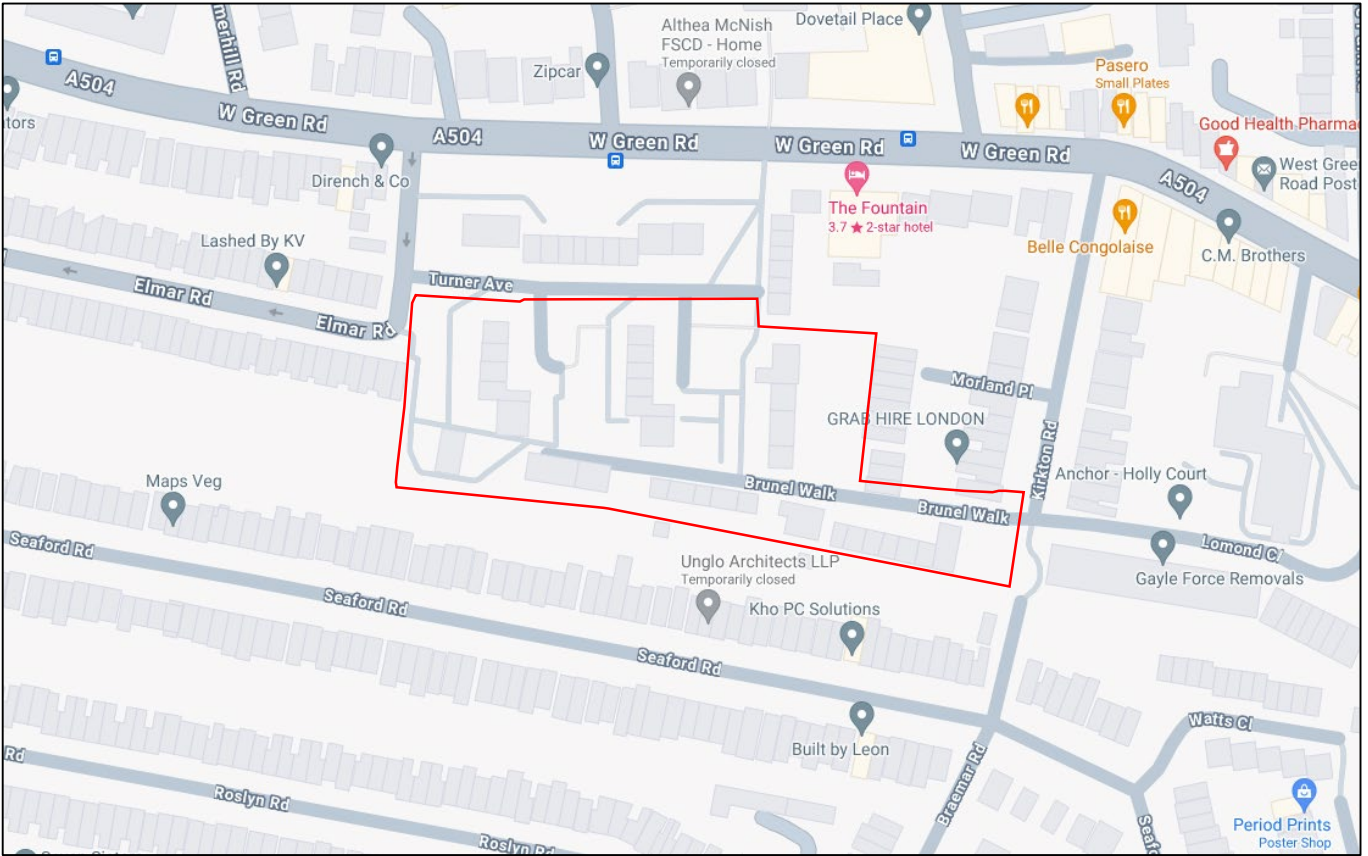
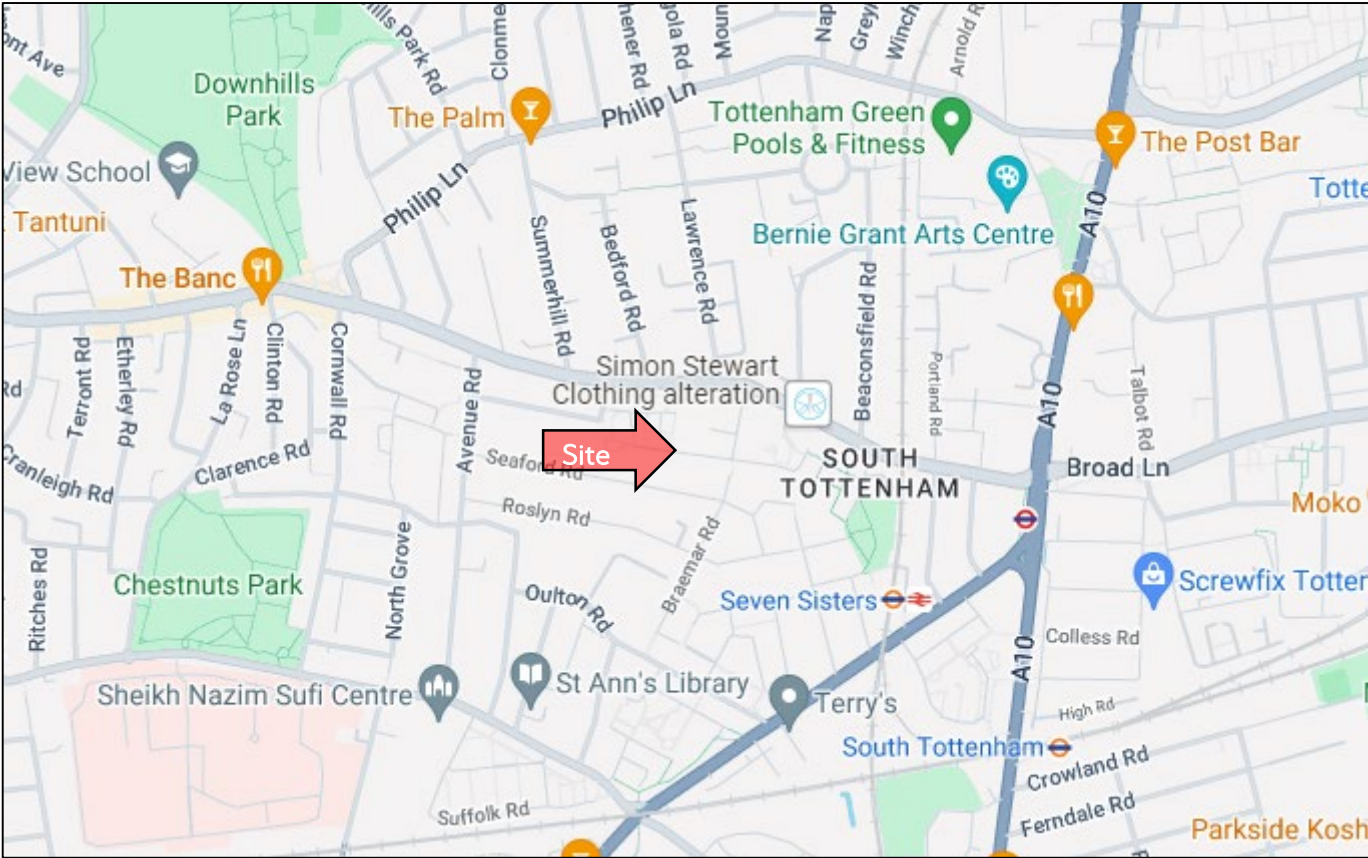




