

Thank you for ordering your environmental report from Groundsure. Before you read your search results as normal we wanted to explain some recent improvements that have been made to your report. We want to let you know what **ClimateIndex™** is and what it is designed to do, so we've provided some explanation below as to why we have added climate data and the **ClimateIndex™** assessment into our reports.

Why have we added ClimateIndex™ to our reports?

£525 billion worth of property could be written off due to climate change in the long term*. This is due to an **801%** increase in the number of properties affected by subsidence, an **881%** increase in coastal erosion and a **195%** increase in flooding by 2070.**

The Bank of England/Prudential Regulation Authority has set out their detailed plan to address climate risks in a financial context and climate change is now a mainstream risk that all UK banks are implementing into their credit risk management policies and procedures.

In order to manage forward risk on transactions, lenders are likely to revise their guidance to reflect this greater scrutiny.

The Law Society's Planning and Environment Committee is now actively reviewing the development of a climate risk practice note alongside existing environmental notes. The inclusion of **ClimateIndex™** in this report enables solicitors to become compliance-ready for these future changes now.

* XD Analysis Report 2021

** Groundsure **ClimateIndex™** modelling 2022

About ClimateIndex™

In this report we've added our brand new **ClimateIndex™** to the cover page (**page 2**), which includes two calculations:

1. A rating of the future climate risk of the property, for 1 year, 5 years and 30 years.
2. An explanation of the variance between these ratings, to show the change between time periods.

On **page 35** you'll find a more detailed review of these calculations, including a breakdown of the different physical risks and their relative impact on the property. The physical risks used in the calculation are flooding, natural ground instability and coastal erosion.

As a result of these changes, the site plan has been moved to the second page.

Feedback

If you have any feedback, questions or concerns, about the addition of **ClimateIndex™** into Groundsure's reports, please get in touch with us, we'd love to hear from you.

We are currently recruiting for our Groundsure Customer Advisory Board. Members of the board get a unique opportunity to input into Groundsure's product direction, as well as exclusive insight into our product roadmap and work in progress.

If you'd like to take part, please let us know at feedback@groundsure.com.

Sample Site, Sample Street, Anytown, UK

Professional opinion



Contaminated Land

**Low-Moderate:
Acceptable Risk**

page 6



Flooding

Low

page 7

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Ground Stability

Not identified



Radon

Identified

page 7



Energy

Identified

page 8



Planning Constraints

Identified

page 10



Transportation

Not identified

A full assessment of transportation is available in our Energy and Transportation report. Contact Groundsure or your search provider for further details.

ClimateIndex™

Our ClimateIndex™ provides a climate score for your property, and projects changes in physical risks from flooding, natural ground instability and coastal erosion. Please refer to **page 35** for a more detailed analysis and explanation of the findings.

1 year



No change

5 years



No change

30 years



No change

A No risk predicted

B Minor risk

C Minor to moderate risk

D Moderate risk

E Significant risk

F Severe or existential risk predicted

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?

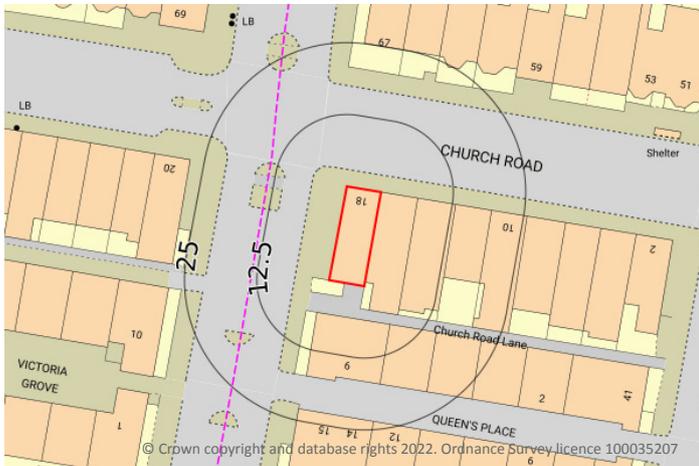
Unlikely

Environmental liability

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

Unlikely

Site Plan



Useful contacts

Brighton and Hove City Council:
<http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/>
info@brighton-hove.gov.uk
01273 290000

Environment Agency National Customer
Contact Centre (NCCC):
enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
03708 506 506

Overview of findings and recommendations

To save you time when assessing the report, we only provide maps and data tables of features within the search radius that we have identified to be of note. These relate to environmental risks that may have liability implications, affect insurance premiums, property values and/or a lender's willingness to lend.

You can view the fully comprehensive library of information we have searched on **page 40**.



Contaminated Land

Groundsure considers there to be an acceptable level of risk at the site from contaminated land liabilities.

If you require further advice with regards to this, please contact our customer services team on 01273 257 755 or e-mail at info@groundsure.com



Flooding

Groundwater Flooding

A risk of groundwater flooding has been identified at the site. This will be more of an issue for properties with a basement or other section below ground. Further advice on groundwater flooding has been produced by the Environment Agency and the Local Government Association and can be found at

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297421/flho0911bugi-e-e.pdf

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.

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

Other considerations

These are next steps associated with non-environmental search returns on matters of energy and transport infrastructure and planning constraints.

Energy

Wind

Existing or proposed wind installations have been identified within 5km.

Next steps for consideration:

- use the details given in the report to find out more about the potential impacts on the property
- contact the operating company and the relevant Local Authority for further information
- visit the area in order to more accurately assess the impact this wind development would have on the property

Solar

Existing or proposed solar installations have been identified within 5km of the property.

Next steps for consideration:

- use the details given in the report to find out more about the potential impacts on the property by contacting the operating company and/or Local Authority
- visit the area in order to more accurately assess the impact this solar farm would have on the property

Power stations

One or more Power Stations have been identified within 5km of the property.

Next steps for consideration:

- visit the power station operator's website for further information. Many power stations have large amounts of information on their local impacts available on the operator's website
- additionally, you could contact the Air Quality team of the Local Authority which may hold additional information regarding any air quality impacts in the area
- if a nuclear installation has been identified, consider visiting <http://www.onr.org.uk/regulated-sites.htm> for further information on the site



Planning constraints

Visual and cultural designations

The property lies within 250m of a visually or culturally protected site or area.

Next steps for consideration:

- seek further guidance from the local planning department on any likely restrictions if considering any property development

Consultant's assessment



Environmental searches are designed to ensure that significant hazards and risks associated with this property are identified and considered alongside the investment in or purchase of a property.

Please see **page 3** for further advice.



Contaminated Land

The Contaminated Land Assessment was completed using a detailed risk assessment designed by qualified Environmental Consultants.

Please see **page 14** for details of the identified issues.

Past Land Use

Low-Moderate

Waste and Landfill

Low

Current and Recent Industrial

Low

Current and proposed land use

Current land use

Groundsure has been advised by the client (or their advisers) that the property is currently used for light industrial purposes.

Proposed land use

Groundsure has been advised that the property will be used for light industrial purposes.

Historical land use

On-site

No potentially contaminative land uses have been identified at the study site.

Surrounding area

Potentially contaminative land uses of minor concern have been identified in proximity to the study site.

Site setting

Potentially vulnerable receptors have been identified including site users, residents of properties in proximity, the underlying aquifers.

Conclusion

Groundsure has not identified a potential contaminant-pathway-receptor relationship that may give rise to significant environmental liability. Please refer to the Contaminated Land assessment methodology contained within this report.



Environmental summary



Flooding

Property's overall risk assessment for river, coastal, surface water and groundwater flooding is low.

Further explanation of flood risk assessment can be seen in the Flood information on **page 40**.

