



BRIMSTONE

**UXO TARGET
INVESTIGATION REPORT**



UXO TARGET INVESTIGATION REPORT FOLLOWING A NON-INTRUSIVE SURVEY

Client:	Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land		
Project Ref:	TWSL45		
Project Location:	Ratby Lane, Markfield, LE67 9RJ		
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QUALITY POLICY

Brimstone Site Investigation Ltd, known as Brimstone, is committed to the delivery of unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk mitigation services, including safe removal and disposal of explosive ordnance, in the UK and overseas. Since our incorporation in 2016 it has been our goal to provide unsurpassed and unbiased UXO risk mitigation services. Brimstone is a client-centric organisation, with the aim to provide the client the services they need, to the agreed requirement, in accordance with national and international standards or standard operating procedures.

We are committed to providing a safe, cost-effective, and quality service, underpinned by our core values:

- **Integrity:** We are unwavering in our commitment to providing pristine, unbiased counsel and superior services. Our ethical compass guides every interaction, ensuring we maintain the highest standards of conduct in all our endeavours.
- **Professionalism:** We embody professionalism at every level, conducting our business with unparalleled excellence. Our commitment to quality guarantees top-tier service and a seamless experience for every client.
- **Knowledge:** We are devoted to perpetual growth, consistently expanding our expertise to stay at the forefront of industry innovation and strategy. Our thirst for knowledge ensures we are equipped to lead and succeed in an evolving marketplace.
- **Innovation:** We champion innovation, continuously advancing our services and processes. Our pursuit of inventive strategies and pioneering solutions ensures we not only meet but exceed the evolving needs of our clients and the industry.

We are committed to the applicable requirements of the ISO 9001:2015 standards. We set and review quality monitoring objectives using the plan, do, check, act cycle to measure the performance of our quality management system. Brimstone wholly endorses the ethos of 'continual improvement efforts' and allocates resources to meet this requirement.

This policy applies to the whole of the Brimstone services and involves all personnel including the managing director. All personnel are responsible for helping manage quality, seeking improvement through constant review, and by encouraging supplier and subcontractor involvement. We are committed to achieving customer satisfaction using quality procedures, which will be operated to meet or exceed the applicable requirements of ISO 9001.



Aaron Florence
Founder and Managing Director
Brimstone Site Investigation Ltd.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Brimstone Site Investigation (BSI) had completed a non-intrusive UXO Survey for Taylor Wimpey Strategic Land on 4th February 2026 using a UAV (Annex A).
- The aim of the survey was to identify any possible buried UXO ahead of ground-intrusive works proposed by the client.
- The output of the non-intrusive survey was a list of targets (Annex C) with estimated mass and depth.
- The follow-up activity to the non-intrusive report was a 'target investigation' of suspect buried objects.
- In total, 76 targets were modelled because of the survey.
- Following the target investigation taken place from 25th to 27th February 2026, no items of UXO were found. Therefore, clearance can be given to the surveyed areas to a depth of 4m below ground level. Any depth greater than this depth is not cleared and may require additional mitigation strategies being put in place. This includes pilling and drilling.

Area Surveyed (ha)	Total No. of Targets Modelled	Discounted Targets	Targets to Investigate	Est. Duration of Investigation (two-man team)
5.61	76	0	76	3 days

1 WHAT IS UXO

UXO is an abbreviation for unexploded ordnance. It is a term that refers to explosive ordnance which has been primed, armed, fused, or otherwise prepared for use, and has been dropped, fired, launched, projected, thrown, or placed and remains unexploded either by malfunction or by design.

UXO is a catch-all term used in the UK to refer to explosive hazard contamination. Although, not all explosive hazards are correctly described as UXO. Abandoned explosive ordnance, or AXO, is ordnance, which is in a safe state, has not been prepared for use or has not been fire, projected, thrown, or otherwise used. Instead, AXO has been buried or hidden, either as a means of disposal or as a cache in anticipation of invasion.

An example of UXO would be an anti-aircraft projectile having been fired at an aircraft, failing to function and the falling back to land, unexploded. An example of AXO would be a 'bomb dump' of expired ordnance, whereby an excavation is filled with unwanted ordnance and backfilled. This was frequently used by the MoD up until the 1980s as a recognised means of disposal.

2 WHY IS LAND CONTAMINATED BY UXO?

There are four sources of UXO contamination in the UK. These are: enemy action, allied action, military activity or munitions manufacturing and storage locations. Enemy action refers primarily to artillery bombardment and strategic bombing campaign of the Second World War. Allied action refers to defensive activities, again primarily in relation to the Second World War, which includes land and sea mining, anti-aircraft batteries and rocket batteries.

Military training is a significant source of UXO contamination. In former and current military training areas, the risk of encountering UXO is significant, ranging from projectiles, mortars, and grenades. The MoD is the second-largest landowner in the UK, and as such large parts of the UK have historically been used or requisitioned by the military for training our armed forces and allied armed forces.