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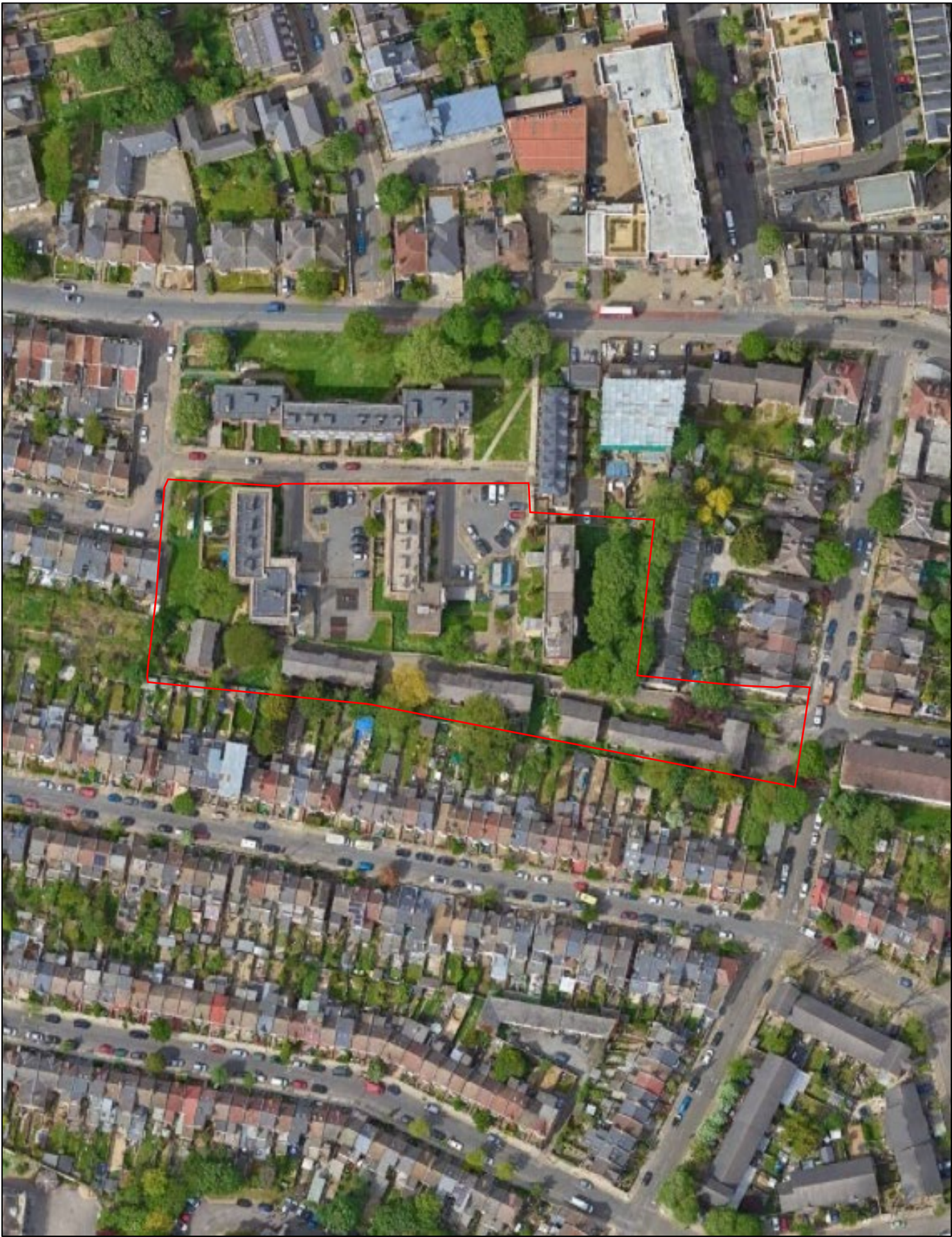
Project: Brunel Walk, London

Ref: DA19263-00

Source: Google Maps

— Approximate site boundary





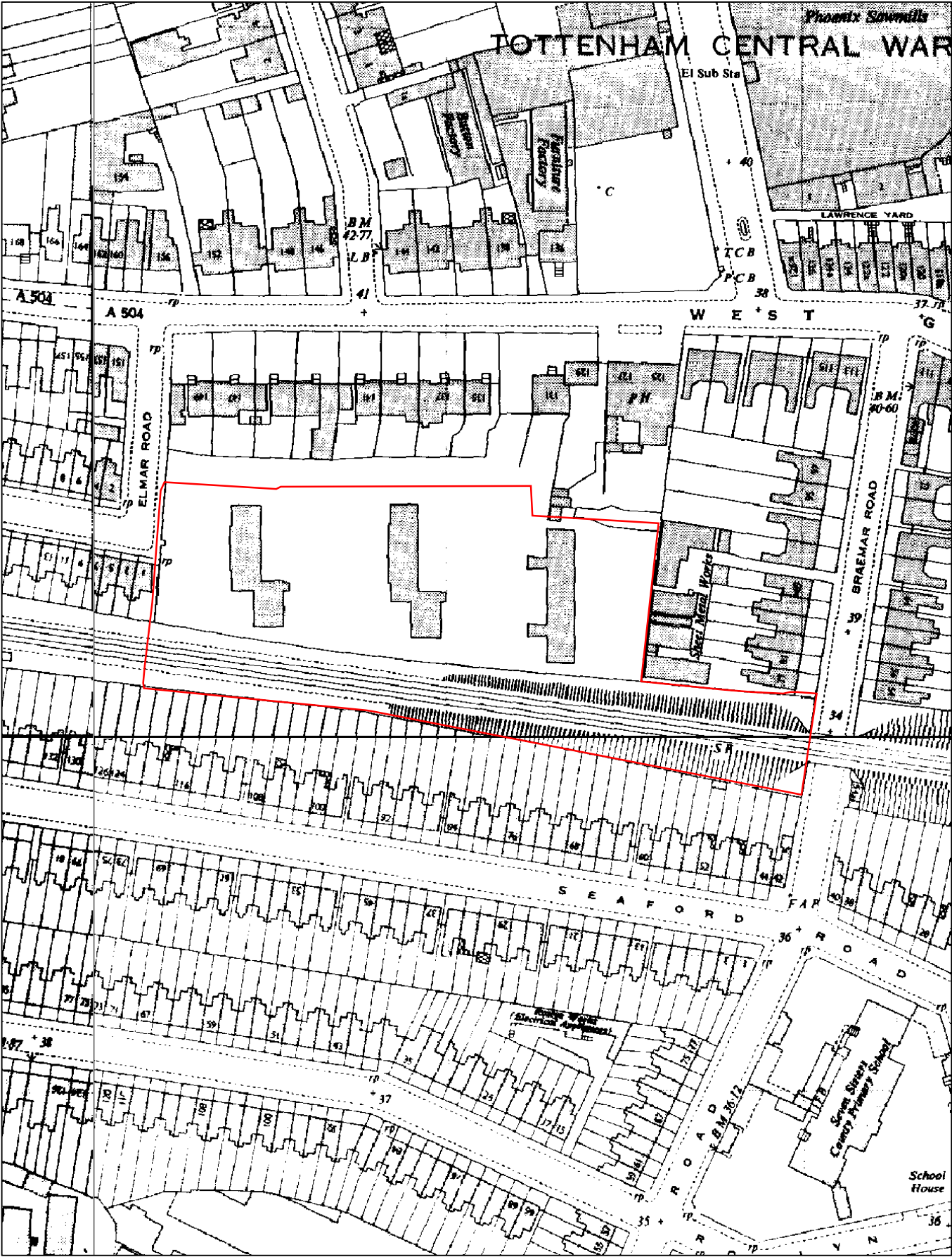




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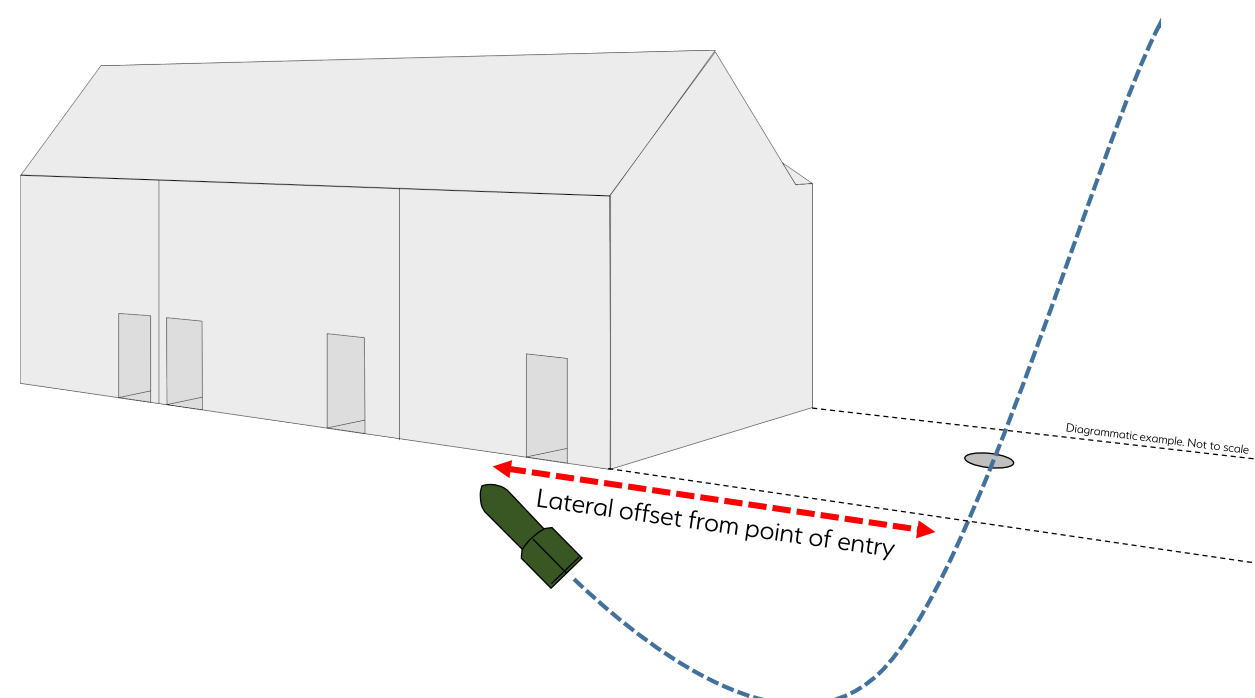
Ref: DA19263-00

Source: Landmark Maps

— Approximate site boundary











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**).



