



The Coal
Authority

Resolving the **impacts** of mining



Enviro All-in-One

Non-Residential Search Report

100 SACKVILLE STREET, BARNSELEY, S70 2BX

Thank you for placing your order with the Coal Authority Mining Reports team.

Please find enclosed the Coal Authority's Non-Residential CON29M and Groundsure Screening Report.

The icon below summarises whether the Coal Authority consider that the following conditions may affect the ground stability at the report location. A fuller explanation of the condition and its potential to result in ground movement are given in the Coal Authority section of this report.



Coal mining

Yes

If you need any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our experts on **0345 762 6848** quoting the Coal Authority reference number.

Coal Authority ref: 51003341565001

Your ref:

Date: 3 March 2023

For any coal mining related issues please contact the Coal Authority:

0345 762 6848
groundstability@coal.gov.uk

For all other issues and assistance please contact Groundsure:

0844 415 9000
info@groundsure.com



Issued by:

The Coal Authority, Property Search Services, 200 Lichfield Lane, Berry Hill, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 4RG
Website: www.groundstability.com Phone: 0345 762 6848

PHILIP FLETCHER
273 PARK ROAD
BARNSELY
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
S70 1QL

Our reference:	51003341565001
Your reference:	
Date of your enquiry:	01 March 2023
Date we received your enquiry:	01 March 2023
Date of issue:	03 March 2023

This report is for the property described in the address below and the attached plan.

Non-Residential Enviro All-in-One - On Coalfield

100 SACKVILLE STREET, BARNSELY, S70 2BX

This report is based on and limited to the records held by, the Coal Authority, at the time we answer the search.

Coal mining

See comments below

Information from the Coal Authority

Underground coal mining

Past

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 1 seam of coal at 90m to 100m depth, and last worked in 1834.

Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity associated with these workings should have stopped by now.

In addition the property is in an area where the Coal Authority believes there is coal at or close to the surface. This coal may have been worked at some time in the past. The potential presence of coal workings at or close to the surface should be considered, particularly prior to any site works or future development activity, as ground movement could still be a risk. Your attention is drawn to the Comments on the Coal Authority information section of the report.

Present

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by present underground mining.

Future

The property is not in an area where the Coal Authority has received an application for, and is currently considering whether to grant a licence to remove or work coal by underground methods. The property is not in an area where a licence has been granted to remove or otherwise work coal using underground methods.

The property is not in an area likely to be affected from any planned future underground coal mining.

However, reserves of coal exist in the local area which could be worked at some time in the future.

No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence.

Mine entries

There are no recorded coal mine entries known to the Coal Authority within, or within 20 metres, of the boundary of the property.

This information is based on the information that the Coal Authority has at the time of this enquiry.

Based on the Coal Authority's knowledge of the mining circumstances at the time of this enquiry, there may be unrecorded mine entries in the local area that do not appear on Coal Authority records.

Coal mining geology

The Coal Authority is not aware of any damage due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining.

Opencast coal mining

Past

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.

Present

The property does not lie within 200 metres of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods.

Future

There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800 metres of the boundary.

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine gas

The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.

Hazards related to coal mining

The property has not been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Coal Authority, under its Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Withdrawal of support

The property is not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

Working facilities orders

The property is not in an area where an order has been made, under the provisions of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Payments to owners of former copyhold land

The property is not in an area where a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

Comments on Coal Authority information

In view of the mining circumstances a prudent developer would seek appropriate technical advice before any works are undertaken.

If development proposals are being considered, technical advice relating to both the investigation of coal and former coal mines and their treatment should be obtained before beginning work on site. All proposals should apply specialist engineering practice required for former mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or coal mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

Additional Remarks

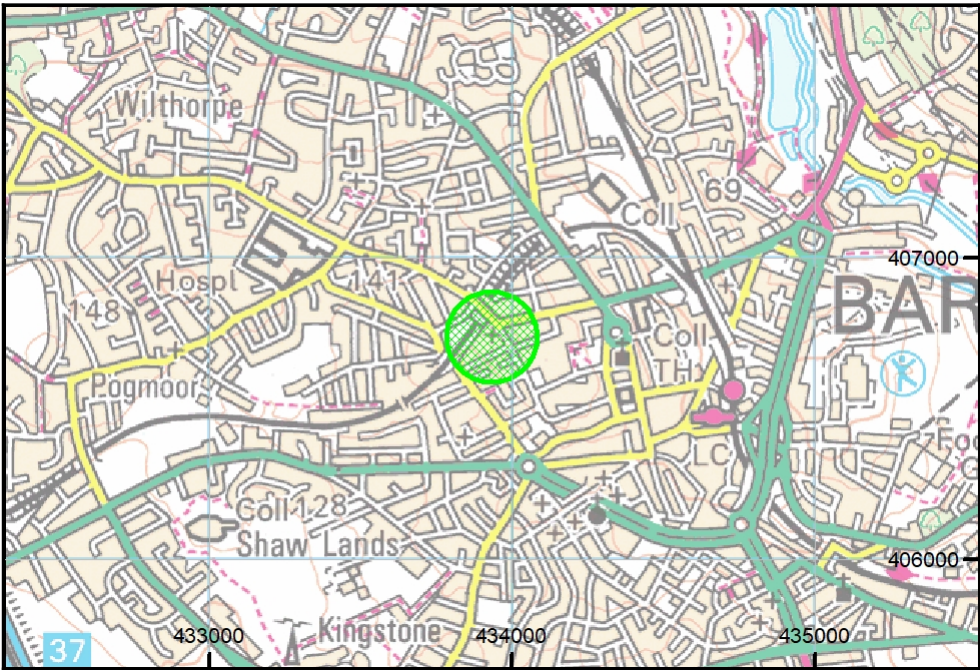
Information provided by the Coal Authority in this report is compiled in response to the Law Society's CON29M Coal Mining enquiries. The said enquiries are protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. This report is prepared in accordance with the Law Society's Guidance Notes 2018, the User Guide 2018 and the Coal Authority's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.

The Coal Authority owns the copyright in this report. The information we have used to write this report is protected by our database rights. All rights are reserved and unauthorised use is prohibited. If we provide a report for you, this does not mean that copyright and any other rights will pass to you. However, you can use the report for your own purposes.