River and Coastal Flooding	Very Low
Groundwater Flooding	Moderate
Surface Water Flooding	Negligible
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

No significant concerns have been identified as a result of the ground stability searches. No action required.

Natural Ground Stability	Negligible-Very low
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 25** for details of the identified issues.

In a radon affected area



Energy summary



Oil and gas

No historical, active or planned wells or extraction areas have been identified near the property.

Oil and gas areas
Oil and gas wells

Not identified
Not identified



Wind and Solar

Our search of existing and planned renewable wind and solar infrastructure has identified results.

Please see **page 3** for further advice. Additionally, see **page 26** for details of the identified issues.

Planned Multiple Wind Turbines

Identified

Planned Single Wind Turbines

Identified

Existing Wind Turbines

Not identified

Proposed Solar Farms

Identified

Existing Solar Farms

Identified



Energy

Our search of major energy transmission or generation infrastructure and nationally significant infrastructure projects has identified results.

Please see **page 3** for further advice. Additionally, see **page 30** for details of the identified issues.

Power stations

Identified

Energy Infrastructure Projects

Not identified

Not identified



Transportation summary



The property has not been identified to lie within the specified distance of one or more of the transportation features detailed below.

If required, full details on these transportation features including a detailed location plan relative to the property are available when you purchase a Groundsure Energy and Transportation Report via your preferred searches provider.

HS2

No results for Phase 1 or Phase 2 of the HS2 project (including the 2016 amendments) have been identified within 5km of the property. However, HS2 routes are still under consultation and exact alignments may change in the future.

Visual assessments are only provided by Groundsure if the property is within 2km of Phase 1 and 2a. Other assessments may be available from HS2.

HS2 Route	Not identified
HS2 Safeguarding	Not identified
HS2 Stations	Not identified
HS2 Depots	Not identified
HS2 Noise	Not assessed
HS2 Visual impact	Not assessed

Crossrail

The property is not within 250 metres of either the Crossrail 1 or Crossrail 2 project.

Crossrail 1 Route	Not identified
Crossrail 1 Stations	Not identified
Crossrail 1 Worksites	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Route	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Stations	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Worksites	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Safeguarding	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Headhouse	Not identified

Other Railways

The property is not within 250 metres of any active or former railways, subway lines, DLR lines, subway stations or railway stations.

Active Railways and Tunnels	Not identified
Historical Railways and Tunnels	Not identified
Railway and Tube Stations	Not identified
Underground	Not identified

Planning summary



Planning constraints

Protected areas have been identified within 250 metres of the property.

Please see **page 32** for details of the identified issues.

Environmental Protected Areas Not identified
Visual and Cultural Protected Areas **Identified**

Other environmental considerations



The following additional risks or issues are outside the scope of the opinion provided by this report. However, further consideration of these may be appropriate for the subject property.

Asbestos

The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 require an Asbestos Management Plan to be maintained for all commercial property constructed prior to 2000 i.e. where asbestos may be contained within the building fabric. Refurbishment or demolition of site structures may require further Refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Surveys.

Site-specific features

This report has considered additional site specific information, where provided by the client, however it has not included a site inspection. Additional issues may exist at the property that cannot be reasonably identified by a desk based report like this one. Examples might include operational issues such as those linked to oil storage, waste management, materials handling and site drainage. Additional surveys and assessments may be required if these issues are considered to be a concern.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO)

The UK has a history of military activity, including extensive military training sites, bombing during the First World War and sustained strategic bombing during the Second World War. A legacy of this military activity is the incidence of UXO across Britain. Construction increases the risk from UXO. If intrusive works are planned on site, an assessment of the likelihood of UXO risk should be carried out in compliance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

Environmental insurance

The ownership or possession of land and property is one of the most valuable assets an individual or organisation can have. In cases where we are unable to provide a low risk assessment with regards to contaminated land, environmental insurance should be considered. Environmental insurance can protect against regulatory and third party action, potential losses and additional costs in dealing with contamination. Independent, specialist brokers are able to access the entire environmental insurance market, providing bespoke environmental policies to address risk and transactional issues.

Phase 1 environmental risk assessment

A Phase 1 environmental risk assessment (Contaminated Land) aims to clarify any identified environmental risks further or could support a planning application. It includes a site inspection, regulatory consultation and additional details of site context. Our expert analysis provides a detailed breakdown of each potential exposure pathway and suggested mitigation measures. For further information or to request a quote please e-mail us at projects@groundsure.com. The reports start from £1245+VAT, which includes a discount for current reporting.

Made ground and infilled land

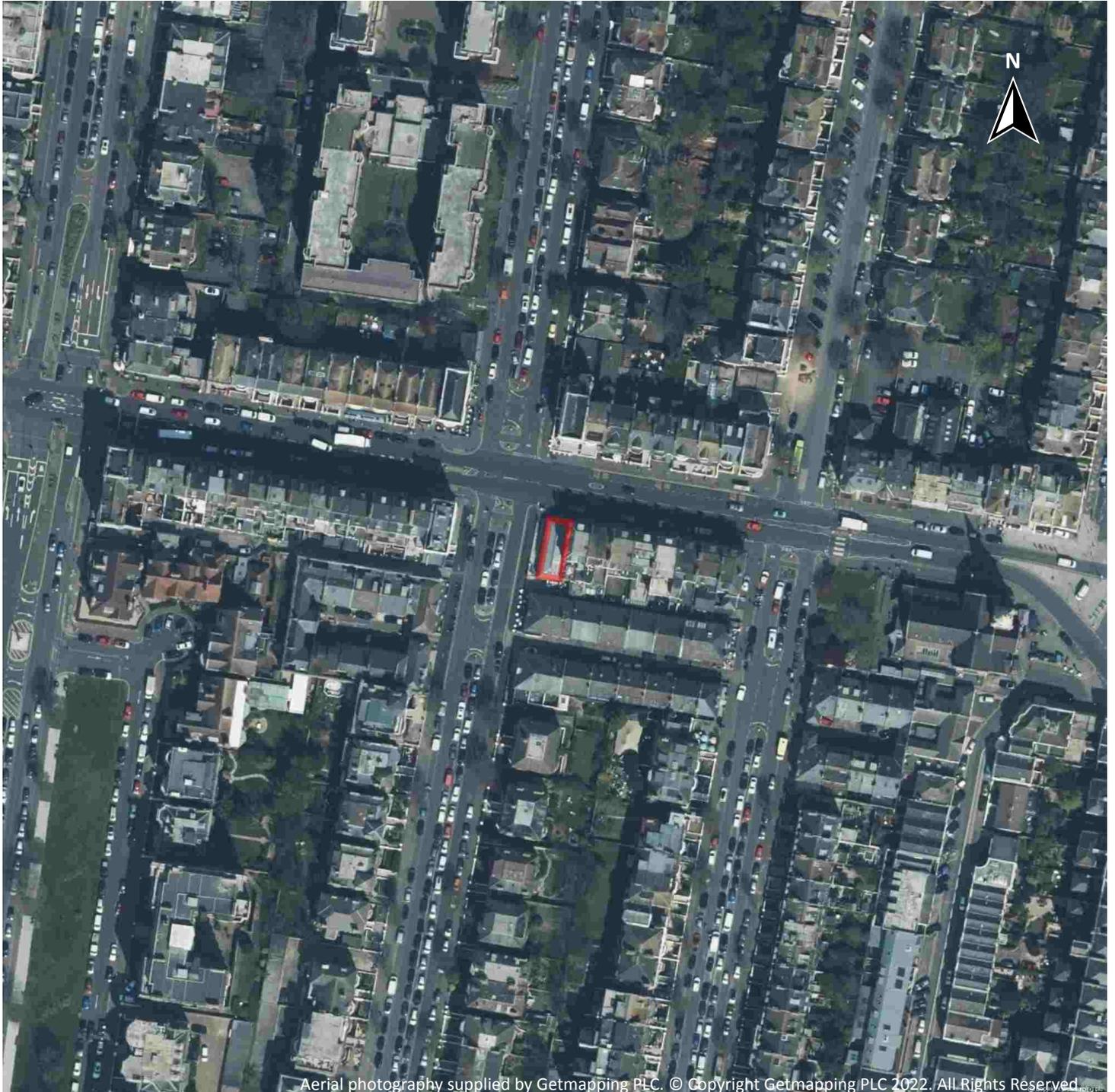
Areas of made ground and infilled land can settle over time and could potentially cause subsidence. If the property is known to be located on made or infilled ground it would be prudent to contact a RICS accredited surveyor and/or geotechnical engineer to clarify any structural/subsidence risks and determine if possible what materials were used during the infilling process.

