

ID	Details	Description	Online record
ID: A Distance: 22 m Direction: N	Application reference: 22/01232/FUL Application date: 20/07/2022 Council: Tendring Accuracy: Exact	Address: Land at Reedlands, Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex, East of England, CO16 9AS Project: Bungalow Last known status: Detailed plans have been granted.	<a href="#">Link ↗</a>
ID: A Distance: 22 m Direction: N	Application reference: 22/00464/FUL Application date: 15/03/2022 Council: Tendring Accuracy: Exact	Address: Land at Reedlands, Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex, East of England, CO16 9AS Project: Bungalow Last known status: Detailed plans have been granted.	<a href="#">Link ↗</a>
ID: A Distance: 22 m Direction: N	Application reference: 21/02086/COUNOT Application date: 08/12/2021 Council: Tendring Accuracy: Exact	Address: Reedlands, Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex, East of England, CO16 9AS Project: House (Conversion) Last known status: Planning approval is not required.	<a href="#">Link ↗</a>
ID: A Distance: 22 m Direction: N	Application reference: 21/01692/COUNOT Application date: 01/10/2021 Council: Tendring Accuracy: Exact	Address: Land at Reedlands, Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex, East of England, CO16 9AS Project: House (Conversion) Last known status: Planning approval is not required.	<a href="#">Link ↗</a>
ID: A Distance: 22 m Direction: N	Application reference: 20/01537/OUT Application date: 30/10/2020 Council: Tendring Accuracy: Exact	Address: Reedlands, Gutteridge Hall Lane, Weeley, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex, East of England, CO16 9AS Project: House (Outline) Last known status: Outline approval has been refused.	<a href="#">Link ↗</a>

## Climate change / Flood risk (5 and 30 Years)

Ambiental's FloodScore™ Climate data provides flood risk information from river, tidal and surface water flooding for a range of future time periods and emissions scenarios (Low emissions - RCP 2.6, medium and most likely emissions - RCP 4.5, and high emission - RCP 8.5). The temperature increases shown for each scenario are predicted increases by 2081-2100. The models are based on the UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18). It is plausible that climate change will increase the severity and frequency of flood events in the future. FloodScore™ Climate has been designed to provide banks, building societies and insurers with future flood risk information for their long-term assets. The data within this report is based on the highest risk found within a buffer zone around the buildings. The 'Year' in the table represents the median of the date range used for each modelled timeframe.

Temp increase range	Year	Combined flood risk	River flooding	Coastal flooding	Surface water flooding
RCP 2.6 0.9-2.3°C	2027	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
RCP 2.6 0.9-2.3°C	2055	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Temp increase range	Year	Combined flood risk	River flooding	Coastal flooding	Surface water flooding
RCP 4.5 1.7-3.2°C	2027	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
RCP 4.5 1.7-3.2°C	2055	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Temp increase range	Year	Combined flood risk	River flooding	Coastal flooding	Surface water flooding
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2027	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2055	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

## Climate change / Natural ground instability (5 and 30 Years)

This data shows the increase in shrink swell subsidence hazards as a result of climate change. When certain soils take in water they can swell, causing heave. Conversely, when these soils dry out they can shrink and cause subsidence. Climate change will result in higher temperature and therefore likely cause periods of drought and an increase in shrink swell subsidence. This data has been produced using the Met Office local projections to accurately model predicted rainfall, it is only available for RCP8.5 (the 'worst case' climate scenario).

Temp increase range	Year	Wet scenario	Average rainfall	Dry scenario
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2030s	Highly unlikely	Likely	Highly likely
RCP 8.5 3.2-5.4°C	2050s	Unlikely	Highly likely	Extremely likely



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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## Datasets searched

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

### Contaminated Land

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

### Contaminated Land

Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	Not identified
Pollution incidents	Not identified

### Flooding

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

### Radon

Radon	Not identified
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### Mining features

Mine entries	Not identified
Mineralised veins	Not identified
Surface workings	Not identified
Surface features	Not identified
Underground mine workings	Not identified
Reported subsidence	Not identified
Mine waste tips	Not identified
Secured features	Not identified





Mining features	
Licence boundaries	Not identified
Researched mining	Not identified
Mining Record Office plans	Not identified
BGS mine plans	Not identified

Mining records	
BritPits	Not identified
Mineral Planning Areas	Not identified
Non-coal mining areas	Not identified
Mining cavities	Not identified
Coal mining areas	Not identified
Brine areas	Not identified
Gypsum areas	Not identified
Tin mining areas	Not identified

Historical Features	
Non-coal mining	Not identified
Coal and associated mining	Not identified
Industry associated with mining	Not identified

Geological features	
Artificial and made ground (10k)	Not identified
Linear features - mineral veins (10k)	Not identified
Artificial and made ground (50k)	Not identified
Linear features - mineral veins (50k)	Not identified

Satellite monitoring	
Satellite monitoring	Not identified

Natural instability	
Property shrink-swell assessment	Identified

Natural instability	
<b>Shrink-swell clays</b>	<b>Identified</b>
Landslides	Not identified
National landslide database	Not identified
Running sands	Not identified
Compressible deposits	Not identified
Collapsible deposits	Not identified
Dissolution of soluble rocks	Not identified
Natural cavities	Not identified