Location map



Approximate position of property

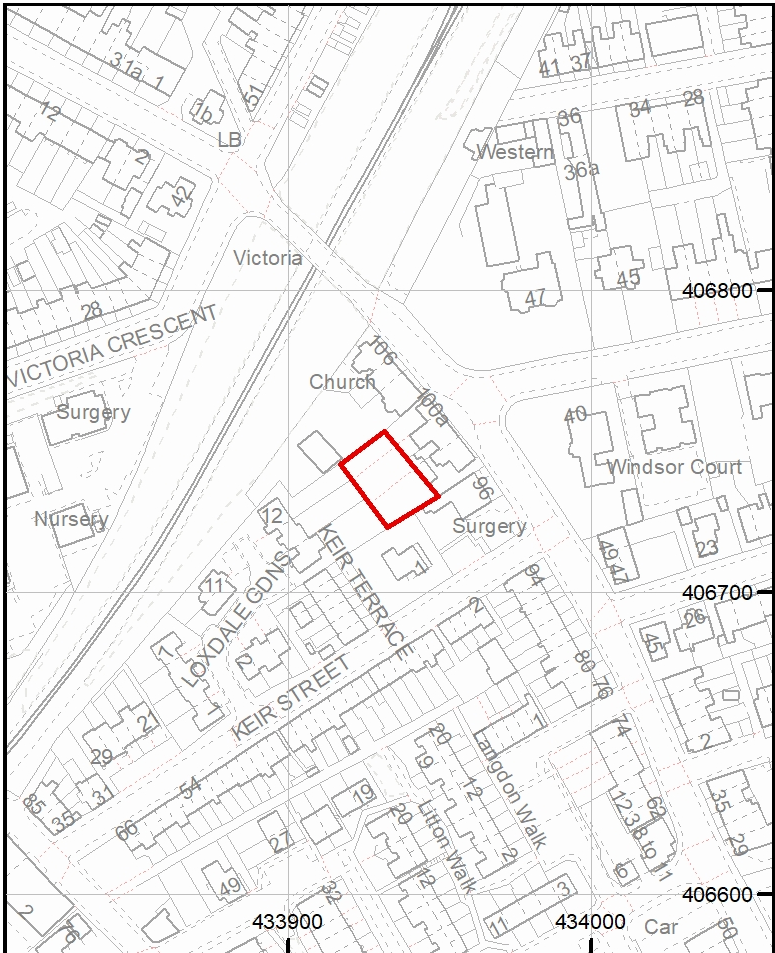


Enquiry boundary

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Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



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.

What have we updated in ClimateIndex™

£525 billion worth of property could be written off due to climate change in the long term*.

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 November 2022, Groundsure released a [microsite](#) to provide further help and information in addition to the detailed guidance you will find on **page 7**. The [new site](#) features Stephen Tromans' KC opinion on a firm's duty of care regarding climate change, as well as [commercial clauses](#) that can be inserted directly into your documentation to fulfil that duty of care.

The Law Society's Planning and Environment Committee is now in the final stages of 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

About ClimateIndex™

In this report we've added our 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 the cover page, past and current perils are flagged on the left-hand side, and the forward view of **ClimateIndex™** can be found on the right.

On **page 7** find a more detailed review of these calculations, including a breakdown of the different physical and transition risks and their relative impact on the property, and detailed guidance and next steps tailored to the property's rating. The physical and transition risks used in the calculation are flooding (undefended), natural ground instability and coastal erosion.

Help and feedback

If you need to speak to one of our climate experts please contact climate@groundsure.com. We have a survey that you can fill out about the **ClimateIndex™** feature [here](#).

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.

100 SACKVILLE STREET, BARNSELEY, S70 2BX

Professional opinion



Contaminated Land

Low:
Acceptable Risk

page 8



Flooding
Negligible

page 9

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Ground Stability

Identified

page 9



Radon

Identified

page 9



Energy

Identified

page 10



Planning Constraints

Identified

page 12



Transportation

Identified

page 11

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 and transition risks from flooding (undefended), natural ground instability and coastal erosion. Please refer to **page 7** for more detailed analysis and guidance.

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?

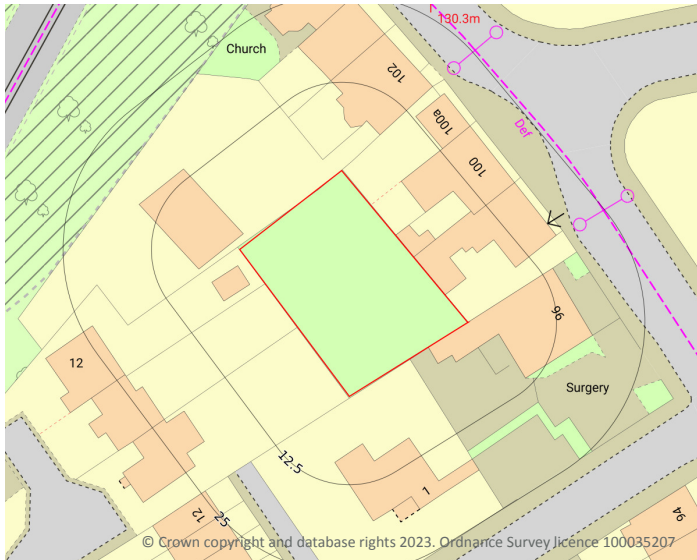
Unlikely

Environmental liability

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

Unlikely

Site Plan



Useful contacts

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council:
<http://www.barnsley.gov.uk/>
online@barnsley.gov.uk
01226 773555

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

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. In Flood Zone 1, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: sites of 1 hectare or more; land which has been identified by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems; land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of



flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use. The NPPF states that the flood risk assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed so that the development remains safe throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account. Those proposing developments should take advice from the emergency services when producing an evacuation plan for the development as part of the flood risk assessment.



Ground stability

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

Next steps for consideration:

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

Coal

The property is assessed to lie within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority.

Next steps for consideration:

- Groundsure recommends that a CON29M Official Coal Mining Search is conducted. This can be ordered through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.



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
- all basement and cellar areas are considered at additional risk from high radon levels. If an underground room such as a cellar or basement makes up part of the living or working accommodation, the property should be tested regardless of radon Affected Area status
- 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

Oil and gas

The property is situated within an area that has been licensed by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA) for exploration, and the possible extraction of gas or oil. However, the presence of one of these blocks does not mean that drilling will definitely happen in the area, as planning permission and appropriate environmental permits would first need to be obtained before any such activity could begin. The oil and gas drilling wells sections of this report can help to determine if there are any active or proposed activities within the area. You may wish to visit the website of any identified operator for further information or the North Sea Transition Authority's website for further information on the licensing process <https://www.nstauthority.co.uk/licensing-consents/licensing-rounds/onshore-petroleum-licensing-rounds/#tabs>

A record of a well used for oil and gas extraction, exploration, or development has been identified in the locality of the property, although not in close proximity. The presence of a well does not necessarily mean that any active exploration or producing is occurring. We recommend checking the data within the report to see if the well has a 'completed by' date within the data as this would indicate that no further activity is taking place at the site.

