

SuDSmart

Surface water and foul water drainage strategy



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FINAL

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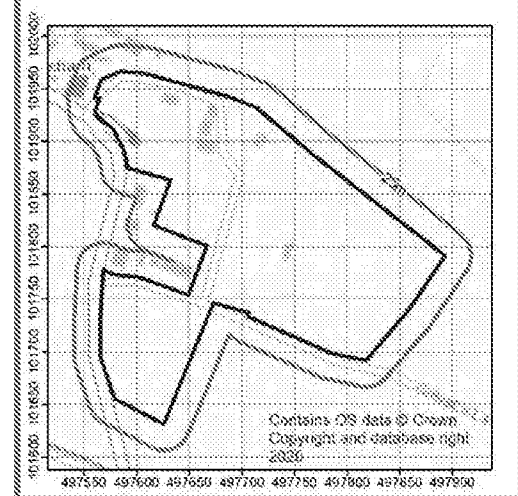
2021-05-11

Site address:

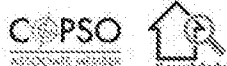
Little Meadow, Yapton, West Sussex, BN18 0PY

Overview:

The proposed Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) strategy is comprised of multiple SuDS features for each development area to ensure surface water runoff is managed in accordance with national and local policy, in all events up to and including the 1% AEP event plus a 40% allowance for climate change, in accordance with DEFRA's non-statutory technical standards (DEFRA, 2015)



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1. Executive summary

This report assesses the feasibility of a range of Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) options in support of the Site development process. A SuDS strategy is proposed to ensure surface water runoff can be managed effectively over the lifetime of the development. A strategy to deal with foul water is also proposed to ensure foul water is drained effectively.

SuDS suitability

Risk	Issue	Result
SuDS suitability	What is the infiltration potential at the Site?	Moderate
	What is the potential to discharge to surface water features?	High
	What is the potential to discharge to sewers?	Low
Flooding	What is the overall flood risk at the Site?	Moderate
Pollution	Is the groundwater a protected resource?	No
	Is the surface water feature a protected resource?	No

Existing land use and proposed development summary

The majority of the Site is currently greenfield, however, there is an area of commercial development located in the north of the Site.

Development proposals comprise the construction of 73 mixed residential dwellings across two distinct areas, referred to in this report as the Eastern Residential Zone and the Western Residential Zone, an enlarged employment area (3 additional industrial units) referred to as the Northern Commercial Extension Area and an amenity area with allotments and LEAP/NEAP and green open space referred to as the Southern Area. The four main development areas are shown in Appendix A.

A Flood Risk Assessment (ref: 73344.01) and Phase 1 Land Contamination assessment (ref: 73344) have been produced separately for the Site.

SuDS strategy summary

Due to the size of the Site and the proposed development across four distinct areas, separate drainage schemes have been proposed for each of these areas with separate SuDS features in each.

The Site has a moderate potential for infiltration associated with the underlying river terrace superficial deposits and chalk bedrock. The moderate potential for infiltration is linked to the possible occurrence of a shallow groundwater table, identified within BGS borehole records and inferred by GeoSmart's moderate risk of groundwater emergence. Groundwater monitoring is required as part of any future infiltration testing, to determine the depth to the groundwater table.

GeoSmart's Phase 1 Land Contamination report (ref: 73344) indicates there is a potential for contamination in the area of the proposed commercial extension in the northwest of the Site.

Infiltration to ground is therefore not considered to be appropriate for the commercial extension area.

There are multiple surface water features within close proximity to the Site that may be feasible to discharge into where infiltration to ground is not feasible.

GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the location of sewer features within the vicinity of the Site. The Site is further than 100m from a sewer, therefore discharge of surface water runoff to sewer is unlikely to be appropriate. However, the discharge of foul water to the public sewer is considered appropriate, although it may be subject to the upgrade in Southern Water's existing infrastructure to serve the Site.

The proposed SuDS and foul drainage strategy is shown in Section 2 and described in more detail in Section 19. It is comprised of multiple SuDS features for each development area (catchment), to ensure surface water runoff is managed according to national and local policy in all events up to and including the 1% AEP event plus a 40% allowance for climate change, in accordance with DEFRA's non-statutory technical standards (DEFRA, 2015).

Foul drainage strategy

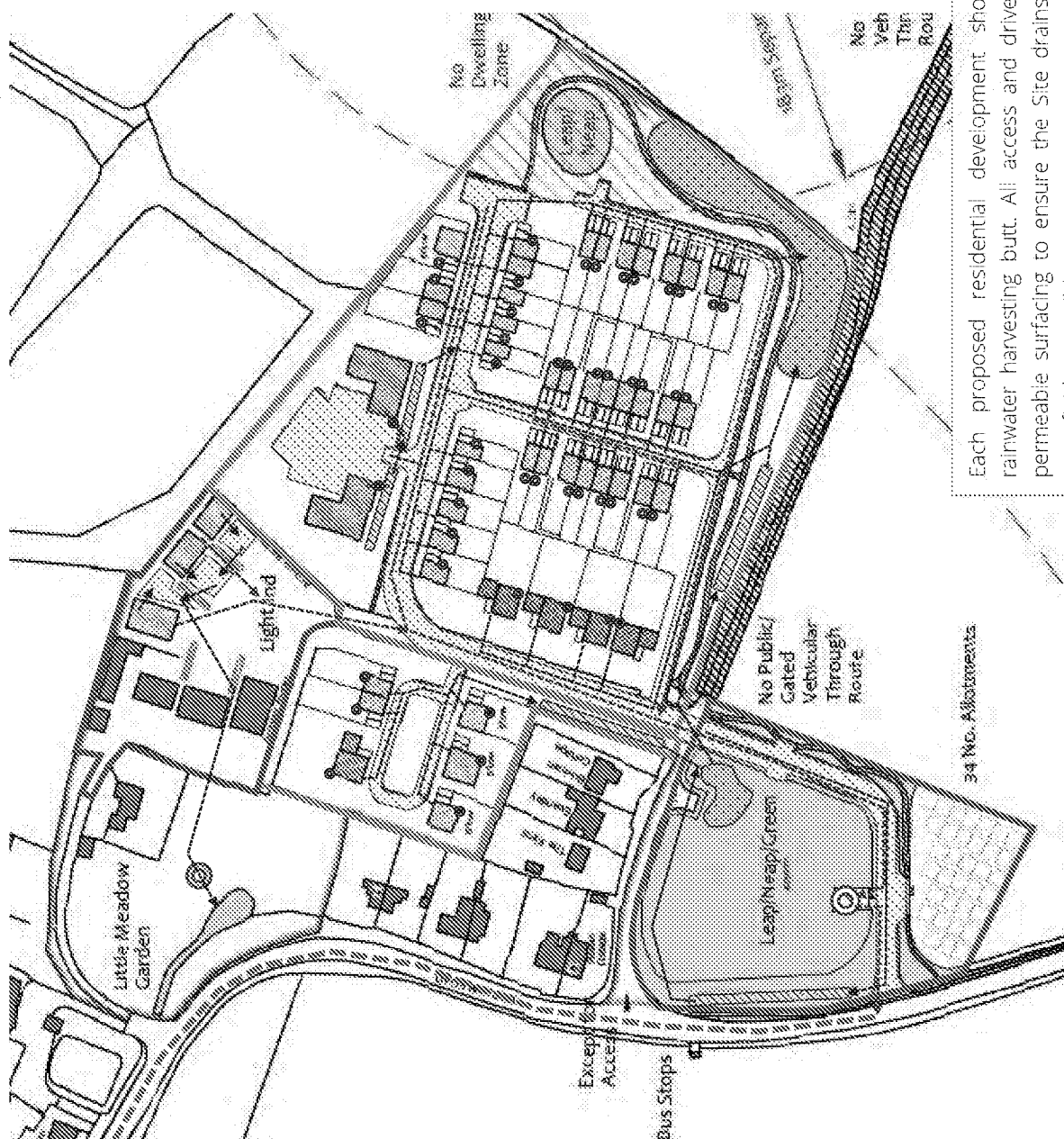
The proposed foul drainage strategy is comprised of a gravity drained network from the residential areas and light industrial units to a pumping station in the southwest of the Site. The pumping station will pump foul drainage to the nearest public sewer network, currently located approximately 970m to the northwest of the Site. The Southern Water infrastructure is likely to require an upgrade in order to serve the Site.

Next steps¹

- A site investigation is proposed to confirm the infiltration capacity of the ground and the depth to the water table local to proposed infiltration SuDS. Infiltration testing will include testing to inform surface water and also a foul drainage scheme, if required.
- Southern Water will be contacted to confirm whether there is sufficient capacity in the existing sewer network for the proposed foul flows and whether any upgrades to existing infrastructure are required.
- Detailed development plans should not be produced until the infiltration rate of the Site is confirmed, as this will confirm the feasibility of infiltration and spatial requirements for SuDS features.
- If infiltration is not viable at the Site, following site investigation, then surface water runoff should be attenuated and discharged to surface water features such as the nearby ponds and watercourses adjacent to the Site.
 - Permission is likely to be required from any 3rd party land owners where a surface water discharge is required across third party land.
 - Land drainage consent is also likely to be required to obtain permission for any outfalls discharging to ponds and watercourses.
 - Confirmation of the capacity and condition of the watercourses and ponds are also likely to be requested by the Local Council to confirm there would be sufficient capacity to accept the discharge from the Site.

¹ **CDM considerations:** If your development is defined as 'Construction Work' under CDM 2015, you or the organisation that is having the work carried out will be defined as 'the Client' and have specific duties under the Regulations. A full list of CDM considerations and our Terms and Conditions can be found on our website, the links can be found in section 22 at the back of this report.

2. Proposed (Primary) SuDS scheme layout



Each proposed residential development should have a rainwater harvesting butt. All access and driveways will be permeable surfacing to ensure the Site drains as close to greenfield as possible.

If site investigation proves infiltration to ground is unfeasible then runoff should instead be conveyed to attenuation features prior to discharging to the nearby water features.

Please note: Schematic is not to scale

- Permeable paving
- Swale
- Infiltration Basin
- Rainwater harvesting butt
- Surface water drainage network
- Hydro-brake
- Exceedance flow routes
- Commercial Extension
- Western Residential Zone
- Eastern Residential Zone
- Southern Area
- Surface water feature (drainage ditch)
- Foul water pumping station
- Foul drainage network
- Potential upgrades to Southern Water Inf

Focused infiltration features such as the swales and infiltration basins should be at least 10m from building foundations, where chalk is identified at shallow depths in the areas proposed for development.

SuDSmart Pro

3. Site location

Report prepared for:

Ava Lettings Ltd

Site area:

55,837m²

Current use:

Majority greenfield with some commercial

Proposed use:

Commercial extension, residential dwellings
and amenity space

Report author:

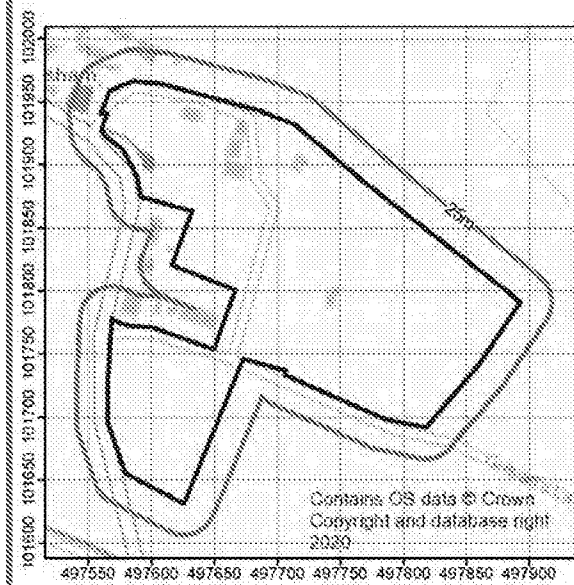
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Report checker:

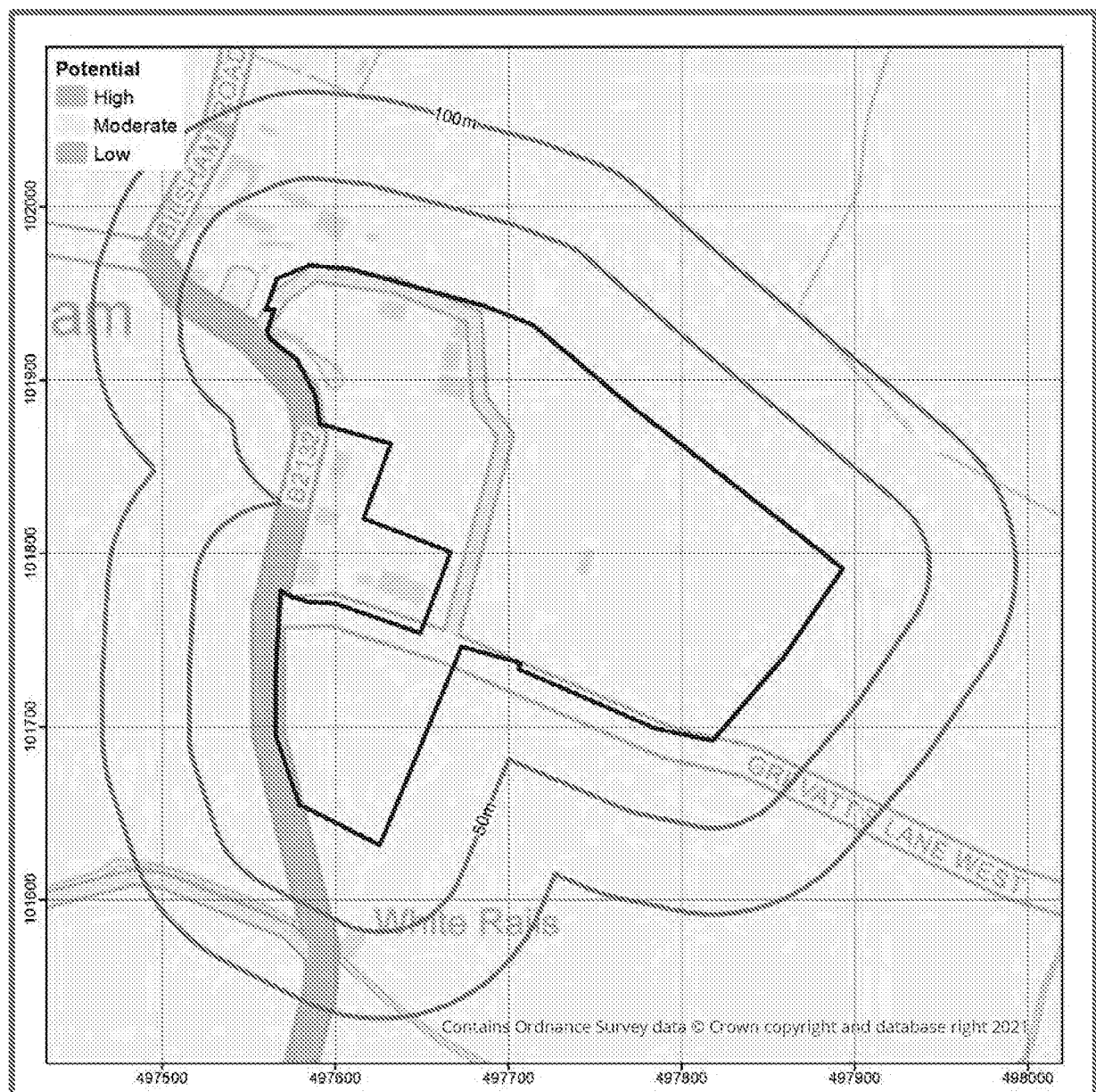
Mike Piotrowski

Report reviewer:

Michelle Gregg



4. SuDS infiltration suitability (SD50) map

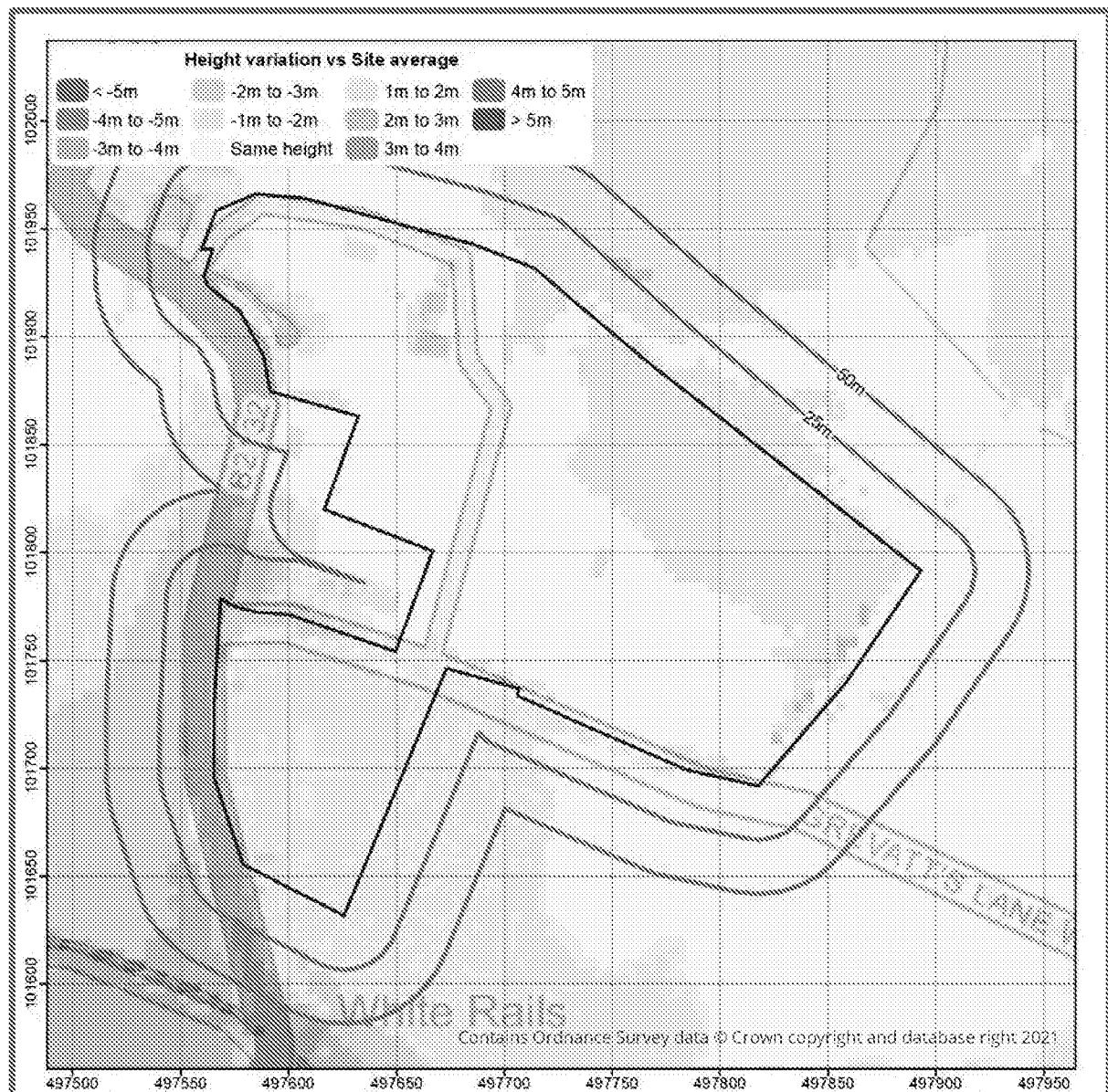


The GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability (SD50) Map screens the potential for infiltration drainage at the Site and indicates where further assessment is recommended. The map combines information on the thickness and permeability of the underlying material and the depth to the high groundwater table. According to the SD50 map, there is a moderate potential for infiltration SuDS within the Site.

A Site investigation is recommended to investigate groundwater levels, formation depth / thickness and to confirm that infiltration rates at the Site are sufficient to accommodate an infiltration SuDS feature.

Infiltration testing should be undertaken strictly in accordance with BRE DIGEST 365 to ensure testing is representative of the entire Site and groundwater levels are a consideration of the SuDS design. The base of any SuDS features should be at least 1m higher than the highest recorded groundwater level.

5. Site topography

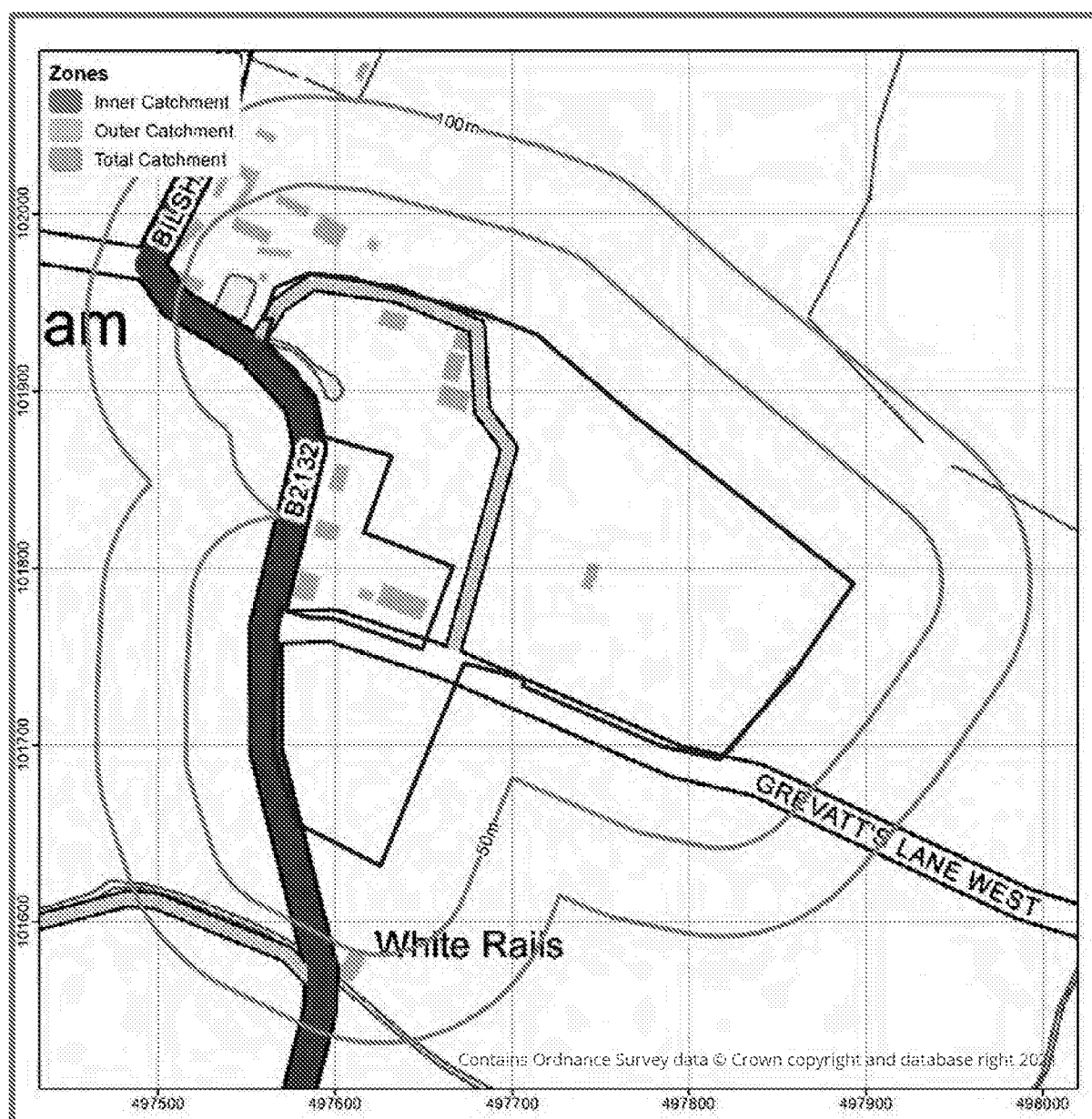


GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the topography at the Site and within its vicinity, using LiDAR elevation data from the Environment Agency (EA). The mapping shows a comparison between average ground levels on the Site with ground levels in the surrounding area.

The topographic data confirms the general level of the Site is generally flat with a slight fall in a westerly direction from 5.6 mAOD along the western boundary to 2.5 mAOD along the eastern boundary.

The EA LiDAR elevation obtained for the Site was to a 1m resolution with a vertical accuracy of ± 150 mm.