Coastal Erosion	
Complex cliffs	Not identified
Projections with intervention measures in place	Not identified
Projections with no active intervention	Not identified
Complex cliffs	Not identified
Projections with intervention measures in place	Not identified
Projections with no active intervention	Not identified

Infilled land	
<b>Infilling from historical mapping</b>	<b>Identified</b>
Active landfill sites	Not identified
Historical landfill (from Environment Agency records)	Not identified
Historical landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	Not identified

Sinkholes	
Reported recent incidents	Not identified
Recorded incidents (BGS)	Not identified
Recorded incidents (Stantec)	Not identified
Historical incidents	Not identified

## Transportation

HS2 route: nearest centre point of track	Not identified
HS2 route: nearest overground section	Not identified
HS2 surface safeguarding	Not identified
HS2 subsurface safeguarding	Not identified
HS2 Homeowner Payment Zone	Not identified
HS2 Extended Homeowner Protection Zone	Not identified
HS2 stations	Not identified
HS2 depots	Not identified
HS2 noise and visual assessment	Not identified
Crossrail 1 route	Not identified
Crossrail 1 stations	Not identified
Crossrail 2 route	Not identified
Crossrail 2 stations	Not identified
Crossrail 2 worksites	Not identified
Crossrail 2 headhouses	Not identified
Crossrail 2 safeguarding area	Not identified
Active railways	Not identified
Railway tunnels	Not identified
Active railway stations	Not identified
Historical railway infrastructure	Not identified
Abandoned railways	Not identified
London Underground and DLR lines	Not identified
London Underground and DLR stations	Not identified
Underground	Not identified
Underground stations	Not identified

## Oil and gas

Oil or gas drilling well	Not identified
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## Oil and gas

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

## Wind and solar

<b>Wind farms</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>Proposed wind farms</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>Proposed wind turbines</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>Existing and agreed solar installations</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>Proposed solar installations</b>	<b>Identified</b>

## Energy

Electricity transmission lines and pylons	Not identified
National Grid energy infrastructure	Not identified
Power stations	Not identified
Nuclear installations	Not identified
<b>Large Energy Projects</b>	<b>Identified</b>

## Planning

<b>Large projects searched to 750m</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>Small projects searched to 500m</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>House extensions and small new builds searched to 250m</b>	<b>Identified</b>

## Planning constraints

Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Not identified
Internationally important wetland sites (Ramsar Sites)	Not identified
Special Areas of Conservation	Not identified
Special Protection Areas (for birds)	Not identified
National Nature Reserves	Not identified



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Local Nature Reserves	Not identified
Designated Ancient Woodland	Not identified
Green Belt	Not identified
World Heritage Sites	Not identified
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Not identified
National Parks	Not identified
Conservation Areas	Not identified
Listed Buildings	Not identified
Certificates of Immunity from Listing	Not identified
Scheduled Monuments	Not identified
Registered Parks and Gardens	Not identified

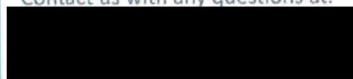
### Climate change

<b>Flood risk (5 and 30 Years)</b>	<b>Identified</b>
<b>Natural ground instability (5 and 30 Years)</b>	<b>Identified</b>



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## Contaminated land liability assessment methodology

As part of this report Groundsure provide a professional assessment of the risks posed by key environmental information which could lead to the property being designated as 'Contaminated Land' as defined under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This assessment is based on the following data:

- historical land use (compiled from 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 maps)
- petrol stations, garages, energy features and tanks (compiled from 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 maps) – for selected areas.
- historic military / ordnance sites
- landfill and waste transfer/treatment or disposal sites (including scrap yards)
- current and recent industrial uses (as defined by PointX data)
- Catalist petrol station
- Part A(1), Part A(2) and Part B Authorisations
- sites determined as Contaminated Land under Part 2A EPA 1990
- Planning Hazardous Substance Consents
- Environment Agency Recorded Pollution Incidents
- Dangerous Substances Inventory Releases (DSI)
- Red List Discharge Consent

The level of risk associated with the property is either Passed or Action Required. If the report result is Action Required it does not necessarily mean that the site is unsuitable for purchase, but only that further assessment of the risk associated with the site is required.

### Method Statement

In assessing specific site risk, Groundsure follows principles used extensively throughout the environmental consultancy sector. Our system looks at the potential for specific industries to have generated residual contamination and for this contamination to remain at a site, or to have migrated to neighbouring sites. Sites are scored based on this system and if a site scores highly it indicates a high level of risk.

### Limitations of the Study

This report has been prepared with the assumption that the site is in residential use and that no significant (re)development is planned. The screening process reviews historical mapping and a range of current databases. The historical land use database reviewed for this study does NOT include 1:2,500 or 1:1,250 scale maps except for Groundsure's additional information database of selected features namely tanks, energy features, petrol filling stations and garages. This additional information database covers the majority of the UK, but not all. Where 1:2500 or 1:1250 scale maps are utilised all relevant and available map epochs to Groundsure are used. Additionally, this review does NOT include specific enquiries to the Local Authority who may hold additional information and it does NOT include a site visit/inspection. Your attention is drawn to the Terms and Conditions of Groundsure Limited under which this service is provided.

