

RADNOR BARN, WESTFIELD WALK, LEOMINSTER, HR6 8HD

Professional opinion



Contaminated Land

Low:
Acceptable Risk

page 4



Flood Risk

Low

page 5

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Ground Stability

Not identified



Radon

Passed



Energy

Identified

page 6



Planning Constraints

Identified

page 8

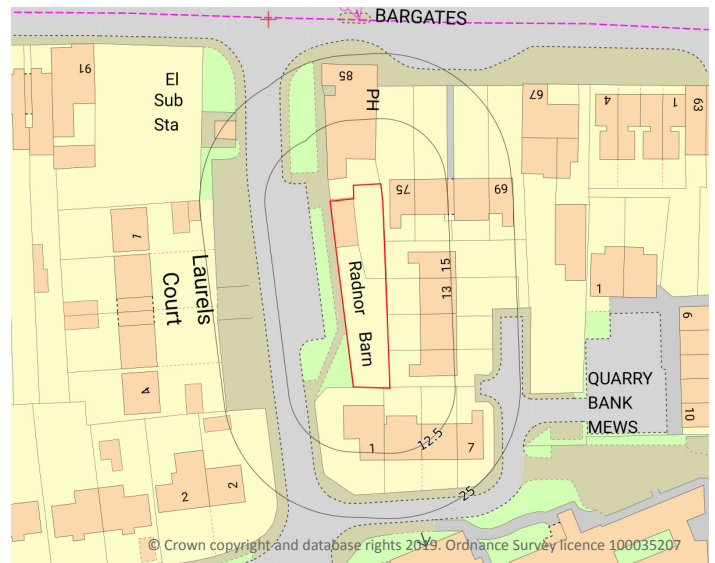


Transportation

Not identified

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

Site plan



Contaminated land liability

Banking security

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

Yes

Statutory or 3rd party action

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

Unlikely

Environmental liability

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

Unlikely

Useful contacts

Herefordshire Council:
<https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/>
info@herefordshire.gov.uk
01432 260 000

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

Overview of findings and recommendations

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

You can view the fully comprehensive library of information we have searched on **page 28**.



Contaminated Land

None required. However, whilst Groundsure has not identified a potential contaminant-pathway-receptor relationship of significant concern at the site, in its current use, we do note that it is to be redeveloped. Planning policy states that the developer or land owner is responsible for ensuring a site is suitable for its proposed use by addressing any potential pollution concerns. This means that a Phase 1 Risk Assessment may be required, at a minimum, particularly if redevelopment is for a highly sensitive end use (i.e. residential purposes).

Please contact Groundsure (at projects@groundsure.com) in order for us to provide you with a Phase 1 quotation. This quotation would include a discount to reflect the entire cost of the report already undertaken for the study area. We would advise you contact the Local Planning Authority in the first instance to confirm whether a Phase 1 Risk Assessment is required.



Flood Risk

Groundwater Flooding

An elevated risk of groundwater flooding has been identified at the site. This will be more of an issue for properties with a basement or other section below ground. Further advice on groundwater flooding has been produced by the Environment Agency and the Local Government Association and can be found at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297421/flho0911bugi-e-e.pdf

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. In Flood



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

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 10km. Next steps for consideration:

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

Solar

Existing or proposed solar installations have been identified within 5km of the property. Next steps for consideration:

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

Planning constraints

Visual and cultural designations

The property lies within 250m of a visually or culturally protected site or area. Next steps for consideration:

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

Consultant's assessment



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

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



Contaminated Land

The Contaminated Land assessment has been completed by a qualified environmental consultant.

Please see **page 12** 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 made a best judgement based on the available information that the property is likely to be used for commercial purposes.

Proposed land use

Groundsure has been advised that the property will be redeveloped for an unspecified end 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, ground workers during redevelopment, residents of adjacent dwellings with gardens and the underlying Secondary A 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



Flood Risk

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

Further explanation of flood risk assessment can be seen in the Flood information on **page 33**.

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



Ground stability

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

Natural Ground Stability	Negligible-Very low
Non-Natural Ground Stability	Not identified



Radon

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 (such as fracking sites) 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 23** for details of the identified issues.

