

WARREN FARM, SWILLERS LANE, SHORNE, GRAVESEND, DA12 3ED

Professional opinion



Contaminated Land
Low-Moderate:
Acceptable Risk

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.

Further Guidance



Flooding
Low



Ground Stability
Identified

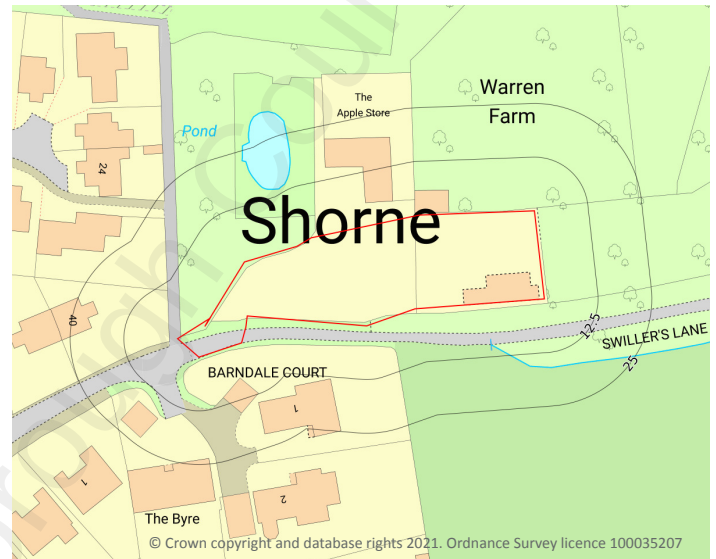
page 4



Radon
Identified

page 4

Site plan



Contaminated land liability

Banking security

Is it likely that the property will represent acceptable banking security from a contaminated land perspective?

Yes

Statutory or 3rd party action

Is there a risk of statutory (e.g. Part 2A EPA 1990) or third party action being taken against the site?

Unlikely

Environmental liability

Is there a risk that the property value may be impacted due to contaminated land liability issues?

Unlikely

Guidance and recommendations

Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Residential
Redevelopment planned? (not refurbishment)	No
Underground storage tanks? (e.g. fuel tanks, septic tanks)	No
Distance to surface water feature	Less than 50m
Distance to residential properties	Less than 50m



Contaminated Land

Groundsure considers the site to comprise acceptable banking security despite some minor potentially contaminative land uses being identified.

If you require further advice with regards to this, please contact our customer services team on 08444 159 000 or e-mail at info@groundsure.com.

No further action is required.



Flooding

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. In Flood Zone 1, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: sites of 1 hectare or more; land which has been identified by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems; land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use. The NPPF states that the flood risk assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed so that the development remains safe throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account. Those proposing developments should take advice from the emergency services when producing an evacuation plan for the development as part of the flood risk assessment.



Ground stability

The property is indicated to lie within an area that could be affected by natural ground subsidence. You should consider the following:



Next steps for consideration:

- if a survey has been undertaken at the property that considers ground instability and no issues were found, no further action is required
- however, based on the findings of this report, the purchaser should be encouraged to consider potential instability in any future development or alteration of the ground including planting and removing trees, and regardless of the survey outcome
- if no survey has yet been undertaken, we recommend one is carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced person
- if ground instability issues have been or are subsequently identified in a survey we recommend following any advice given in the survey findings

Radon

The property is in an area where elevated radon levels are expected to be found in 1-3% of properties.

Next steps for consideration:

- if the property is a new build, you can check compliance on radon protection with the developer
- if you are buying a currently occupied property, ask the present owner whether radon levels have been measured and, if so, whether the results were above the radon Action Level. If they were, ask what remedial measures were installed, were radon levels re-tested and did the re-testing confirm the measures have been effective
- if testing has not been carried out, it would be a sensible precaution to arrange for the property to be tested with radon detectors. If initial short-term radon screening tests are inconclusive, or the purchaser would prefer to carry out a full three-month test, it may be possible to arrange a 'radon bond'
- high levels of radon can be reduced through carrying out remedial works to the property
- No radon protection measures will be required to be installed in the event that any new buildings or extensions are added to the property.
- See <http://www.radonassociation.co.uk/guide-to-radon/information-for-employers/> for further information

Environmental summary



Flooding

No significant concerns have been identified as a result of the flood risk searches. No action required.

Further explanation of flood risk assessment can be seen in the Flood information on **page 22**.

River and Coastal Flooding	Very Low
Groundwater Flooding	Negligible
Surface Water Flooding	Low
FloodScore™ insurance rating	Very Low
Past Flooding	Not identified
Flood Storage Areas	Not identified
NPPF Flood Risk Assessment required if site redeveloped?	See overview



Ground stability

The property is assessed to have potential for natural or non-natural ground subsidence.

Please see **page 16** for details of the identified issues.

Natural Ground Stability	Moderate-High
Non-Natural Ground Stability	Not identified



Radon

The property is in a radon affected area. This could mean that inhabitants are at risk from the harmful effects of radon. The percentage of homes estimated to be affected by radon in your local area is between 1% and 3%.

Please see **page 17** for details of the identified issues.