## Flood information

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



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## Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRAW (sea):

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

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

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

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

## Historic flood events

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

## Surface water flooding

Ambiental Risk Analytics surface water flood map identifies areas likely to flood following extreme rainfall events, i.e. land naturally vulnerable to surface water or "pluvial" flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1000 year rainfall events. The flood risks for these rainfall events are reported where the depth would be greater than the threshold for a standard property to modern building standards. Modern urban drainage systems are typically built to cope with rainfall events between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 years, though older ones may even flood in a 1 in 5 year rainstorm event.

## Proposed flood defences

The data includes all Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales's projects over £100K that will change or sustain the standards of flood defence in England and Wales over the next 5 years. It also includes the equivalent schemes for all Local Authority and Internal Drainage Boards.

## Flood storage areas

Flood Storage Areas may also act as flood defences. A flood storage area may also be referred to as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond. Its purpose is to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel. It may also delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer time interval. These areas are also referred to as Zone 3b or 'the functional floodplain' and has a 5% or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or is designed to flood in the event of an extreme (0.1%) flood or another probability which may be agreed between the Local Planning Authority and Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales, including water conveyance routes. Development within Flood Storage Areas is severely restricted.

## Groundwater flooding



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Groundwater flooding is flooding caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs as excess water emerging at the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements. Groundwater flooding tends to be more persistent than surface water flooding, in some cases lasting for weeks or months, and it can result in significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and 1 in 100 year and 1 in 250 year return periods.

### Ambiental FloodScore™ insurance rating

The property has been rated as **Very Low** risk.

Ambiental's FloodScore™ risk rating gives an indicative assessment of the potential insurance risk classification from flooding, which can provide an indication of how likely it is that a property's policy will be ceded to Flood Re. The assessment is based on Ambiental's river, tidal and surface water flood data and other factors which some insurers may use in their assessment are not included.

Flood Re is a re-insurance scheme that makes flood cover more widely available and affordable as part of your residential property home insurance. Properties at higher risk of flooding may have the flood part of their policy ceded to Flood Re by their insurer. It is important to understand that Flood Re does not apply to all situations. Exclusions from Flood Re includes properties constructed after 1 January 2009; properties not within domestic Council Tax bands A to H (or equivalent); commercial properties, certain buy to let scenarios and buildings comprising four or more residential units. A full list of the exemptions can be found on the Flood Re website (<https://www.floodre.co.uk/can-flood-re-help-me/eligibility-criteria/>) ↗.

The Ambiental FloodScore™ insurance rating is classified into six different bandings:

**Very High** indicates a level of risk that may make it more likely that standard insurance premiums will be higher, or additional terms may apply to the provision of flood cover. There is a very high possibility that the cover for flooding at the property will be ceded into the Flood Re scheme, particularly if the property has flooded in the past.

**High** indicates a level of risk that may make it more likely that standard insurance premiums will be higher, or additional terms may apply to the provision of flood cover. There is a high possibility that the cover for flooding at the property will be ceded into the Flood Re scheme, particularly if the property has flooded in the past.

**Moderate-High** indicates a level of risk that may make it more likely that standard insurance premiums will be higher, or additional terms may apply to the provision of flood cover. There is a moderate possibility that the cover for flooding at the property will be ceded into the Flood Re scheme, particularly if the property has flooded in the past.

**Moderate** indicates a level of risk that may make it more likely that standard insurance premiums will be higher, or additional terms may apply to the provision of flood cover. There is a low possibility that the cover for flooding at the property will be ceded into the Flood Re scheme, unless the property has flooded in the past.

**Low** indicates a level of risk that is likely to mean standard cover and premiums are available for flood cover. There is a low possibility the cover for flooding at the property will be ceded into the Flood Re scheme, unless the property has flooded in the past.

**Very Low** indicates a level of flood risk that should not have any impact on the provision of flood cover for the property.

## Planning data limitations

The planning applications section of this report contains data provided under licence from Glenigan, who are widely recognised in the industry as the market leaders in the collection and distribution of planning information in the UK. Glenigan collects on average 4,000 planning applications per day. As such, neither Groundsure or Glenigan are able to check the accuracy of the information that has been submitted by the applicant. All application information is based on the information submitted at the time of application and due to the volumes and the automated processes involved it is not possible to undertake additional checks to confirm its accuracy. As with any dataset of this size and complexity there are limitations, which are highlighted below.

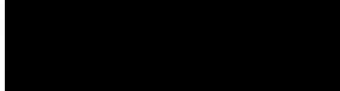
The planning section in our report is fully automated and Groundsure does not undertake visits to the Local Authority or manually search for planning records against other sources as this would be cost-prohibitive to most clients. With each report, Glenigan provides Groundsure with the location detail for each planning application, which is then published within our report. The method for deriving the location detail depends on the type of planning application.

The location of applications are represented in this report as single points for house extensions and small new builds, small developments and points or polygons for large developments. If an application associated with a small development is shown on the map as a polygon it is because it was once classified as a large development and has since been downgraded. The location of



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applications is derived from either the grid references provided by the applicant on the planning application form or by address finding software using the site address. If the application is represented by a point, it may not represent the nearest border of the development and may fall outside of the development boundary. If the application is represented by a polygon, we only map the outer extents of proposed developments. Some developments are comprised of multiple areas and in these cases we will show all polygons on the map but only label the one closest to the property. The information contained within this report should be used in conjunction with a visit to the relevant local authority's website to determine the exact location of the development, determine any possible distinctions within the development area, and how this may impact the subject property.

