SECTION 23

EVACUATION

Degrees of Evacuation

2301. a. **Complete Evacuation**. In area of complete evacuation no movement whatever is allowed and all persons are evacuated.

b. **Partial Evacuation**. In the area of partial evacuation all accommodation, vehicles and fragil stores not adequately screened from the bomb must be evacuated. Rooms on the remote side of a building may be occupied but access must be by means of shielded approaches. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic can only be permitted where there is adequate screening from the bomb.

When to Enforce

2302. a. **In Non-operational Areas**. Evacuation is enforced immediately after the discovery of an actual or suspected unexploded missile of a type which may be still capable of functioning.

b. **In Operational Area**. The above principle should apply as far as operational conditions permit.

How to Enforce

2303. a. **In Non-operational Areas**

(1) The police and the civil defence force will have officers trained in bomb reconnaissance and evacuation procedure. These officers will normally be the first compartment persons on the site of an incident will give the initial order for evacuation. The police will also be responsible for evacuation. The police will also be responsible for supervising the evacuation of civilians. In non-operational areas the military are not empowered to order civilians to evacuate.

(2) Military commanders should carry out their own arrangements for the evacuation of military premises.

b. **In Operational Areas**. Where particular instructions are not laid down commanders must use their own discretion.

Evacuation Distances

2304. a. The Figures given here are based on those issued by the Ministry of Home Security in the United Kingdom in the 1939-45 war. They were not strictly maintained safety distances (see Table 14) but were intended to provide a reasonable degree of safety while not unduly hampering the war effort. They should be considered as minimum figures but even so they may have to be reduced for military purpose .Distances can frequency be reduced if protective works are used (Sec 24).

b. **Buried Bombs**. The radii of evacuation required for all buried bombs upto 4000 lb total weight are:

(1) Complete evacuation-50 yards.
(2) Partial evacuation-100 yards.

No figures have been issued for large bombs. In the absence of further instructions the above figures may be doubled for bombs over 400 lb total weight.

c. **Unburied Bombs**. The figures for unburied bombs are given in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4 - DISTANCES FOR EVACUATING AND OPENING WINDOWS (UNBURIED BOMBS)

HE missiles except blast bombs and seamines	Blast bombs and sea mines	Radius		
		Complete evacuation	Partial evacuation	Windows opened
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
lb 100-500	lb 100-500	yds 50	yds 150	yds 150
500-3000	500-1000	100	300	300

3004-4000	1000-3000	200	400	800
*4000-8000	3000-4000	300	600	800
*8000-22000	4000-8000	400	800	800

Use of Common sense

2305. a. The figures given in para 4 are the requirements for a normal residential area of two storied brick buildings. The figures should not be applied slavishly but should be modified to suit particular conditions.

b. Substantial buildings have an appreciable screening effect and permit a considerable evacuation. On the other hand, the area of complete evacuation should be increased if the buildings are particularly flimsy.

c. Blast is confined by streets of buildings and may even be exaggerated by reflection (see 10, para 3 (b) (ii).It is, therefore advisable to increase the figures given when a funneling effect may occur.

d. Figure 23-1 illustrates the evacuation plan for an untried unexploded general purpose bomb weighing between 500 and 3000lb in a normal residential area. If the block of buildings marked A were tall substantial modern steel frame office building or of a similar solid construction it would be possible to either permit complete occupation of the rooms remote from the bomb. If on the other hand, the buildings of blocks A and B were particularly flimsy it would be advisable to evacuate, either partially or completely some of the houses in block C.

e. The three houses at D have been shown partially evacuated although just outside the 300 yards radius prescribed in the table. This is done to allow for the funneling effect of the street leaking up to them.

f. Windows should be opened throughout the area enclosed by the 300 yard radius.