Planned Multiple Wind Turbines

Identified

Planned Single Wind Turbines

Identified

Existing Wind Turbines

Not identified

Proposed Solar Farms

Identified

Existing Solar Farms

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



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

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

HS2

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

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

Crossrail

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

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

Other Railways

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

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

Planning summary



Planning constraints

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

Please see **page 26** 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 £1195+VAT, which includes a discount for current reporting.

Made ground and infilled land

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

Screening

RADNOR BARN, WESTFIELD WALK,
LEOMINSTER, HR6 8HD

Ref: GS-6366326
Your ref: LC3599
Grid ref: 349218 258986

Recent aerial photograph



Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2019. All Rights Reserved.

Capture Date: 24/06/2018

Site Area: 0.03ha

Contaminated Land summary

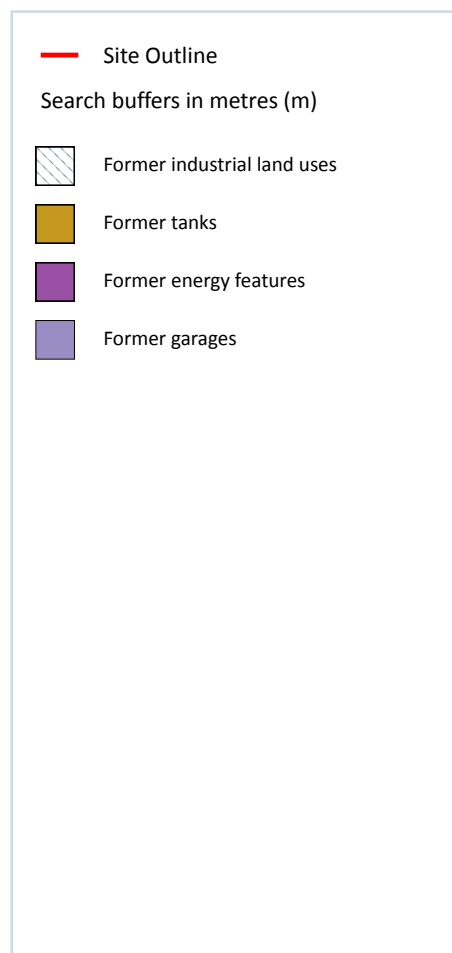


Past land use	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	0	0	9
Former tanks	0	0	1
Former energy features	0	8	0
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	0	0	18
Former military land	0	0	0
Waste and landfill	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Active or recent landfill	0	0	0
Former 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	1	10
Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	2
Historical licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	0	0	1
Pollutant release to surface waters	0	0	0
Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	0	0	0
Dangerous or explosive sites	0	0	0
Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	0	0	0
Pollution incidents	0	0	0

Contaminated Land



Past land use



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

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

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

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
150 m	E	Bus Station	1975
150 m	E	Bus Station	1990
159 m	SE	Police Station	1975
159 m	SE	Police Station	1990

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
206 m	SE	Cider Works	1902
206 m	SE	Cider Works	1927
231 m	SE	Engineering Works	1975
231 m	SE	Unspecified Works	1990
241 m	SE	Cider Works	1885

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
212 m	W	Unspecified Tank	1904

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
21 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1983
21 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1989
21 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1992
21 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1995
21 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1996
21 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1999
22 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1988
25 m	NW	Electricity Substation	1980

