsibility under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, to ensure the health and safety of their employees and third parties, so far as is reasonably practicable and conduct suitable and sufficient risk assessments.

4.4. CIRIA C681

In 2009, the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) produced a guide to the risk posed by UXO to the UK construction industry (CIRIA C681). CIRIA is a neutral, independent and not-for-profit body, linking organisations with common interests and facilitating a range of collaborative activities that help improve the industry.

The publication provides the UK construction industry with a defined process for the management of risks associated with UXO from WWI and WWII air bombardment. It is also broadly applicable to the risks from other forms of UXO that might be encountered. It focuses on construction professionals' needs, particularly if there is a suspected item of UXO on site, and covers issues such as what to expect from a UXO specialist. The guidance also helps clients to fulfil their legal duty under CDM 2015 to provide designers and contractors with project specific health and safety information needed to identify hazards and risks associated with the design and construction work. This report conforms to this CIRIA guidance and to the various recommendations for good practice referenced therein. It is recommended that this document is acquired and studied where possible to allow a better understanding of the background to both the risk assessment process and the UXO issue in the UK in general.

4.5. Additional Legislation

In the event of a casualty resulting from the failure of an employer/client to address the risks relating to UXO, the organisation may be criminally liable under the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007.

5. The Role of Commercial UXO Contractors and The Authorities

5.1. Commercial UXO Specialists

The role of a UXO Specialist (often referred to as UXO Consultant or UXO Contractor) such as [REDACTED], is defined in CIRIA C681 as the provision of expert knowledge and guidance to the client on the most appropriate and cost-effective approach to UXO risk management at a site.

The principal role of UXO Specialists is to provide the client with an appropriate assessment of the risk posed by UXO for a specific project, and identify and carry out suitable methodology for the mitigation of any identified risks to reduce them to an acceptable level.

The requirement for a UXO Specialist should ideally be identified in the initial stages of a project, and it is recommended that this occur prior to the start of any detailed design. This will enable the client to budget for expenditure that may be required to address the risks from UXO, and may enable the project team to identify appropriate techniques to eliminate or reduce potential risks through considered design, without the need for UXO specific mitigation measures. The UXO Specialist should have suitable qualifications, levels of competency and insurances.

Please note [REDACTED] has the capability to provide a complete range of required UXO risk mitigation services, in order to reduce a risk to as low as reasonably practicable. This can involve the provision of both ground investigation, and where appropriate, UXO clearance services.

5.2. The Authorities

The police have a responsibility to co-ordinate the emergency services in the event of an ordnance-related incident at a construction site. Upon inspection they may impose a safety cordon, order an evacuation, and call the military authorities Joint Services Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operation Centre (JSEODOC) to arrange for investigation and/or disposal. Within the Metropolitan Police Operational Area, SO15 EOD will be tasked to any discovery of suspected UXO. The request for Explosive Officer (Expo) support is well understood and practiced by all Metropolitan Boroughs. The requirement for any additional assets will then be coordinated by the Expo if required.

In the absence of a UXO specialist, police officers will usually employ such precautionary safety measures, thereby causing works to cease, and possibly requiring the evacuation of neighbouring businesses and properties.

The priority given to the police request will depend on the EOD teams' judgement of the nature of the UXO risk, the location, people and assets at risk, as well as the availability of resources. The speed of response varies; authorities may respond immediately or in some cases it may take several days for the item of ordnance to be dealt with. Depending on the on-site risk assessment the item of ordnance may be removed from the site and/or destroyed by a controlled explosion.

Following the removal of an item of UXO, the military authorities will only undertake further investigations or clearances in high-risk situations. If there are regular UXO finds on a site the JSEODOC may not treat each occurrence as an emergency and will recommend the construction company puts in place alternative procedures, such as the appointment of a commercial contractor to manage the situation.

6. The Site

6.1. Site Location

The site is located some 2.5km south-west of the centre of Crowborough in East Sussex. It is accessed from Beacon Road/Uckfield Road, which is situated to the south-east. Undeveloped vegetated ground generally surrounds the site, with a number of warehouse buildings situated to the south.

The site is approximately centred on the OS grid reference: **TQ 49628 29781**.

Site location maps are presented in **Annex A**.

6.2. Site Description

The site is occupied by Crowborough Army Cadet Training Camp, an irregular grid of brick-built barrack blocks, connected by pathways and surrounded by open grassed area and some light vegetation.

A recent aerial photograph and site plan are presented in **Annex B** and **Annex C** respectively.

7. Scope of the Proposed Works

7.1. General

The information provided by the client states that 'the development seeks approval for the continued temporary use of the site, which contains 95 buildings formerly used for military accommodation and training purposes and is currently providing accommodation for asylum seekers, until 22 January 2027. The client is seeking permission to extend the use of the site to January 2030 at its current operation and capacity..

8. Ground Conditions

8.1. General Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) map shows the site to be underlain by Ashdown Formation, of the Cretaceous Period.

8.2. Site-Specific Geology

Site-specific geotechnical data was not provided by the client during the production of this report.

9. Site History

9.1. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to identify the composition of the site pre and post-WWII. It is important to establish the historical use of the site, as this may indicate the site's relation to potential sources of UXO as well as help with determining factors such as the land use, groundcover, likely frequency of access and signs of bomb damage.

9.2. Summary of the Historical Background of the Site

During WWII, the site was occupied by Crowborough Training Camp, also known as Warren Camp or Beacon Camp. The area was acquired by the War Office during WWI, and given to the Canadian Army in order to establish a machine gun school. During WWII, the camp and wider area of Ashdown Forest were used extensively by various military units to train for the Normandy landings of 1944.

9.3. Ordnance Survey Historical Maps

Relevant historical maps were obtained for this report and are presented in **Annex D**. See below for a summary of the site history shown on acquired mapping.

Pre-WWII		
Date	Scale	Description
1931	1:2,500	The site appears undeveloped, with the northern and central sections of the site shown as open fields, while the southern section of the site is occupied by vegetation, with the area labelled <i>Brownknoll Plantation</i> . Several paths are recorded within the south of the site.
Post-WWII		
Date	Scale	Description
1958-71	1:2,500	The site comprises Warren Camp. Upwards of 90 structures, mostly appearing to be accommodation huts, are situated within the site. Wooded areas generally surround the site.

10. Introduction to Allied Ordnance

10.1. General

Many areas across the UK may be at risk from Allied UXO because of both wartime and peacetime military use. Typical military activities and uses that may have led to a legacy of military UXO at a site include former minefields, home guard positions, anti-aircraft emplacements, training and firing ranges, military camps, as well as weapons manufacture and storage areas.

Although land formerly used by the military was usually subject to clearance before returned to civilian use, items of UXO are sometimes discovered and can present a potential risk to construction projects.

This section of the report discusses the generic types of Allied ordnance typically encountered on areas associated with former military activity.

10.2. Defending the UK From Aerial Attack

During WWII the War Office employed a number of defence tactics against the Luftwaffe from bombing major towns, cities, manufacturing areas, ports and airfields. These can be divided into passive and active defences (examples are provided in the table below).

Active Defences	Passive Defences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-aircraft gun emplacements to engage enemy aircraft. • Fighter aircraft to act as interceptors. • Rockets and missiles were used later during WWII. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackouts and camouflaging to hinder the identification of Luftwaffe targets. • Decoy sites were located away from targets and used dummy buildings and lighting to replicate urban, military, or industrial areas. • Barrage balloons forced enemy aircraft to greater altitudes. • Searchlights were often used to track and divert adversary bomber crews during night raids.

Active defences such as anti-aircraft artillery present a greater risk of UXO contamination than passive defences. Unexploded ordnance resulting from dogfights and fighter interceptors is rarely encountered and difficult to accurately qualify.

10.3. Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA)

During WWII three main types of gun sites existed: heavy anti-aircraft (HAA), light anti-aircraft (LAA) and 'Z' batteries (ZAA). If the projectiles and rockets fired from these guns failed to explode or strike an aircraft they would descend back to land. The table below provides further information on the operation and ordnance associated with these type of weapons.

Anti-Aircraft Artillery				
Item	Description			
HAA	These large calibre guns such as the 3.7" QF (Quick Firing) were used to engage high flying enemy bombers. They often fired large HE projectiles, which were usually initiated by integral fuzes, triggered by impact, area, time delay or a combination of aforementioned mechanisms.			
LAA	These mobile guns were intended to engage fast, low flying aircraft. They were typically rotated between locations on the perimeters of towns and strategically important industrial works. As they could be moved to new positions with relative ease when required, records of their locations are limited. The most numerous of these were the 40mm Bofors gun which could fire up to 120 x 40mm HE projectiles per minute to over 1,800m.			
Variations in HAA and LAA Ammunition	Gun type	Calibre	Shell Weight	Shell Dimensions
	3.0 Inch	76mm	7.3kg	76mm x 356mm
	3.7 Inch	94mm	12.7kg	94mm x 438mm
	4.5 Inch	114mm	24.7kg	114mm x 578mm
	40mm	40mm	0.9kg	40mm x 311mm
Z-AA	Rockets were commonly designed to destroy heavily armoured military vehicles (anti-tank weapon). The device contains an explosive head (warhead) that can be accelerated using internal propellants to an intended target. Anti-aircraft rocket batteries were also utilised as part of air defence measures.			

The conditions in which anti-aircraft projectiles may have fallen unnoticed within a site area are analogous to those regarding air delivered ordnance. Unexploded anti-aircraft projectiles could essentially have fallen indiscriminately anywhere within range of the guns. The chance of such items being observed, reported and removed during the war depends on factors such as land use, ground cover, damage and frequency of access – the same factors that govern whether evidence of a UXB is likely to have been noted. More information about these factors with regards to this particular site can be found in the German Air Delivered Ordnance section of this report.

Illustrations of Anti-Aircraft artillery, projectiles and rockets are presented at **Appendix iv**.

10.4. Land Service Ammunition

The term LSA covers items of ordnance that are propelled, placed, or thrown during land warfare. These items may be filled or charged with explosives, smoke, incendiary, or pyrotechnics and can be divided into five main groups:

Land Service Ammunition (LSA)	
Item	Description
Mortar Rounds	A mortar round is normally nosed-fused and fitted with its own propelling charge. Its flight is stabilised by the use of a fin. They are usually tear-drop shaped (though older variants are parallel sided), with a finned 'spigot tube' screwed or welded to the rear end of the body which houses the propellant charge. Mortars are either High Explosive or Carrier (i.e. smoke, incendiary, or pyrotechnic).
Grenades	A grenade is a short range weapon designed to kill or injure people. It can be hand thrown or fired from a rifle or a grenade launcher. Grenades either contain high explosive or smoke producing pyrotechnic compounds. The common variants have a classic 'pineapple' shape.
Projectiles	A projectile (or shell) is propelled by force, normally from a gun, and continues in motion using its kinetic energy. The gun a projectile is fired from usually determines its size. A projectile contains a fuzing mechanism and a filling. Projectiles can be high explosive, carrier or Shot (a solid projectile).
Rockets	Rockets were commonly designed to destroy heavily armoured military vehicles (anti-tank weapon). The device contains an explosive head (warhead) that can be accelerated using internal propellants to an intended target. Anti-aircraft rocket batteries were also utilised as part of air defence measures.
Landmines	A landmine is designed to be laid on or just below the ground to be exploded by the proximity or contact of a person or vehicle. Landmines were often placed in defensive areas of the UK to obstruct potential invading adversaries.

In the UK unexploded or partially exploded mortars and grenades are the most common items of LSA encountered, as they could be transported and utilised anywhere. They are mostly encountered in areas used for military training and are often found discarded on or near historical military bases.

Images of the most commonly found items of LSA are presented in **Appendices v - vii**.

10.5. Small Arms Ammunition

The most common type of ordnance encountered on land used by the military are items of Small Arms Ammunition (SAA). SAA refers to the complete round or cartridge designed to be discharged from varying sized hand-held weapons such as rifles, machine guns and pistols. SAA can include bullets, cartridge cases and primers/caps. Example images of the most SAA are presented in **Appendix viii**.

11. The Likelihood of Contamination from Allied Ordnance

11.1. Introduction

When undertaking construction work within or immediately adjacent to a site with previous and/or current military use, it is often considered likely to contain an elevated risk of contamination from Allied UXO. This assumption of risk is based on the following reasoning:

- The clearance of ordnance from military camps, depots, storage facilities, ranges and training areas were not always effectively managed, or undertaken to equivalent degrees of certainty. In addition, search and detection equipment used over seventy years ago following WWII has proved ineffective both for certain types of UXO and at depths beyond capability.
- In the vast majority of cases, explosive ordnance would have been stored and available for use at military installations. Ordnance ranged from small arms and land service ammunition to weapons components and larger, air delivered items. During periods of heightened activity, ordnance was also frequently lost in transit, particularly between stores and assigned training locations.
- The military generally did not anticipate that their land would be later sold for civilian development, and consequently appropriate ordnance disposal procedure was not always adhered to. It was not uncommon for excess or unwanted ordnance to be buried or burnt within the perimeters of a military establishment as a means of disposal. Records of such practice were rarely kept.

There are several factors that may serve to either affirm, increase, or decrease the level of risk within a site with a history of military usage. Such factors are typically dependent upon the proximity of the proposed area of works to training activities, munition productions and storage, as well as its function across the years.

This section will examine the history of the proposed site and assess to what degree, if any, the site could have become contaminated as a result of the military use of the surrounding area.

11.2. Crowborough Training Camp (also known as Warren Camp/Beacon Camp)

During WWII, the site was occupied by Crowborough Training Camp, also known as Warren Camp or Beacon Camp. The area was acquired by the War Office during WWI, and given to the Canadian Army in order to establish a machine gun school.¹ During WWII, the camp and wider area of Ashdown Forest were used extensively by various military units, although predominantly Canadian once more, to train for the Normandy landings of 1944.²

It is believed that the camp itself was almost exclusively used for accommodation, with any training activities occurring in the surrounding forests. A site plan, which is thought to show the camp in WWI, is presented in **Annex E**, which records the nature of each building within the camp. The vast majority of the structures are noted for accommodational purposes, although an 'explosive stores' is situated directly north-east of the site, a 'magazine' directly south-east of the site, and several 'miniature rifle ranges' within the site.

The exact nature of the training carried out from Crowborough Training Camp is unclear, however centred around preparations for the Normandy landings of 1944. Images presented in **Annex F** show the 40th Royal Tank Regiment, 8th Armoured Division using tanks across Ashdown Forest.

¹ <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/Documents/machine%20gun%20units.pdf>

² <https://www.batchellermunkhouse.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Archaeology-HER-Statement.pdf>

11.3. Local UXO Finds

Following WWII, several items of ordnance have been discovered within and surrounding the site. A news article from 2025 states that “at least half a dozen grenades and around 200 rounds of ammunition” have been discovered in gardens “just feet” from the training camp’s main entrance. In addition, “about half a dozen” unexploded shells were uncovered at a building site “near Warren Camp”, which “are believed to have been buried during the war”. The discovery of these items of ordnance suggests that training exercises at Crowborough were utilising ordnance, including storing and/or disposing of them in and around the camp itself.

11.4. WWII-Era Aerial Photography

WWII-era aerial photography for the site area was obtained from the National Monuments Record Office (Historic England). This photography provides a record of the potential composition of the site during the war, as well as its condition immediately following the war (see **Annex H**).

WWII-Era Aerial Photography	
Date	Description
1944	This image shows the composition of Crowborough/Warren Camp, situated almost entirely within the site boundary. A substantial number of huts make up the camp, most believed to be accommodational, although two structures appear to potentially be bunded, suggesting ordnance storage, and a potential miniature rifle range is also present in the south-east of the site.
1946	This image corroborates with the previous, showing the site to comprise a number of huts making up Crowborough/Warren Camp. No obvious changes are noted.