In a radon
affected area



Recent aerial photograph



Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2021. All Rights Reserved

Capture Date: 21/10/2018

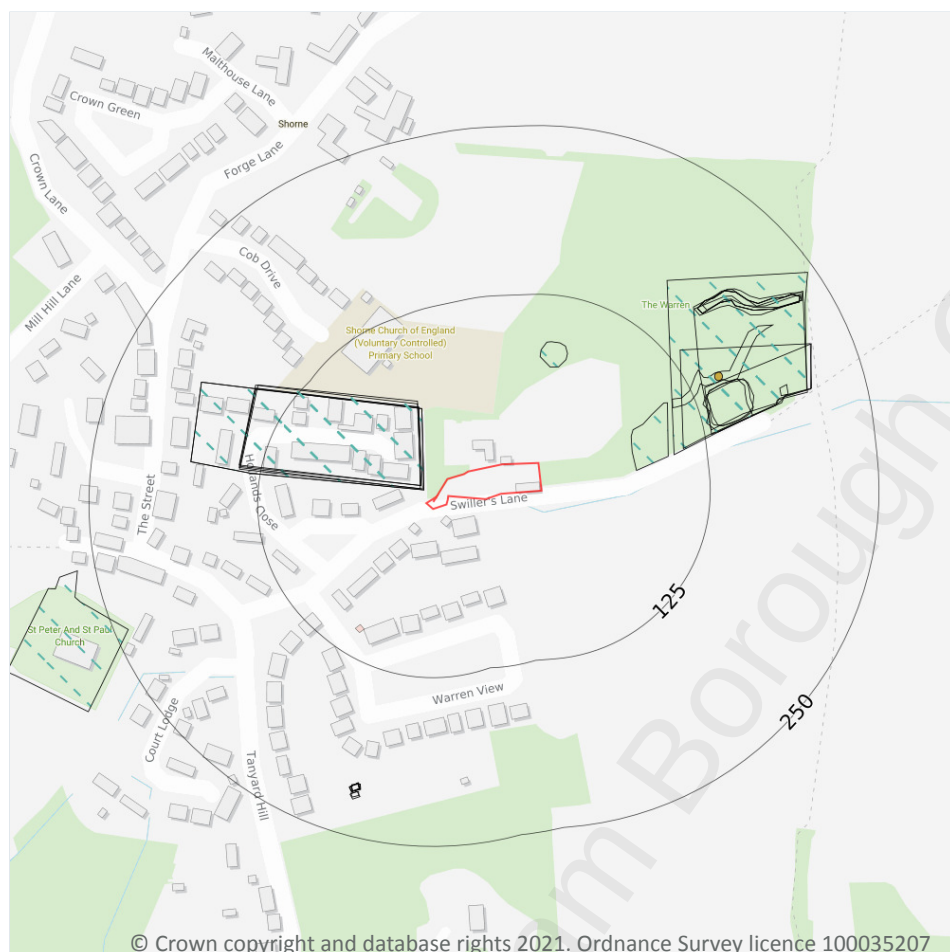
Site Area: 0.15ha

Contaminated Land summary



Past land use	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	0	6	25
Former tanks	0	0	1
Former energy features	0	0	1
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	0	0	0
Former military land	0	0	0
Waste and landfill	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Active or recent landfill	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	0	0	0
Waste site no longer in use	0	0	0
Active or recent licensed waste sites	0	0	0
Current and recent industrial	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Recent industrial land uses	0	0	1
Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0
Historical licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	0	0	0
Pollutant release to surface waters	0	0	0
Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	0	0	0
Dangerous or explosive sites	0	0	0
Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	0	0	0
Pollution incidents	0	0	0

Contaminated land / Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Former industrial land uses
- Former tanks
- Former energy features

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Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)

These historical land uses have been identified from 1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps dated from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. They have the potential to have caused ground contamination. Please see the Environmental Summary to find out how these could impact the site.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
9 m	NW	Nurseries	1966
9 m	NW	Nurseries	1973
11 m	NW	Nursery	1955
11 m	NW	Nursery	1946
13 m	NW	Nursery	1932



Distance	Direction	Use	Date
13 m	NW	Nursery	1938
70 m	E	Unspecified Pit	1865
72 m	N	Unspecified Pit	1865
101 m	E	Old Brick Works	1907
108 m	E	Unspecified Ground Workings	1862
108 m	E	Old Brick Works	1888
128 m	E	Unspecified Pits	1907
130 m	E	Old Brick Works	1895
130 m	E	Old Brick Works	1862
132 m	E	Unspecified Ground Workings	1888
134 m	E	Unspecified Pits	1895
162 m	NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1862
164 m	NE	Unspecified Pit	1907
164 m	NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1931
164 m	NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1938
169 m	NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1931
187 m	E	Unspecified Kiln	1862
210 m	S	Pump House	1938
210 m	S	Pump House	1907
210 m	S	Pump House	1932
210 m	S	Pump House	1946
211 m	S	Pump House	1907
211 m	S	Pump House	1907
217 m	S	Pump House	1895
217 m	S	Pump House	1888
240 m	SW	Grave Yard	1865

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former tanks

These tanks have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid-late 1800s to recent times. Tanks like this can sometimes store harmful waste, chemicals or oil, as well as more benign substances. Liquids stored in these tanks can leak when the tanks rust or become damaged over time, which could have caused contamination at this site.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
145 m	NE	Unspecified Tank	1864