BBC

NEWS

Bermondsey bomb: World War Two device safely removed



An unexploded World War Two bomb found in south London has been driven away safely under police and Army escort.

The 500lb (250kg) device was found on a building site in Grange Walk, Bermondsey on Monday.

Two primary schools were closed and hundreds of homes were evacuated as a precaution.

A cordon and 656ft (200m) exclusion zone was lifted at about 18:15 GMT as the bomb was removed to a quarry in Kent to be detonated, police said.

The Metropolitan Police force said the device was a 'SA' 250kg WWII German air-dropped bomb, known to the Army's Royal Logistic Corps bomb disposal experts.

250kg German HE Bomb, March 2015

BBC

NEWS

WW2 bomb found near London City Airport blown up



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.

500kg German HE Bomb, February 2018

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".



1000kg German HE bomb, February 2021

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.

250kg German HE Bomb, February 2023

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.



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."

1st March 2013

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.

23rd October 2006

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."

19th September 2013

BBC NEWS

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.

2nd June 2010



June 2006

Unexploded WW2 bomb found in Hackney

Hackney, 06 January 2015

Clissold Park was closed early on Sunday afternoon, 4 January, after an unexploded WW2 bomb was discovered in a nearby garden.

The controlled blast was caught on camera by the CCTV at Clissold House. You can watch the footage [here](#).

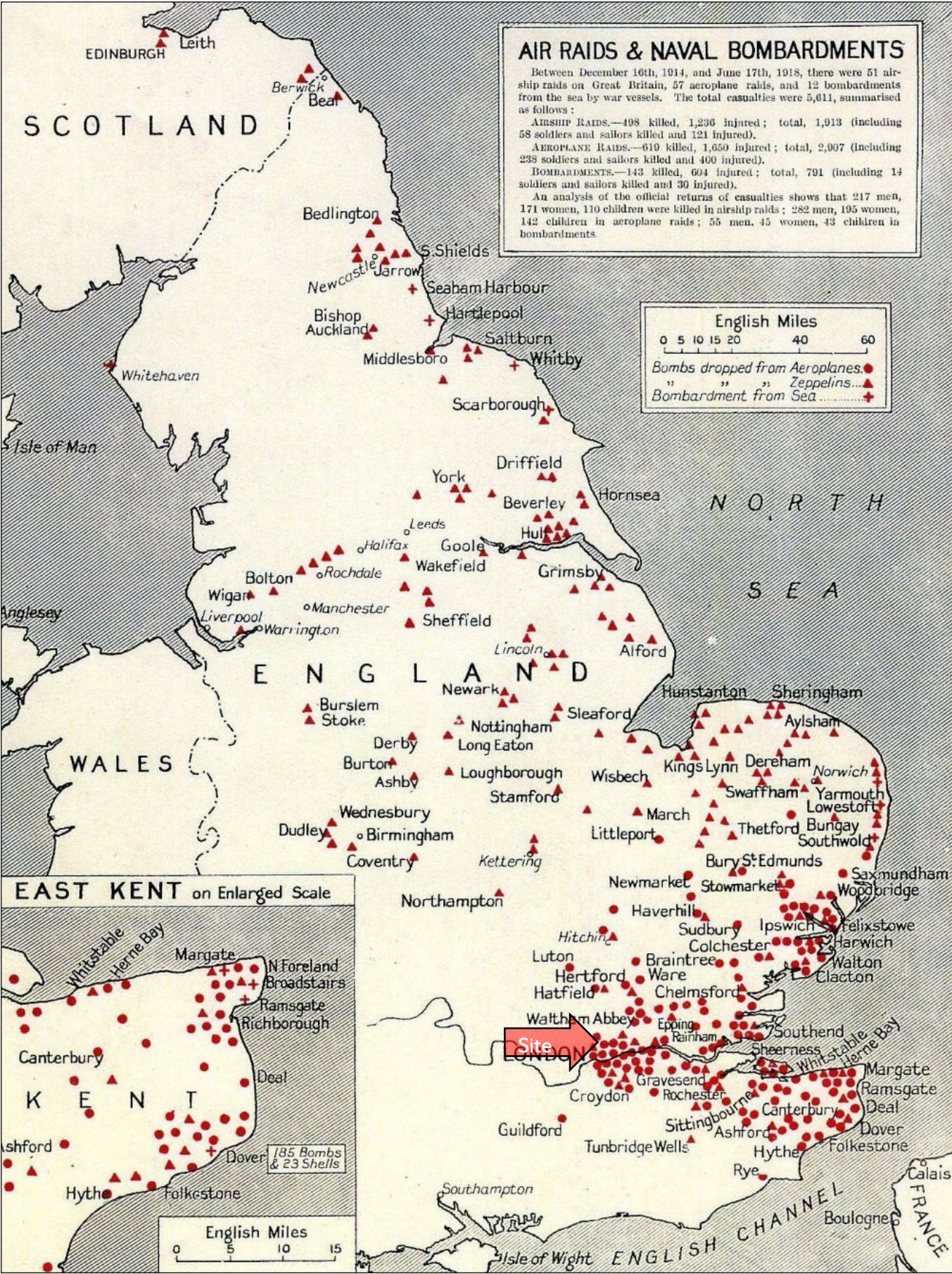
The unexploded device, believed to be a live, high explosive-filled three inch mortar round - a short distance weapon and more than likely British - was found by a local resident, digging his garden at around 1pm. Police were called and they alerted the Council's Duty Emergency Planning Officer (EPO).

On advice from the Metropolitan Police, Explosive Officers (EXPOs) moved the bomb as quickly as possible the nearest place, where it could be safely exploded. After an assessment the EPO decided that Clissold Park was the best place to take the 70-year old bomb. It is not uncommon to find undetonated bombs from World War II in London.

Park Rangers closed Clissold Park and the EXPOs took the bomb to an area in the park away from the animals. At around 3.30pm the bomb was safely detonated using a small amount of explosives. For the first time, Floodsax – a new development in flood control technology from Environmental Defence Systems Ltd - were used to cover the bomb and prevent any shrapnel flying about due to blast.

The Council's Park Rangers were on-hand to ensure the welfare of the park's wildlife and they helped the police clean up after detonation.

Floodsax are biodegradable and present no environmental risks, so any small amounts of residue will harmlessly degrade and enter the soil.