Screening

Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 22/04/2021

Site Area: 0.01ha

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	0	1
Former tanks	0	0	0
Former energy features	0	0	8
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	0	2	11
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	14
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	1
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



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 3** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
190 m	NE	Nursery	1875

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 3** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
181 m	N	Electricity Substation	1990
182 m	N	Electricity Substation	1974
186 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1970
187 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1984
215 m	W	Electricity Substation	1990
215 m	W	Electricity Substation	1974
236 m	NE	Electricity Substation	1990
237 m	NE	Electricity Substation	1974

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former garages

These garages have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. They have the potential to cause ground contamination. This can be because spills can occur when fuel, oil or solvents are used causing ongoing pollution. Older and obsolete garages are considered a greater risk than newer ones, as tanks can remain underground and deteriorate, sometimes causing significant leaks.

Please see **page 3** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
23 m	S	Garage	1974
23 m	S	Garage	1990
82 m	SE	Garage	1990
83 m	SE	Garage	1974
107 m	E	Garage	1964
107 m	E	Garage	1974
140 m	SE	Garage	1990
141 m	SE	Garage	1964
141 m	SE	Garage	1974

Screening

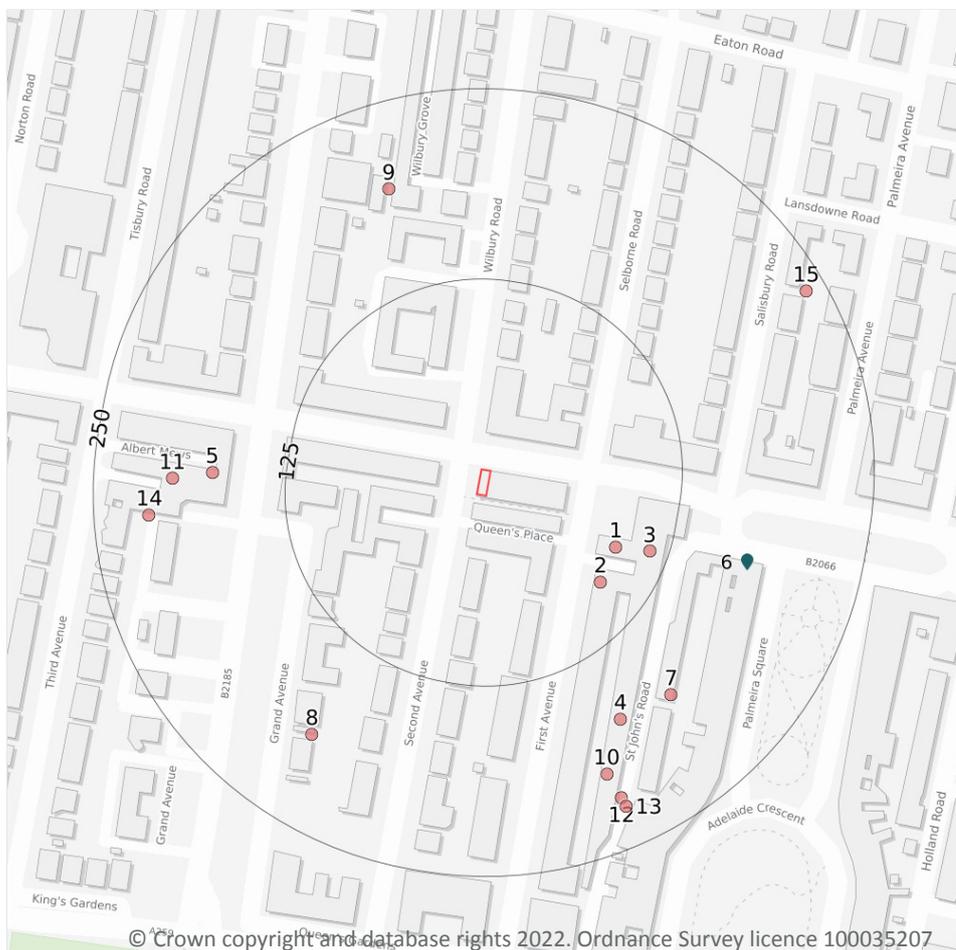
Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
193 m	W	Garage	1950
193 m	W	Garage	1964
193 m	W	Garage	1974
193 m	W	Garage	1990

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
- ◆ Local Authority licensed pollutant release

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 3** for further advice.

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
1	91 m	E	Glynns Vehicle Contracts - 2, St. Johns Place, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FJ	Vehicle Hire and Rental	Hire Services
2	94 m	SE	First Motoring Services - 56, First Avenue, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FF	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
3	113 m	E	The Print House - 26-28, St. Johns Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FB	Published Goods	Industrial Products

Screening

Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
4	171 m	SE	Bodyline - 22, St. Johns Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FB	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
5	173 m	W	Aj Robertson - 10, Albert Mews, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2PP	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
7	178 m	SE	Brighton Motor Works - 17, St. Johns Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FB	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
8	191 m	SW	Electricity Sub Station - East Sussex, BN3	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
9	194 m	N	Electricity Sub Station - East Sussex, BN3	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
10	199 m	SE	Day's Volkswagen - 12, St. Johns Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FB	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
11	199 m	W	A J Robertson Ltd - 1-8, Albert Mews, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2PP	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
12	206 m	SE	Coulson Motors Ltd - 10, St. Johns Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FB	Secondhand Vehicles	Motoring
13	212 m	SE	Palmeira Bodyworks & Servicing - 11, St. Johns Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 2FB	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
14	214 m	W	Electricity Sub Station - East Sussex, BN3	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
15	237 m	NE	Electricity Sub Station - East Sussex, BN3	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Local Authority licensed pollutant release

Industrial facilities that release pollutants to the environment (air, land or water) may be regulated by the Local Authority and hold a Part A(2) or Part B process authorisation or licence. These processes could include the burning of waste oils, paint spraying and petrol vapour recovery. There could be a risk of ground contamination if harmful materials associated with these processes are not stored and handled correctly.

Please see **page 3** for further advice.