11.5. Evaluation of Contamination Risk from Allied UXO

has considered the following potential sources of Allied ordnance contamination:

Allied UXO Records Summary	
Sources of Allied UXO Contamination	Conclusion
Military Camps <i>Military camps present an elevated risk from ordnance simply due to the large military presence and likelihood of associated live ordnance training.</i>	<p>During WWII, the site was occupied by Crowborough Training Camp, also known as Warren Camp or Beacon Camp. The area was acquired by the War Office during WWI, and given to the Canadian Army in order to establish a machine gun school. During WWII, the camp and wider area of Ashdown Forest were used extensively by various military units, although predominantly Canadian once more, to train for the Normandy landings of 1944.</p> <p>It is believed that the camp itself was almost exclusively used for accommodation, with any training activities occurring in the surrounding forests. However, a presumed WWI site plan shows an 'explosive stores' situated directly north-east of the site, a 'magazine' directly south-east of the site, and several 'miniature rifle ranges' within the site.</p> <p>The exact nature of the training carried out by personnel stationed at the camp is unclear, however imagery shows the 40th Royal Tank Regiment, 8th Armoured Division using tanks across Ashdown Forest.</p>
Anti-Aircraft Defences <i>Anti-Aircraft defences were employed across the country. Proximity to anti-aircraft defences increases the chance of encountering AA projectiles.</i>	<p>could find no evidence of Anti-Aircraft defences such as a HAA or LAA gun emplacement occupying or bordering the site. The closest HAA was located approximately 10km north-west of the site. Despite this distance the maximum effective range of an AA projectile can be up to 15km.</p> <p>The conditions in which HAA or LAA projectiles may have fallen unnoticed within a site footprint are generally analogous to those regarding German air delivered ordnance.</p>
Home Guard Activity <i>The Home Guard regularly undertook training and ordnance practice in open areas, as well as burying ordnance as part of anti-invasion defences.</i>	<p>Evidence of Home Guard activity is often difficult to locate, owing to the ad-hoc nature of Home Guard activity within each local area. Such training was often conducted on a small scale at the discretion of individual commanders and as such was seldom recorded officially. As such, no positive evidence could be found to confirm the presence of HG units within proximity to the site.</p>
Defensive Positions	There is no evidence of any pillbox, emplacement or other defensive features formerly located on or bordering the site footprint.
Training or firing ranges	No evidence of training or firing ranges could be found within the site or surrounding area.
Defensive Minefields	There is no evidence of defensive minefields affecting the site.
Ordnance Manufacture	No information of ordnance being produced within the proposed site could be found.
Military Related Airfields	The site was not situated within the perimeters or vicinity of a military airfield.

12. Introduction to German Air Delivered Ordnance

12.1. General

During WWI and WWII, the UK was subjected to bombing which often resulted in extensive damage to city centres, docks, rail infrastructure and industrial areas. The poor accuracy of WWII targeting technology and the nature of bombing techniques often resulted in neighbouring areas to targets sustaining collateral damage.

In addition to raids which concentrated on specific targets, indiscriminate bombing of large areas also took place. This occurred most prominently in the London 'Blitz', though affected many other towns and cities. As discussed in the following sections, a proportion of the bombs dropped on the UK did not detonate as designed. Although extensive efforts were made to locate and deal with these UXBs at the time, many still remain buried and can present a potential risk to construction projects.

The main focus of research for this section of the report will concern German air delivered ordnance dropped during WWII, although WWI bombing will also be considered.

12.2. Generic Types of WWII German Air Delivered Ordnance

To provide an informed assessment of the hazards posed by any items of unexploded ordnance that may remain in situ on site, the table below provides information on the types of German air delivered ordnance most commonly used by the Luftwaffe during WWII. Images and brief summaries of the characteristics of these items of ordnance are listed in **Appendices i-iii**.

Generic Types of WWII German Air Delivered Ordnance		
Type	Frequency	Likelihood of Detection
High Explosive (HE) bombs	In terms of weight of ordnance dropped, HE bombs were the most frequently deployed by the Luftwaffe during WWII.	Although efforts were made to identify the presence of unexploded ordnance following an air raid, often the damage and destruction caused by detonated bombs made observation of UXB entry holes impossible. The entry hole of an unexploded bomb can be as little as 20cm in diameter and was easily overlooked in certain ground conditions (see Annex I). Furthermore, ARP documents describe the danger of assuming that damage, actually caused by a large UXB, was due to an exploded smaller bomb. UXBs therefore present the greatest risk to present-day intrusive works.
1kg Incendiary bombs (IB)	In terms of the number of weapons dropped, small IBs were the most numerous. Millions of these were dropped throughout WWII.	IBs had very limited penetration capability and in urban areas would often have been located in post-raid surveys. If they failed to initiate and fell in water, on soft vegetated ground, or bombed rubble, they could easily go unnoticed.
Large Incendiary bombs (IB)	These were not as common as the 1kg IBs, although they were more frequently deployed than PMs and AP bomblets.	If large IBs did penetrate the ground, complete combustion did not always occur and in such cases they could remain a risk to intrusive works.
Aerial or Parachute mines (PM)	These were deployed less frequently than HE and IBs due to size, cost and the difficulty of deployment.	If functioning correctly, PMs would generally have had a slow rate of descent and were very unlikely to have penetrated the ground. Where the parachute failed, mines would have simply shattered on impact if the main charge failed to explode. There have been extreme cases when these items have been found unexploded. However, in these scenarios, the ground was either extremely soft or the munition fell into water.
Anti-personnel (AP) bomblets	These were not commonly used and are generally considered to pose a low risk to most works in the UK.	SD2 bomblets were packed into containers holding between 6 and 108 submunitions. They had little ground penetration ability and should have been located by the post-raid survey unless they fell into water, dense vegetation or bomb rubble.

12.3. Failure Rate of German Air Delivered Ordnance

It has been estimated that 10% of WWII German air delivered HE bombs failed to explode as designed. Reasons for why such weapons might have failed to function as designed include:

- Malfunction of the fuze or gain mechanism (manufacturing fault, sabotage by forced labour or faulty installation).
- Many were fitted with a clockwork mechanism that could become immobilised on impact.
- Failure of the bomber aircraft to arm the bombs due to human error or an equipment defect.
- Jettisoning the bomb before it was armed or from a very low altitude. This most likely occurred if the bomber aircraft was under attack or crashing.

From 1940 to 1945, bomb disposal teams reportedly dealt with a total of 50,000 explosive items of 50kg, over 7,000 anti-aircraft projectiles and 300,000 beach mines. Unexploded ordnance is still regularly encountered across the UK, see press articles in **Annex J**.

12.4. UXB Ground Penetration

An important consideration when assessing the risk from a UXB is the likely maximum depth of burial. There are several factors which determine the depth that an unexploded bomb will penetrate:

- Mass and shape of bomb.
- Height of release.
- Velocity and angle of bomb.
- Nature of the ground cover.
- Underlying geology.

Geology is perhaps the most important variable. If the ground is soft, there is a greater potential of deeper penetration. For example, peat and alluvium are easier to penetrate than gravel and sand, whereas layers of hard strata will significantly retard and may stop the trajectory of a UXB.

12.4.1. The J-Curve Principle

J-curve is the term used to describe the characteristic curve commonly followed by an air delivered bomb dropped from height after it penetrates the ground. Typically, as the bomb is slowed by its passage through underlying soils, its trajectory curves towards the surface. Many UXBs are found with their nose cone pointing upwards as a result of this effect. More importantly, however, is the resulting horizontal offset from the point of entry. This is typically a distance of about one third of the bomb's penetration depth, but can be higher in certain conditions (see **Annex I**).

12.4.2. WWII UXB Ground Penetration Studies

During WWII the Ministry of Home Security undertook a major study on actual bomb penetration depths, carrying out statistical analysis on the measured depths of 1,328 bombs as reported by bomb disposal (BD) teams. Conclusions were drawn predicting the likely average and maximum depths of penetration of different sized bombs in different geological strata.

For example, the largest common German bomb (500kg) had a likely concluded penetration depth of 6m in sand or gravel but 11m in clay. The maximum observed depth for a 500kg bomb was 11.4m and for a 1,000kg bomb 12.8m. Theoretical calculations suggested that significantly greater penetration depths were probable.

12.4.3. Site Specific Bomb Penetration Considerations

When considering an assessment of the bomb penetration at the site of proposed works the following parameters should be used:

- WWII geology – Ashdown Formation.
- Impact angle and velocity – 10-15° from vertical and 270 metres per second.
- Bomb mass and configuration – The 500kg SC HE bomb, without retarder units or armour piercing nose (this was the largest of the common bombs used against Britain).

It has not been possible to determine maximum bomb penetration capabilities at this stage due to the limitations of site-specific geotechnical information provided for the purpose of this report. An assessment can be made once further information becomes available or by an UXO Specialist on-site.

12.5. V-Weapons

Hitler's 'V-weapon' campaign began from mid-1944. It used newly developed unmanned cruise missiles and rockets. The V-1, known as the flying bomb or pilotless aircraft, and the V-2, a long range rocket, were launched from bases in Germany and occupied Europe. A total of 9,251 V-1s and 1,115 V-2s were recorded in the United Kingdom.

Although these weapons caused considerable damage, their relatively low numbers allowed accurate records of strikes to be maintained. These records have mostly survived. There is a negligible risk from unexploded V-weapons on land today. Even if the 1,000kg warhead failed to explode, the weapons are so large that they would have been observed and dealt with at the time. Therefore, any V-weapons referenced in this report are referenced not as a viable risk factor, but primarily in order to help account for evidence of damage and clearance reported.

13. The Likelihood of Contamination from German Air Delivered UXBs

13.1. World War I

During WWI Britain was targeted and bombed by Zeppelin Airships as well as Gotha and Giant fixed-wing aircraft. The objective of these raids was to unnerve the British public, to destroy strategic targets and to ultimately attempt to coerce Britain's capitulation from the war. A WWI map of air raids and naval bombardments across the UK was consulted, see **Annex K**. This source does not show any bombing incidents in the general site area.

WWI bombs were generally smaller and dropped from a lower altitude than those used in WWII. This resulted in limited UXB penetration depths. Aerial bombing was often such a novelty at the time that it attracted public interest and even spectators to watch the raids in progress. For these reasons there is a limited risk that UXBs passed undiscovered in the urban environment. When combined with the relative infrequency of attacks and an overall low bombing density, the risk from WWI UXBs is considered low and will not be further addressed in this report.

13.2. World War II Bombing of the Rural District of Uckfield

The Luftwaffe's main objective for the attacks on Britain was to inhibit the country's economic and military capability. To achieve this they targeted airfields, depots, docks, warehouses, wharves, railway lines, factories, and power stations. As the war progressed the Luftwaffe bombing campaign expanded to include the indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas in an attempt to subvert public morale.

During WWII the site was located within the Rural District of Uckfield, which sustained an overall low density of bombing, as represented by bomb density data figures below. This can largely be attributed to the rural composition and location of the district, as well as the comparatively low concentration of military and industrial targets. The site is however occupied by Crowborough/Warren/Beacon Camp, which was known to German Intelligence, as evidenced by the Luftwaffe Target Reconnaissance photography presented in **Annex L**. As a result of this target, bombing in the local area was likely higher than more rural areas of the district.

Records of bombing incidents in the civilian areas of the district were typically collected by Air Raid Precautions wardens and collated by Civil Defence personnel. Some other organisations, such as port and railway authorities, maintained separate records. Records would be in the form of typed or hand written incident notes, maps and statistics. Bombing data was carefully analysed, not only due to the requirement to identify those parts of the country most needing assistance, but also in an attempt to find patterns in the Germans' bombing strategy in order to predict where future raids might take place.

Records of bombing incidents are presented in the following sections.

13.3. WWII Home Office Bombing Statistics

The following table summarises the quantity of German air delivered bombs (excluding 1kg incendiaries and anti-personnel bombs) dropped on the Rural District of Uckfield between 1940 and 1945.

Record of German Ordnance Dropped on the Rural District of Uckfield		
Area Acreage		112,096
Weapons	High Explosive bombs (all types)	1,664
	Parachute mines	7
	Oil bombs	108
	Phosphorus bombs	34
	Fire pots	22
	Pilotless aircraft (V-1)	133
	Long range rocket bombs (V-2)	2
Total		1,970
Number of Items per 1,000 acres		17.6
Source: Home Office Statistics This table does not include UXO found during or after WWII.		

Detailed records of the quantity and locations of the 1kg incendiary and anti-personnel bombs were not routinely maintained by the authorities as they were frequently too numerous to record. Although the risk relating to IBs is lesser than that relating to larger HE bombs, they were similarly designed to inflict damage and injury. Anti-personnel bombs were used in much smaller quantities and are rarely found today but are potentially more dangerous. Although Home Office statistics did not record these types of ordnance, both should not be overlooked when assessing the general risk to personnel and equipment.

13.4. Sussex HE Bomb Plot Mapping

A local bomb map compiled by Sussex ARP showing HE bomb strikes on the borough was obtained from East Sussex Archives. This map is of a very low resolution and only shows the approximate locations of HE bomb strikes across Uckfield Rural District. The section showing the area of the site is described in the table below and presented in **Annex M**.

Sussex HE Bomb Plot Map	
Date Range	Comments
1940-1945	This map shows the approximate locations of HE bomb strikes across the RD of Uckfield, which includes the site and surrounding area of Crowborough. Whilst precisely locating the site is difficult, based on this mapping a number of HE bombs are recorded within close proximity to the site.

13.5. Sussex V1 Flying Bomb Plot Mapping

A local bomb map compiled by Sussex ARP showing V1 Flying Bomb strikes on the borough was obtained from East Sussex Archives. This map is of a very low resolution and only shows the approximate locations of V1 Flying Bomb strikes across Uckfield Rural District. The section showing the area of the site is described in the table below and presented in **Annex N**.

Sussex V1 Flying Bomb Plot Map	
Date Range	Comments
1940-1945	This map is also of a low resolution, however highlights a V-1 flying bomb strike in close proximity to the site.

13.6. Ministry of Home Security Daily Intelligence Summaries

Daily Intelligence Summaries compiled by the Ministry of Home Security during WWII were consulted at The National Archives. These reports were daily updates designed to compile data on the areas bombed and provide an overview on which areas were being targeted, so that defensive strategy could be adapted and informed. Unfortunately, these reports are relatively light on detail and only the basics are recorded.

Ministry of Home Security Daily Intelligence Summaries	
Date/Title	Description
17/07/40	Crowborough 1 killed, 5 injured
28/08/40	Crowborough
17/09/40	
02/10/40	Crowborough 5 killed
16/10/40	Crowborough
25/10/40	Crowborough 1 killed, 3 injured
08/11/40	Crowborough 1 injured
11/12/40	Crowborough
29/12/40	
05/02/41	
16/04/41	
09/02/43	
21/01/44	
26/06/44	Crowborough, AA Shell
29/06/44	Crowborough 6 injured (some trapped)
30/06/44	Crowborough
06/07/44	Crowborough 6 killed, 21 injured
12/07/44	Mayfield, Crowborough, 1 Killed
19/07/44	Mayfield, Crowborough
22/07/44	Crowborough, 1 killed, 6 injured
28/07/44	Crowborough, 2 injured
07/08/44	Crowborough
08/08/44	

13.7. V-1 Incident, July 1944

An anecdotal account was consulted from pillbox.org.uk, which provides details of a V-1 flying bomb crashing into woodland at Crowborough Common, being used by the B Company of Lincoln and Welland Regiment.³ This incident resulted in the death of seven men and the serious injury of seventeen. The exact location of this incident is not known – it is possible that it occurred in the woodland surrounding the site, or may also have occurred south of Beacon Road, which is more commonly referred to as Crowborough Common and which was also used for temporary camps.

13.8. WWII-Era Aerial Photography

WWII-era aerial photography for the site area was obtained from the National Monuments Record Office (Historic England). This photography provides a record of the potential composition of the site during the war, as well as its condition immediately following the war (see **Annex H**).

WWII-Era Aerial Photography	
Date	Description
1944	This image shows the composition of Crowborough/Warren Camp, situated almost entirely within the site boundary. No obvious signs of bombing are observable, such as partially or wholly destroyed structures, cratering or otherwise disturbed ground.
1946	No obvious signs of bombing within the site are shown.

13.9. Abandoned Bombs

A post air-raid survey of buildings, facilities, and installations would have included a search for evidence of bomb entry holes. If evidence of an entry hole was encountered, Bomb Disposal Officer Teams would normally have been requested to attempt to locate, render safe, and dispose of the bomb. Occasionally, evidence of UXBs was discovered but due to a relatively benign position, access problems, or a shortage of resources the UXB could not be exposed and rendered safe. Such an incident may have been recorded and noted as an 'abandoned bomb'.

Given the inaccuracy of WWII records, and the fact that these bombs were 'abandoned', their locations cannot be considered definitive or the lists exhaustive. The MoD states that 'action to make the devices safe would be taken only if it was thought they were unstable'. It should be noted that other than the 'officially' abandoned bombs, there will inevitably be UXBs that were never recorded.

holds no records of officially registered abandoned bombs at or near the site of the proposed works.

13.10. Bomb Disposal Tasks

The information service from the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Archive Information Office at 33 Engineer Regiment (now part of 29 EOD & Search Group) no longer processes commercial requests for information. It has therefore not been possible to include any updated official information regarding bomb disposal/clearance tasks with regards to this site. A database of known disposal/clearance tasks has been referred to which does not make reference to such instances occurring within the site of proposed works.

If any relevant information is received at a later date, will be advised.