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Ref: DA19263-00

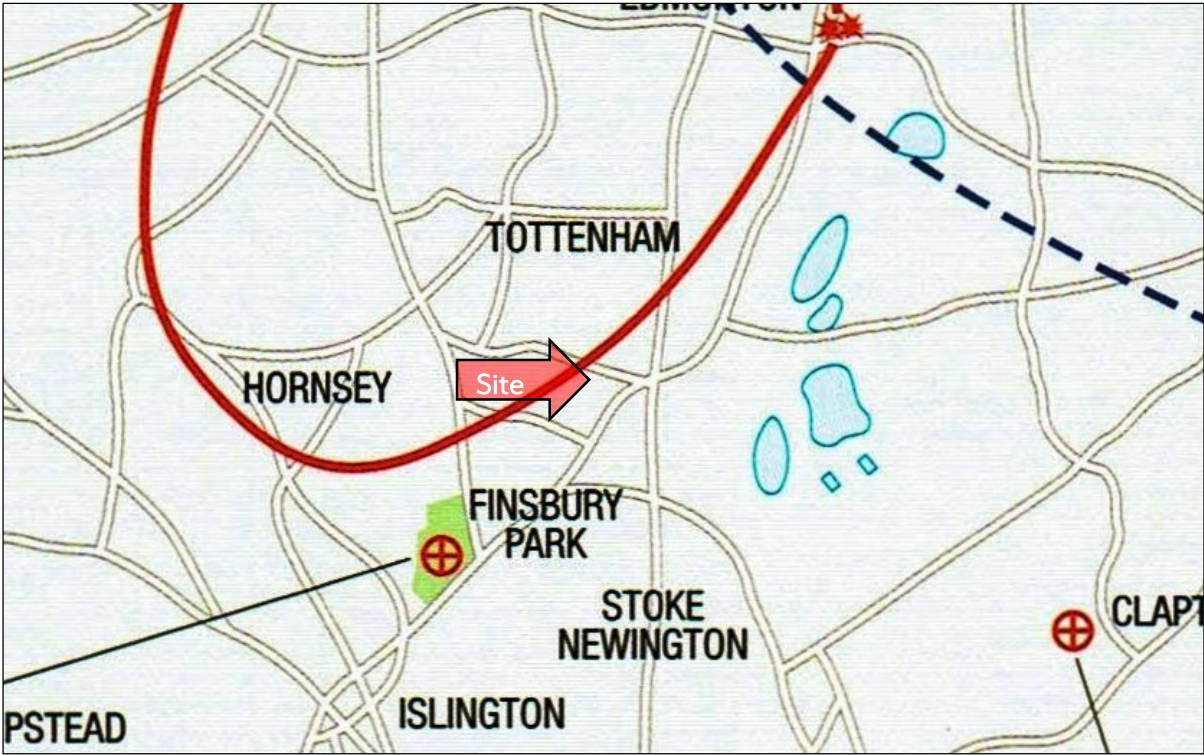
Source: J. Morris, German Air Raids on Britain

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2nd September 1916 – 3rd September 1916



19th May 1918 – 20th May 1918



Recorded bomb strike



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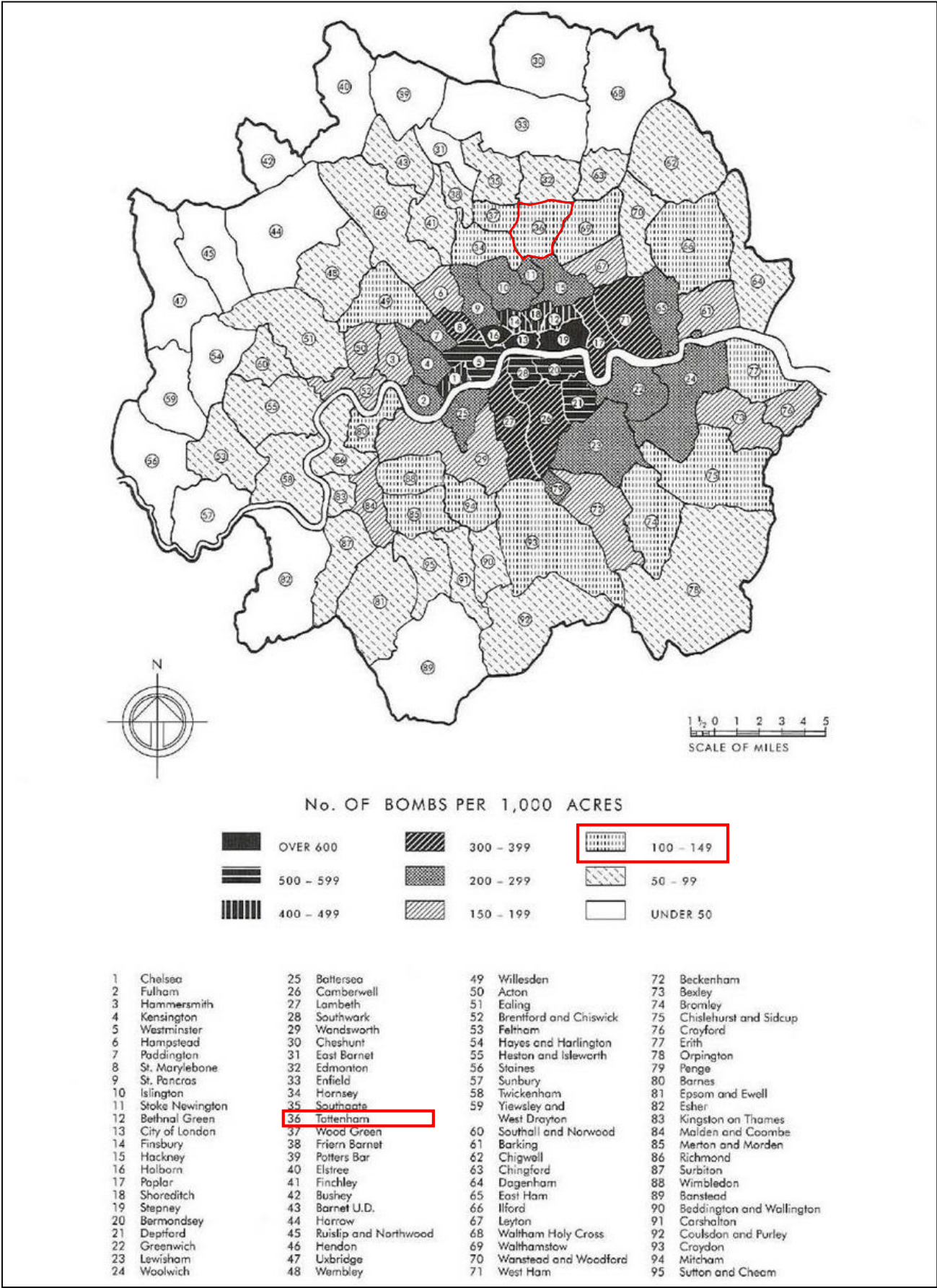
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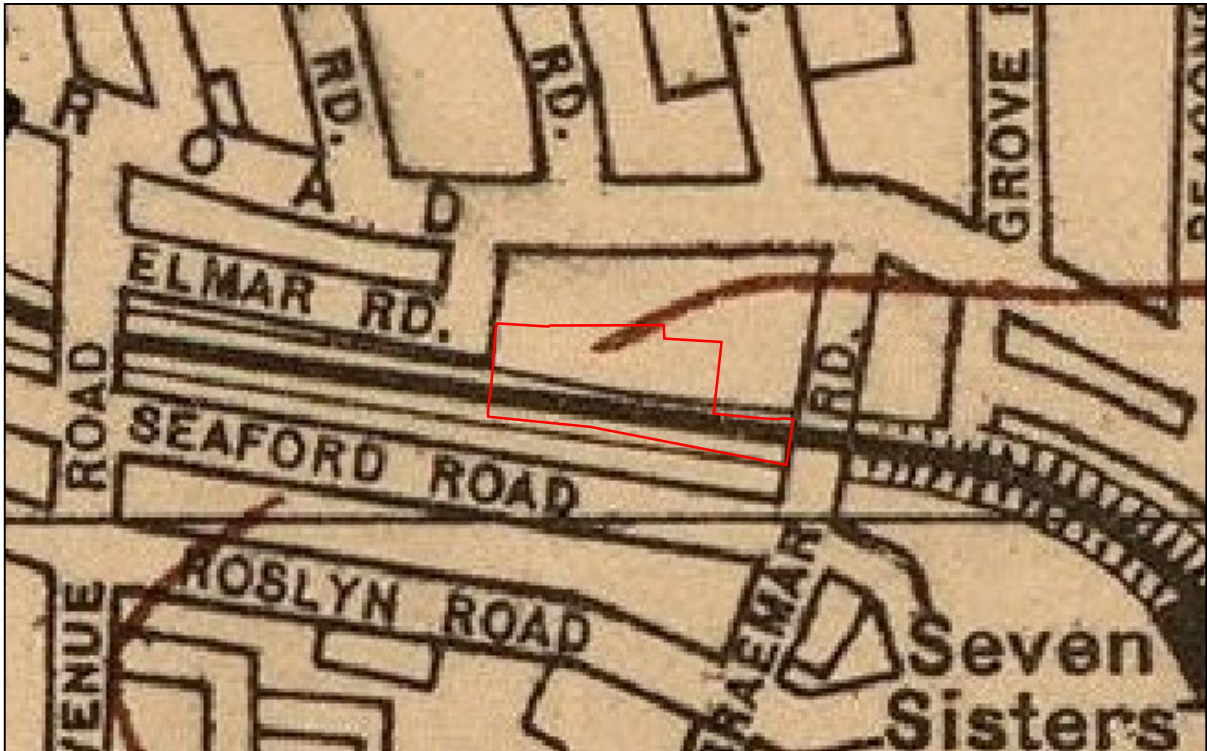
London – Tottenham

A. Water Treatment Works

The site was situated approximately 1.5km south-west of the Water Treatment Works.



