

Parkland at Boleyn Road, Frankly, Birmingham, B45 0LU

Professional opinion

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Contaminated Land
Low-Moderate:
Acceptable Risk

page 4



Flood Risk
Negligible

page 6

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Operational Environmental Risk
Low

page 4



Ground Stability
Identified

page 6



Radon
Passed



Energy
Identified

page 7



Transportation
Identified

page 8

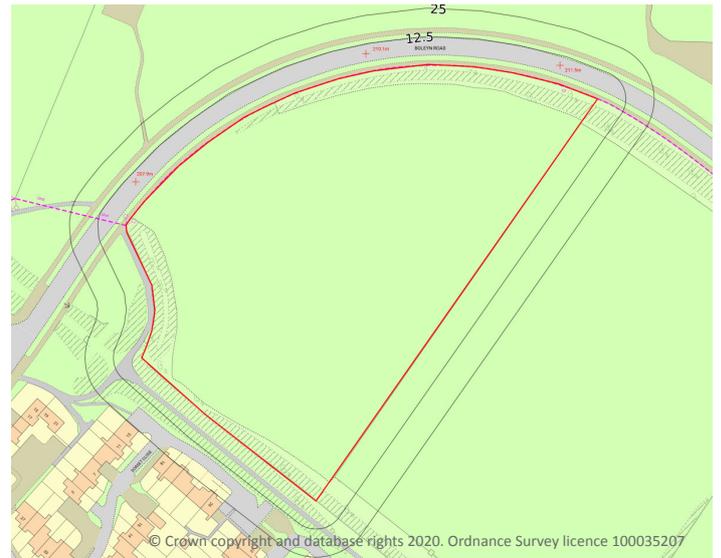


Planning Constraints
Identified

page 9



Planning Applications
Not selected



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

Bromsgrove District Council:
<http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/>
worcestershirehub@bromsgrove.gov.uk
01527 881288

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 31**.



Contaminated Land

None required.



Flood Risk

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.



Ground stability

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

- carry out a visual inspection of the property looking out for cracks and other signs of subsidence
- have a structural survey conducted by a Structural Surveyor to clarify whether or not the property is being affected by any of the risks presented in this report
- contact the relevant Local Authority departments (e.g Planning department, Building Regulations) to ask for records of the property and local area relating to subsidence



- remember that professional advice should be sought before altering the ground in any way at the property, including the planting of trees

Other considerations

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

Energy

Wind

Existing or proposed wind installations have been identified within 5km. Next steps for consideration:

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

Planning constraints

Environmental designations

The property lies within 250m of an environmentally protected site or area. Next steps for consideration:

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

Consultant's assessment



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

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



Contaminated Land

The Contaminated Land assessment has been completed by a qualified environmental consultant and includes a manual review of our extensive collection of high detailed Ordnance Survey maps and environmental data.

Please see **page 13** for details of the identified issues.

Past Land Use

Low-Moderate

Waste and Landfill

Low

Current and Recent Industrial

Low

**Operational environmental
risk**

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 made a best judgement based on the available information that the property is likely to be a plot of open land.

The site has been identified to comprise a plot of vegetated land across the entire property footprint.

Proposed land use

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

Site location

The site lies within a residential area of Birmingham.

Surrounding area

North: Boleyn Road with open land beyond.

South: Princess Diana Way (cycleway and path) with residential dwellings and associated gardens beyond.

East: Open land.

West: Boleyn Road with open land beyond.

Historical land use

On-site

The site history, based on a review of Groundsure's high detailed historical mapping, is as follows:

- **1883** - The site comprised a plot of open land.
- **1883 - 1961** - No significant changes recorded.

- **1966** - A drain was observed in the centre of the plot.
- **1982** - The drain had been potentially infilled, and the plot was labelled as part of a playing field.
- **1982 - 1992** - No changes recorded.

Surrounding area

In addition, we have identified the following points of interest in proximity to the study site:

- **1883 - 1937** - A tank 15m to the south west.
- **1883 - 1961** - A railway track adjacent to the south.

Environmental permits and register entries

No Environmental Permits of concern have been identified on site or in proximity to the property. No entries on the Local Authority's Contaminated Land Register have been identified within 250m of the site.

Site setting and overall environmental sensitivity

The site is situated on the underlying geology comprising superficial till deposits underlain by bedrock layers of the Alveley Member. Groundwater mapping indicates the superficial deposits to be classified as a Secondary Undifferentiated aquifer and bedrock layers to be classified as a Secondary A aquifer.

Potentially vulnerable receptors have been identified including site users, residents of adjacent dwellings with gardens and the underlying aquifer. In addition, a Green Belt has been identified adjacent to the north. Groundsure considers that the property has a moderate to high environmental sensitivity.

Operational environmental risk

Using recent mapping, aerial photography and the data in this report we consider the site to have a Low ongoing operational environmental risk.

As the site does not appear to be in current industrial use, there is unlikely to be a significant risk of Environmental Damage at the property. However, if you require an assessment of operational risk at the property, please contact Groundsure for further advice.

Conclusion

Groundsure has not identified a potential contaminant-pathway-receptor relationship that is likely to give rise to significant environmental liability. The study site is considered unlikely to be subject to individual statutory investigation, and Groundsure therefore concludes that the site represents an Acceptable Environmental Risk. Please refer to the Groundsure Risk Assessment Methodology contained within this report.

Environmental summary



Flood Risk

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 37**.

