

LAND AT CROOKS LANE, REDMARLEY, GLOUCESTER, GL19 3PJ

Professional opinion



Contaminated Land

Low:
Acceptable Risk

page 4



Flooding

High

page 5

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Ground Stability

Not identified



Radon

Passed



Energy

Identified

page 6



Planning Constraints

Identified

page 8



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.

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

Useful contacts

Forest of Dean District Council:
<http://www.fdean.gov.uk/>
council@fdean.gov.uk
01594 810 000

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 29**.



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 08444 159 000 or e-mail at info@groundsure.com



Flooding

Flooding

An elevated level of flood risk has been identified at the property.



Next steps for consideration:

- investigate the insurance on offer for the property to ensure any implications on premiums are fully understood before completion
- the assessment in this report is based on the highest flood risk found within the site boundary. The detailed maps within the flood section clearly highlight which parts of the site are affected by flooding, allowing you to visualise whether flood risk affects the buildings or the associated land. If you would prefer an assessment that provides separate flood ratings for the main dwelling and the associated land, Groundsure can provide this for a fee of £35 plus VAT
- if the property has recently been constructed, the flood risk assessment contained within this report will not take into account any measures put in place by the developer to deal with flooding. You should seek further information from the developer on flood risk mitigation for the site
- investigate the various forms of flood resistance and resilience measures that will help protect your property in the event of a flood

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A full flood risk assessment will be required at the site in the event that it will be developed/redeveloped. 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.

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 10km.

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

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 2** for further advice.



Contaminated Land

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

Past Land Use	Low
Waste and Landfill	Low
Current and Recent Industrial	Low

Current and proposed land use

Current land use

Groundsure has not been advised by the client (or their advisers) of the current use of the property. Groundsure has therefore assumed that the property is likely to be used for commercial purposes.

Proposed land use

Groundsure has assumed that the property will remain in its current use.

Historical land use

On-site

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

Surrounding area

No potentially contaminative land uses 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, surface water features on site.

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

The property and area within the site outline is at risk from one or more kinds of flooding. Property's overall risk assessment for past flooding and river, coastal, surface water and groundwater flooding is high.

Please see **page 18** for details of the identified issues.

River and Coastal Flooding	High
Groundwater Flooding	Low
Surface Water Flooding	Significant
FloodScore™ insurance rating	High
Past Flooding	Not identified
Flood Storage Areas	Not identified
NPPF Flood Risk Assessment required if site redeveloped?	Yes



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

Local levels of radon are considered normal. The percentage of homes estimated to be affected by radon in your local area is less than 1%.

Not 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 2** for further advice. Additionally, see **page 22** for details of the identified issues.

Planned Multiple Wind Turbines

Identified

Planned Single Wind Turbines

Identified

Existing Wind Turbines

Not identified

Proposed Solar Farms

Not identified

Existing Solar Farms

Not identified



Energy

Our search of major energy transmission or generation infrastructure and nationally significant infrastructure projects has not identified results.

Power stations
Energy Infrastructure Projects

Not identified
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 25** 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.



Recent aerial photograph



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

Capture Date: 06/05/2018

Site Area: 0.48ha

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	0
Former tanks	0	0	0
Former energy features	0	0	0
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	0
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

Superficial hydrogeology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive
 - Unknown

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.