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former energy features

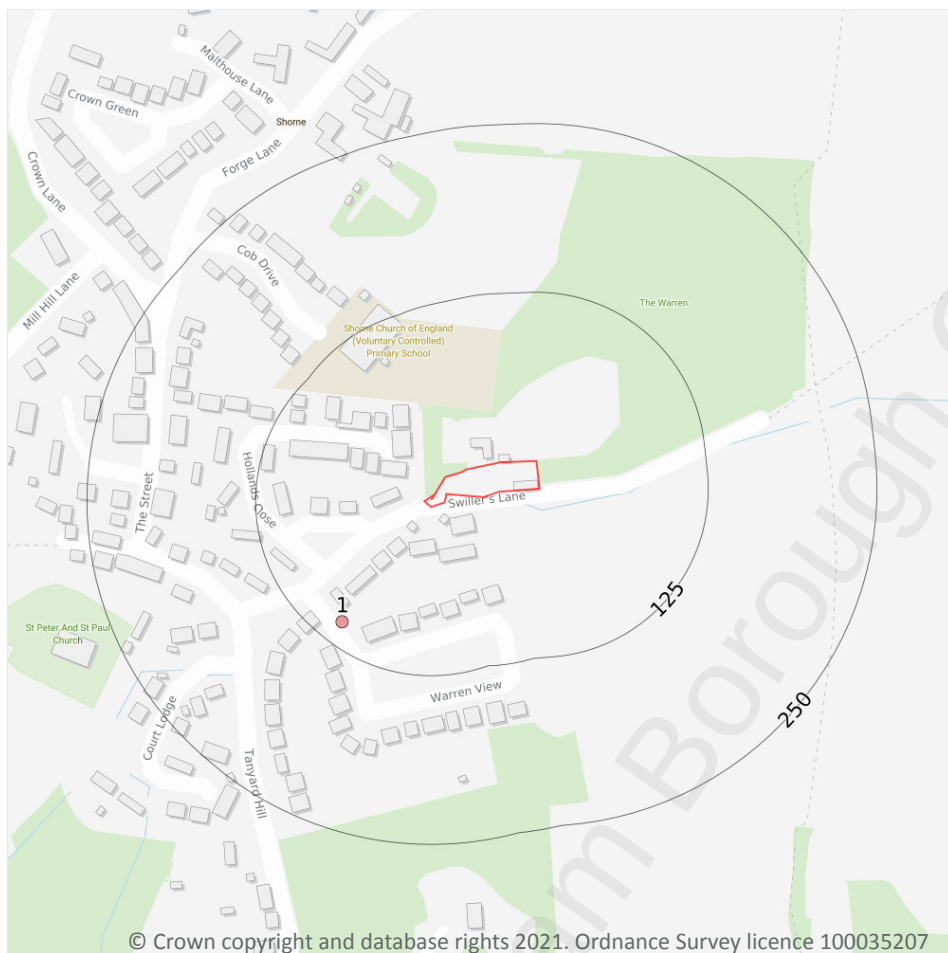
Energy features such as substations, transformers or power stations have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. Structures like this can sometimes cause soil or groundwater contamination.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
101 m	SW	Electricity Transformer	1975

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Contaminated land / Current and recent industrial



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Recent industrial land uses

Recent industrial land uses

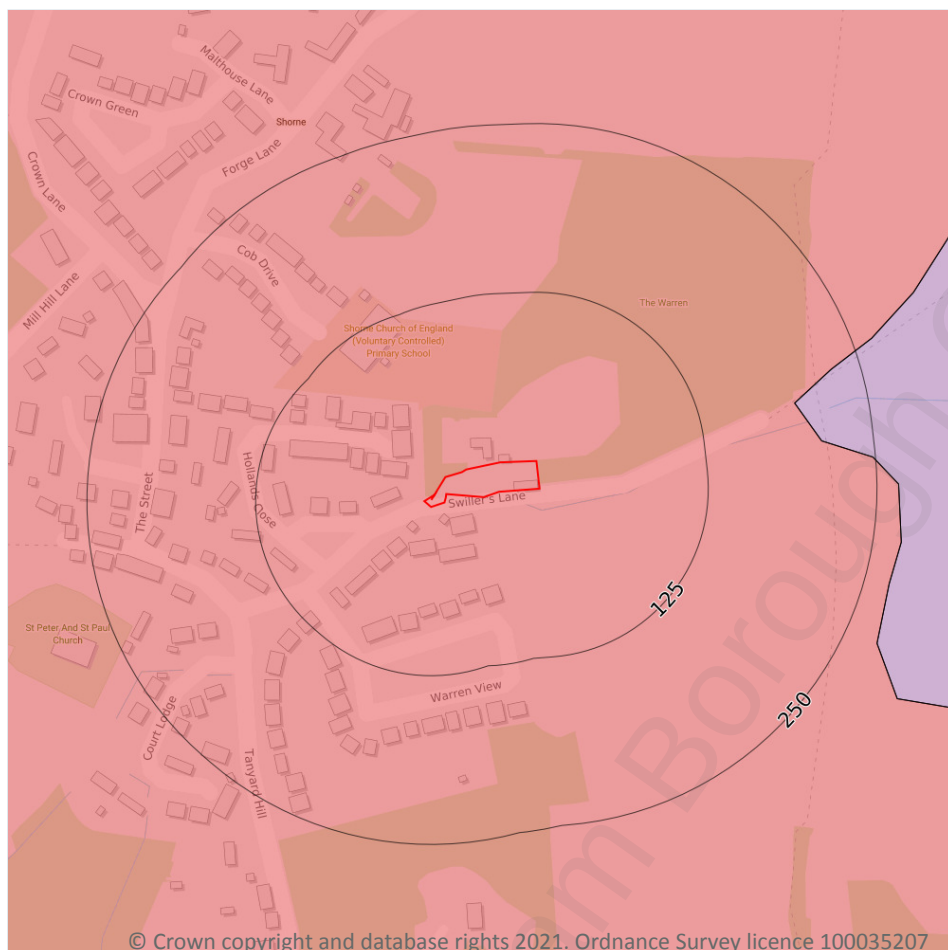
These records show details of businesses that have recently operated, or are currently operating in the area. Depending on the type of activities taking place, some of these businesses could present a risk of contamination.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
1	107 m	SW	Electricity Sub Station - Kent, DA12	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Bedrock hydrogeology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Principal
- Secondary A
- Secondary B
- Secondary Undifferentiated
- Unproductive
- Groundwater abstraction licence (point)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (area)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (linear)

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Aquifers within bedrock geology

The Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey have assigned designations or types to the aquifers that exist within bedrock geology. These designations reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource (eg drinking water supply) but also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.

Principal - These are layers of rock or superficial deposits that usually provide a high level of water storage.

Secondary A - Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale.

Secondary B - Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater.

Secondary Undifferentiated - Has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type.

Unproductive - These are rock layers with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply.



Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Secondary A
196 m	E	Principal

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey.