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former garages

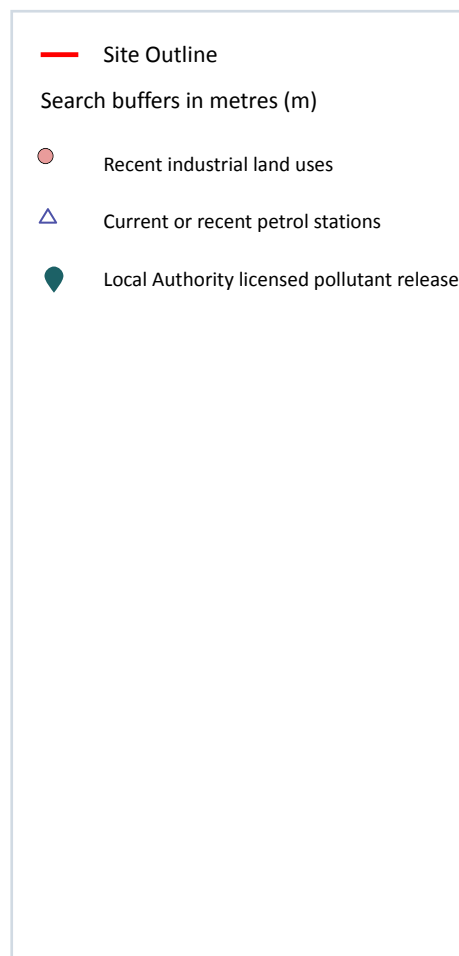
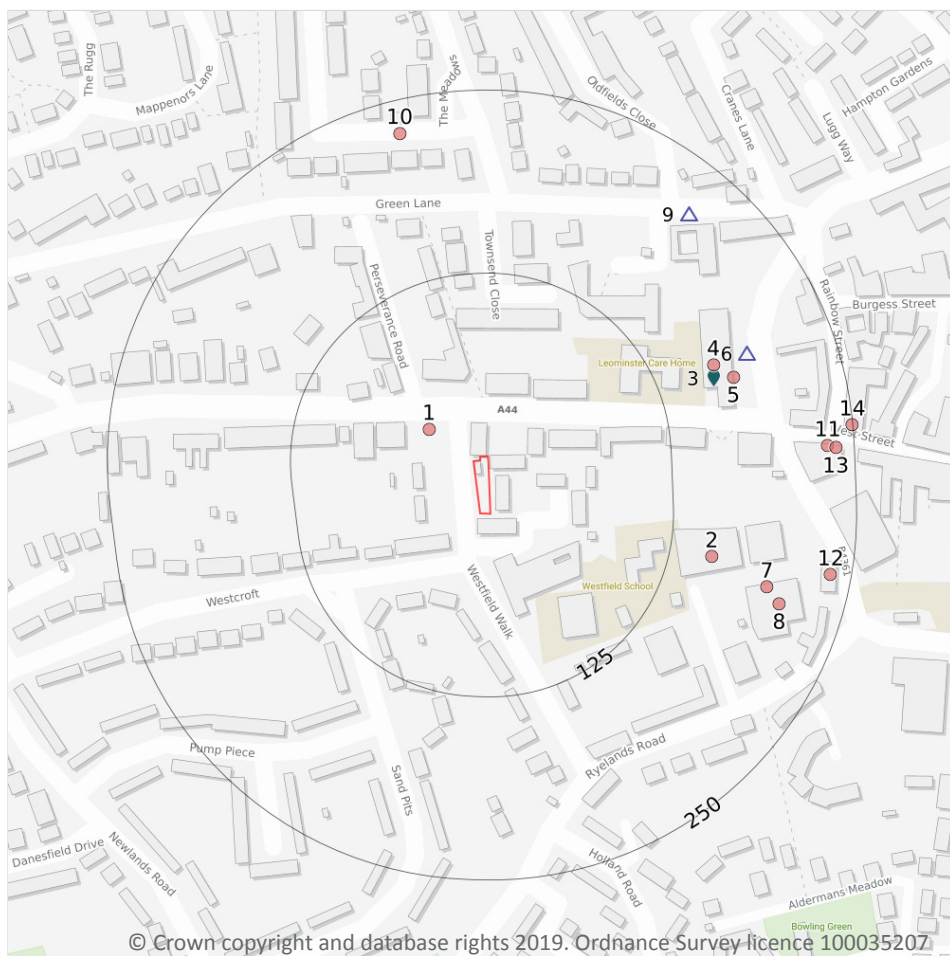
These garages have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. They have the potential to cause ground contamination. This can be because spills can occur when fuel, oil or solvents are used causing ongoing pollution. Older and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

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

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
149 m	E	Garage	1980
150 m	E	Garage	1988
153 m	E	Garage	1967
153 m	E	Garage	1995
153 m	E	Garage	1996
153 m	E	Garage	1999
155 m	E	Garage	1983
155 m	E	Garage	1989
155 m	E	Garage	1992
216 m	NE	Garage	1995
216 m	NE	Garage	1996
216 m	NE	Garage	1999
217 m	NE	Garage	1989
217 m	NE	Garage	1992
218 m	NE	Garage	1967
218 m	NE	Garage	1980
218 m	NE	Garage	1988
219 m	NE	Garage	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
1	38 m	NW	Electricity Sub Station - Herefordshire, HR6	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
2	154 m	E	Depot - Herefordshire, HR6	Container and Storage	Transport, Storage and Delivery
4	164 m	E	Kwik-Fit (GB) Limited - Bargates, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8EY	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
5	167 m	E	Texaco - Bargates, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8EY	Petrol and Fuel Stations	Road and Rail