Night Bombing up to 7th October 1940

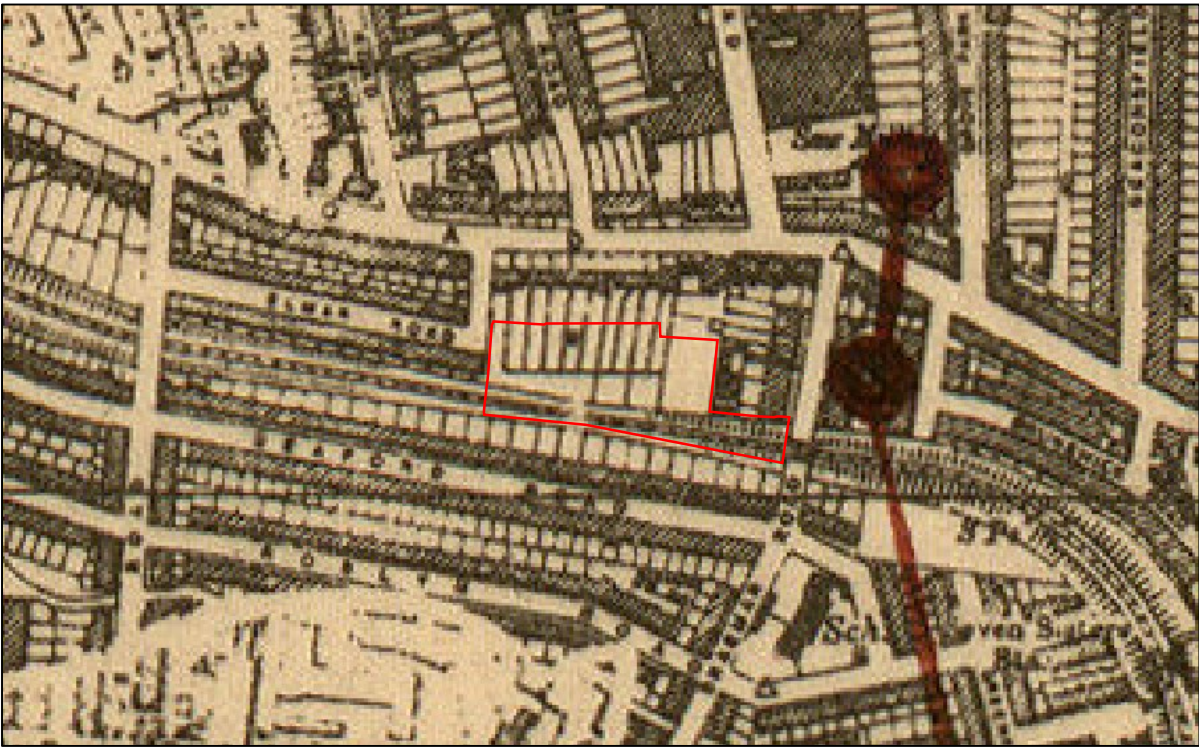


Night Bombing - 7th October 1940 to 6th June 1941



●● Recorded bomb strike

7th -14th October 1940



-  Recorded HE bomb strike
-  Recorded incendiary bomb shower
-  Recorded UXB strike
-  Recorded oil bomb strike

Key to weekly map symbol colours

- Monday - Brown
- Friday - Green
- Tuesday - Vermilion
- Saturday - Violet
- Wednesday - Blue
- Sunday - Yellow
- Thursday - Black



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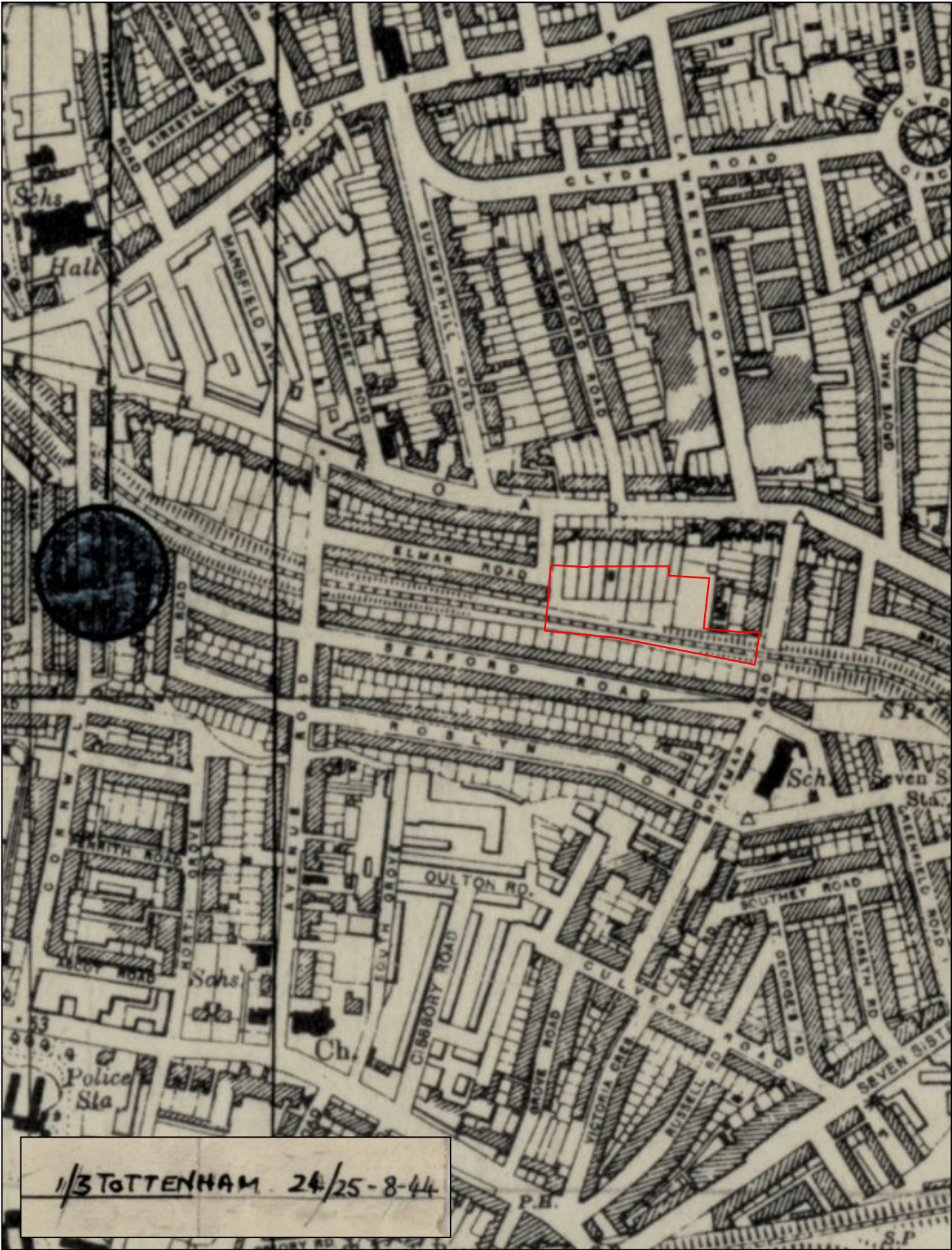
Project: Brunel Walk, London