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



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	Negligible-Very low
Non-Natural Ground Stability	Identified



Radon

Local levels of radon are considered normal. Percentage of affected homes 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 25** 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

Not identified

Energy Infrastructure

Not identified

Projects

Not identified



Transportation summary



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

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.

Additionally, see **page 28** for details of the identified issues.

Active Railways and Tunnels	Not 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 29** for details of the identified issues.

Environmental Protected Areas **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: 19/09/2019

Site Area: 2.26ha

Contaminated Land summary



Past land use	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	3	6	7
Former tanks	0	1	0
Former energy features	0	0	2
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	0	0	0
Former military land	0	0	0
Waste and landfill	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Active or recent landfill	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	0	0	0
Waste site no longer in use	0	0	0
Active or recent licensed waste sites	0	0	0
Current and recent industrial	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Recent industrial land uses	0	0	1
Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0
Historical licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	0	0	0
Pollutant release to surface waters	0	0	0
Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	0	0	0
Dangerous or explosive sites	0	0	0
Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	0	0	0
Pollution incidents	0	0	2

Contaminated Land



Past land use



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

-  Former industrial land uses
-  Former tanks
-  Former energy features

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

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

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

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
0	on site	Cuttings	1938
0	on site	Cuttings	1954
0	on site	Cuttings	1982
1 m	SW	Cuttings	1921

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
2 m	SW	Cuttings	1904
2 m	SW	Cuttings	1883
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1883
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1904
34 m	W	Cuttings	1982
73 m	S	Unspecified Heap	1938
76 m	S	Unspecified Heap	1954
79 m	S	Unspecified Heap	1921
79 m	S	Unspecified Heap	1921
83 m	S	Unspecified Heap	1883
83 m	S	Unspecified Heap	1904
147 m	S	Unspecified Ground Workings	1883

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former tanks

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

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

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
15 m	SW	Unspecified Tank	1937

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former energy features

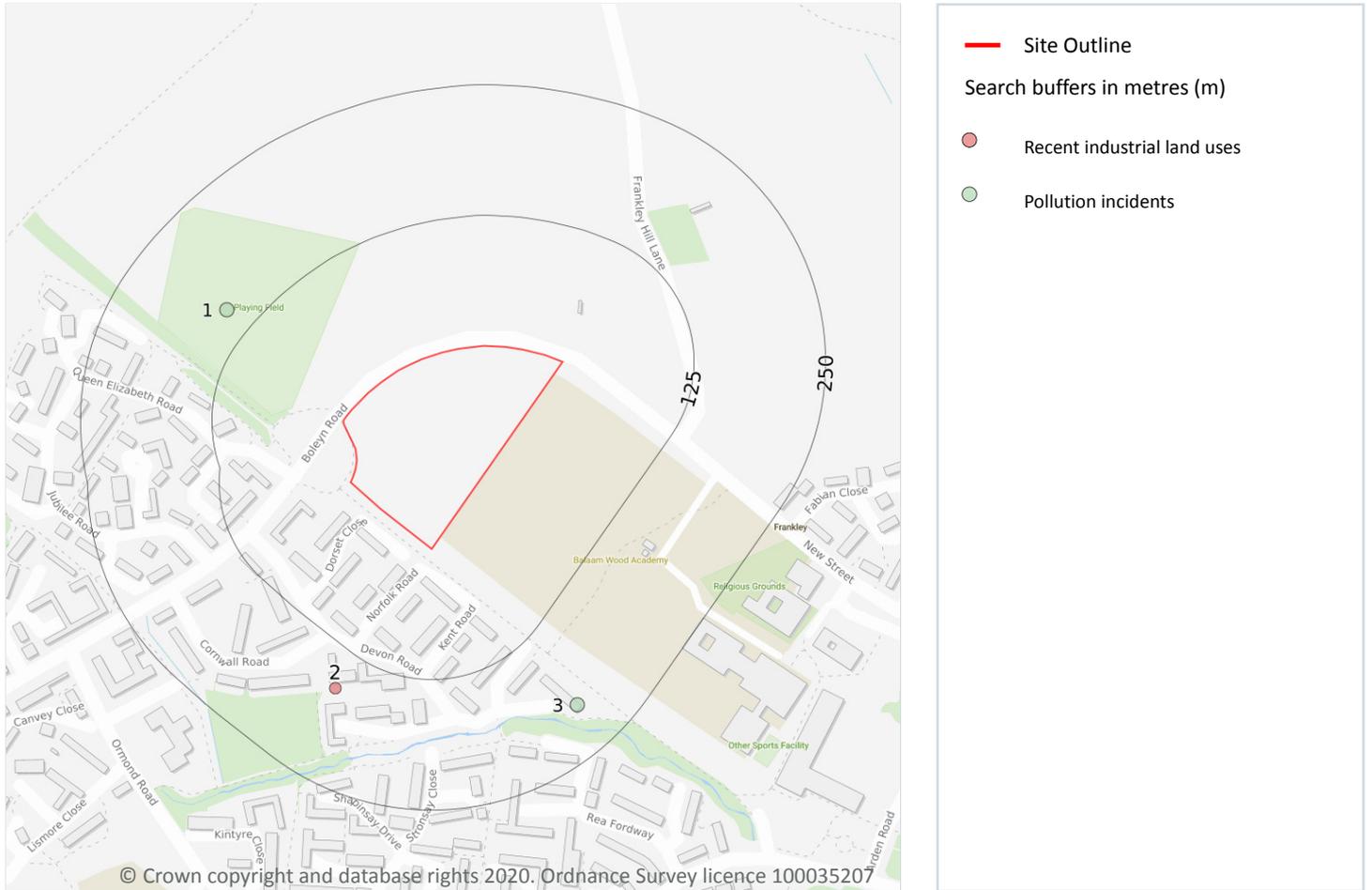
Energy features such as substations, transformers or power stations have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. Structures like this can sometimes cause soil or groundwater contamination.