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
7	195 m	E	ATS Euromaster Ltd - Market Mill, Dishley Street, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8NY	Vehicle Parts and Accessories	Motoring
8	206 m	E	Depot - Herefordshire, HR6	Container and Storage	Transport, Storage and Delivery
10	228 m	N	Electricity Sub Station - Herefordshire, HR6	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
11	232 m	E	One Stop Print Shop - 47, West Street, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8EP	Published Goods	Industrial Products
12	236 m	E	M & R Autos - Dishley Street, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8NY	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
13	238 m	E	Lamonby Flooring - 45, West Street, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8EP	Construction Completion Services	Construction Services
14	250 m	E	Bedstyles of Leominster - 44, West Street, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8ES	Beds and Bedding	Consumer Products

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Current or recent petrol stations

Petrol stations and their associated storage tanks are considered a risk for soil and groundwater contamination. This is because spills can occur when fuel tanks are filled and leaks from these tanks can cause ongoing pollution. Older and obsolete petrol stations are considered a greater risk than newer ones, as fuel tanks can remain underground and deteriorate, sometimes causing significant leaks. In some cases, fuels such as petrol or diesel can spread beneath the surface, meaning that properties can be affected even when they are some distance away.

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Company	Address	Status
6	190 m	E	LOW PRICES ALWAYS	12, Bargates, Cursneh Road, Leominster, Herefordshire, County Of, HR6 8EY	Open
9	215 m	NE	CALLOW	Green Lane, Leominster, Herefordshire, County Of, HR6 8QJ	Obsolete

This data is sourced from Experian Catalist.

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 2** for further advice.

Screening

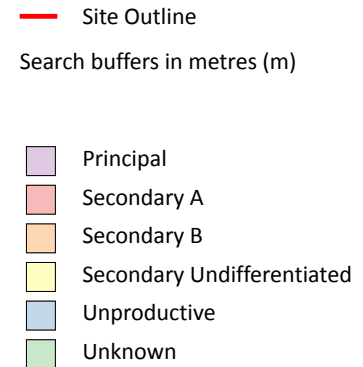
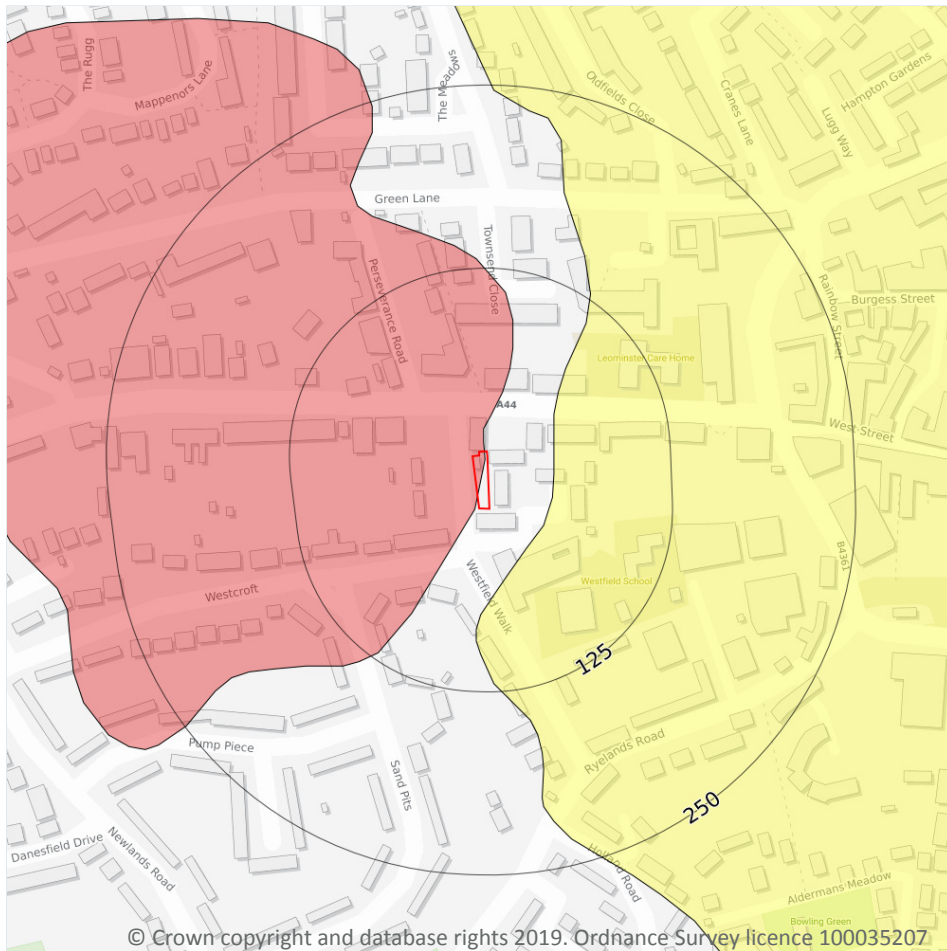
RADNOR BARN, WESTFIELD WALK,
LEOMINSTER, HR6 8HD