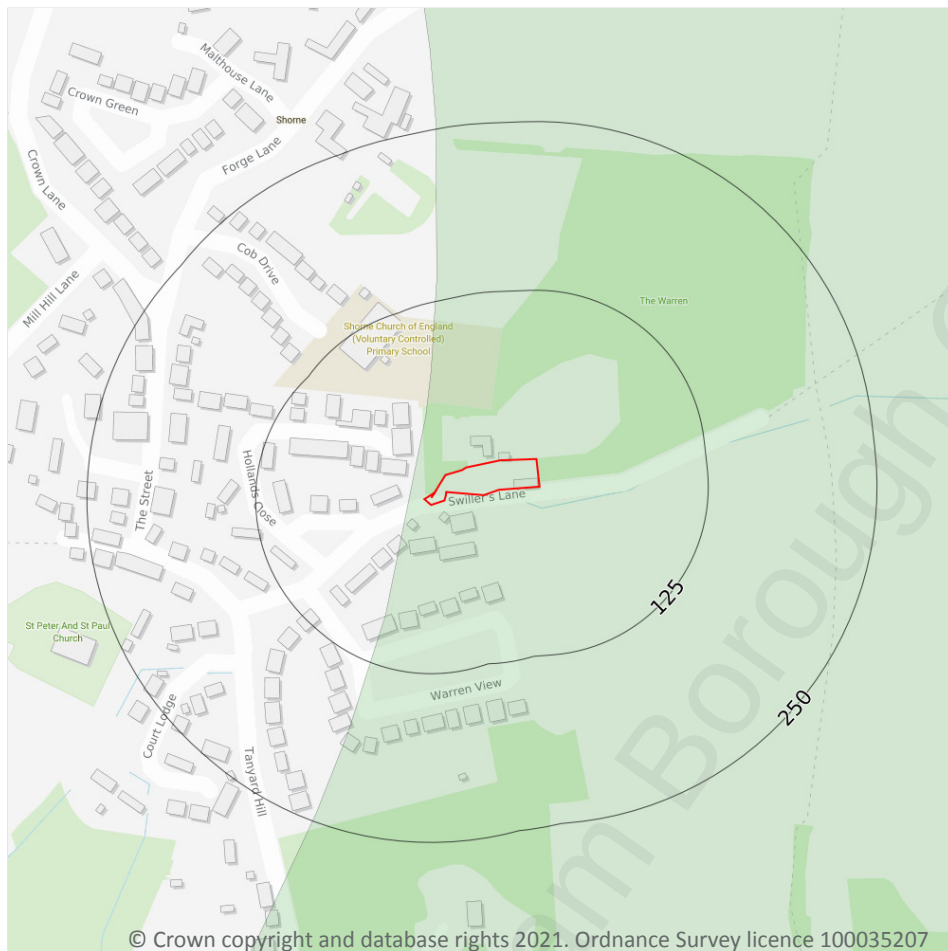
Bedrock geology

Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and is present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water. This information comes from the BGS 1:50,000 Digital Geological Map of Great Britain, where available.

Description	BGS LEX Code	Rock Type
THANET FORMATION	TAB-XSZC	SAND, SILT AND CLAY

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Source Protection Zones and drinking water abstractions



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Source Protection Zone 1
Inner catchment
- Source Protection Zone 2
Outer catchment
- Source Protection Zone 3
Total catchment
- Source Protection Zone 4
Zone of Special Interest
- Source Protection Zone 1c
Inner catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 2c
Outer catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 3c
Total catchment - confined aquifer
- Drinking water abstraction licences
- Drinking water abstraction licences
Polygon features
- Drinking water abstraction licences
Linear features

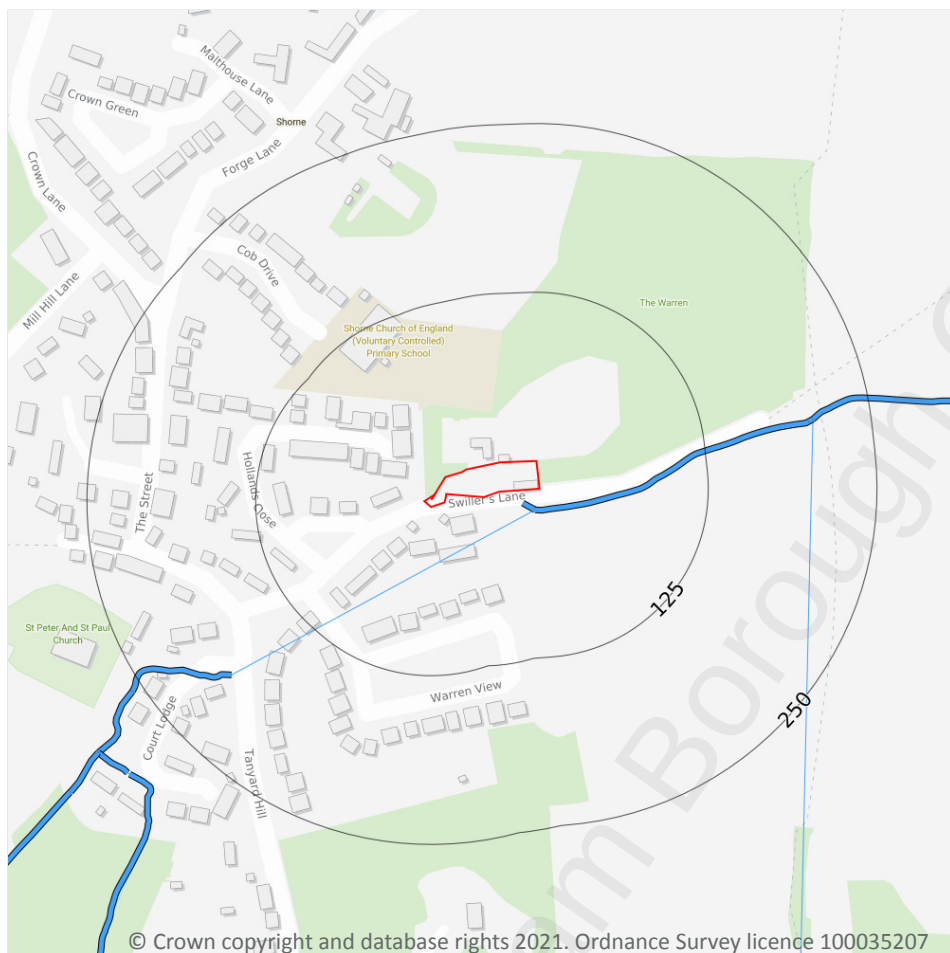
Source Protection Zones

The Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales has defined Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. There are three main zones (inner (SPZ 1), outer (SPZ 2) and total catchment (SPZ 3)) and a fourth zone of special interest.