Finally, munitions manufacturing and storage sites also present a UXO risk, although the risk is generally localised and in small specific parts of the UK.

3 THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

There are no specific regulations that manage how UXO is dealt with on UK construction sites, and similar operations. However, there are pieces of legislation that must be considered when companies choose how to approach UXO risk, these include those listed below. The CIRIA guidelines are a set of guiding principles that offer a framework to the UK UXO risk mitigation sector, these are explained in the subsequent section.

- Construction (Design Management) Regulation (2015)
- Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)
- Management of Health and Safety at Work (1999)

3.1 Construction (Design Management) Regulations (2015)

CDM 2015 replaces CDM 2007. These regulations define the responsibilities of roles within construction projects. The Principal Designer is responsible for managing health and safety, in that role they must exercise identification, elimination and control of foreseeable risks. UXO is a significant potential hazard and must be considered at the design phase.

3.2 Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)

Employers must ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the health and safety of their employees. They must also ensure the health and safety of others affected by their work activity. When working on a site which is

thought to have a UXO contamination risk, employers have a responsibility to provide a safe system of work that addresses the assessed UXO risk.

3.3 Management of Health and Safety at Work (1999)

This adds on to the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). The act sets out the general duties which employers have towards employees and members of the public, and those which employees have to themselves and each other. In relation to UXO, the act applied that duty holders are to ensure that proper assessments of foreseeable risks are completed and that necessary measures are taken to control risks to an acceptable level.

4 CIRIA C681 GUIDELINES

CIRIA is the Construction Industry Research and Information Association. Two sets of guidelines provide a framework to the UXO risk mitigation sector in the UK. They are not legally binding, and are optional to follow, but they form the accepted best-practice standards to which the industry operates.

CIRIA C681: Unexploded Ordnance: A Guide for the Construction Industry (2009)

This is the overarching document which provides the four stage UXO risk mitigation framework. Stages are:

1. Preliminary UXO risk assessment – a qualitative screening exercise to assess the likelihood of finding UXO on a site. This can be completed by a non-UXO specialist or a UXO specialist.
2. Detailed UXO risk assessment – A wider and deeper assessment of the site, using bomb damage maps, penetration assessments and other historical information.
3. Recommendations – A proposal of risk mitigation strategies determined in coordination with the client.
4. Implementations – the on-site UXO risk mitigation measures being put in place.

CIRIA C785: Unexploded Ordnance Risk Management Guide for Land-Based Projects (2019)

This guidance document adds on to C681. It provides additional details and structure to the risk assessment process. Both documents are available to purchase on the CIRIA website.

5 ALARP

The ALARP (as low as reasonably practicable) principle is about the actions that should be taken to reduce risks. The term 'ALARP' is in the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, which says that risks must be controlled in a reasonable way.

Infinite time, effort and money could be spent trying to eliminate risk entirely. HSE uses the example that spending £1m to prevent five employees bruising their knees is disproportionate, whereas spending the same amount to prevent an explosion which could kill 150 people is proportionate.

Using this principle, BSI aims to reduce client costs by recommending strategies that are proportionate to the assessed risks.

6 MAXIMUM BOMB PENETRATION DEPTHS

Using data gathered during WWII by the Ministry of Home Security, estimates can be made about how deep a bomb is likely to penetrate the ground. Over one thousand incidents were reported by the bomb disposal units to support this research. Further tests were carried out, dropping bombs of different sizes into chalk and measuring the depths they reached. This research is held at the National Archives. The estimates are:

Bomb weight (kg)	Ground Type (m)							
	Sand		Gravel		Chalk		Clay	
	Average	Max.	Average	Max.	Average	Max.	Average	Max.
50	2.8	7.8	2.8	7.8	3.5	7.7	4.0	9.1
250	4.8	13.7	4.8	13.7	6.0	13.1	6.8	15.8
500	6.0	17.3	6.0	17.3	7.6	16.4	8.7	19.8
1,000	7.6	21.9	7.6	21.9	9.6	20.7	10.9	24.9

Different layers of geology affect penetration depths, for example 1m of made ground, then 1m of gravel before reaching clay – as is many areas of London – is not easily calculated from the data above.

When calculating how deep a bomb could have reached, we must make three assumptions:

- Impact velocity.** German bombing raids were carried out at altitudes more than 5,000m. The velocity of impact is roughly 313ms⁻¹ (not accounting for resistance). It is the same velocity regardless of mass.
- Impact angle.** Strike angles of 10 to 15 degrees to the vertical. It must be assumed that the bomb was stable at the moment of ground penetration.
- Bomb design.** Some larger German bombs were occasionally fitted with ‘kopfrings’ - a metal ring, triangular in cross section, fitted around the nose of the bomb to help prevent penetration. It must be assumed that no ‘kopfrings’ were fitted.