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Secondary Undifferentiated

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

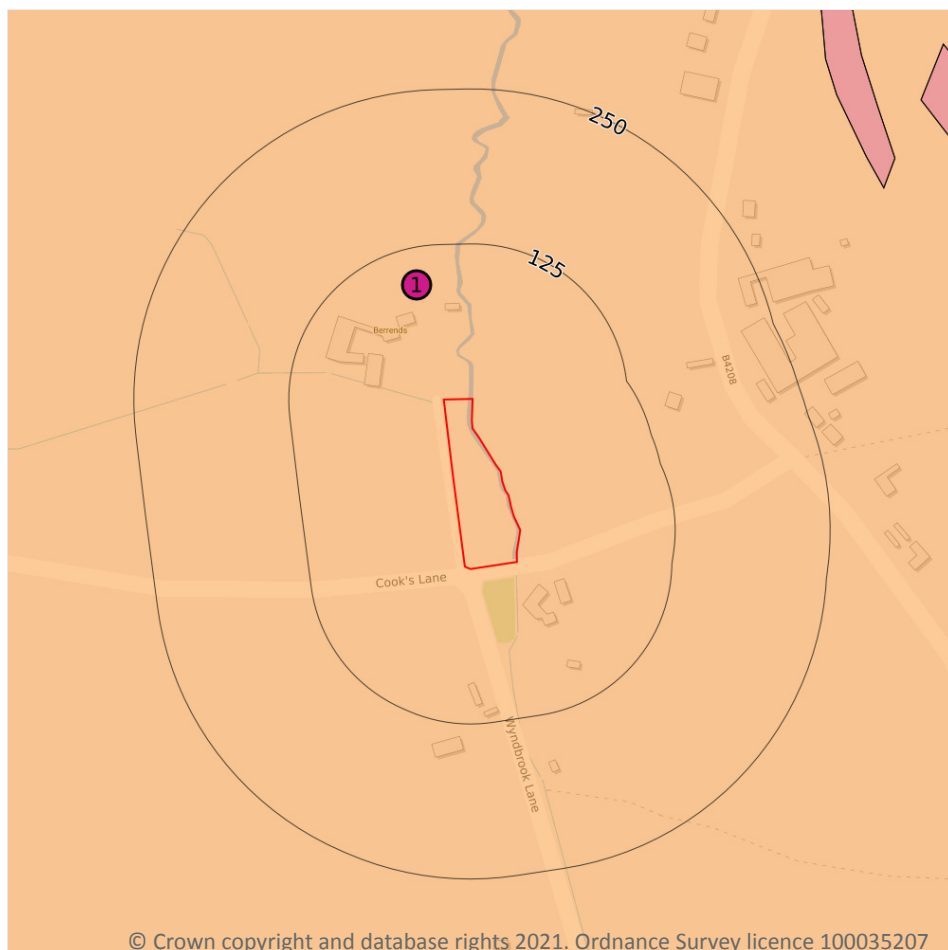
Superficial geology

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



- 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)

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 B

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

Groundwater abstraction licences

These are records of licences for groundwater abstractions from the aquifers in the area. Abstractions of groundwater can be for uses such as an industrial process that requires large amounts of water, irrigation and drinking water. For national security purposes, the locational accuracy of some abstraction licences may be degraded.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	95 m	N	Licence No: 18/54/21/0028 Licence status: Historical Use of groundwater: General Farming & Domestic Direct source: Groundwater Midlands Region Abstraction point: BERREND'S FARM - BOREHOLE Data type: Point	Annual volume (m ³): - Max daily volume (m ³): - Original application No: - Original start date: 29/06/1966 Version start date: 29/06/1966