You may wish to visit the website of any identified operator for further information.

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

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



ClimateIndex™ physical and transition risks - Breakdown



Our ClimateIndex™ provides a climate score for your property, and projects changes in physical and transition risks from flooding (undefended), natural ground instability and coastal erosion. 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** (loss and damage to property) and how these give rise to **transition risks** such as having a material impact on the ability to insure or mortgage the property in the medium to long term. In turn, this could affect the future resale value of the property.

You can see how these relate to the individual calculated risks in the breakdown below. The letter ratings should be used in conjunction with the change variance over the three time periods. Where an increase has been recorded we recommend following the additional advice below.

Properties rated as A or B - no further action required.

See **page 35** for further details.

Overall rating

1 year



5 years



30 years



Surface water flooding

No change

No change

No change

River flooding - undefended

No change

No change

No change

Coastal flooding - undefended

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

Coastal erosion - complex cliffs

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

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 16** for details of the identified issues.

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.

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

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

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

River and Coastal Flooding	Very Low
Groundwater Flooding	Negligible
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

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

Please see **page 23** for details of the identified issues.

Natural Ground Stability	Moderate-High
Non-Natural Ground Stability	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 26** for details of the identified issues.

In a radon
affected area



Energy summary



Oil and gas

Historical, active or planned wells or extraction areas have been identified near the property.

Please see **page 3** for further advice. Additionally, see **page 27** for details of the identified issues.

Oil and gas areas

Identified

Oil and gas wells

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 28** 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 identified results.

Please see **page 3** for further advice. Additionally, see **page 32** for details of the identified issues.

Power stations

Identified

Energy Infrastructure Projects

Not identified

Not identified



Transportation summary



The property has been identified to lie within the search radius of one or more 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

Results for Phase 1 or Phase 2 of the HS2 project have been identified within 5km of the property. This may include Phase 2b Eastern Leg sections which have been scheduled for cancellation but may be used for rail development in future plans.

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.

See page 17 of the [Integrated Rail Plan](#) for confirmation that safeguarding will remain in place for now

HS2 Route	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 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

Our search indicates the property is within 250 metres of railways or railway stations, subway or DLR lines, active railways, historical railways or tunnels.

The Underground assessment includes London Underground, DLR, Tyne and Wear Metro, Merseyrail and Glasgow Subway.

Active Railways and Tunnels	Identified
Historical Railways and Tunnels	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 33** 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

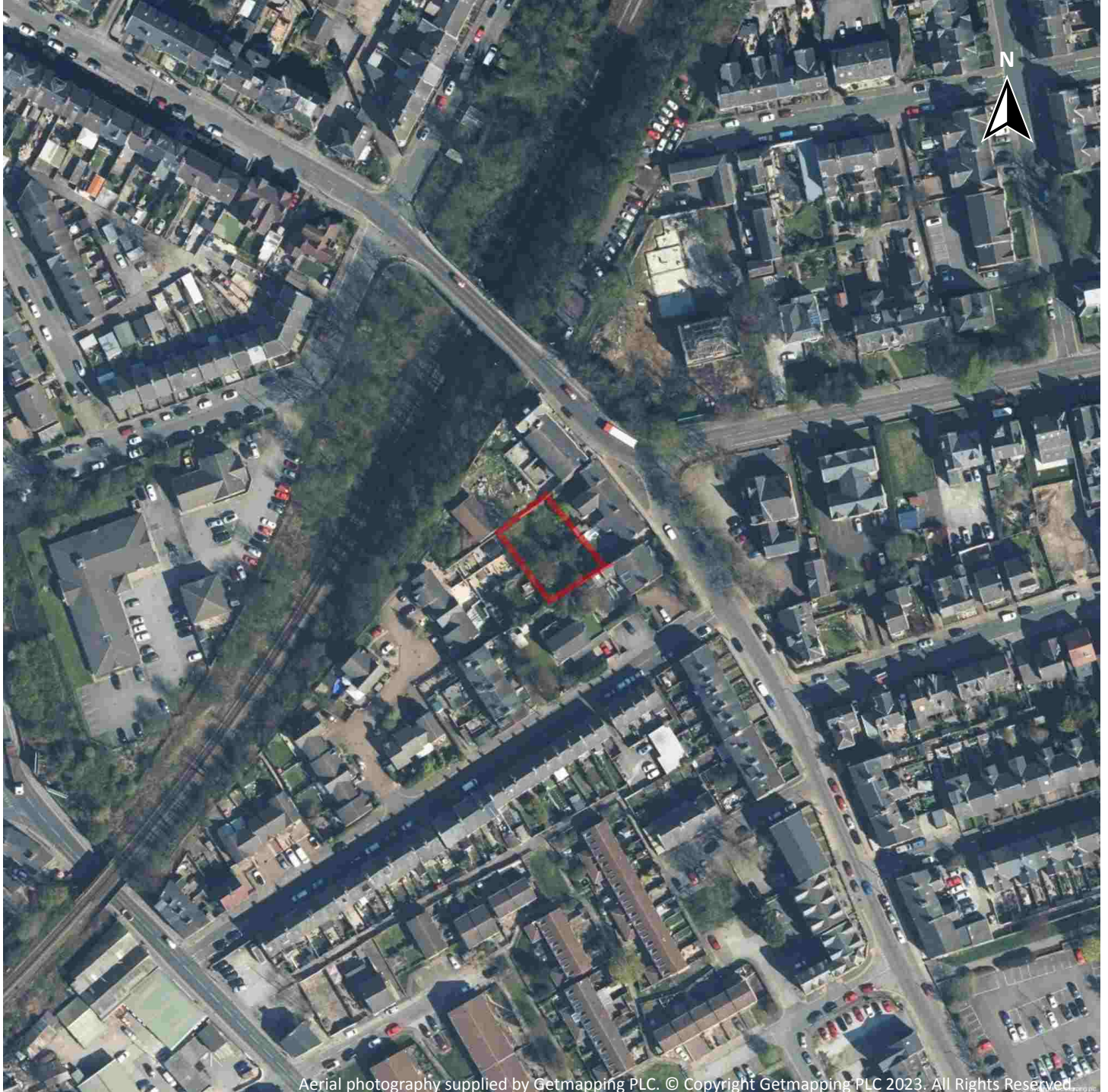
A Phase 1 environmental risk assessment (Contaminated Land) aims to clarify any identified environmental risks further or could support a planning application. It includes a site inspection, regulatory consultation and additional details of site context. Our expert analysis provides a detailed breakdown 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