6. Source protection zone map

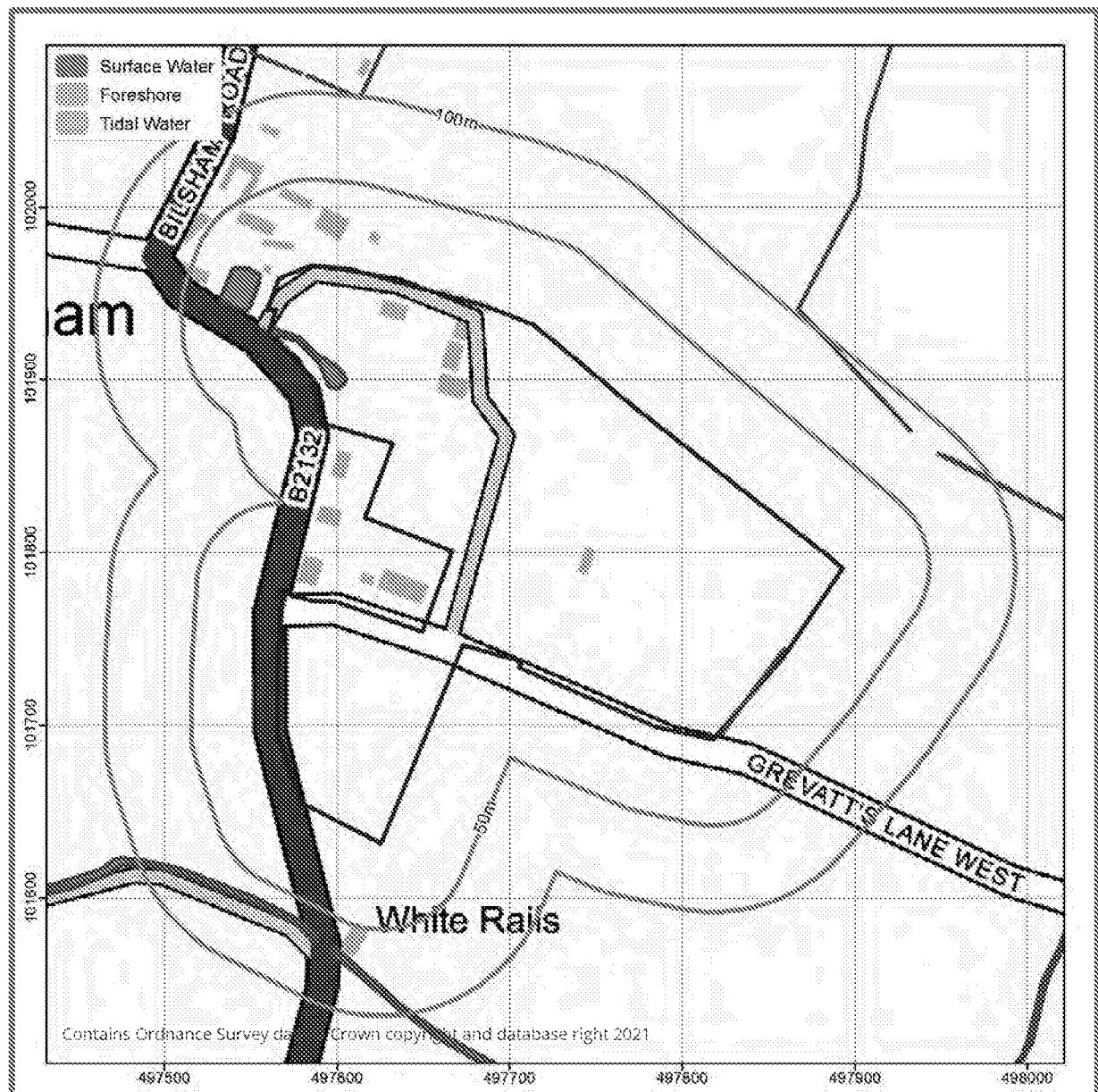


GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the EA groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZ) within the vicinity of the Site.

The Site is not within a SPZ; infiltration to the ground is therefore likely to be acceptable providing suitable mitigation measures are in place if required to prevent an impact on water quality from the proposed or historical land use and any contaminated land.

A Phase 1 Land Contamination report has been undertaken separately by GeoSmart to further explore the potential sources of contamination at the Site (ref:73344R1). This report has identified the potential for localised contaminated beneath the commercial land use area in the north-west of the Site, which will likely exclude the use of infiltration SuDS within this area.

7. Surface water features map



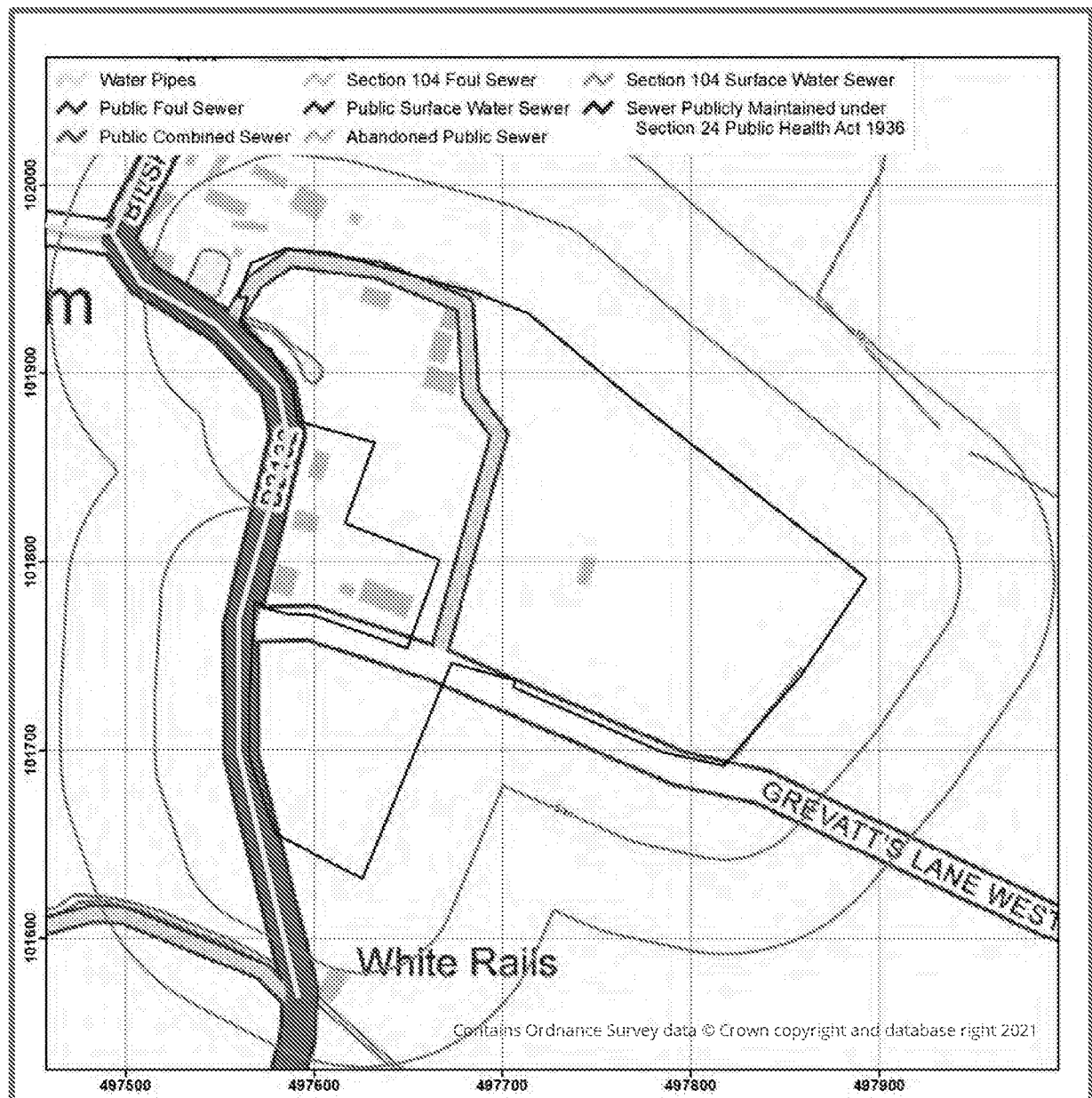
GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the location of surface water features within the vicinity of the Site. A surface water feature (pond) is located in the north-west of the Site with another located approximately 10m outside the north-western Site boundary. A drainage ditch is located adjacent to the eastern Site boundary with another drainage ditch located approximately 90m north-east of the Site. The Ryebank Rife is located approximately 60m to the south of the Site.

Discharge to surface water is likely to be feasible.

The Site is not within 250m of a SSSI.

Further analysis could be undertaken by visiting the Site or by contacting the Local Council and the EA to confirm the presence, location and condition of these watercourses.

8. Sewer features map

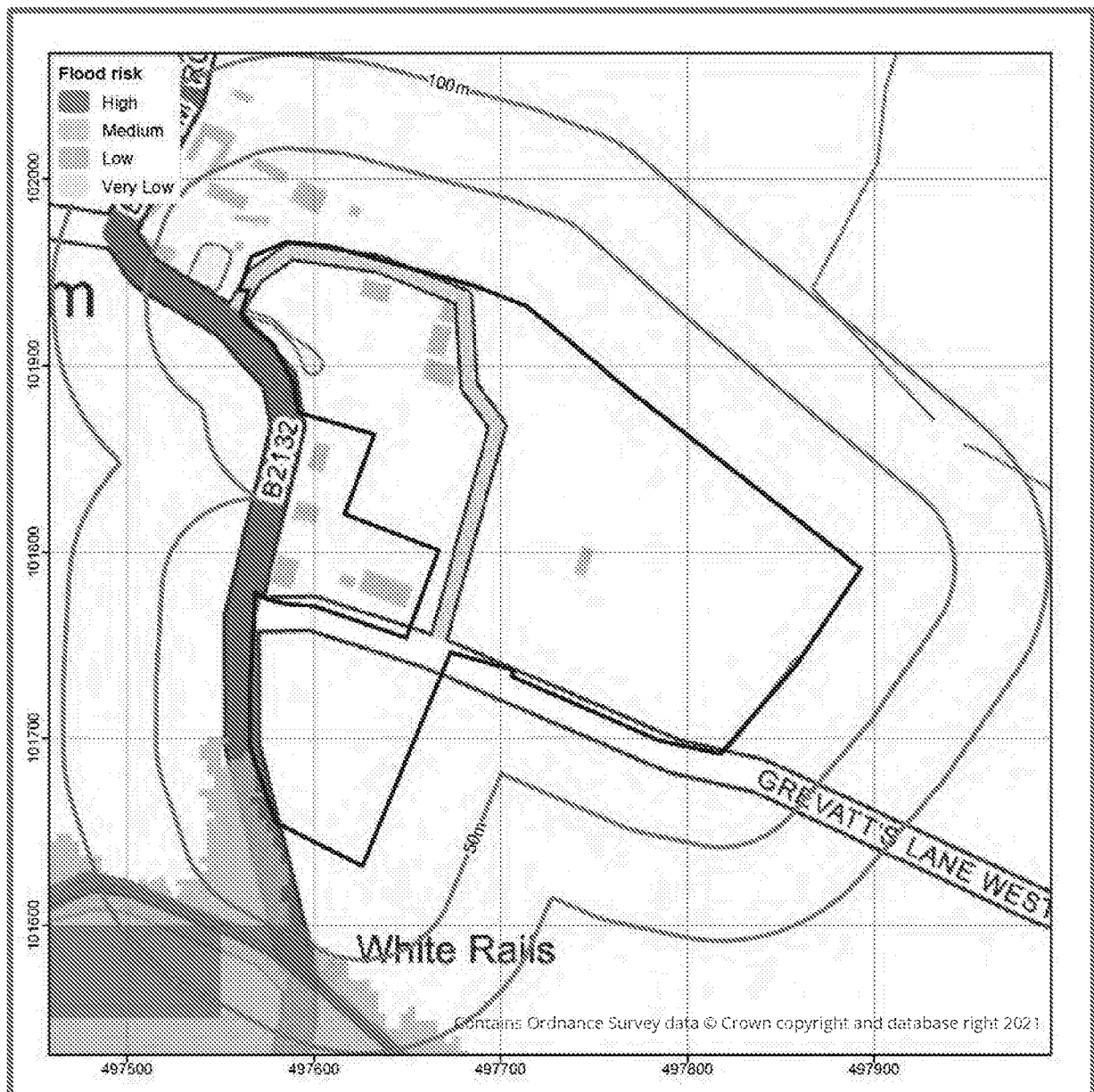


GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the location of sewer features within the vicinity of the Site. The Site is further than 100m from a public sewer, the nearest public sewer network is approximately 970m northwest of the Site (shown in Appendix C).

Discharge of surface water runoff to the sewer is unlikely to be appropriate, but the discharge of foul water is considered appropriate given the number of properties proposed and the proximity of the sewer to the Site (i.e. 30m x 73 residential units = 2,190 m).

Further analysis of the connections and condition of the public surface water and foul drainage systems may be undertaken by contacting the local drainage provider or the local Council to confirm the absence of any local sewers.

9. Risk of flooding from rivers & sea map



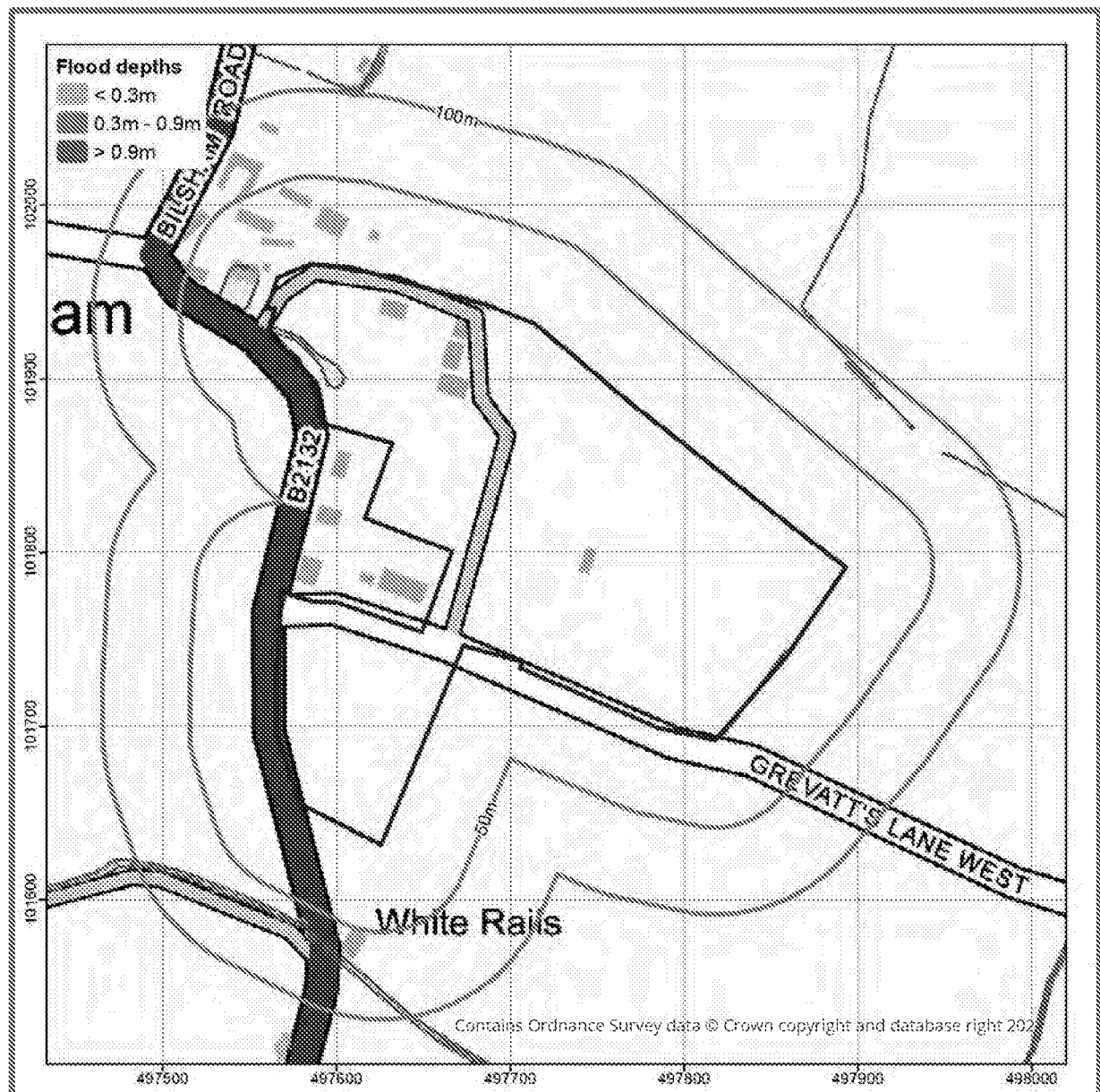
GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the risk of flooding from the rivers and the sea within the vicinity of the Site.

The Site has a very low risk of fluvial or coastal flooding. An area of low risk is identified southeast of the Site, but this is unlikely to encroach onto the Site / developed area in the present-day scenario.

In the future tidal 1 in 200 year breach (undefended) flooding scenario, flooding could occur in the southwest of the Site, although ground level raising is proposed in this area which would prevent the area from being impacted by flooding. There are SuDS features proposed in the area affected, but the other SuDS features on the Site will be oversized to provide sufficient storage provision if a flood event did affect the area, although as ground levels are being raised this is unlikely to occur.

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been undertaken separately by GeoSmart to further assess the fluvial flood risk to the Site (ref: 73344.01R1).

10. Risk of surface water flooding map

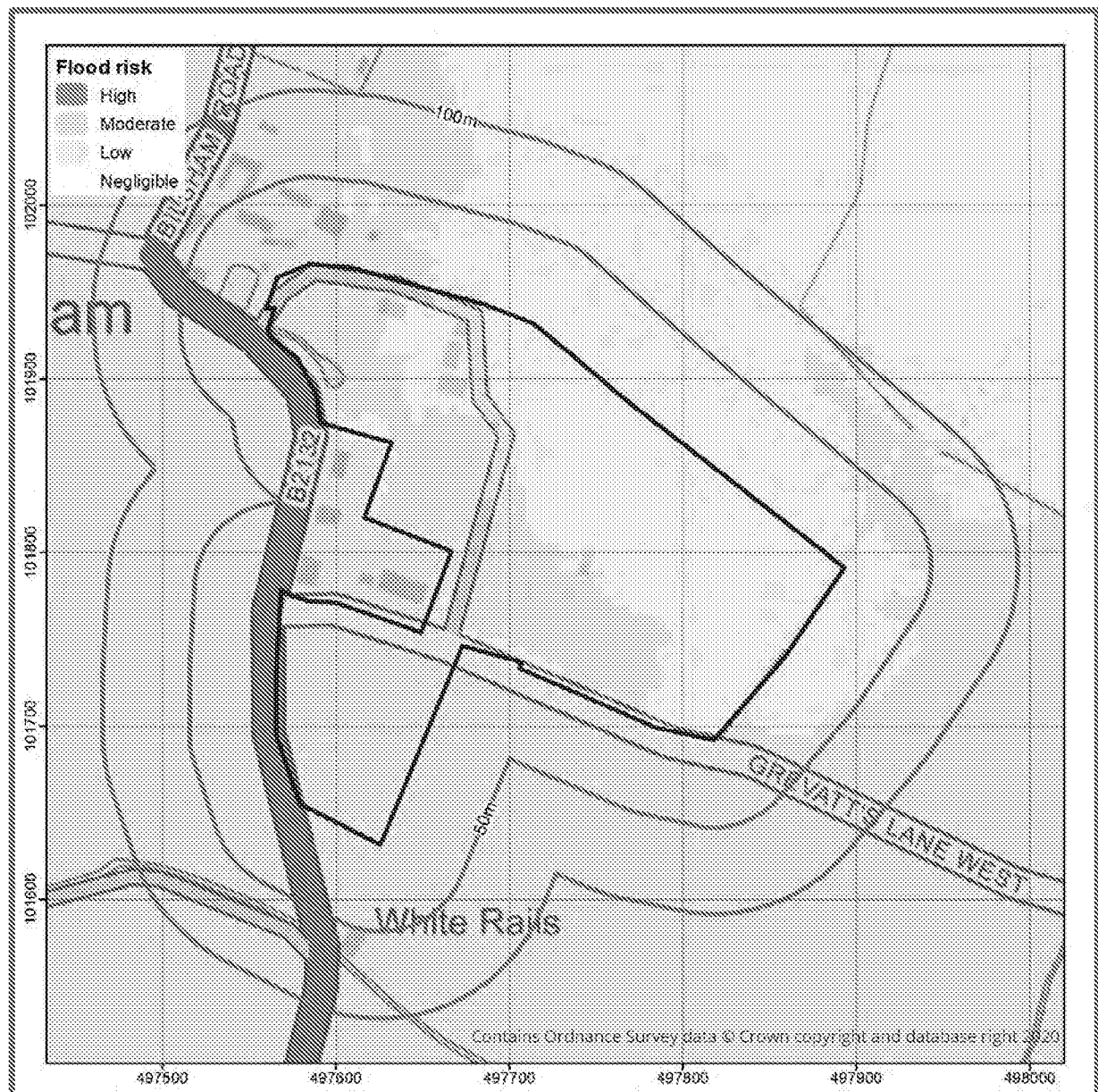


GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) (pluvial) sources within the vicinity of the Site.

According to the EA's RoFSW, the Site has a very low risk of surface water flooding.

An FRA has been undertaken separately by GeoSmart to further assess the pluvial flood risk to the Site (ref: 73344.01).

11. Groundwater flood risk (GW5) map



GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the risk of flooding from groundwater sources within the vicinity of the Site.

The Site has a low to moderate risk of groundwater flooding, with the moderate risk associated with the lowest ground elevations, reducing to low risk in areas with the highest elevations.

The SuDS design could potentially be affected by flooding through the underlying geology. Therefore, it is necessary that any SuDS are designed to operate in times when groundwater levels are high, so site-specific investigation is necessary to establish the depth to groundwater.

An FRA has been undertaken separately by GeoSmart to further assess the groundwater flood risk to the Site (ref: 73344.01). The majority of SuDS features are located in areas of low groundwater flooding risk.

12. Site context



Site information

The purpose of this report is to assess the potential for disposing of surface water through a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) for the development site located at Little Meadow, Yapton, West Sussex, BN18 0JY (the Site). The Site is located in a setting of commercial and residential land use. Site plans and drawings are provided in Appendix A.



Development

The majority of the Site is currently greenfield however there is an area of commercial development located in the north of the Site. Development proposals comprise the construction of 73 dwellings, an employment area with 3 additional units and amenity space.



Geology, permeability and thickness

British Geological Survey (BGS) national superficial and bedrock geology mapping confirms a number of different formations underlie the Site and each formation may have a range of permeability.

Table 1: Site Geology

Geology present on site		Potentially permeable?
Superficial geology	River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt and Clay	✓
Bedrock geology	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated)	✓

The nearest borehole record (ref: SU90SE30) as detailed from the BGS website, is located approximately 600m to the northwest of the Site.

The borehole record indicates that the underlying geology in the surrounding area is comprised of soil to a depth of between 0.4m below ground level (bgl) underlain by brickearth to a depth of 2.4m bgl, raised beach deposits to a depth of 4m bgl and upper chalk to a depth of 5m bgl.

The permeability of the underlying material at the Site is likely to be high. Confirmation of the infiltration capacity is however recommended through appropriate site investigation.

The soil infiltration coefficient must be sufficient to accommodate the constraints on the dimensions of infiltration SuDS features and their emptying times.



Depth to groundwater

The SuDS system should be designed to operate in periods of extreme groundwater levels.

According to GeoSmart's Groundwater Flood Risk (GW5) map, a shallow groundwater table is potentially present at the Site.

The base of the infiltration system needs to be 1 m above the expected seasonal high-water table. Passage through unsaturated soil is important for improving the quality of infiltrating water before it reaches the water table.

Guidance

'It is essential that the consideration of sustainable drainage takes place at the land acquisition due diligence stage'

LASOO (2015), Practice Guidance,
Local Authority SuDS Officer Organisation.



Ground conditions

Infiltration SuDS are proposed for several of the development area within permeable superficial deposits above soluble chalk bedrock. A detailed review of underlying ground conditions is recommended to ensure focused infiltration does not cause ground instability as a result of landslide or collapse associated with dissolution or shallow mining.

Focused infiltration features should be a minimum of 5m away from the foundations of a building and local guidance may recommend a greater distance, such as 10m on some areas of Chalk.



Water quality

The Site does not lie within a SPZ. In this case an assessment of the quality of infiltrating runoff and the possibilities for pre-treatment is not required.