³ <http://www.pillbox.org.uk/blog/216738/>

13.11. Evaluation of German Air Delivered UXO Records

German Air Delivered UXO Records Summary	
Factors	Conclusion
Density of Bombing <i>It is important to consider the bombing density when assessing the possibility that UXBs remain in an area. High bombing density could allow for error in record keeping due to extreme damage caused to the area.</i>	<p>During WWII the site was located within the Rural District of Uckfield. According to official Home Office bombing statistics, this district sustained an overall low density of bombing, with an average of 17.6 items of ordnance recorded per 1,000 acres. This can largely be attributed to the rural composition and location of the district, as well as the comparatively low concentration of military and industrial targets. The site was however occupied by Crowborough/Warren/Beacon Camp, which was a known Luftwaffe target. As a result of this target, bombing in the local area was likely higher than more rural areas of the district.</p> <p>No positive evidence has been found to suggest that the site was subject to bombing during WWII. 23 bombing incidents are noted across Crowborough within Ministry of Home Security daily intelligence summaries, however more detailed information regarding exact locations was not provided. A high explosive bomb map of East Sussex records bombing across the general site area, however this map is of a very low resolution and only shows the approximate locations of HE bomb strikes. No reference to the camp being bombed could be found in any available histories of the area.</p>
Damage <i>If buildings or structures on a site sustained bomb or fire damage, any resulting rubble and debris could have obscured the entry holes of unexploded bombs dropped during the same or later raids.</i>	<p>No obvious signs of bombing are observable within the site when analysing wartime imagery, such as partially or wholly destroyed structures, cratering or otherwise disturbed ground.</p>
Ground Cover <i>The nature of the ground cover present during WWII would have a substantial influence on any visual indication that may indicate UXO being present.</i>	<p>During WWII, the site comprised a mixture of buildings, pathways, and open ground. Evidence of UXO is likely to have been noticed within developed areas, however the undeveloped sections of the site are not anticipated to have been conducive to the detection of evidence of UXBs, as bomb entry holes could be as small as 20cm in diameter and easily overlooked within vegetation or open areas.</p>
Access Frequency <i>UXO in locations where access was irregular would have a greater chance of passing unnoticed than at those that were regularly occupied.</i>	<p>The site was occupied by Crowborough Training Camp / Warren Camp during WWII. It is anticipated that the camp would have been regularly accessed by a significant number of military personnel, and as such any evidence of UXBs is likely to have been noticed.</p>
Bomb Failure Rate	<p>There is no evidence to suggest that the bomb failure rate in the locality of the site would have been dissimilar to the 10% normally used.</p>
Abandoned Bombs	<p>holds no records of abandoned bombs at or within the site vicinity.</p>
Bombing Decoy sites	<p>could find no evidence of bombing decoy sites within the site vicinity.</p>
Bomb Disposal Tasks	<p>could find no evidence of bomb disposal tasks within the site boundary and immediate area.</p>

14. The Likelihood of UXO Contamination Summary

The following table assesses the likelihood that the site was contaminated by items of German air delivered and Allied ordnance. Factors such as the risk of UXO initiation, remaining, and encountering will be discussed later in the report.

UXO Contamination Summary	
Quality of the Historical Record	<p>The research has evaluated pre- and post-WWII Ordnance Survey maps, Luftwaffe reconnaissance imagery, Ministry of Home Security Bomb Census intelligence summaries, Sussex HE and V1 bomb plot mapping, Sussex incident report cards, UXB register, as well as aerial photography, anecdotal and written sources and our extensive library of in-house data.</p> <p>The record set is of generally mixed quality. Whilst some elements like the pictorial record are of good quality, bombing records are poorer and do not account for a number of the air raids known to have affected Crowborough. Military records are also poor, with anecdotal sources being all that was presently available.</p>
Allied Ordnance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During WWII, the site was occupied by Crowborough Training Camp, also known as Warren Camp or Beacon Camp. The area was acquired by the War Office during WWI, and given to the Canadian Army in order to establish a machine gun school. During WWII, the camp and wider area of Ashdown Forest were used extensively by various military units, although predominantly Canadian once more, to train for the Normandy landings of 1944. It is believed that the camp/site itself was almost exclusively used for accommodation, with any training activities occurring in the surrounding forests. However, a presumed WWI site plan shows an 'explosive stores' situated directly north-east of the site, a 'magazine' directly south-east of the site, and several 'miniature rifle ranges' within the site. The exact nature of the training carried out by personnel stationed at the camp is unclear, however imagery shows the 40th Royal Tank Regiment, 8th Armoured Division using tanks across Ashdown Forest. Following WWII, several items of ordnance have been discovered within and surrounding the site. A news article from 2025 states that "at least half a dozen grenades and around 200 rounds of ammunition" have been discovered in gardens "just feet" from the training camp's main entrance. In addition, "about half a dozen" unexploded shells were uncovered at a building site "near Warren Camp", which "are believed to have been buried during the war". The discovery of these items of ordnance suggests that training exercises at Crowborough were utilising ordnance, including storing and/or disposing of them in and around the camp itself. Due to the long military history of the site and wider area, as well as the post-war finds of several items of UXO around the site area, the chance that further items of unexploded ordnance reside within the site boundary cannot be discounted. Even though the site was primarily used for accommodation, experience has shown that it was not uncommon for items of ordnance to be discarded, buried or otherwise improperly disposed of in such areas. As such, the site has been assessed as Medium Risk of Allied UXO contamination.

German Air-Delivered Ordnance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During WWII the site was located within the Rural District of Uckfield. According to official Home Office bombing statistics, this district sustained an overall low density of bombing, with an average of 17.6 items of ordnance recorded per 1,000 acres. This can largely be attributed to the rural composition and location of the district, as well as the comparatively low concentration of military and industrial targets. The site was however occupied by Crowborough/Warren/Beacon Camp, which was a known Luftwaffe target. As a result of this target, bombing in the local area was likely higher than more rural areas of the district. No positive evidence has been found to suggest that the site was subject to bombing during WWII. 23 bombing incidents are noted across Crowborough within Ministry of Home Security daily intelligence summaries, however more detailed information regarding exact locations was not provided. A high explosive bomb map of East Sussex records bombing across the general site area, however this map is of a very low resolution and only shows the approximate locations of HE bomb strikes. No reference to the camp being bombed could be found in any available histories of the area. No obvious signs of bombing are observable within the site when analysing wartime imagery, such as partially or wholly destroyed structures, cratering or otherwise disturbed ground. During WWII, the site comprised a mixture of buildings, pathways, and open ground. Evidence of UXO is likely to have been noticed within developed areas, however the undeveloped sections of the site are not anticipated to have been conducive to the detection of evidence of UXO, as bomb entry holes could be as small as 20cm in diameter and easily overlooked within vegetation or open areas. Despite this, it is anticipated that the camp would have been regularly accessed by a significant number of military personnel throughout WWII, and as such any evidence of UXO is likely to have been noticed, even within open areas. Given the lack of positive evidence of bombing within the site, as well as the lack of any indicators of bomb damage within wartime aerial imagery, there is not anticipated to be a significant risk of contamination from items of German UXO. As such, the site has been assessed as Low Risk.
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15. The Likelihood that UXO Remains

15.1. Introduction

It is important to consider the extent to which any explosive ordnance clearance (EOC) activities or extensive ground works have occurred on site. This may indicate previous ordnance contamination or reduce the risk that ordnance remains undiscovered.

15.2. UXO Clearance

Former military sites (or at least certain areas within their footprint) are often subject to clearance before they are returned to civilian use by the MoD. If a site is retained by the military, it is possible that no clearance operations have ever been undertaken. However, UXO is sometimes still discovered even on sites where clearance operations are known to have been undertaken. The detail and level of survey and targeted investigation undertaken by the military will depend on the former use of the site and purpose of the clearance (i.e. disposal, redevelopment, return to agriculture, etc.). The level of clearance will also depend on the available technology, resources and practices of the day.

It therefore cannot be assumed that the risk of UXO remaining has been completely mitigated, even though EOC tasks have been undertaken at a former military site.

15.3. Post-War Redevelopment

Since WWII, the site appears to remain in mostly the same composition, occupied by a number of huts. Several huts have been cleared from the north-western section of the site.

The risk of UXO remaining is considered to be mitigated at the location of and down to the depth of any post-war redevelopment on site. For example, the risk from deep buried UXO will only have been mitigated within the volumes of any post-war pile foundations or deep excavations for basement levels. The risk will however remain within virgin geology below and amongst these post-war works, down to the maximum bomb penetration depth.

16. The Likelihood of UXO Encounter

16.1. Introduction

For UXO to pose a risk at a site, there should be a means by which any potential UXO might be encountered on that site.

The likelihood of encountering UXO on the site of proposed works would depend on various factors, such as the type of UXO that might be present and the intrusive works planned on site. In most cases, UXO is more likely to be present below surface (buried) than on surface.

In general, the greater the extent and depth of intrusive works, the greater the risk of encountering. The most likely scenarios under which items of UXO could be encountered during construction works is during piling, drilling operations or bulk excavations for basement levels. The overall risk will depend on the extent of the works, such as the numbers of boreholes/piles (if required) and the volume of the excavations.

Generally speaking, the risk of encountering any type of UXO will be minimal for any works planned within the footprint and down to the depth of post-war foundations and excavations.

16.2. Encountering Air Delivered Ordnance

Since an air delivered bomb may come to rest at any depth between just below ground level and its maximum penetration depth, there is a chance that such an item (if present) could be encountered during shallow excavations (for services or site investigations) into the original WWII ground level as well as at depth.

16.3. Land Service/Small Arms Ammunition Encounter

Items of LSA and SAA are mostly encountered in areas previously used for military training. Such items could have been lost, burnt, buried or discarded during being in use by the military. Due to this, LSA are most likely to be encountered at relatively shallow depths – generally in the top 1m below ground level. Therefore, such items are most likely to be encountered during open excavation works. In some cases, there is the potential that LSA or SAA may be present on the surface of the ground – especially in areas with active military use or were recently in use by the MoD.

17. The Likelihood of UXO Initiation

17.1. Introduction

UXO does not spontaneously explode. Older UXO devices will require an external event/energy to create the conditions for detonation to occur. The likelihood that a device will function can depend on a number of factors including the type of weaponry, its age and the amount of energy it is struck with.

17.2. Initiating Air Delivered Ordnance

Unexploded bombs do not spontaneously explode. All high explosive filling requires significant energy to create the conditions for detonation to occur.

In recent decades, there have been a number of incidents in Europe where Allied UXBs have detonated, and incidents where fatalities have resulted. There have been several hypotheses as to the reason why the issue is more prevalent in mainland Europe – reasons could include the significantly greater number of bombs dropped by the Allied forces on occupied Europe, the preferred use by the Allies of mechanical rather than electrical fuzes, and perhaps just good fortune. The risk from UXO in the UK is also being treated very seriously in many sectors of the construction industry, and proactive risk mitigation efforts will also have affected the lack of detonations in the UK.

There are certain construction activities which make initiation more likely, and several potential initiation mechanisms must be considered:

UXB Initiation	
Direct Impact	Unless the fuze or fuze pocket is struck, there needs to be a significant impact e.g. from piling or large and violent mechanical excavation, onto the main body of the weapon to initiate a buried iron bomb. Such violent action can cause the bomb to detonate.
Re- starting the Clock	A small proportion of German WWII bombs employed clockwork fuzes. It is probable that significant corrosion would have taken place within the fuze mechanism over the last 70+ years that would prevent clockwork mechanisms from functioning. Nevertheless, it was reported that the clockwork fuze in a UXB dealt with by 33 EOD Regiment in Surrey in 2002 did re-start.
Friction Impact	The most likely scenario resulting in the detonation of a UXB is friction impact initiating the shock-sensitive fuze explosive. The combined effects of seasonal changes in temperature and general degradation over time can cause explosive compounds to crystallise and extrude out from the main body of the bomb. It may only require a limited amount of energy to initiate the extruded explosive which could detonate the main charge.

17.3. Land Service/Small Arms Ammunition Initiation

Items of LSA generally do not become inert or lose their effectiveness with age. Time can cause items to become more sensitive and less stable. This applies equally to items submerged in water or embedded in silts, clays, or similar materials. The greatest risk occurs when an item of ordnance is struck or interfered with. This is likely to occur when mechanical equipment is used or when unqualified personnel pick up munitions.

If left alone, an item of LSA will pose little/no risk of initiation. Therefore, if it is not planned to undertake construction/intrusive works at the site, the risk of initiation of any LSA that may be present would be negligible. Similarly, those accessing a contaminated area would be at minimal risk if they do not interfere with any UXO present on the ground. Clearly for many end uses, however, the presence of UXO anywhere on a site would not be acceptable as it could not be guaranteed that the items will not be handled, struck or otherwise affected, increasing the likelihood of initiation.

Items of SAA are much less likely to detonate than LSA or UXBs, but can be accidentally initiated by striking the casing, coming into contact with fire, or being tampered with/dismantled. It is likely that the detonation of an item of SAA would result in a small explosion, as the pressure would not be contained within a barrel. Detonation would only result in local overpressure and very minor fragmentation from the cartridge case.

18. Consequences of Initiation/Encounter

18.1. Introduction

The repercussions of the inadvertent detonation of UXO during intrusive ground works, or if an item or ordnance is interfered with or disturbed, are potentially profound, both in terms of human and financial cost. A serious risk to life and limb, damage to plant and total site shutdown during follow-up investigations are potential outcomes. However, if appropriate risk mitigation measures are put in place, the chances of initiating an item of UXO during ground works is comparatively low.

The consequences of encountering UXO can be particularly notable in the case of high-profile sites (such as airports and train stations) where it is necessary to evacuate the public from the surrounding area. A site may be closed for anything from a few hours to a week with potentially significant cost in lost time. It should be noted that even the discovery of suspected or possible item of UXO during intrusive works (if handled solely through the authorities), may also involve significant loss of production.

18.2. Consequences of Detonation

When considering the potential consequences of a detonation, it is necessary to identify the significant receptors that may be affected. The receptors that may potentially be at risk from a UXO detonation on a construction site will vary depending on the site specific conditions but can be summarised as follows:

- People – site workers, local residents and general public.
- Plant and equipment – construction plant on site.
- Services – subsurface gas, electricity, telecommunications.
- Structures – not only visible damage to above ground buildings, but potentially damage to foundations and the weakening of support structures.
- Environment – introduction of potentially contaminating materials.

19. Risk Assessment

19.1. Risk Assessment Stages

Taking into account the quality of the historical evidence, the assessment of the overall risk from unexploded ordnance is based on the following five considerations:

1. That the site was contaminated with unexploded ordnance.
2. That unexploded ordnance remains on site.
3. That such items will be encountered during the proposed works.
4. That ordnance may be initiated by the works operations.
5. The consequences of encountering or initiating ordnance.

19.2. Assessed Risk Level

has assessed that there is an overall **Medium Risk** from Allied unexploded ordnance at the site of proposed works. There is an assessed **Low Risk** from German and anti-aircraft unexploded ordnance.

Ordnance Type	Risk Level			
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
German Unexploded HE Bombs		✓		
German 1kg Incendiary Bombs		✓		
Anti-Aircraft Artillery Projectiles		✓		
Allied Land Service and Small Arms Ammunition			✓	

This report has been undertaken with due diligence, and all reasonable care has been taken to access and analyse relevant historical information. By necessity, when dealing historical evidence, and when making assessments of UXO risk, various assumptions have to be made which we have discussed and justified throughout this report. Our reports take a common-sense and practical approach to the assessment of risk, and we strive to be reasonable and pragmatic in our conclusions.

It should however be stressed that if any suspect items are encountered during the proposed works, should be contacted for advice/assistance, and to re-assess the risk where necessary. The mitigation measures outlined in the next section are recommended as a minimum precaution to alert ground personnel to the history of the site, what to look out for, and what measures to take in the event that a suspect item is encountered. It should also be noted that the conclusions of this report are based on the scope of works outlined in the 'Proposed Works' section of this report. Should the scope of works change or additional works be proposed, should be contacted to re-evaluate the risk.

20. Proposed Risk Mitigation Methodology

20.1. General

The following risk mitigation measures are recommended to support the proposed works at Army Cadet Training Camp, Crowborough:

Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures	
Activity	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
All Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UXO Risk Management Plan It is recommended that a site-specific plan for the management of UXO risk be written for this site. This plan should be kept on site and be referred to in the event that a suspect item of UXO is encountered at any stage of the project. It should detail the steps to be taken in the event of such a discovery, considering elements such as communication, raising the alarm, nominated responsible persons etc. Contact [REDACTED] for help/more information. Site Specific UXO Awareness Briefings to all personnel conducting intrusive works. As a minimum precaution, all personnel working on the site should be briefed on the basic identification of UXO and what to do in the event of encountering a suspect item. This should in the first instance be undertaken by a UXO Specialist. Posters and information on the risk of UXO can be held in the site office for reference.
Open Excavations (trial pits, service pits, bulk excavations, strip foundations etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Specialist Presence on Site to support open excavations When on site the role of the UXO Specialist would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring works using visual recognition and instrumentation, including immediate response to reports of suspicious objects or suspected items of ordnance that have been recovered by the ground workers on site. Providing UXO awareness briefings to any uninformed staff and advise staff of the need to modify working practices to take account of the ordnance risk. To aid incident management which would involve liaison with the local authorities and police should ordnance be identified and present an explosive hazard.