Ref: GS-6366326
Your ref: LC3599
Grid ref: 349218 258986

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Local Authority	Processes Undertaken	Permit Type	Details of Enforcement
3	163 m	E	Bengry Motors, 12-24 Bargates, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 8EY	Herefordshire Council	Unloading of Petrol into Storage at Service Stations	Part B	Enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Date of Enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Comment: No Enforcements Notified

This data is sourced from Local Authorities.

Superficial hydrogeology



Aquifers within superficial geology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Screening

RADNOR BARN, WESTFIELD WALK,
LEOMINSTER, HR6 8HD

Ref: GS-6366326
Your ref: LC3599
Grid ref: 349218 258986

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

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

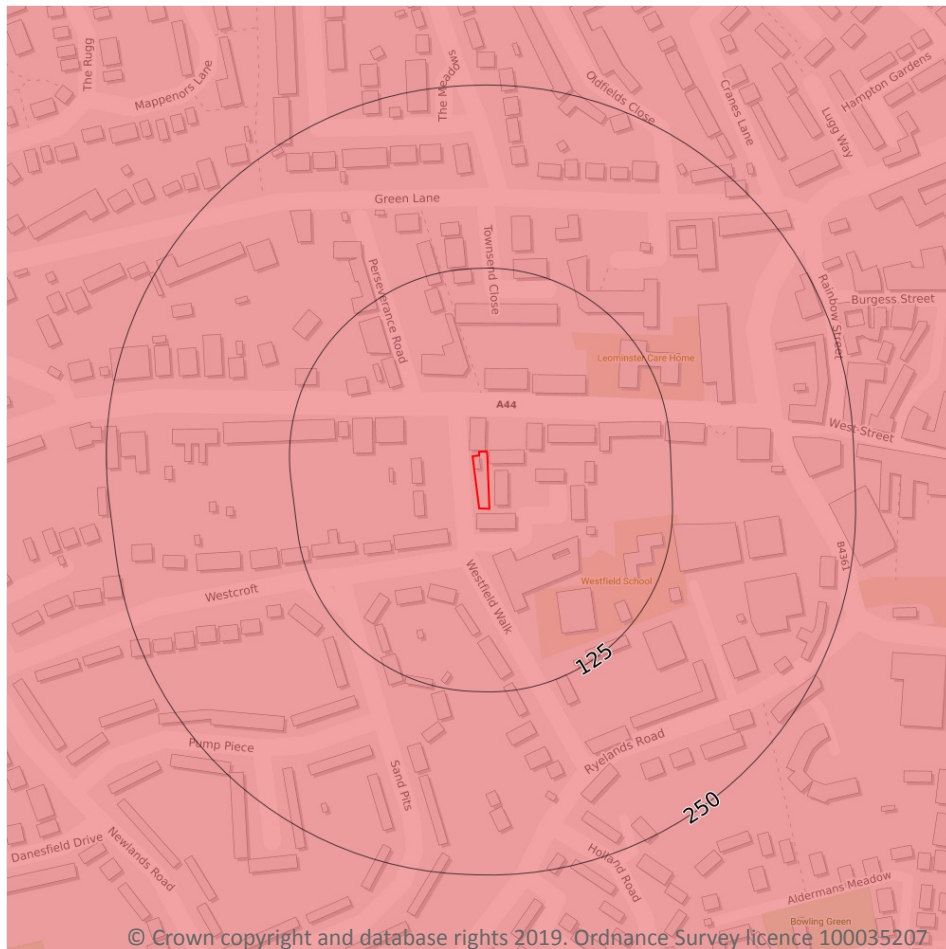
Superficial geology

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

Description	BGS LEX Code	Rock Type
GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MID PLEISTOCENE	GFDMP-XSV	SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Bedrock hydrogeology