Infiltration systems should not be used where there is a risk of contaminating groundwater by infiltrating polluted runoff or where receiving groundwater is particularly sensitive.

The influence of surface runoff on water quality will depend on whether there is a source of contamination on Site and the sensitivity of the receiving environment, either groundwater or surface water. The intervening pathway from source to receptor including mitigation and natural attenuation will determine the final impact.

The impact of contaminants on the groundwater will be reduced by travel and natural attenuation through the unsaturated soil zone. A greater depth of unsaturated zone and the presence of significant clay and organic material will provide greater protection for the underlying groundwater. Rapid flow through fractures will provide less protection than intergranular flow around soil and rock particles.

Note: a separate Phase 1 Land Contamination report has been undertaken by GeoSmart to further explore the potential sources of contamination at the Site (ref: 73344). This report has identified the potential for localised contaminated beneath the commercial land use area in the north-west of the Site, which will likely exclude the use of infiltration SuDS within this area.

13. National & local policy context

National Guidance

CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) (2015)

A development should utilise sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) unless there are practical reasons for not doing so, and should aim to achieve greenfield run-off rates and ensure that surface water run-off is managed as close to its source as possible in line with the following drainage hierarchy:

1. Use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas,
2. attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release,
3. attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release,
4. discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse,
5. discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer / drain,
6. discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.

Defra - Sustainable Drainage Systems: Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems (March, 2015)

Peak Flow control

For developments which were previously developed, the peak runoff rate from the development to any drain, sewer or surface water body for the 1 in 1 year rainfall event and the 1 in 100 year rainfall event must be as close as reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff rate from the development for the same rainfall event, but should never exceed the rate of discharge from the development prior to redevelopment for that event.

For greenfield developments, the peak runoff rate from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body for the 1 in 1 year rainfall event and the 1 in 100 year rainfall event should never exceed the peak greenfield runoff rate for the same event.

Volume control

Where reasonably practicable, for developments which have been previously developed, the runoff volume from the development to any highway drain, sewer or surface water body in the 1 in 100 year, 6 hour rainfall event must be constrained to a value as close as is reasonably practicable to the greenfield runoff volume for the same event, but should never exceed the runoff volume from the development site prior to redevelopment for that event. The runoff volume must be discharged at a rate that does not adversely affect flood risk.

The drainage system must be designed so that, unless an area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design, flooding does not occur on any part of the site for a 1 in 30 year rainfall event.

West Sussex LLFA Policy for the Management of Surface Water (November, 2018)

Redevelopment on brownfield land has the potential to rectify or reduce flood risk. In all cases, including on brownfield sites, runoff should where possible be restricted to the greenfield 1 in 1 year runoff rate during all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year rainfall event with climate change. An alternative approach would be for discharge rates to be limited to a range of greenfield rates, based on the 1 in 1, 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 year storm events.

However, the use of this method to restrict discharge rates requires the inclusion of on-line long-term storage, sized to take account of the increased post development volumes, discharging at no greater than 2l/s/ha. While discharging at no greater than 2 l/s/ha is acceptable, it is still the LLFA's preference that the former approach is used wherever possible. If it is deemed that this is not achievable, evidence must be provided and developers should still seek to achieve no increase in runoff from greenfield sites and a 50% betterment of existing run off rates on brownfield sites (provided this does not result in a runoff rate less than greenfield).

14. Storage, volume and peak flow rate

Suggested minimum and aspirational storage requirements for an infiltration or attenuation SuDS scheme for the development footprint are set out below, with more detail provided in subsequent sections. Storage volumes may be reduced (but not below the minimum level) if the design incorporates off-site discharge.

The following table confirms the coverage of impermeable areas within the four distinct areas or 'catchments' being proposed for development (see Appendix B for full calculations).

Table 2: Change in impermeable area associated with the development

Total site area	11,190 m ² *
Pre-development impermeable area	Post-development impermeable area
Northern Commercial Extension Area: 0 m ² (0 %)	Northern Commercial Extension Area : 400m ² (100 %)
Western Residential Zone: 0 m ² (0 %)	Western Residential Zone: 635 m ² ** (13 %)
Eastern Residential Zone: 655 m ² (2 %)	Eastern Residential Zone: 4470 m ² ** (15 %)
Southern Area: 0 m ² (0 %)	Southern Residential Zone: 0 m ² ** (0 %)

* Only the areas being developed have been included in the calculations, areas not being developed (i.e., existing buildings or permeable landscaped areas are assumed to drain as existing and have been excluded).

** Roads are included as permeable areas where proposed as permeable paving for non-focused infiltration in the following strategies.

Table 3: Storage requirements at the proposed development Site.

Area	Attenuation required for infiltration to ground (m ³)	Attenuation required for discharge to watercourse***	
		Attenuation (m ³)	Discharge rate (l/s)
Northern Commercial Extension Area	26.9	16.9	2.0
Western Residential Zone	82.3	31.5	2.0
Eastern Residential Zone	538.1	275.6	7.4
Southern Area	-	-	-

*** discharge rates have been limited to the 1 in 1 year greenfield runoff rate where possible, however 2 l/s is considered the lowest feasible discharge rate without creating a flood risk due to blockages. The greenfield runoff rates for each catchment have been calculated and included in Appendix B.

15. Foul water storage, volume and peak flow rate

The majority of the Site is currently greenfield, however, there is an existing area of commercial "light industrial" development located in the north of the Site.

Existing scenario

The developer has been consulted to confirm the existing foul drainage arrangements at the Site.

How does the existing foul water from the Site drain?

Q1. Where is the septic tank located?

A2. See below.



Q2. How often the septic tank and any other foul systems are emptied;

A2. About once a year.

Q3. If the septic tank drains to ground or into the nearby watercourse network;

A3. into the ground.

Q4. How many buildings (and if known how many toilets it serves);

A4. Two toilets to each tank.

Q5. Do you have any permits in place currently associated with the foul drainage systems from any of the regulators such as the Environment Agency?

A5. Unknown. The house/site was purchased over 40 years ago and the tanks were already in situ.

A number of existing foul and surface drainage pipes and septic tanks can be found within the site which may potentially be viable for ongoing use in their present form. Some features may benefit from a condition and capacity survey by means of drainage and CCTV survey to ensure they are suitably maintained. It is understood drainage from these areas will continue as existing.

An assessment of likely existing foul discharge from the existing development anticipated foul discharge has been completed based on the existing development in accordance with the Table of Loadings for Sewage Treatment Systems, from the British Water Code of Practice; Flows and Loads 4; (revised 2013):

The existing development is comprised of 5 light industrial units, which would are likely to employ up to 10 persons within each unit. 50 persons at a rate of 50 litres per day = 2500 litres per day (2500 / 1000) resulting in 2.5 m³ per day

Development proposals

A foul sewerage system is to be constructed to serve the proposed development. The sewerage system should be designed in accordance with Sewers for Adoption 7th Edition and the Building Regulations 2010 (2015 edition) approved document H Drainage and waste disposal. The proposed sewerage system is to utilise the existing sewerage system where ever possible depending on condition and alignments.

The proposed sewerage system will be designed to fall by gravity to the discharge locations specified within the drainage strategy drawing in section 2 of this report.

The number of features which are proposed to serve the infrastructure described above are comprised of the following, where the discharge is calculated in line with EN 12056-2:2000 and British Water Flows and Loads 4 taking account of the 73 residential units and 3 x additional commercial units proposed:

Residential – 73 residential units

1 bed apartment = 0.75 m³ per day

x 7 = 5.25 m³ per day

30 (apartments) x 5 P (2 beds) = 150P

29 (houses) x 5P (3 beds) = 145P

7 (houses) x 6P (4 beds) = 42P

Total P = 337P x 0.8 (reduction factor) = 269.6P

269.6 P x 150 litres = 40,440 litres

40.44 m³/day + 5.25m³ per day = 45.69 m³ per day

Commercial - 3 x light industrial units

The existing 5 x light industrial units will continue to discharge via the existing drainage arrangement. 3 x commercial units are proposed in addition to the existing units.

The proposed commercial units may discharge trade effluent, as well as domestic effluent. Trade Effluent should only be discharged to a foul or combined sewer and consent is likely to be required from Southern Water, once the proposed discharge is agreed.

A Trade Effluent consent is a legal document issued under the regulations within the Water Industry Act 1991, which is issued to the owner or occupier of a commercial or industrial property.

Based upon each commercial unit providing employment for up to 10 staff, this would result in 30 persons using the additional 3 units. Using the British Water Standards Flows

and Loads calculator to confirm the most likely domestic discharge, this would result in the following:

30 persons x 50 litres per day = 1500 litres per day

1500 / 1000 = 1.5 m³ per day

Total estimated foul discharge from the Site

The proposed residential development (approx. 73 residential units) would lead to an estimated daily discharge at its maximum level from the residential units of 45.69 m³ per day, this discharge volume should be checked with the utility provider.

The proposed commercial development (3 x commercial units) would lead to an estimated daily discharge of domestic type effluent of 1.5 m³ per day, although depending on the type of use there may be a greater volume and variation in the foul effluent discharged.

The total volume of additional foul discharge from the Site would therefore be 47.19 m³ per day, Southern Water should be consulted to confirm whether the public sewer network has sufficient capacity to cope with the discharge volume proposed and if any upgrades are required.

Discharging to sewers

The following guidance is provided on the Governments website:

You should discharge your waste water to the public foul sewer whenever it's reasonable to do so. You do not need an environmental permit to do this.

To find out if there is a public foul sewer near your property, contact your local water company. You may also need to ask your neighbours if their properties are connected to the public foul sewer, as water companies' maps may not show all their sewers near you.

You must check with your sewerage undertaker (usually your local water company) before you:

- *make a new connection to the public sewer*
- *discharge anything other than domestic sewage*

Permits in sewered areas

The Environment Agency will not give you a permit for a private sewage treatment system if it's reasonable for you to connect to the public sewer.

Their assessment of what is reasonable takes into account:

- *the comparative costs of connecting to public sewer and installing a private sewage treatment system*
- *any physical barriers that would prevent you connecting to the public sewer*
- *any environmental benefits that would arise from installing a private sewage treatment system such as the reuse of treated effluent*

They also consider how close you are to a public foul sewer. It's likely that they will consider it reasonable for you to connect to a public foul sewer in the following scenarios.

If you're building a development of more than one property

- If the distance from the boundary (of the premises that your system serves) to the nearest public foul sewer is less than the number of houses multiplied by 30 metres.

Example: If there are 3 properties then it's if the distance is less than 90 metres (3×30 metres). In some cases, the Environment Agency may ask you to consider connecting to the public foul sewer if it's further away.

Where the utility provider indicate the sewerage infrastructure is not sufficient for the proposed flow loading, then an alternative discharge route may be available to nearby watercourses or to ground.

All catering applications require the installation of adequately sized grease separators, removal or retention systems up-stream of the biological treatment equipment. Where these are required, they will be included within the proposals.

Discharging to surface watercourse or to ground

Where it is proposed to discharge to surface watercourse or to ground (i.e. where Southern Water do not have capacity for the proposed foul flows), the Environment Agency should be consulted to obtain an environmental permit.

It is likely that any effluent leaving the Site would need to be treated through a package treatment plant to a sufficient level, before it is discharged. The following bespoke permit charging bands are likely to be applicable to the proposals:

- 1.3.8 Sewage effluent discharge with a volume greater than 15 m³/day to groundwater (not requiring specific substances assessment).
- 1.3.10 Sewage effluent discharge with a volume greater than 5 m³/day up to and including 50 m³/day to surface water (not requiring specific substances assessment).

The feasibility and acceptability of discharging either to ground and / or to surface water features will be confirmed through Site Investigation and if required, will be confirmed through obtaining the relevant consents from the Environment Agency.

Proposed foul drainage pipework

Any 150 mm nominal internal diameter gravity sewers proposed will be laid to a gradient not flatter than 1:150, to ensure a self-cleansing velocity.

Any sewer or lateral drains with a nominal internal diameter of 100 mm, or a lateral drain will be laid to a gradient not flatter than 1:80, where there is at least one WC connected and 1:40 if there is no WC connected.

The minimum depths of cover to the crown of gravity pipes without protection will be laid as follows:

- Pipework laid under gardens and pathways without any possibility of vehicular access, 0.35 m;
- Pipework laid under parking areas and yards with height restrictions to prevent entry by vehicles with a gross vehicle weight in excess of 7.5 tonnes, 0.5 m;

Where commercial uses include the provision of kitchen or canteen areas, the foul network should be fitted with a grease separator complying with BS EN 1825-1:2004 and designed in accordance with BS EN 1825-2:2002 or other effective means of grease removal.

16. Surface water runoff destination

Options for the destination for the runoff generated on-Site have been assessed in line with the prioritisation set out in the Building Regulations Part H document (HM Government, 2010) and Defra's Draft National Standards for SuDS (2011). Flow attenuation using infiltration SuDS (discharge to ground) is generally the preferred option. If discharge to ground is not available, runoff discharge to surface water is the other preferred method. Only if these two options are impractical should discharge to the sewer network be considered.

Discharge to ground

As discussed in Section 12, the Site has a moderate potential for infiltration associated with the underlying river terrace superficial deposits and chalk bedrock. Site investigation and infiltration testing is required to determine the geological suitability for infiltration.

The Site also has the potential for a shallow groundwater table and so groundwater monitoring is required to determine the depth to the groundwater table.

It is understood from GeoSmart's Phase 1 Land Contamination report (ref: 73344) that there is the potential for contamination beneath the commercial extension area. Infiltration to ground is therefore not considered to be appropriate in the area proposed for the commercial extension.

The soil infiltration coefficient must be sufficient to accommodate the constraints on the dimensions of the infiltration features and their emptying time.

Discharge to surface watercourse

A drainage ditch runs adjacent to the eastern Site boundary. Discharge to this surface watercourse is potentially appropriate for the Eastern Residential Zone should infiltration to ground prove unfeasible.

A water feature is located in the west of the Site and discharge to this water feature should be the preferred discharge method for the Northern Commercial Extension Area and could potentially accept runoff from the Western Residential Zone should infiltration to ground prove unfeasible.

The Ryebank Rife is located approximately 60m south of the Site. Discharge to this surface watercourse is potentially appropriate for the Southern Area should infiltration to ground prove unfeasible.

The Local Authority and Environment Agency should be contacted to obtain the necessary permissions to discharge to the identified surface water features.

Discharge to sewer

GeoSmart have undertaken an assessment of the location of sewer features within the vicinity of the Site. The Site is further than 100m from a sewer. Discharge to sewer is unlikely to be appropriate.

17. Foul water discharge destination

The existing drainage regime for foul flows from the existing commercial units at the Site are to the septic tank and then on to a soakaway once treated.

The proposed flow volumes will exceed the existing discharge volumes which are sufficiently dealt with in the existing system. The existing system will therefore either require an upgrade or foul flows should be partially discharged to an alternative location on the Site.

Discharge to the existing septic tank system and soakaway

The existing septic tank would require a fairly substantial upgrade to deal with additional flows. CCTV survey data was not available to confirm the exact dimensions and capacity of the existing system, so a separate and more intrusive investigation would be required to confirm the capacity of Septic Tank and soakaway, if this was used for the additional 3 x light industrial units.

Discharge to the public foul sewer network (Preferred)

The public foul sewer is located approximately 970m northwest of the Site, an upgrade by Southern Water of the existing sewer infrastructure and pumping of flows from the Site will be required to ensure foul flows can be discharged from the Site to the public sewer network adequately.

Discharge to a new proposed wetland pond via a Klarjester Waste Water Treatment Plant and reed bed, for discharge to ground

Infiltration of surface water runoff via SuDS features from the Site is already the preferred method to discharge surface water flows. A wetland infiltration basin / pond is proposed adjacent to the eastern residential area (the lowest topographic elevation on the Site) to ensure surface water is attenuated before discharging into the underlying geology.

This feature could include an increased capacity to ensure any additional treated effluent (via the Klarjester) is stored. A reed bed should also be employed to add an additional treatment stage and to ensure flows do not impact negatively on the biodiversity, there would be multiple ecological benefits of a pond in this location.

Discharge to the nearby watercourse via a Klarjester Waste Water Treatment Plant and reed bed

Where infiltration of surface water runoff from the Site is not suitable due to the associated costs, a lined wetland pond should be proposed to ensure surface water and foul flows are attenuated before discharging to the nearby drainage ditch / watercourse network. The foul flows would need to be treated via a Klarjester WWT plant.

18. Water quality

A key requirement of any SuDS system is that it protects the receiving water body from the risk of pollution. This can be effectively managed by an appropriate “train” or sequence of SuDS components that are connected in series. The frequent and short duration rainfall events are those that are most loaded with potential contaminants (silts, fines, heavy metals and various organic and inorganic contaminants). Therefore, the first 5-10 mm of rainfall (first flush) should be adequately treated with SuDS.

The minimum number of treatment stages will depend on the sensitivity of the receiving water body and the potential hazard associated with the proposed development SuDS Manual (CIRIA, 2015). The majority of the proposed development is of low hazard. The Site does not lie within an SPZ and therefore additional treatment stages are not required.

However, the area proposed for the commercial extension is of medium hazard and therefore additional treatment stages are required for this area.

Table 4: Level of hazard

Hazard	Source of hazard
Very Low	Residential roof drainage
Low	Residential, amenity uses including low usage car parking spaces and roads, other roof drainage.
Medium	Commercial, industrial uses including car parking spaces and roads (excluding low usage roads, trunk roads and motorways).
High	Areas used for handling and storage of chemicals and fuels, handling of storage and waste (incl. scrap-yards).

The recommended minimum number treatment stages suggested for the different runoff waters identified for the proposed development is highlighted in Table 5.

Table 5: Minimum number of treatment stages for runoff

		Sensitivity of the receiving water body		
		Low	Medium	High
Hazard	Low	1	1	1
	Med	2	2	2
	High	3	3	3

19. Proposed SuDS strategy

It is recommended the drainage system has the capacity to accommodate the 1 in 100 year event before flooding occurs. Drainage from areas outside the development footprint will continue to use the existing drainage arrangements.

A SuDS strategy (summarised in Section 2 of this report) has been produced across the four areas to intercept, attenuate and treat surface water runoff, prior to discharge from the Site.

Northern Commercial Extension Area

Primary SuDS strategy:

Since infiltration to ground is not advisable in this area of the Site, an attenuation volume of 16.9 m³ should be stored within lined SuDS features to accommodate the calculated 1 hour Critical Storm Duration for surface water discharge runoff, restricted to 2 l/s (DEFRA, 2015).

Table 6: Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and attenuation SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting butts and permeable paving.
Discharge location	Surface water feature.
Discharge rate	2 l/s.

Table 7: Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for the proposed commercial developments. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by Rainwater Harvesting has not been considered within the Preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable Paving	A 120 m ² area of permeable paving (underlain with a Type 3 aggregate material) within the proposed driveway areas to a depth of 0.5 m, with a 30% porosity would result in c. 18 m ³ attenuation.
Total Attenuation Provided	18.0 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	16.9 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	1.1 m ³

Western Residential Zone

Primary SuDS Strategy:

If infiltration to ground is achievable in the Site area, a storage volume of 82.3 m³ should be provided within SuDS features. This would ensure the attenuation of surface water runoff required to achieve greenfield run off volumes for a 1 in 100 year (6 hour) storm event, including a 40% allowance for climate change. This would be in line with Defra - Sustainable Drainage Systems: Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems (March, 2015).

Table 8: Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and infiltration SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting butts, permeable paving and swales
Discharge location	Infiltration to ground, subject to testing

Table 9: Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for each proposed residential development. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by Rainwater Harvesting has not been considered within the Preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable paving/surfacing	Permeable paving/surfacing is proposed for the hard standing areas such as the access road and driveways. This will reduce impermeable areas of the Site and ensure as much of the Site as possible drains as greenfield.
Swale	Two swales for the central area between the buildings and an area northwest of the buildings. The swales (1:3 slope) will be 28 m in length, 4.5 m width, 0.5 m depth and will each attenuate 42 m ³ of runoff from the buildings (total 84 m ³). This will attenuate runoff from the residential buildings using a perforated pipe network running underneath the permeable paving. Local wild grass and flower species can be introduced for amenity and biodiversity benefit.
Total Attenuation Provided	84.0 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	82.3 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	1.7 m ³

Secondary SuDS strategy:

If infiltration to ground is not achievable at the area, an attenuation volume of 65.9 m³ should be stored within lined SuDS features to accommodate the calculated 3 hour Critical Storm Duration for surface water discharge runoff, restricted to 2 l/s (DEFRA, 2015).

Table 10: Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and attenuation SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting butts and permeable paving
Discharge location	Surface water feature / pond
Discharge rate	2 l/s.

Table 11: Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for each proposed residential development. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by Rainwater Harvesting has not been considered within the Preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable paving/surfacing	A 465 m ² area of lined permeable paving (underlain with a Type 3 aggregate material) within the proposed road areas to a depth of 0.5 m, with a 30% porosity would result in c. 69.75 m ³ attenuation. This will also attenuate runoff from the residential buildings prior to discharge to the surface water feature via a flow control device.
Total Attenuation Provided	69.8 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	65.9 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	3.9 m ³

Eastern Residential Zone

Primary SuDS Strategy:

If infiltration to ground is achievable at the Site, a storage volume of 538.1 m³ should be provided within SuDS features. This would ensure the attenuation of surface water runoff required to achieve greenfield run off volumes for a 1 in 100 year (6 hour) storm event, including a 40% allowance for climate change. This would be in line with Defra - Sustainable Drainage Systems: Non-statutory technical standards for sustainable drainage systems (March, 2015).

Table 12: Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and infiltration SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting, permeable paving, swales and infiltration basins.
Discharge location	Infiltration to ground.

Table 13: Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for each proposed residential development. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by Rainwater Harvesting has not been considered within the Preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable paving/surfacing	Permeable paving/surfacing is proposed for the hard standing areas of the Site such as the access road and driveways. This will reduce impermeable areas of the Site and ensure as much of the Site as possible drains as greenfield.
Swales	Swale features are proposed across the Site to convey and attenuate surface water runoff during the storm event.
Infiltration basin*	An infiltration basin (1:3 slope) in the proposed pond area (using the same dimensions) with a surface area of 1,400 m ² and an average basal depth of 1 m would result in 1,044 m ³ attenuation. This will attenuate runoff from the residential buildings using a perforated pipe network running underneath the permeable paving. Local wild grass and flower species can be introduced for amenity and biodiversity benefit.
Total Attenuation Provided	1044 m³
Total Attenuation Required	538.1 m³
Freeboard Storage Provided	505.9 m³

* This feature is subject to confirmation that the proposed pond can be used as an infiltration basin. The depth and sizing of the feature is subject to detailed drainage design to account for the gradient of the Site/feature.

Secondary SuDS strategy:

If infiltration to ground is not achievable within the eastern residential zone, an attenuation volume of 619.3 m³ should be stored within lined SuDS features to accommodate the calculated 5 hour Critical Storm Duration for surface water discharge runoff, restricted to 7.4l/s (DEFRA, 2015).

Table 14: Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and attenuation SuDS.
SuDS features	Rainwater harvesting butts and permeable paving
Discharge location	Drainage ditch along the eastern boundary
Discharge rate	7.4 l/s.

Table 15: Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

Rainwater Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for each proposed residential development. In terms of attenuation storage within this SuDS scheme, the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by Rainwater Harvesting has not been considered within the Preliminary SuDS schematic.
Permeable paving/surfacing	A 4040 m ² area of lined permeable paving (underlain with a Type 3 aggregate material) within the proposed road area to a depth of 0.52 m, with a 30% porosity would result in c. 630.2 m ³ attenuation of runoff from the road and residential dwellings.
Total Attenuation Provided	630.2 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	619.3 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	10.94 m ³

Southern Area

Primary SuDS Strategy:

This area of the Site is currently greenfield, and the proposed land use is for an access road, allotments and a Leap/Neap/Green. The proposed SuDS strategy is for unfocused infiltration using permeable paving/surfacing for the access road through this area. This will reduce impermeable areas of the Site and ensure as much of the Site as possible continues to drain as greenfield.

Secondary SuDS Strategy:

If infiltration to ground is not achievable in the southern area, an attenuation volume of 63.50m³ should be stored within lined SuDS features to accommodate the calculated 3 hour Critical Storm Duration for surface water discharge runoff, restricted to 2 l/s (DEFRA, 2015).

Table 14: Proposed SuDS type, features, discharge location and rate restriction

SuDS type	Source control (interception) and attenuation SuDS.
SuDS features	Permeable paving
Discharge location	Ryebank Rife surface watercourse
Discharge rate	2 l/s.