In making this assessment and recommending these risk mitigation measures, if known, the works outlined in the 'Scope of the Proposed Works' section were considered. Should the planned works be modified or additional intrusive engineering works be considered, [REDACTED] should be consulted to see if a re-assessment of the risk or mitigation recommendations is necessary.

8th October 2026

This Report has been produced in compliance with the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) C681 guidelines for the writing of Detailed UXO Risk Assessments.

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This report has been prepared by [REDACTED] with all reasonable care and skill. The report contains historical data and information from third party sources. [REDACTED] has sought to verify the accuracy and comprehensiveness of this information where possible but cannot be held accountable for any inherent errors. Furthermore, whilst every reasonable effort has been made to locate and access all relevant historical information, [REDACTED] cannot be held responsible for any changes to risk level or mitigation recommendations resulting from documentation or other information which may come to light at a later date.

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OFFICIAL SENSITIVE



Client: [Redacted]

Approximate site boundary

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

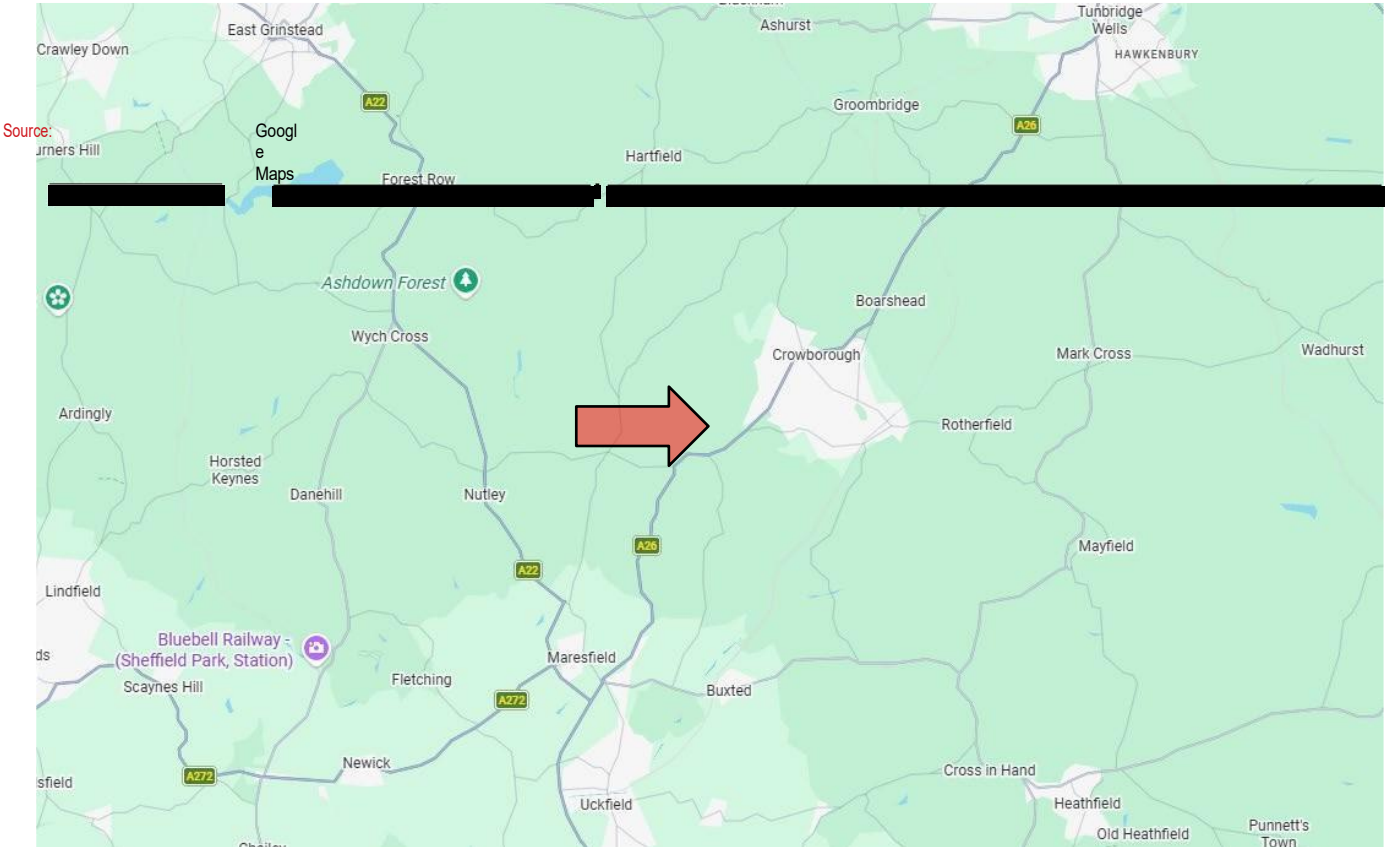
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[Redacted]
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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Ref: DA23741a-01



Client: [REDACTED]

Approximate site boundary

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Client: [REDACTED]

Approximate site boundary

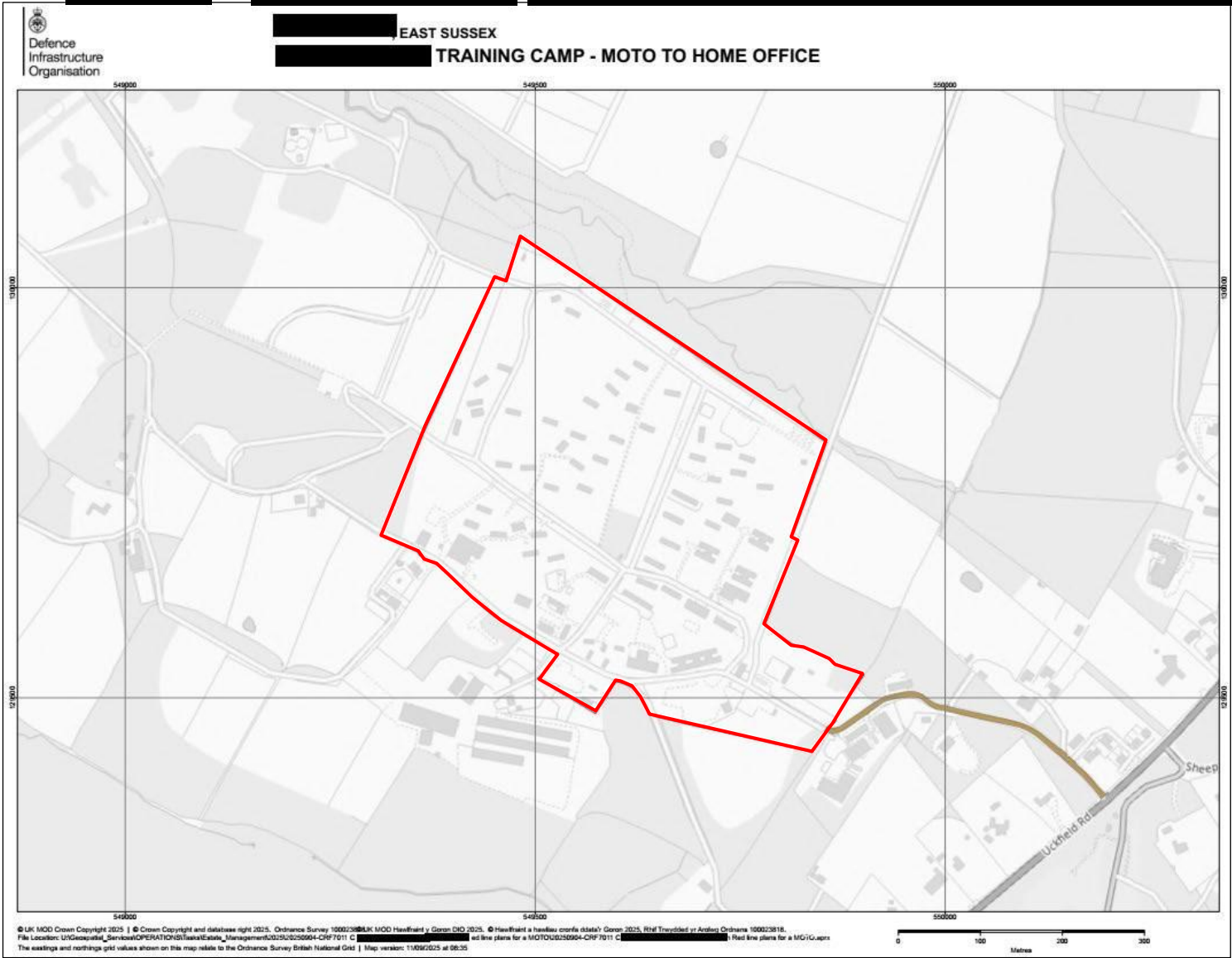
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Ref: DA23741a-01

Source: **F**



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Client: [redacted]

Approximate site boundary

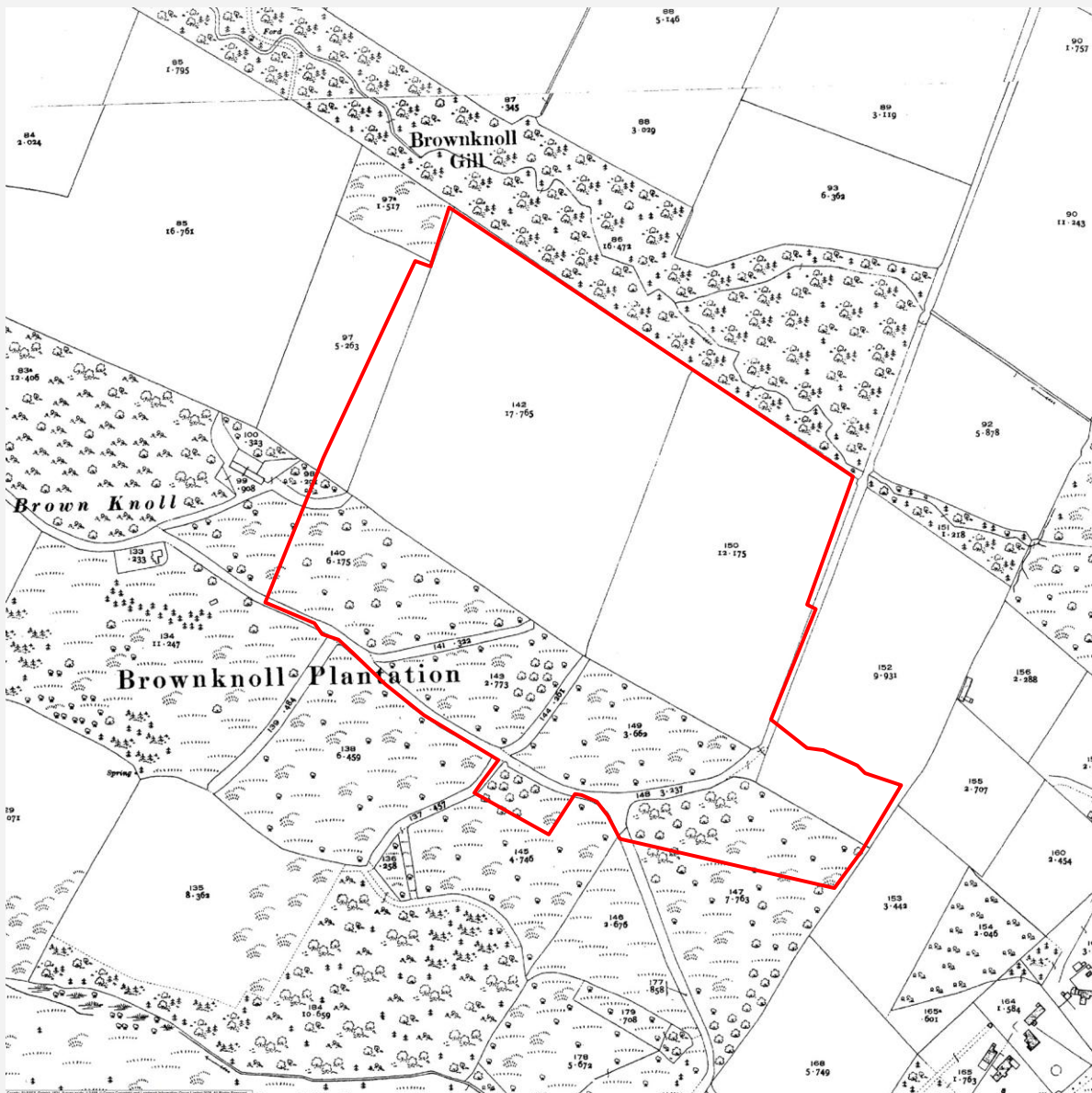
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Ref: DA23741a-01

Source: Landmark Maps



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Client: [REDACTED]

Approximate site boundary

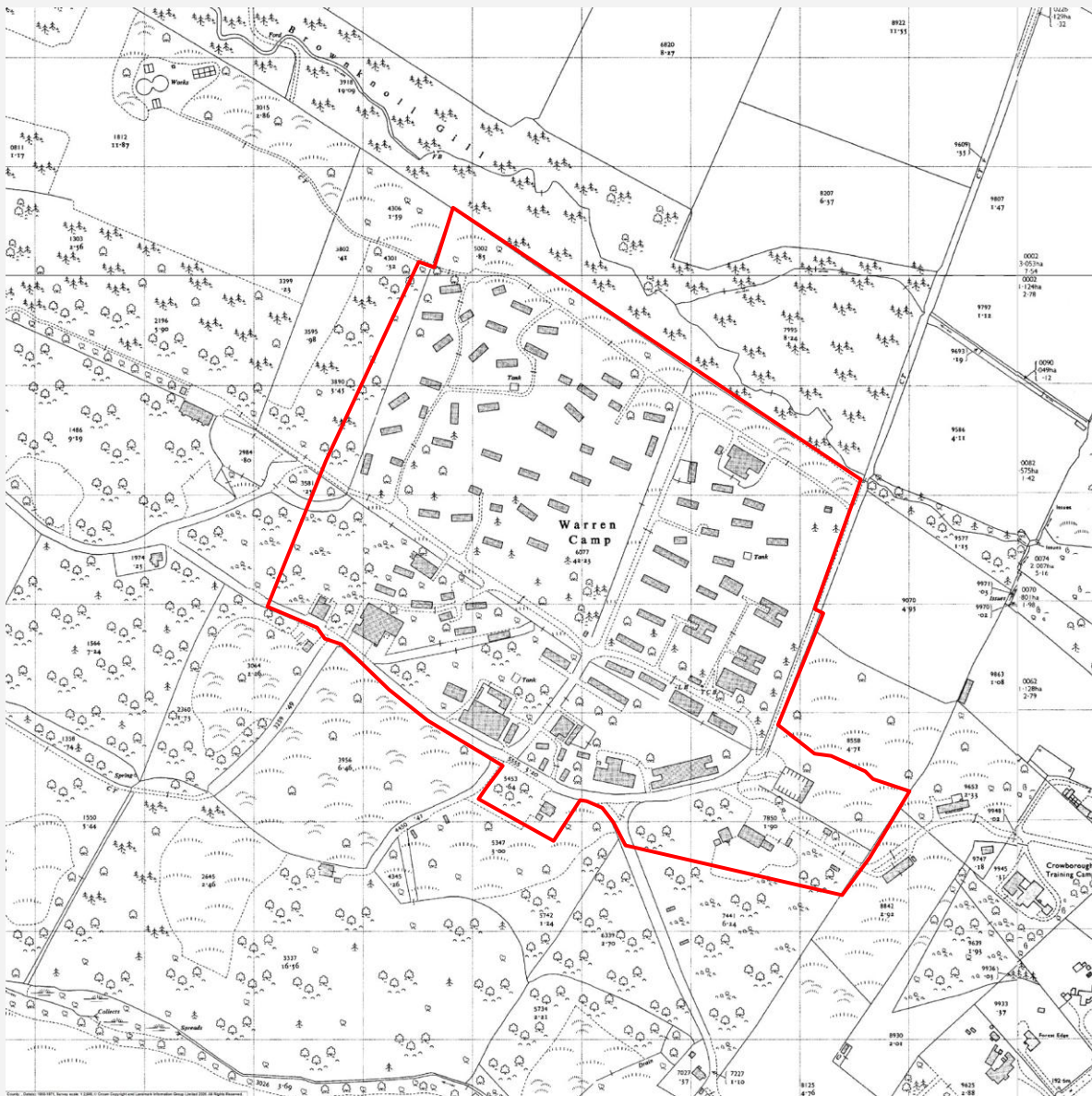
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Ref: DA23741a-01