Groundsure has incorporated a dynamic search radius to ensure the most relevant data is presented. This variable search distance is based on House of Commons Library data which categorises areas according to the size of the settlement. Groundsure has distilled these into three core categories. These categories are mega urban, urban and rural and the following search distances apply:

- Mega urban: 250m for large developments, 75m for small developments and 50m for house extensions and small new builds
- Urban: 500m for large developments, 125m for small developments and 50m for house extensions and small new builds
- Rural: 750m for large development, 500m for small development and 250m for house extensions and small new builds

Please note, the search radius assigned to this property is detailed within the planning section of the report.

Due to differing methodologies adopted by Local Authorities, some planning applications identified as having been refused may have subsequently been granted on appeal without appearing as such within this report. As such, if any refused applications are identified within this report, or should the existence or absence of a planning application, consent or similar have a material impact with regard to the decision to purchase a property, the client or beneficiary should make independent thorough enquiries of the Local Authority. Groundsure has excluded certain records of the publicly available data from this report which may have created duplications of reference to the same application. This includes, but is not limited to, data relating to applications such as amendments or variations of planning applications, discharge of conditions, or other associated applications. The report does not contain information on Lawful Development Certificates, Permitted Developments, Prior Approvals, Tree Preservation Orders, and other applications that are considered minor in terms of the level of construction. Additionally, an area of land may be identified for development within the local authority development plan, but for which no formal planning application exists. As such these are not included within the search.

Groundsure provides a web link to individual planning records in this report, but over time Local Authorities may have altered their website structure or record storage and so not all links may still be active. In the case of broken links, customers can use the planning application reference to search the Local Authority planning website manually. Due to data collection methods and processing time, there may be a period of up to 10 days between the application being published on the local authority website and appearing within the Groundsure report.

It is important to note the terms and conditions under which the report was sold, and in particular, whilst Groundsure makes every effort to ensure that data is sourced from reliable providers, it is unable to guarantee that the information is accurate, complete or up to date. Groundsure shall not be liable for any losses or damages incurred by the client or beneficiary, including but not limited to any losses or damages that arise as a result of any error, omission or inaccuracy in any part of the Groundsure Materials where such part is based on any Third Party Content or any reasonable interpretation of Third Party Content. We recommend checking the contents of the TA6 Property Information Form completed by the seller to determine if any planning applications were revealed. If they were not and you believe this should have been included we recommend discussing this with your conveyancer.

## Conservation Area data limitations

Please note the Conservation Area data is provided by Historic England and individual Local Authorities. Due to different methodologies used by different Local Authorities the data may be incomplete. We recommend reviewing your local search for confirmation.



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## Underground data limitations

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

## Subsidence data limitations

The natural ground subsidence assessment is based on the British Geological Survey's GeoSure data. GeoSure is a natural ground stability hazard susceptibility dataset, based on the characteristics of the underlying geology, rather than an assessment of risk. A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging event or phenomenon, whereas a risk is defined as the likelihood of the hazard impacting people, property or capital. The GeoSure dataset consists of six data layers for each type of natural ground subsidence hazard. These are shrink-swell clay, landslide, compressible ground, collapsible ground, dissolution of soluble rock and running sand. Each hazard is then provided with a rating on its potential to cause natural ground subsidence. This rating goes from A-E, with A being the lowest hazard, E being the highest. Groundsure represent full GeoSure data as either Negligible (ratings of A), Very Low (ratings of B), Low (C), Moderate (D) or High (E). Where GeoSure Basic is instead used, ratings are displayed as Negligible-Very Low (A or B ratings), Low (C) or Moderate-High (D or E). The GeoSure data only takes into account the geological characteristics at a site. It does not take into account any additional factors such as the characteristics of buildings, local vegetation including trees or seasonal changes in the soil moisture content which can be related to local factors such as rainfall and local drainage. These factors should be considered as part of a structural survey of the property carried out by a competent structural surveyor. For more information on the "typical safe distance" trees should be from a property please see this guide:

[www.abi.org.uk/globalassets/sitecore/files/documents/publications/public/migrated/home/protecting-your-home-from-subsidence-damage.pdf](http://www.abi.org.uk/globalassets/sitecore/files/documents/publications/public/migrated/home/protecting-your-home-from-subsidence-damage.pdf) ↗

## ClimateIndex™ data and limitations

Groundsure's ClimateIndex™ is an assessment of the physical risk to the property from hazards which may be exacerbated by climate change. It considers the following hazards only:

- River flooding
- Flooding from the sea and tidal waters
- Surface water flooding
- Shrink swell subsidence
- Coastal erosion

These hazards are assessed using a weighted sum model, which allows for the consistent comparison of hazards between different time periods, emissions scenarios and the relative severity of predicted impacts. All flood and subsidence impacts have been produced using the latest UKCP18 climate prediction models. Assessments are provided for the short term (c.5 years) and medium term (c.30 years) only. A range of [Representative Concentration Pathways \(RCPs\)](#) ↗ have been used depending on the source dataset and its derivation. For example, flood data has been provided for RCP2.6, 4.5 and 8.5, whereas subsidence data has been derived using local projections only available for RCP8.5. Each RCP variance has been assigned an appropriate weighting in the calculator to reflect the relative likelihood of that scenario and where a full range of RCP scenarios is not available Groundsure have extrapolated to give equivalent values.