7 LAND SERVICE AMMUNITION

Land service ammunition (LSA) includes mortars, grenades, rockets, and projectiles. These types of ordnance can contaminate land in the UK due to prior and current training of the UK’s armed forces, as well as the activities of other allied nations on British soil. Training areas, airfields, barracks, and camps are areas which may have a heightened risk of encountering LSA. During WWII anti-aircraft weaponry was deployed across much of the UK, and as a result contamination from anti-aircraft projectiles can occur in cities as well as in the open countryside.

LSA is typically found within the first 0.5m of WWII level ground. Non-intrusive UXO surveying is an effective method of targeting LSA due to these shallow depths and high iron content. Objects, even large objects, which lay deeper than 4m below the surveyed ground level are difficult for this equipment to detect.

8 HOW DOES THIS SURVEY WORK?

In coordination with the client Brimstone recommended the completion of a non-intrusive magnetometry survey. The output of this survey is false colour maps of ‘hotspots’ overlain satellite imagery of the site. A non-intrusive survey is a survey style which does not require any manipulation or ‘intrusions’ into the ground. This means that specialist technical equipment is methodically moved across the surface of a given area without disturbing any possible buried objects. The benefit of this type of survey is wide area coverage, as consistent with the requirements for this project.

The data collected is GPS information joined with magnetometry information. Magnetometry is a type of technical sensing technology. Essentially, a magnetometer is an instrument which detects the Earth’s natural magnetic field by sending signals between two sensors - contained within an aluminium tube called a probe. These sensors are known as fluxgate gradiometers. Deviations within the Earth’s magnetic field indicates the

presence of a buried object containing iron. The more iron, the stronger the magnetic signal. The diagrams below illustrate this effect.

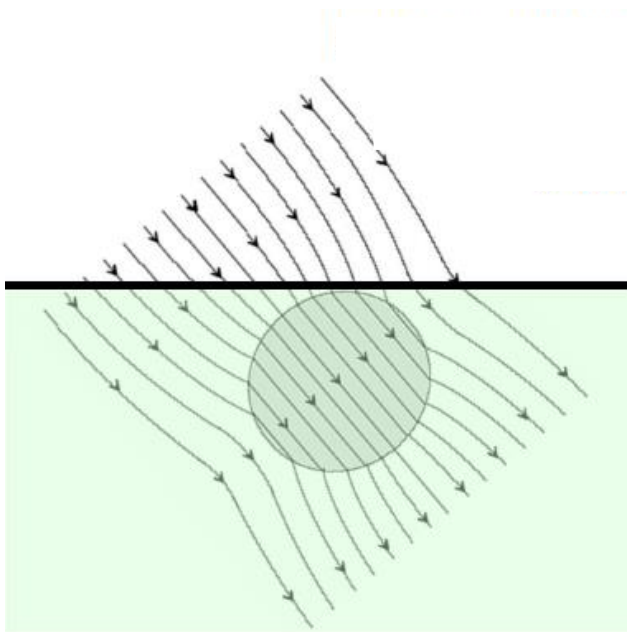


Figure 1: Earth's magnetic field interrupted by a buried iron (ferrous) object.

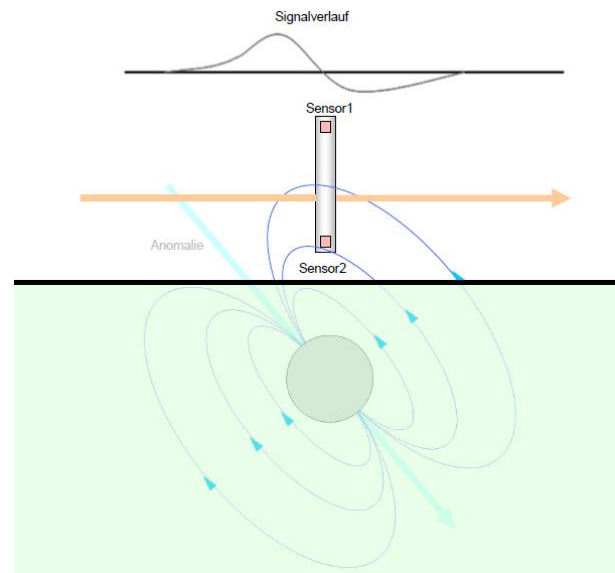


Figure 2: A description of how the sensor locate targets and the sinusoidal information received.

By analysing the wavelength and amplitude of the signal measured by the magnetometers, we can estimate the likely depth and size of a buried object. Whilst the depth of the object is quite accurate, the estimated mass is harder to determine and is known for a greater degree of inaccuracy.

Magnetometry technology is a so-called passive system. A simple way to think about passive systems is that the object looks at the sensor, rather than the sensor looking at the object – as is the case with active systems. Therefore, with the type of system used in this survey, the maximum depth the equipment can sense to is dependent on the mass of the item and its surrounding geology.

9 SURVEY DETAILS

9.1 Location

The project address is: Ratby Lane, Markfield, LE67 9RJ. The site boundaries are indicated in red below, and in further detail contained in Annex B.