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

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
158 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1992
158 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1983

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Current and recent industrial



Recent industrial land uses

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

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
2	162 m	SW	Electricity Sub Station - West Midlands, B45	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Pollution incidents

Environment Agency keep records of all major or significant pollution incidents that are known to have impacted the land, water or air. The location provided for these records may relate to the location of the incidents but may sometimes be recorded where the effects of the incident was reported.

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Incident Date	Land Impact	Water Impact	Pollutant
1	153 m	NW	05/10/2001	Category 4 (No Impact)	Category 3 (Minor)	Firefighting Run-Off
3	203 m	SE	28/02/2002	Category 3 (Minor)	Category 4 (No Impact)	Crude Sewage

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

Review

Parkland at Boleyn Road, Frankly,
Birmingham, B45 0LU

Ref: 20546746
Your ref: 20546746
Grid ref: 398611 278700

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Secondary Undifferentiated
54 m	SE	Secondary A

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

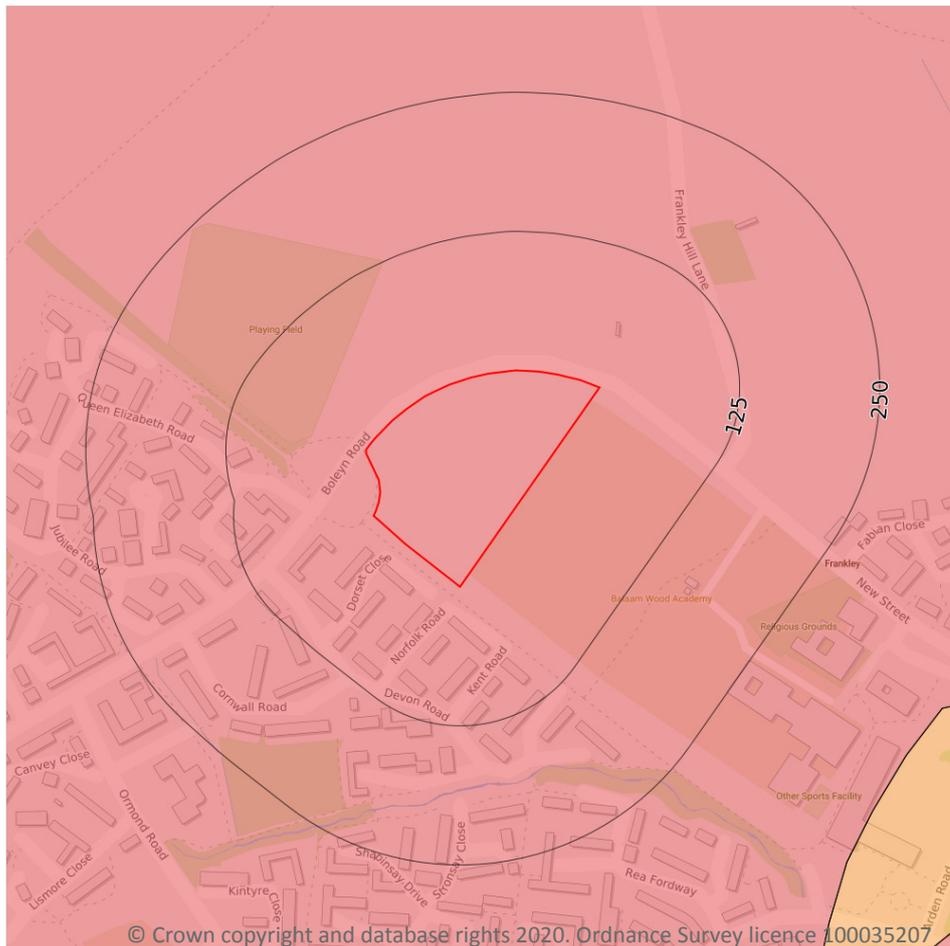
Superficial geology

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
TILL, MID PLEISTOCENE	TILMP-DMTN	DIAMICTON

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.

Review

Parkland at Boleyn Road, Frankly,
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Ref: 20546746
Your ref: 20546746
Grid ref: 398611 278700