Distance	Direction	Details
0	on site	Zone: 3 Description: Total catchment

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales.

Hydrology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Surface Water Abstractions (point)
- Surface Water Abstractions (area)
- Surface Water Abstractions (line)
- Tidal River
- Inland River
- Foreshore
- Canal
- Lock or Flight of Locks
- Lake, Reservoir or Marsh
- Drain or Transfer
- Type of watercourse:
- At ground level ||||| Elevated
- Underground — Unspecified

Water courses from Ordnance Survey

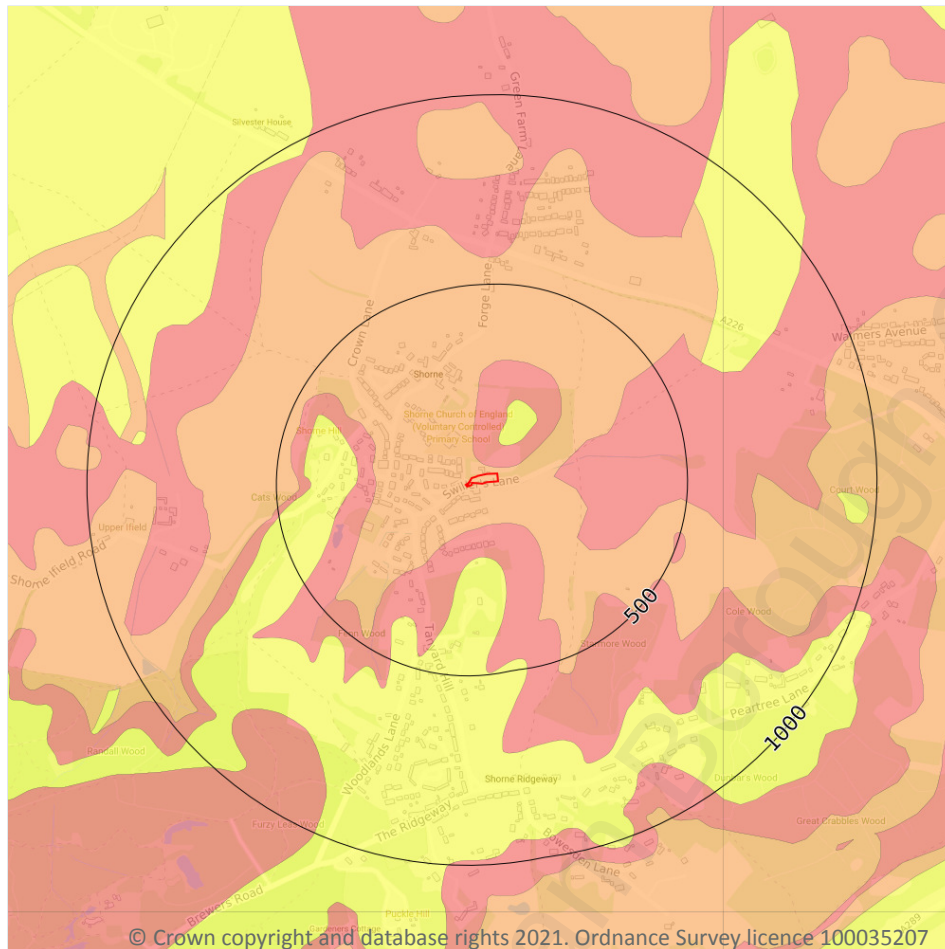
These are water features such as ponds, lakes, rivers and streams that have been identified by Ordnance Survey. These features may be sensitive to contamination.

Distance	Direction	Details
10 m	S	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
15 m	S	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: Not provided Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)

Distance	Direction	Details
15 m	S	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
192 m	SW	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
201 m	E	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: Not provided Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
204 m	E	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: Underground Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
207 m	E	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Ground stability / Natural ground subsidence



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Moderate - high
- Low
- Negligible - very low