FIGURE 3: Ratby Lane, Markfield, LE67 9RJ

9.2 Survey Dates

The survey was completed in from 25th to 27th February 2026.

9.3 Survey Limitations

At times, not all the proposed area can be surveyed. This can be for one or several reasons, including:

- a) Vegetation too tall or impassable for the equipment,
- b) Too soft ground for the operator,
- c) Man-made or natural obstacles, and
- d) Deep furrows or ditches on farmers' fields.

During analysis, the survey data quality can be limited by environmental factors including:

- a) Made ground,

- b) Heras or chain-link type fencing,
- c) Overhead high-voltage power cables, and
- d) Heavily mineralised geology.

Additionally, the survey is subject to the following limitations:

- a) Detection of UXO is dependent contrast between UXO and its host materials. There is an extremely remote likelihood that ferrous items can be missed by the equipment if its magnetic field is in the same orientation as local magnetic declination.
- b) The survey task specifically targets the anticipated risk of ordnance (mortars, grenades, bombs, and alike) within the limits of the equipment capability.
- c) As with all UXO survey tasks, 100% clearance certificates cannot be issued. This document certifies that work has been undertaken to mitigate against the risk of UXO, using the ALARP principle. However unlikely, encountering UXO cannot wholly be discounted.

10 SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Our survey equipment comprises of a GPS system and a magnetometry system. The GPS uses GNSS accurate to 1cm or less, with mobile data correction. The magnetometry equipment is designed, made, and manufactured at a single site in Germany to ISO 9001 quality standards. Specification sheets for the equipment used on this survey can be found annexed in this report.

11 DATA INTERPRETATION

Following field collection, the data is processed in house by our geophysics team. The data undergoes several steps to reduce noise and improve the survey quality. In the later stages of data processing, we use a specialist computer model to look at the signals measured by the equipment. These signals are then compared against a bank of known UXO signals. This is a semi-automated process.

The data processing software then presents a list of possible UXO targets. Estimation in depth and mass are made, and their locations are offered in coordinates accurate to 1cm. Additional survey data services are available including CAD drawings banded by depth to offer a more granular application to the project scope, possibly reducing time and costs further down the pipeline.

12 TARGET SELECTION

Based on our experience as an organisation and through guidance from the manufacturer of our equipment, we can reduce the overall number of targets required for investigation. We reduce the targets to the following criteria:

- All targets with a mass greater than 1kg.
- 25% selection of targets with a mass less than 1kg.

We reduce these targets due to the level of sensitivity the equipment offers, and the perceived risk of encountering certain types of UXO. The equipment we use is used within archaeological investigations and as such it can measure the smallest iron objects, down to the head of a rusty nail. We need to filter out these smaller targets, inconsistent with UXO, so we do not add unnecessary time and costs to the project. We aim to achieve



Figure 4: No. 36 Mills Grenade, source: IWM

ALARP, whereby any further reduction in risk is disproportionate to the additional cost, time, and effort to achieve the reduction.

A No.36 grenade, which is one of the smallest mass items we could find, has an overall mass of around 750g, and approximately 500-600g of iron. If UXO is found however, a 100% investigation of all targets would be recommended, to satisfy CIRIA C681 guidelines and the ALARP principle.

Total Targets:

The table below describes all targets that have been measured in the field and have been modelled through our data processing.

Total Targets	Total Targets < 1kg	Total Targets > 1kg	Could Not be Modelled	Depth Range
76	0	61	15	0.02 – 1.22m

Selected Targets:

The table below describes all targets, less those which have been filtered out according to the criteria as above.

Total Targets	Selected Targets < 1kg	Selected Targets > 1kg	Could Not be Modelled	Depth Range
76	0	61	15	0.02 – 1.22m

13 TARGET INVESTIGATION

Targets were set out using our RTK quality GPS and survey flags. Our engineers excavated, uncovered and identified buried ferrous targets. No targets were found to be UXO or items related to UXO.

A target investigation log was recorded and is annexed in this report, for your records.

Total Targets	Total Targets Found	No Observed Target*	UXO (and related) Targets
76	76	0	0

*No observed targets relate to a position in the survey area which modelled a buried ferrous object. Upon investigation, no target was observed. This is typically due to geology – certain types of ground are heavily magnetised, and pockets of such ground can model as a ferrous object.

14 OVERALL RISK RATING AND RISK MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Brimstone and the client have satisfied the criteria of CIRIA C681 and other standards in the completion of the survey and has successfully mitigated the risks posed by UXO to ALARP.

Clearance is given for the site as indicated in the annex to a depth of 4m below ground level. Any groundworks undertaken within in the top 4m of soils may proceed without any further proactive UXO risk mitigation. Brimstone would consider a safety briefing, which is delivered to the site management team of the

principal contractor, to be prudent. This would further appease the ALARP risk mitigation principle, whilst raising awareness to the leadership team for the site.