The banding applied to a property reflects its current and future risk from the hazards identified above. If a property's banding does not change from the present day to the medium term, the property's risk profile is not considered likely to be affected by climate change, though risks may still be present. Any increase in the banding of a property indicates that the property has the potential to be affected by climate change.



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Contact us with any questions at:



Ref: GS-9489166

Your ref: THE BUCKLANDS, GUTTERIDGE HALL  
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Band	Description	Short term (c.5 year)	Medium term (c.30 year)
A	No risks of concern predicted	76%	75%
B	Minor risks e.g. low level surface water flooding	15%	15%
C	Minor to moderate risks e.g. river flood event above property threshold	4%	4%
D	Moderate risks e.g. above threshold flood events and significant increase in subsidence potential	2%	2%
E	Significant risks e.g. multiple flood risks above property threshold	2%	2%
F	Severe risks to property e.g. coastal erosion risk	1%	2%

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

## Mining information

### Non-coal mining assessment

This mining search has been compiled from the archive information held by Groundsure. As with all historic mining records, there is no guarantee or assurance of reliability or accuracy of these records. Not all mining activities were recorded or are publically available. Groundsure can't be held responsible for any omissions or errors in the information upon which our interpretation has been based.

Historical mining records vary in document age, reliability, reproduction, quality of the original record, the reason to produce the original document, the skill of the original surveyor and the accuracy of the available surveying equipment at the time of production. It must be accepted that the information is subject to interpretation. Alternative interpretations may be possible.

In any area, sporadic, un-surveyed and ancient mine workings can exist, and unrecorded mine workings or mineralised veins can never be ruled out. Groundsure cannot be held responsible for any settlement or subsidence associated with unrecorded mining features, or from mining plans that are not publically available.

If the property or site is subject to future development we recommend that the ownership of the minerals below the site's surface is established. This detail may be sought from a legal adviser or via the Land Registry. You can then assess whether there is a possibility of any proposed development disturbing or trespassing upon any minerals in third party ownership at the site.

In addition, a mining site investigation may be required to satisfy planning or building regulation conditions. Contact Groundsure for further advice.

### Coal Authority data

This report contains Data provided by the Coal Authority. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure Limited and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure Limited prior to any re-use. Due to data collection methods and processing time, there may be a period of up to 1 week between the Coal Authority updating their data and it appearing within the Groundsure report.





## Satellite monitoring

SatSense produces countrywide ground movement products based on satellite radar data. For property movement products in the UK we use data from the ESA Sentinel-1 satellite constellation, which has a resolution of 4 by 14 metres. This means that the smallest objects we can detect are the size of a large shed, and we often get multiple measurement points over individual houses. We receive a new radar image every six days, and data collection started in 2015 (although initially, acquisition frequency was lower). This means we have 250+ measurements in time everywhere in the UK. By analysing this long time history using a technique known as InSAR, we can detect long-term movements as low as 1 mm/yr, which is far below movement levels expected to cause property damage.

### What is InSAR?

Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) is a processing technique that uses the difference between radar images to detect ground movements with high precision. Two (or more) radar images are overlaid such that they match exactly, and the radar measurements for every matching pixel in the images are differenced. The phase information from this difference is then used to extract ground movement for every pixel. SatSense processes all available data over the United Kingdom.

### Why can't we measure everywhere?

A limitation of InSAR is that it relies on consistent radar returns from the reflecting surface (buildings, fields, woodland). While some types of surfaces, like buildings, bridges and bare ground are naturally very consistent, ground cover like dense vegetation and fast-growing crops inherently can vary rapidly over time and therefore interfere with the radar measurement. During our processing, we detect which points provide usable measurements, and which points have had too much interference. This means coverage is variable; dense in urban areas, but much more sparse in rural areas.

### Why do we need risk indices?

The SatSense ground movement product measures a wide range of ground movements, from long-term, large regional signals to event level movement of individual points. Not all movements have the same damage potential for buildings. Compare an entire town that is subsiding due to groundwater variations to a single building subsiding due to local instability. Buildings in the subsiding town are all moving at very similar rates, meaning there is little to no relative movement between them. This makes the potential for damage much lower than the individual building moving with respect to its neighbours.

To differentiate between different types of movements, we've developed a way to extract different types of movements that are potentially damaging to property. This information is captured by the SatSense risk indices. These risk indices are described below:

- **Property** - This shows any long-term differential movement of the property with respect to its immediate surroundings, in other words, very localised movements. Examples of processes that could flag up this risk index would be trees affecting the nearby water table, local ground instability and small scale nearby building work.
- **Surrounds** - Focuses on slightly larger scale movements, how is the street or estate moving with respect to the wider area. Examples of processes that could flag up this risk index are tunnelling, large scale nearby building work and groundwater extraction.
- **Local Area** - Our widest scale index, showing how a town/neighbourhood as a whole is moving. This index is normally flagged up due to the presence of large scale historic mining or large scale groundwater extraction. Due to the wide area and the limited potential for damage likely to be associated with this type of movement, this index will only indicate amber or green, never red.
- **Gradient** - Looks for bending over medium spatial scales. This index will flag up properties that might not be moving much themselves but are being affected by movements in the vicinity.
- **Acceleration** - Looks at the recent changes in movements, flagging up properties that might not have historically been moving, but have recently seen an increase. It also provides information on whether properties that have moved historically continue to move, or whether the movement is decreasing.
- **Range** - Looks at the amplitude of movement over time. This will highlight periodic (seasonal) movements, and event style movements like sinkholes.