Screening

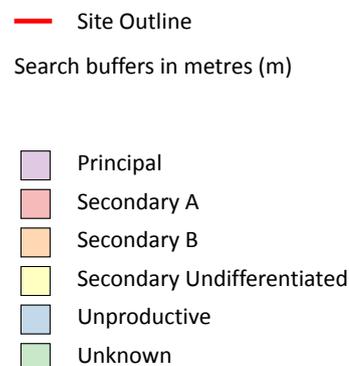
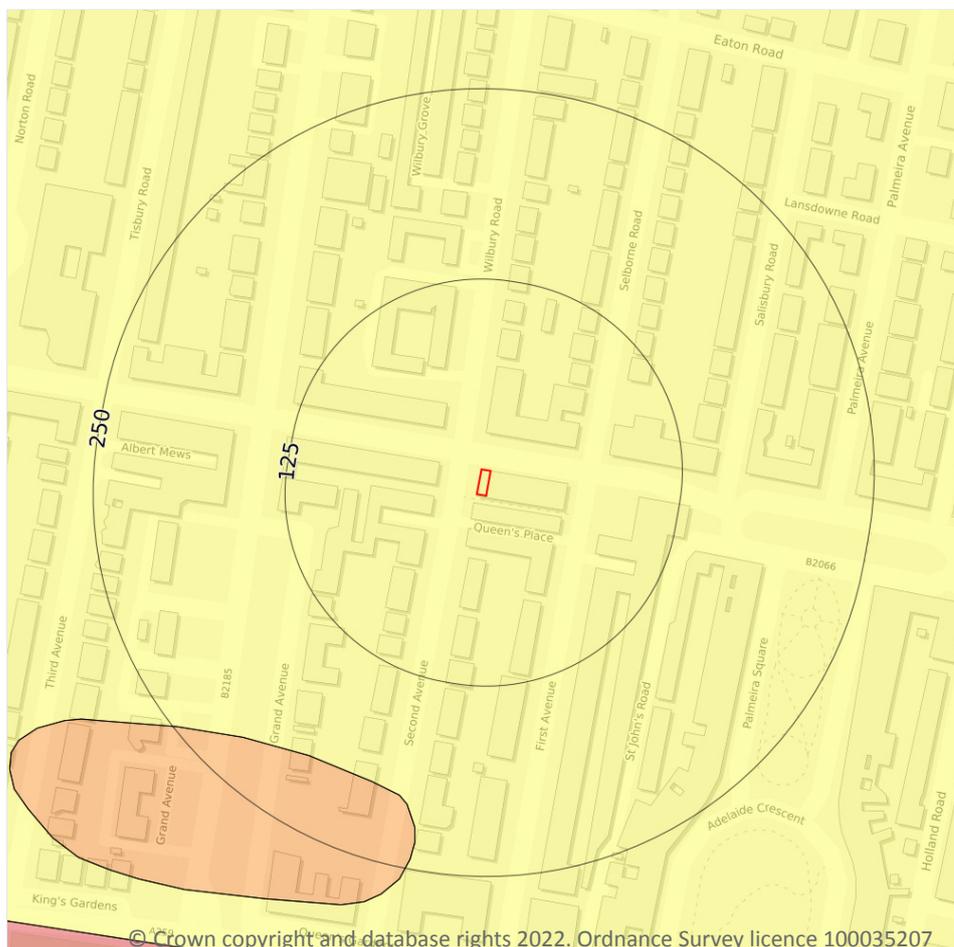
Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Local Authority	Processes Undertaken	Permit Type	Details of Enforcement
6	175 m	E	Palmeria Dry Cleaners, 73 Western Road, Hove, BN3 2JQ	Brighton and Hove City Council	Dry Cleaning	Part B	Enforcement: Enforcement Details Unknown Date of Enforcement: Enforcement Details Unknown Comment: Enforcement Details Unknown

This data is sourced from Local Authorities.

Superficial hydrogeology



Aquifers within superficial geology

The Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey have assigned designations or types to the aquifers that exist within superficial 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.

Unknown - These are rock layers where it has not been possible to classify the water storage potential.

Screening

Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Secondary Undifferentiated
200 m	S	Secondary B

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

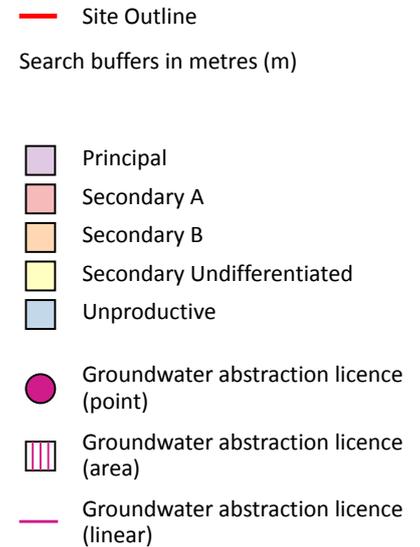
Superficial geology

Superficial deposits are the youngest natural geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock. This information comes from the BGS 1:50,000 Digital Geological Map of Great Britain, where available.

Description	BGS LEX Code	Rock Type
HEAD	HEAD-XCZSV	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Bedrock hydrogeology



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.

Screening

Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Principal

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

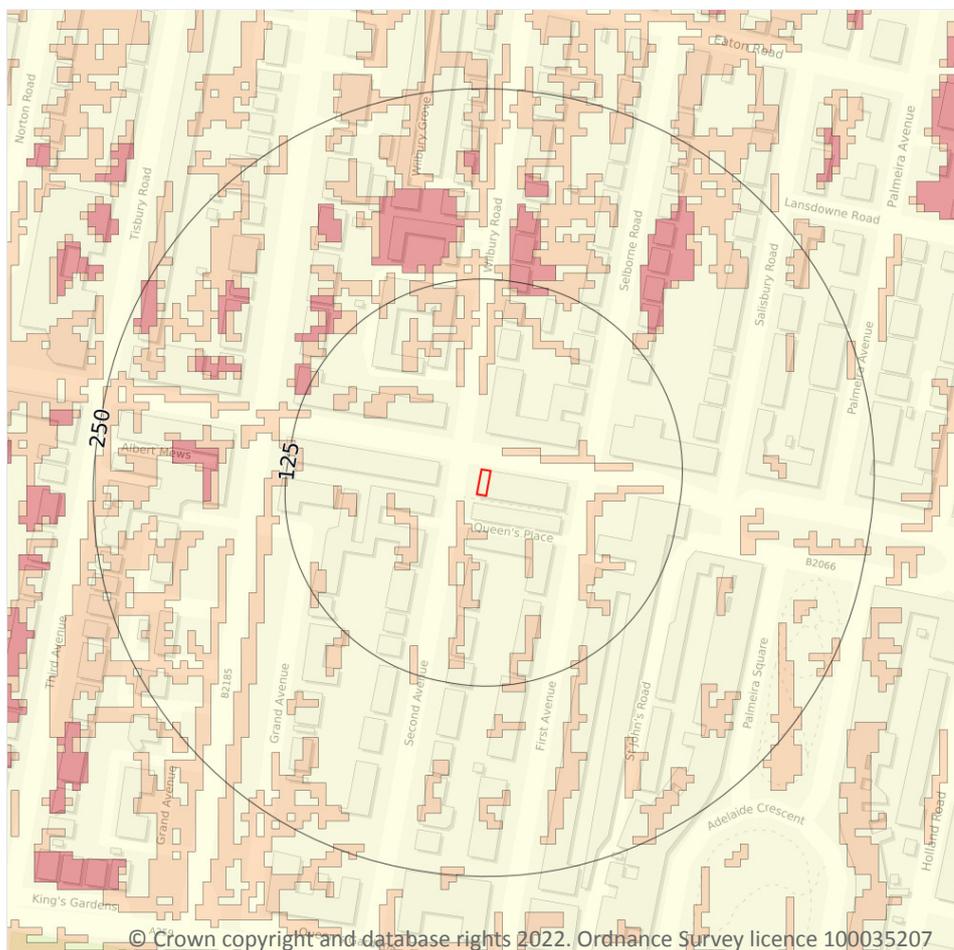
Bedrock geology

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
NEWHAVEN CHALK FORMATION	NCK-CHLK	CHALK