Any ground intrusions deeper than 4m will still require further proactive site-based mitigation. These activities are likely to comprise blind ground intrusions, such as piling or foul pump station wet well installation(s). The recommended service is an intrusive magnetometer probe survey, which is designed to scan deep buried columns of soil that relate specifically to the proposed pile and wet well locations.

UXO TYPE (ASSOCIATED HAZARD)	UXO RISK LEVEL FOLLOWING THE PRESENTATION OF THE DETAILED UXO RISK ASSESSMENT (DRA-25-1944)	UXO RISK LEVEL FOLLOWING THE NON-INTRUSIVE SURVEY AND TARGET INVESTIGATION (0-4M BELOW GROUND LEVEL)	UXO RISK LEVEL FROM A DEPTH OF 4M TO 12M BELOW GROUND LEVEL
WWII German 'Iron' Bombs	Moderate	Low	Moderate
WWII British Heavy Anti-Aircraft Shells	Moderate	Low	Low
WWII British Land Service Ammunition	Low	Low	Low
WWII German 2kg Incendiary / HE Bombs	Low	Low	Low
WWII German 1kg Incendiary Bombs	Low	Low	Low
WWII British Light Anti-Aircraft Shells	Low	Low	Low

Once a safety briefing has been delivered to the appropriate site personnel and the intrusive survey has been completed, the site-specific risk will reduce to low for all depths and activities.

Brimstone would recommend the Local Planning Authority set the following planning condition:

Prior to development commencing, the following shall be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority:

A Detailed Risk Assessment and Intrusive UXO Survey where required, based on (1) to characterise the site and; provide information for a detailed assessment of the risk to all receptors that may be affected, including those off site. Following the results and outcomes of the Detailed Risk Assessments, a Risk Mitigation Plan giving full details of the mitigation measures required and how they are to be undertaken. This requires the provision of both a Mitigation Implementation and Verification Plan.

Details attaining to Operational UXO Emergency Response Plan; and UXO Safety & Awareness Briefings – must also be provided. The identified mitigation must be carried out in accordance with the approved details. 3. On completion of the above (2) a final Verification Report is required to demonstrate that the works set out in (2) have been completed, along with any requirements for longer-term monitoring of risks, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action

15 ANNEXES

Annex A – Equipment Specification Sheets

Sheets specifying the equipment used and their technical capabilities.



Annex B - Non-Intrusive Survey Maps

False colour maps showing geospatial hotspots, areas too noisy to interpret and location of targets.

Annex C – Target Investigation Log

A log of targets investigated during this project.



ANNEX A

Nazar



UAV CAPABILITY

NAZAR is a modified off-the-shelf UAV. Resistant to rain, wind and hot climates, NAZAR is equipped to deliver surveying and detection solutions in tough to access environments.

Carrying payloads of up to 8kg, NAZAR is a modular platform for sensors, detectors and effectors. Applications include UXO magnetometry, radiation detection, photogrammetry and LIDAR.

Using programmable waypoints, RTK GPS quality, a laser altimeter and autonomous operation, NAZAR moves with undulations via determined flight paths to provide a faster, more cost-effective surveying methodology. We think it looks pretty cool too.

Note: NAZAR's mounted magnetometer can detect a 50kg ferrous mass at 4m.