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Secondary A

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

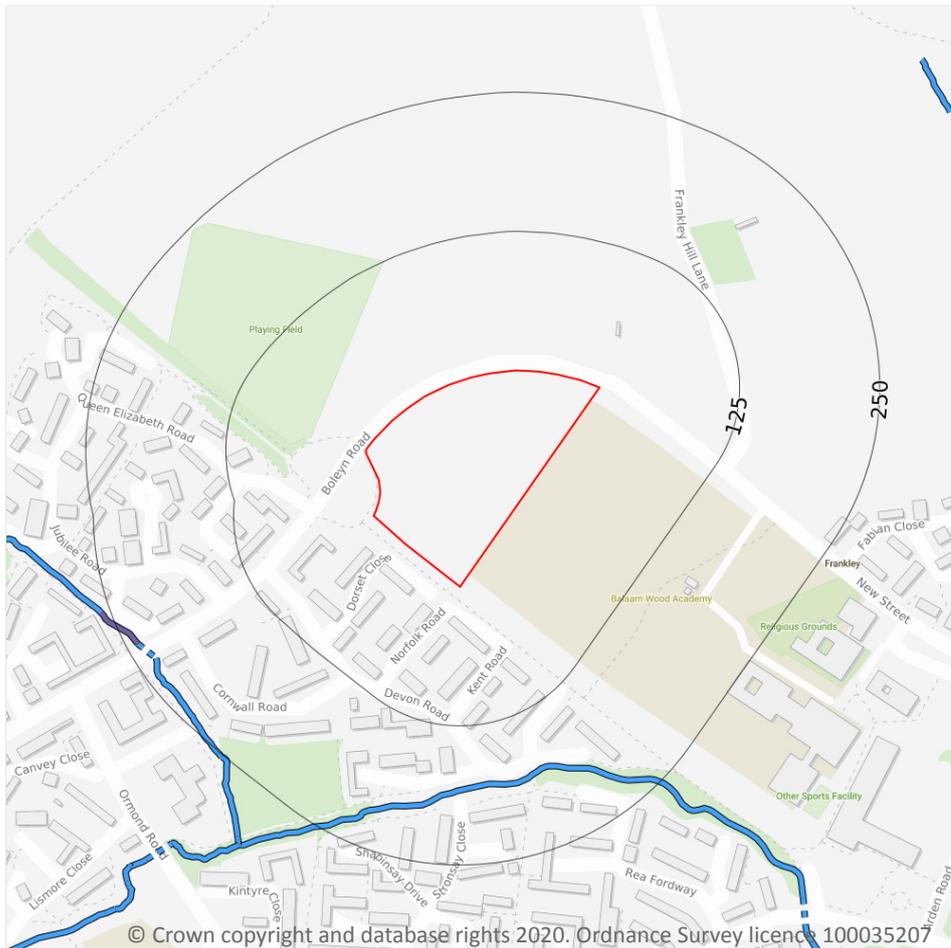
Bedrock geology

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
ALVELEY MEMBER	ALY-MDST	MUDSTONE

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Hydrology



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
179 m	SE	Name: River Rea 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)
233 m	SW	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: Underground Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)

Review

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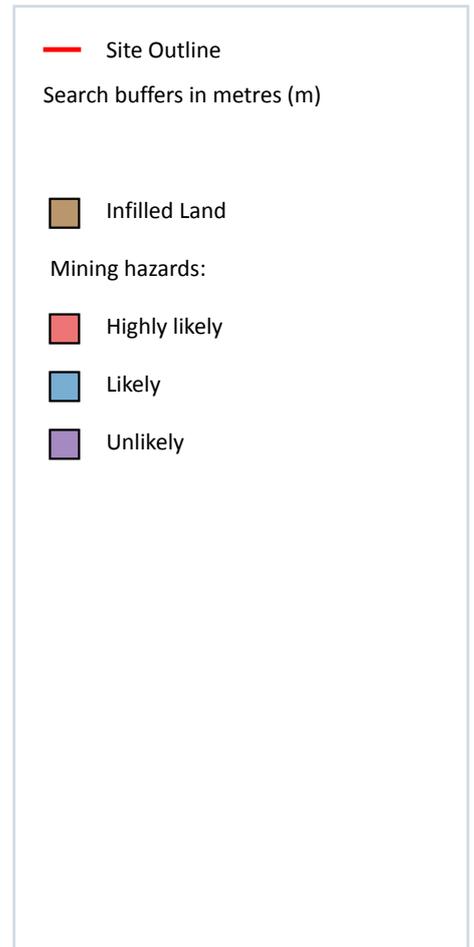
Distance	Direction	Details
233 m	SW	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
240 m	SW	Name: Type of water feature: Lake, loch or reservoir. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
245 m	SW	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: Underground Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)
246 m	SW	Name: Type of water feature: Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. Ground level: On ground surface Permanence: Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Ground stability



Non-natural ground subsidence



Infilled land

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

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

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
0	on site	Cuttings	1938
0	on site	Cuttings	1954
0	on site	Cuttings	1982

Review

Parkland at Boleyn Road, Frankly,
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Ref: 20546746
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Grid ref: 398611 278700