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

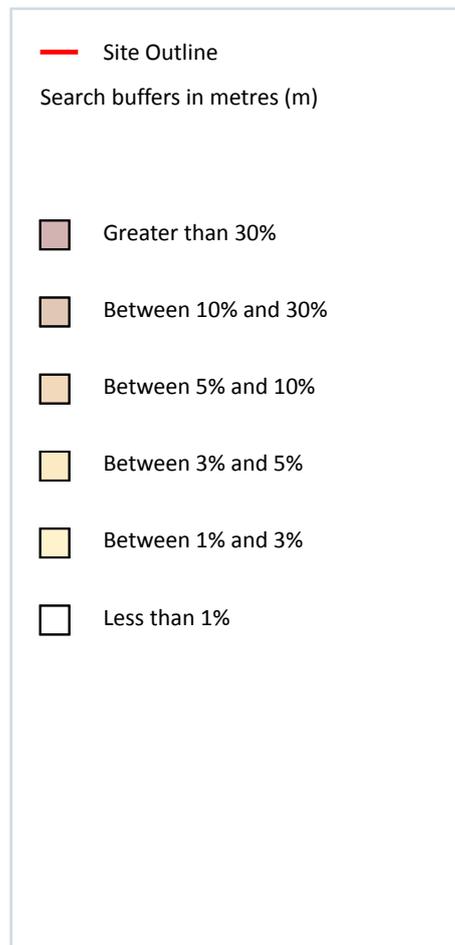
Flooding / Groundwater flooding



Ambiental data indicates that the property is in an area with a moderate risk of groundwater flooding. Should a 1 in 100-year groundwater flood event occur, groundwater levels may affect basement areas. Properties without basements are not considered to be at risk from this level of groundwater flooding.

Some of the responses contained in this report are based on data and information provided by the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) or its component body British Geological Survey (BGS). Your use of any information contained in this report which is derived from or based upon such data and information is at your own risk. Neither NERC nor BGS gives any warranty, condition or representation as to the quality, accuracy or completeness of such information and all liability (including for negligence) arising from its use is excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law. Your use of the data/report/assessment constitutes your agreement to bring no claim against NERC or BGS in connection with it.

Radon



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

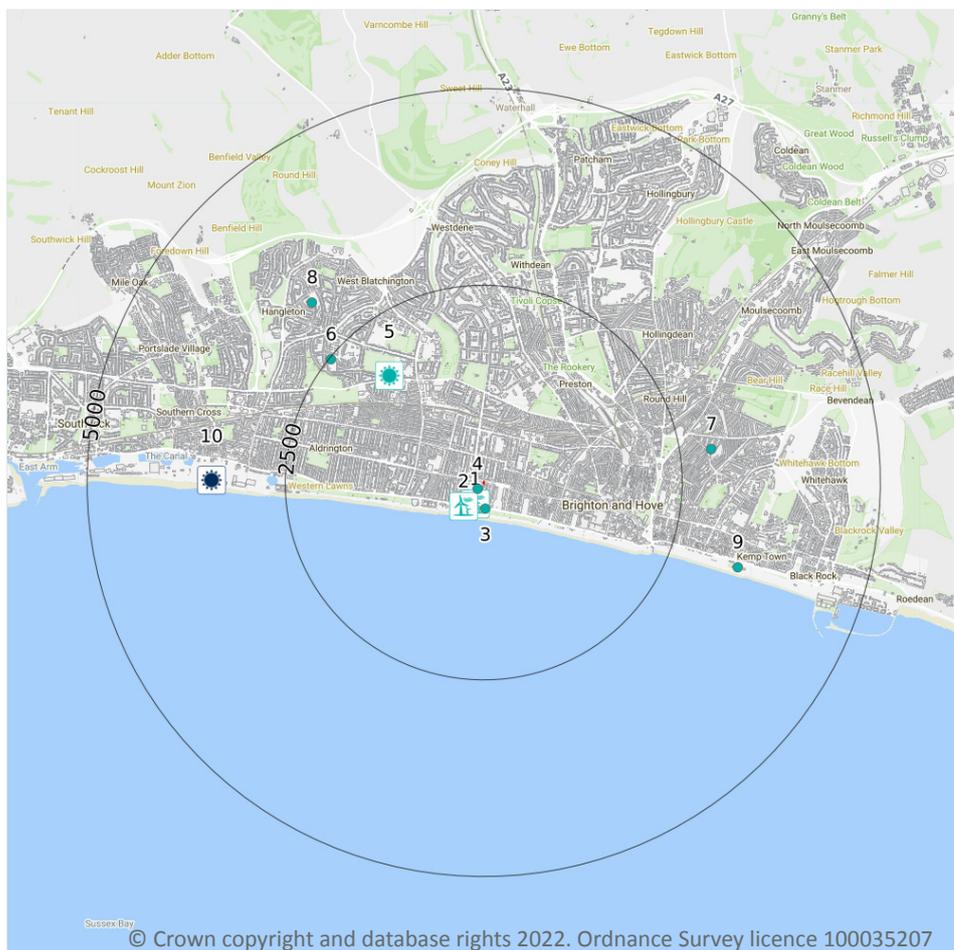
In order to determine if there is a problem at your property, a radon measurement in the building must be taken. Access to a testing service and further information on radon is available from Public Health England (PHE) or www.ukradon.org.

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 3** for further advice.

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

Energy / Wind and solar



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

-  Wind farms
-  Proposed wind farms
-  Proposed wind turbines
-  Existing and agreed solar installations
-  Proposed solar installations

Proposed wind farms

A wind farm or group of turbines or individual wind turbine has been proposed within 5,000m of the property. See below for details of the operating company, number of turbines, project and turbine capacity.

Please note some planning applications identified as having been refused, may have subsequently been granted on appeal without appearing as such within this report. Additionally, please be aware that as the identified records are taken from a planning record archive, the proposals identified may have already been undertaken.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	282 m	S	Site Name: Kings House, Grand Avenue, Brighton & Hove, Hove, East Sussex, BN52 9SW Planning Application Reference: BH2008/00322 Type of Project: 6 Wind Turbines	Application Date: 2008-02-22 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Refused Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of six 1.8M diameter wind turbines on plant room roof of the 1970's extension of Kings House (resubmission of withdrawn application BH2007/02049). Approximate Grid Reference: 529121, 104387
2	282 m	S	Site Name: Kings House, Grand Avenue, Brighton & Hove, Hove, East Sussex, BN52 9SW Planning Application Reference: BH2007/02048 Type of Project: 6 Wind Turbines	Application Date: 2007-06-29 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Withdrawn Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of six 1.8m diameter wind turbines on the plant room roof. Approximate Grid Reference: 529121, 104387

This information is derived from planning data supplied by Glenigan, in some cases with further accuracy applied by Groundsure's experts. This search includes planning applications for wind farms with multiple turbines within 5,000m of the property. This data is updated on a quarterly basis. If the existence of a planning application, passed or refused may have a material impact with regard to the decision to purchase the property, Groundsure recommends independent, thorough enquiries are made with the Local Authority. If any applications have been identified within this report, Groundsure have included the planning reference to enable further enquiries to be made.

Proposed wind turbines

Planning applications for individual wind turbines have been proposed within 5,000m of the property. See below for details of the operating company, number of turbines, project and turbine capacity.