Source: Landmark Maps



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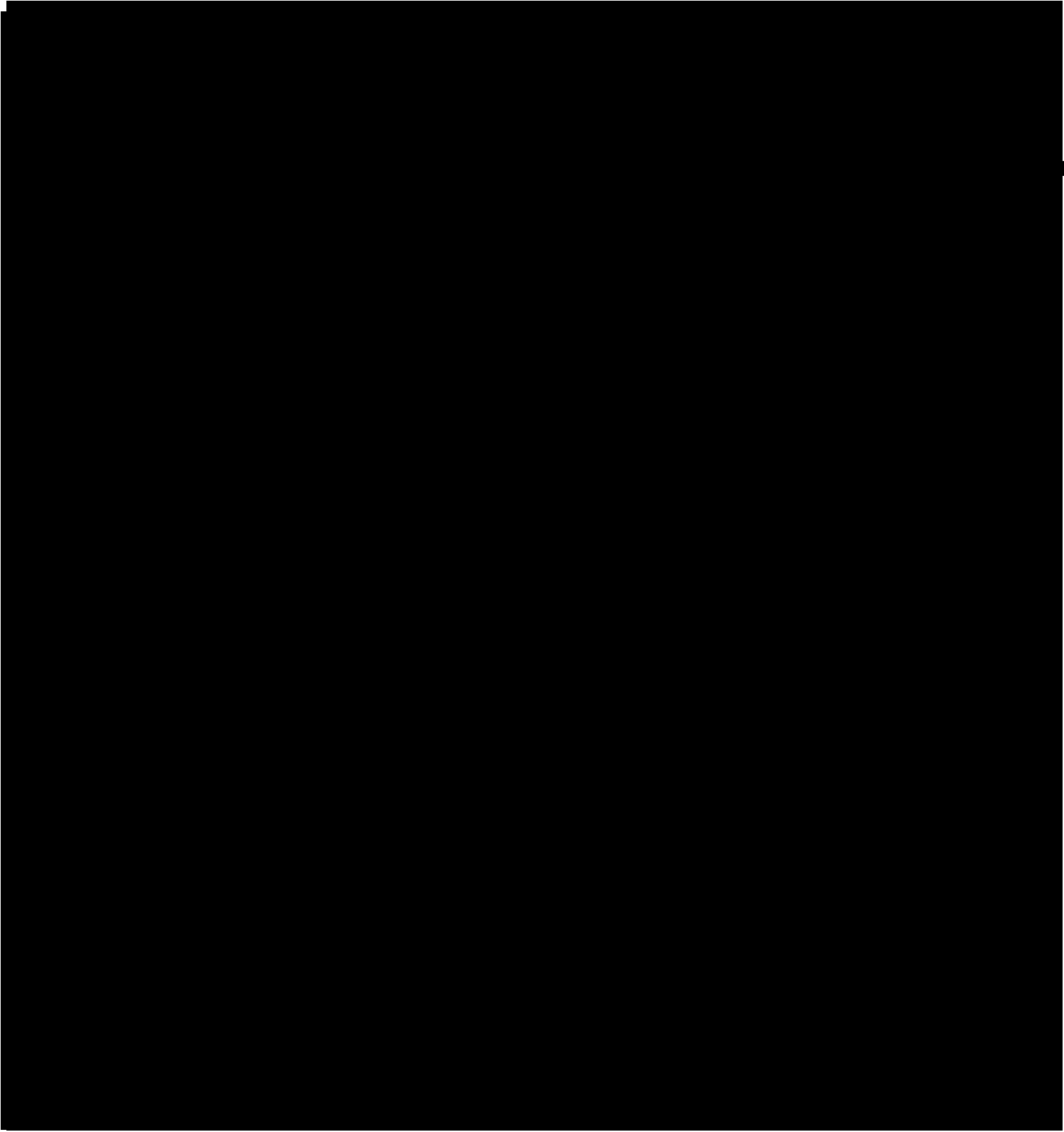
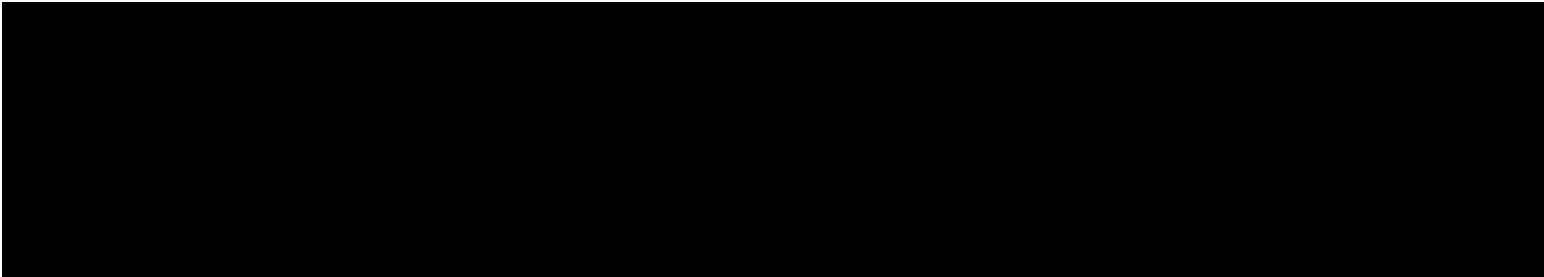
Client: [redacted]

Approximate site boundary

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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40th Royal Tank Regiment, 8th Armoured Division at Warren Camp,
Crowborough in Sussex, 22 December 1941

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Source: Piema
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Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

MIGRANT CAMP AMMO Military camp set to house 600 asylum seekers sits on land riddled with unexploded grenades

Ref: DA23741a-01 Source: Kent & Sussex Courier

The revelation comes just days after the Home Office delayed opening the site amid growing questions over whether it is 'fully operational and safe'

Martina Bet
Published: 22:30, 3 Dec 2025 | Updated: 01:37, 4 Dec 2025

A MILITARY site expected to soon house nearly 600 asylum seekers sits on land riddled with unexploded grenades, The Sun can reveal.

Locals in Crowborough say they have dug up live munitions in their own gardens, including a [World War 2](#) grenade blown up by [Army](#) bomb disposal.



Phill Straker, who has lived beside the East [Sussex](#) camp for 15 years, told The Sun he has unearthed “at least half a dozen grenades and around 200 rounds of ammunition”, all just feet from the site’s main entrance.

He said: “I found the first one when I was doing the fencing which borders us from the army camp, and it was right along the fence line.

“I was digging a fence post, and I found one. I had never seen one before.

“I went round to the army camp, and they told me I had to call the army bomb disposal squad, which I did through the [police](#).

“They came along and confirmed it was a World War Two grenade, and they blew it up on site.

“And then, since then, over the years, every now and again, we’ll be doing some digging, do some work somewhere, and more would turn up.”

Kent and Sussex Courier
5th June 1959

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

Unexploded shells found

Ref: DA23 41a 01

Source: Kent & Sussex Courier

Unexploded, small-calibre shells were uncovered by a bulldozer on a site near Warren Camp, Crowborough, last week.

The driver, Mr. T. Mewett, of Lewes, found a group of about half a dozen shells a foot below the surface. The shells are believed to have been buried during the war.

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Potentially banded
structures

Potential miniature
rifle range

Client: [REDACTED]

Approximate site boundary

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Ref: DA23741a-01



[REDACTED]

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Client: [redacted]

Approximate site boundary

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Ref: DA23741a-01

Source: Historic England



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Top: J-curve Effect - Due to angle of entry, unexploded bombs would often end their trajectory at a lateral offset from point of entry, often ending up beneath adjacent extant structures/sites.

The photograph above shows a 250kg unexploded bomb found in Bermondsey in 2015, pointing upwards, demonstrating 'J-curve'.

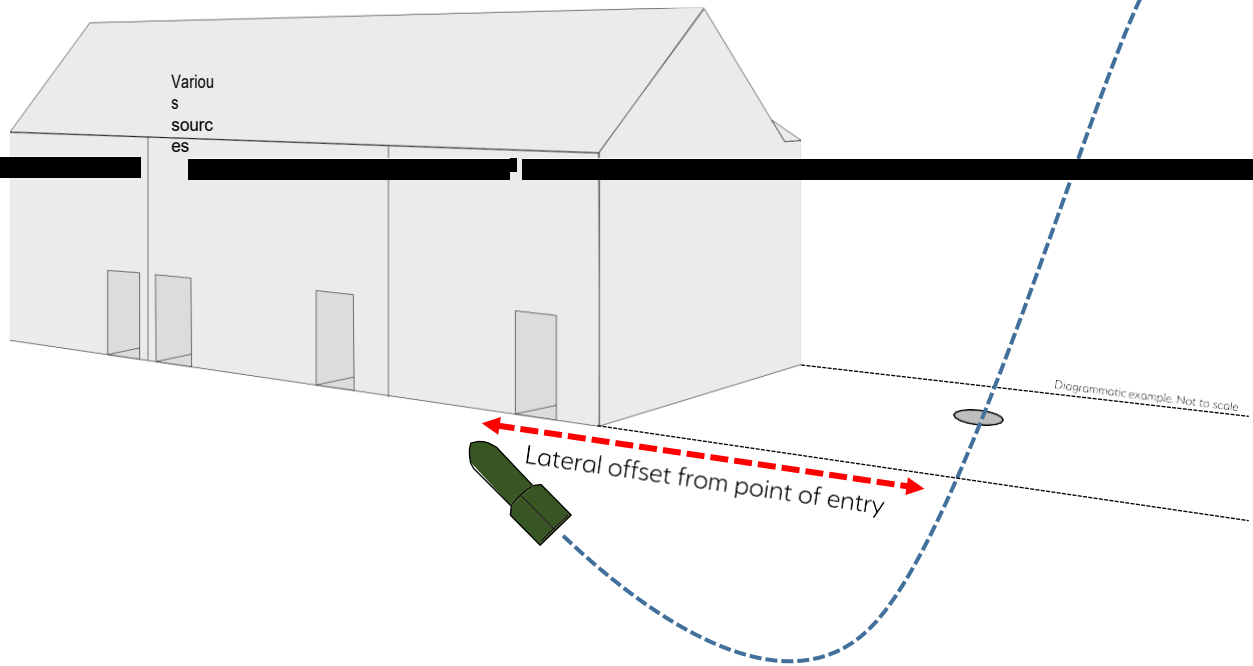
One of the most common scenarios for UXO going unnoticed was when a UXB fell into a 'bomb site' (such as the area shown Top Left), the entry hole of the bomb obscured by any debris and rubble present. Note that the entry hole of a 50kg UXB could be as little as 20cm in diameter (Left).

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Source:



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500kg German HE Bomb, February 2018

1000kg German HE bomb, February 2021

250kg German HE Bomb, February 2023

500kg German HE Bomb, February 2024

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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BBC NEWS

WW2 bomb found near London City

Ref: DA23741a-01

Source: BBC News



An unexploded World War Two bomb found near London City Airport has been detonated.

The 500kg device was discovered at the King George V Dock on Sunday during planned work at the airport.

It was closed and all flights were cancelled on Monday after an exclusion zone was put in place.

The detonation, which took place off Shoeburyness, Essex, was postponed on Tuesday because of high winds and dangerous conditions for divers.

The 1.5m-long German bomb - which was found in a bed of silt, 15m underwater - was carefully removed from the Thames and placed in a secure location a mile away from the coast of Essex.

BBC NEWS



Exeter WW2 bomb is detonated after homes evacuated

More than 2,600 households and 12 university halls of residence were cleared before the 2,200lb (1,000kg) device **was destroyed** on Saturday.

Police said the blast left a crater about the size of a double-decker bus.

Police have reported large pieces of metal debris hitting buildings and said some properties in the 100m (330ft) exclusion zone had sustained "structural damage".



BBC NEWS



Great Yarmouth: Huge blast after unplanned WW2 bomb detonation

A World War Two bomb found in Great Yarmouth has detonated while work was being done to defuse it, causing a huge blast that was heard for miles.

Army specialists were attempting to disarm it when there was an unplanned detonation at about 17:00 GMT.

People on social media said they heard a loud bang and felt buildings shake 15 miles (24km) away.

There have been no reports of injuries among the Army, emergency services or the public, Norfolk Police said.

Cordons were put in place when the bomb was first discovered close to two gas pipes on Tuesday, and work began to make it safe.

BBC NEWS



Plymouth unexploded WW2 bomb: Thousands of people displaced

A 500kg (1,102lb) German World War Two bomb that forced the evacuation of thousands of people in Plymouth has been detonated at sea.

The unexploded device was **found in a garden** on St Michael Avenue on Tuesday, sparking four days of disruption.

On Friday police closed roads and rail and bus services were stopped as the bomb was transported 1.4 miles (2.3km) through the city's streets.

The device was taken by boat beyond the breakwater and detonated at 21:51 GMT.



19th September 2013

1st March 2013

2nd June 2010

23rd October 2006

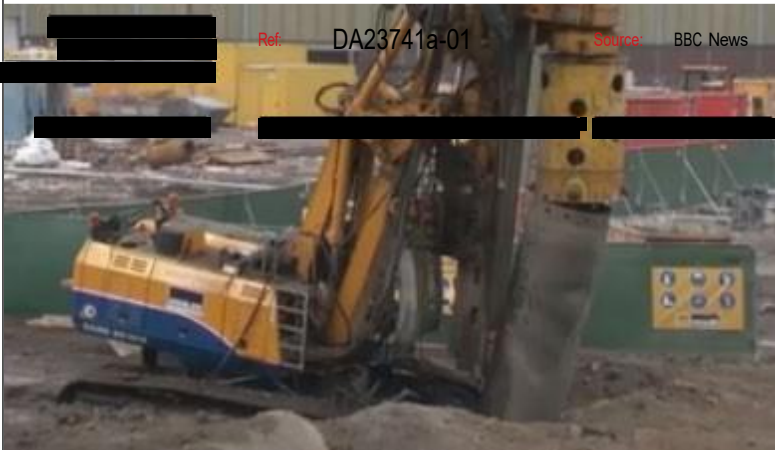
June 2006

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

BASF has confirmed that an explosive device, most likely a World War II-era bomb, caused the blast that left one person injured Tuesday at a plant construction site in Germany.

The explosion was reported at BASF's Ludwigshafen toluene diisocyanate (TDI) plant, which recently broke ground for a 300,000 metric tons per year TDI production plant and other construction to expand its facilities.



Ref: DA23741a-01 Source: BBC News

BASF Provides Some Details

Responding to a request from *PaintSquare News* for more information on Wednesday (Feb. 27), BASF's manager of media relations and corporate communications Europe, Ursula von Stetten, wrote in an email, "So here [are] the facts: The detonation took place at 10:00 a.m. One person was injured; the injury is not serious. He will be kept in the hospital for some days."

"Cause of the detonation was an explosive device, presumably a bomb deriving from the Second World War. The device detonated when grounding work was done. No details on [a] delay [are] available. At the moment, the exact circumstances of the incident are [being] evaluated."

WWII bomb injures 17 at Hattingen construction site



Seventeen people were injured on Friday when a construction crew unwittingly detonated a buried World War II-era bomb in Hattingen.

An excavator apparently drove over a 250-kilogramme (550 pound) American bomb, damaging surrounding buildings. Most of the injured suffered auditory trauma from the blast, and the excavator operator suffered injuries to his hands, police in the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia said.

"The hole was astoundingly small for such a large bomb full of so many explosives," Armin Gebhard, head of the Arnsberg department for military ordnance removal, told The Local. "But of course it damaged all the surrounding buildings too. We are really happy it wasn't worse."



World War II bomb kills three in Germany



A special commission is investigating the causes of the explosion, while prosecutors are considering whether the team leader should face charges of manslaughter through culpable negligence, the BBC's Oana Lungescu reports from Berlin.

The blast happened an hour before the defusing operation was due to start.

Officials said the three men who died were experienced sappers, or combat engineers, who over 20 years had defused up to 700 bombs.

More than 7,000 people were immediately evacuated when the 500kg bomb was found. Several schools, a kindergarten and local companies remain closed.

SPiegel ONLINE

Blast Kills One
World War II Bomb Explodes on German Motorway

A highway construction worker in Germany accidentally struck an unexploded World War II bomb, causing an explosion which killed him and wrecked several passing cars.



A World War II bomb has exploded during construction work on a German highway, killing one worker and injuring several motorists who were driving past, police said.

The worker had been cutting through the road surface near the south-western town of Aschaffenburg when his machine struck the bomb and triggered it. Police said they weren't sure yet what type of bomb it was. "The explosion seems to have been too small for it to have been an aircraft bomb," a police spokesman said.



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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BBC News

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Unexploded WW1 artillery shell

© 7 December 2020

Ref: DA23741a-01



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE

The bomb was found when a marina worker was dredging the water.