Capture Date: 19/04/2021

Site Area: 0.05ha

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	10	16
Former tanks	0	0	0
Former energy features	0	0	0
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	1	1	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	8
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



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

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
19 m	NW	Cuttings	1850
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1951
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1966
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1973
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1982

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1993
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1890
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1904
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1948
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1938
162 m	SW	Corn Mill	1850
167 m	SE	Unspecified Windmill	1850
170 m	W	Unspecified Works	1966
170 m	W	Unspecified Works	1973
170 m	W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1982
170 m	W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1993
208 m	S	Unspecified Works	1966
208 m	S	Unspecified Works	1973
208 m	S	Unspecified Works	1982
208 m	S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1993
218 m	SW	Unspecified Foundry	1904
219 m	SE	Iron and Brass Old Foundry	1850
220 m	W	Unspecified Foundries	1890
237 m	E	Hospital	1966
237 m	E	Hospital	1973
249 m	E	Hospital	1948

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.



Screening

100 SACKVILLE STREET, BARNSELEY, S70
2BX

Ref: 51003341565001
Your ref: -
Grid ref: 433932 406737

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
0	on site	Garage	1991
27 m	S	Garage	1991

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	58 m	E	Fleet Support Operations - 40, Victoria Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2BU	Vehicle Breakdown and Recovery Services	Personal, Consumer and Other Services
2	101 m	N	Western Street Motors - 40, Western Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2BT	Secondhand Vehicles	Motoring
3	179 m	S	Approved Decking - 53, Summer Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2NW	Garden Goods	Consumer Products

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
4	186 m	SW	Gillott Industrial Estate - South Yorkshire, S70	Business Parks and Industrial Estates	Industrial Features
5	190 m	W	Howarth at Home - Howarth Timber & Building Supplies, Stocks Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 2BL	Furniture	Consumer Products
7	243 m	S	Armstrong's Beds Centre - Modern House, Summer Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2NP	Beds and Bedding	Consumer Products
8	245 m	S	Ark Lighting Ltd - McGann House, Chesham Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 2NT	Lampshades and Lighting	Consumer Products
9	247 m	E	Electricity Sub Station - South Yorkshire, S70	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Local Authority licensed pollutant release

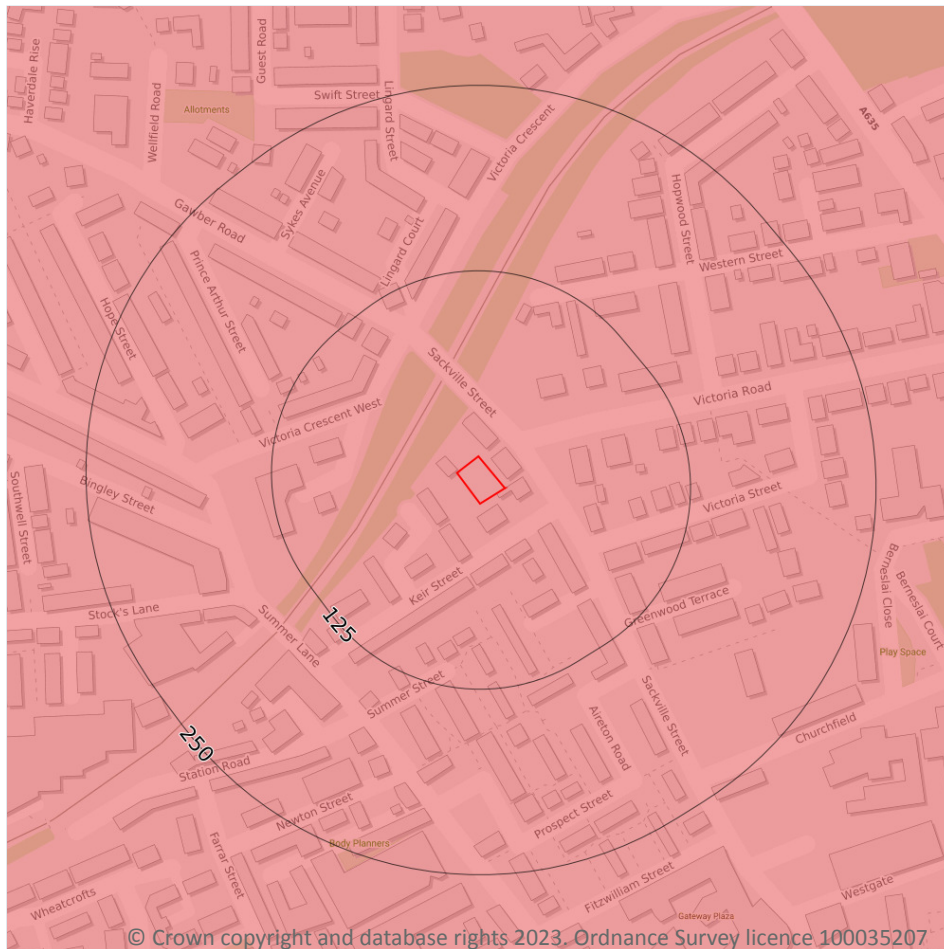
Industrial facilities that release pollutants to the environment (air, land or water) may be regulated by the Local Authority and hold a Part A(2) or Part B process authorisation or licence. These processes could include the burning of waste oils, paint spraying and petrol vapour recovery. There could 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.

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Local Authority	Processes Undertaken	Permit Type	Details of Enforcement
6	215 m	W	Howarth Timber Ltd, Stocks Lane, Barnsley, S75 2BL	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Timber Manufacture	Part B	Enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Date of Enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Comment: No Enforcements Notified

This data is sourced from Local Authorities.