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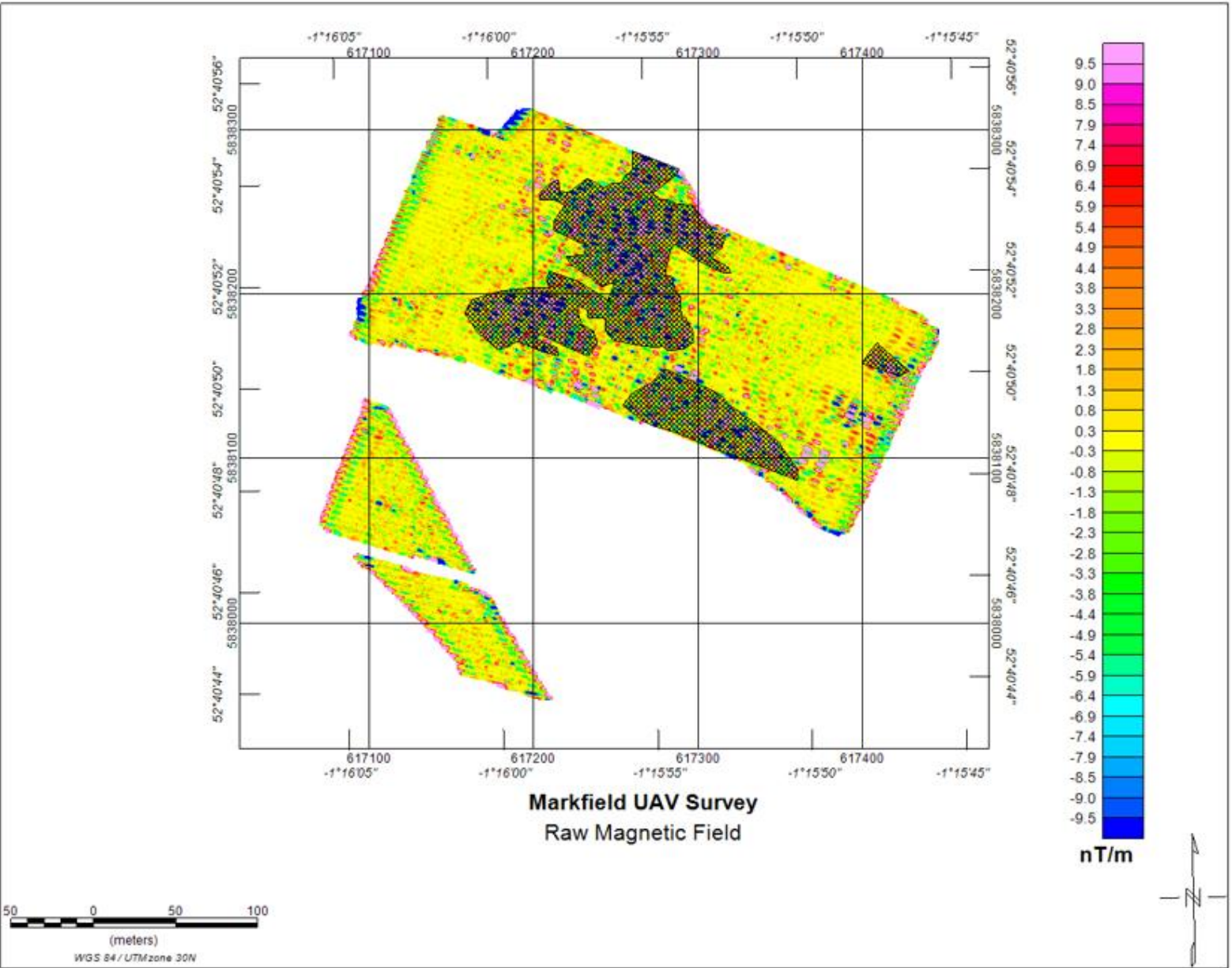
THE STATS

Max Speed	23 m/s
Climb Rate	6 m/s
Max Altitude	7000m

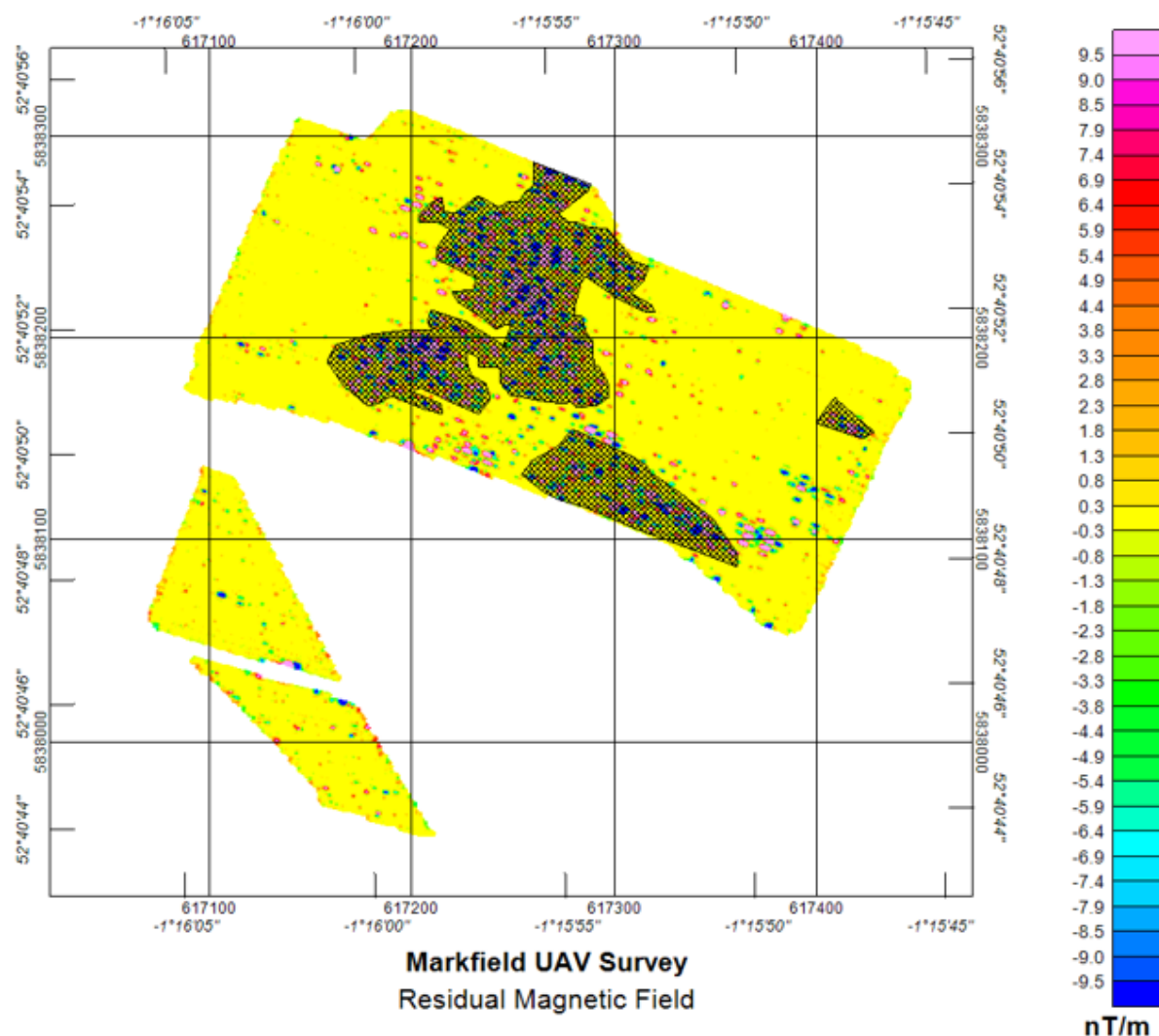
Operating Temperature	-20°C to 50°C
Weather	Dry or Wet
Flight Time	~ 55 minutes