## National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM)

The National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (2018-2021) shows the coastal baseline. This baseline is split to 'frontages'. These are defined as lengths of the coast with consistent characteristics based on the cliff behaviour characteristics and the defence characteristics. It is intended as an up-to-date and reliable benchmark dataset showing erosion extents and rates for three periods:



- Short Term (0 – 20yr);
- Medium Term (20 – 50yr); and
- Long Term (50 – 100yr).

For the 5th, 50th and 95th percentile confidence levels (degrees of certainty, where 95th percentile equates to 95% certainty) for:

- No Active Intervention Policy Scenario; and
- With the implementation of Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 2 Policies.

Defence type and SMP policies for each of the three periods described above are included.

The data and associated information is intended for guidance - it cannot provide details for individual properties. The NCERM information considers the predominant risk at the coast, although flooding and erosion processes are often linked, and data on the erosion of foreshore features are, in general, not included.

The data describes the upper and lower estimates of erosion risk at a particular location, within which the actual location of the coastline is expected to lie. The data does not estimate the absolute location of the future coastline. Details of geologically complex areas, known as "complex cliffs" are, in general, not included within the estimates of erosion risk due to the inherent uncertainties associated with predicting the timing and extent of erosion at these locations.

This dataset succeeds National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM) - National (2012 - 2017) Attribution statement: © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right

## BGS Property Shrink Swell Assessment

This dataset uses OS Open Maps building polygons to derive its assessment. These are often representative of more than one building and so the score assigned is representative of the highest risk found within the connected building units e.g. a pair of semi-detached properties or a terraced row. The baseline mapping used to derive the assessment will be updated at least annually.

The assessment does not cover any man-made hazards and is based on, and limited to the input datasets including OS Open Buildings, Office for National Statistics data, Bluesky Tree Map and BGS GeoSure shrink-swell. An indication of natural ground instability related to shrink-swell does not necessarily mean that a location will definitely be affected by ground movement or subsidence. Such an assessment can only be made by inspection of the area by a qualified professional.



## Conveyancing Information Executive and our terms & conditions

### IMPORTANT CONSUMER PROTECTION INFORMATION

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

#### The Standards

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- Conveyancing Information Executive Members will promote the benefits of and deliver the Search to the agreed standards and in the best interests of the customer and associated parties.

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If you 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.

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

#### COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE: If you want to make a complaint, we will:

- acknowledge it within 5 working days of receipt
- normally deal with it fully and provide a final response, in writing, within 20 working days of receipt
- liaise, at your request, with anyone acting formally on your behalf

Complaints should be sent to:

Operations Director, Groundsure Ltd, Nile House, Nile Street, Brighton, BN1 1HW. Tel: 01273 257 755. Email: [info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com) ↗ If you are not satisfied with our final response, or if we exceed the response timescales, you may refer the complaint to The Property Ombudsman scheme (TPOs): Tel: 01722 333306, E-mail: [admin@tpos.co.uk](mailto:admin@tpos.co.uk) ↗ We will co-operate fully with the Ombudsman during an investigation and comply with their final decision.

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be viewed online at this link: [www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-april-2023/](http://www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-april-2023/) ↗

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Grid ref: 614336 221310

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# Foul Drainage Assessment Form (FDA)

**Please note:** You should only use this form for planning related queries.

APPLICANT DETAILS	
Name	MR + MRS BUCKLEY
Address	THE BUCKLANDS GUTTERIDGE HALL LANE WEELE COLE GAS
Telephone No	
e-mail	

This form will be used to establish whether non-mains drainage, either a new system or connection to an existing system, would be acceptable. It is important that you provide full and accurate information. Failure to do this will delay the processing of your application.

**You must provide evidence that a connection to the public sewer is not feasible.**

Other than in very exceptional circumstances, we will not allow the use of non-mains drainage as part of your Planning or Building Regulation application unless you can prove that a connection to the public sewer is not feasible. We do not consider non-mains drainage systems to be environmentally acceptable in locations where it is feasible to connect to a public sewer. Please note that a lack of capacity in, or other operating problems with, the public sewer are not valid reasons to use a non-mains drainage system where it is otherwise feasible to connect to a public sewer.

Where connection to the public sewer is feasible, you may need to get the agreement of either the owners of any land through which the drainage will run or, if you intend to connect via an existing private drain, the owner of that private drain.

The National Planning Practice Guidance and [Building Regulations Approved Document H](#) give a hierarchy of drainage options that must be considered and discounted in the following order:

- 1 Connection to the public sewer
- 2 Package sewage treatment plant (which can be offered to the Sewerage Undertaker for adoption)
- 3 Septic Tank
- 4 If none of the above are feasible a cesspool

You must respond to all the following questions. If you wish to submit additional information please do so, marked clearly "Additional Information". **In some cases you will be required to provide further information in order to demonstrate that any non-mains foul drainage system proposed is acceptable.**

Feasibility of mains foul sewer connection	YES	NO
Have you provided a written explanation of why it is not feasible to connect to the public foul sewer with this form? <i>This must include a scaled map showing the nearest public foul sewer connection point - check with your local sewerage undertaker.</i>	✓	
Is the distance from your site to the closest connection point to the public foul sewer less than the number of properties to be built on the site multiplied by 30m? (see Guidance Note 2)		



Does your proposal form part of a phased development or planned development of a wider area? <i>If YES, please provide further details including references of any planning permissions already granted.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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**Non-mains connection**

Please provide a plan with dimensions that clearly shows the location of the whole system in relation to the proposed development and the position of the key elements e.g. septic tank, drainage fields and points of discharge.