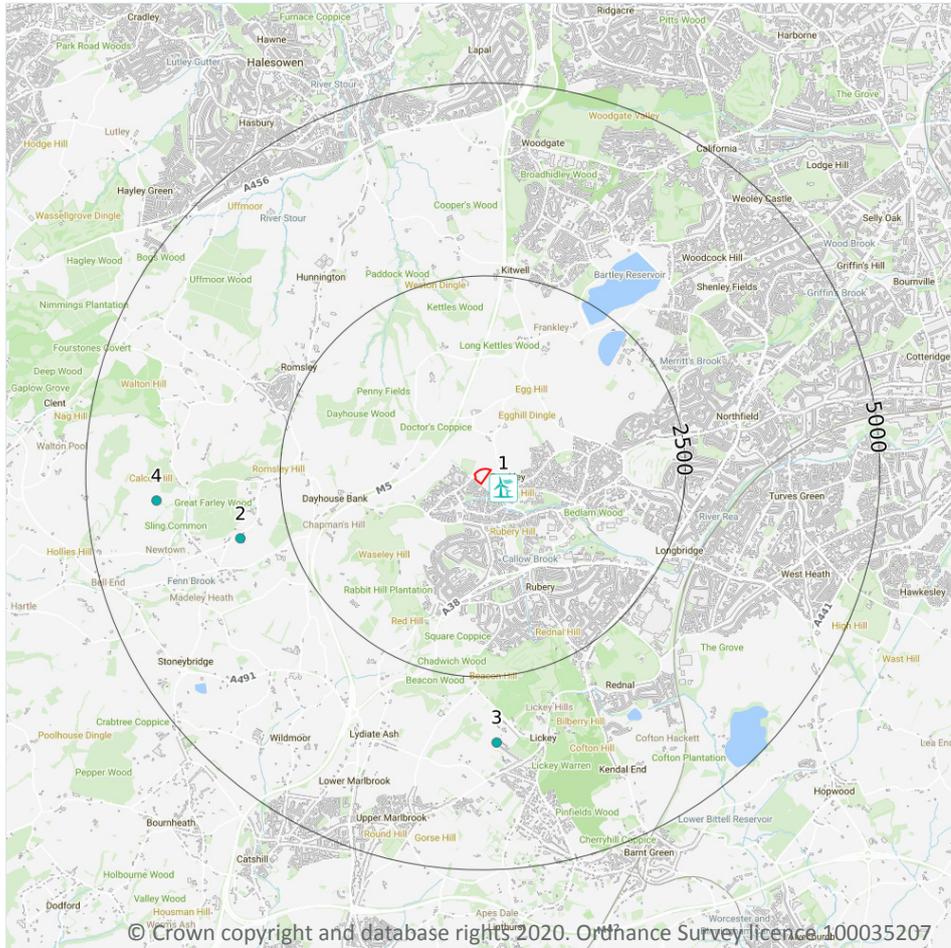
Distance	Direction	Use	Date
1 m	SW	Cuttings	1921
2 m	SW	Cuttings	1904
2 m	SW	Cuttings	1883
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1883
20 m	NW	Cuttings	1904

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.

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

Wind

Proposed wind farms

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

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	266 m	SE	<p>Site Name: Frankley Community High School New Street, Rednal, Birmingham, West Midlands, B45 0EU Planning Application Reference: S/02920/08/FUL Type of Project: 2 Wind Turbines</p>	<p>Application Date: 2008-06-21 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of two 25 metre high wind turbines. Approximate Grid Reference: 398891, 278517</p>

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	
2	3-4 km	W	<p>Site Name: Hayes Farm Farley Lane, Romsley, Halesowen, West Midlands, B62 0LW Planning Application Reference: 12/0254 Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2012-04-05 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detailed Plans Submitted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of 1 50kw wind turbine measuring 24.6m to hub and 34.2m to tip. Approximate Grid Reference: 395511, 277861</p>
3	3-4 km	S	<p>Site Name: 54 High House Drive, Lickey, Birmingham, West Midlands, B45 8ET Planning Application Reference: 10/0810 Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2010-08-24 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Refused Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of a 10kw vertical axis wind turbine less than 10.7 metres high. Approximate Grid Reference: 398803, 275222</p>

Review

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Ref: 20546746
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Grid ref: 398611 278700

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
4	4-5 km	W	Site Name: Calcot Hill Farm Calcot Hill, Romsley, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY9 9RX Planning Application Reference: 10/0130 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2010-03-05 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Withdrawn Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of new wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 394430, 278354

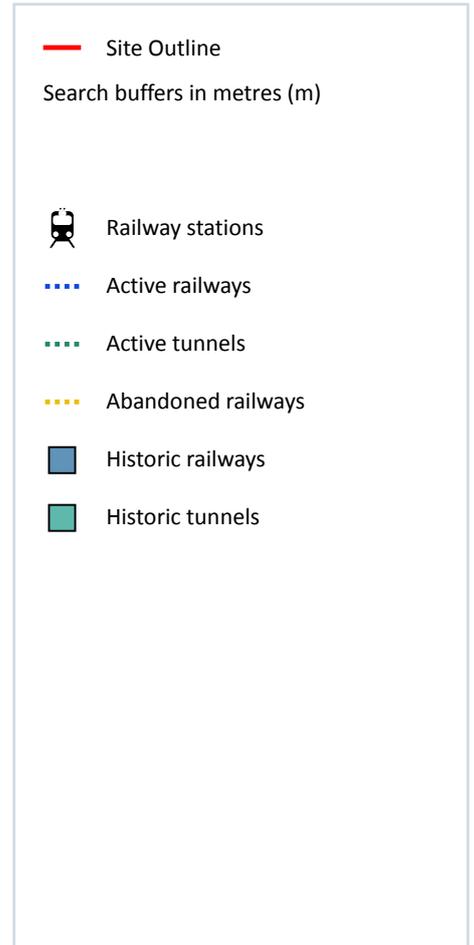
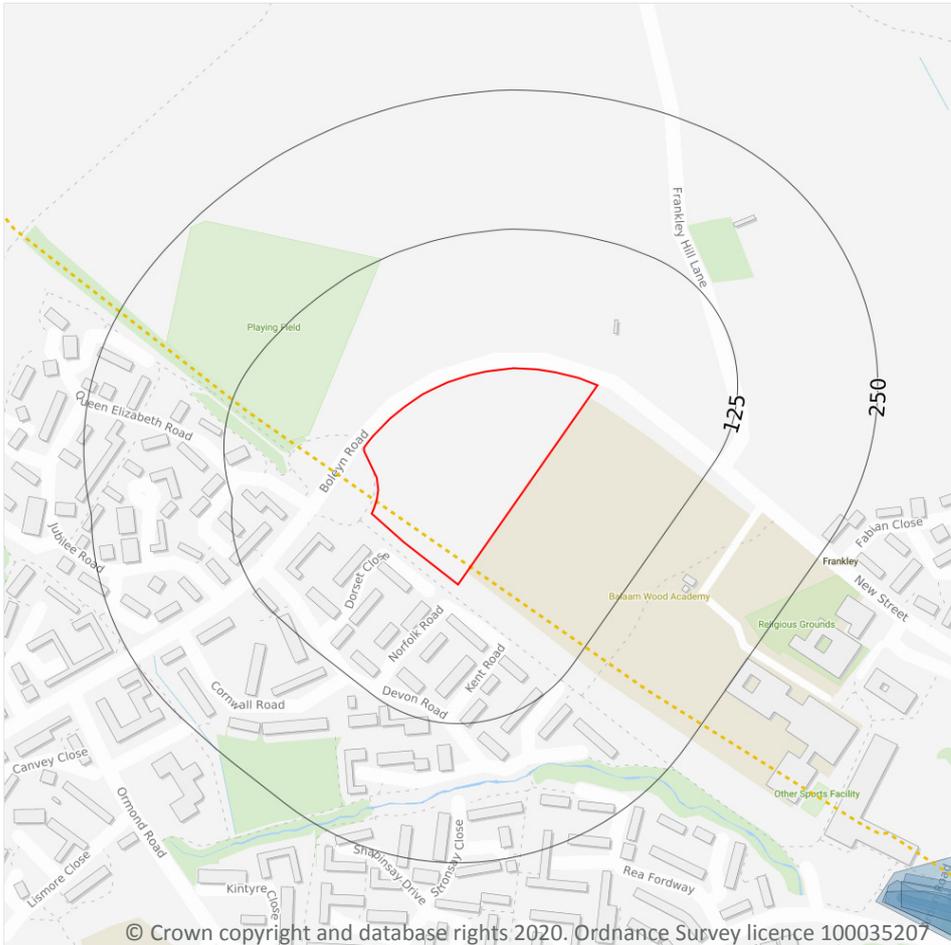
This information is derived from planning data supplied by Glenigan, in some cases with further accuracy applied by Groundsure's experts. This search includes planning applications for single wind turbines only, within 5,000m of the property. This data is updated on a quarterly basis.