Please note some planning applications identified as having been refused may have subsequently been granted on appeal without appearing as such within this report. Additionally, please be aware that as the identified records are taken from a planning record archive, the proposals identified may have already been undertaken.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
3	282 m	S	<p>Site Name: Grand Avenue, Brighton & Hove, Hove, East Sussex, BN52 9SW</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: BH2008/00320</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2008-02-15</p> <p>Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Refused</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of 20m high, free standing helical type wind turbine, on grassed area of kings house at south end of grand avenue (resubmission of withdrawn application BH2007/02050).</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 529121, 104387</p>
4	282 m	S	<p>Site Name: Grand Avenue, Brighton & Hove, Hove, East Sussex, BN52 9SW</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: BH2007/02050</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2007-06-29</p> <p>Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Withdrawn</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of 20m high, free standing helical type wind turbine.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 529121, 104387</p>
6	2-3 km	NW	<p>Site Name: Laburnum Avenue, Brighton & Hove, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 7JW</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: BH2006/04136</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2006-12-23</p> <p>Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of wind turbine on west elevation.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 527303, 106226</p>
7	2-3 km	E	<p>Site Name: 4 Cobden Road, Brighton & Hove, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 9TL</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: BH2006/03939</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2006-12-23</p> <p>Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Refused</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of wind turbine on rear elevation.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 532101, 105085</p>
8	3-4 km	NW	<p>Site Name: Dale View, Brighton & Hove, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 8LF</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: BH2006/04077</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2006-12-23</p> <p>Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of wind turbine on south west elevation.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 527065, 106951</p>

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
9	3-4 km	E	Site Name: 286 Madeira Drive, Adjacent Peter Pan Playground, Brighton & Hove, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 1EN Planning Application Reference: BH2013/01829 Type of Project: Cafe & Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2013-06-03 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises drive brighton east cliff application to extend time limit for implementation of previous approval bh2010/00511 for the construction of cafe, incorporating solar panels and a wind tur Approximate Grid Reference: 532435, 103582

This information is derived from planning data supplied by Glenigan, in some cases with further accuracy applied by Groundsure's experts. This search includes planning applications for single wind turbines only, within 5,000m of the property. This data is updated on a quarterly basis.

If the existence of a planning application, passed or refused, may have a material impact with regard to the decision to purchase the property, Groundsure recommends independent, thorough enquiries are made with the Local Authority. If any applications have been identified within this report, Groundsure have included the planning reference to enable further enquiries to be made.

Existing and agreed solar installations

There is an operational or planned solar photovoltaic farm or smaller installation located near the property.

Please note this will not include small domestic solar installations. See below for details on installed capacity, operating company and the status of the project on a given date.

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Details	
10	3-4 km	W	ParkerSteel Shoreham Plant, Parker Steel Ltd, Fishgate Terminal, Basin Road South, Portslade, BN41 1WF	Contractor: Larimin LPA Name: Adur and Worthing Councils Capacity (MW): 1.8	Application Date: - Pre Consent Status: Operational Post Consent Status: Operational Date Commenced: 02/09/2015

The solar installation data is supplied by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and is updated on a monthly basis.

Proposed solar installations

There is a planning permission application relating to a solar farm or smaller installation near to the property.

Please note this will not include small domestic solar installations and that one site may have multiple applications for different aspects of their design and operation. Also note that the presence of an application for planning permission is not an indication of permission having been granted. Please be aware that as the identified records are taken from a planning record archive, the proposals identified may have already been undertaken. See below for details of the proposals.

Screening

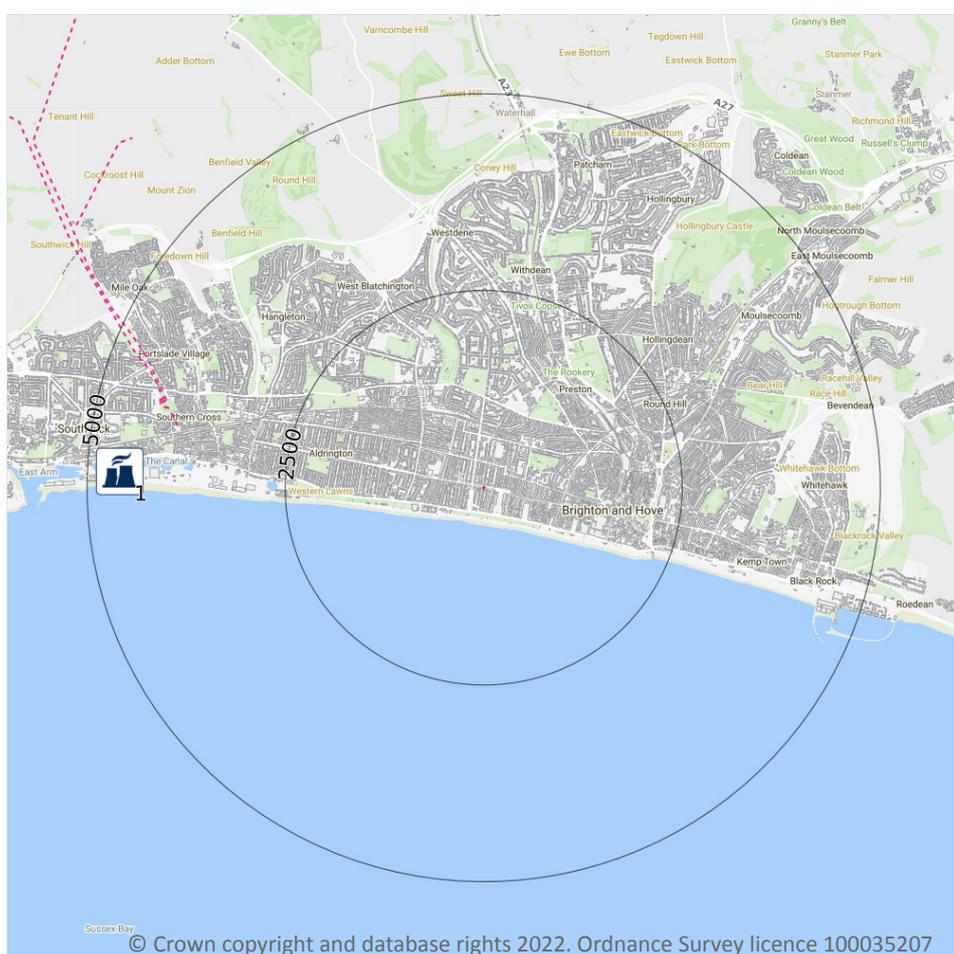
Sample Site, Sample Street,
Anytown, UK

Ref: Sample_Screening
Your ref: Sample
Grid ref: 123456, 123456

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Details
5	1-2 km	NW	185 Old Shoreham Road, Hove	Applicant name: - Application Status: - Application Date: - Application Number: BH2013/03973

The data is sourced from public registers of planning information and is updated every two weeks.

Energy / Energy infrastructure



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Power stations
- Nuclear sites
- Gas sites
- Electricity substations
- Energy development projects
- Gas pipelines
- Electricity Lines
- Electricity Cable
- Electricity transmission lines and pylons

Power stations

There is an active power station on or near to the property. Power stations can cause air pollution issues and may not be visually pleasing.