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 A

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

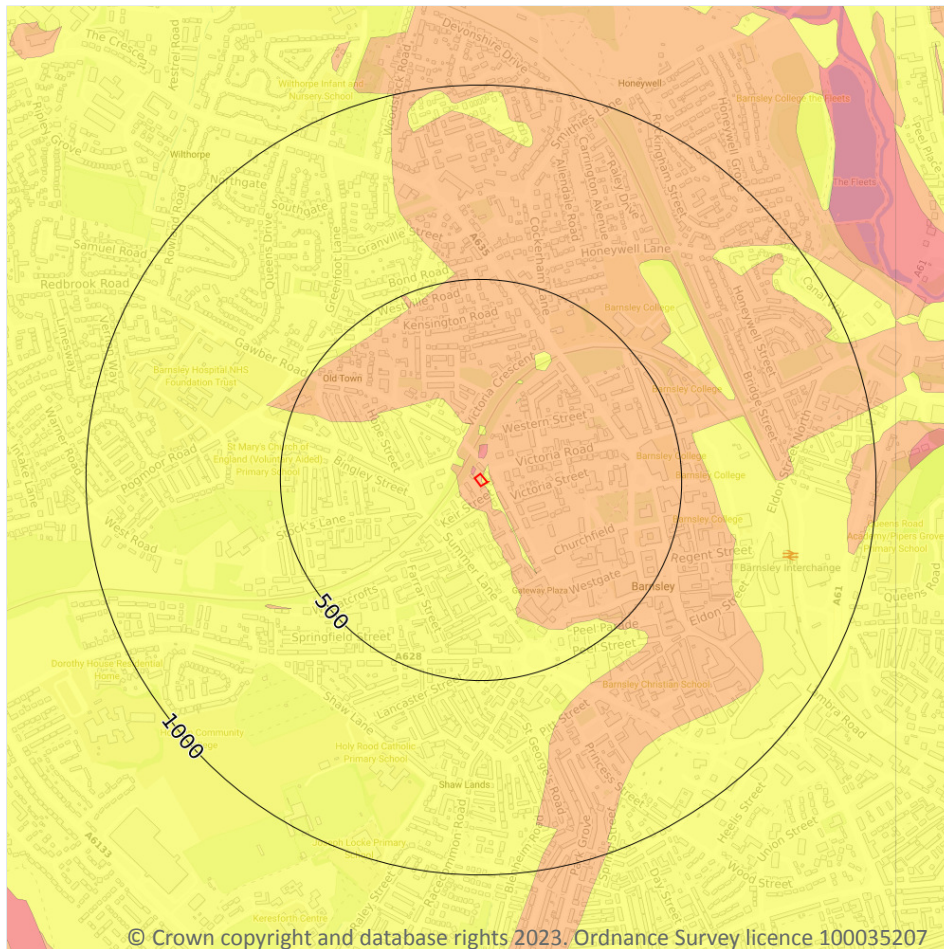
Bedrock geology

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
PENNINE MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION	PMCM-MDSS	MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Ground stability / Natural ground subsidence



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Moderate - high
- Low
- Negligible - very low

Natural ground subsidence

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

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

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

Ground stability / Non-natural ground subsidence



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

■ Infilled Land

Mining hazards:

■ Highly likely

■ Likely

Coal mining

The property is located in an area that may be affected by surface or sub-surface coal mining. Mining may cause ground stability problems such as subsidence, surface collapses, mass movement and landslides, depending on the style of mining used.

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

Infilled land

Maps suggest the property is located near a previous pond, quarry, mine, landfill or other hole in the land. These land cavities are often filled with various materials, and this can cause structural problems. Groundsure's experts recommend that you check whether your structural surveys have taken this into account.

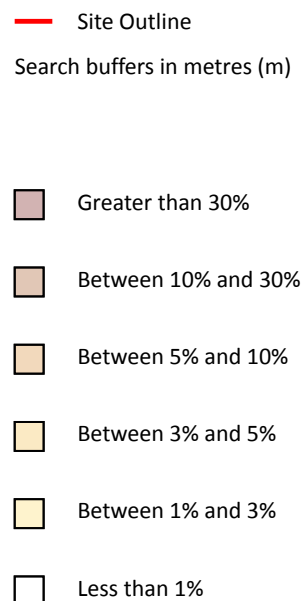
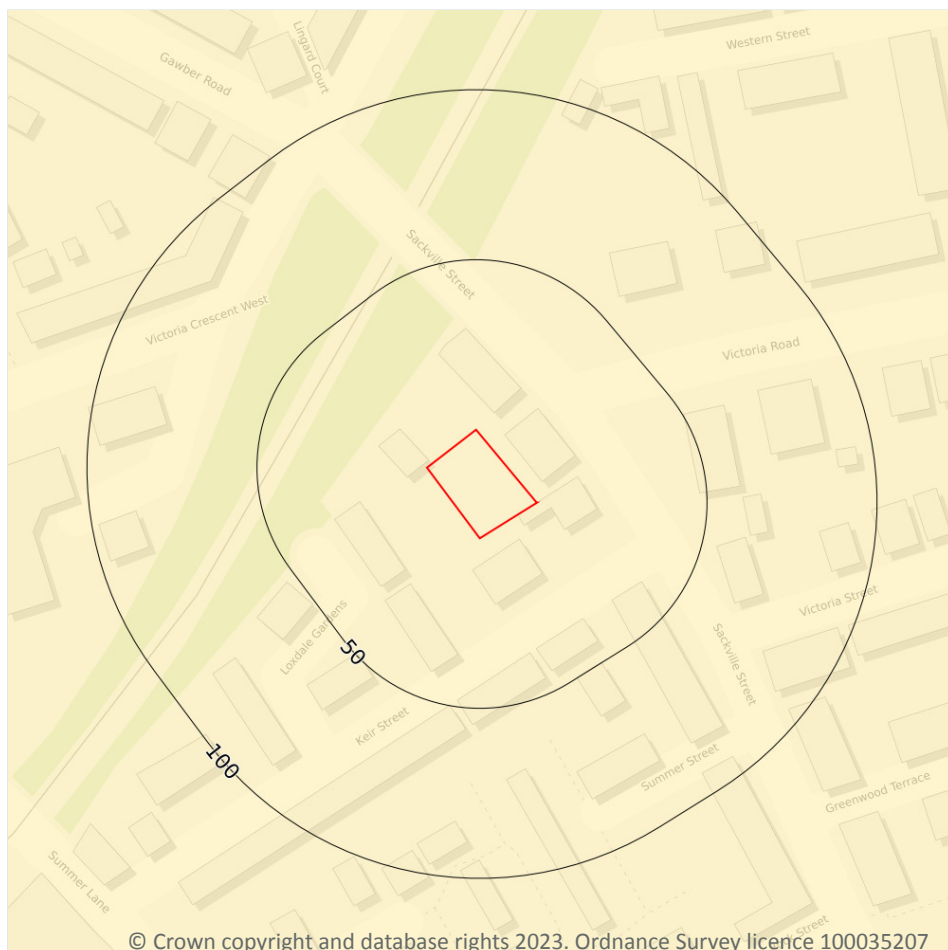
Please see **page 3** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1993

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1973
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1966
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1982
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1951
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1948
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1904
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1890
21 m	NW	Cuttings	1938

Groundsure's experts systematically analyse historical maps, which can highlight areas that, over time, may have been filled with various materials. The materials used are usually safe, although in some cases contaminative materials may also have been used. Past ground workings have been identified at the site. These workings may be associated with railway cuttings or other ground engineering but may also indicate mining activity. Information is taken from features identified on Ordnance Survey historical maps, which do not indicate the distance or direction that mines extend beneath the surface. For example, features such as mine shafts only indicate the entrance to a mine. From this, we may infer the potential for underground features to extend outward from this point. Some features within this database may also relate to non-mining underground activities e.g. air shafts for underground railways.