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.

Transportation



Railways and Underground

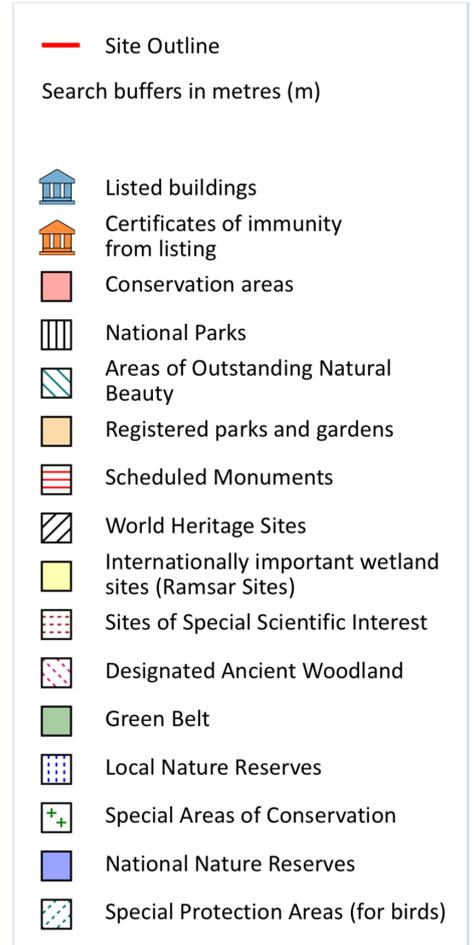
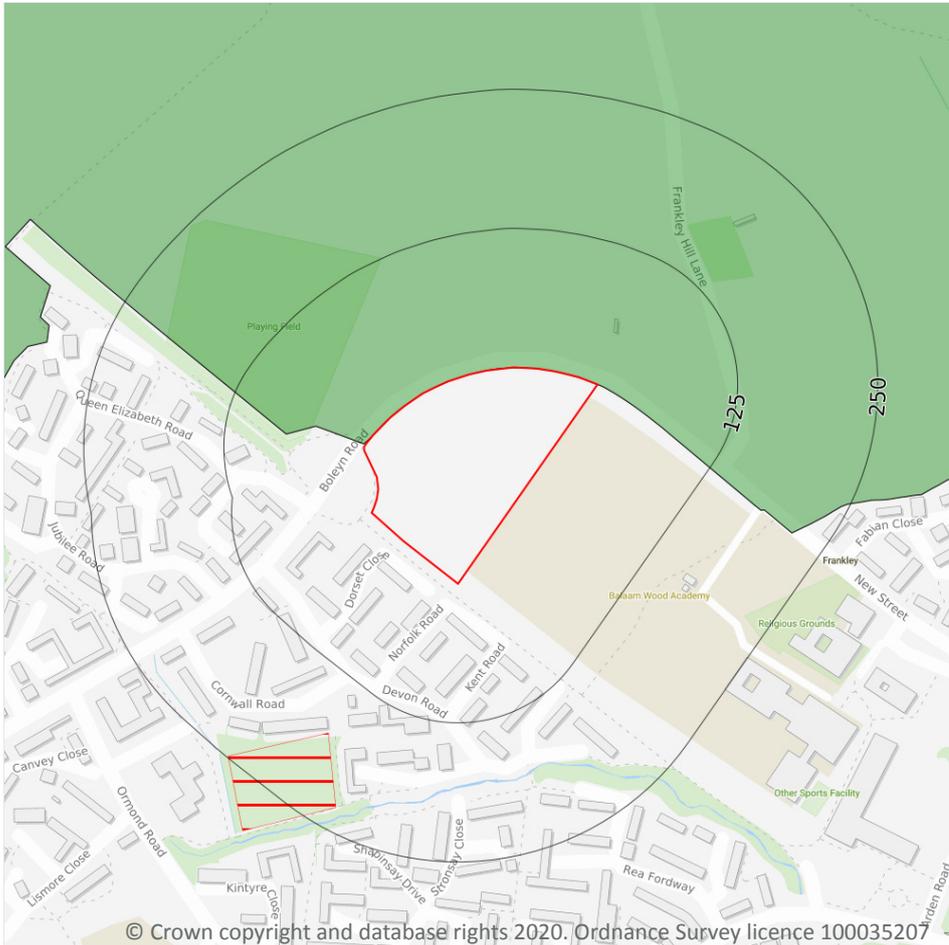