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

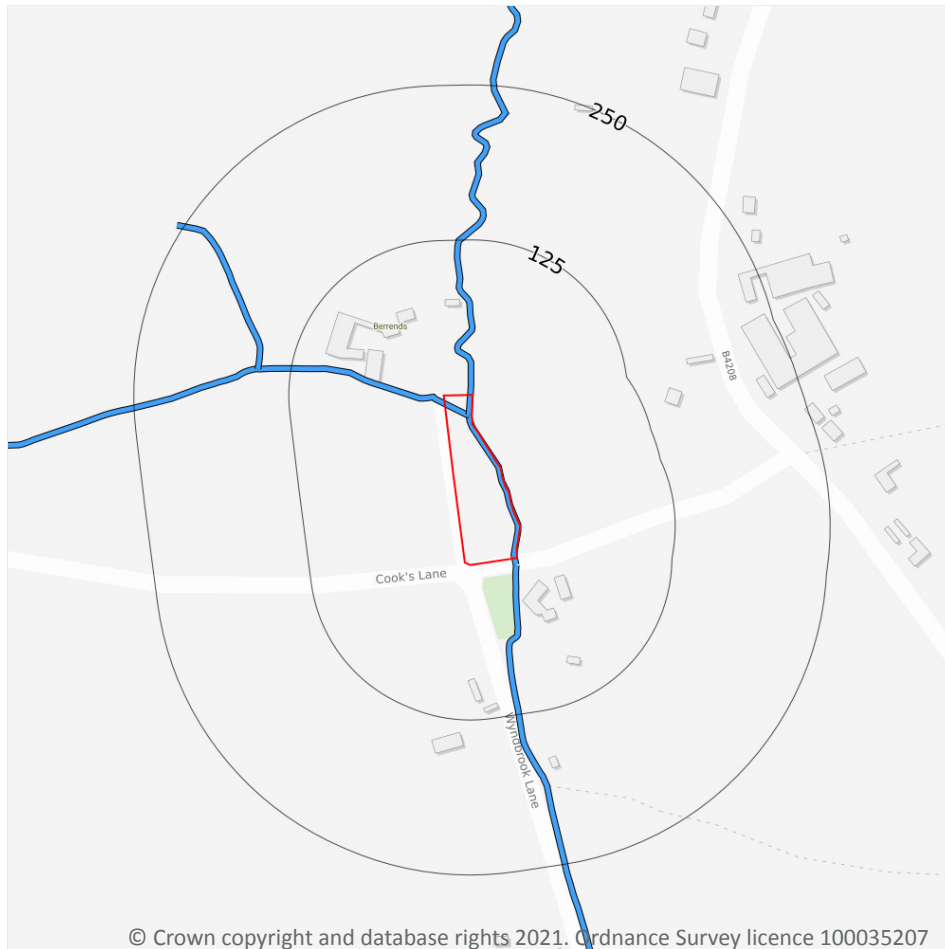
Bedrock geology

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
SIDMOUTH MUDSTONE FORMATION	SIM-MDST	MUDSTONE

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

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

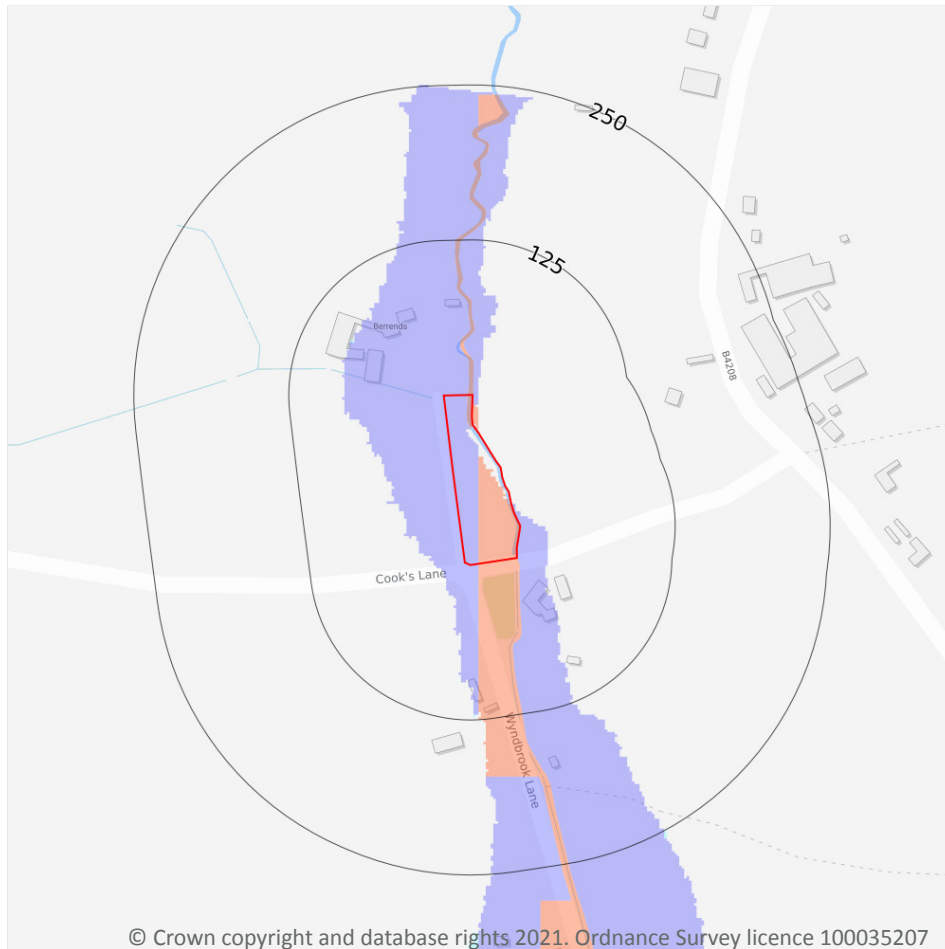
These are water features such as ponds, lakes, rivers and streams that have been identified by Ordnance Survey. These features may be sensitive to contamination.

Distance	Direction	Details
0	on site	Name: Wynd Brook 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)
0	on site	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)

Distance	Direction	Details
0	on site	Name: Wynd Brook 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)
0	on site	Name: Wynd Brook Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: Underground Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
6 m	S	Name: Wynd Brook 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)
151 m	W	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)
151 m	W	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.