Radon



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

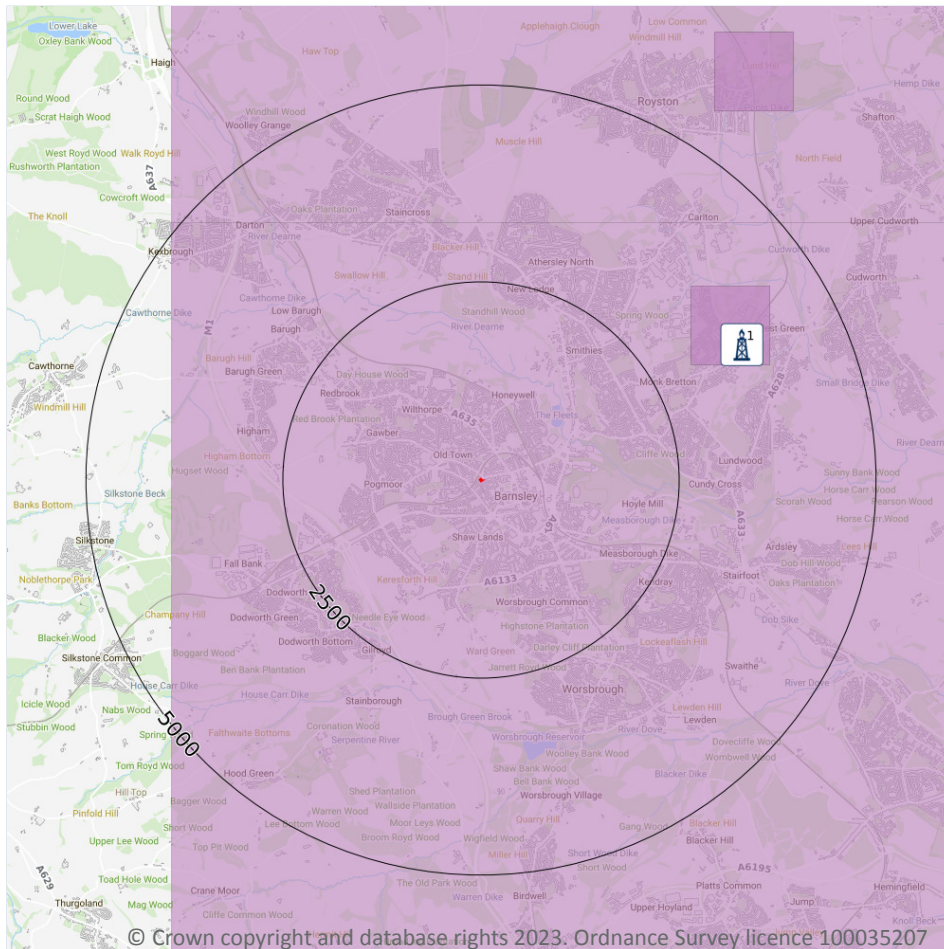
In order to determine if there is a problem at your property, a radon measurement in the building must be taken. Access to a testing service and further information on radon is available from UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) or www.ukradon.org.

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/UK Health Security Agency.

Energy / Oil and gas



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

-  Oil or gas drilling well
-  Proposed oil or gas drilling well
-  Licensed blocks
-  Potential future exploration areas

Oil or gas drilling well

The database of oil and gas wells shows all existing and historic licensed oil, gas, shale gas, and coalbed methane extraction sites. These wells may have been licensed in any one of the 14 licensing rounds since 1910.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	3-4 km	NE	Site Name: REXAM GLASSWORKS 1 Operator: ALKANE ENERGY UK LIMITED Type: Mine Gas Intent: Exploration	NSTA References: LK/13- 2 Licence Number: PEDL37 Date of first drilling: 18/05/2001 Date of well completion: 03/06/2001 Licence Expiry: 03/06/2006

This data is sourced from the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA).