Abandoned railways

The property is situated within 250m of an abandoned railway. Abandoned railways have the potential to be reopened in the future, and abandoned tunnels can also pose ground stability issues if a property basement is to be developed.

Distance	Direction	Status
0	on site	Abandoned

Planning Constraints



Environmental Designations

Green Belt

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

Distance	Direction	Green Belt Name	Data Source
0	on site	Birmingham	Bromsgrove

This data is sourced from Local Authorities (Green Belt data contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020). For more information please see <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/9-protecting-green-belt-land>

Visual and Cultural Designations

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments have been officially protected as they are considered of national importance. If you are the owner of a scheduled monument and you wish to carry out works to the monument, you will need to apply for prior written permission from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This applies to works above or below ground level.

Scheduled monuments are not always ancient, or visible above ground. There are over 200 'classes' of monuments, ranging from prehistoric standing stones, through to many types of medieval site - castles, monasteries, abandoned farmsteads - to the more recent results of human activity, such as collieries.

Scheduling is reserved for carefully selected sites, which create a representative sample of sites from different epochs. Please see Historic England's website for further information.

Distance	Direction	Ancient Monument Name	Listed Entry
177 m	SW	Moated site 700m east of Gannow Green Farm	1017810

Datasets searched

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

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

Flood Risk

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

Ground stability

Natural ground subsidence	Not identified
Natural geological cavities	Not identified
Coal mining	Not identified
Non-coal mining	Not identified
Mining cavities	Not identified

Infilled land

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
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Proposed wind farms

Identified

Proposed wind turbines

Identified

Existing and agreed solar installations	Not identified
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Wind and solar

Proposed solar installations	Not identified
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Energy Infrastructure

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

Transportation

HS2 route: nearest centre point of track	Not identified
HS2 route: nearest overground section	Not identified
HS2 surface safeguarding	Not identified
HS2 subsurface safeguarding	Not identified
HS2 Homeowner Payment Zone	Not identified
HS2 Extended Homeowner Protection Zone	Not identified
HS2 stations	Not identified
HS2 depots	Not identified
HS2 noise and visual assessment	Not identified
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 headhouses	Not identified
Crossrail 2 safeguarding area	Not identified
Active railways	Not identified
Railway tunnels	Not identified

Transportation

Active railway stations	Not identified
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Historical railway infrastructure	Not identified
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Abandoned railways	Identified
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London Underground and DLR lines	Not identified
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London Underground and DLR stations	Not identified
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Underground	Not identified
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Underground stations	Not identified
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Planning constraints

Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Not identified
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Internationally important wetland sites (Ramsar Sites)	Not identified
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Special Areas of Conservation	Not identified
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Special Protection Areas (for birds)	Not identified
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National Nature Reserves	Not identified
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Local Nature Reserves	Not identified
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Designated Ancient Woodland	Not identified
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Green Belt	Identified
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World Heritage Sites	Not identified
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Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Not identified
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National Parks	Not identified
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Conservation Areas	Not identified
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Listed Buildings	Not identified
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Certificates of Immunity from Listing	Not identified
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Scheduled Monuments	Identified
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Registered Parks and Gardens	Not identified
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Contaminated Land assessment methodology

Environmental risk framework

This report is designed to provide a basic environmental liability risk assessment for the purposes of transaction due diligence, financing arrangements and similar circumstances. The report comprises a basic risk assessment within the general principles of the contaminant-pathway-receptor pollutant linkage model and with due regard for relevant publications issued by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (and predecessor government departments) the British Standards Institute and the European Union.

Explicit opinion is provided with regard to potential liability for the property to be identified as Contaminated Land in accordance with the meaning set out in Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Consideration and due regard is also made of associated legislation that may lead to related statutory or third party environmental liability, including but not limited to the Water Resources Act 1991, the Water Act 2014, the Contaminated Land Regulations 2006, Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010, the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 in England and the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2015 in Wales.

This report does not contain a detailed Conceptual Site Model as required in the National Planning Policy Framework, however, it may prove highly effective in determining whether such further assessment is appropriate.

The report is based upon the information contained in subsequent dataset sections. Some datasets have been generated by and are unique to Groundsure, whilst others are provided by recognised bodies including Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales, British Geological Survey, Public Health England, Local Authorities, etc. Groundsure may also have been provided with further details regarding the site by the client and / or their advisers. In the absence of such, Groundsure has made a best estimation regarding current and proposed land use. This report and the risk assessment presented is based purely upon this information.