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

Aquifers within bedrock geology

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

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

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

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

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

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

Screening

RADNOR BARN, WESTFIELD WALK,
LEOMINSTER, HR6 8HD

Ref: GS-6366326
Your ref: LC3599
Grid ref: 349218 258986

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.

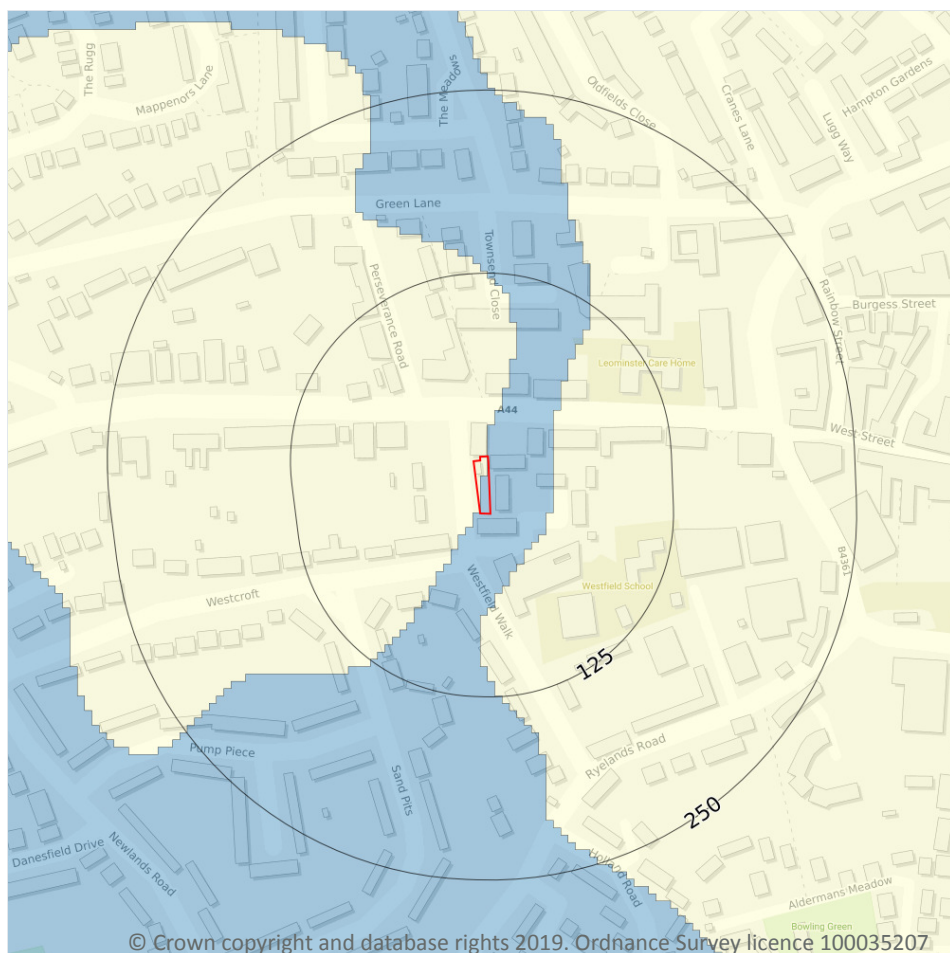
Description	BGS LEX Code	Rock Type
RAGLAN MUDSTONE FORMATION	RG-SIMD	SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE, INTERBEDDED