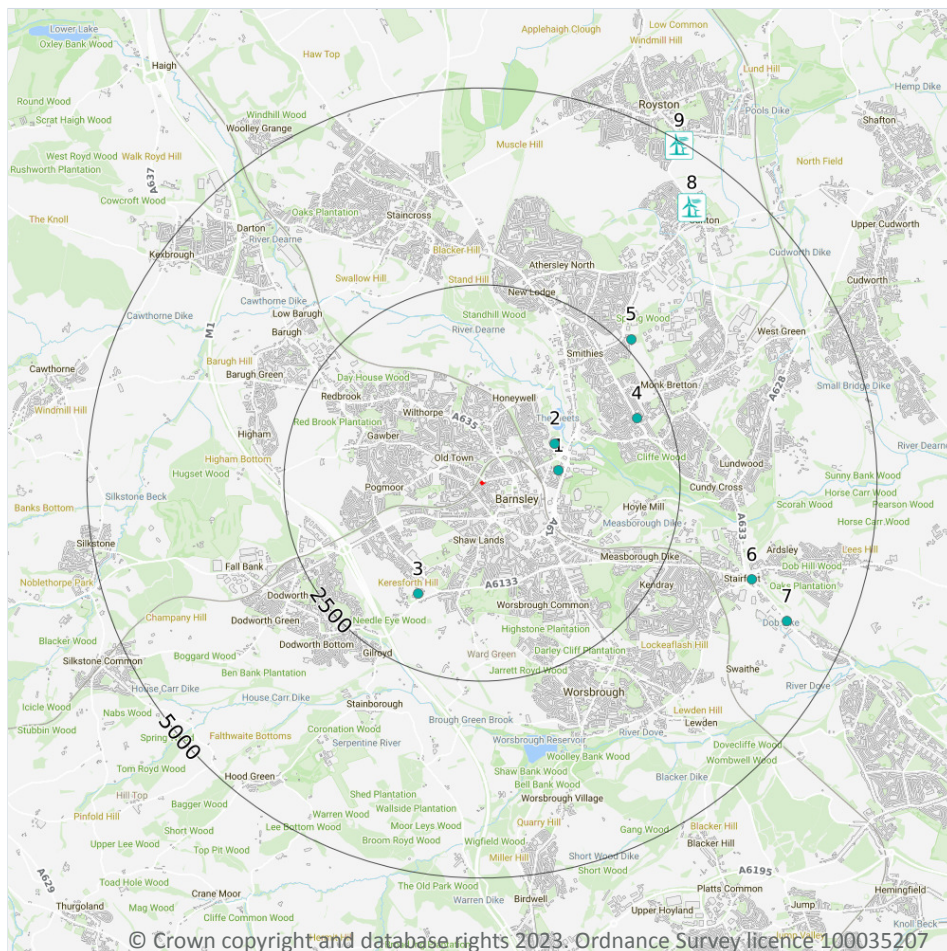
Licensed blocks

Areas that have been licensed by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA) for exploration, and the possible extraction of oil or gas.

Distance	Direction	Start Date	Operator	Licence Reference	Company Ownership
0	on site	21/07/2016	INEOS UPSTREAM LIMITED (09121775)	PEDL272	INEOS UPSTREAM LIMITED (100%)

This data is sourced from the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA).

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	
8	4-5 km	NE	Site Name: Royston Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 3EW Planning Application Reference: 2010/0692 Type of Project: 2 Wind Turbines	Application Date: 2010-06-14 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of two wind turbines with a hub height of 15m at Carlton Advanced Learning Centre. Approximate Grid Reference: 436597, 410234
9	4-5 km	NE	Site Name: Royston Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 Planning Application Reference: 2009/1591 Type of Project: 2 Wind Turbines	Application Date: 2009-12-21 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detailed Plans Submitted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of 2 wind turbines with a hub height of 15m at Carlton Advanced Learning Centre. Approximate Grid Reference: 436436, 411024

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.



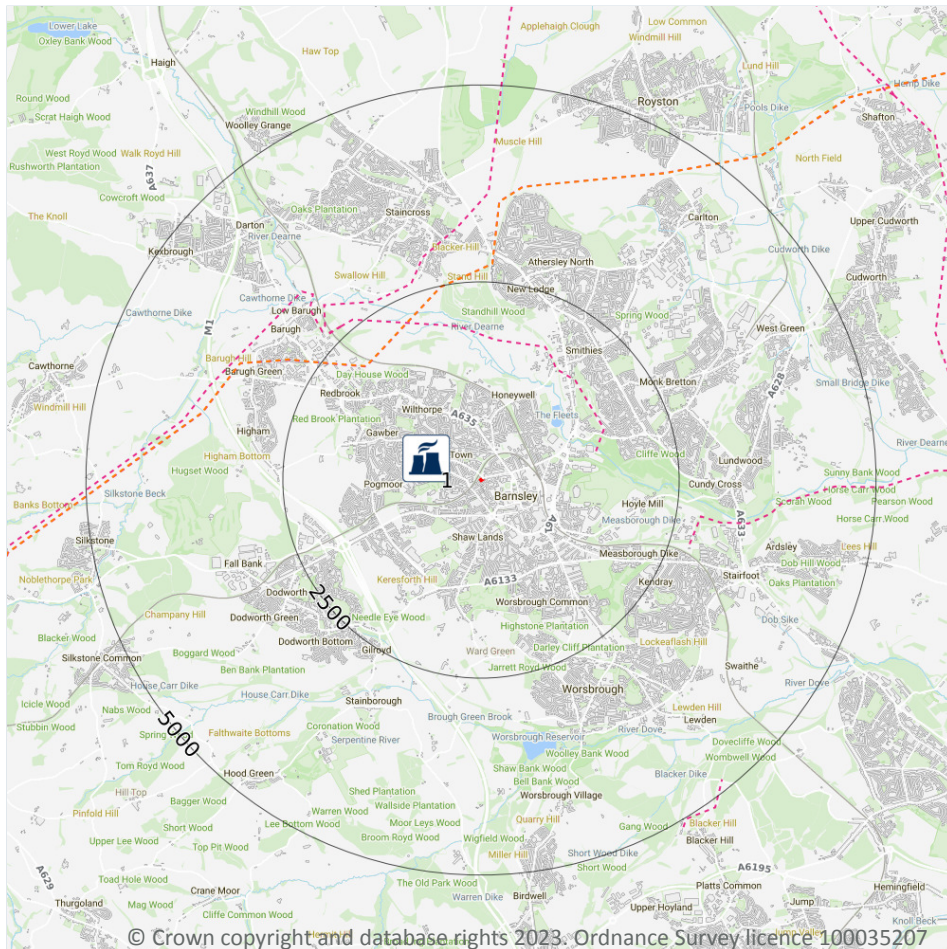
ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	968 m	E	Site Name: 13 Vernon Street North, Barnsley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 1DB Planning Application Reference: B/05/1701/BA/HH Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2005-09-26 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises of installation of a wind turbine on chimney. Approximate Grid Reference: 434904, 406894
2	1-2 km	NE	Site Name: McDonald's Restaurant Old Mill Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 1LN Planning Application Reference: 2008/1194 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2008-08-11 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of single micro wind turbine on tower which extends 2.4m above roofline of building. Approximate Grid Reference: 434860, 407240
3	1-2 km	SW	Site Name: Greenacre School Keresforth Hill Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 6RG Planning Application Reference: 2010/0064 Type of Project: Energy Centre & Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2010-02-01 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of single-storey energy centre with roof mounted wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 433119, 405329
4	2-3 km	NE	Site Name: Rotherham Road, Middlecliffe, Barnsley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 Planning Application Reference: 2006/1749 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2006-10-11 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of a 6m high wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 435899, 407561
5	2-3 km	NE	Site Name: The Springwell Centre St. Helens Boulevard, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S71 2AY Planning Application Reference: 2010/0079 Type of Project: Energy Centre & Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2010-02-01 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of a single-storey energy centre with roof mounted wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 435825, 408565
6	3-4 km	E	Site Name: McDonalds Restaurants Ltd Wombwell Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 3NT Planning Application Reference: 2008/1195 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2008-08-11 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of single micro wind turbine on tower which extends 2.4m above the roofline of building. Approximate Grid Reference: 437357, 405510

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
7	4-5 km	SE	Site Name: Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot, Barnsley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 3NS Planning Application Reference: 2006/1510 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2006-08-25 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of 20kw wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 437803, 404983

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.