In undertaking this report Groundsure has not, unless explicitly stated to the contrary, undertaken a site inspection, site investigation, consulted directly with the Local Authority with specific regard to the subject property or reviewed existing environmental reports. Whilst every effort is made to consider likely environmental liabilities on the basis of the information assessed, certain issues may only be readily discernible from physical site inspection and / or investigation.

Contaminant source - Pathway - Receptor definitions

Contaminant sources include (but are not limited to):

- Historical on-site and historical off-site sources (works, factories, oil tanks, landfill sites)
- Current on-site and current off-site sources (petrol stations, industrial facilities)

Pathways comprise:

- Any mechanisms facilitating 'receptor' exposure to contaminative 'sources'

Receptors include:

- Human health i.e. site users or occupiers, adjacent site users or occupiers

- Controlled Waters i.e. groundwater, surface water (rivers and streams etc)
- Habitats and biodiversity (in particular nature reserves or other designated sensitive habitats)
- Property, buildings and infrastructure

Environmental risk assessment definitions

A risk rating will be provided on the front page of the report depending on the level of environmental liability that there has been assessed to be at the site. The ratings are defined as follows:

Low: There are unlikely to be significant environmental liabilities associated with the property.

Low to Moderate: There are unlikely to be significant environmental liabilities associated with the property with regard to the proposed use. However, minor issues may require further consideration and assessment under certain circumstances e.g. redevelopment.

Moderate: Some potential environmental liabilities are likely to reside with the property as a result of historical and / or current use. Whilst unlikely to represent an immediate significant issue, if left unchecked this position may change with time. A prudent purchaser may wish to make further enquiries of the vendor / undertake limited further due diligence / seek environmental improvements. Redevelopment of the site will likely require further, more detailed assessment.

Moderate to High: Some potential significant environmental liability issues have been identified at the property requiring further assessment. Should further information be available it may be possible to re-assess the risk. In the absence of sufficient further information, further assessment might comprise consultation with the environmental regulators / review of existing environmental reports / commissioning new environmental reports / consideration of environmental insurance.

High: Significant potential environmental liabilities have been identified at the property. Further detailed environmental due diligence will likely be required and may include review of existing environmental reports / commissioning new environmental reports including site investigations / consideration of environmental insurance / transaction restructuring.

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

This response considers the risk of legal liability arising through ownership or occupation and use of the property through statutory or other third party claims.

Does the property represent Acceptable Banking Security from an environmental risk perspective?

Consideration is given to the suitability of the property as robust financial security for the purposes of secured lending facilities. An assumption is made here that the subject property is being considered in isolation and that normal commercial lending loan to value ratios are being considered.

Groundsure may in certain circumstances be able to make a specific lender liability assessment based on a full view of financial arrangements and hence the commercial context of the environmental risks.

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

This response sets out to advise whether environmental liabilities are likely to materially impact upon a standard Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation of the property necessitating further assessment.

Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015

The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2015, the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2015 and the Environmental Liability (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2015 came into force on 19th July 2015, and amend the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009, which came into force in

England on 1st March 2009, in Wales on 6th May 2009 and in Scotland on 24th June 2009. These regulations implement the European Directive on Environmental Liability (2004/35/EC) and are aimed at ensuring responsible parties prevent and remedy environmental damage to the following receptors:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), other protected habitats and protected species
- Surface waters
- Groundwater
- Land, if contamination of the land results in significant risk of adverse effects on human health

The regulations are based on the 'polluter pays' principle and ensures that those responsible for causing environmental damage are those responsible for paying to prevent and remedy such damage. 'Environmental Damage' has a specific meaning within the Regulations, and covers only the most serious cases. For damage to SSSIs, EU protected species and habitats and damage to water, primary remediation, complementary remediation and compensatory remediation may be required by the enforcing authorities (Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Local Authorities, the Marine Fisheries Agency, Marine Scotland, Welsh Ministers and Natural England/Natural Resources Wales/Scottish Natural Heritage).

The regulations apply on land in England, Wales and Scotland, 1 nautical mile seaward from the baseline (in relation to water damage), on the seabed around the UK up to the limits set out in the Continental Shelf Act 1964, and to waters in the Renewable Energy Zone, which extends approximately 200 miles out to sea (in relation to protected species and natural habitats). These regulations are designed to work in tandem with Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act, and only apply to environmental damage caused after the Regulations came into force. Groundsure's assessment of the site is not an assessment of the potential for Environmental Damage to occur at the site, but is an assessment of the sensitivity of the site in relation to relevant receptors.

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, coastal, surface water (pluvial), and groundwater flooding and historic flood events.

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

Ambiental 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.

Underground data limitations

This database was created by Groundsure using publicly available open data and data from OpenStreetMap. The data is not provided by or endorsed by Transport for London (TfL) and minor differences between TfL's official data and Groundsure's data may occur in relation to the London Underground. Please note that the London Underground, Merseyrail, and Tyne and Wear Metro operate both underground and above ground.

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. This is then represented within Groundsure reports as either Negligible-Very Low (A&B ratings), Low (C ratings) or Moderate-High (D&E ratings). The GeoSure data only takes into account the geological characteristics at a site. It does not take into account any additional factors such as the characteristics of buildings, local vegetation including trees or seasonal changes in the soil moisture content which can be related to local factors such as rainfall and local drainage. These factors should be considered as part of a structural survey of the property carried out by a competent structural surveyor. For more information on the "typical safe distance" trees should be from a property please see this guide:

<https://www.abi.org.uk/globalassets/sitecore/files/documents/publications/public/migrated/home/protecting-your-home-from-subsidence-damage.pdf>

Conveyancing Information Executive and our terms & conditions

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