Flooding / Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Environment Agency river and coastal flooding:
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low
 - Very Low
- Historical Flood Events
- Areas Used for Flood Storage
- Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences
- Proposed Flood Defence Scheme
- Flood Defences

Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

The property has a High chance of flooding in any given year, according to Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (RoFRaS) data. This could cause problems with insuring the property against flood risk.

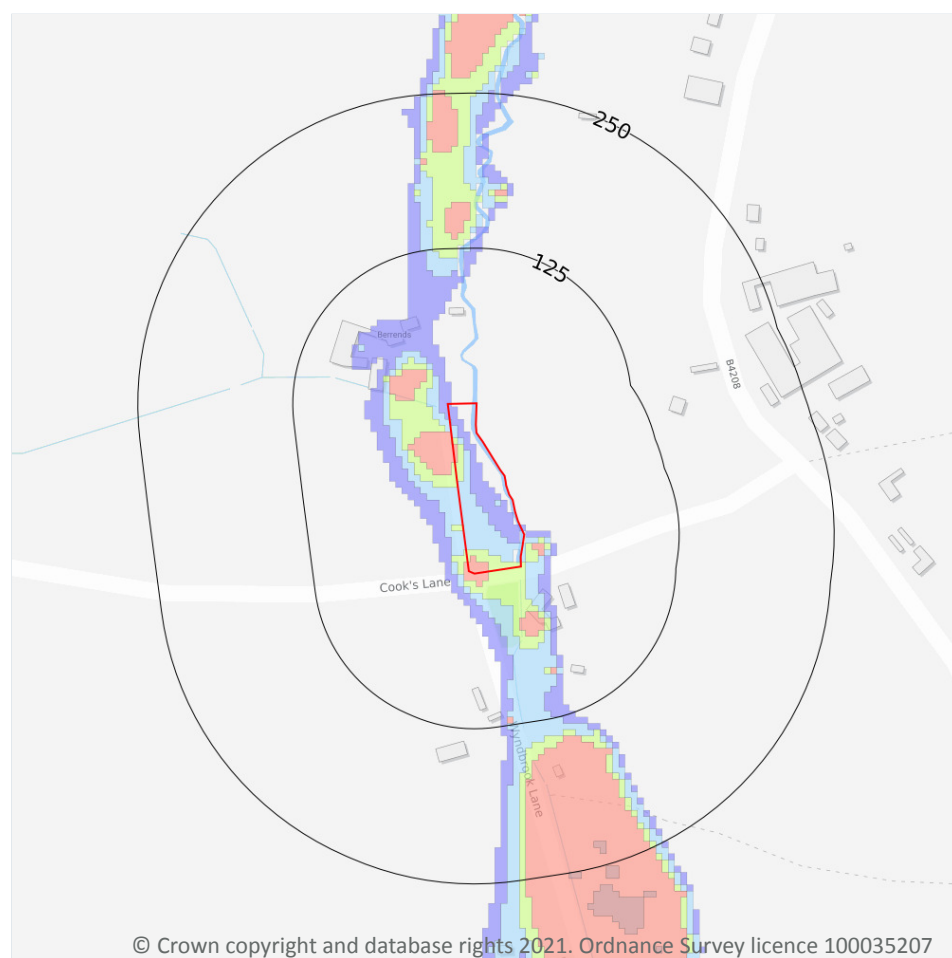
RoFRaS assesses flood risk from rivers and the sea in England and Wales, using local data and expertise. It shows the chance of flooding from rivers or the sea, taking account of flood defences and the condition those defences are in. The RoFRaS model uses local water level and flood defence data to model flood risk. See below for explanation of the RoFRaS levels of flood risk.