Table 15: Proposed SuDS sizing (dimensions) and attenuation volumes

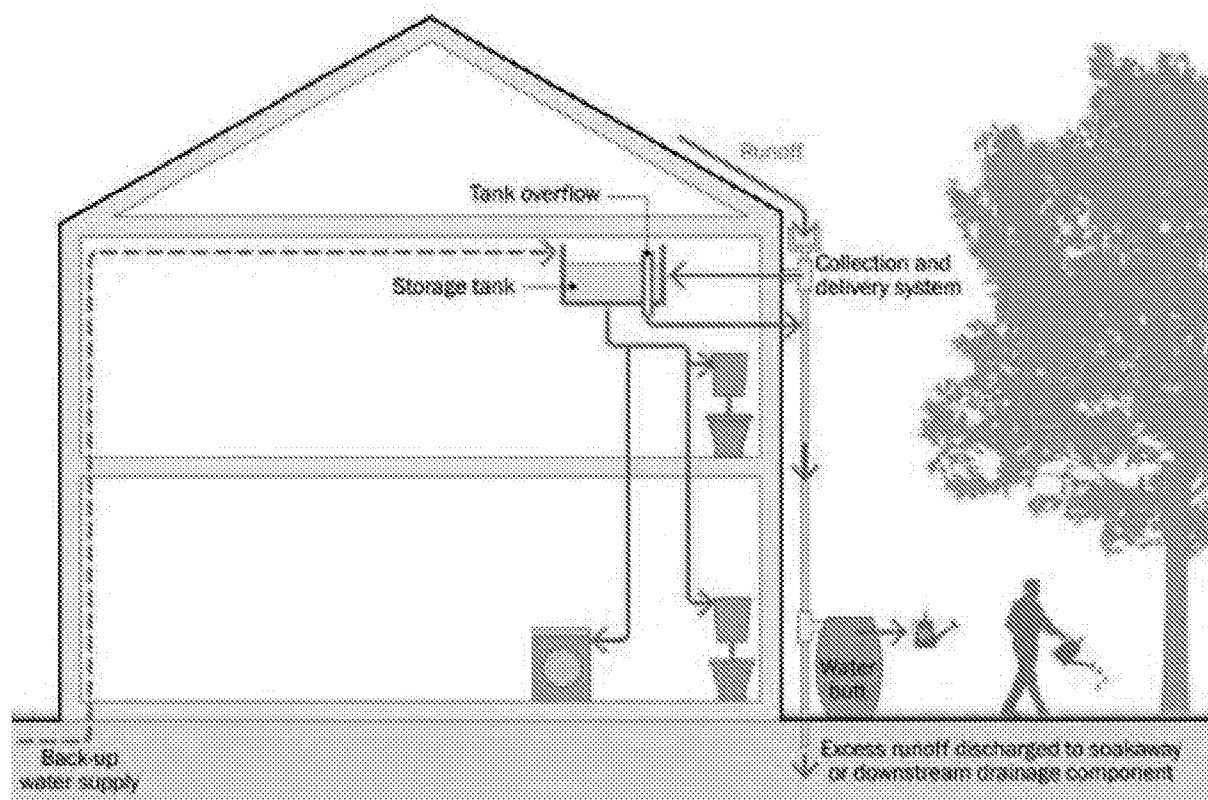
Permeable paving/surfacing	A 1070 m ² area of lined permeable paving (underlain with a Type 3 aggregate material) within the proposed road to a depth of 0.22 m, with a 30% porosity would result in c. 70.6 m ³ attenuation.
Total Attenuation Provided	70.6 m ³
Total Attenuation Required	63.5 m ³
Freeboard Storage Provided	7.12 m ³

20. Sustainable drainage systems

This section provides further details of the proposed SuDS features, which will be used to intercept, treat and attenuate runoff.

Rainwater harvesting butts should be established for each of the proposed dwellings. The run-off from the proposed roofing area should be led into rainwater harvesting butts via rainwater downpipes and guttering. Overflow from the butts should be discharged into the storage system provided by the other SuDS features.

Due to the relatively insignificant amounts of attenuation provided by rainwater harvesting tanks in this instance and the requirement to retain water for non-potable uses such garden maintenance (in the case of the two residential development zones), the volume of run-off which could be attenuated by rainwater harvesting has not been considered within the report.



As there is an issue with the storage capability of Rainwater Harvesting tanks, this method should have a fixed attenuation volume and a controlled outlet to discharge into the proposed infiltration feature. An overflow system will be required for implementation on the Site due to exceedance events (where the pumps fail or there is a blockage within the system).

Roof run-off is generally less polluted than run-off from road surfaces but can still generate pollutants such as sediments. Pollutants would be captured by the collection and filtration system and, by reducing the volume of run-off generated from the Site. Primary screening devices are used to prevent leaves and other debris from entering the butt and first flush devices can be designed to divert the first part of the rainfall away from the main storage tank and can pick up most of the dirt, debris and contaminants that collect on a residential roof.

Permeable Paving is proposed for the access road to intercept runoff. Suitable aggregate materials (angular gravels with suitable grading as per CIRIA, 2015) will improve water quality due to their filtration capacity and usually work to a 30% porosity. A geotextile layer will be required for paving underlain by aggregate material to intercept silt/particles. Permeable pavements are multi-layered surfacing systems. The surface layer is constructed out of permeable material allowing infiltration of water through gaps along its surface. A geomembrane isolates stored water from the surrounding soil, especially in contaminated areas and a geotextile layer prevents clogging and damage to the geo-cellular modules.

The geotextile layer works to intercept silt/particles flowing through the system via direct rainfall, or through vehicle use deposited onto the car park area and into the permeable paving. The majority of silt would be trapped within the top 30mm of the joining material between the paving blocks. Rainfall flowing into the permeable paving directly from the development roof/rainwater butts would not contain enough volumes of silt and or particles to cause blockage so will be fed directly into underlying porous substrate via rainwater pipes.

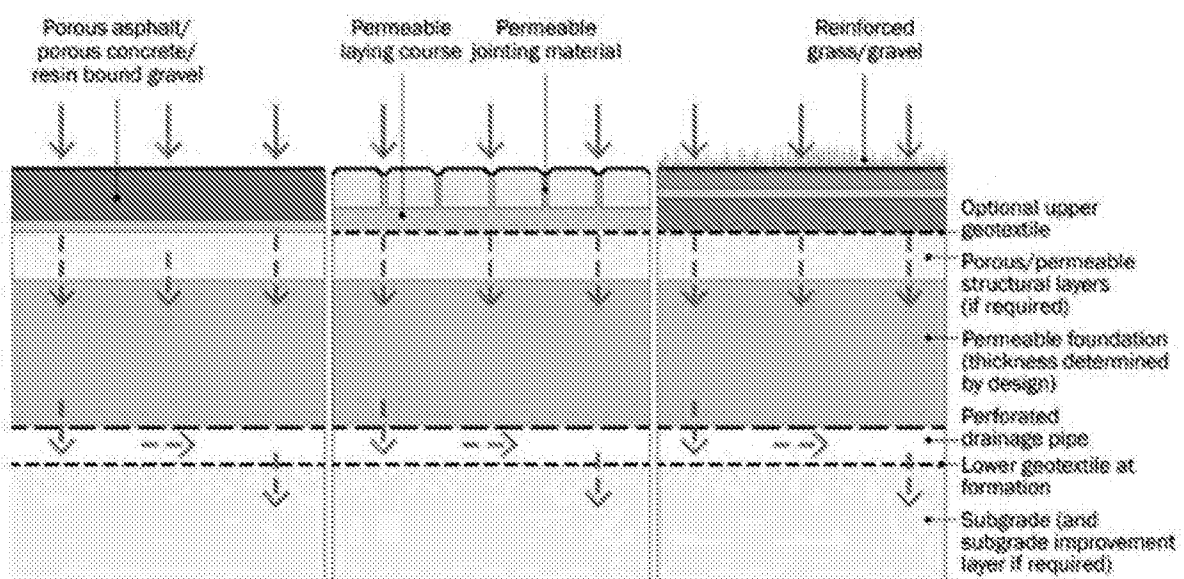
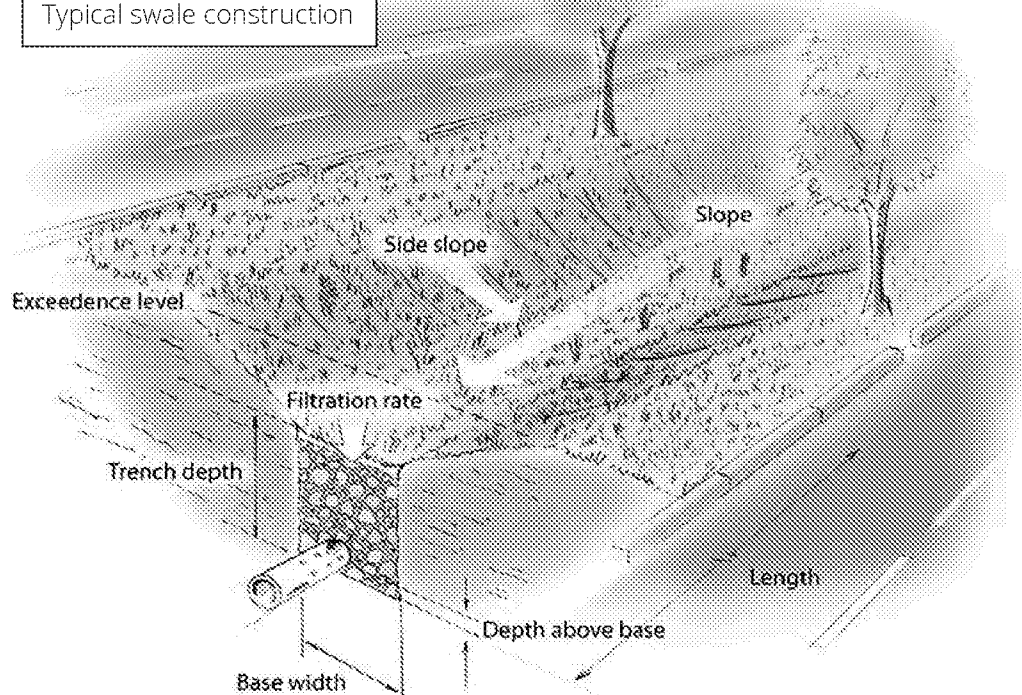


Figure 20.13 of the CIRIA SuDS Manual (C753) (2015)

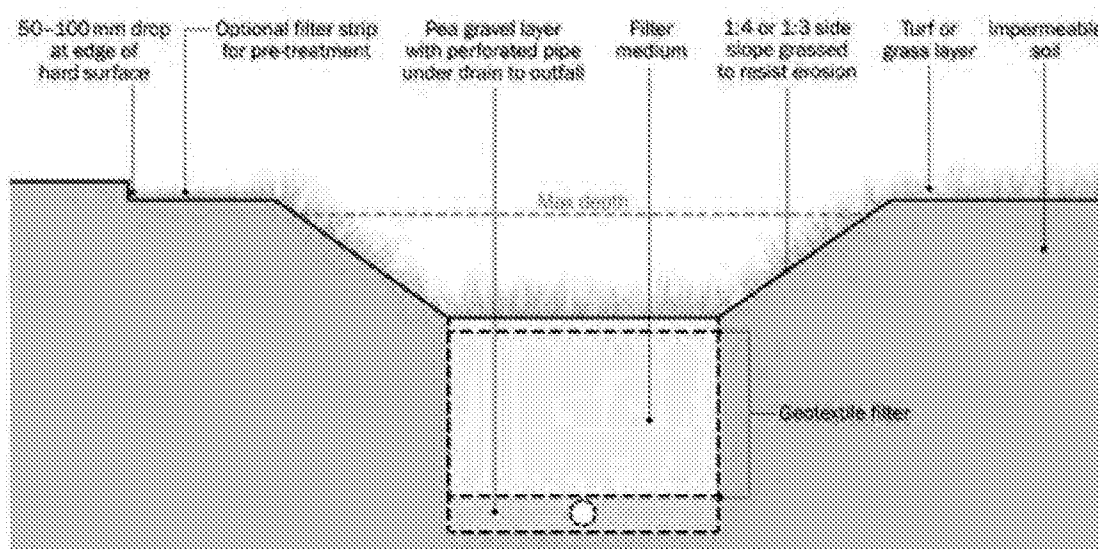
Plastic geo-cellular systems could also be used, which can increase the void space and therefore storage but do not allow filtration unless they are combined with aggregate material and/or permeable geotextiles which could increase their storage potential by up to 20%. Geo-cellular modules also have the added advantage of reducing the amount of aggregate sub base required, thus keeping costs lower. Void systems, such as permavoids, have a void ratio of 95% (i.e. for every 1 m³ there is 0.95 m³ of space available for water storage), which has been factored into the storage capacity calculations.

Swales are flat bottomed, shallow open channels used to attenuate surface water which work to decrease flow velocity by ponding run-off temporarily. Grass swales have a bottom width of 0.5-0.2m and should allow for shallow flows and water quality treatment. Longitudinal slopes should be between 0.5-6% with a maximum side slope of 1 in 3 (33%) with a depth of 0.4m-0.6m but can be slightly deeper if required. Lined swales are appropriate for areas where infiltration to ground is not possible and/or recommended.

Typical swale construction



The seasonal high groundwater level should be below the base level of the swale. The treatment process within SuDS features is linked to velocity and retention time of run-off. Swales can offer primary and secondary treatment stages and can work to reduce sediment loads. As swales retain their vegetative state, the feature is able to remove coarse sediments through groundcover while the underlying soil can help to remove finer particles. The risk of swale erosion can be reduced with the implementation of inlets and flow spreaders (CIRIA, 2015).



The swale may also require a series of check dams to increase its capacity downslope, this should be a consideration of detailed design.

Infiltration basin could be used to store run-off and either infiltrate collected water gradually into the ground. These would provide temporary storage, biological treatment of

the water and improve the biodiversity of the location but can also be used to infiltrate water if the site is suitable for infiltration features. A buffer should be employed around the proposed pond to allow for further expansion and for safety.

Hydrobrake Flow control systems are required to reduce the runoff from the Site. These are usually a device used for controlling water flow into a connecting feature, such as a sewer, to a specific attenuation performance. The design consists of an intake, a volute and an outlet and the configuration is critical to ensure discharge control. For drainage areas which are less than 3 ha, outlet throttle diameters would have to be small (<150mm diameter) to achieve outflow rates which could result in blockage. For most SuDS features, a flow control device will comprise a fixed orifice or a throttle such as a short pipe.

A **Vortex Control** is usually a self-activating vortex flow device which directs water into a volute to form a vortex. For the Site, rainwater down pipes from the development roof should drain directly into the attenuation feature to reduce infill from potential flood water.

A **non-return flap valve** is also recommended for the outflow pipes to reduce the risk of backflow from the channel/sewer during a large scale rainfall event.

Discharge Route:

Surface water should be infiltrated to ground where possible however runoff from the Commercial Extension should be attenuated and treated, before being discharged to the on-site pond in the west of the Site, to prevent contamination.

Should infiltration to ground prove unfeasible across the remainder of the Site then surface water should be discharged to nearby surface water features. A primary and secondary SuDS strategy are provided within section 2 of this report.

Exceedance Flow Route:

Where possible, exceedance flows should be directed away from buildings and into non-essential areas of the Site. The SuDS system recommended for the Site should provide enough storage that this method would only be utilized during a worst-case scenario.

21. SuDS maintenance

Regular maintenance is essential to ensure effective operation of the SuDS features over the intended lifespan of the proposed development. The SuDS Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015) provides a maintenance schedule for SuDS with details of the necessary required actions as shown in the table below.

Table 20: SuDS operation and recommended maintenance requirements

Asset type	Maintenance schedule (and frequency)
Rainwater Harvesting	Regular maintenance: • Inspection of tank for debris and sediment build up (annually and following poor performance). • Inspection of inlets, outlets, overflow areas, pumps and filters (annually and following poor performance). • Cleaning of tank, inlets, outlets, gutters, roof drain filters and withdrawal devices (annually or as required). Remedial actions: Repair or overflow erosion damage or damage to tank and associated components (as required)
Infiltration basin	Regular maintenance: • Remove sediment and debris from pretreatment and inspection chamber. Clean gutters, filters, downpipes. Trim roots prevent blockages (annually). • Reconstruct/ clean if performance deteriorates, replace clogged geotextile (as required) Monitoring: • Inspect inlets/outlets, silt traps – note rate of accumulation (monthly). Check water levels and emptying time (annually).
Pond	Regular maintenance: • Remove debris and litter (monthly). • Inspect marginal and bankside vegetation and remove nuisance plants (first three years) • Inspect inlets, outlets and overflows for blockages (monthly). • Inspect waterbody for signs of poor water quality (monthly May-October) • Inspect silt accumulation rates (half yearley) Monitoring: • Repair erosion or other damage (when required). • Replant (when required). • Aerate pond (when required). Repair inlets, outlets and overflow (when required).

Permeable pavements	Regular maintenance: • Brushing and vacuuming (three times per year). • Trimming any roots and surrounding grass and weeds that may be causing blockages (annually or as required). Monitoring: • Initial inspection (monthly). • Inspect for poor performance and inspection chambers (annually).
Swales	Regular maintenance: • Remove litter and debris from basin (annually). • Trimming any roots and surrounding grass that may be causing blockages (annually or as required). Monitoring: • Inspect inlets, outlets and overflows for blockages (monthly). Remove and replace mulching (annually). Inspect and trim nearby trees
Hydro-Brake Flow Control	Low amounts of maintenance required as there are no moving parts within the Hydro-Brake® Flow Control. • Initial monthly inspection at the manhole once the construction phase is over. If blockages occur they normally do so at the intake. Hydro-Brake® Flow Controls are fitted with a pivoting by-pass door, which allows the manhole chamber to be drained down should blockages occur. Inspection should be undertaken annually or when a storm event occurs.

Client checklist

A drainage strategy has been recommended as suitable on the basis of the information provided. Prior to installation of the site drainage system it is recommended that the client carries out the following checks to confirm the development proposals. Geosmart would be able to support with any updates required to the drainage scheme, please contact us and we would be happy to provide you with a proposal to undertake the work.

Table 21: Potential SuDS limitations

Conditions in Draft National Standards (Defra, 2011), limitations to infiltration SuDS	Do these conditions arise at the site?
Is the surface runoff greater than the rate at which water can infiltrate into the ground?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of ground instability?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of mobilising contaminants?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of pollution to groundwater?	
Is there an unacceptable risk of groundwater flooding?	
Is the infiltration system going to create a high risk of groundwater leakage to the combined sewer?	

Table 22: SuDS design considerations

Confirm that potential flooding on site in excess of the design storm event and exceedance flow routes have been considered.	
Review options for the control of discharge rates (e.g. hydrobrake).	
Confirm the owners/adopters of the drainage system. Consider management options for multiple owners.	
Is there an unacceptable risk of pollution to groundwater?	
Review access and way leave requirements.	
Review maintenance requirements.	

Health and safety considerations for SuDS

GeoSmart Pro reports may include outline strategies or designs to support with development plans. Any drawings or advice provided do not comprise any form of detailed design. Implementation of any conceptual scheme options may constitute 'Construction Work' as defined by CDM Regulations (2015).

The CDM Regulations place specific Health and Safety duties on those commissioning, planning and undertaking construction works. If you are uncertain what this means you should seek the advice of your architect, builder or other competent professional.

GeoSmart does not provide health and safety advisory services but we are required to advise you of your general responsibilities under CDM (visit <http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/knowledge-hub/cdm-2015/> for more information).

Please remember that detailed design work should be undertaken by a competent professional who might be your engineer, architect, builder or another competent party.

22. Methodology and limitations of study

This report assesses the feasibility of infiltration SuDS and alternative drainage strategies in support of the Site development process. From April 6th 2015 SuDS are regulated by Local Planning Authorities and will be required under law for major developments in all cases unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. What is considered appropriate in terms of costs and benefits by the Planning Authority will vary depending on local planning policy, and Site setting. The Lead Local Flood Authority will require information as a statutory consultee on major planning applications with surface water drainage implications. The National Planning Policy Framework requires that new developments in areas at risk of flooding should give priority to the use of SuDS and demonstrate that the proposed development does not increase flood risk downstream to third parties.

How was the suitability of SuDS estimated for the Site?

There are a range of SuDS options available to provide effective surface water management that intercept and store excess runoff. When considering these options, the destination of the runoff should be assessed using the order of preference outlined in the Building Regulations Part H document (HM Government, 2010) and Defra's Draft National Standards for SuDS (2011):

1. Discharge to the ground;
2. Discharge to a surface water body;
3. Discharge to a surface water sewer;
4. Discharge to a local highway drain; and
5. Discharge to a combined sewer.

Data sets relating to each of the potential discharge options have been analysed to assess the feasibility of each option according to the hierarchy set out above. Hydrogeological characteristics for the Site are assessed in conjunction with the occurrence of SPZ's to assess infiltration suitability. The Site has been screened to determine whether flood risk from groundwater, surface water, fluvial or coastal sources may constrain SuDS. The distance to surface water bodies and sewers has been reviewed gauge whether these provide alternative options.

GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50)

The GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) screens the suitability for infiltration drainage in different parts of the Site and indicates where further assessment is recommended. In producing the SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50), GeoSmart used data from the British Geological Survey on groundwater levels, geology and permeability to screen for areas where infiltration SuDS may be suitable. The map classifies areas into 3 categories of High, Medium and Low suitability for infiltration SuDS. This can then be used in conjunction with additional data on Site constraints to give recommendations for SuDS design and further investigation.

The primary constraint on infiltration potential is the minimum permeability of the underlying material and in some cases the range in permeability may be considerable, ranging down to low. The map classifies these areas as moderate infiltration suitability requiring further

investigation. In cases where the thickness of the receiving permeable horizon is less than 1.5 meters then additional Site investigation is recommended. If the Site is at risk of groundwater flooding for up to the 1% annual occurrence the map classifies these areas as moderate infiltration suitability requiring further investigation.

The GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) is a national screening tool for infiltration SuDS techniques but a Site specific assessment should be used before final detailed design is undertaken. Further information on the GeoSmart SuDS Infiltration Suitability Map (SD50) is available at geosmartinfo.co.uk

How is the suitability to discharge to sewers and watercourses calculated?

The suitability to discharge to sewers and watercourses has been calculated using the distance from the Site to both. For example, where the Site is within 50m of a surface water body. Discharge to surface water is potentially appropriate subject to land access arrangements and a feasibility assessment. Where the Site is within 50m of a sewer, discharge to sewer is potentially appropriate subject to land access arrangements and a feasibility assessment. The utility company should be contacted to agree connection feasibility and sewer capacity.

Further information relating to sewers available in the area can be found in Appendix A in Section 9 of this report.

What is a Source Protection Zone?

The Environment Agency have defined Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which is occasionally applied. The zones are used to set up pollution prevention measures in areas which are at a higher risk. The shape and size of a zone depends on the condition of the ground, how the groundwater is removed, and other environmental factors. Inner zone (Zone 1) is defined as the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source (minimum radius of 50 metres). Outer zone (Zone 2) is defined by a 400 day travel time. Total catchment (Zone 3) is defined as the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.

How was surface water runoff estimated from the site?

In accordance with The SuDS Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015), the Greenfield runoff from the Site has been calculated using the Ioh124 method and is assumed representative of the runoff generated on the undeveloped surfaces that are affected by the proposed development. The method used for calculating the runoff complies with the NPPF (DGLC, 2014). For the impermeable surfaces, it has been assumed that 100% runoff will occur (calculations provided in Appendix A). Rainfall data is derived from the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) CD-ROM, developed by NERC (2009). Only areas affected by the proposed development are considered in the flow and volume calculations. Permeable areas that remain unchanged are not included in the calculations as it is assumed these will not be actively drained and attenuated.

What is the peak discharge rate?

An estimation of peak runoff flow rate and volume is required to calculate infiltration, storage and discharge requirements. The peak discharge rate is the maximum flow rate at which surface water runoff leaves the site during a particular storm event, without considering the impact of any mitigation such as storage, infiltration or flow control. Proposed discharge rates (with mitigation) should be no greater than existing rates for all corresponding storm events. If all drainage is to infiltration there will be no discharge off site. Discharging all flow from site at the existing 1 in 100 event would increase flood risk during smaller events. Flow restriction is generally required to limit the final discharge from site during all events as a basic minimum to the green field QBAR rate. A more complex flow restriction which varies the final discharge rate from the site depending on the storm event will reduce the volume of storage required on site. Drainage to infiltration SuDS is subtracted from the total discharge off site to achieve a beneficial net affect.