An unexploded World War One artillery shell has been found in a river by a marina worker.

James Wilkinson, who works at Newark Marina in Nottinghamshire, was dredging the water at about 11:00 GMT when he uncovered the device.

A specialist bomb disposal unit carried out a controlled explosion to detonate the 18lb and 6in long "highly explosive" device.

Kirby residents react after grenade is detonated on housing estate

12th November 2020

Source: Various news outlets



ROYAL LOGISTICS CORPS

Residents react after wartime grenade 'with pin still in it' is detonated on housing estate

By George King
Digital Audience and Content Editor
@GeorgeHenryKing

Share 1 Comments

Essex Police officers were called to the Taylor Wimpey housing development in Thorpe Road, Kirby Cross, after the 70 plus-year-old hand grenade was discovered.

YORKSHIRE POST

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Army called after unexploded WW2 shell found in village near Ilkley

Police have released photos of an old wartime mortar shell that was found in a rural Yorkshire village.

By Grace Newton
Published 2nd Apr 2020, 12:04 BST



Army bomb disposal experts from the Royal Logistics Corps were called to Addingham, near Ilkley, yesterday to make the device safe.

Evening News

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Police warning after discovery of unexploded mortar shell in Glossop moorland

Derbyshire Police described the find as 'very dangerous and unusual'

By Emmaulie Huxley
UK and world news writer



This unexploded mortar shell was found on moorland above Glossop (Image: Facebook/Glossop Police SMT)

The force said officers were alerted to the large metal shell on Saturday (February 20) by a member of the public.

It was identified by experts as an unexploded mortar shell, which the force described as 'very dangerous and unusual'.

Express & Star

Dozens more mortar shells found during work on Burntwood housing estate

By Luke Bartlett | Burntwood | Published: May 24, 2018 | 1 Comments

A large number of mortar shells have been discovered on a building site in Burntwood forcing businesses to evacuate.



The shells were found by Staffordshire Police on the site near Milestone Way, in Chasetown, and a 200m (656ft) cordon was soon after put in place.

Members of the public are being advised to stay away from the area near Morrisons supermarket while police deal with the shells.

Developers Taylor Wimpey and Barratt Homes were behind the plans to build 150 homes at Milestone Way.

Unexploded WW2 bomb found at Kenfig Pool, Bridgend

© 23 August 2014



DEAN SMITH

Dean Smith believes the shell was made in Germany

Bomb experts have been called to a south Wales nature reserve after an unexploded World War Two shell was discovered by a walker in Bridgend.

Dean Smith, 38, of Pyle, was walking near Kenfig Pool on Saturday when he saw a fin sticking out of the sand.

He reached down to pick it up, but ending up falling and landed with the 2ft-long (0.6m) bomb on top of him.

The site has been cordoned off by police and the Royal Logistics Corps will carry out a controlled explosion.

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Worker on old school site in Swindon finds buried explosives

20th November 2022



At around 9.30am, the digger rubbed against the lid of something which was approximately 600mm below ground - and would have blown up instantly if broken.

AW Bombs are yellow phosphorus hand grenades in half pint clear glass bottles weighing 1.5lbs each, which ignite instantly once their liquid contents react with the outside air.

deadline.

NEWS | ENVIRONMENT | IN BRIEF | TOP STORIES

December 14, 2020 | 1363

Locals on Isle of Wight find 1ft long unexploded WW2 bomb



AN UNEXPLODED World War Two bomb has been discovered by locals on the Isle of Wight.

Bomb disposal experts were deployed to the B3323 in Shorwell, after police arrived and identified the dangerous device.

SuffolkNews

Icklingham mortar bomb is blown up by Army

Published: 16:46, 25 February 2015



Police had to guard an unexploded WW2 4in calibre mortar bomb overnight in a field near Icklingham until Army bomb disposal could blow it up on Tuesday.

The bomb had been found by farmworkers using a digger at about 2.50pm on Monday but by the time the Regiment Royal Logistic Corps' 621 Squadron, 11 Explosive Ordnance Disposal, from Colchester, had examined it it was too dark to carry out a controlled explosion.

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

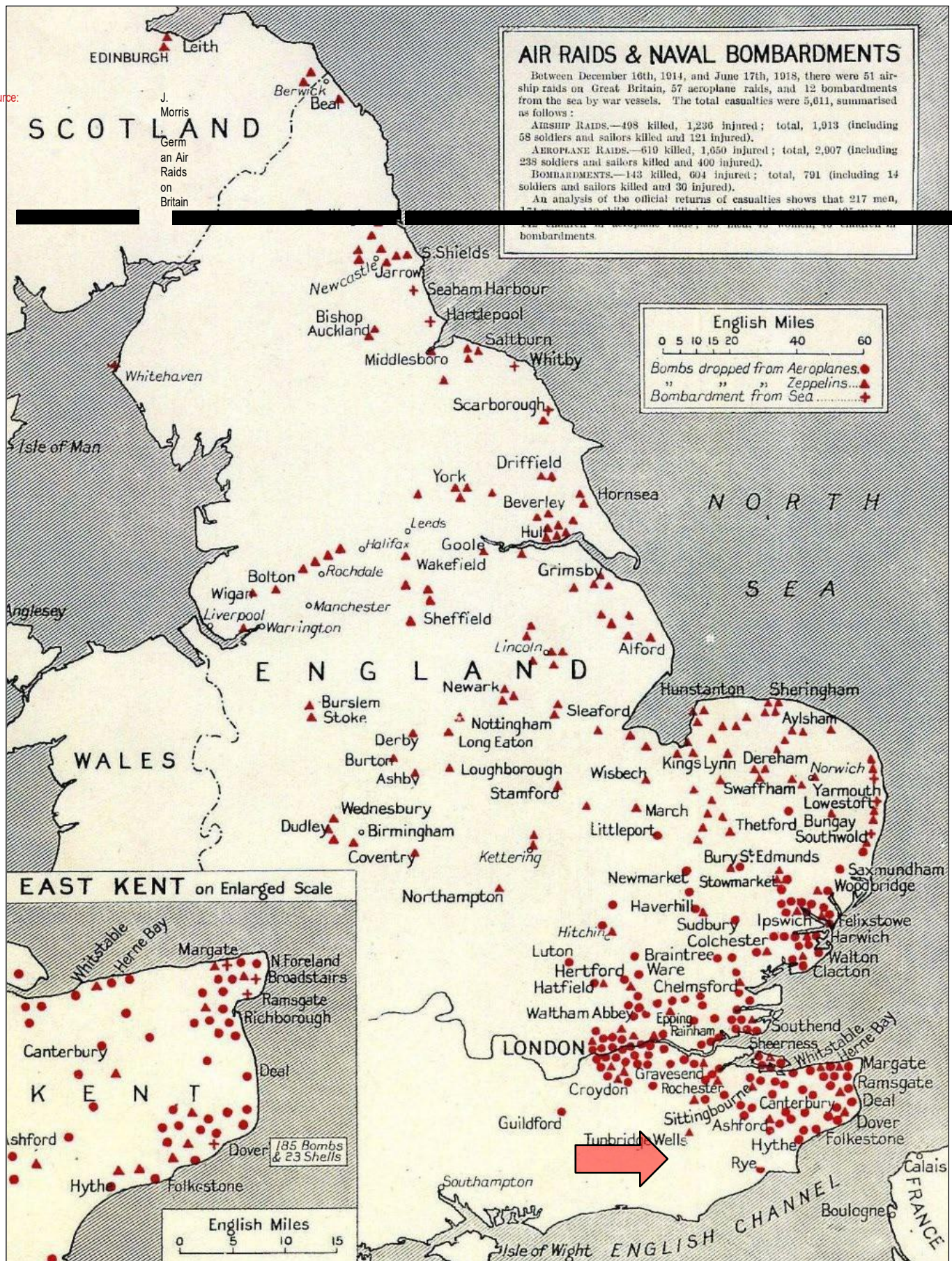
Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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Source:

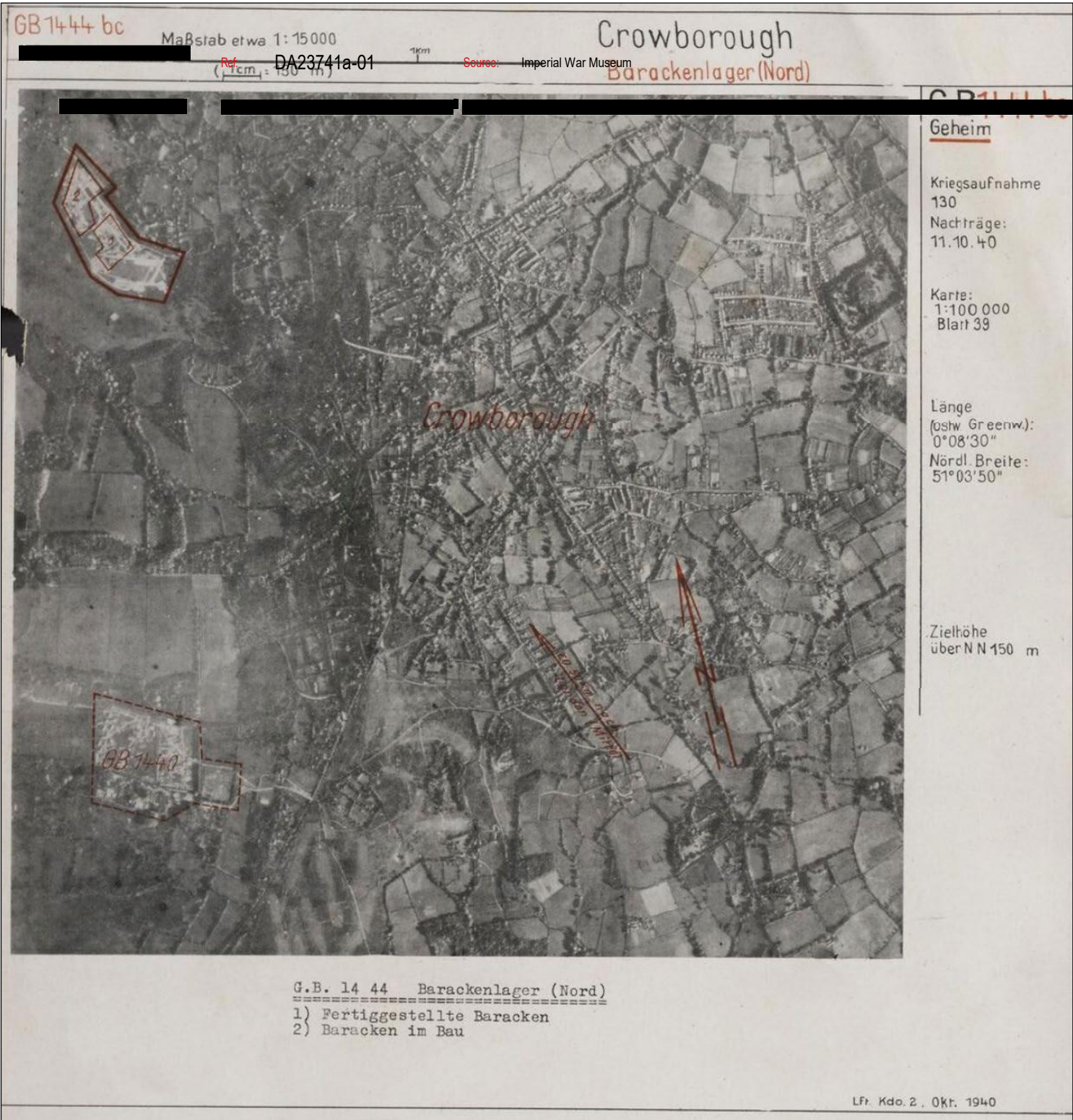


OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Ref: DA23741a-01 Source: Imperial War Museum

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch!

Zielfammlarte (L)

Land: Großbritannien (S)
England (Sussex)

Ort: Crowborough Town
(Nähere Lage)
50 km S.S.O. London (Mitte),
2 km N.W. Crowborough.
Dicht westl. Crowborough Town.
Geogr. Werte:
51° 03' 50" N.
0° 08' 30" O.

Ziel-Nr. G. B. 14 44

Rartenbl.-Nr. Engl. 39/1:100 000

G. V. Nr. Engl. 125/1:63 300

1. Bezeichnung des Zieles: Crowborough Town, Barackenlager (Nord).

Egl. mit Ziel-Nr. G. B. 14 40: Crowborough Common, Barackenlager (Süd) und Truppenübungsplatz.

2. Bedeutung: Barackenlager im Bau.

3. Beschreibung des Zieles:

a) Verkehrsanschlüsse: Straßenanschl. Nächster Bahnhof: Crowborough (4 km im S.O.)

b) Ausdehnung insgesamt: N.O. - S.W. etwa 250 m. N.W. - S.O. etwa 700 m. Gebaute Fläche: etwa 5 500 qm. Höhe ü. M.: etwa 150 m.

c) Art der Anlagen und Einrichtungen: Baumeiße, Bauausführung, Luftempfindlichkeit, Brandgefahr:
Fast geschlossene Anlage
Unregelmäßig aufgestellte Baracken, teilweise noch im Bau, für etwa 2 750 Mann.
Im S. Teil mehrere Wirtschaftsgebäude im Bau.
Einsturz- und Brandgefahr.

d) Ereignisse:

e) Ereignismenge im Monat:
Normal und normal
bei vorw. Schüssen und Scheitern

f) Belegzahl:
Mindest. 10000, Höchstzahl 10000
je nach Lage, Beschaffenheit

1) Lebenswichtige Teile, Wasser- und Kraftversorgung, Zauberge:
h) Rohstoffversorgung:
i) Lagerung:
k) Sonstiges: 2 km im S. liegt Crowborough Common, Barackenlager (Süd) und Truppenübungsplatz.
15 km im N. liegt Flugplatz Penshurst. (G. B. 10 172)
23 km im W.N.W. liegt Flugplatz Gatwick. (G. B. 10 840)
27 km im S. liegt Flugplatz Wilmington (G. B. 10 245). (Durch Hindernisse unbrauchbar).

4. Aktiver und passiver Luftschutz, örtl. Bewachung:
Starke Flak an der Kanalküste (32 km im S.).

5. Orientierungspunkte zur Zielerkennung:
Hafen Brighton an der Kanalküste 33 km im S.W.
Markantes Gleisdreieck bei Groombridge 5 km im N.N.O.
Langgestreckter See im Buckhurst Park 3 km im N.