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

Environment Agency RoFRaS risk ratings

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

Flooding / Surface water flood risk



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- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Surface water flood risk**
- Highly significant
 - Significant
 - High
 - Moderate to high
 - Moderate
 - Low to moderate
 - Low

Surface water flood risk

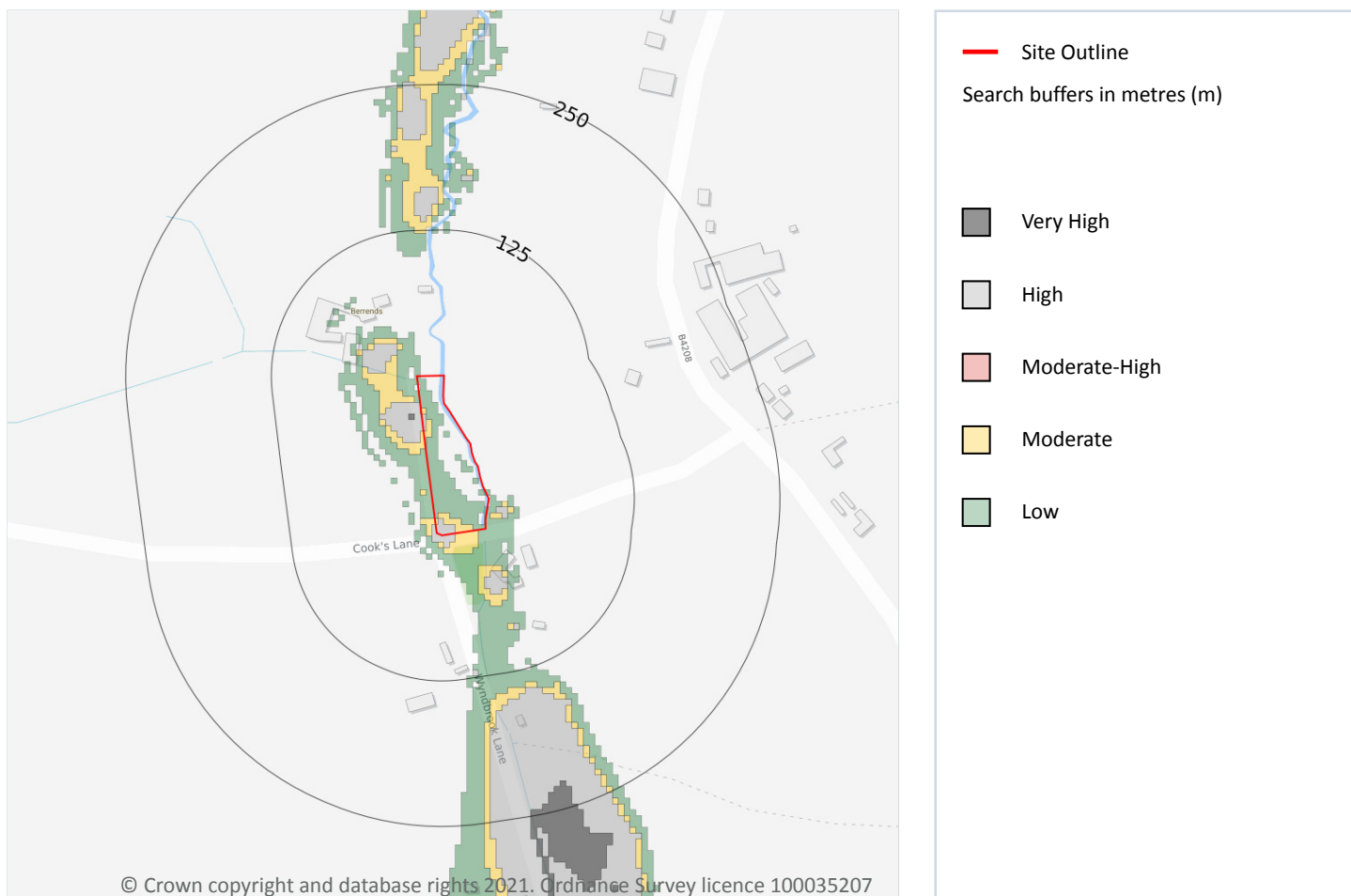
The property is likely to be prone to flooding following extreme rainfall, which may have an impact on insuring the property against flood risk.

The area in which the property is located has been assessed to be at a Significant risk of surface water flooding. This area is considered to have a 1 in 30 probability of surface water flooding due to rainfall in a given year to a depth of between 0.3m and 1.0m. However, as is the case with probability statistics and predictions, this information should be used as a guideline only. The area may flood several years in a row, or not at all for

many years. Modern urban drainage systems are typically built to cope with rainfall events between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 years, though some older ones may flood in a 1 in 5 year rainfall event.

These risk calculations are based on Ambiantal Risk Analytics maps.