1. Existing system	YES	NO
Do you intend to use an existing non-mains foul drainage system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If YES, does the system already have an Environmental Permit issued by the Environment Agency? <i>(In the case of a cesspool write N/A)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If YES, please provide Environmental Permit reference number.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Discharge	YES	NO
Do you propose to use a package treatment plant?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you propose to use a septic tank?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you propose to use a cesspool? <i>If YES go to Q4</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you considered having your system adopted by the sewerage undertaker? <i>(see Guidance Note 7).</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will all, or any part of, the discharge go to a drainage field or soakaway? <i>(see Guidance Note 3) - this includes systems that combine a drainage field with a high level overflow to watercourse If YES go to Q3.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you intend to use a system that discharges solely to watercourse? <i>(see Guidance Note 3) If YES go to Q9.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Water abstraction	YES	NO
Do you receive your water from the public mains supply?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If not, where do you get your water supply from?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Cesspools <i>(For methods other than cesspools write N/A)</i>	YES	NO
Have you provided written justification for the use of a cesspool in preference to more sustainable methods of foul drainage disposal? <i>(see Guidance Note 4)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5. Drainage field design <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>	YES	NO
Will the system discharge to a drainage field designed and constructed in accordance with British Standard BS6297:2007?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If not, why not?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will the discharge from the system be located in a <a href="#">Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1)</a> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6. Ground Conditions <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>	YES	NO
6a. Have you submitted a copy of the percolation test results with this form <i>(see Guidance Note 6)</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6b. If NO please explain the justification for not undertaking or submitting these tests.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6c. Is any part of the system in land which is marshy, water logged or subject to flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6d. Will the soakaway be located on artificially raised, made-up ground or ground likely to be contaminated? <i>If YES please provide details as additional information.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6e. Have you submitted the results of a trial hole at the site to establish that the proposed drainage field will be above any standing groundwater <i>(see Guidance Note 6)</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

7. Available Land	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is the application site plus any available area for a soakaway less than 0.025 hectares (250m <sup>2</sup> )?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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8. Siting of drainage field/soakaway discharge from a septic tank or package treatment plant or other secondary treatment. <i>You may need to make local enquiries to get a full answer to these questions.</i>	YES	NO
Will it be at least <b>10m</b> from a watercourse, permeable drain or land drain?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will it be at least <b>50m</b> from any point of abstraction from the ground for a drinking water supply (e.g. well, borehole or spring)? <i>This includes your own or a neighbour's supply.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will the discharge be within a groundwater <a href="#">Source Protection Zone 1</a> ? <i>If yes, you will need to apply for an environmental permit</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are there any drainage fields/soakaways within <b>50m</b> ? <i>This includes any foul drainage discharge system (other than the subject of this application) or surface water soakaway on either your own or a neighbour's property.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will it be at least <b>15m</b> from any building?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will there be any water supply pipes or underground services within the disposal system, other than those required by the system? <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Will there be any access roads, driveways or paved areas within the disposal area? <i>(For cesspools write N/A)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

9. Siting of treatment plant, septic tank or cesspool	YES	NO
Is it at least <b>7m</b> from the habitable part of a building?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Will there be vehicular access for emptying within <b>30m</b> ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can the plant, tank or cesspool be maintained or emptied without the contents being taken through a dwelling or place of work?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**10. Expected flow**

Please estimate the total flow in litres per day (see Guidance Note 5).	1200
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11. General Binding Rules for Small Sewage Discharges	YES	NO
Does the system meet the requirements of the <a href="#">General Binding Rules for small sewage discharges</a> ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**12. Maintenance**

How do you propose to maintain the system?

CONTRACTORS

**13. Declaration**

I declare that the above information is factually correct.

Name	Signature	Date
STUART H CARLTON (ASSIST)	[REDACTED]	10/10/23



## GUIDANCE NOTES:

- 1) This form is for use with the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#), [British Standard BS6297:2007](#) and [Building Regulations Approved Document H](#). It is intended to help Local Planning Authorities establish basic information about your non-mains drainage system and decide whether you need to submit a more detailed site assessment. If a detailed site assessment is requested but not submitted, your planning application might be refused.
- 2) Where the distance from a site to the closest point of connection to the foul sewer is less than the number of properties that are proposed to be built on that site multiplied by 30m an Environmental Permit will be required and an applicant will need to demonstrate as part of any application for such a permit why connection to the public foul sewer is not feasible.