Ref: DA19263-00

Source: The National Archives, Kew

 Approximate site boundary





V-1 Flying Bomb



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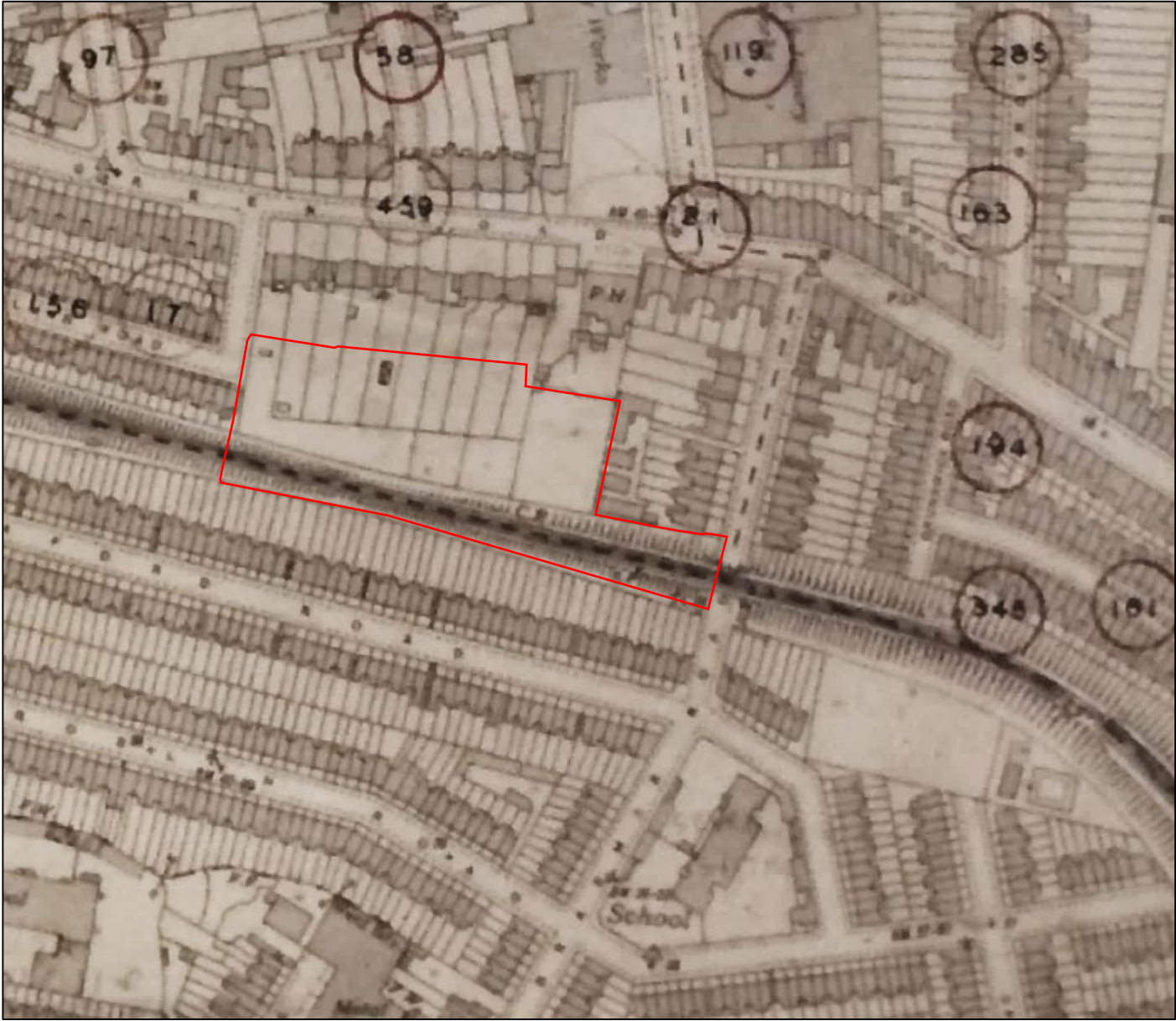
Project: Brunel Walk, London

Ref: DA19263-00

Source: The National Archives, Kew

— Approximate site boundary





○ Recorded Bomb Strike



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Client: Selsdon Building Contractors Ltd.

— Approximate site boundary



Project: Brunel Walk, London

Ref: DA19263-00

Source: Haringey Archives

7th September 1940

Date	Occ.No.	Time	Type of Bomb	Location	Casualties	Damage.
Saturday 7.9.40 (Continued)						
	13	1750	Unexploded H.E.	Rear 284, St.Anns Rd.	NIL	NIL (REMARKS Area evacuated Bomb removed 14.9.40.)
	14	2050	I.B.	24, Pembroke Road.	NIL	NIL
	15	2100	I.B.	Langham Road, corner Stanmore Road	NIL	NIL
	16	2100	I.B.	34, Newton Road.	NIL	NIL
	17	2055	I.B.	7, Elmar Road	NIL	NIL
21	2130	I.B.	Junction West Green Rd., and Lawrence Road.		NIL	NIL

17th September 1940

93	0025	I.B.	Derby works, Vale Road	NIL	NIL
94	0020	H.E.	Tavistock Factory, Tavistock Road.	NIL	To gas and water mains.
95	0025	I.B.'s.	21, Kirkstall Avenue. Alton Road Philip Lane.	NIL	NIL
96	0032	I.B.	25, Dongola Road	NIL	NIL
97	0010	I.B.	28 & 30 Summerhill Road	NIL	NIL
98	0030	I.B.	152 & 154, West Green Road	NIL	NIL
			38, Dorset Road, 6, Bedford Road.	NIL	NIL
99	0036	I.B.	25, Dongola Road	NIL	NIL
100	Reported 0037	Suspected unexploded H.E.	Railway Embankment by St. Ann's Signal Box.	NIL	NIL Not confirmed.

19th September 1940

	0053	I.B.	Mansfield Avenue, Downhills School Philip Lane.	NIL	NIL
Thursday 19.9.40	150	2335	-	NIL	NIL
	151	0055	I.B. Marden Road, No.17A	NIL	NIL
	152	0058	I.B. 73, Summerhill Road	NIL	NIL
	153	0100	I.B. 7, Chester Road	NIL	NIL
	154	0055	I.B. Chestnuts Park	NIL	NIL
	155	0107	I.B. Broadwater Garage, Lordship Lane	NIL	NIL
	156	0105	I.B. Godfrey's Garage, 32, Summerhill Road	NIL	NIL
		0055	I.B.'s Elmar, Bedford, Dorset and Summerhill Roads.	NIL	NIL
160	0100	I.B.	10, 7 Kirkstall Avenue	NIL	NIL
161	0130	I.B.	Brunswick Road.	NIL	NIL
162	0140	I.B.	Plevna Crescent	NIL	NIL
162	0140	I.B.	Plevna Crescent	NIL	NIL
163	0146	I.B.	Grove Park Road	NIL	NIL
163	0146	I.B.'s	Russell, Southey, Elizabeth and		

23rd September 1940

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Occ.No.</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type of Bomb</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
23.9.40.	190	0528	I.B.	43, Elmar Road.	Nil	Nil	
	191	0530	H.E.	Overbury Road.	Nil	Coal gas mains	
	192						
				Derby's Factory, Hermitage Road	Nil	Severe to Factory	
193	0503	I.B.		St. Georges Road, junction Culvert Road	Nil	Damage to water mains.	
194	0550	I.B.		96, Brunswick Road.	Nil	Nil	
195	0620	I.B.		78, Crowland Road.	Nil	Nil	
196	Reported				Nil	Nil	
	0622	Unexploded					



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10th October 1940

Date	Occ.No.	Time	Type of Bomb	Location	Casualties	Damage	Remarks
10.10.40	285	(2120	2 H.E.	3, 46 & 48 Grove Park Road.	1	To water main & to dwelling houses	
Cont.		(2120	H.E.	Brunswick Road	1	To railway embankment, bridge. 2	
		(2120	H.E.	14-16, Elizabeth Road	NIL	To dwelling houses	Craters on
		(2125	H.E.	Greenfield Road	NIL	To dwelling houses	permanent way,
		(??	AA shell	Arlington Garage, Seven Sisters Road.	NIL	To Nos. 15 & 17	Rear Brunswick Rd
					Nil	To coal gas mains	
						Slight to garage and	Also severe
						to bank of stream	damage to LNER
							bridge crossing
							LMS line between
							Seven Sisters
							and Stamford Hill Stms
	286	2125	I.B.	Roseberry Gardens	NIL		
	287	2155	I.B.	Mount Pleasant Road	NIL		
	288	2155	I.B.		NIL		

17th October 1940

Date	Occ.No.	Time	Type of Bomb	Location	Casualties	Damage	Remarks.
18.10.40	346	Reported 0855					
Friday		Fell 17.10.40.		100 yards west Seven Sisters			
	347	2005	Unexploded H.E.	Stn.	NIL	NIL	Removed 22.10.40.