Power generation stations identified by these searches have a capacity of over 1 MW (Million Watt output) and will be one of the following types: Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT), Gas/Oil, Coal Gas, Diesel Gas, HP Oil, Poultry Litter, Coal/Oil, Coal/Gas, Meat and Bone, Pumped Storage Mine Gas, Rapeseed Oil, Straw/Gas

Screening

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Anytown, UK

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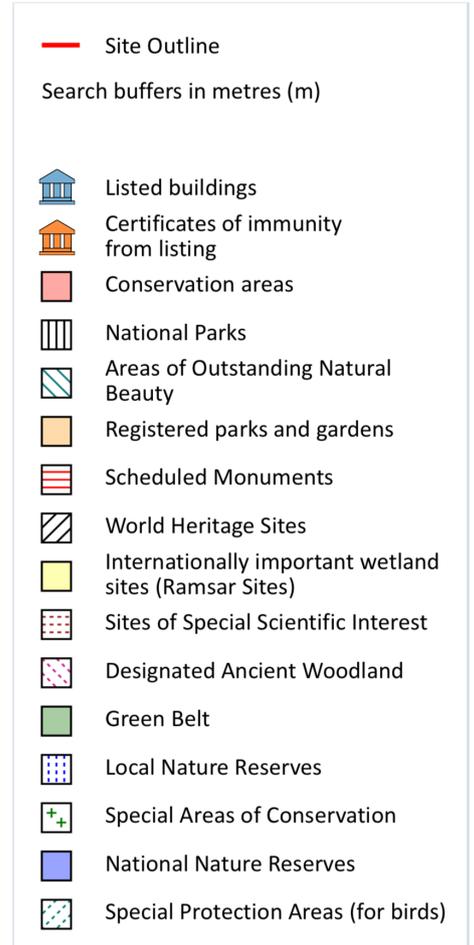
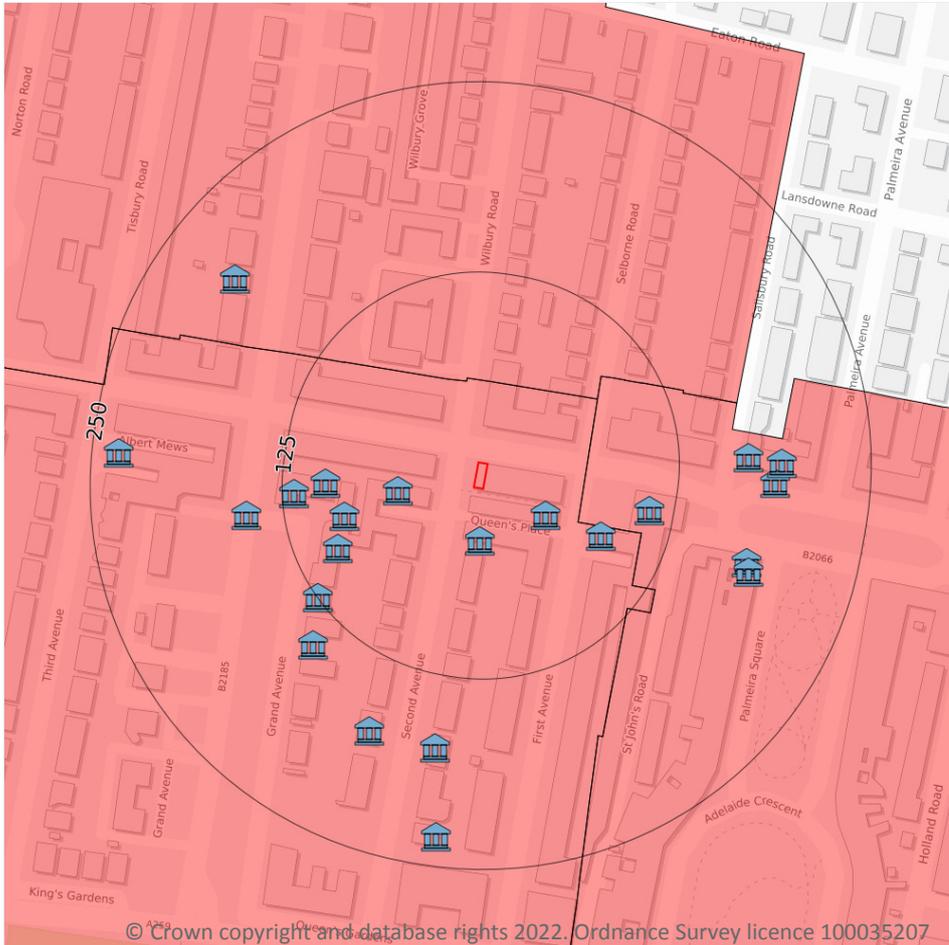
Waste Combined Heat or Power Biomass.

Air pollution issues can be investigated further through the Air Quality team at the Local Authority. If the existence of any of a power generation station may have a material impact with regard to the decision to purchase the property, Groundsure recommends making independent enquiries with the operating company listed.

ID	Distance	Direction	Company name	Power station name	Type of power station	Total capacity (MW)	Operating since
1	4-5 km	W	Vitol	Shoreham	CCGT	420	2000

This data is sourced from the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES), a database from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.

Planning constraints



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
0	on site	The Avenues	The City of Brighton and Hove
54 m	N	The Willett Estate	The City of Brighton and Hove
64 m	E	Brunswick Town	The City of Brighton and Hove

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
34 m	S	7-12, Queen's Place (See Details For Further Address information), Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187582	02/11/1992
44 m	SE	41, First Avenue (See Details For Further Address information), Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1209640	02/11/1992
50 m	W	Former Mews, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1209914	02/11/1992
83 m	E	56, First Avenue (See Details For Further Address information), Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1280737	02/11/1992
87 m	W	9, Grand Avenue, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1280696	02/11/1992
97 m	W	10, Grand Avenue, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1298673	02/11/1992
97 m	SW	8, Grand Avenue, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187554	02/11/1992
109 m	E	Church of St John The Baptist, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187551	12/04/1983
118 m	W	11, Grand Avenue, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1205518	02/11/1992
125 m	SW	No 6 including Piers and Railings, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1205509	02/11/1992
147 m	SW	4, Grand Avenue, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1389691	23/01/2002
150 m	W	Hove War Memorial, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187556	02/11/1992

Screening

Sample Site, Sample Street,
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Distance	Direction	Name	Grade	Listed building reference number	Listed date
170 m	E	Palmeira Mansions, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II*	1204933	18/07/1978
173 m	S	No 21 including Walls and Railings, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1292517	02/11/1992
174 m	SW	Exton House, Walls and Railings, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1209667	02/11/1992
178 m	E	73-76 and 73a, Western Road, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1210043	22/06/1984
182 m	E	Nos 18-30 (Consecutive) and Attached Railings, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187581	10/09/1971
188 m	E	Wall Fronting Nos 21-33 Church Road, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1280966	02/11/1992
192 m	E	Palmeira Avenue Mansions Palmeira Mansions, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187549	04/02/1981
199 m	NW	The Gables, including Piers, Walls and Railings, Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1209744	02/11/1992
230 m	S	24, Second Avenue, Brunswick and Adelaide, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187583	02/11/1992
233 m	W	2-9, King's Mews (See Details For Further Address information), Central Hove, Brighton and Hove, BN3	II	1187593	02/11/1992

This data is sourced from Historic England. For more information please see

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

ClimateIndex™ physical risks - Breakdown



Climate change could have a significant medium to longer term impact on your property, which may be increasingly considered by your lender if you are arranging a mortgage. ClimateIndex™ provides ratings that indicate potential physical risks. You can see how these relate to the individual calculated risks in the breakdown below.

ClimateIndex™ is presented as a guide for any potential climate change impacts and enables this report to be compliance-ready in advance of future practice notes.