6. Bild- und Kartenunterlagen vom Ziel und vom Zielraum:

a) Kartenunterlagen:
b) Kartenatmosphäre:
c) Bildauswertung.

b) Karten vom Zielraum bestehend:

7. Zielunterlagen hat: Oktober 1940
Lfd. Kdo. 2

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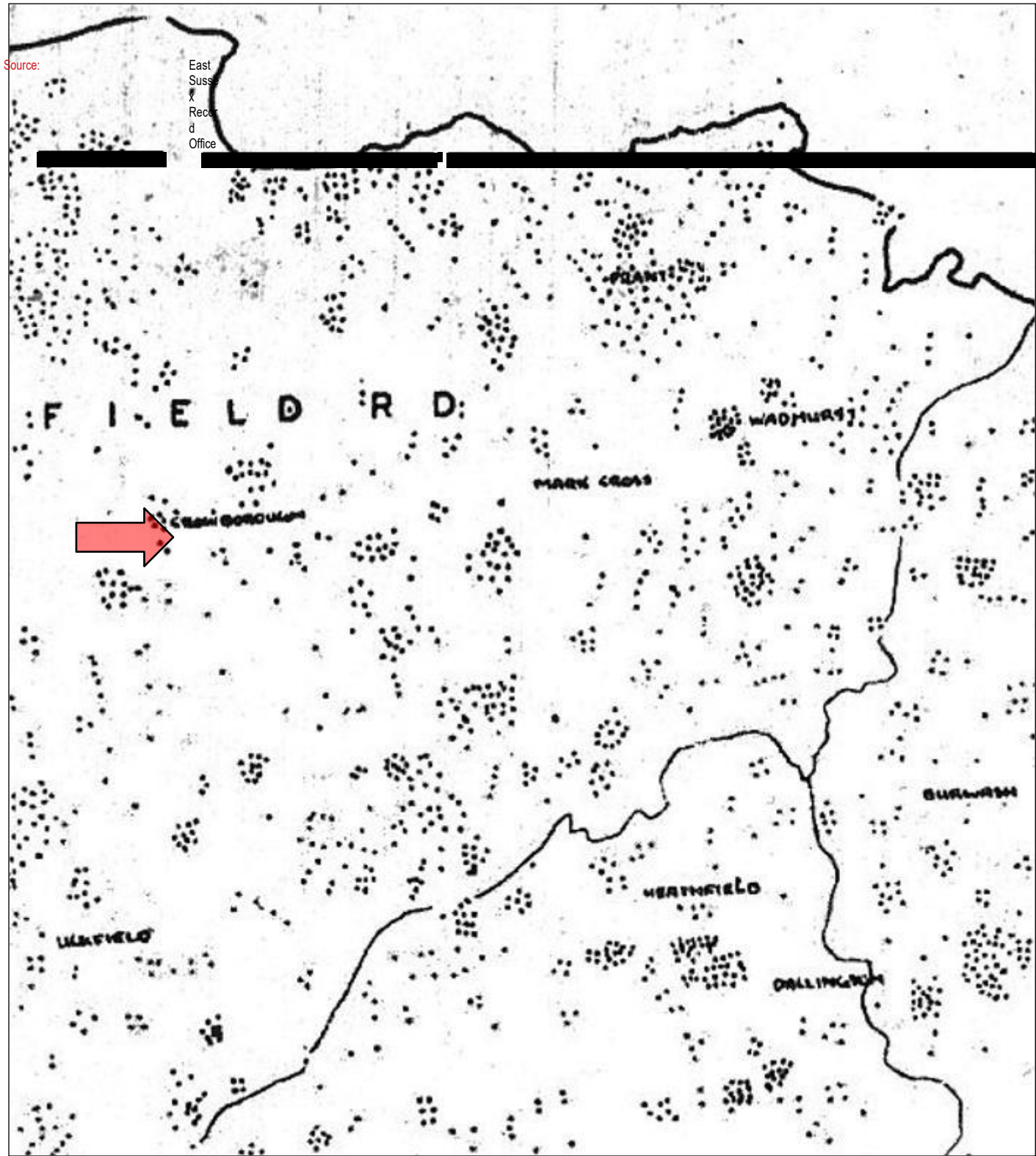
Recorded HE Bomb Strike

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

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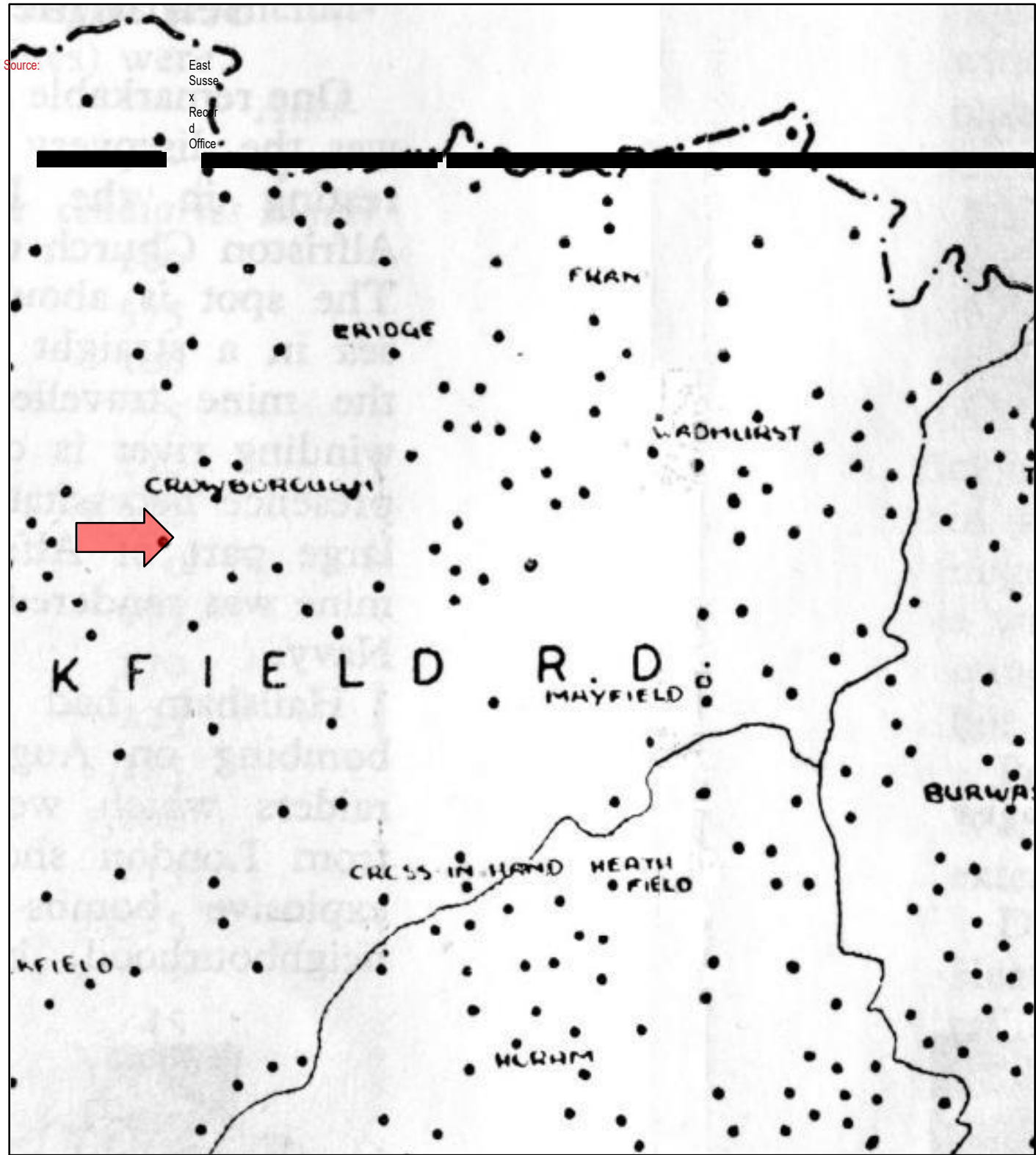
Recorded Flying Bomb Strike

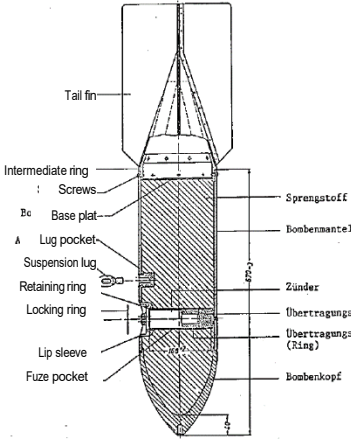
Client: [REDACTED]

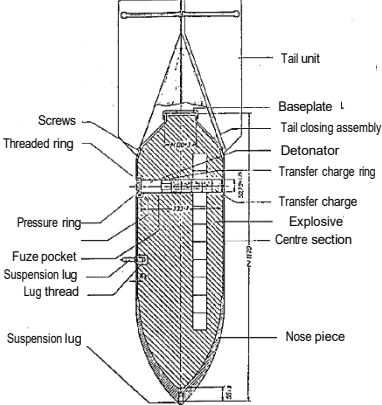
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

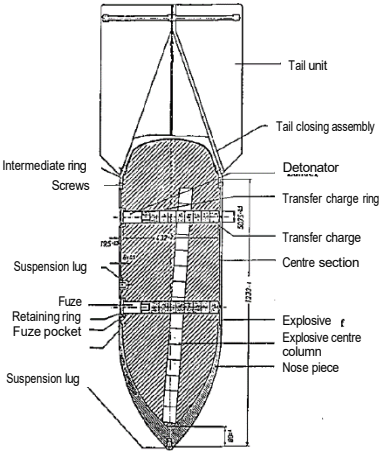
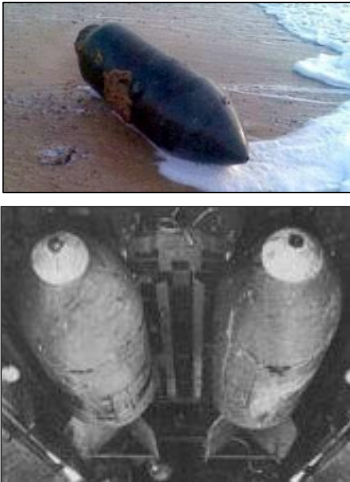
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OFFICIAL SENSITIVE



SC 50kg High Explosive Bomb		
Bomb Weight	40-54kg (88-119lb)	<div></div>
Explosive Weight	25kg (55lb)	
Fuze Type	Impact fuze/electro-mechanical time delay fuze	
Bomb Dimensions	1,090 x 280mm (42.9 x 11.0in)	
Body Diameter	200mm (7.87in)	
Use	Against lightly damageable materials, hangars, railway rolling stock, ammunition depots, light bridges and buildings up to three stories.	
Remarks	The smallest and most common conventional German bomb. Nearly 70% of bombs dropped on the UK were 50kg.	

SC 250kg High Explosive Bomb		
Bomb Weight	245-256kg (540-564lb)	<div></div>
Explosive Weight	125-130kg (276-287lb)	
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze	
Bomb Dimensions	1640 x 512mm (64.57 x 20.16in)	
Body Diameter	368mm (14.5in)	
Use	Against railway installations, embankments, flyovers, underpasses, large buildings and below-ground installations.	
Remarks	It could be carried by almost all German bomber aircraft and was used to notable effect by the Junkers Ju-87 Stuka (<i>Sturzkampfflugzeug</i> , or dive-bomber).	

SC 500kg High Explosive Bomb		
Bomb Weight	480-520kg (1,058-1,146lb)	<div></div>
Explosive Weight	250-260kg (551-573lb)	
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze	
Bomb Dimensions	1957 x 640mm (77 x 25.2in)	
Body Diameter	470mm (18.5in)	
Use	Against fixed airfield installations, hangars, assembly halls, flyovers, underpasses, high-rise buildings and below-ground installations.	
Remarks	40/60 or 50/50 Amatol TNT, Triallene. Bombs recovered with Triallene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.	

Client: [REDACTED]

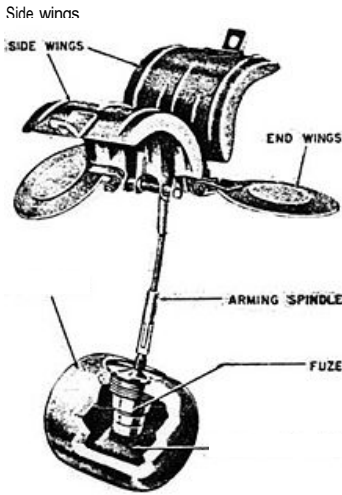
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

Source: [redacted] Various sources [redacted]

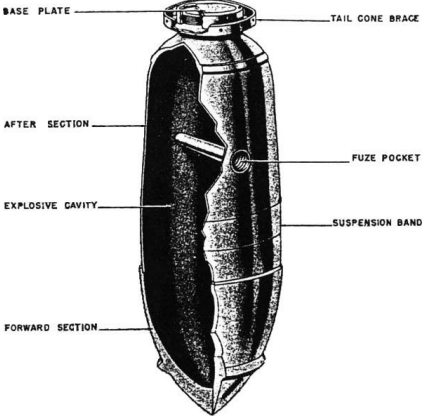
- High explosive
- Bomb casing
- Fuze
- Bomb head



SD2 Anti-Personnel 'Butterfly Bomb'		
Bomb Weight	Approx. 2kg (4.41lb)	
Explosive Weight	Approx. 7.5oz (225 grams) of Amatol surrounded by a layer of bituminous composition.	
Fuze Type	41 fuze (time) , 67 fuze (clockwork time delay) or 70 fuze (anti-handling device)	
Body Diameter	3in (7.62 cm) diameter, 3.1in (7.874) long	
Use	Designed as an anti-personnel/fragmentation weapon. They were delivered by air, being dropped in containers of 23-144 sub-munitions that opened at a predetermined height, thus scattering the bombs.	
Remarks	Quite rare. First used against Ipswich in 1940, but were also dropped on Kingston upon Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes in June 1943, amongst various other targets in UK. As the bombs fell the outer case flicked open via springs which caused four light metal drogues with a protruding 5 inch steel cable to deploy in the form of a parachute & wind vane, which armed the device as it span.	



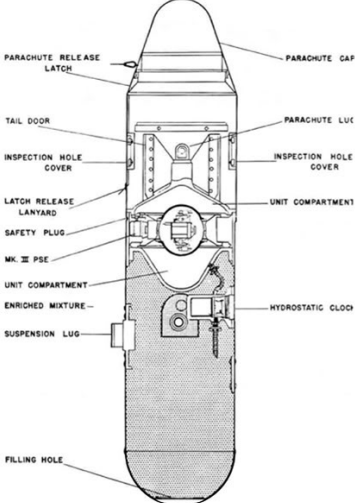


SC 1000kg High Explosive Bomb		
Bomb Weight	Approx. 993-1027kg (2,189-2,264lb)	
Explosive Weight	Approx. 530-620kg (1168-1367lb)	
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze.	
Filling	Mixture of 40% amatol and 60% TNT, but when used as an anti-shipping bomb it was filled with Trialen 105, a mixture of 15% RDX, 70% TNT and 15% aluminium powder.	
Bomb Dimensions	2800 x 654mm (110 x 25.8in)	
Body Diameter	654mm (18.5in)	
Use	SC-type bombs were General Purpose Bombs used primarily for general demolition work. Constructed of parallel walls with comparatively heavy noses, they are usually of three-piece welded construction. 	

Client: [REDACTED]

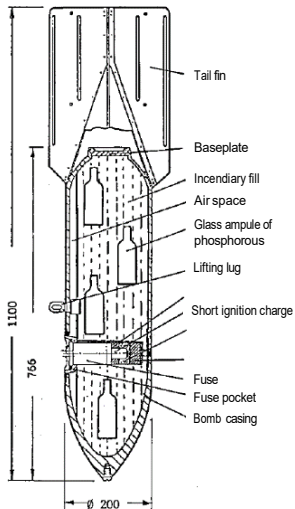
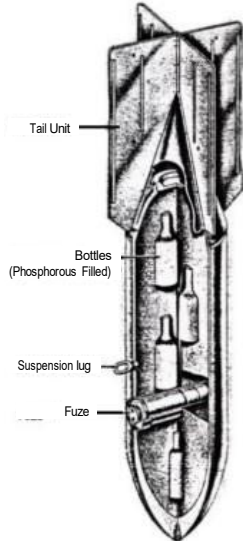
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

Source: Vario
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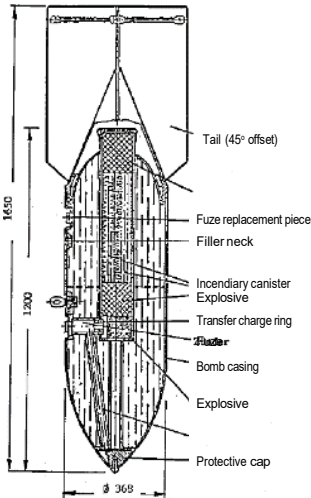
Parachute Mine (Luftmine B / LMB)		
Bomb Weight	Approx. 990kg (2176lb)	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Explosive Weight	Approx. 705kg (1,554lb)	
Fuze Type	Impact/time delay/hydrostatic pressure fuze	
Dimensions	2.64m x 0.64m (3.04m with parachute housing)	
Use	Against civilian, military and industrial targets. Used as blast bombs and designed to detonate above ground level to maximise damage to a wider area.	
Remarks	Deployed a parachute when dropped in order to control its descent. Had the potential to cause extensive damage within a 100m radius.	

1kg Incendiary Bomb	
Bomb Weight	Approx. 1.0 - 1.3kg (2.2 and 2.9lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 680g (1.5lb) Thermite 8-15gm Explosive Nitropenta
Fuze Type	Impact fuze
Bomb Dimensions	350 x 50mm (13.8 x 1.97in)
Body Diameter	50mm (1.97in)
Use	As incendiary – dropped in clusters on towns and industrial complexes.
Remarks	Magnesium alloy case. Sometimes fitted with high explosive charge. The body is a cylindrical alloy casting threaded internally at the nose to receive the fuze holder and fuze.

C50 A Incendiary Bomb	
Bomb Weight	Approx. 41kg (90.4lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 0.03kg (0.066lb)
Incendiary Filling	12kg (25.5lb) liquid filling with phosphor igniters in glass phials. Benzine 85%; Phosphorus 4%; Pure Rubber 10%
Fuze Type	Electrical impact fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1,100 x 280mm (43.2 x 8in)
Use	Against any targets where an incendiary effect is required.
Remarks	Early fill was a phosphorous/carbon disulphide incendiary mixture.

Flam C-250 Oil Bomb	
Bomb Weight	480-520kg (1,058-1,146lb)
Explosive Weight	250-260kg (551-573lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1957 x 640mm (77 x 25.2in)
Body Diameter	470mm (18.5in)
Use	Against fixed airfield installations, hangars, assembly halls, flyovers, underpasses, high-rise buildings and below-ground installations.
Remarks	40/60 or 50/50 Amatol TNT, Triallene. Bombs recovered with Triallene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.