What is the total discharge volume?

The total discharge volume is calculated on the basis of the surface water runoff that has the potential to leave the site as a result of the assumed 6 hour duration design storm event. The runoff is related to the underlying soil conditions, impermeable cover, rainfall intensity and duration of the storm event. The total volume generated by the current site is compared to the potential total volume from the developed site (not taking into consideration any mitigation). The difference provides the minimum total volume that will need to be stored and infiltrated on site or released at a controlled rate. Guidance indicates that the total discharge volume should never exceed the runoff volume from the development site prior to redevelopment for that event and should be as close as is reasonably practicable to the Greenfield runoff volume.

23. Background SuDS information

SuDS control surface water runoff close to where it falls. SuDS are designed to replicate, as closely as possible, the natural drainage from the Site before development to ensure that the flood risk downstream does not increase as a result of the Site being developed, and that the Site will have satisfactory drainage under current and likely future climatic conditions. SuDS provide opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; remove pollutants from urban runoff at source; and combine water management with green space with benefits for amenity, recreation and wildlife. Government planning policy and planning decisions now include a presumption in favour of SuDS being used for all development Sites, unless they can be shown to be inappropriate.

For general information on SuDS see our web site: <http://geosmartinfo.co.uk/>

Infiltration SuDS

Government policy for England is to introduce sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) via conditions in planning approvals. Guidance indicates that capturing rainfall runoff on site and infiltrating it into the ground (infiltration SuDS) is the preferred method for managing surface water without increasing flood risk downstream.

The greatest benefit to general flood risk is if all runoff is infiltrated on site, however, this may not be feasible due to physical and economic constraints in which case infiltration may be considered as a part of an integrated drainage solution. The final design capacity for an infiltration SuDS system depends on the site constraints and the requirements of the individual Planning Authority and the Lead Local Flood Authority.

The capacity of the ground to receive infiltration depends on the nature, thickness and permeability of the underlying material and the depth to the high groundwater table. The final proportion of the site drained by infiltration will depend on topography, outfall levels and a suitable drainage gradient. It is important to note that, even if the whole site cannot be drained by infiltration, the use of partial infiltration is encouraged, with the remainder of runoff discharged via other SuDS systems.

Types of infiltration SuDS

Infiltration components include infiltration trenches, soakaways, swales and infiltration basins without outlets, rain gardens and permeable pavements. These are used to capture surface water runoff and allow it to infiltrate (soak) and filter through to the subsoil layer, before returning it to the water table below.

An infiltration trench is usually filled with permeable granular material and is designed to promote infiltration of surface water to the ground. An infiltration basin is a dry basin or depression designed to promote infiltration of surface water runoff into the ground. Soakaways are the most common type of infiltration device in the UK where drainage is often connected to over-sized square or rectangular, rubble-filled voids sited beneath lawns. According to the guidance in Building Research Establishment (BRE) Digest 365 (2007) a soakaway must be able to discharge 50% of the runoff generated during a 1 in 10 year storm event within 24 hours in readiness for subsequent storm flow. This is the basic threshold criteria for a soakaway design and the internal surface area of the proposed soakaway design

options should be calculated on this basis by taking into account the soil infiltration rate for the Site.

Developers need to ensure their design takes account of the construction, operation and maintenance requirements of both surface and subsurface components, allowing for any machinery access required.

SuDS maintenance and adoption

Regular maintenance is essential to ensure effective operation of the soakaway(s) over the intended lifespan of the proposed development. A maintenance schedule for SuDS is required. Sewerage undertakers or Local Authorities may adopt SuDS and will require maintenance issues to be dealt with in accordance with their Management Plan. If the SuDS will not be adopted other provision is required with associated financial implications. Maintenance is a long-term obligation requiring the upkeep of all elements of the SuDS, including mechanical components (e.g. pumps), as well as inspections, regular maintenance and repair.

Additional background SuDS information can be found on our website:



24. References and glossary

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Glossary³

Attenuation	Reduction of peak flow and increased duration of a flow event.
Combined sewer	A sewer designed to carry foul sewage and surface water in the same pipe.
Detention basin	A vegetated depression, normally is dry except after storm events, constructed to store water temporarily to attenuate flows. May allow infiltration of water to the ground.
Evapotranspiration	The process by which the Earth's surface or soil loses moisture by evaporation of water and by uptake and then transpiration from plants.
FEH	Flood Estimation Handbook, produced by Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford (formerly the Institute of Hydrology).
Filter drain or trench	A linear drain consisting of a trench filled with a permeable material, often with a perforated pipe in the base of the trench to assist drainage, to store and conduct water, but may also be designed to permit infiltration.
First flush	The initial runoff from a site or catchment following the start of a rainfall event. As runoff travels over a catchment it will collect or dissolve pollutants, and the "first flush" portion of the flow may be the most contaminated as a result. This is especially the case for intense storms and in small or more uniform catchments. In larger or more complex catchments pollution.
Flood plain	Land adjacent to a watercourse that would be subject to repeated flooding under natural conditions (see Environment Agency's Policy and practice for the protection of flood plains for a fuller definition).
Greenfield runoff	This is the surface water runoff regime from a site before development, or the existing site conditions for brownfield redevelopment sites.
Impermeable surface	An artificial non-porous surface that generates a surface water runoff after rainfall.
Permeability	A measure of the ease with which a fluid can flow through a porous medium. It depends on the physical properties of the medium, for example grain size, porosity and pore shape.
Runoff	Water flow over the ground surface to the drainage system. This occurs if the ground is impermeable, is saturated or if rainfall is particularly intense.
Sewerage undertaker	This is a collective term relating to the statutory undertaking of water companies that are responsible for sewerage and sewage disposal including surface water from roofs and yards of premises.
Soakaway	A subsurface structure into which surface water is conveyed to allow infiltration into the ground.
Treatment	Improving the quality of water by physical, chemical and/or biological means.

³ The terms included in this glossary have been taken from CIRIA (2015) guidance.

25. Further information

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by GeoSmart in its professional capacity as soil and groundwater specialists, with reasonable skill, care and diligence within the agreed scope and terms of contract and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with its client, and is provided by GeoSmart solely for the internal use of its client.

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Further information

Information on confidence levels and ways to improve this report can be provided for any location on written request to info@geosmart.co.uk or via our website. Updates to our model are ongoing and additional information is being collated from several sources to improve the database and allow increased confidence in the findings. Further information on groundwater levels and flooding are being incorporated in the model to enable improved accuracy to be achieved in future versions of the map. Please contact us if you would like to join our User Group and help with feedback on infiltration SuDS and mapping suggestion.

Important consumer protection information

This search has been produced by GeoSmart Information Limited, Suite 9-11, 1st Floor, Old Bank Buildings, Bellstone, Shrewsbury, SY1 1HU.

Tel: 01743 298 100

Email: info@geosmartinfo.co.uk

GeoSmart Information Ltd is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board (PCCB) as a subscriber to the Search Code. The PCCB independently monitors how registered search firms maintain compliance with the Code.

The Search Code:

- provides protection for homebuyers, sellers, estate agents, conveyancers and mortgage lenders who rely on the information included in property search reports undertaken by subscribers on residential and commercial property within the United Kingdom,
- sets out minimum standards which firms compiling and selling search reports have to meet,
- promotes the best practice and quality standards within the industry for the benefit of consumers and property professionals,
- enables consumers and property professionals to have confidence in firms which subscribe to the code, their products and services, and
- by giving you this information, the search firm is confirming that they keep to the principles of the Code. This provides important protection for you.

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Firms which subscribe to the Search Code will:

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- act with integrity and carry out work with due skill, care and diligence,
- at all times maintain adequate and appropriate insurance to protect consumers,
- conduct business in an honest, fair and professional manner,
- handle complaints speedily and fairly,
- ensure that products and services comply with industry registration rules and standards and relevant laws, and
- monitor their compliance with the Code.

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If you have a query or complaint about your search, you should raise it directly with the search firm, and if appropriate ask for any complaint to be considered under their formal internal complaints procedure. If you remain dissatisfied with the firm's final response, after your complaint has been formally considered, or if the firm has exceeded the response timescales, you may refer your complaint for consideration under The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs). The Ombudsman can award compensation of up to £5,000 to you if he finds that you have suffered actual loss as a result of your search provider failing to keep to the Code.

Please note that all queries or complaints regarding your search should be directed to your search provider in the first instance, not to TPOs or to the PCCB.

TPOs contact details:

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

You can get more information about the PCCB from www.propertycodes.org.uk.

Please ask your search provider if you would like a copy of the search code

GeoSmart Complaints procedure

GeoSmart Information Limited is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board as a subscriber to the Search Code. A key commitment under the Code is that firms will handle any complaints both speedily and fairly.

If you want to make a complaint, we will:

- Acknowledge it within 5 working days of receipt.
- Normally deal with it fully and provide a final response, in writing, within 20 working days of receipt.
- Keep you informed by letter, telephone or e-mail, as you prefer, if we need more time.
- Provide a final response, in writing, at the latest within 40 working days of receipt.
- Liaise, at your request, with anyone acting formally on your behalf.

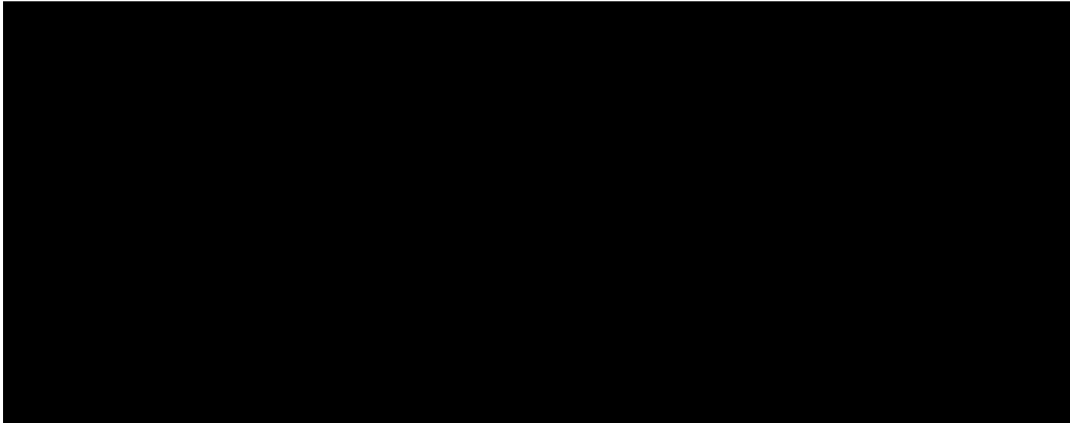
If you are not satisfied with our final response, or if we exceed the response timescales, you may refer the complaint to The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs): Tel: 01722 333306, E-mail: admin@tpos.co.uk. We will co-operate fully with the Ombudsman during an investigation and comply with his final decision.

Complaints should be sent to:

Alan White
Operations Manager
GeoSmart Information Limited
Suite 9-11, 1st Floor,
Old Bank Buildings,
Bellstone,
Shrewsbury,
SY1 1HU



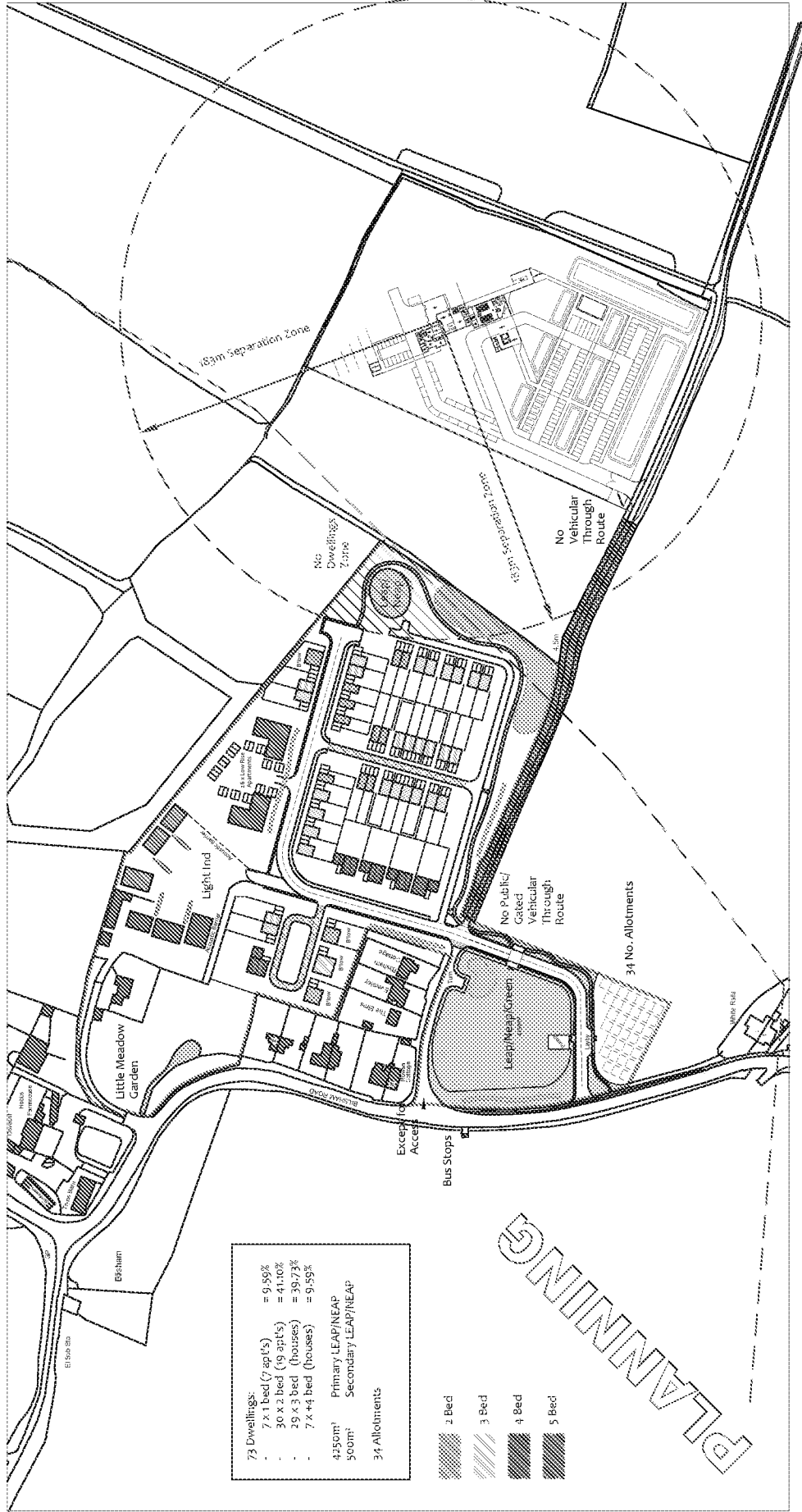
26. Terms and conditions, CDM regulations and data limitations



27. Appendices

Appendix A

Site plans (layout and topography)

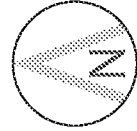


Land at Little Meadow,
Yapton,
West Sussex,
BN18 0JY

PROPOSED DENSITIES PLAN

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The Old Brewery, 55 South Street, Spout, PO9 1SU



Scale A1 = 1:1250
Drawn OS/SAR
Date 14/04/2021

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Appendix B

Rainfall runoff calculations

Eastern Residential Area Primary Strategy Summary Calcs

Entire site area:	2.902 ha			
Climate Change Factor	40%			
	Current	Proposed		
Permeable Surface (ha)	2.236	2.455		
Impermeable Surface (ha)	0.066	0.447		
1 in 1 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	291.68 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	291.68	285.10	246.75	345.45
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		17.80	121.45	170.03
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	291.68	302.90	368.20	515.48
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				223.79
				77%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				212.58
				70%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				7.30
1 in 10 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	458.94 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	458.94	448.52	328.24	543.54
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		27.22	185.73	260.02
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	458.94	475.80	573.97	803.56
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				344.61
				75%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				327.76
				69%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				14.09
1 in 30 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	566.62 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 30 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	566.62	553.83	479.33	671.06
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		34.57	235.93	330.30
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	566.62	588.40	715.26	1001.36
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				434.74
				77%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				412.96
				70%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				19.49
1 in 100 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	701.35 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 100 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	701.35	685.52	593.30	830.63
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		42.79	292.03	408.84
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	701.35	728.31	825.33	1239.46
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				538.11
				77%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				511.15
				70%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				27.75

Developed site run-off calculation sheet - Eastern Residential Zone Secondary Strategy											
1 in 1 year				1 in 50 year				1 in 100 year			
Prepared impermeable area	0.2%	8.39	97.93	0.2%	10.59	133.48	0.2%	12.79	300.23	207.79	293.57
	0.5	18.95	17.36	0.5	24.66	133.48	0.5	27.75	388.42	371.64	388.42
	0.75	23.33	134.35	0.75	30.74	133.48	0.75	34.11	440.56	440.56	440.56
	1	27.66	134.35	1	35.76	133.48	1	43.19	513.49	513.49	513.49
	2	38.39	134.35	2	48.46	133.48	2	58.86	606.34	606.34	606.34
CC factor	0.2%	8.39	97.93	0.2%	10.59	133.48	0.2%	12.79	300.23	207.79	293.57
	0.5	18.95	17.36	0.5	24.66	133.48	0.5	27.75	388.42	371.64	388.42
	0.75	23.33	134.35	0.75	30.74	133.48	0.75	34.11	440.56	440.56	440.56
	1	27.66	134.35	1	35.76	133.48	1	43.19	513.49	513.49	513.49
	2	38.39	134.35	2	48.46	133.48	2	58.86	606.34	606.34	606.34
Total volume for surfaces during 6 hour event	0.2%	8.39	97.93	0.2%	10.59	133.48	0.2%	12.79	300.23	207.79	293.57
	0.5	18.95	17.36	0.5	24.66	133.48	0.5	27.75	388.42	371.64	388.42
	0.75	23.33	134.35	0.75	30.74	133.48	0.75	34.11	440.56	440.56	440.56
	1	27.66	134.35	1	35.76	133.48	1	43.19	513.49	513.49	513.49
	2	38.39	134.35	2	48.46	133.48	2	58.86	606.34	606.34	606.34
Total volume for 6 hour event for CC	0.2%	8.39	97.93	0.2%	10.59	133.48	0.2%	12.79	300.23	207.79	293.57
	0.5	18.95	17.36	0.5	24.66	133.48	0.5	27.75	388.42	371.64	388.42
	0.75	23.33	134.35	0.75	30.74	133.48	0.75	34.11	440.56	440.56	440.56
	1	27.66	134.35	1	35.76	133.48	1	43.19	513.49	513.49	513.49
	2	38.39	134.35	2	48.46	133.48	2	58.86	606.34	606.34	606.34
Total volume for 6 hour event on CC	0.2%	8.39	97.93	0.2%	10.59	133.48	0.2%	12.79	300.23	207.79	293.57
	0.5	18.95	17.36	0.5	24.66	133.48	0.5	27.75	388.42	371.64	388.42
	0.75	23.33	134.35	0.75	30.74	133.48	0.75	34.11	440.56	440.56	440.56
	1	27.66	134.35	1	35.76	133.48	1	43.19	513.49	513.49	513.49
	2	38.39	134.35	2	48.46	133.48	2	58.86	606.34	606.34	606.34

Northern Industrial Area Summary

Entire site area:	0.040 ha			
Climate Change Factor	40%			
	Current	Proposed		
Permeable Surface (ha)	0.040	0.000		
Impermeable Surface (ha)	0.000	0.040		
1 in 1 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	4.02 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	4.02	4.02	0.00	0.00
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	10.87	15.22
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	4.02	4.02	10.87	15.22
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				11.19
				278%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				11.19
				278%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				0.10
1 in 10 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	6.33 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	6.33	6.33	0.00	0.00
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	16.62	23.27
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	6.33	6.33	16.62	23.27
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				16.94
				268%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				16.94
				268%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				0.19
1 in 30 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	7.81 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 30 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	7.81	7.81	0.00	0.00
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	21.11	29.56
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	7.81	7.81	21.11	29.56
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				21.75
				278%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				21.75
				278%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				0.27
1 in 100 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	9.67 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 100 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	9.67	9.67	0.00	0.00
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	26.13	36.58
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	9.67	9.67	26.13	36.58
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				26.92
				278%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				26.92
				278%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				0.38

Developed site run-off calculation sheet: Northern Lign Industrial Area											
1 in 1 year				1 in 30 year				1 in 100 year			
Proposed impermeable area	0.969	ha	0.046	Proposed impermeable area	0.969	ha	0.046	Proposed impermeable area	0.969	ha	0.046
CC Factor	40%		40%	CC Factor	40%		40%	CC Factor	40%		40%
Total volume for surface during 6 hour event	10.87	m³	36.53	Total volume for surface during 6 hour event	10.87	m³	36.53	Total volume for surface during 6 hour event	10.87	m³	36.53
Total volume for 6 hour work for CC	36.53	m³	36.53	Total volume for 6 hour work for CC	36.53	m³	36.53	Total volume for 6 hour work for CC	36.53	m³	36.53
Total volume for 6 hour event for CC	10.87	m³	36.53	Total volume for 6 hour event for CC	10.87	m³	36.53	Total volume for 6 hour event for CC	10.87	m³	36.53
Duration	1 yr event	Run-off rate	Run-off volume	Duration	30 yr event	Run-off rate	Run-off volume	Duration	100 yr event	Run-off rate	Run-off volume
hours	mm	m³	m³	hours	mm	m³	m³	hours	mm	m³	m³
0.25	8.30	3.33	3.33	0.25	70.09	2.36	17.93	0.25	247.39	3.33	3.33
0.5	16.60	6.66	6.66	0.5	140.18	4.72	35.86	0.5	494.78	6.66	6.66
0.75	24.90	9.99	9.99	0.75	210.27	7.08	53.79	0.75	742.17	9.99	9.99
1	33.20	13.32	13.32	1	280.36	9.44	71.72	1	989.56	13.32	13.32
2	66.40	26.64	26.64	2	560.72	18.88	143.44	2	1979.12	26.64	26.64
3	99.60	39.96	39.96	3	841.08	28.32	215.16	3	2968.68	39.96	39.96
4	132.80	53.28	53.28	4	1121.44	37.76	286.88	4	3958.24	53.28	53.28
5	166.00	66.60	66.60	5	1401.80	47.20	358.60	5	4947.80	66.60	66.60
6	199.20	79.92	79.92	6	1682.16	56.64	430.32	6	5937.36	79.92	79.92
8	265.60	106.24	106.24	8	2242.88	75.52	584.16	8	7916.48	106.24	106.24
10	332.00	132.56	132.56	10	2803.60	94.40	736.00	10	9895.60	132.56	132.56
12	398.40	158.88	158.88	12	3364.32	113.28	881.84	12	11874.72	158.88	158.88
15	496.00	198.40	198.40	15	4205.40	141.60	1074.00	15	14843.40	198.40	198.40
20	664.00	265.60	265.60	20	5607.20	188.80	1436.80	20	19791.20	265.60	265.60
24	796.80	318.72	318.72	24	6728.64	226.56	1743.36	24	23752.80	318.72	318.72
28	929.60	371.84	371.84	28	7850.08	264.32	2029.76	28	27714.40	371.84	371.84
32	1062.40	424.96	424.96	32	8971.52	302.08	2316.16	32	31676.00	424.96	424.96
36	1195.20	478.08	478.08	36	10092.96	339.84	2602.56	36	35637.60	478.08	478.08
40	1328.00	531.20	531.20	40	11214.40	377.60	2888.96	40	39599.20	531.20	531.20
44	1460.80	584.32	584.32	44	12335.84	415.36	3175.36	44	43560.80	584.32	584.32
48	1593.60	637.44	637.44	48	13457.28	453.12	3461.76	48	47522.40	637.44	637.44

100% Scenario		CC Scenario	
Outflow at 2 h	Diff (Storage requirement)	Outflow at 2 h	Diff (Storage requirement)
1.50	14.11	8.35	-12.31
2.60	18.93	8.95	-15.20
5.40	21.90	10.24	-16.50
7.20	24.14	10.94	-16.04
14.40	26.91	6.25	-14.51
21.60	31.81	1.12	-10.21
28.80	33.05	-4.62	-5.05
36.00	35.37	-10.74	-0.63
43.20	36.93	-17.07	-6.62
50.40	38.46	-30.12	-19.14
57.60	39.89	-43.51	-32.11
64.80	41.06	-57.07	-45.34
72.00	42.06	-70.52	-58.74
79.20	44.60	-84.22	-72.24
86.40	45.85	-100.75	-86.95
93.60	47.08	-117.89	-101.94
100.80	48.18	-135.99	-117.22
108.00	49.23	-154.04	-132.77
115.20	50.23	-172.12	-148.57
122.40	51.18	-190.24	-164.62
129.60	52.11	-208.35	-180.85