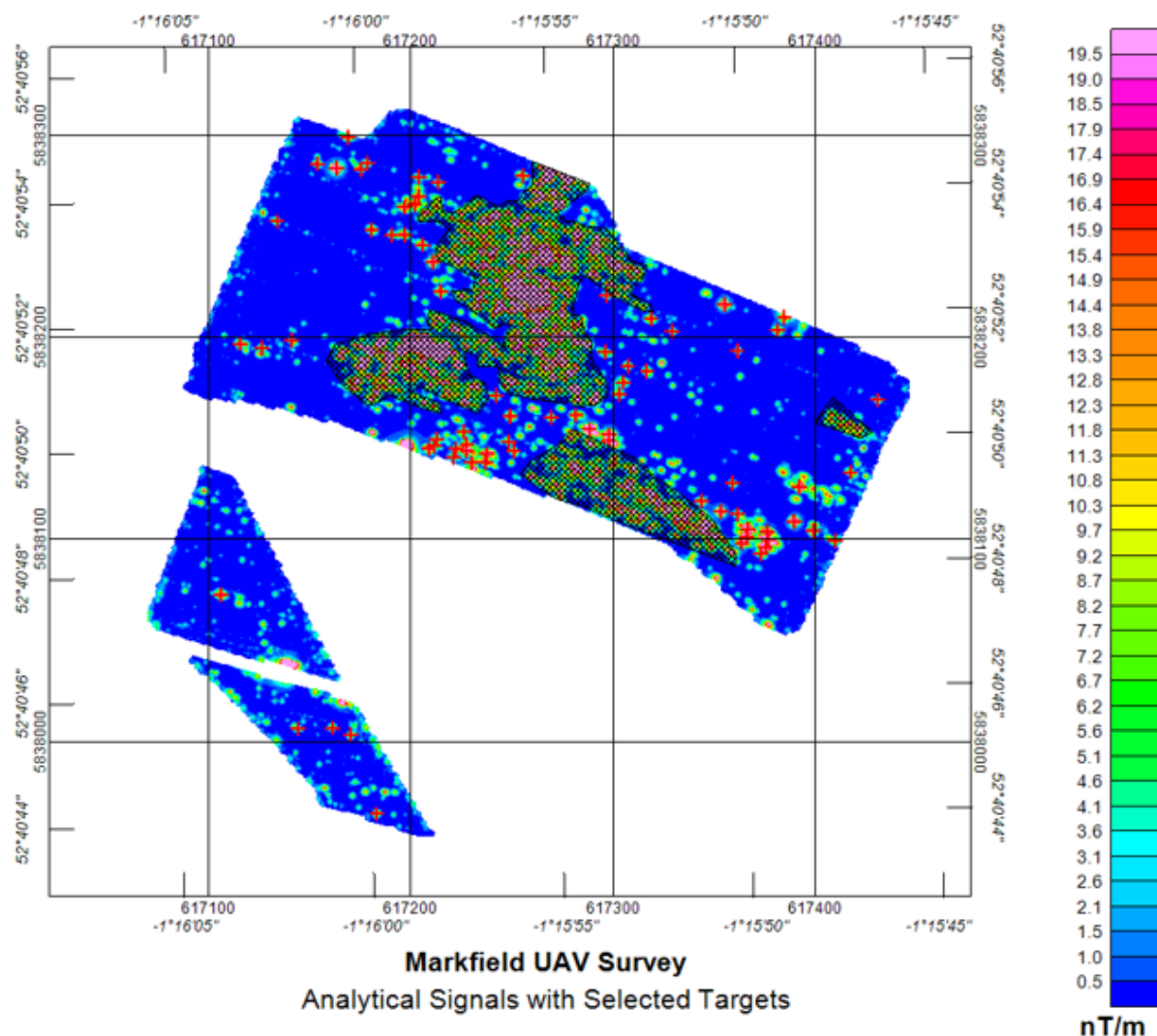
ANNEX B



Project:	TWSL32	BRIMSTONE Innovation Centre Medway Maidstone Road Chatham ME5 9FD +44 (0) 207 117 2492 www.brimstoneuxa.com enquire@brimstoneuxa.com
Client:	Ratby Lane, Markfield	
Report Ref:	TWSL32 - Markfield	
General Site Location:		
Info Source:	Processed Data	



Project:	TWSL32
Client:	Ratby Lane, Markfield
Report Ref:	TWSL32 - Markfield
General Site Location: 	Info Source: Processed Data



Project:	TWSL32
Client:	Ratby Lane, Markfield
Report Ref:	TWSL32 - Markfield
General Site Location:	Info Source: Processed Data

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ANNEX C

TARGET LIST

Target ID	Estimated Mass (Kg)	Estimated Depth (m)	Item Found
1	1.54	0.02	Non-UXO scrap metal
2	4.04	0.35	Non-UXO scrap metal
3	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
4	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
5	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
6	27.59	1.1	Non-UXO scrap metal
7	21.65	1.21	Non-UXO scrap metal
8	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
9	28.49	0.9	Non-UXO scrap metal
10	19.63	0.86	Non-UXO scrap metal
11	22.73	1.22	Non-UXO scrap metal
12	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
13	11.26	0.62	Non-UXO scrap metal
14	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
15	8.73	0.19	Non-UXO scrap metal
16	5.34	0.15	Non-UXO scrap metal
17	12.22	0.83	Non-UXO scrap metal
18	2.89	0.21	Non-UXO scrap metal
19	2.67	0.2	Non-UXO scrap metal
20	3.55	0.35	Non-UXO scrap metal
21	6.59	0.56	Non-UXO scrap metal
22	21.83	1.16	Non-UXO scrap metal
23	26.68	1.05	Non-UXO scrap metal
24	3.19	0.1	Non-UXO scrap metal
25	9.42	0.52	Non-UXO scrap metal
26	2.94	0.21	Non-UXO scrap metal
27	5.6	0.58	Non-UXO scrap metal
28	9.32	0.24	Non-UXO scrap metal
29	3.25	0.25	Non-UXO scrap metal