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Flood Risk



Groundwater flooding



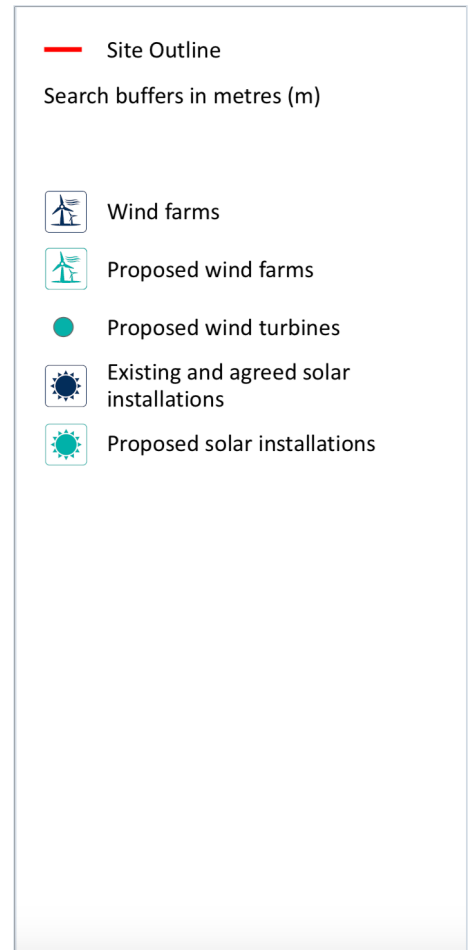
Ambiental data indicates that the property is in an area with a moderate risk of groundwater flooding. Should a 1 in 100-year groundwater flood event occur, groundwater levels may affect basement areas. Properties without basements are not considered to be at risk from this level of groundwater flooding.

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

Energy



Wind and solar



Wind

Proposed wind farms

A wind farm or group of turbines or individual wind turbine has been proposed within 10,000m of the property. See below for details of the operating company, number of turbines, project and turbine capacity.

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
5	8-9 km	E	<p>Site Name: Burnt Mill, Hampton Wafre, Docklow, Herefordshire, Leominster, Hereford & Worcester, HR6 0SN</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: 133173</p> <p>Type of Project: 2 Wind Turbines</p>	<p>Application Date: 2013-11-15</p> <p>Planning Stage: Early Planning Detail Plans Refused</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of two Gaia 133 11kW turbines on 27m tubular towers - 33.5m; height to blade tip.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 357289, 256409</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 10,000m of the property. This data is updated on a quarterly basis.

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

Proposed wind turbines

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

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
1	513 m	SW	<p>Site Name: Bircher Danesfield Drive, Leominster, Hereford & Worcester, HR6 8HW</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: DCNC2008/3064/F</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2008-12-19</p> <p>Planning Stage: Early Planning Detailed Plans Submitted</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of domestic wind turbine to west elevation gable wall.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 348797, 258665</p>
4	4-5 km	SE	<p>Site Name: Stoke Prior Primary School, Stoke Prior, Leominster, Hereford & Worcester, HR6 0ND</p> <p>Planning Application Reference: DCNC0009/1755/F</p> <p>Type of Project: Wind Turbine</p>	<p>Application Date: 2009-07-31</p> <p>Planning Stage: Early Planning Detailed Plans Submitted</p> <p>Project Details: Scheme comprises installation a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Approximate Grid Reference: 352870, 256735</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 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.