Southern Area Summary

Entire site area:	0.946 ha			
Climate Change Factor	40%			
	Current	Proposed		
Permeable Surface (ha)	0.946	0.836		
Impermeable Surface (ha)	0.000	0.107		
1 in 1 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	95.10 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	95.10	95.10	84.04	117.66
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	29.07	40.70
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	95.10	95.10	113.11	152.36
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				63.26
				67%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				63.26
				67%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				2.41
1 in 10 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	149.63 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	149.63	149.63	122.23	185.13
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	44.46	62.24
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	149.63	149.63	176.69	247.37
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				97.74
				65%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				97.74
				65%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				4.59
1 in 30 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	184.74 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 30 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	184.74	184.74	163.26	228.56
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	56.47	79.06
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	184.74	184.74	219.73	307.63
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				122.89
				67%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				122.89
				67%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				6.35
1 in 100 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	228.67 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 100 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development +CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	228.67	228.67	202.08	282.91
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	69.90	97.86
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	228.67	228.67	271.98	380.77
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				152.11
				67%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				152.11
				67%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				9.05

[illegible]

Western Residential Area Summary

Entire site area:	0.473 ha			
Climate Change Factor	40%			
	Current	Proposed		
Permeable Surface (ha)	0.473	0.409		
Impermeable Surface (ha)	0.000	0.064		
1 in 1 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	47.50 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 1 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	47.50	47.50	41.12	57.56
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	17.25	24.15
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	47.50	47.50	58.37	81.72
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				34.22
				72%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				34.22
				72%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				1.20
1 in 10 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	74.74 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 10 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	74.74	74.74	64.69	90.57
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	26.38	36.94
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	74.74	74.74	91.08	127.51
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				52.77
				71%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				52.77
				71%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				2.29
1 in 30 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	92.27 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 30 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	92.27	92.27	79.87	111.82
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	33.52	46.92
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	92.27	92.27	113.39	158.74
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				66.47
				72%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				66.47
				72%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				3.17
1 in 100 year				
Greenfield run-off volume total:	114.21 m ³			
RUN-OFF During a 1 in 100 year 6 hour event:	Greenfield Site	Current Development	Proposed Development	Proposed Development + CC
From permeable surfaces (using GF total run-off) (m ³)	114.21	114.21	98.86	138.41
From impermeable surfaces (m ³)		0.00	41.48	58.08
TOTAL run-off produced from Site (m ³)	114.21	114.21	140.35	196.49
Difference between greenfield site and proposed +cc development (m ³):				82.27
				72%
Difference between current and proposed +cc development (m ³):				82.27
				72%
Peak Greenfield run-off rate that must not be exceeded in the run-off from the proposed development (l/s):				4.53

Appendix C

Regulated Drainage and Water Search and Southern Water asset location plan

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ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL Y/71/21/OUT

Regulated Drainage & Water Search



Search Details

Prepared for: GeoSmart

Matter: 73344

Client address: Suite 9-11 Old Bank Buildings, Bellstone, Shrewsbury, SY1 1HU

Property:

Little Meadow, Bilsham Road, Yapton, Arundel, BN18 0JY

Water Company:

Southern Water Services Ltd

Southern House, Yeoman Road, Worthing, BN13 3NX

Date Returned:
16/07/2020

Property type:
Residential

This search was compiled by the Data Supplier above and provided by InfoTrack Ltd - t: 0207 186 8090, e: helpdesk@infotrack.co.uk. This search is subject to terms and conditions issued by InfoTrack which can be viewed at www.infotrack.co.uk or supplied on request. This search is also subject to terms and conditions issued by the Data Supplier, available on request. InfoTrack and the Data Supplier above are registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board (PCCB) as subscribers to the Search Code. The PCCB independently monitors how registered firms maintain compliance with the Code. Visit www.propertycodes.org.uk for more information.





Summary for Conveyancers

This summary identifies matters revealed which you may wish to highlight to your client or investigate further. It is intended as a snapshot of the information contained in the search, should in no way be considered legal advice, and should be taken in context with the full search information and with your client's planned use and enjoyment of the property.

 Maps	
1.1 Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the public sewer map	Map Provided
1.2 Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the map of waterworks	Map Provided

 Drainage	
2.1 Does foul water from the property drain to the public sewer?	No
2.2 Does surface water from the property drain to the public sewer?	No
2.3 Is a surface water drainage charge payable?	Refer to Vendor
2.4 Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer, disposal main or lateral drain within the boundaries of the property?	No
2.4.1 Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewage pumping station within the boundaries of the property?	No
2.5 Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of any buildings within the property?	No
2.5.1 Does the public sewer map indicate any public pumping station within 50 metres (164.04 feet) of any buildings within the property?	Insured
2.6 Are any sewers or lateral drains serving, or which are proposed to serve the property, the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement?	No
2.7 Has any Sewerage Undertaker approved or been consulted about any plans to erect a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain?	No
2.8 Is any building which is, or forms part of the property, at risk of internal flooding due to overloaded public sewers?	Insured
2.9 Please state the distance from the property to the nearest boundary of the nearest sewage treatment works	Insured

 Water	
3.1 Is the property connected to mains water supply?	Yes
3.2 Are there any water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes within the boundaries of the property?	No
3.3 Is any water main or service pipe serving, or which is proposed to serve the property, the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement?	No
3.4 Is this property at risk of receiving low water pressure or flow?	Insured
3.5 What is the classification of the water supply for the property?	See report
3.6 Please include details of the location of any water meter serving the property	See report

 Charging	
4.1.1 Who is responsible for providing the sewerage services for the property?	Southern Water
4.1.2 Who is responsible for providing the water services for the property?	Portsmouth Water
4.2 Who bills the property for sewerage services?	Southern Water
4.3 Who bills the property for water services?	Portsmouth Water
4.4 What is the current basis for charging for sewerage and/or water services at the property?	See report
4.5 Will the basis for charging for sewerage and water services at the property change as a consequence of a change of occupation?	Insured



Question 1.1

Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the public sewer map

A copy of an extract from the public sewer map is included in which the location of the property is identified



Guidance Notes:

Pipes that are shown on the public sewer map as sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains are defined as those for which a Sewerage Undertaker holds statutory responsibility under the Water Industry Act 1991. A Sewerage Undertaker is not generally responsible for rivers, water courses, ponds, culverts or highway drains. If any of these are shown on the copy extract they are shown for information only. Sewers or lateral drains indicated on the extract of the public sewer map as being subject to an agreement under Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991 are not an 'as constructed' record. It is recommended that these details are checked with the developer, if any. Please note that following the private sewer transfer on 1 October 2011 there may be additional public assets other than those shown on the public sewer map

Question 1.2

Where relevant, please include a copy of an extract from the map of waterworks

A copy of an extract from the map of waterworks is included in which the location of the property is identified

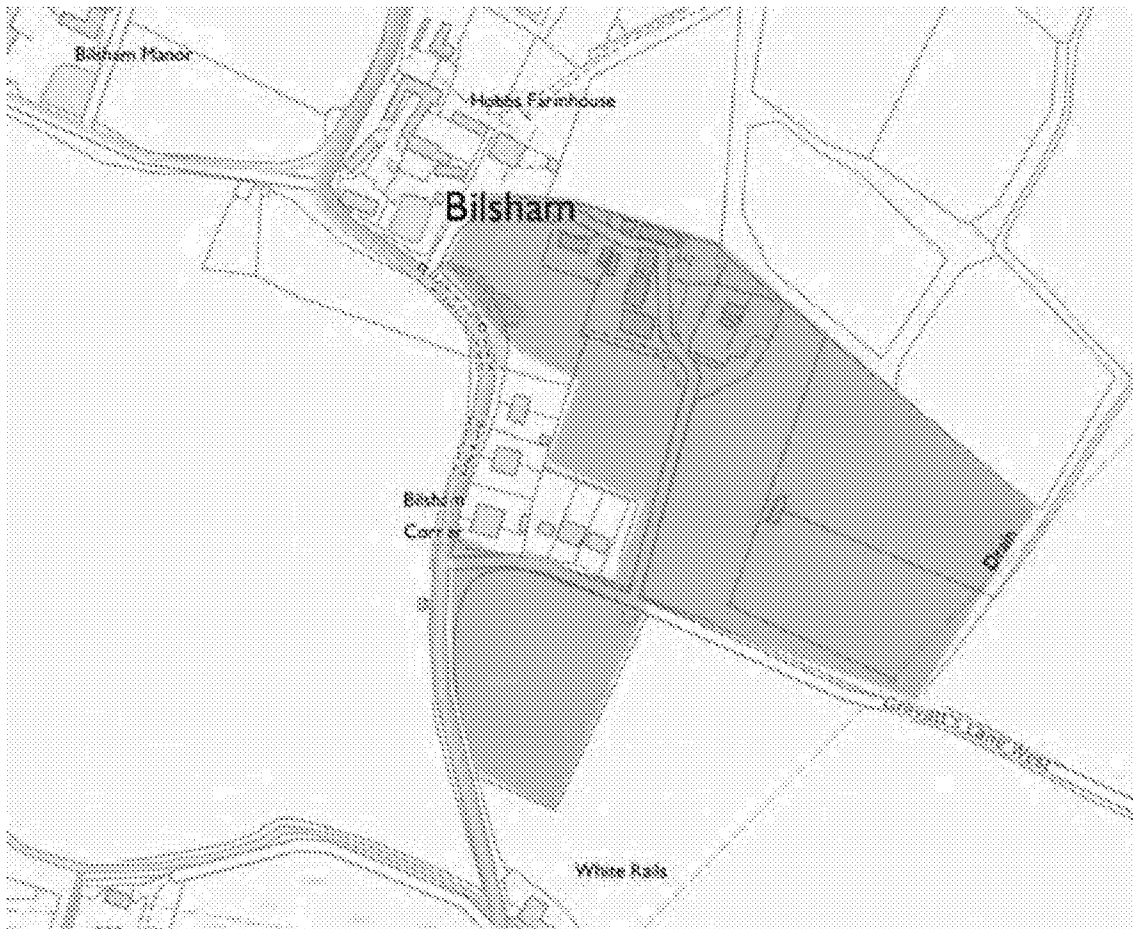


Guidance Notes:

Pipes that are shown on the map of waterworks as water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes are defined as those for which a Water Undertaker holds statutory responsibility under the Water Industry Act 1991. Water Undertakers are not responsible for private water mains or private service pipes connecting the property to the public water main and do not hold details of these. These may pass through land outside of the control of the seller, or may be shared with adjacent properties. The buyer may wish to investigate whether separate rights or easements are needed for their inspection, repair or renewal. The extract of the map of waterworks shows water mains in the vicinity of the property. It should be possible to estimate the likely length and route of any private water supply pipe connecting the property to the public water network



Public Sewer & Water Map



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 Public Combined Sewer	 Public Foul Sewer
 Public Surface Water Sewer	 Abandoned Public Sewer
 Water Pipes	 Sewer Publicly Maintained under Section 24 Public Health Act 1936
 Section 104 Surface Water Sewer	 Section 104 Foul Sewer
 Decommissioned Water	 Public Sewage Pumping Station

This map is provided by InfoTrack Ltd and must be used in conjunction with the search results attached. Please note, the boundary may have been adjusted from the plan provided so that it reflects the National Polygon dataset provided by the Land Registry. This dataset covers all registered titles (freehold and leasehold) in England and Wales and shows the indicative shape and position of each boundary. The information shown on the map is based on data obtained from various sources but the position of any water company apparatus must be regarded as approximate. Service pipes, private sewers and drains are generally not shown. This map should not be used for detailed design of any proposed works and users of this map are strongly advised to commission their own survey of the area before carrying out any works to establish the actual position of all apparatus.



Question 2.1

Does foul water from the property drain to the public sewer?

Records indicate that foul water from the property does not drain to a public sewer. There are no public foul water sewers within the vicinity of the property. We recommend that drainage connections are confirmed with the vendor



Guidance Notes:

The above answer is inferred from the proximity of a public sewer as indicated on the enclosed map. If the inference is wrong, the attached Information Accuracy Indemnity covers an adverse entry.

For confirmation, please refer to billing information, form TA6 or the Property Details Questionnaire which confirms connection to mains drainage. Sewerage Undertakers are not responsible for private drains and private sewers that connect the property to the public sewerage system, and do not hold details of these. The property owner will normally have sole responsibility for private drains serving the property and may have shared responsibility with other users if the property is served by a private sewer which also serves other properties if not connected to the public sewerage system. These may pass through land outside of the control of the seller and the buyer may wish to investigate whether separate rights or easements are needed for their inspection, repair or renewal. An extract from the public sewer map is enclosed. This will show known public sewers and lateral drains in the vicinity of the property and it should be possible to estimate the likely length and route of any private drains and/or private sewers connecting the property to the public sewerage system. If foul water does not drain to the public sewerage system the property may have private facilities in the form of a septic tank, cesspit or other type of treatment plant.



Question 2.2

Does surface water from the property drain to the public sewer?

Records indicate that surface water from the property does not drain to a public sewer. There are no public surface water sewers within the vicinity of the property. We recommend that drainage connections are confirmed with the vendor.



Guidance Notes:

The above answer is inferred from the proximity of a public sewer as indicated on the enclosed map. If the inference is wrong, the attached Information Accuracy Indemnity covers an adverse entry.

For confirmation, please refer to billing information, form TA6 or the Property Details Questionnaire which confirms connection to mains drainage. Sewerage Undertakers are not responsible for private drains and private sewers that connect the property to the public sewerage system, and do not hold details of these. The property owner will normally have sole responsibility for private drains serving the property and may have shared responsibility with other users if the property is served by a private sewer which also serves other properties. These may pass through land outside of the control of the seller and the buyer may wish to investigate whether separate rights or easements are needed for their inspection, repair or renewal. In some cases, Sewerage Undertaker records do not distinguish between foul and surface water connections to the public sewerage system. If on inspection the buyer finds that the property is not connected for surface water drainage, the property may be eligible for a rebate of the surface water drainage charge. Details can be obtained from the Water Company. An extract from the public sewer map is enclosed. This will show known public sewers and lateral drains in the vicinity of the property and it should be possible to estimate the likely length and route of any private drains and/or private sewers connecting the property to the public sewerage system. If surface water does not drain to a public sewer the property may have private facilities in the form of a soakaway or private connection to a watercourse. Please note, the property may drain to a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDs), please refer to the Local Authority Search for further information.

Question 2.3

Is a surface water drainage charge payable?

Please refer to vendor or pre-contract documents and/or your own survey of the property



Guidance Notes:

Where surface water charges are payable but upon inspection the property owner believes that surface water does not drain to the public sewerage system, an application can be made to the Water Company to end surface water charges.



Question 2.4

Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer, disposal main or lateral drain within the boundaries of the property?

The public sewer map indicates that there are no public sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains within the boundaries of the property. Please note, it has not always been a requirement for such public sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains to be recorded on the public sewer map. It is therefore possible for unidentified sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains to exist within the boundaries of the property. However on 1 October 2011 private sewers were transferred into public ownership. There may therefore be additional public sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains which are not recorded on the public sewer map but which may prevent or restrict development of the property.



Guidance Notes:

The approximate boundary of the property has been determined by reference to the plan provided. The presence of a public sewer, disposal main or lateral drain running within the boundary of the property may restrict further development. The Sewerage Undertaker has a statutory right of access to carry out work on its assets, subject to notice. This may result in employees of the Company or its contractors needing to enter the property to carry out work. Any private sewers or lateral drains which are indicated on the extract of the public sewer map as being subject to an agreement under Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991 are considered to be not an 'as constructed' record. It is recommended these details are checked with the developer.

Question 2.4.1

Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewage pumping station within the boundaries of the property?

The public sewer map included indicates that there is no public sewage pumping station within the boundaries of the property.



Guidance Notes:

The presence of a public sewage pumping station running within the boundary of the property may restrict further development. The company has a statutory right of access to carry out work on its assets subject to notice. Please note that private pumping stations built prior to 1 July 2011 which serve more than one property and pump to the existing public sewer are eligible for transfer into public ownership as of 1 October 2016. Pumping stations installed after 1 July 2011 remain the responsibility of the homeowner unless they are the subject of an adoption agreement. Please note that the Water Company may not have been made aware of all the pumping stations which meet the adoption obligation criteria and therefore there may be pumping stations not recorded on the public sewer map.



Question 2.5

Does the public sewer map indicate any public sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of any buildings within the property?

The public sewer map indicates that there is not a public sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of a building within the property. On 1 October 2011 private sewers were transferred into public ownership, there may therefore be additional lateral drains and/or public sewers which are not recorded on the public sewer map but are within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of a building within the property.



Guidance Notes:

Any private sewers or lateral drains which are indicated on the extract of the public sewer map as being subject to an agreement under Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991 are not an 'as constructed' record. It is recommended these details be checked with the developer. The presence of a public sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of any buildings within the property can result in the Local Authority requiring a property to be connected to the public sewer. The measure is estimated using the map provided and the water company records, between the building(s) within the boundary of the property and the nearest public sewer.

Question 2.5.1

Does the public sewer map indicate any public pumping station within 50 metres (164.04 feet) of any buildings within the property?

Not answered - This information is not available, if an answer had been available which was adverse at the date of this report the Information Accuracy Indemnity attached would apply.



Guidance Notes:

The presence of a public sewage pumping station running within the boundary of the property may restrict further development. The company has a statutory right of access to carry out work on its assets subject to notice. Please note that private pumping stations built prior to 1 July 2011 which serve more than one property and pump to the existing public sewer are eligible for transfer into public ownership as of 1 October 2016. Pumping stations installed after 1 July 2011 will remain the responsibility of the homeowner unless they are the subject of an adoption agreement. Please note that the Water Company may not have been made aware of all the pumping stations which meet the adoption obligation criteria and therefore there may be pumping stations not recorded on the public sewer map.



Question 2.6

Are any sewers or lateral drains serving, or which are proposed to serve the property, the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement?

Records indicate that sewers serving the property are not the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement.



Guidance Notes:

On 1 October 2011 all foul Section 104 sewers laid before 1 July 2011 were transferred into public ownership, excluding those that discharge to a privately owned sewage treatment or collection facility. All surface Section 104 sewers that do not discharge to a public watercourse were also transferred. Water Companies' mapping records are currently being reviewed and updated and may not yet reflect this change, therefore there may be additional public sewers, disposal mains or lateral drains which are not yet recorded on the public sewer map or public sewers that still show as Section 104 sewers.

Question 2.7

Has any Sewerage Undertaker approved or been consulted about any plans to erect a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain?

There are no records in relation to any approval or consultation about plans to erect a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain. However please note the sewerage undertaker might not be aware of a building or extension on the property over or in the vicinity of a public sewer, disposal main or drain. The attached Information Accuracy Indemnity covers adverse entries at the date of this report where data is not available.



Guidance Notes:

Buildings or extensions erected over a public sewer, disposal main or lateral drain in contravention of building controls or which conflict with the provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991 may have to be removed or altered. On 1 October 2011 the majority of private sewers, disposal mains and lateral drains, connected to the public network as of 1 July 2011, transferred to public ownership. Therefore there may be formerly private sewers and lateral drains that have been built over, however the sewerage undertaker may not have approved or been consulted about any plans to erect a building or extension on the property or in the vicinity of these. Please also refer to vendor or pre-contract documents and/or your own survey of the property.



Question 2.8

Is any building which is, or forms part of the property, at risk of internal flooding due to overloaded public sewers?

Not answered - If an answer had been available which was adverse at the date of this report the Information Accuracy Indemnity attached would apply.



Guidance Notes:

A sewer is 'overloaded' when the flow from a storm is unable to pass through it due to a permanent problem (eg. flat gradient, small diameter). Flooding as a result of temporary problems such as blockage, siltation, collapses and equipment or operational failures are excluded. 'Internal flooding' from public sewers is defined as flooding which enters a building or passes below a suspended floor. For reporting purposes, buildings are restricted to those normally occupied and used for residential, public, commercial, business or industrial purposes. 'At Risk' properties are those that the Water Company is required to include in the Regulatory Register that is reported annually to the Director General of Water Services. These are defined as properties that have suffered, or are likely to suffer, internal flooding from public foul, combined or surface water sewers due to overloading of the sewerage system more frequently than the relevant reference period (either once or twice in ten years) as determined by the Company's reporting procedure. Flooding as a result of storm events proven to be exceptional and beyond the reference period of one in ten years are not included on the At Risk register. Properties may be at risk of flooding but not included on the Register where flooding incidents have not been reported to the Company. Public sewers are defined as those for which the company holds statutory responsibility under the Water Industry Act 1991. It should be noted that flooding can occur from private sewers and drains which are not the responsibility of the Company and therefore would be excluded from the report.

Question 2.9

Please state the distance from the property to the nearest boundary of the nearest sewage treatment works

Not answered - If an answer had been available which was adverse at the date of this report the Information Accuracy Indemnity attached would apply.



Guidance Notes:

The nearest sewage treatment works will not always be the sewage treatment works serving the catchment within which the property is situated.



Question 3.1

Is the property connected to mains water supply?

Records indicate that the property is connected to the mains water supply.



Guidance Notes:

The above answer is inferred from the proximity of a public water main as indicated on the enclosed map. If the inference is wrong, the attached Information Accuracy Indemnity covers an adverse entry.

For confirmation, please refer to billing information, form TA6 or the Property Details Questionnaire which confirms connection to mains water, and information regarding whether a water meter is installed. Details of private supplies are not kept by the Water Undertaker. We recommend the situation is checked with the current owner of the property.

Question 3.2

Are there any water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes within the boundaries of the property?

The map of waterworks does not indicate any water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes within the boundaries of the property.



Guidance Notes:

The approximate boundary of the property has been determined by reference to the plan provided. The presence of public water main, resource main or discharge pipe within the boundary of the property may restrict further development within it. Water Undertakers have a statutory right of access to carry out work on their assets, subject to notice. This may result in employees of the Company or its contractors needing to enter the property to carry out work.

Question 3.3

Is any water main or service pipe serving, or which is proposed to serve the property, the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement?

Records indicate that water mains or service pipes serving the property are not the subject of an existing adoption agreement or an application for such an agreement.



Guidance Notes:

Where the property is part of a very recent or ongoing development and the water mains and service pipes are not the subject of an adoption application, buyers should consult with the developer to confirm that the Water Undertaker will be asked to provide a water supply to the development or to ascertain the extent of any private water supply system for which they will hold maintenance and renewal liabilities.



Question 3.4

Is this property at risk of receiving low water pressure or flow?

Not answered - If an answer had been available which was adverse at the date of this report the Information Accuracy Indemnity attached would apply.



Guidance Notes:

'Low water pressure' means water pressure below the regulatory reference level which is the minimum pressure when demand on the system is not abnormal.

Question 3.5

What is the classification of the water supply for the property?

To check the average water hardness of water supplied to the property please visit <https://www.portsmouthwater.co.uk/about-us/water-quality>



Guidance Notes:

The hardness of water depends on the amount of calcium in it - the more it contains the harder the water is. There is no UK or European standard set for the hardness of drinking water. More information on water hardness can be found on the Drinking Water Inspectorates' website: <http://www.dwi.gov.uk>

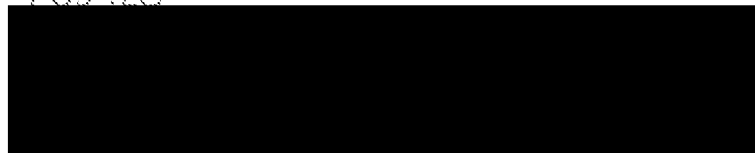
If the property is in a hard water area, you may wish to refer to the vendor or pre-contract documents and/or your own survey of the property to establish if a water softener has been installed

Question 3.6

Please include details of the location of any water meter serving the property

Please refer to vendor or pre-contract documents and / or your own survey of the property. For further information regarding the water meter serving this property please contact:

Portsmouth Water Plc
PO Box 99
West Street
Havant
Hampshire
PO9 1LG



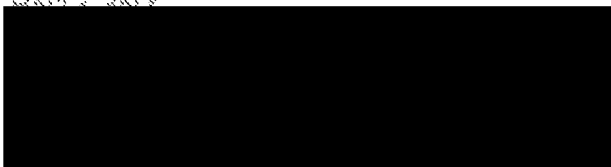


Question 4.1.1

Who is responsible for providing the sewerage services for the property?

