3.3.5 Historic Munitions Disposal Area

The following is noted in the 2012 Intertek CBRA report:

A munitions dump (KP 59 – 60) was identified from a previous risk assessment carried out by Intertek METOC (Ref: 2009 Rev 1). Correspondence with SEPA (Scottish Environment Protection Agency) and MOD (Ministry of Defence) have indicated that no records or evidence were available to verify the above, with MOD saying that the existence of the dumping ground could not be discounted. It is recommended that a UXO survey be carried out to ensure no munitions exist in this area.

The location above from the previous 2007 Osiris route survey correlates to approximately KP 59-60 on the 2016 survey route (refer to Figure 3.19).

2007 Osiris Survey – Possible Munitions Disposal Area | **2016 Bibby HydroMap Survey – Possible Munitions Disposal Area**

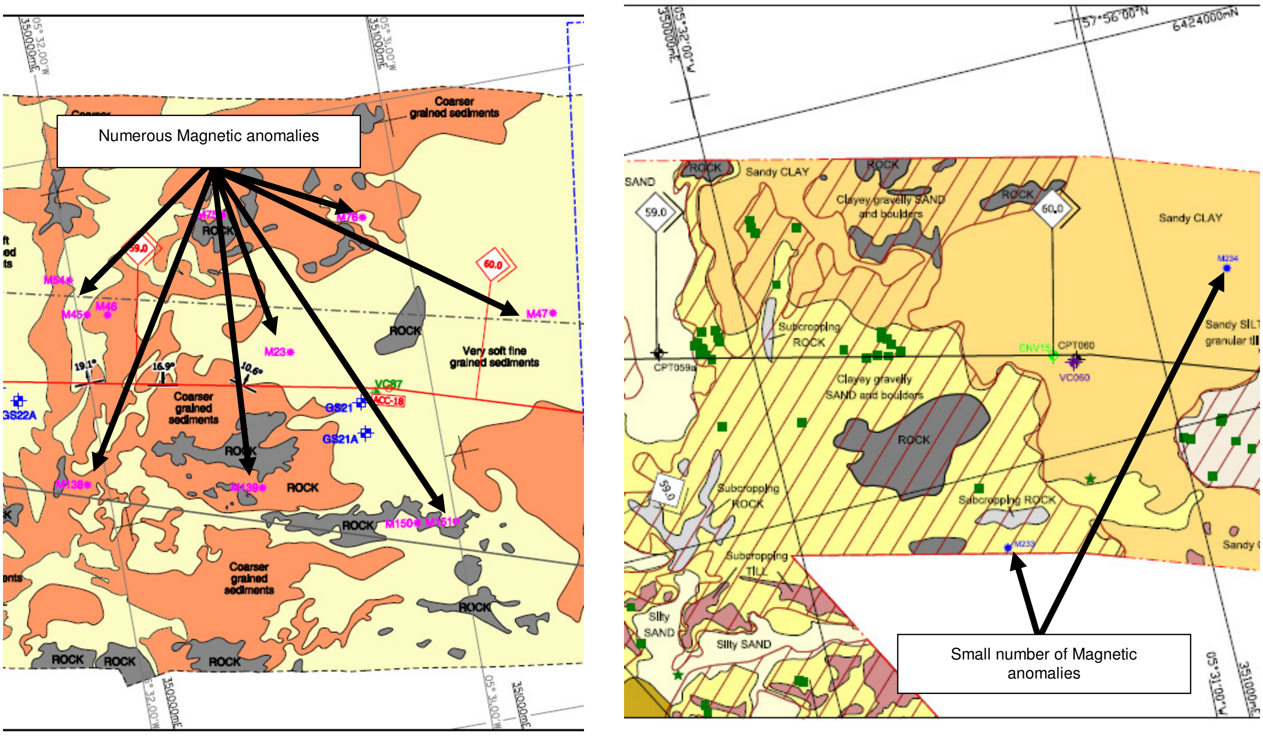

Figure 3.19 Historic Munitions Disposal Area - 2007 vs 2016 Survey

It can be seen that whilst in 2007 the surveyed KP range was densely packed with magnetic anomalies that may have indicated the presence of UXO, in 2016 only two local magnetic anomalies were found. It may be that these anomalies were not picked up by the 2016 survey or that they have since moved.

It is noted that the 2007 anomaly readings were in the range 1.8 – 7.4 nT and the 2016 readings were in the range 2.0 – 13.0 nT. While these readings are relatively limited in magnitude, they are not inconsistent with some items of UXO at a distance from the magnetometer and/or with some degree of burial.

With consideration of the fact that there are no records or specific evidence to confirm a designated munitions disposal site and very few magnetic anomalies were recorded in 2016, it is considered that there is relatively low risk of UXO impacting this project.

It is also noted that a 'Desk Study for Potential Unexploded Ordnance Contamination' has been undertaken in 2016 [Ref 13]. This study concludes that the UXO risk for the project is low to medium and based on these identified risk levels proposes the implementation of the following methods of mitigation within an ALARP framework:

- Proactive Mitigation: A geophysical survey capable of detecting UXO and subsequent data analysis allowing anomalies to be identified and highlighted for investigation and / or avoidance;
- Reactive Mitigation: All personnel conducting intrusive works, in any part of the site, should attend an *Explosives Safety & Awareness Briefing*;
- Reactive Mitigation: Additional proactive mitigation measures such as on site Explosives Safety Engineers should be implemented during the installation operations to reduce the risks from UXO.

11 REFERENCES

2 Western Isles Connection Cable Burial Risk Assessment. Intertek METOC. REPT p1670_RN2931_Rev2. Dated 7th September 2012.

13 Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE). Desk Study for Potential Unexploded Ordnance Contamination. June 2016.