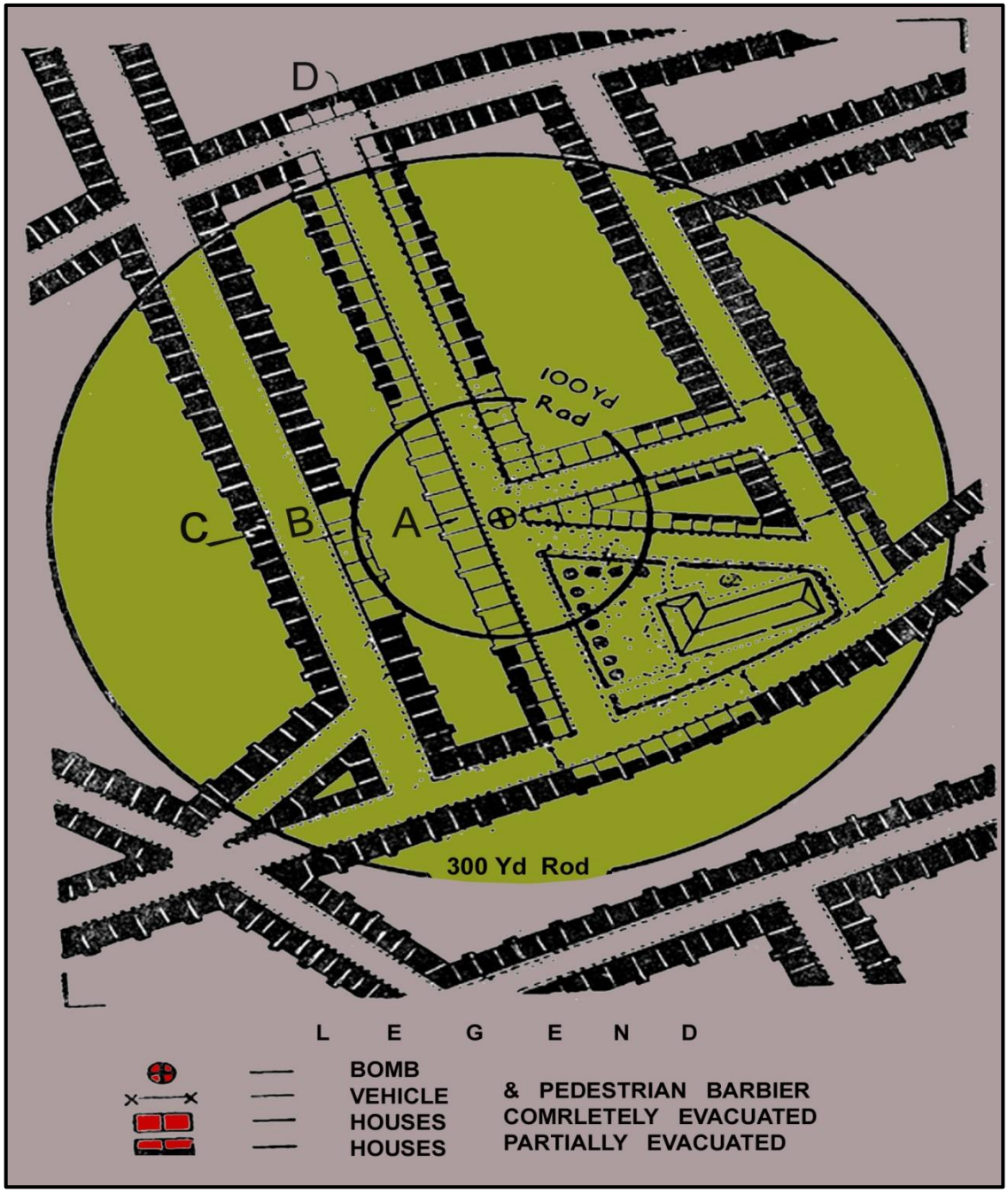

Fig 23-1: Evacuation Plan for a 1000-lb UXB on the Surface

How Long to Evacuate

2306. Precautions are usually maintained until ended or modified on the advice of a bomb disposal officer. He will normally recommended the complete termination if on reconnaissance he discredits the incident or decides that the unexploded missile present is not dangerous. If the missile may contain a long delay fuze he will detail the time after falling at which certain precautions may be relaxed. He will also detail what precaution should be relaxed. He will also detail what precaution should be maintained. These will normally include the exclusion of traffic and other sources of vibration from the vicinity. The distances involved will depend on the sensitivity of the fuzes. Where no specialist bomb disposal officers are available, local commanders must use their own discretion, basing their decisions on such information as is available concerning the maximum delay period and sensitivity of fuzes in use at the time.

Small High Explosive Missiles

230**7.** It is not feasible to lay down evacuation distances for missiles lighter than 100 lb. A small buried missile is unlikely to be dangerous at over 50 yards in the open. From an unburied missile, splinters may travel some hundreds of yards. Every incident must be treated on it's merits taking into account the fuzing, the surroundings and the operational situation. Table 14 may be useful as a guide. Small missiles which do not contain long delay fuzes are best roped off and marked with warning notices to prevent interference.

2308-2400 Reserved.