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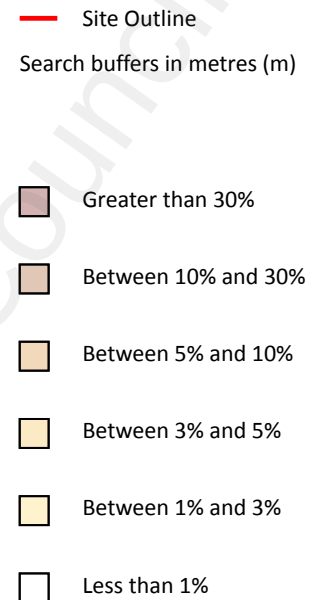
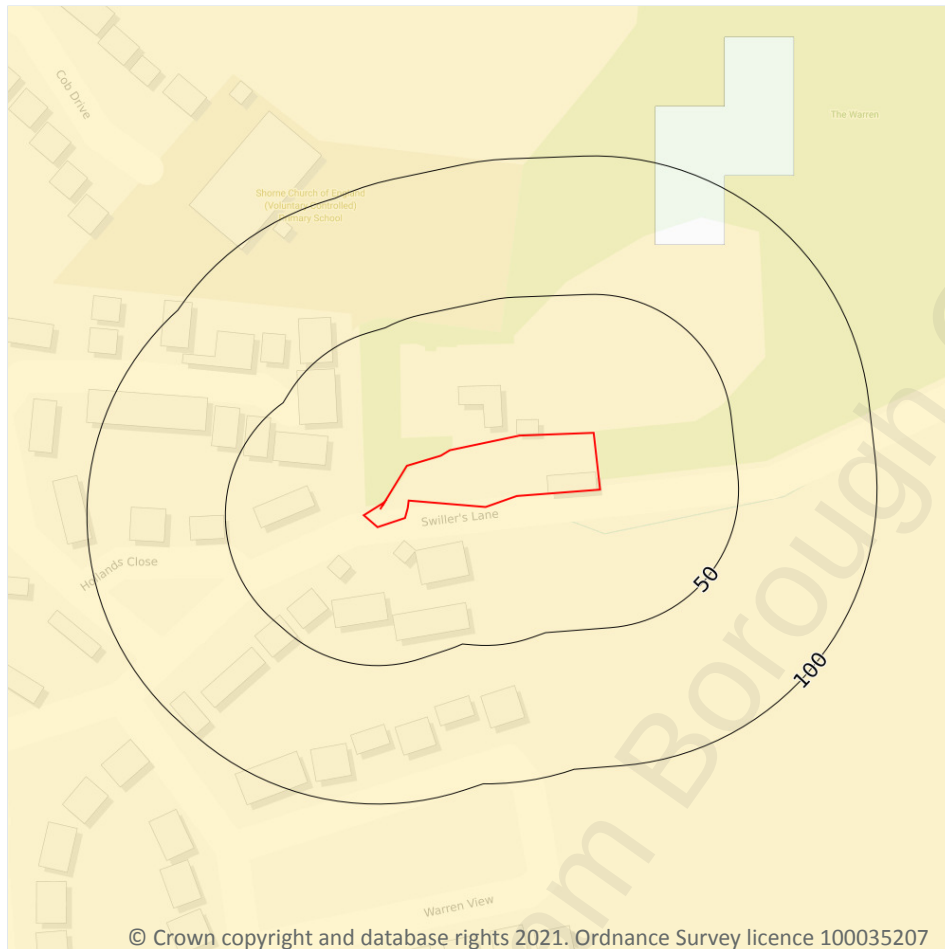
Natural ground subsidence

The property, or an area within 50m of the property, has a moderate to high potential for natural ground subsidence. This rating is derived from the British Geological Survey's GeoSure database, and is based upon the natural qualities of the geology at the site rather than any historical subsidence claims or events. Additionally, this data does not take into account whether buildings on site have been designed to withstand any degree of subsidence hazard.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Surveyors are normally aware of local problem areas in relation to subsidence, however, this data provided by the British Geological Survey (BGS) can highlight areas where a significant potential for natural ground subsidence exists and whether it may need particular consideration. The term "Subsidence" refers to ground movement that could cause damage to foundations in domestic or other properties.

Radon



The property is in a radon affected area, meaning there is an increased risk that properties will contain elevated levels of radon.

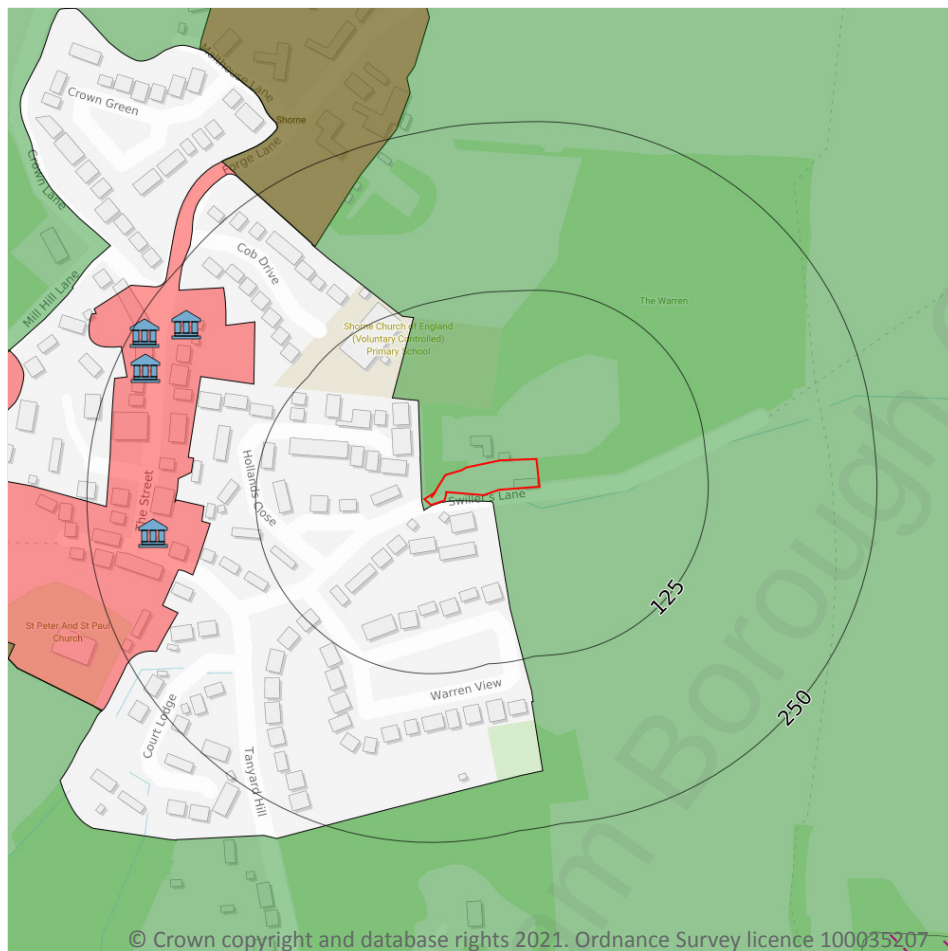
In order to determine if there is a problem at your property, a radon measurement in the building must be taken. Access to a testing service and further information on radon is available from Public Health England (PHE) or www.ukradon.org.