Overall rating	1 year	5 years	30 years
	A	A	A
Surface water flooding	No change	No change	No change
River flooding	No change	No change	No change
Coastal flooding	No change	No change	No change
Ground instability	No change	No change	No change
Coastal erosion - defended	No change	No change	No change
Coastal erosion - undefended	No change	No change	No change

A No risk predicted

B Minor risk

C Minor to moderate risk

D Moderate risk

E Significant risk

F Severe or existential risk predicted

Climate change / Flood risk (1, 5 and 30 Years)

Ambiental's FloodScore™ Climate data provides flood risk information from river, tidal and surface water flooding for a range of future time periods and emissions scenarios (Low emissions - RCP 2.6, medium and most likely emissions - RCP 4.5, and high emission - RCP 8.5). The temperature increases shown for each scenario are predicted increases by 2081-2100. The models are based on the UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18). It is plausible that climate change will increase the severity and frequency of flood events in the future. FloodScore™ Climate has been designed to provide banks, building societies and insurers with future flood risk information for their long-term assets. The data within this report is based on the highest risk found within a buffer zone around the buildings. The 'Year' in the table represents the median of the date range used for each modelled timeframe.

Temp increase range	Year	Combined flood risk	River flooding	Coastal flooding	Surface water flooding
RCP 2.6 0.9-2.3°C	2023	No change	No change	No change	No change
RCP 2.6 0.9-2.3°C	2027	No change	No change	No change	No change
RCP 2.6 0.9-2.3°C	2055	No change	No change	No change	No change

Temp increase range	Year	Combined flood risk	River flooding	Coastal flooding	Surface water flooding
RCP 4.5 1.7-3.2°C	2023	No change	No change	No change	No change
RCP 4.5 1.7-3.2°C	2027	No change	No change	No change	No change
RCP 4.5 1.7-3.2°C	2055	No change	No change	No change	No change

Temp increase range	Year	Combined flood risk	River flooding	Coastal flooding	Surface water flooding
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2023	No change	No change	No change	No change
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2027	No change	No change	No change	No change
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2055	No change	No change	No change	No change

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

Climate change / Natural ground instability (1, 5 and 30 Years)

This data shows the increase in shrink swell subsidence hazards as a result of climate change. When certain soils take in water they can swell, causing heave. Conversely, when these soils dry out they can shrink and cause subsidence. Climate change will result in higher temperature and therefore likely cause periods of drought and an increase in shrink swell subsidence. This data has been produced using the Met Office local projections to accurately model predicted rainfall, it is only available for RCP8.5 (the 'worst case' climate scenario).

Temp increase range	Year	Wet scenario	Average rainfall	Dry scenario
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2023s	No change	No change	No change
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2030s	Highly unlikely	Highly unlikely	Highly unlikely
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2050s	Highly unlikely	Highly unlikely	Highly unlikely

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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		Contaminated Land	
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	Identified	Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	Not identified
Former tanks	Not identified	Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	Not identified
Former energy features	Identified	Pollution incidents	Not identified
Former petrol stations	Not identified	Superficial hydrogeology	
Former garages	Identified	Aquifers within superficial geology	Identified
Former military land	Not identified	Superficial geology	Identified
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	Not identified	Bedrock hydrogeology	
Waste site no longer in use	Not identified	Aquifers within bedrock geology	Identified
Active or recent landfill	Not identified	Groundwater abstraction licences	Not identified
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	Not identified	Bedrock geology	Identified
Active or recent licensed waste sites	Not identified	Source Protection Zones and drinking water abstractions	
Recent industrial land uses	Identified	Source Protection Zones	Not identified
Current or recent petrol stations	Not identified	Source Protection Zones in confined aquifer	Not identified
Dangerous or explosive sites	Not identified	Drinking water abstraction licences	Not identified
Hazardous substance storage/usage	Not identified	Hydrology	
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	Not identified	Water courses from Ordnance Survey	Not identified
Historical licensed industrial activities	Not identified	Surface water abstractions	Not identified
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	Not identified	Flooding	
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	Identified	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	Not identified
Pollutant release to surface waters	Not identified		
Pollutant release to public sewer	Not identified		

Screening

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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 **Identified**

Natural ground subsidence

Natural ground subsidence	Not identified
Natural geological cavities	Not identified

Non-natural ground subsidence

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

Radon

Radon **Identified**

Oil and gas

Oil or gas drilling well	Not identified
Proposed oil or gas drilling well	Not identified
Licensed blocks	Not identified
Potential future exploration areas	Not identified

Wind and solar

Wind farms	Not identified
Proposed wind farms	Identified
Proposed wind turbines	Identified

Wind and solar

Existing and agreed solar installations **Identified**

Proposed solar installations **Identified**

Energy

Electricity transmission lines and pylons Not identified

National Grid energy infrastructure Not identified

Power stations **Identified**

Nuclear installations Not identified

Large Energy Projects Not 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 Not identified

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

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Coastal Erosion

Projections with intervention measures in place Not identified

Projections with no active intervention Not identified

Climate change

Flood risk (1, 5 and 30 Years) Identified

Natural ground instability (1, 5 and 30 Years) 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 Ambient Risk Analytics. In Scotland the river and coastal flood models are also provided by Ambient 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

Ambient 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, whereas 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>

ClimateIndex™ data and limitations

Groundsure's ClimateIndex™ is an assessment of the physical risk to the property from hazards which may be exacerbated by climate change. It considers the following hazards only:

- River flooding
- Flooding from the sea and tidal waters
- Surface water flooding
- Shrink swell subsidence
- Coastal erosion

These hazards are assessed using a weighted sum model, which allows for the consistent comparison of hazards between different time periods, emissions scenarios and the relative severity of predicted impacts. All flood and subsidence impacts have been produced using the latest UKCP18 climate prediction models. Assessments are provided for the near -present day (c.1 year), short term (c.5 years) and medium term (c.30 years) only. A range of [Representative Concentration Pathways \(RCPs\)](#) have been used depending on the source dataset and its derivation. For example, flood data has been provided for RCP2.6, 4.5 and 8.5, whereas subsidence data has been derived using local projections only available for RCP8.5. Each RCP variance has been assigned an appropriate weighting in the calculator to reflect the relative likelihood of that scenario and where a full range of RCP scenarios is not available Groundsure have extrapolated to give equivalent values.

The banding applied to a property reflects its current and future risk from the hazards identified above. If a property's banding does not change from the present day to the medium term, the property's risk profile is not considered likely to be affected by climate change, though risks may still be present. Any increase in the banding of a property indicates that the property has the potential to be affected by climate change.

Band	Description	1 year	Short term (c.5 year)	Medium term (c.30 year)
A	No or very minor risk e.g. minor increase in subsidence potential	86.52%	75.80%	75.01%
B	Minor risks e.g. low level surface water flooding	6.44%	14.83%	15.15%
C	Moderate risks e.g. river flood event above property threshold	4.59%	4.16%	4.03%
D	Moderate-high risks e.g. above threshold flood events and significant increase in subsidence potential	0.78%	2.29%	2.65%
E	High risks e.g. multiple flood risks above property threshold	0.90%	1.50%	1.61%
F	Significant or existential risks to property e.g. coastal erosion risk	0.77%	1.42%	1.56%

Percentage of properties falling into each band

Conveyancing Information Executive and our terms & conditions

IMPORTANT CONSUMER PROTECTION INFORMATION

This search has been produced by Groundsure Ltd, Sovereign House, Church Street, Brighton, BN1 1UJ. Tel: 01273 257 755. Email: info@groundsure.com. Groundsure adheres to the Conveyancing Information Executive Standards.

The Standards

- Conveyancing Information Executive Members shall act in a professional and honest manner at all times in line with the Conveyancing Information Executive Standards and carry out the delivery of the Search with integrity and due care and skill.
- Compliance with the Conveyancing Information Executive Standards will be a condition within the Conveyancing Information Executive Member's Terms and Conditions.
- 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.

Complaints Advice

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.

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE: If you want to make a complaint, we will:

- 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: 01273 257 755. 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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