Source:

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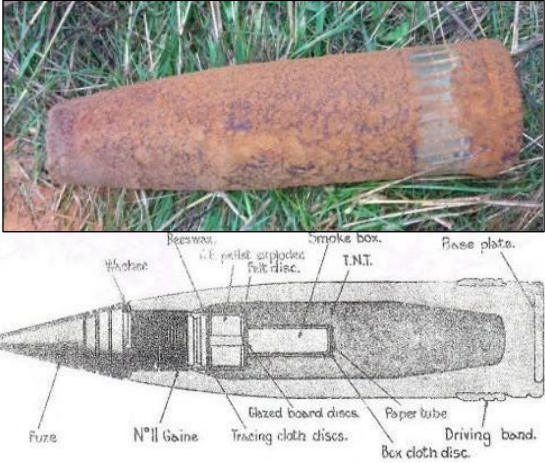
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3.7 Inch QF Anti-Aircraft Projectile

Projectile Weight	28lb (12.6 kg)
Explosive Weight	2.52lbs
Fuze Type	Mechanical Time Fuze
Dimensions	3.7in x 14.7in (94mm x 360mm)
Rate of Fire	10 to 20 rounds per minute
Use	The 3.7in AA Mks 1-3 were the standard Heavy Anti-Aircraft guns of the British Army and were commonly used on the Home Front.
Ceiling	30,000ft to 59,000ft





3in Unrotated Projectile (UP) Anti-Aircraft Rocket ("Z" Battery)

HE Projectile Weight	3.4kg (7.6lb)
Explosive Weight	0.96kg (2.13lb)
Filling	High Explosive – TNT. Fitted with aerial burst fuzeing
Dimensions of projectile	236 x 83mm (9.29 x 3.25in)
Remarks	As a short range rocket-firing anti-aircraft weapon developed for the Royal Navy. It was used extensively by British ships during the early days of World War II. The UP was also used in ground-based single and 128-round launchers known as Z Batteries. Shell consists of a steel cylinder reduced in diameter at the base and threaded externally to screw into the shell ring of the rocket motor.



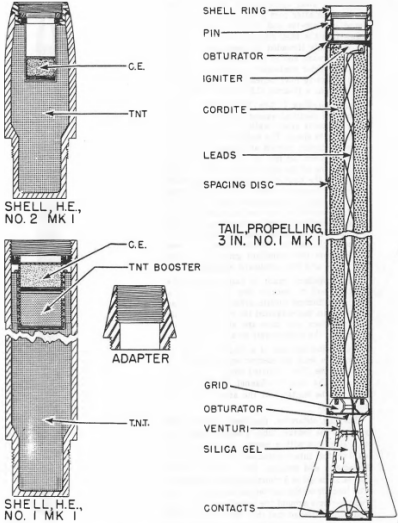


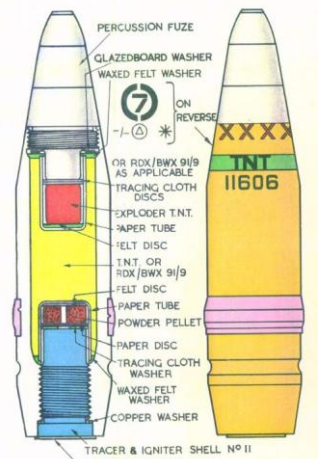
Figure 185—3-in. U.P. Antiaircraft Rocket Components

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

Source: Vario
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40mm Bofors Projectile	
Projectile Weight	1.96lb (0.86kg)
Explosive Weight	300g (0.6lb)
Fuze Type	Impact Fuze
Rate of Fire	120 rounds per minute
Projectile Dimensions	40 x 180mm
Ceiling	23,000ft (7000m)
Remarks	Light quick fire high explosive anti-aircraft projectile. Each projectile fitted with small tracer element. If no target hit, shell would explode when tracer burnt out. Designed to engage aircraft flying below 2,000ft.



The image displays a USMC M114 120mm mortar round and a detailed cross-section diagram of its internal components. The photograph on the left shows the physical mortar round, which is a brass-colored cylindrical shell with a black base and a black finned tail fin assembly. The diagram on the right provides a detailed view of the internal structure, showing the fuze (152), firing clock drive, expander pellet, red disc, composition, and tail unit. The diagram also labels the '120 or Aerial 120' and the '120 or Aerial 120'.

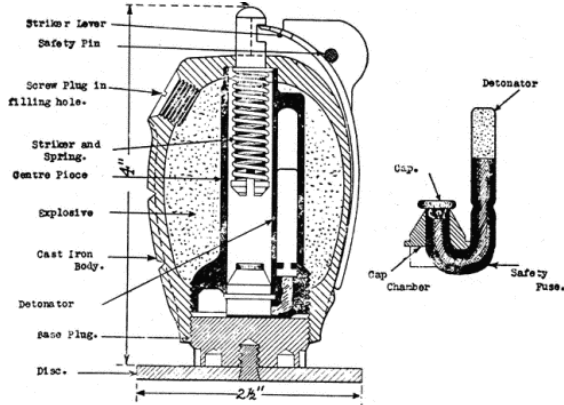
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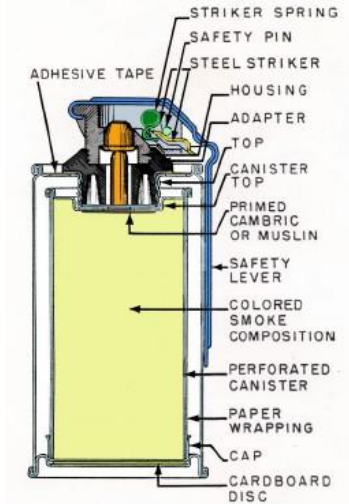
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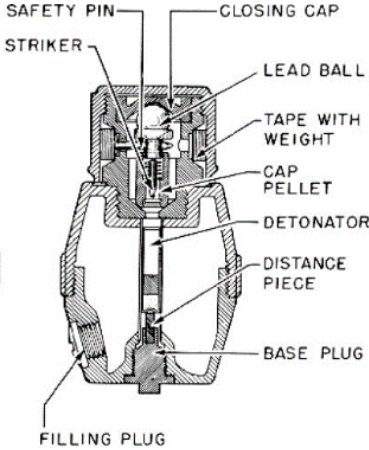
No. 36 'Mills' Grenade		
Weight	Approx. 765g filled (1lb 11.25oz)	<div></div> <div></div>
Explosive Weight	71g (2oz) filling.	
Fuze Type	4-7 second delay hand-throwing fuze. No. 6 Detonator	
Dimensions	95 x 61mm (4 x 2.4in)	
Use	Fragmentation explosive at approx. 30m range 100m range of damage.	
Remarks	First introduced in 1915, its classic grooved, cast-iron 'pineapple' design was designed to provide uniform fragmentation. The detonator is inserted before use after removing the base plug.	

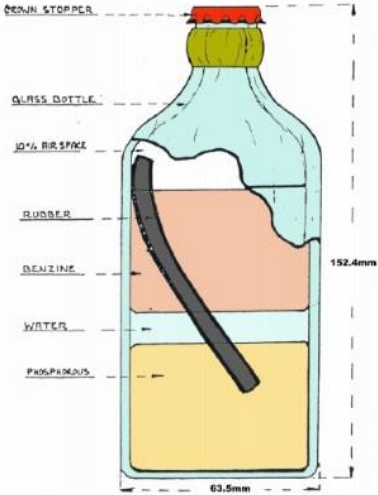
No. 83 Smoke Grenade		
Weight	Approx. 680g (1.5lb)	<div></div> <div></div>
Explosive Weight	Approx. 170-200g. (6-7 oz)	
Fuze Type	Originally used a friction system using a match head composition. Later developed to a striker lever ignition system.	
Dimensions	Approx. 62 x 140mm (2.44 x 5.5 in)	
Use	Use as a target or landing zone marking device and as a screening method for troop / unit movement.	
Remarks	This basic design stayed relatively unchanged up to the 1980's. The letters CCC were often etched into the body of the grenade in the colour of the smoke.	

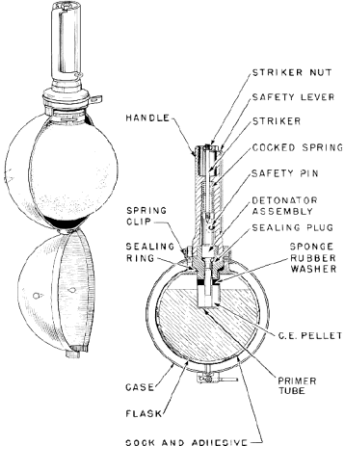
Client: [REDACTED]

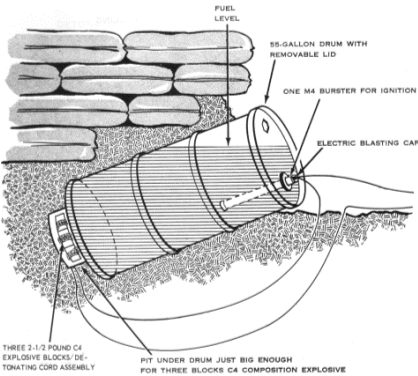
Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

Source: Vario
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No. 69 Grenade		
Weight	Approx. 383g (13.5oz)	<div></div> <div></div>
Fill Weight	93g (3.25 oz) of either Amatol, Baratol or Lyddite	
Fuze Type	'All-ways' fuze. Comprised of a safety cap, a weighted streamer attached to a steel ball bearing and a safety bolt designed to detonate from any point of impact.	
Dimensions	115 x 60mm (4.5 x 2.4 in)	
Use	A blast grenade for use as an offensive weapon. Detonator was inserted before use.	
Remarks	Introduced December 1940 and made from the plastic Bakelite as opposed to conventional metals. Detection is difficult due to this low metal content.	

No. 76 Self Igniting Phosphorous (SIP) Grenade			
Weight	Approx. 1lb 3oz		
Filling	White Phosphorous and Benzene		
Design	The filling was contained in a ½ pint sized glass bottle with water and a strip of rubber. Over time the rubber dissolved to create a sticky which would self ignite when the bottle broke.		
Use	Originally intended as an anti-tank incendiary weapon deployed by hand. Designed to be produced cheaply without consuming materials needed to produce armaments on the front line.		
Remarks	The Home Guard hid caches of these grenades during the war. Not all locations were officially recorded and some caches were lost and encountered post-war. In all cases, the grenades are still found to be dangerous.		

No. 74 Grenade ("Sticky Bomb") Mk1			
Weight	Approx. 1.1kg (2.25lb)		
Filling	Approx. 600g Nobel's No.283 (Nitro-glycerine) (1.33lb)		
Design	A glass ball on the end of a Bakelite (plastic) handle. The inside of the ball would contain the explosive filling and the outside a very sticky adhesive coating.		
Use	An anti-tank grenade primarily issued to the home guard. It required the user to come in very close proximity of the target and smash the glass explosive container against it.		
Remarks	Timer fuze was located in the handle. This would explode after 3-6 secs.		

Flame Fougasse Bomb			
Weight	Various		
Filling	Initially a mixture of 40% petrol and 60% gas. Ammonal provided the propellant charge.		
Design	Usually constructed from a 40-gallon drum dug into a roadside and camouflaged.		
Use	As an improvised anti-tank bomb. When triggered the Fougasse could project a beam of burning sticky fuel in a fixed direction from up to 3m (10ft) wide and 27m (30yards) long.		
Remarks	A highly unorthodox weapon designed by the Petroleum Warfare Department to address a critical lack of weapons in 1940. 50,000 are estimated to have been distributed around the UK.		

Source:

Vario
us
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[REDACTED]

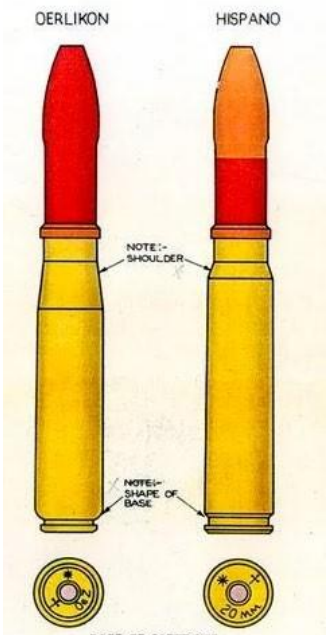
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Common WWII-era Aircraft Mounted Gun Ammunition



7.7x58R 13x64B 12.7x81SR 12.7x99 12.7x108 15x96 20x72RB 20x80RB 20x82 20x94 20x99R 20x101RB 20x110 20x125 23x152B 30x90RB

7.7mm spitfire MKI Hurricane MKI others
13mm MG 131 Bf109K FW190A8
MG 7.92mm Bf109E,F Bf110C Ju87
classic Browning P-40, P47, P51
15mm MG 151 Bf109F
MGFF cannon Bf109E Bf110C Ju87
Mg 151 cannon 20mm FW190
ShVAK 20mm Il2, yak3 others
Ho-5 cannon 20mm jap.
Hispano 20mm cannon spitfire mkIIb
20x110RB
20x125
Ho-3 cannon 20mm Jap.
VYa cannon yak il2
MK 108 canr Bf109G6,Me. others
MK FW1



OERLIKON HISPANO

NOTE:- SHOULDER

NOTE:- SHAPE OF BASE

BASE OF CARTRIDGE

* CONTRACTORS' INITIALS OR TRADE MARK
+ YEAR OF MANUFACTURE

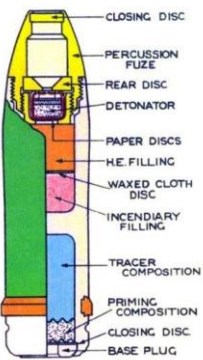
.303 British Rifle Ammunition

Bullet Diameter	7.92mm
Case length	56.44mm
Overall length	78.11mm
Type	Rifle Ammunition
Propellant	Originally black powder. Later Cordite followed by Nitrocellulose
Remarks	First produced in 1889 and still in use today, the .303inch cartridge has progressed through ten 'marks' which eventually extended to a total of around 26 variations.





20mm Oerlikon Cannon Rounds



CLOSING DISC
PERCUSSION FUZE
REAR DISC
DETONATOR
PAPER DISCS
H.E. FILLING
WAXED CLOTH DISC
INCENDIARY FILLING
TRACER COMPOSITION
PRIMING COMPOSITION
CLOSING DISC
BASE PLUG

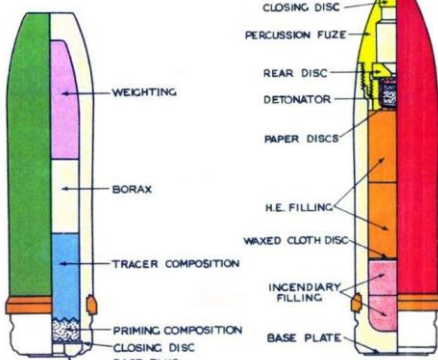
H.E./INCENDIARY/TRACER

COLOUR IDENTIFICATION		
BRITISH		
NATURE OF SHELL	H.E. FILLING	COLOUR
H.E. TRACER	T.N.T.	Orange
H.E.	T.N.T.	Yellow
PROJ. PRACTICE		Green
PROJ. TRACER		Purple
H.E. INCENDIARY	T.N.T.	Red
H.E. INCENDIARY TRACER	T.N.T.	Green

AMERICAN		
NATURE OF SHELL	H.E. FILLING	COLOUR
H.E. TRACER	TETRYL	Blue
H.E. TRACER	PENTOLITE	White
H.E.	TETRYL	Yellow
H.E.	PENTOLITE	White
H.E. INCENDIARY	TETRYL	Red
H.E. INCENDIARY	PENTOLITE	White

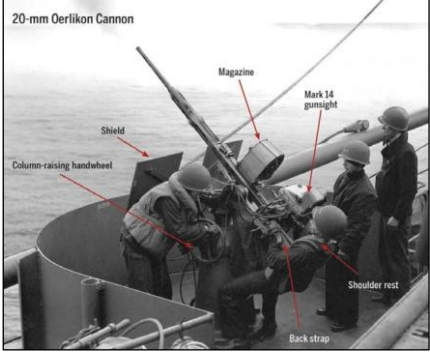
MILLIMETRES
0 10 20

PROJECTILE TRACER



CLOSING DISC
PERCUSSION FUZE
REAR DISC
DETONATOR
PAPER DISCS
H.E. FILLING
WAXED CLOTH DISC
INCENDIARY FILLING
TRACER COMPOSITION
PRIMING COMPOSITION
CLOSING DISC
BASE PLUG

H.E./INCENDIARY



20-mm Oerlikon Cannon

Magazine
Shield
Column-raising handwheel
Mark 14 gunsight
Shoulder rest
Back strap

Client: [REDACTED]

Project: Army Cadet training Camp, Uckfield Road, Crowborough

Source:

Vario
us
sourc
es

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