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.

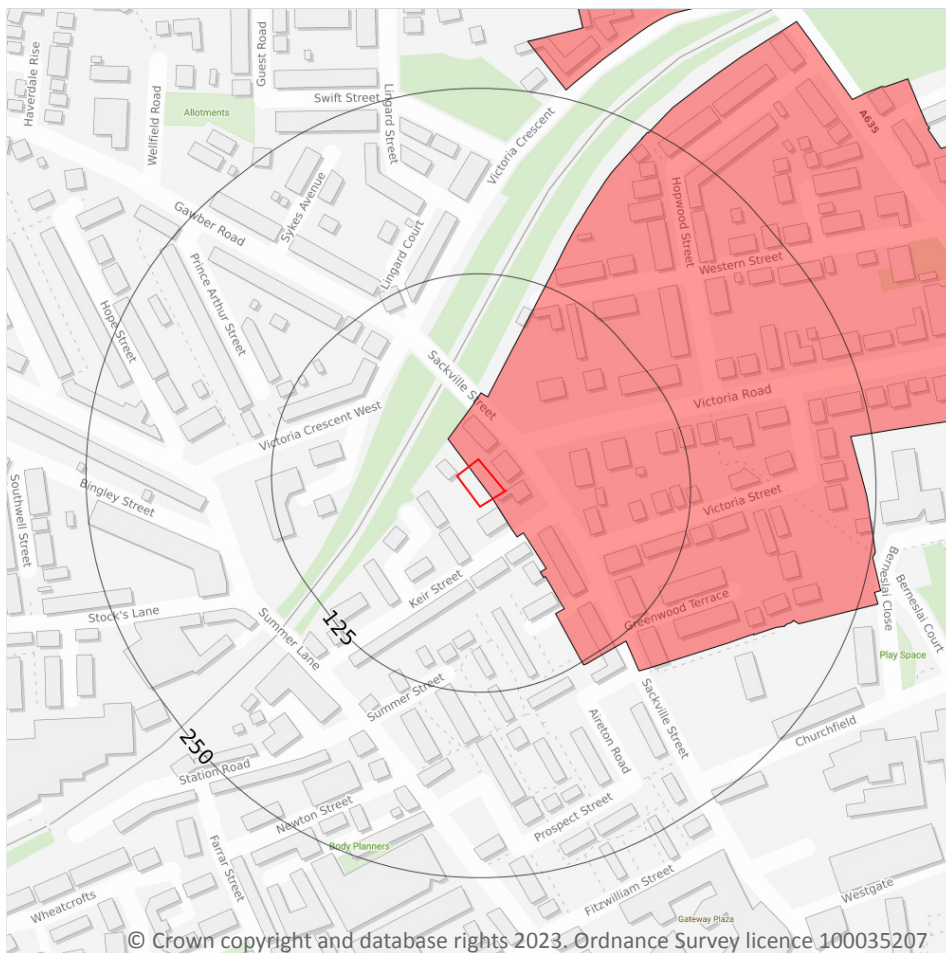
Power generation stations identified by these searches have a capacity of over 1 MW (Million Watt output) and will be one of the following types: Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT), Gas/Oil, Coal Gas, Diesel Gas, HP Oil, Poultry Litter, Coal/Oil, Coal/Gas, Meat and Bone, Pumped Storage Mine Gas, Rapeseed Oil, Straw/Gas 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	731 m	W	Barnsley Facilities Services Limited	Barnsley Hospital	Combined Heat and Power	1	No Details

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



- 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)

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	Barnsley - Victoria Road	Barnsley

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

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 Ambiental 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).

Screening

100 SACKVILLE STREET, BARNSELY, S70
2BX

Ref: 51003341565001
Your ref: -
Grid ref: 433932 406737

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

Contaminated Land	
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	Not identified
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	Not identified
Pollution incidents	Not identified
Superficial hydrogeology	
Aquifers within superficial geology	Not identified
Superficial geology	Not identified
Bedrock hydrogeology	
Aquifers within bedrock geology	Identified
Groundwater abstraction licences	Not identified
Bedrock geology	Identified
Source Protection Zones and drinking water abstractions	
Source Protection Zones	Not identified
Source Protection Zones in confined aquifer	Not identified
Drinking water abstraction licences	Not identified
Hydrology	
Water courses from Ordnance Survey	Not identified
Surface water abstractions	Not identified
Flooding	
Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	Not identified

Flooding

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

Natural ground subsidence

Natural ground subsidence	Identified
Natural geological cavities	Not identified

Non-natural ground subsidence

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

Radon

Radon	Identified
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Oil and gas

Oil or gas drilling well	Identified
Proposed oil or gas drilling well	Not identified
Licensed blocks	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

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	Not identified
Certificates of Immunity from Listing	Not identified
Scheduled Monuments	Not identified
Registered Parks and Gardens	Not identified

Climate change

Flood risk (1, 5 and 30 Years)	Identified
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Natural ground instability (1, 5 and 30 Years)	Identified
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Coastal Erosion

Complex cliffs	Not identified
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Projections with intervention measures in place	Not identified
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Projections with no active intervention	Not identified
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Contaminated Land Assessment Methodology and Limitations

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

Flood information

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

Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRAW (sea):

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

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

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

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

Historic flood events

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

Surface water flooding

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



vulnerable to surface water or “pluvial” flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1000 year rainfall events. The flood risks for these rainfall events are reported where the depth would be greater than the threshold for a standard property to modern building standards. 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 individual Local Authorities. Due to different methodologies used by different Local Authorities the data 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 risks of concern predicted	86%	76%	75%
B	Minor risks e.g. low level surface water flooding	6%	15%	15%
C	Minor to moderate risks e.g. river flood event above property threshold	5%	4%	4%
D	Moderate risks e.g. above threshold flood events and significant increase in subsidence potential	1%	2%	2%
E	Significant risks e.g. multiple flood risks above property threshold	1%	2%	2%
F	Severe or existential risks to property e.g. coastal erosion risk	1%	1%	2%

Approximate percentage of properties falling into each band. The figures have been calculated based on an assessment of residential properties only.

Conveyancing Information Executive and our terms & conditions

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

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- 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.

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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, Nile House, Nile Street, Brighton, BN1 1HW. 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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