Solar

Proposed solar installations

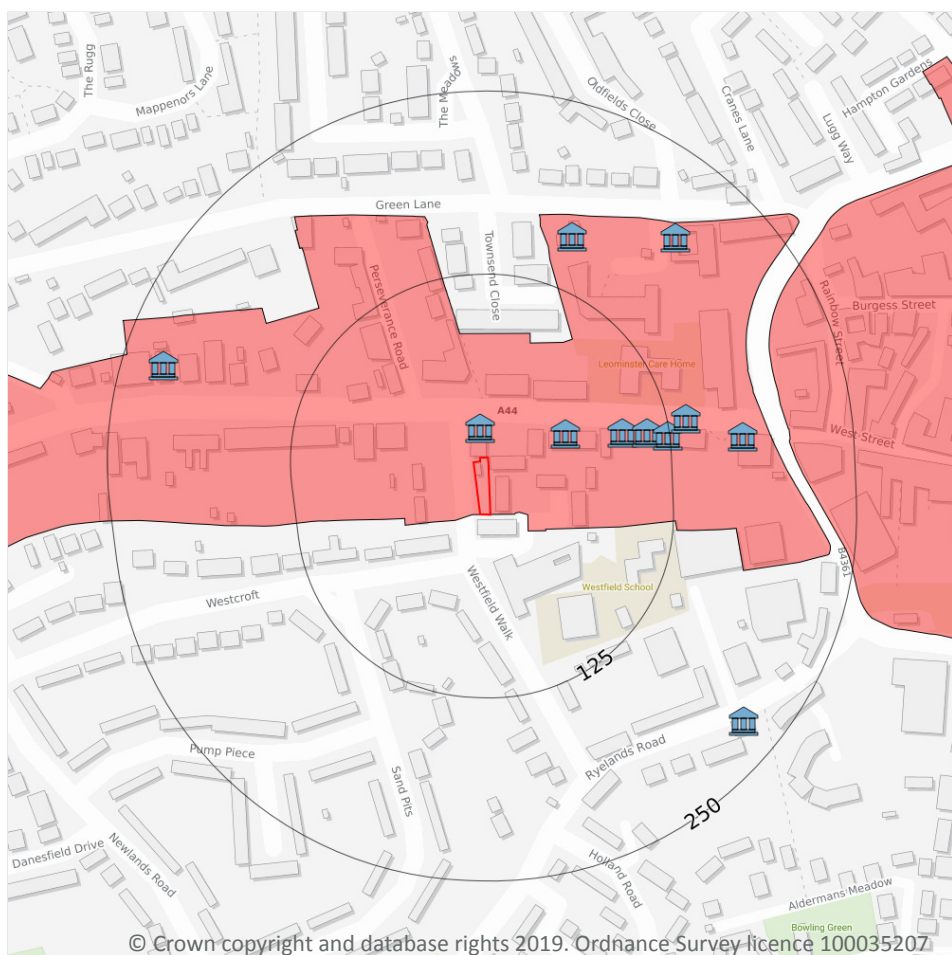
There is a planning permission application relating to a solar farm or smaller installation near to the property.

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

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Details
2	1-2 km	E	Land East of Comfort Wood, Eaton Hill, Ludlow Road, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 0DG	Applicant name: Mr D Thomas Application Status: Planning Permission Application Date: 11/05/2015 Application Number: P151377/F
3	1-2 km	E	Land East of Comfort Wood, Ludlow Road, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 0DG	Applicant name: Mr Thomas Application Status: Planning Permission Application Date: 01/01/1900 Application Number: P142455/F

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

Planning Constraints



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Visual and Cultural Designations

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	Leominster Bargates	County of Herefordshire
203 m	E	Leominster Town	County of Herefordshire

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

Listed Buildings

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

Distance	Direction	Name	Grade	Listed building reference number	Listed date
20 m	N	The Radnorshire Arms Public House	II	1255357	15/03/1996
55 m	E	Clarks Hospital And Attached Wall And Piers	II	1270334	15/03/1996
93 m	E	45-57, Bargates	II	1255356	09/07/1976
110 m	E	41 And 43, Bargates	II	1270333	09/07/1976
124 m	E	35, 37 And 39, Bargates	II	1255355	09/07/1976
133 m	E	31 And 33, Bargates	II	1255352	09/07/1976
162 m	N	Townsend House And Attached Walls	II	1255447	24/07/1954
174 m	E	7, 9 And 11, Bargates	II	1270370	24/07/1954
197 m	NE	1-4 Townsend Court	II	1255465	09/07/1976
222 m	W	Church Of St Ethelbert	II	1393339	18/06/2009
223 m	SE	Westbury House, Including Flats 1A And 1B	II	1270283	15/03/1996

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

Datasets searched

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

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

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 **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	Not identified

Radon

Radon	Not identified
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Oil and Gas

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

Wind and solar

Wind farms	Not identified
Proposed wind farms	Identified
Proposed wind turbines	Identified
Existing and agreed solar installations	Not identified

Wind and solar

Proposed solar installations **Identified**

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

Planning constraints

Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Not identified
Internationally important wetland sites (Ramsar Sites)	Not identified
Special Areas of Conservation	Not identified
Special Protection Areas (for birds)	Not identified
National Nature Reserves	Not identified
Local Nature Reserves	Not identified
Designated Ancient Woodland	Not identified
Green Belt	Not identified
World Heritage Sites	Not identified
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Not identified
National Parks	Not identified

Conservation Areas **Identified**

Listed Buildings **Identified**

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

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.

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The Property Ombudsman scheme, Milford House, 43-55 Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 2BP. Tel: 01722 333306 Fax: 01722 332296 Email: admin@tpos.co.uk Web: <https://www.tpos.co.uk/>

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