Radon is a colourless, odourless radioactive gas present in all areas of the United Kingdom, usually at levels that pose a negligible risk. However, the property is situated in an area where levels of radon can be much higher and pose a health risk. High levels of radon can cause lung cancer, particularly for smokers and ex-smokers. The higher the level and the longer the period of exposure, the greater the risk.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey/Public Health England.

Planning constraints



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Listed buildings
- Certificates of immunity from listing
- Conservation areas
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered parks and gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- World Heritage Sites
- Internationally important wetland sites (Ramsar Sites)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Designated Ancient Woodland
- Green Belt
- Local Nature Reserves
- Special Areas of Conservation
- National Nature Reserves
- Special Protection Areas (for birds)

Green Belt

Green Belts are intended to prevent inappropriate development by keeping certain areas of land open. The fundamental purpose of Green Belt is to prevent continued growth and merging of urban areas, hence the majority of Green Belt land being located on the fringe of large towns and cities, extending into the countryside. Whilst development can happen in the Green Belt, it should be subject to greater controls on the type and size of the development. However, the presence of a Green Belt designation is not in itself a complete barrier to development and the Local Plan should be consulted if a purchaser is concerned about any potential development in these areas.

Distance	Direction	Green Belt Name	Data Source
0	on site	London	Gravesham

This data is sourced from Local Authorities (Green Belt data contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021). For more information please see <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/9-protecting-green-belt-land>

Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas exist to protect special architecture and historic interest in an area. It may mean that the property is located in or close to a beautiful or architecturally interesting place to live. There may be extra planning controls restricting some development. This particularly applies to developing the outside of the building and any trees at the property.

Distance	Direction	Name	District
152 m	NW	Shorne Village	Gravesham

This data is sourced from Local Authorities. For more information please see <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/conservation-areas/>.

Listed Buildings

The presence of listed buildings means there will be extra control over what changes can be made to that building's interior and exterior. If the property itself is a listed building, owners will need to apply for Listed Building Consent for most types of work that affect the 'special architectural or historic interest' of the property and the work approved may increase costs.

Distance	Direction	Name	Grade	Listed building reference number	Listed date
203 m	W	The Old Vicarage, Shorne, Gravesham, Kent, DA12	II	1346413	26/07/1983
219 m	NW	Prospect Cottage, Shorne, Gravesham, Kent, DA12	II	1083899	26/07/1983
228 m	NW	8 And 10, The Street, Shorne, Gravesham, Kent, DA12	II	1083898	21/11/1966
241 m	NW	Harmony Hill And The Post Office, Shorne, Gravesham, Kent, DA12	II	1045890	21/11/1966

This data is sourced from Historic England. For more information please see <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Datasets searched

This is a full list of the data searched in this report. If we have found results of note we will state "Identified". If no results of note are found, we will state "Not identified". Our intelligent filtering will hide "Not identified" sections to speed up your workflow.

Contaminated Land	
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	Identified
Former tanks	Identified
Former energy features	Identified
Former petrol stations	Not identified
Former garages	Not identified
Former military land	Not identified
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	Not identified
Waste site no longer in use	Not identified
Active or recent landfill	Not identified
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	Not identified
Active or recent licensed waste sites	Not identified
Recent industrial land uses	Identified
Current or recent petrol stations	Not identified
Dangerous or explosive sites	Not identified
Hazardous substance storage/usage	Not identified
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	Not identified
Historical licensed industrial activities	Not identified
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	Not identified
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	Not identified
Pollutant release to surface waters	Not identified
Pollutant release to public sewer	Not identified

Contaminated Land	
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	Not identified
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	Not identified
Pollution incidents	Not identified

Superficial hydrogeology	
Aquifers within superficial geology	Not identified
Superficial geology	Not identified

Bedrock hydrogeology	
Aquifers within bedrock geology	Identified
Groundwater abstraction licences	Not identified
Bedrock geology	Identified

Source Protection Zones and drinking water abstractions	
Source Protection Zones	Identified
Source Protection Zones in confined aquifer	Not identified
Drinking water abstraction licences	Not identified

Hydrology	
Water courses from Ordnance Survey	Identified
Surface water abstractions	Not identified

Flooding	
Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	Not identified

Flooding

Flood storage areas: part of floodplain	Not identified
Historical flood areas	Not identified
Areas benefiting from flood defences	Not identified
Flood defences	Not identified
Proposed flood defences	Not identified
Surface water flood risk	Not identified
Groundwater flooding	Not identified

Natural ground subsidence

Natural ground subsidence Identified

Natural geological cavities	Not identified
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Non-natural ground subsidence

Coal mining	Not identified
Non-coal mining	Not identified
Mining cavities	Not identified
Infilled land	Not identified

Radon

Radon Identified

Planning constraints

Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Not identified
Internationally important wetland sites (Ramsar Sites)	Not identified
Special Areas of Conservation	Not identified
Special Protection Areas (for birds)	Not identified
National Nature Reserves	Not identified
Local Nature Reserves	Not identified
Designated Ancient Woodland	Not identified

Green Belt Identified

Planning constraints

World Heritage Sites	Not identified
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Not identified
National Parks	Not identified
Conservation Areas	Identified
Listed Buildings	Identified
Certificates of Immunity from Listing	Not identified
Scheduled Monuments	Not identified
Registered Parks and Gardens	Not identified

Contaminated Land Assessment Methodology and Limitations

Our risk assessment methodology and limitations can be found at [Risk Assessment methodology and Limitations - Groundsure](#)