16th November 1940

Date	Occ.No.	Time	Type of Bomb	Location	Casualties	Damage	Remarks.
16.11.40	454	0004	X---	Endymion Road	NIL	To water and gas mains.	
	455	0235	H.E.	Craven Park School between Castlewood Road and Leadale Road	NIL	School partly demolished.	
	456	Reported 0255	H.E.	Rear of Omega Works, Hermitage Road.	Nil	Houses in vicinity severely damaged.	
		Fell 2330				NIL	
		15.11.40.					
	457	Reported 0939		Centre of dog track, harringay arena	NIL	NIL	
		fell 2330					
		15.11.40.					
	458	Reported 1736	Unexploded	Shunting roads 7 and 8	NIL	NIL	Removed 25.11.40
		Believed fell 2130 15th	AA shell	Northumberland Park Station			
	459	2045	AA shell	West Green Road junction Bedford Road	NIL	Small crater in roadway.	
	460	2045					



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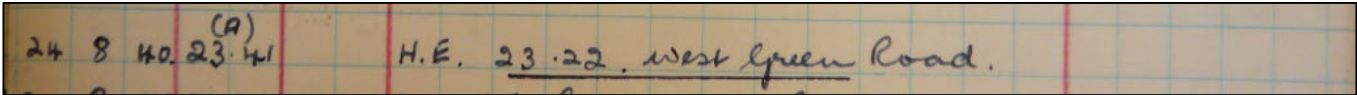
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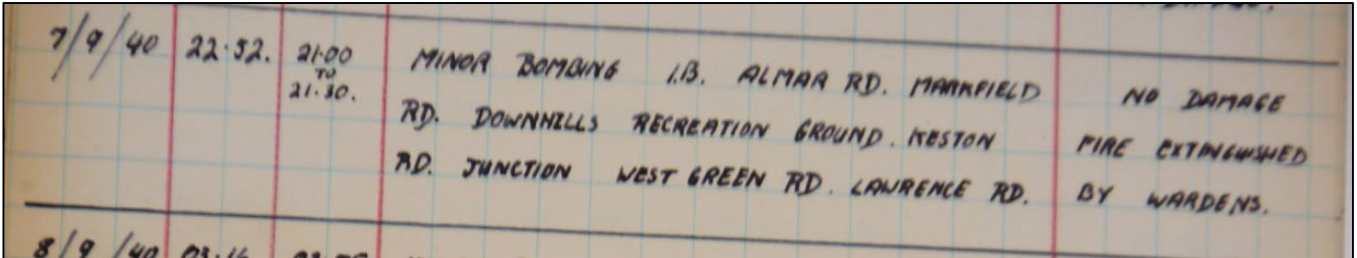
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24th August 1940



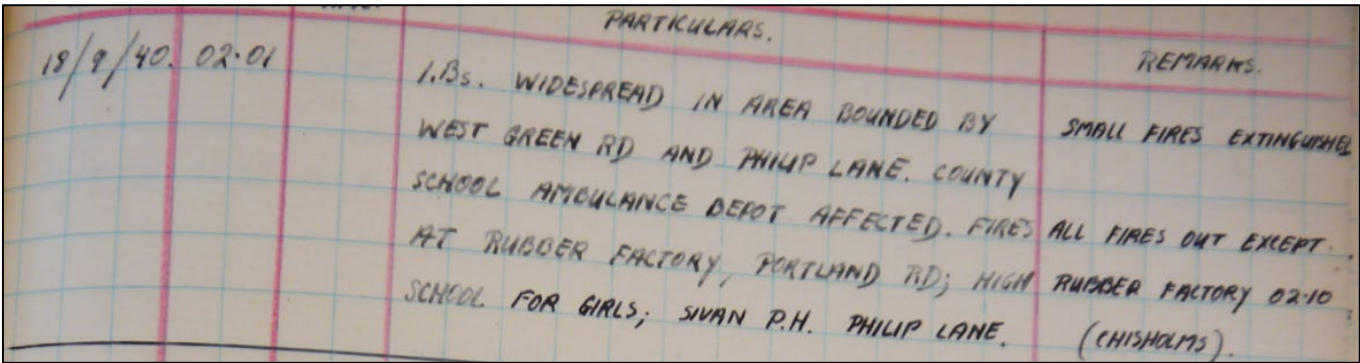
Above: a HE at 23.22 on West Green Road.
It is not clear where along West Green Road this incident occurred, At its closest point, West Green Road was located approximately 40m north of the site.

7th September 1940



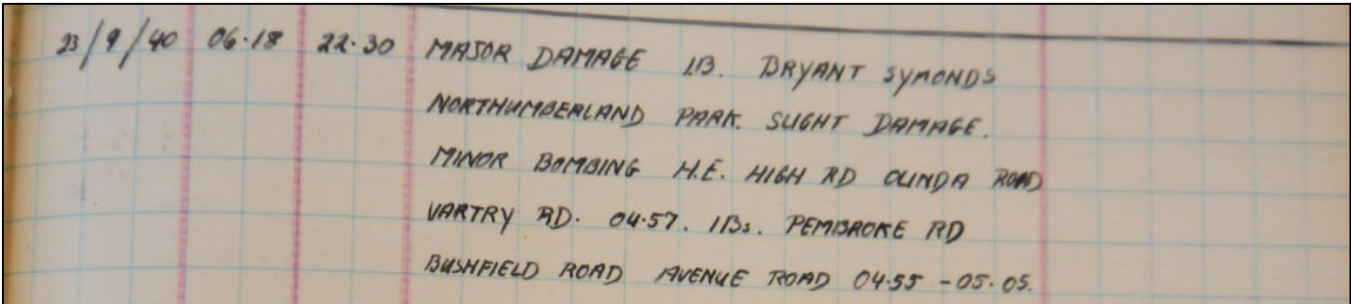
Above: Minor bombing I.B. Almar Rd. Markfield Rd, Downhills Recreation Ground. Keston Rd. Junction West Green Rd. Laurence Rd. No damage. Fire extinguished by wardens.
The Junction of Lawrence Road and West Green Road was situated approximately 60m north of the site.

18th September 1940



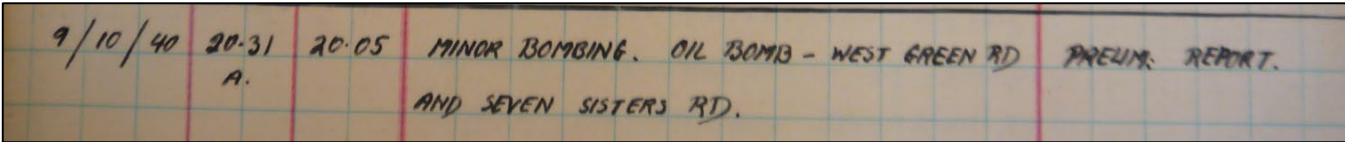
Above: I.Bs. Widespread in area bounded by West Green Rd and Philip Lane. County school ambulances depot affected. Fired at Rubber Factory, Portland Rd; High School for Girls, Sivan P.H. Philip Lane. Small fires extinguished. All fires out except rubber factory 02.10.
At its closest point, West Green Road was located approximately 40m north of the site.

23rd September 1940



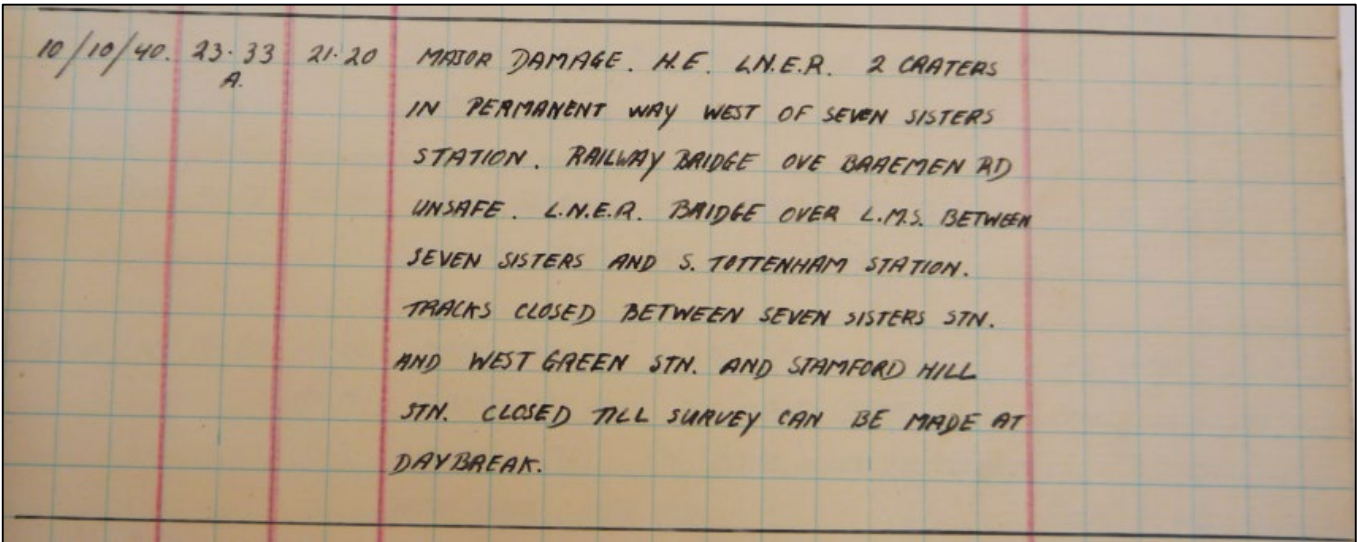
Above: IBs Pembroke Rd Bushfield Road Avenue Road 04.55-05.05.
At its closest point, Avenue Road was situated approximately 200m west of the site.