Flooding / Ambiantal FloodScore™ insurance rating

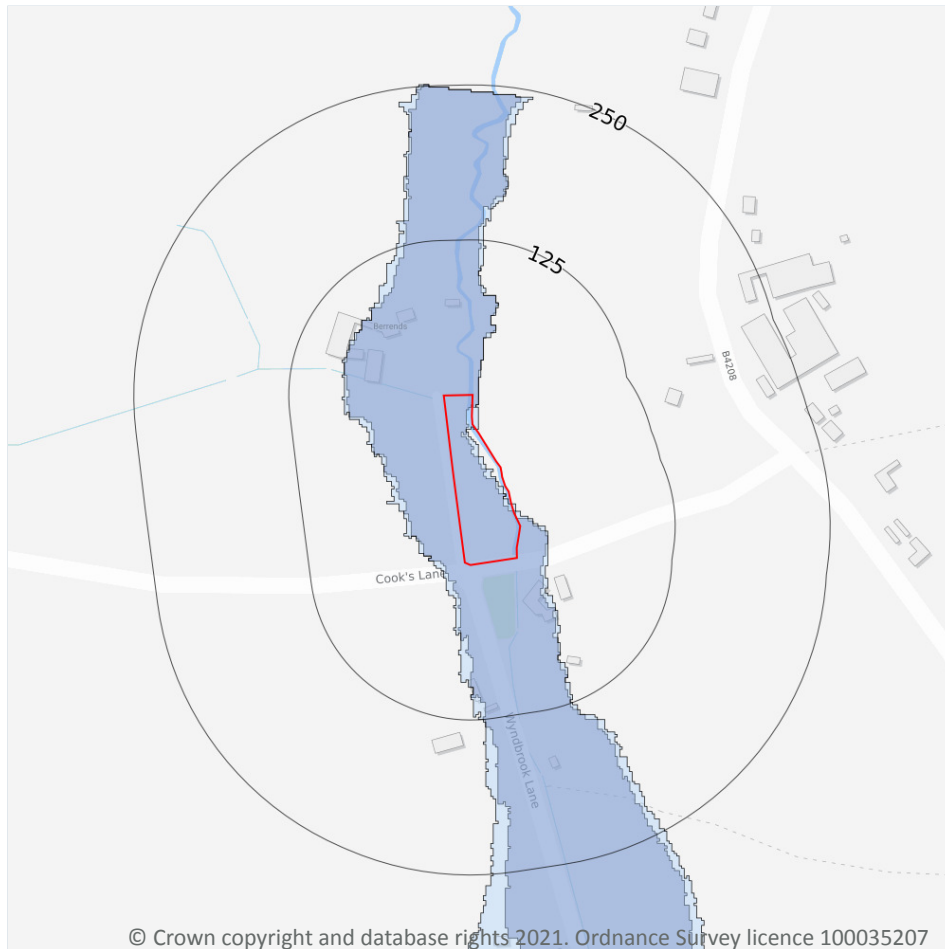


The property has been rated as having a High level of flood hazard.

Ambiantal's FloodScore™ insurance rating provides an indication of the likelihood of a property being flooded from river, coastal, groundwater and/or surface water flood. The FloodScore™ insurance rating information is based on a model and should not be relied upon as fact. It is only one of the many considerations reviewed as part of a commercial insurance policy.

Other underwriting considerations may include whether the building has been raised, are the contents raised off the floor, the construction type, business type, whereabouts the flooding impacts the property and the likelihood of business interruption such as access restrictions due to flood waters. As a property owner, understanding the risk to your property is valuable and adding flood resilience measures to the property, where known to be at risk, may help getting insurance or reducing the premium or excess charged by an insurer.

Flooding / Flood map for planning



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Flood zone 2
- Flood zone 3

The Environment Agency Flood Zone information is used within the planning system to help determine whether flood risk assessments are required for development. This guidance forms part of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The different Flood Zones are classified as follows (note that the risk values stated below do not take into account any flood defences -see the RoFRaS data for a rating that takes flood defences into account):

Zone 1 – little or no risk with an annual probability of flooding from rivers and the sea of less than 0.1%.

Zone 2 – low to medium risk with an annual probability of flooding of 0.1-1.0% from rivers and 0.1-0.5% from the sea.

Zone 3 (or Zone 3a) – high risk with an annual probability of flooding of 1.0% or greater from rivers, and 0.5% or greater from the sea.