Flood information

The Flood Risk Assessment section is based on datasets covering a variety of different flooding types. No inspection of the property or of the surrounding area has been undertaken by Groundsure or the data providers. The modelling of flood hazards is extremely complex and in creating a national dataset certain assumptions have been made and all such datasets will have limitations. These datasets should be used to give an indication of relative flood risk rather than a definitive answer. Local actions and minor variations, such as blocked drains or streams etc. can greatly alter the effect of flooding. A low or negligible modelled flood risk does not guarantee that flooding will not occur. Nor will a high risk mean that flooding definitely will occur. Groundsure's overall flood risk assessment takes account of the cumulative risk of river and coastal data, historic flood events and areas benefiting from flood defences provided by the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales (in England and Wales) and surface water (pluvial) and groundwater flooding provided by Ambiantal Risk Analytics. In Scotland the river and coastal flood models are also provided by Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

This is an assessment of flood risk for England and Wales produced using local data and expertise, provided by the Environment Agency (RoFRaS model) and Natural Resources Wales (FRAW model). It shows the chance of flooding from rivers or the sea presented in categories taking account of flood defences and the condition those defences are in. The model uses local water level and flood defence data to model flood risk.

The categories associated with the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales models are as follows:

RoFRaS (rivers and sea) and FRAW (rivers):

Very Low - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Low - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 100 (1%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Medium - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than 1 in 100 (1%) in any given year.

High - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) in any given year.

FRAW (sea):

Very Low - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Low - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 200 (0.5%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Medium - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than 1 in 200 (0.5%) in any given year.

High - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) in any given year.

Historic flood events

Over 86,000 events are recorded within this database. This data is used to understand where flooding has occurred in the past and provides details as available. Absence of a historic flood event for an area does not mean that the area has never flooded, but only that Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales do not currently have records of flooding within the area. Equally, a record of a flood footprint in previous years does not mean that an area will flood again, and this information does not take account of flood management schemes and improved flood defences.

Surface water flooding

Ambiantal Risk Analytics surface water flood map identifies areas likely to flood following extreme rainfall events, i.e. land naturally



vulnerable to surface water or “pluvial” flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1000 year rainfall events. Modern urban drainage systems are typically built to cope with rainfall events between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 years, though older ones may even flood in a 1 in 5 year rainstorm event.

Proposed flood defences

The data includes all Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales's projects over £100K that will change or sustain the standards of flood defence in England and Wales over the next 5 years. It also includes the equivalent schemes for all Local Authority and Internal Drainage Boards.

Flood storage areas

Flood Storage Areas may also act as flood defences. A flood storage area may also be referred to as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond. Its purpose is to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel. It may also delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer time interval. These areas are also referred to as Zone 3b or 'the functional floodplain' and has a 5% or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or is designed to flood in the event of an extreme (0.1%) flood or another probability which may be agreed between the Local Planning Authority and Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales, including water conveyance routes. Development within Flood Storage Areas is severely restricted.

Groundwater flooding

Groundwater flooding is flooding caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs as excess water emerging at the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements. Groundwater flooding tends to be more persistent than surface water flooding, in some cases lasting for weeks or months, and it can result in significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and 1 in 100 year and 1 in 250 year return periods.

Conservation Area data limitations

Please note the Conservation Area data is provided by Historic England and may be incomplete. We recommend reviewing your local search for confirmation.

Subsidence data limitations

The natural ground subsidence assessment is based on the British Geological Survey's GeoSure data. GeoSure is a natural ground stability hazard susceptibility dataset, based on the characteristics of the underlying geology, rather than an assessment of risk. A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging event or phenomenon, where as a risk is defined as the likelihood of the hazard impacting people, property or capital. The GeoSure dataset consists of six data layers for each type of natural ground subsidence hazard. These are shrink-swell clay, landslide, compressible ground, collapsible ground, dissolution of soluble rock and running sand. Each hazard is then provided with a rating on its potential to cause natural ground subsidence. This rating goes from A-E, with A being the lowest hazard, E being the highest. Groundsure represent full GeoSure data as either Negligible (ratings of A), Very Low (ratings of B), Low (C), Moderate (D) or High (E). Where GeoSure Basic is instead used, ratings are displayed as Negligible-Very Low (A or B ratings), Low (C) or Moderate-High (D or E). The GeoSure data only takes into account the geological characteristics at a site. It does not take into account any additional factors such as the characteristics of buildings, local vegetation including trees or seasonal changes in the soil moisture content which can be related to local factors such as rainfall and local drainage. These factors should be considered as part of a structural survey of the property carried out by a competent structural surveyor. For more information on the “typical safe distance” trees should be from a property please see this guide: <https://www.abi.org.uk/globalassets/sitecore/files/documents/publications/public/migrated/home/protecting-your-home-from-subsidence-damage.pdf>

Conveyancing Information Executive and our terms & conditions

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- Conveyancing Information Executive Members will promote the benefits of and deliver the Search to the agreed standards and in the best interests of the customer and associated parties.

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If you have a query or complaint about your search, you should raise it directly with the search firm, and if appropriate ask for any complaint to be considered under their formal internal complaints procedure.

If you remain dissatisfied with the firm's final response, after your complaint has been formally considered, or if the firm has exceeded the response timescales, you may refer your complaint for consideration under The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs). The Ombudsman can award up to £5,000 to you if the Ombudsman finds that you have suffered actual financial loss and/or aggravation, distress or inconvenience as a result of your search provider failing to keep to the Standards.

Please note that all queries or complaints regarding your search should be directed to your search provider in the first instance, not to TPOs.

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- acknowledge it within 5 working days of receipt
- normally deal with it fully and provide a final response, in writing, within 20 working days of receipt
- liaise, at your request, with anyone acting formally on your behalf

Complaints should be sent to:

Operations Director, Groundsure Ltd, Sovereign House, Church Street, Brighton, BN1 1UJ. Tel: 08444 159 000. Email: info@groundsure.com If you are not satisfied with our final response, or if we exceed the response timescales, you may refer the complaint to The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs): Tel: 01722 333306, E-mail: admin@tpos.co.uk We will co-operate fully with the Ombudsman during an investigation and comply with their final decision.

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