30	15.96	0.48	Non-UXO scrap metal
31	51.4	0.81	Non-UXO scrap metal
32	3.13	0.1	Non-UXO scrap metal
33	8.41	0.5	Non-UXO scrap metal
34	15.2	0.99	Non-UXO scrap metal
35	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
36	4.44	0.34	Non-UXO scrap metal
37	3.77	0.28	Non-UXO scrap metal
38	4.45	0.44	Non-UXO scrap metal
39	3.7	0.28	Non-UXO scrap metal
40	5.62	0.15	Non-UXO scrap metal
41	10.24	0.81	Non-UXO scrap metal
42	12.46	1	Non-UXO scrap metal
43	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
44	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
45	9.34	0.74	Non-UXO scrap metal
46	10.66	0.08	Non-UXO scrap metal
47	5.8	0.52	Non-UXO scrap metal
48	3.39	0.19	Non-UXO scrap metal
49	8.32	0.62	Non-UXO scrap metal
50	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
51	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
52	12.73	0.91	Non-UXO scrap metal
53	6.82	0.58	Non-UXO scrap metal
54	12.24	0.95	Non-UXO scrap metal
55	7.78	0.59	Non-UXO scrap metal
56	24.43	0.05	Non-UXO scrap metal
57	4.28	0.24	Non-UXO scrap metal
58	4.93	0.39	Non-UXO scrap metal
59	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
60	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
61	3.94	0.47	Non-UXO scrap metal
62	2.43	0.33	Non-UXO scrap metal



63	1.45	0.21	Non-UXO scrap metal
64	2.91	0.3	Non-UXO scrap metal
65	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
66	2.31	0.36	Non-UXO scrap metal
67	Couldn't be modelled	Couldn't be modelled	Non-UXO scrap metal
68	1.64	0.11	Non-UXO scrap metal
69	2.64	0.31	Non-UXO scrap metal
70	8.76	1.03	Non-UXO scrap metal
71	6.15	0.89	Non-UXO scrap metal
72	1.93	0.16	Non-UXO scrap metal
73	1.52	0.13	Non-UXO scrap metal
74	1.01	0.04	Non-UXO scrap metal
75	2.02	0.29	Non-UXO scrap metal
76	1.5	0.18	Non-UXO scrap metal



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