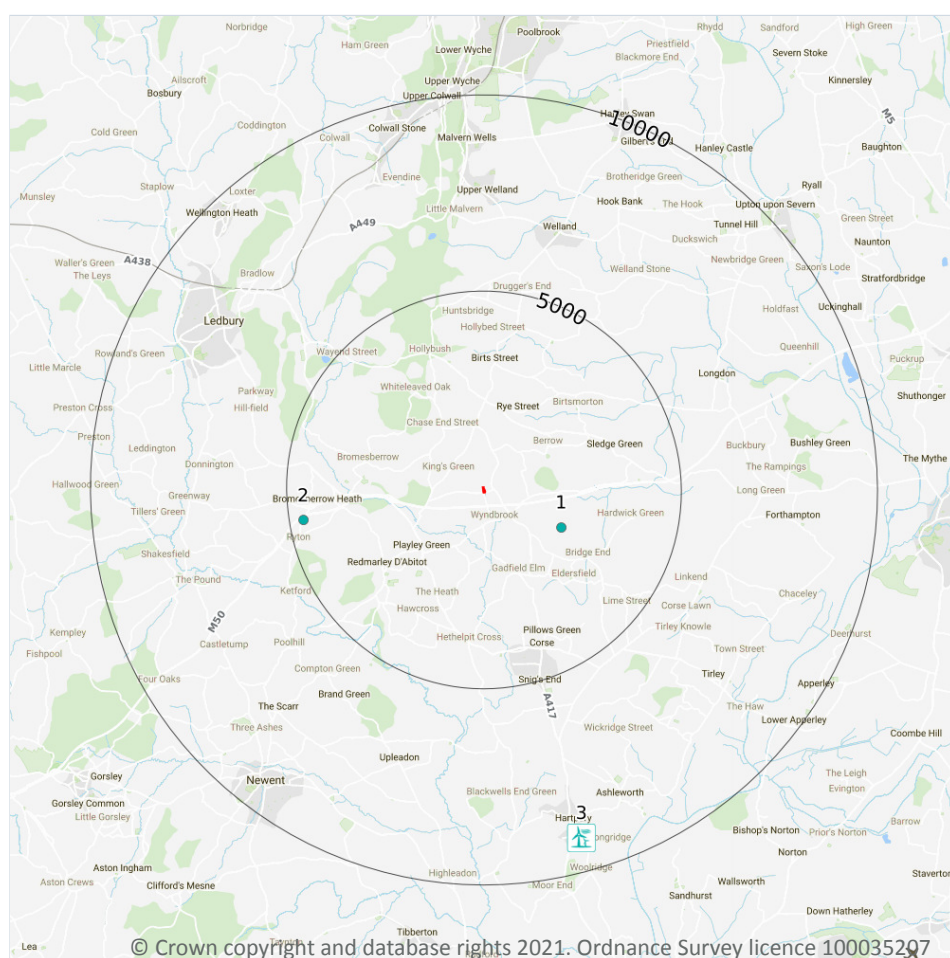
Zone 3b – very high risk with the site being used as part of the functional flood plain or as a Flood Storage Area.

Owners of properties within Zone 2 and Zone 3 are advised to sign up to the Environment Agency's Flood Warning scheme. The Flood Zone(s) found at the property are shown in the table below.

Distance	Direction	Description
0	on site	Flood zone 2
0	on site	Flood zone 3

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

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 10,000m 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	9-10 km	S	Site Name: Chapel Farm, Over Old Road, Hartpury, Forest Of Dean, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL19 3BJ Planning Application Reference: P1752/06/COU Type of Project: Office/Studio & Wind Turbines	Application Date: 2006-12-04 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises conversion of milking parlour to create class B1 office/studio, with the installation of a roof top wind turbine, Installation of wind turbine on barn conversion. Approximate Grid Reference: 380236, 224571

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 10,000m 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.