Please refer to vendor or pre-contract documents and / or your own survey of the property. The Sewerage Undertakers for the area are:

Southern Water
Southern House
Yeoman Road
Worthing
BN12 3NY

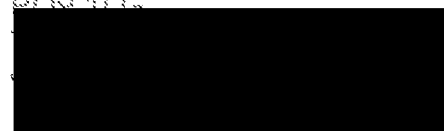


Question 4.1.2

Who is responsible for providing the water services for the property?

Please refer to vendor or pre-contract documents and / or your own survey of the property. The Water Undertakers for the area are:

Portsmouth Water Plc
PO Box 99
West Street
Havant
Hampshire
PO9 1LG



Question 4.2

Who bills the property for sewerage services?

Southern Water
Southern House
Yeoman Road
Worthing
BN12 3NY





Question 4.3

Who bills the property for water services?

Portsmouth Water Plc
PO Box 99
West Street
Havant
Hampshire
PO9 4LQ

Question 4.4

What is the current basis for charging for sewerage and/or water services at the property?

Water and sewerage companies' full charges are set out in their charges schemes which are available from the company free of charge upon request.



Guidance Notes:

The Water Industry Act 1991 Section 150, The Water Resale Order 2001 provides protection for people who buy their water or sewerage services from a person or company instead of directly from a water or sewerage company.

The average household bill is, by definition, an average across all customers. Readings taken from a water meter are used to calculate metered sewerage charges, the volume charge for sewerage services is usually based on a percentage of total water supplied. To view the above information in full please visit the Office of Water Services (OFWAT) Website. <http://www.ofwat.gov.uk> Water and Sewerage Companies full charges are set out in their charges schemes which are available from the Company free of charge upon request.

Question 4.5

Will the basis for charging for sewerage and water services at the property change as a consequence of a change of occupation?

Not answered - If an answer had been available which was adverse at the date of this report the Information Accuracy Indemnity attached would apply.



Guidance Notes:

The Company may install a meter at the premises where a buyer makes a change of use of the property or where the occupier uses water for watering the garden, other than by hand (this includes the use of sprinklers) or automatically replenishing a pond or swimming pool with a capacity greater than 10,000 litres.

Glossary

'the 1991 Act' means the Water Industry Act 1991[61]

'the 2000 Regulations' means the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000[62]

'adoption agreement' means an agreement made or to be made under Section 51A(1) or 104(1) of the 1991 Act[64]

'discharge pipe' means a pipe which discharges are made or are to be made under Section 165(1) of the 1991 Act

'disposal main' means (subject to section 219(2) of the 1991 Act) any outfall pipe or other pipe which - (a) is a pipe for the conveyance of effluent to or from any sewage disposal works, whether of a Sewerage Undertaker or of any other person; and (b) is not a public sewer

'drain' means (subject to Section 219(2) of the 1991 Act) a drain used for the drainage of one building or of any buildings or yards appurtenant to buildings within the same curtilage

'lateral drain' means - (a) that part of a drain which runs from the curtilage of a building (or buildings or yards within the same curtilage) to the sewer with which the drain communicates or is to communicate; or (b) (if different and the context so requires) the part of a drain identified in a declaration of vesting made under Section 102 of the 1991 Act or in an agreement made under Section 104 of that Act[65]

'map of waterworks' means the map made available under Section 198(3) of the 1991 Act[67] in relation to the information specified in subsection (1A)

'private sewer' means a pipe or pipes which drain foul or surface water, or both, from premises, and are not vested in a Sewerage Undertaker

'public sewer' means, subject to Section 106(1A) of the 1991 Act[68], a sewer for the time being vested in a Sewerage Undertaker in its capacity as such, whether vested in that Undertaker - (a) by virtue of a scheme under Schedule 2 to the Water Act 1989[69]; (b) by virtue of a scheme under Schedule 2 to the 1991 Act[70]; (c) under Section 179 of the 1991 Act[71], or (d) otherwise; **'public sewer map'** means the map made available under Section 199(5) of the 1991 Act[72]

'resource main' means (subject to Section 219(2) of the 1991 Act) any pipe, not being a trunk main, which is or is to be used for the purpose of - (a) conveying water from one source of supply to another, from a source of supply to a regulating reservoir or from a regulating reservoir to a source of supply; or (b) giving or taking a supply of water in bulk

'sewerage services' includes the collection and disposal of foul and surface water and any other services which are required to be provided by a Sewerage Undertaker for the purpose of carrying out its functions

'Sewerage Undertaker' means the company appointed to be the Sewerage Undertaker under Section 6(1) of the 1991 Act for the area in which the property is or will be situated

'surface water' includes water from roofs and other impermeable surfaces within the curtilage of the property

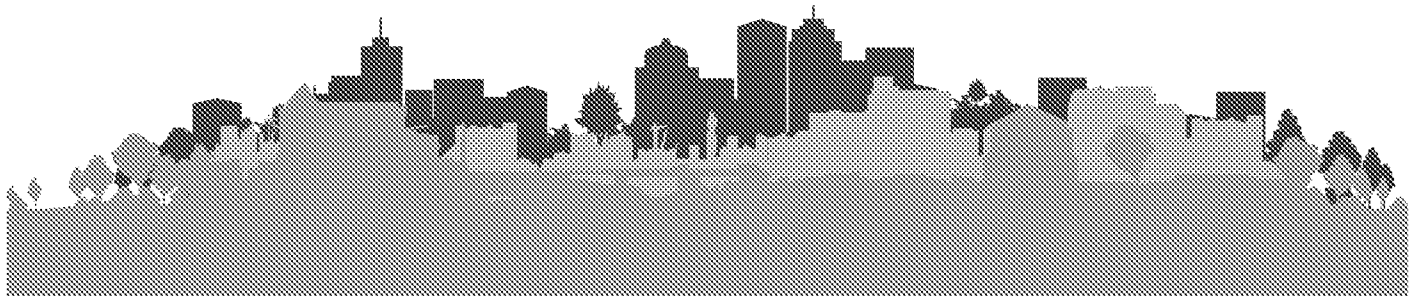
'water main' means (subject to Section 219(2) of the 1991 Act) any pipe, not being a pipe for the time being vested in a person other than the Water Undertaker, which is used or to be used by a Water Undertaker or licensed water supplier for the purpose of making a general supply of water available to customers or potential customers of the Undertaker or supplier, as distinct from for the purpose of providing a supply to particular customers

'water meter' means any apparatus for measuring or showing the volume of water supplied to, or of effluent discharged from any premises

'water supplier' means the company supplying water in the water supply zone, whether a Water Undertaker or licensed water supplier

'water supply zone' in relation to a calendar year, means the names and areas designated by a Water Undertaker within its area of supply that are to be its water supply zones for that year

'Water Undertaker' means the company appointed to be the Water Undertaker under Section 6(1) of the 1991 Act for the area in which the property is or will be situated. In this Report, references to a pipe, including references to a main, a drain or a sewer, shall include references to a tunnel or conduit which serves or is to serve as the pipe in question and to any accessories for the pipe.



Information for Buyers

This section is a guide to the content of the regulated drainage and water search result. It should be read in association with the main report. This information should not be considered as legal advice and you should check with your conveyancer if you have any concerns about the search results.

Map of Public Sewers/Waterworks

- i** What is a Map of Public Sewers or Map of Waterworks?
Water companies maintain maps of sewers and water pipes for which they are responsible. Most but not all sewer and water pipes within an individual property boundary are the property owner's responsibility.

Sewer & Water Maintenance

- i** Are all Sewer & Water Pipes publicly maintained?
Sewer & Water Pipes can be either publicly or privately maintained. If they are publicly maintained, the local Sewerage or Water undertaker is responsible for repairs and maintenance. As from 1 October 2011 most lateral drains (see glossary) are now owned and maintained by the sewerage undertaker.

Sewerage Undertakers are not responsible for any private drains and private sewers that connect the property to the public sewerage system, and do not hold details of these.

The property owner will normally have sole responsibility for private drains and water pipes serving the property.

Sewers

- i** What is a Foul Water Sewer?
Foul sewers/drains take foul sewage (waste from toilets, bathrooms and kitchens etc) away from your property.
- i** What is a Surface Water Sewer?
Surface water sewers/drains take surface water (rainwater) away from your property (includes water from roofs and other impermeable surfaces within the curtilage of the property).

In some cases, Sewerage Undertaker records do not distinguish between foul and surface water connections to the public sewerage system. If on inspection the buyer finds that the property is not connected for surface water drainage, the property may be eligible for a rebate of the surface water drainage charge. Details can be obtained from the Water Company.
- i** What is a Combined Sewer?
Combined sewers carry both foul sewage and surface water away from your property.

Adoption Agreement

i What does it mean if a sewer is subject to a Section 104 adoption agreement?

With new developments, the developer will typically lay new sewers which are 'subject to adoption'. Purchasers of new homes will want to know whether or not the property will eventually be connected to a public sewer. The adoption of private sewers and drains by the sewerage undertaker is subject to the developer complying with the terms of the adoption agreement made under the provisions of Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991. For newly built properties, where the property is part of a very recent or on-going development and the sewers are not the subject of an adoption application, buyers should consult with the developers to ascertain the extent of private drains & sewers for which they will hold maintenance & renewal liabilities.

i Why do I need to know if there is a public foul sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of any buildings within the property?

If foul water from the property does not drain to a public sewer, the presence of a public foul sewer within 30.48 metres (100 feet) of any buildings within the property can result in the local authority requiring the property to be connected to a public sewer if the existing arrangements are unsatisfactory.

Water Pipes

i What are Water Pipes?

Water pipes (water mains, resource mains or discharge pipes) supply clean water to a property. The pipework can be either publicly or privately maintained. Water undertakers are not responsible for private water mains or private service pipes connecting the property to the public water main and do not hold details of these. These may pass through land outside of the control of the seller, or may be shared with adjacent properties. The buyer may wish to investigate whether separate rights or easements are needed for their inspection, repair or renewal. If the property is not connected to mains water supply we recommend the situation is checked with the current owner of the property. Details of private supplies are not kept by the Water undertaker.

i What does it mean if there are public water pipes or public sewers within the boundary of the property?

The presence of public water pipes or public sewers within the boundary of the property may restrict further development. The Water and/or sewerage undertaker also has a statutory right of access to carry out work on its assets, subject to notice. This may result in employees of the Water Company or sewer undertaker or its contractors needing to enter the property to carry out work. The approximate boundary of the property has been determined by reference to the plan provided.

Information

i What is meant by the Private Sewer Transfer?

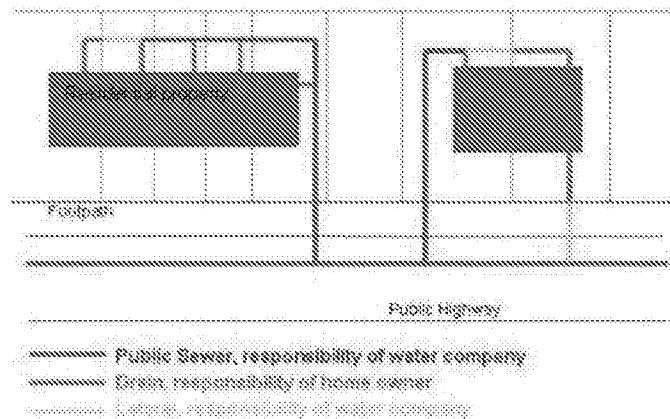
On 1 October 2011, the responsibility for many private sewers and lateral drains, which drain to a public sewer and may be located both within and beyond the property boundary, transferred to the water and sewerage companies.

The water and sewerage companies are currently undertaking an exercise to map these new public sewers and lateral drains. In the meantime however there may be additional public assets not shown on the public sewer map enclosed herein.

For further information visit:

<http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/households/supply-and-standards/supply-pipes/>

The following diagram illustrate an example of the impact of the new drainage arrangements:



Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS)

i What are Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)?

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are designed to drain surface water from a property or site in a natural more sustainable way, than through conventional networks of pipes and sewers, to local watercourses. SuDS slow down surface water run-off and reduce the risk of flooding, particularly during heavy rain. They also improve water quality and reduce the risk of pollution that can happen when foul sewers are overwhelmed by surface water, leading to dirty water being released into rivers.

Unanswered Questions

i Why are certain questions not answered within this report?

This report is compiled using publicly available information (as defined by the Water Industry Act 1991). Where data is not publicly available, we provide an insurance policy (see attached). Where we infer certain answers (0 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1) we refer you to alternative sources of information, including billing information, form TA 6 or the Property Details Questionnaire which confirms connection to mains drainage, if a septic tank is installed, and information regarding whether a water meter is installed. If both our inference and the form TA 6, the Property Details Questionnaire or billing information are incorrect, then our insurance policy would apply.

REGULATED DRAINAGE AND WATER SEARCH INFORMATION ACCURACY POLICY INSURANCE PRODUCT INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Company: Stewart Title Limited

Stewart Title Limited is a title insurance company authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. Registered in England and Wales No 270186. Registered office address: 11 Haymarket London SW1V 4BP

Complete pre-contractual and contractual information on this policy is provided in other documents

WHAT IS THIS TYPE OF INSURANCE?

Regulated Drainage and Water Search Information Accuracy Policy



WHAT IS INSURED?

- ✓ The defect as described in the Defects section of the Policy Schedule and which arises from your use and ownership of the property as described in the Policy Schedule.
- ✓ In the event of a Regulated Drainage and Water Search provided by the Organisation containing an Adverse Entry which materially affects the market value of the Property then we will, subject to your compliance with the terms and conditions of this policy, pay under this policy for those losses and costs which are set out in the Cover section of the Policy Schedule.



WHAT IS NOT INSURED?

- ✗ Any amount higher than the Limit of Indemnity under the Policy Schedule.
- ✗ All matters set out under the Exclusions section of the Policy Schedule.
- ✗ Any claim made either by you and/or a third party against you which is not set out in the Cover section of the Policy Schedule.



ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON COVER?

- ⓘ In deciding to accept this policy in exchange for the premium and in setting the terms and premium, we have relied on the information given by you (or anyone acting on your behalf). You must ensure that, when answering any questions asked by us, any information provided is accurate and complete.
- ⓘ If you deliberately or recklessly provide us with false or misleading information, we may treat this policy as if it never existed and decline all claims. If you provide us with false or misleading information carelessly, we may:
 - treat this Policy as if it had never existed, and refuse to pay all claims and return the premium paid. However, we may only do so if we would not otherwise have provided you with insurance cover at all;
 - amend the terms of this policy, and apply the amended terms as if they were already in place, if a Claim has been adversely affected by your carelessness;
 - reduce the amount we will pay on a Claim in the proportion the premium you paid bears to the premium we would have charged for this policy; or
 - take a similar proportionate action.
- ⓘ We, or anyone acting on our behalf, will write to you if we intend to treat this policy as if it had never existed, or amend the terms of this policy.
- ⓘ If you become aware that the information given to us is inaccurate, you must inform us as soon as practicable.



WHERE AM I COVERED?

This policy covers you for the UK property specified in the Policy Schedule.



WHAT ARE MY OBLIGATIONS?

- You, or anyone acting on your behalf, must not:
 - o disclose the existence of this policy to any third party other than prospective purchasers, lenders, lessees and their legal advisers without our prior written consent
 - o take or fail to take action which results in a Claim as this may prejudice your position and void this policy
 - o take any steps to settle a Claim without our prior written consent.
- On becoming aware of any potential or actual Claim, you will:
 - o provide written notice and details to us at our registered office address immediately of all known facts including all communications, correspondence and all court documents.
 - o not admit any liability whatsoever or take steps to compromise or settle the Claim, without our written consent.
 - o provide all information and assistance that we and/or any party professional or otherwise acting on our behalf requires at your own expense doing everything reasonably practicable with our prior written consent to minimise any loss.
- You will not make any
 - o admission, promise of payment or indemnity
 - o application to a court, Upper Tribunal (Land Chamber) or the Land Registry without our written consent



WHEN AND HOW DO I PAY?

You do not make any payments to us directly. Your professional advisors who arranged and recommended the cover to you will tell you how and when to pay.



WHEN DOES THE COVER START AND END?

Your cover will begin on the Policy Date which is set out in the Policy Schedule. The dates of cover are specified on the Policy Schedule.



HOW DO I CANCEL THE CONTRACT?

This policy can be cancelled by contacting us within 14 days of the Policy Date, provided all interested parties (such as lenders holding a mortgage or charge on the Property) consent to cancellation. If you wish to cancel this policy, please write (quoting your policy number) to 'The Underwriting Manager' at our registered address or email to

We may at our discretion charge you for the time that you have been on cover including Insurance Premium Tax.

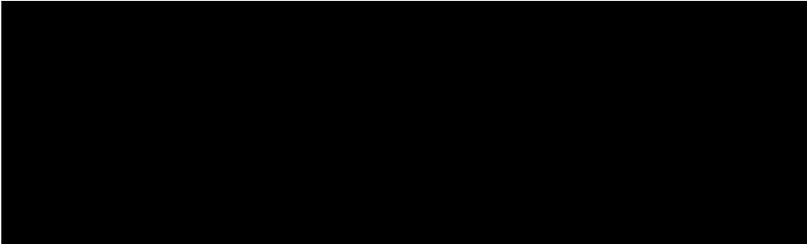
Any refund of premium will be made to the party who paid the premium.

BASIS OF COVER

The Insured has paid or agreed to pay the Premium for this indemnity cover.

The Insured agrees to comply with the terms and conditions of the policy. Failure by the Insured to comply can lead to invalidation of the policy in whole or in part or reduce the amount of any Claim subsequently made.

Signed for and on behalf of Stewart Title Limited



Steven Lessack
CEO, Stewart Title Limited

Authorised Signatory

POLICY SCHEDULE

POLICY NUMBER 155853	PROPERTY Each property which is noted on the bordereau
POLICY DATE As referred to on the bordereau per Property	LIMIT OF INDEMNITY See Additional Policy Clause(s) section below
POLICY TERM In Perpetuity from the Policy Date	PREMIUM See Additional Policy Clause(s) section below

THE INSURED

The party purchasing the Property at the Policy Date and any bank, building society or other similar lending institution holding a mortgage or charge on the Property('the Lender') whether as a result of the purchase or as the result of the owner of the Property remortgaging it to the Lender

THE INSURER

STEWART TITLE LIMITED - (Company Reg 2770166), 11 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4BP

THE DEFECT

The Insured has been provided with a Regulated Drainage and Water Search ('the Search') by the Organisation which may contain an Adverse Entry which materially affects the market value of the Property.

INSURED USE

Continued use of the Property for residential or commercial uses as in existence at the Policy Date

EXCLUSION(S)

Any Claim arising from or relating to:

- (i) any matter revealed in any other searches made available to the Insured or anyone acting on the Insured's behalf prior to the Policy Date
- (ii) any matter otherwise known to the Insured or anyone acting on the Insured's behalf prior to the Policy Date
- (iii) consequential loss
- (iv) environmental or contamination matters (including but not limited to the Environmental Protection Act 1990
- (v) any matter where the Insured or their legal advisors have not followed or acted upon the guidance notes provided in the Search

ADDITIONAL POLICY CLAUSE(S)

Definitions:-

Adverse Entry - Any matter or matters which would have been disclosed in the Search and which were in existence on or before the Policy Date which adversely affect the market value of the Property but which were not disclosed in the Search due to:-

- (i) the absence in the Search of answers to questions 2.5,1,2,7,2,8,2,9,3,3,3,4 and 4.5 and/or
- (ii) incorrect information being given to the Organisation by the statutory authority or authorities responsible for maintaining the registers forming the subject matter of the Search and/or
- (iii) incorrect information being given by the Organisation to the Insured in respect of Questions 2.1,2,2,2,4.1 and 3.1.where the Organisation has interpreted data obtained from the statutory authority or authorities responsible for maintaining the registers but that interpretation is incorrect due to the negligence of, or an error by, the Organisation.

Organisation - STL Group PLC

Regulated Search - A search requested by or on behalf of the Insured in the course of a purchase or remortgage transaction relating to the Property in response to which the Organisation in accordance with the Council of Property Search Organisations' search code has undertaken enquiries and provided a report upon which the Insured relies.

LIMIT OF INDEMNITY (Up to £ per Property)	PREMIUM (£ inclusive of I.P.T)
£ 2,000,000.00	£ 0.75

MEMORANDUM OF ENDORSEMENT For Seller Cover

Definitions

The definitions referred to below shall be read as being in addition to those given or where repeated for the purpose of the cover provided to the seller under this Policy as an alternative to those in the Policy

Seller: the Seller of the Property who has requested and paid for the Regulated Search in order to enable the sale of the Property to the Buyer

Buyer: The person(s), corporate or incorporate body, named as Buyer in the exchanged contract for the purchase of the

Property on whose behalf a Regulated Search has been undertaken or who relies upon a Regulated Search carried out on behalf of the seller of the Property by the Organisation and who has subsequently purchased the Property following receipt of the Regulated Search.

Completion Date: the date upon which the sale of the Property to the Buyer completed

Offer Price: the lower of (i) the price agreed between the Seller and the Buyer for the sale of the Property prior to the Completion Date (ii) the highest valuation of the Property obtained by the Seller from an estate agent prior to marketing the property with the estate agent.

Sale Price: the price actually paid by the Buyer to the Seller for the Property on the Completion Date as detailed in the exchanged contract.

Seller Cover

The cover under this Policy will be extended to provide the following additional cover:-

The Seller shall have cover starting on the Completion Date for the matters referred to in sub paragraph (ii) under the definition of Adverse Entry in this policy by revealing an Adverse Entry which should not have been revealed ('the Error') and which is the sole and direct cause of the Buyer renegotiating the Offer Price of the Property to the Sale Price and as a result of which renegotiation the Seller has suffered loss.

Exclusions

The Company shall be not liable to indemnify the Seller for any Error :

- (i) not disclosed in the Search
- (ii) in respect of any matter of which the Seller or his legal representative had Knowledge as at the date that contracts are exchanged with the Buyer for the purchase of the Property.
- (iii) Any Adverse Entry which arises after the Effective Date
- (iv) The cover for the Seller shall not apply where the transaction is a remortgage or the Property is used for commercial purposes

Conditions

All conditions referred to in the Policy shall apply

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- a. Any act or omission by the Insured, or anyone acting on the Insured's behalf, which in whole or in part induces a Claim under the policy may prejudice the Insured's position and could invalidate the policy in whole or in part or reduce the amount of any Claim.
- b. The Insurers liability under this policy will not exceed the Limit of Indemnity (as increased by the Inflation Provision if applicable).
- c. This policy shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales and is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales.
- d. The policy and any endorsement issued in respect of it are one contract and shall be read together.
- e. The Insured will not be entitled to abandon the Property to the Insurer.
- f. Your information may be used for the purposes of insurance administration by the Insurer, its associated companies, by reinsurers and your intermediary. It may be disclosed to regulatory bodies for the purposes of monitoring and/or enforcing the Insurer's compliance with any regulatory rules/codes.
- g. Your information may also be used for offering renewal, research and statistical purposes and crime prevention. It may be transferred to any country, including countries outside the European Economic Area for any of these purposes and for systems administration. Where this happens, we will ensure that anyone to whom we pass your information agrees to treat your information with the same level of protection as if we were dealing with it.
- h. If you give us information about another person, in doing so you confirm that they have given you permission to provide it to us to be able to process their personal data (including any sensitive personal data) and also that you have told them who we are and what we will use their data for, as set out in this notice.
- i. In the case of personal data, with limited exceptions, and on payment of the appropriate fee, you have the right to access and if necessary rectify information held about you.
- j. The Insurer and the Organisation agree that this version of this Policy will be effective for all Properties entered on a bordereau on or after 1 December 2018.

NON INVALIDATION

The interest in this policy of any Insured will not be invalidated by a breach of the policy terms or conditions by any other party, unless

- a. Such party acted on the Insured's behalf or with the Insured's knowledge and consent
- b. Where the Insured is a successor in title, they had knowledge of a breach of the policy terms or conditions or of previous non-disclosure or misrepresentation to the Insurer.