9th October 1940



Above: Minor bombing. Oil bomb – West Green Rd and Seven Sisters Rd. Prelim Report.
At its closest point, West Green Road was located approximately 40m north of the site.

10th October 1940



Above: Major damage. HE. LNER. 2 craters in permanent way west of Seven Sisters Station. Railway bridge over Braemen (likely Braemar) Road unsafe. LNER Bridge over LMS between Seven Sisters and S. Tottenham Station and West Green Station and Stamford Hill Station closed till survey can be made at daybreak.
This incident is referring to a section of railway which bordered the site to the east. While the '2 craters' are thought to have landed on the railway line on the other side of Braemen Road (from the site boundary) damage was sustained to the 'railway bridge over Braemar Road' which was located immediately adjacent to the site boundary.

25th August 1940

LNE: West Green – Seven Sisters: HE cut telecom. Train service suspended owing to UXB, later found to have exploded. nwr 09.55.

9th October 1940

Seven Sisters – Hackney Downs: Telecom damaged.

10th October 1940

Seven Sisters 23.00: Lines from Stamford Hill and to West Green blocked. Normal 10.30 11/10.

11th January 1941

Seven Sisters 21.10: Crater on Down line, Up line blocked also.



Category 1 - "Total damage, building to be demolished."

Category 2 - "Some repairs possible, but could become Cat 1."

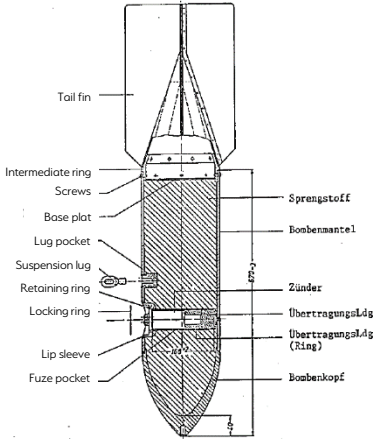
Category 3 - "Border line areas, uncertain whether repairs possible, might have to be demolished."





SC 50kg High Explosive Bomb

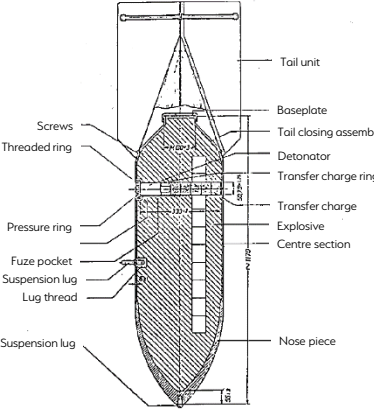
Bomb Weight	40-54kg (88-119lb)
Explosive Weight	25kg (55lb)
Fuze Type	Impact fuze/electro-mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1,090 x 280mm (42.9 x 11.0in)
Body Diameter	200mm (7.87in)
Use	Against lightly damageable materials, hangars, railway rolling stock, ammunition depots, light bridges and 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

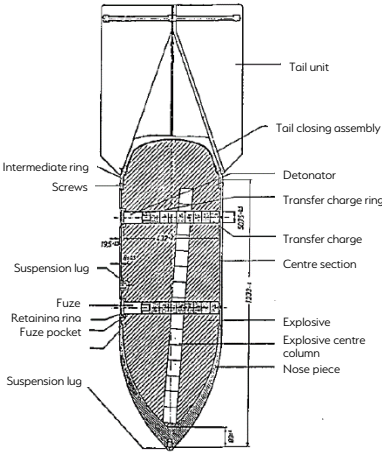
Bomb Weight	245-256kg (540-564lb)
Explosive Weight	125-130kg (276-287lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1640 x 512mm (64.57 x 20.16in)
Body Diameter	368mm (14.5in)
Use	Against railway installations, embankments, flyovers, underpasses, large buildings and below-ground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

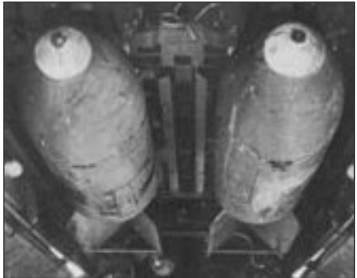




SC 500kg High Explosive Bomb

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, Triolene. Bombs recovered with Triolene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.







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Client: Selsdon Building Contractors Ltd.

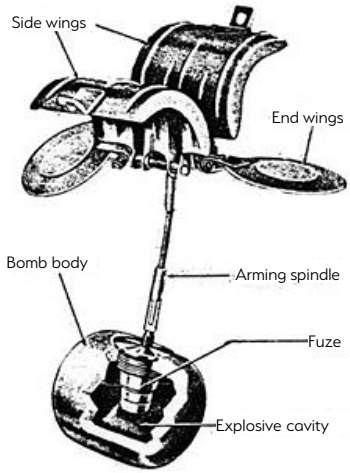
Project: Brunel Walk, London

Ref: DA19263-00

Source: Various sources

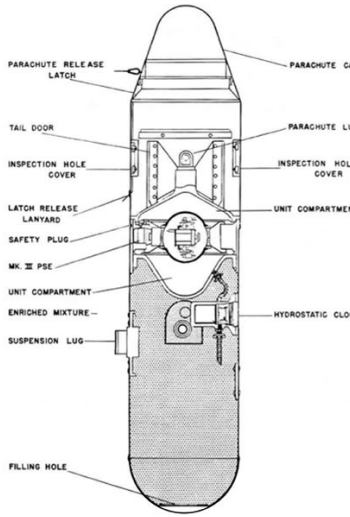
SD2 Anti-Personnel 'Butterfly Bomb'

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.



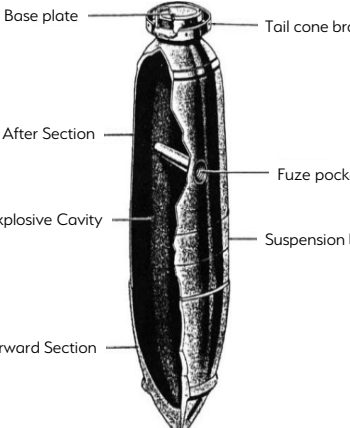
Parachute Mine (Luftmine B / LMB)

Bomb Weight	Approx. 990kg (2176lb)
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.



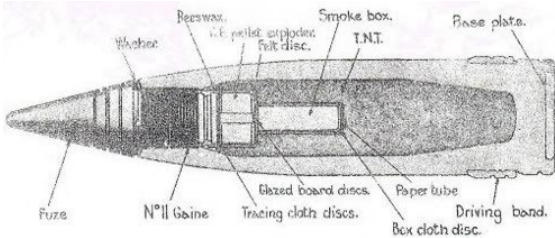
SC 1000kg High Explosive Bomb

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.



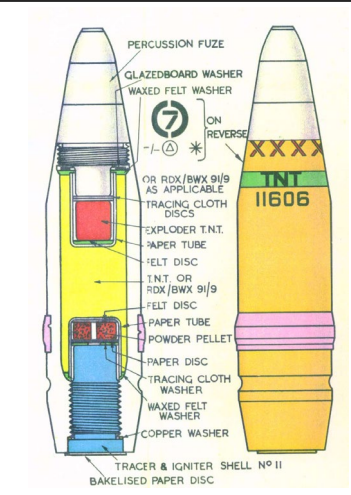
3.7 Inch QF Anti-Aircraft Projectile

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



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.



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 fuzing
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.

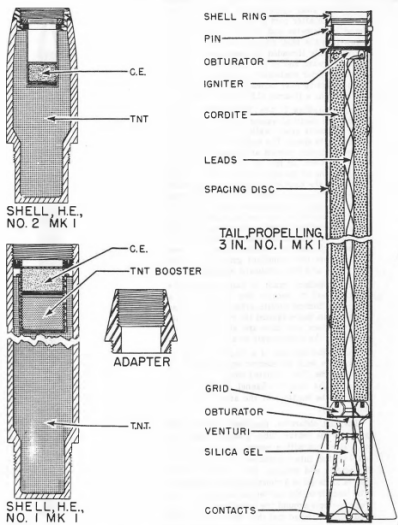


Figure 185—3-in. U.P. Antiaircraft Rocket Components



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Source: Various sources

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