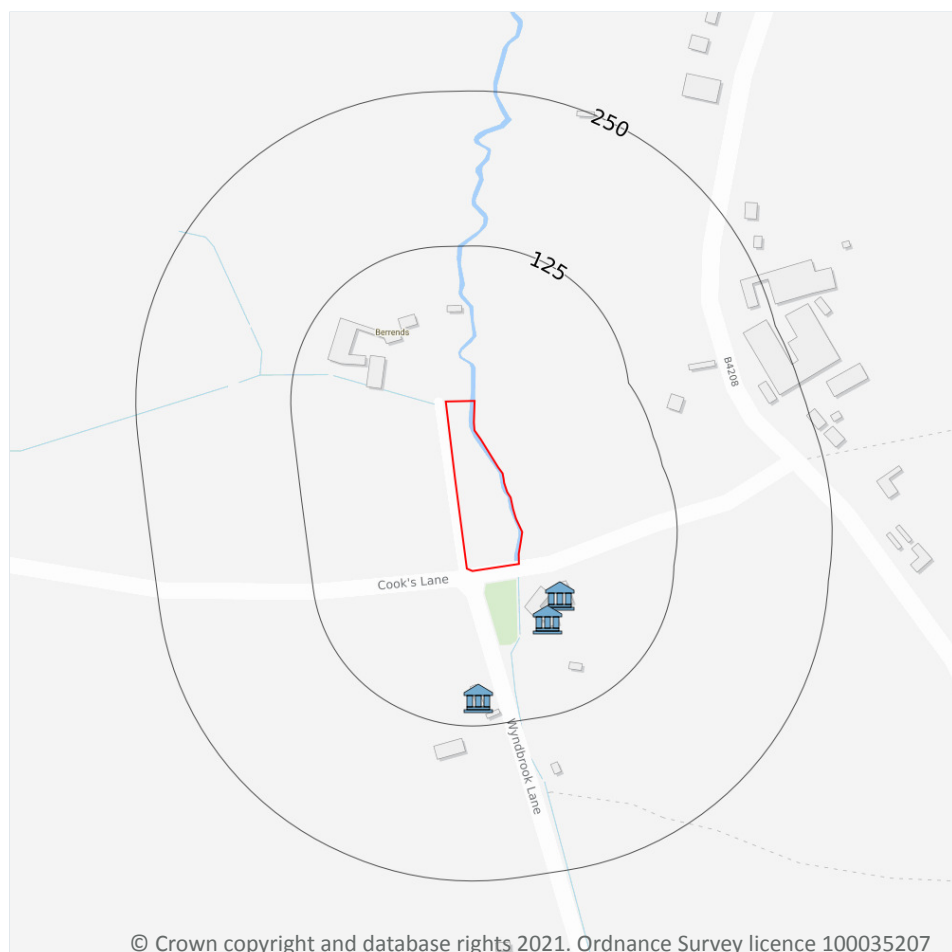
ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	2-3 km	SE	Site Name: Frogmarsh, Corse Lawn, Malvern Hills, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL19 4PW Planning Application Reference: 07/01475/FUL Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2007-09-27 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of 10kw wind turbine on 12m guyed tower (tower is tilt-up type). Approximate Grid Reference: 379718, 232485

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
2	4-5 km	W	Site Name: Urrismanagh, Bromsberrow Heath, Ledbury, Hereford & Worcester, HR8 1NX Planning Application Reference: P1107/12/FUL Type of Project: House & Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2012-08-24 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of a house with garage/store and amended vehicular access. Installation of solar pv panels and micro wind power generation system. Approximate Grid Reference: 373142, 232663

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.

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)

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
42 m	SE	Barn, The Lake, Redmarley D'Abitot, Forest Of Dean, Gloucestershire, GL19	II	1078500	17/03/1987
51 m	SE	Farmhouse, The Lake, Redmarley D'Abitot, Forest Of Dean, Gloucestershire, GL19	II	1302737	17/03/1987



Screening

LAND AT CROOKS LANE, REDMARLEY,
GLOUCESTER, GL19 3PJ

Ref: GS-8136069
Your ref: LC4510
Grid ref: 377747 233437

Distance	Direction	Name	Grade	Listed building reference number	Listed date
103 m	S	The Lake Farm, Pendock, Redmarley D'Abitot, Forest Of Dean, Gloucestershire, GL19	II	1420444	07/07/2014

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)	Not identified
Former tanks	Not identified
Former energy features	Not 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	Not 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	Identified
Superficial geology	Identified

Bedrock hydrogeology	
Aquifers within bedrock geology	Identified
Groundwater abstraction licences	Identified
Bedrock geology	Identified

Source Protection Zones and drinking water abstractions	
Source Protection Zones	Not 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	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 **Identified**

Groundwater flooding	Not identified
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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	Not identified
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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	Not identified
Proposed solar installations	Not identified

Energy

Electricity transmission lines and pylons	Not identified
National Grid energy infrastructure	Not identified
Power stations	Not 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	Not 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 Environment Agency. 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.

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, 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>

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