IMPORTANT CONDITIONS

In respect of each Property:-

- a. In deciding to accept this policy in exchange for the Premium and in setting the terms and premium, the Insurer has relied on the assumptions made being correct and any information given by the Insured (or anyone acting on the Insured's behalf). The Insured must ensure that, when answering any questions asked by the Insurer, any information provided is accurate and complete and the Insurer is informed of any assumptions which cannot be met.
- b. If the Insured deliberately or recklessly provides the Insurer with false or misleading information, the Insurer may treat this policy as if it never existed and decline all claims.
- c. If the Insured provides the Insurer with false or misleading information carelessly, the Insurer may:
 - a. treat this policy as if it had never existed, and refuse to pay all claims and return the premium paid. However, the Insurer may only do so if it would not otherwise have provided the Insured with insurance cover at all;
 - b. amend the terms of this insurance, and apply the amended terms as if they were already in place, if a claim has been adversely affected by the Insured's carelessness;
 - c. reduce the amount the Insurer will pay on a claim in the proportion the premium the Insured has paid bears to the premium the Insurer would have charged for the policy; or
 - d. take a similar proportionate action.The Insurer, or anyone acting on the Insurer's behalf, will write to the Insured if the Insurer intends to treat this policy as if it had never existed, or amend the terms of the policy.
- d. If the Insured becomes aware that the information given to the Insurer is inaccurate, the Insured must inform the Insurer as soon as practicable.
- e. The Insured (or anyone acting on the Insured's behalf) shall not at any time disclose the existence of this policy to any third party other than bona fide prospective purchasers, their lenders, lessees and respective legal advisers without the Insurers written consent
- f. The Insured shall not discuss the Defect with any party without the Insurer's written consent, who, it is reasonable to believe can as a result of the discussion make a Claim.
- g. A bordereau is provided to the Insurer by the Policyholder in Excel format setting out the address of the Property, the Limit of Indemnity (being the purchase price of the Property) and the Policy Date (being the date of exchange of contracts for the purchase of the Property by the Insured) and that the bordereau is sent to the Insurer at the Insurer's Address within 14 days of the month end following the Policy Date and payment for all properties listed on the bordereau paid either by cheque payable to Stewart Title Limited or by BACS to HSBC Bank Plc, 60 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TR Account Name: Stewart Title Premium Collection Account, Sort Code 40-05-30, Account Number: 94573269 Reference: «PolicyNumber»

In respect of Conditions e, f and g above where the Insured fails to comply with these conditions the Insurer's liability under this policy may be limited to the extent the Insurer is compromised by any breach of these conditions

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Any complaint should be raised in the first instance with our General Counsel by

- Writing to the General Counsel at the Insurer's Address
- Telephoning 0207 010 7820

Details of our complaints handling procedure are available by contacting our General Counsel.

If we are unable to resolve your complaint to your satisfaction, you may have the right to refer your complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR. The Financial Ombudsman Service website is <http://www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk/>.

The existence, and your use of, this complaints process is without prejudice to your other rights under this policy and your rights in law.

RIGHT TO CANCEL POLICY

This Policy can be cancelled by contacting us within 14 days of the policy date, provided all interested parties (such as lenders holding a mortgage or charge on the Property) consent to cancellation. If you wish to cancel this policy, please write (quoting your policy number) to 'The Underwriting Manager' at the Insurer's Address.

We may at our discretion charge you for the time that you have been on cover including Insurance Premium Tax.

Any refund of premium will be made to the party who paid the premium.

CLAIMS CONDITIONS

On becoming aware of any potential or actual Claim, the Insured will:

- a. provide written notice and details to the Insurer at the Insurer's Address immediately of all known facts including all communications, correspondence and all court documents.
- b. not admit any liability whatsoever or take steps to compromise or settle the Claim, without the written consent of the Insurer.
- c. provide all information and assistance that the Insurer and/or any party professional or otherwise acting on the Insurer's behalf require at the Insured's own expense doing everything reasonably practicable with the Insurer's prior written consent to minimise any loss.

The Insured will not make any

- a. admission, promise of payment or indemnity
- b. application to a court, Upper Tribunal (Land Chamber) or the Land Registry without the written consent of the Insurer

DEALING WITH THE CLAIM

- a. In dealing with the Claim the Insurer will at its discretion and cost be entitled to (whether or not the Insurer is liable under this policy):-
 - i. take or defend proceedings in any court or tribunal in the name of the Insured in any proceedings including the right to abandon or submit to judgment
 - ii. exercise, in the name of the Insured, any rights or remedies available to the Insured in any proceedings including the right to abandon or submit to judgment
 - iii. compromise, settle or compound the Claim and deal in such manner as it thinks fit
 - iv. pay at any time to the Insured the amount of the Limit of Indemnity (as increased by the Inflation Provision if applicable) or any lesser amount for which the Claim can be settled and then relinquish control of and have no further involvement with the Claim.
- b. The Insurer shall be under no obligation to pay the proceeds of any Claim paid under this Policy to any party other than the Insured and that the proceeds of any Claim shall be incapable of assignment.
- c. If, at the time of the Claim, there is other insurance (whether inception by the Insured or any other party) under which the Insured may be entitled to make a Claim, either wholly or partly in respect of the same interest or risk covered by this policy, the Insurer will not be liable to pay or contribute more than their rateable proportion of the Claim.
- d. If the Insured shall make any Claim knowing the same to be false or fraudulent, as regards amount or otherwise, this policy shall become void and the Claim shall be forfeited.
- e. The Insurer will be entitled to all rights and defences it may have in respect of a Claim notified by any Insured against any successor to that Insured.
- f. Where the Insurer and the Insured cannot agree to the amount to be paid under this policy the matter shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the parties (or in default of agreement, in accordance with the law in force at the time). The making of an award by the arbitrator shall be a condition precedent to any right of action against the Insurer. The Insured will afford to the Insurer every reasonable assistance in this respect.
- g. If the Insurer agrees or is obliged to make any payment to or on behalf of an Insured because of the risk insured by this policy the Insurer will immediately be subrogated to any rights which the Insured may have in relation to that risk.

THE FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPENSATION SCHEME (FSCS)

We are covered by the FSCS. You may be entitled to compensation from the scheme if we cannot meet our obligations. This will depend on the type of business and the circumstances of the Claim.

Further information about the compensation scheme arrangements is available from the FSCS who can be contacted at Financial Services Compensation Scheme, 10th Floor, Beaufort House, 15 St Botolph Street, EC3A 7QU. The FSCS website may be viewed at www.fscs.org.uk.

Stewart Title Limited is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. Registered in England and Wales No: 2770166. Registered office address: 11 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4BP.

Important Consumer Protection Information

This search has been produced by InfoTrack Ltd, Level 11, 91 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8RT (Tel: 0207 186 8090, Email: helpdesk@infotrack.co.uk or visit www.infotrack.co.uk) which is registered with the Property Codes Compliance Board (PCCB) as a subscriber to the Search Code. The PCCB independently monitors how registered search firms maintain compliance with the Code.

The Search Code

- provides protection for homebuyers, sellers, estate agents, conveyancers and mortgage lenders who rely on the information included in property search reports undertaken by subscribers on residential and commercial property within the UK
- sets out minimum standards which firms compiling and selling search reports have to meet
- promotes the best practice and quality standards within the industry for the benefit of consumers and property professionals
- enables consumers and property professionals to have confidence in firms which subscribe to the code, their products and services. By giving you this information, the search firm is confirming that they keep to the principles of the Code. This provides important protection for you

The Code's core principles

Firms which subscribe to the Search Code will:

- display the Code logo prominently on their search reports
- act with integrity and carry out work with due skill, care and diligence
- at all times maintain adequate and appropriate insurance to protect consumers
- conduct business in an honest, fair and professional manner
- handle complaints speedily and fairly
- ensure that all search services comply with the law, registration rules and standards
- monitor their compliance with the Code

Complaints

If you have a query or complaint about your search, you should raise it directly with the search firm, and if appropriate ask for any complaint to be considered under their formal internal complaints procedure. If you remain dissatisfied with the firm's final response, after your complaint has been formally considered, or if the firm has exceeded the response timescales, you may refer your complaint for consideration under The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs). The Ombudsman can award compensation of up to £5,000 to you if he finds that you have suffered actual financial loss and/or aggravation, distress or inconvenience as a result of your search provider failing to keep to the Code.

Please note that all queries or complaints regarding your search should be directed to your search provider in the first instance, not to TPOs or to the PCCB.

TPOs Contact Details:

The Property Ombudsman
Milford House
43-55 Milford Street
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP1 2BP

Tel: 01722 333306 / Fax: 01722 332296
Web: www.tpos.co.uk / Email: admin@tpos.co.uk

You can get more information about the PCCB from www.propertycodes.org.uk

Please ask your search provider if you would like a copy of the Search Code.



Internal Complaints Procedure

InfoTrack Ltd has a formal internal complaints procedure for handling complaints speedily and fairly. If you wish to make a complaint we will:

1. acknowledge your complaint within 5 working days of receipt
2. normally deal with it fully and provide a final response, in writing, within 20 working days of receipt
3. keep you informed by letter, telephone or email, as you prefer, if we need more time
4. provide a final response, in writing, at the latest within 40 working days of receipt
5. liaise, at your request, with anyone acting formally on your behalf

Complaints should be sent to: InfoTrack Ltd, Level 11, 91 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8RT (Tel: 0207 186 8090, Email: helpdesk@infotrack.co.uk, www.infotrack.co.uk)

If you are not satisfied with our final response, or if we exceed the above timescales, you may refer the complaint to The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs) - Tel: 01722 333306 / Email: admin@tpos.co.uk. We will co-operate with TPOs during an investigation and comply with any decision the Ombudsman makes.

Revised 29 January 2019

Terms and Conditions

1 Definitions

In these Terms the following words shall have the following meanings:

- 1.1 "Client" means the seller, buyer, lender or lessee (or potential seller, buyer, lender or lessee) in respect of the Property who is the intended recipient of the Report.
- 1.2 "Code" means the Code of Practice for Search Compilers and Retailers as updated from time to time.
- 1.3 "Company" means a company registered at Companies House in respect of which InfoTrack Ltd has been instructed to provide a Service.
- 1.4 "Consumer" means any person acting for purposes other than their trade, business or profession.
- 1.5 "Intellectual Property Rights" means copyright, patent, design right (registered or unregistered), service or trade mark (registered or unregistered), database right, or other data right, moral right or know how or any other intellectual property right.
- 1.6 "Literature" means InfoTrack Ltd's brochures, price lists and advertisements in any type of media, including the content of the Website.
- 1.7 "Order" means the request for Services by You.
- 1.8 "Property" means an address or location for which InfoTrack Ltd is engaged to provide a Service.
- 1.9 "Report" means the report prepared by InfoTrack Ltd in respect of the Property or the Order.
- 1.10 "Service(s)" means the supply of services by InfoTrack Ltd to You including but not limited to property searches, reports and photographs, company searches, trade marks and domain name searches and other services from time to time and includes our instructions to a Supplier, on your behalf and the dissemination of the information subsequently provided by the Suppliers.
- 1.11 "Supplier" means any organisation or third party who provides data or information of any form to InfoTrack Ltd for the purposes of providing the Services.
- 1.12 "Terms" means these terms and conditions of business.
- 1.13 "VAT" means value added tax under the Value Added Tax Act 1994 and any similar replacement or additional tax.
- 1.14 "Website" means our website located at: www.infotrack.co.uk
- 1.15 "We", "Us", "Our", "InfoTrack" and "InfoTrack Ltd" are references to InfoTrack Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with registered number 09474590 and whose registered office is situated at 10 John Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1N 2EB. VAT number GB 228530612.
- 1.16 "You" and "Your" are references to the individual, company, partnership or organisation who accesses the Website or places an Order.

2 Agreement

- 2.1 The agreement between You and InfoTrack Ltd shall come into existence when InfoTrack Ltd accepts your completed Order by either sending you written confirmation or starting to provide you with the relevant Services ("Agreement"). Please read and check your Order before it is submitted so that any errors can be identified and corrected.
- 2.2 These Terms may be varied from time to time. The Terms in force at the time of the Agreement, in conjunction with any relevant Supplier terms and conditions (where InfoTrack Ltd is placing orders for searches as Your agent), shall govern the Agreement to the exclusion of all other terms and conditions. You should print a copy of these Terms for future reference.

- 2.3 By submitting an Order, you shall be deemed to have accepted these Terms and You agree to be bound by these Terms when You place any Order.
- 2.4 These Terms together with the Literature and Order comprise the whole agreement relating to the supply of the Services to You by InfoTrack Ltd.
- 2.5 If You are not a Consumer You acknowledge that You have not relied upon any representations save insofar as the same have been expressly incorporated in these Terms and You agree that you shall have no remedy in respect of any misrepresentation (other than fraudulent misrepresentation) which has not become a term of these Terms.
- 2.6 If You are a Consumer then, while We accept responsibility for statements and representations made by Our duly authorised agents, please ensure You ask for any variations from these Terms to be confirmed in writing.

3 Services

- 3.1 InfoTrack Ltd shall use reasonable care and skill in providing the Services to You and shall use only established and trusted suppliers where obtaining information or data from third parties in accordance with the Code.
- 3.2 We reserve the right to make any changes to the Services described in our Literature to conform with any applicable statutory requirements or any non-material changes which we reasonably deem appropriate in our sole discretion.
- 3.3 Our Services are provided solely for Your use, or the use of Your Clients on whose behalf You have commissioned the Services, and shall not be used or relied upon by any other party, without Our written consent.
- 3.4 You hereby agree that We will start performing the Services as soon as possible, following the formation of the Agreement, which is likely to be before the end of the fourteen working day period set out in clause 5.3.

4 Price and Payment

- 4.1 The price payable for the Services shall be in pounds sterling inclusive of VAT as set out in the Literature or Order, as applicable.
- 4.2 Payment is due in full from You within 30 days of the date of Our invoice (or as otherwise contracted). We will invoice You following the provision of the Service(s) or as otherwise notified to You at the point of order or as set out in the Literature.
- 4.3 InfoTrack Ltd reserves the right to amend its prices from time to time and the Services will be charged at the price applicable at the date on which an Order is submitted.
- 4.4 If You fail to pay Our invoice on or before the due date, InfoTrack Ltd may charge You interest on the late payment at the prevailing statutory rate pursuant to the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998 until the outstanding payment is made in full.

5 Cancellation of Services

This Term 5 only applies if you are a Consumer.

- 5.1 If you are a Consumer, you have a legal right to cancel the Agreement under the Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013, during the period set out in Term 5.3.
- 5.2 This cancellation right does not apply:
 - 5.2.1 in the case of goods made to Your specifications, where these are personalised goods or by reason of their nature cannot be returned; or
 - 5.2.2 where We have started work on the Services with Your agreement (given in Term 3.4).

- 5.3 As a Consumer Your right to cancel the Agreement starts on the date the Agreement is formed. You have fourteen working days to cancel the Agreement. If you cancel the Agreement within this period, and the exceptions set out in Term 5.2 do not apply, then You will receive a full refund of any price paid by You. The refund will be processed as soon as possible, and in any case within 30 days of the day on which you gave us notice of cancellation. You will not be liable for any further payment to us in respect of the Agreement.
- 5.4 To cancel the Agreement You must contact Us in writing at our registered office address by sending an email to helpdesk@infotrack.co.uk
- 5.5 Following cancellation of the Agreement (save for cancellation in accordance with Term 5.3) You will remain liable for any costs, expenses and disbursements incurred by Us prior to receiving written notice of cancellation. Such costs, expenses and disbursements shall be invoiced and payable in accordance with Term 4.2.
- ## 6 Term 6: Initial
- 6.1 InfoTrack Ltd may suspend or terminate any agreement with You without any liability to You with immediate effect if at any time:
- 6.1.1 You fail to make any payment due in accordance with Term 4;
- 6.1.2 If You repeatedly breach or commit or cause to be committed a material breach of these Terms; or
- 6.1.3 You commit a breach and You fail to remedy the breach within 7 days of receipt of a written notice to do so.
- 6.2 If an Agreement is terminated under this Term 6 and You have made an advance payment We will refund You a reasonable proportion of the balance as determined exclusively by Us having regard to the value of Services already provided to You.
- ## 7 Events Beyond Our Control
- 7.1 We reserve the right without notice or liability to You, to defer the date of performance (by a period equivalent to the period during which the Services could not be performed) or to cancel the provision of the Services or reduce the volume of the Services ordered by You if we are prevented from or delayed in the carrying on of Our business due to circumstances beyond Our reasonable control provided that, if the event in question continues for a continuous period in excess of 60 days, You shall be entitled to give notice in writing to us to terminate the Order.
- ## 8 Warranties and Limitation of Liability
- 8.1 Subject to Term 9 and Term 10 (as applicable), We provide warranties and accept liability only to the extent stated in this Term 8.
- 8.2 We do not exclude or restrict our liability for death or personal injury caused by our own negligence or any other liability the exclusion of which is expressly prohibited by law.
- 8.3 Unless otherwise indicated on the front page of the Report, We confirm that any individuals within Our business who conducted any searches has not knowingly had any personal or business relationship with any individual involved in the sale of or dealings with the Property.
- 8.4 In providing the Services You acknowledge and accept that:-
- 8.4.1 InfoTrack Ltd's only obligation is to exercise reasonable care and skill in providing the Services in accordance with the Code.
- 8.4.2 The Services do not include any information relating to the value or worth of the Property or the Company.
- 8.4.3 InfoTrack Ltd cannot warrant or guarantee that the Website or any website linked to or from the Website will be uninterrupted or error free or free of viruses or other harmful components and furthermore InfoTrack Ltd cannot warrant the performance of any linked internet service not operated by InfoTrack Ltd. Accordingly InfoTrack Ltd shall not be liable for any damage or loss whatsoever caused: by any virus, including damage to Your computer equipment, software, data or other property resulting from Your access to, use of or browsing of the Website; or as a result of downloading any material, data, text, images, video or audio from the Website; or by the contents of or Your access to, any website linked to the Website; or for inaccuracies or typographical errors of information or on the Website.
- 8.4.4 InfoTrack Ltd shall use reasonable endeavours to provide the Services within the timescale set out in the Literature.
- 8.4.5 Any services other than our Services, which are advertised in the Literature are for information only, and We are not responsible for any such services which You may use as a result of our recommendation or otherwise. Any such third party services may be subject to the terms and conditions of the relevant third party service provider.
- 8.5 In connection with the Report You undertake to make a reasonable inspection of any results set out therein to satisfy Yourself that there are no defects or failures. In the event that there is a material defect You will notify Us in writing of such defect as soon as possible after its discovery.
- 8.6 Any claim relating to data or information obtained from a Supplier shall in the first instance be made against the Supplier (with such assistance from InfoTrack Ltd as may reasonably be required) and only if such a claim cannot be made against the Supplier will You make a claim against InfoTrack Ltd.
- ## 9 Our Liability if you are a Business
- This Term 9 only applies if you are not contracting as a Consumer.
- 9.1 We only supply the Reports for use by You and Your Clients, and You agree not to use the Reports for any re-sale purposes unless You have obtained Our prior written consent.
- 9.2 Nothing in these Terms limits or excludes Our liability for:
- 9.2.1 Death or personal injury caused by Our negligence;
- 9.2.2 Fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation;
- 9.2.3 Any loss or damage sustained as a direct consequence of Our negligence;
- 9.2.4 Breach of the terms implied by section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979 (title and quiet possession); or
- 9.2.5 Defective products under the Consumer Protection Act 1987.
- 9.3 Subject to Term 9.2, We will under no circumstances whatever be liable to You (or any other party entitled to rely on the Report(s)), whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, arising under or in connection with the Agreement for:
- 9.3.1 Any loss of profits, sales, business or revenue;
- 9.3.2 Loss or corruption of data, information or software;
- 9.3.3 Loss of business opportunity;
- 9.3.4 Loss of anticipated savings;
- 9.3.5 Loss of goodwill; or
- 9.3.6 Any indirect or consequential loss.

- 9.4 Subject to Term 9.2 and Term 9.3, Our total liability to You in respect of all other losses arising under or in connection with the Contract, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, shall in no circumstances exceed £10 million.
- 9.5 Except as expressly stated in these Terms, We do not give any representation, warranties or undertakings in relation to the Reports. Any representation, condition or warranty which might be implied or incorporated into these Terms by statute, common law or otherwise is excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law. In particular, We will not be responsible for ensuring that the Reports are suitable for Your purposes.
- 10 Our liability if you are a Consumer**
This Term 10 only applies if you are a Consumer.
- 10.1 If We fail to comply with these Terms, We are responsible for loss or damage You suffer that is a foreseeable result of Our breach of these Terms or Our negligence, but We are not responsible for any loss or damage that is not foreseeable. Loss or damage is foreseeable if they were an obvious consequence of Our breach or if they were contemplated by You and us at the time We entered into the Agreement.
- 10.2 We only supply the Reports for private use. You agree not to use the Reports for any commercial, business or re-sale purposes, and We have no liability to You for any loss of profit, loss of business, business interruption, or loss of business opportunity.
- 10.3 We do not in any way exclude or limit Our liability for:
- 10.3.1 Death or personal injury caused by Our negligence;
- 10.3.2 Fraud and fraudulent misrepresentation;
- 10.3.3 Any breach of the terms implied by section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979 (title and quiet possession);
- 10.3.4 Any breach of the terms implied by sections 13 to 15 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979 (description, satisfactory quality, fitness for purpose and samples); and
- 10.3.5 Defective products under the Consumer Protection Act 1987.
- 10.4 We have obtained insurance cover in respect of Our own liability for individual claims not exceeding £10 million per claim. Our liability is therefore limited to £10 million in respect of any single claim, event, or series of related claims or events and You are responsible for making your own arrangements for the insurance of any excess loss.
- 11 Intellectual Property Rights**
- 11.1 You acknowledge that all Intellectual Property Rights in the Services are and shall remain owned by either InfoTrack Ltd or our Suppliers, and nothing in these Terms purports to transfer, assign or grant any rights to You in respect of the Intellectual Property Rights.
- 11.2 You agree to indemnify Us against all liabilities, costs, expenses, damages and losses (including but not limited to any direct, indirect or consequential losses and all interest, penalties and legal costs (calculated on a full indemnity basis) and all other professional costs and expenses) arising out of or in connection with any claim for actual or alleged infringement of a third party's Intellectual Property Rights as a result of You including an Ordnance Survey plan within the Order.
- 12 Insurance**
- 12.1 Our insurers are QBE Insurance (Europe) Ltd whose address is Plantation Place, 30 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 3BD. The level of cover provided by them for our Professional Indemnity Insurance is £10 million.
- 12.2 Our Professional Indemnity Insurance includes cover for errors and omissions in local authority and water company data and records used to compile our search reports.
- 12.3 Should we cease to trade for any reason, prior to that event we shall execute run-off insurance cover under our Professional Indemnity Insurance for our past search products and services.
- 13 Complaints**
- 13.1 Full details of Our Complaints Procedure are set out on Our Website. We will deal with any complaints made by You in accordance with the Complaints Procedure.
- 13.2 As per Our Complaints Procedure, should you not be satisfied with our final response or we have exceeded the response timescales pursuant to Our Complaints Procedure, you may refer your complaint to The Property Ombudsman Scheme. The Property Ombudsman Scheme's website is www.tpos.co.uk and email address is admin@tpos.co.uk.
- 13.3 We will co-operate fully with The Property Ombudsman Scheme during an investigation and comply with his final decision.
- 14 General**
- 14.1 You shall not be entitled to assign the Agreement or any part of it without Our prior written consent.
- 14.2 We may assign the Agreement or any part of it to any person, firm or company provided that such assignment shall not materially affect Your rights under the Agreement.
- 14.3 The parties to these Terms do not intend that any term of Our Agreement shall be enforceable by virtue of the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 by any person that is not a party to these Terms or a permitted assignee.
- 14.4 Failure or delay by Us in enforcing or partially enforcing any provision of the Agreement will not be construed as a waiver of any of Our rights under the Agreement.
- 14.5 Any waiver by Us of any breach of, or any default under, any provision of the Agreement by You will not be deemed a waiver of any subsequent breach or default and will in no way affect the other terms of the Agreement.
- 14.6 If any provision or part of a provision is held to be invalid or unenforceable by any court or other body of competent jurisdiction, that provision or part of that provision shall be deemed severable and the other provisions or the remainder of the relevant provision will continue in full force and effect.
- 14.7 Unless otherwise stated in these Terms, all notices from You to InfoTrack Ltd or vice versa must be in writing and sent to InfoTrack Ltd's registered office address as stipulated in Term 1.15 (or as updated from time to time) or Your address as stipulated in the Order.
- 14.8 In providing the Services and Reports We will comply with the Code.
- 14.9 Any personal information which you provide to us will be held in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and other applicable regulations and only used in accordance with Our Privacy Policy (details of which are set out on Our Website).
- 14.10 The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and shall be subject to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of England and Wales. However, if You are a resident of Northern Ireland you may also bring proceedings in Northern Ireland, and if you are a resident of Scotland you may also bring proceedings in Scotland.

Revised 29 January 2019