Number of domestic properties served by the sewage treatment system  x 30 metres = Answer  metres

- 3) In addition to Planning Permission and Building Regulation approval **you may also require an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency (EA). Please note that the granting of Planning Permission or Building Regulation approval does not guarantee the granting of an Environmental Permit. Upon receipt of a correctly filled in application form the EA will carry out an assessment. It can take up to 4 months before the Agency is in a position to decide whether to grant a permit or not.**
- 4) The use of cesspools is an option of last resort as set out in the non-mains drainage hierarchy of preference in [Building Regulations Approved Document H](#). In principle, a properly constructed and maintained cesspool, being essentially a holding tank with no discharges, should not lead to environmental, amenity or public health problems. However, in practice, it is known that such problems occur as a result of frequent overflows due to poor maintenance, irregular emptying, lack of suitable vehicular access for emptying and even through inadequate capacity. In addition to this the requirement for frequent emptying is usually carried out by a contractor involving road transport with associated environmental costs. For these reasons, the use of cesspools will not normally be considered to be a long-term foul sewage disposal solution. In view of the environmental risks associated with their use, any proposal to use cesspools must be fully justified to the Local Planning Authority
- 5) Package treatment plants and septic tanks should be designed and sized according to the advice given in the current edition of [Flows and Loads](#), published by British Water. Volumes for larger systems should be calculated based on expected flows arising from the development.
- 6) You should refer to [Building Regulations Approved Document H2](#) with regard to the general requirements for construction of non mains sewerage systems. **Sections 1.33 to 1.38** deal with the test requirements for trial holes and percolation tests and for convenience the text of these sections is repeated below:

- 1.33 *A trial hole should be dug to determine the position of the standing groundwater table. The trial hole should be a minimum of 1m<sup>2</sup> in area and 2m deep, or a minimum of 1.5m below the invert of the proposed drainage field pipework. The ground water table should not rise to within 1m of the invert level of the proposed effluent distribution pipes. If the test is carried out in summer, the likely winter groundwater levels should be considered. A percolation test should then be carried out to assess the further suitability of the proposed area.*
- 1.34 *Percolation test method – A hole 300mm square should be excavated to a depth 300mm below the proposed invert level of the effluent distribution pipe. Where deep drains are necessary the hole should conform to this shape at the bottom, but may be enlarged above the 300mm level to enable safe excavation to be carried out. Where deep excavations are necessary a modified test procedure may be adopted using a*



- 300mm earth auger. Bore the test hole vertically to the appropriate depth taking care to remove all loose debris.
- 1.35 Fill the 300mm square section of the hole to a depth of at least 300mm with water and allow it to seep away overnight.
  - 1.36 Next day, refill the test section with water to a depth of at least 300mm and observe the time, in seconds, for the water to seep away from 75% full to 25% full level (i.e. a depth of 150mm). Divide this time by 150mm. The answer gives the average time in seconds ( $V_p$ ) required for the water to drop 1mm.
  - 1.37 The test should be carried out at least three times with at least two trial holes. The average figure from the tests should be taken. The test should not be carried out during abnormal weather conditions such as heavy rain, severe frost or drought.
  - 1.38 Drainage field disposal should only be used when percolation tests indicate average values of  $V_p$  of between 12 and 100 and the preliminary site assessment report and trial hole tests have been favourable. This minimum value ensures that untreated effluent cannot percolate too rapidly into groundwater. Where  $V_p$  is outside these limits effective treatment is unlikely to take place in a drainage field. However, provided that an alternative form of secondary treatment is provided to treat the effluent from the septic tanks, it may still be possible to discharge the treated effluent to a soakaway.

**N.B.** When determining whether a discharge may be made under statutory General Binding Rules one of the requirements is that any drainage field must be designed and constructed in accordance with BS6297:2007. This specifies that the minimum percolation rate under that standard is 15s/mm and any discharge made to ground where the percolation rate is less than 15s/mm is subject to the granting of an Environmental Permit.

- 7) Developers may requisition a sewer from the Sewerage Undertaker to connect their development to the public sewer. Should this not be feasible on the grounds of cost and practicability, on site treatment in the form of package plants and their associated sewers (if constructed to an acceptable standard) can be offered to the sewerage undertaker for adoption. This approach is in support of advice from the Government contained in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). Developers are urged to discuss their requirements with the Sewerage Undertaker at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 8) Glossary

#### **Package treatment plant**

A package treatment plant is a system which offers varying degrees of biological sewage treatment and involves the production of an effluent which can be disposed of to ground via a drainage field or direct to a watercourse. There are many varieties of package treatment plant but all involve settling the solids before and/or after a biological treatment stage and almost all use electricity. Package treatment plants usually treat sewage to a higher standard than septic tanks but are vulnerable in the event of power failures and require more regular servicing and maintenance to ensure that they work effectively. The type of system chosen should be appropriate to the type of development proposed and take account of variations in flow and periods of inactivity, for example where the system will serve holiday accommodation where occupation and maintenance may be more irregular.

#### **Septic tank**

A septic tank is a two or three chamber system, which retains sewage from a property for sufficient time to allow the solids to form into sludge at the base of the tank, where it is partially broken down. The remaining liquid in the tank then drains from the tank by means of an outlet pipe.

Effluent from a septic tank is normally disposed of to ground via a drainage field and receives further treatment in the soils surrounding that drainage field, so that it does not generate a pollution risk to surface waters or groundwater resources (underground water). The most commonly used form of drainage field is a subsurface irrigation area, comprising a herringbone pattern of interconnecting dispersal pipes laid in shallow, shingle filled trenches. The dispersal pipes within the drainage field should be located at as shallow a depth as



possible, usually within 1 metre of the ground surface. A septic tank typically needs to be desludged at least once a year in order to ensure that it continues to work effectively.

**Cesspool**

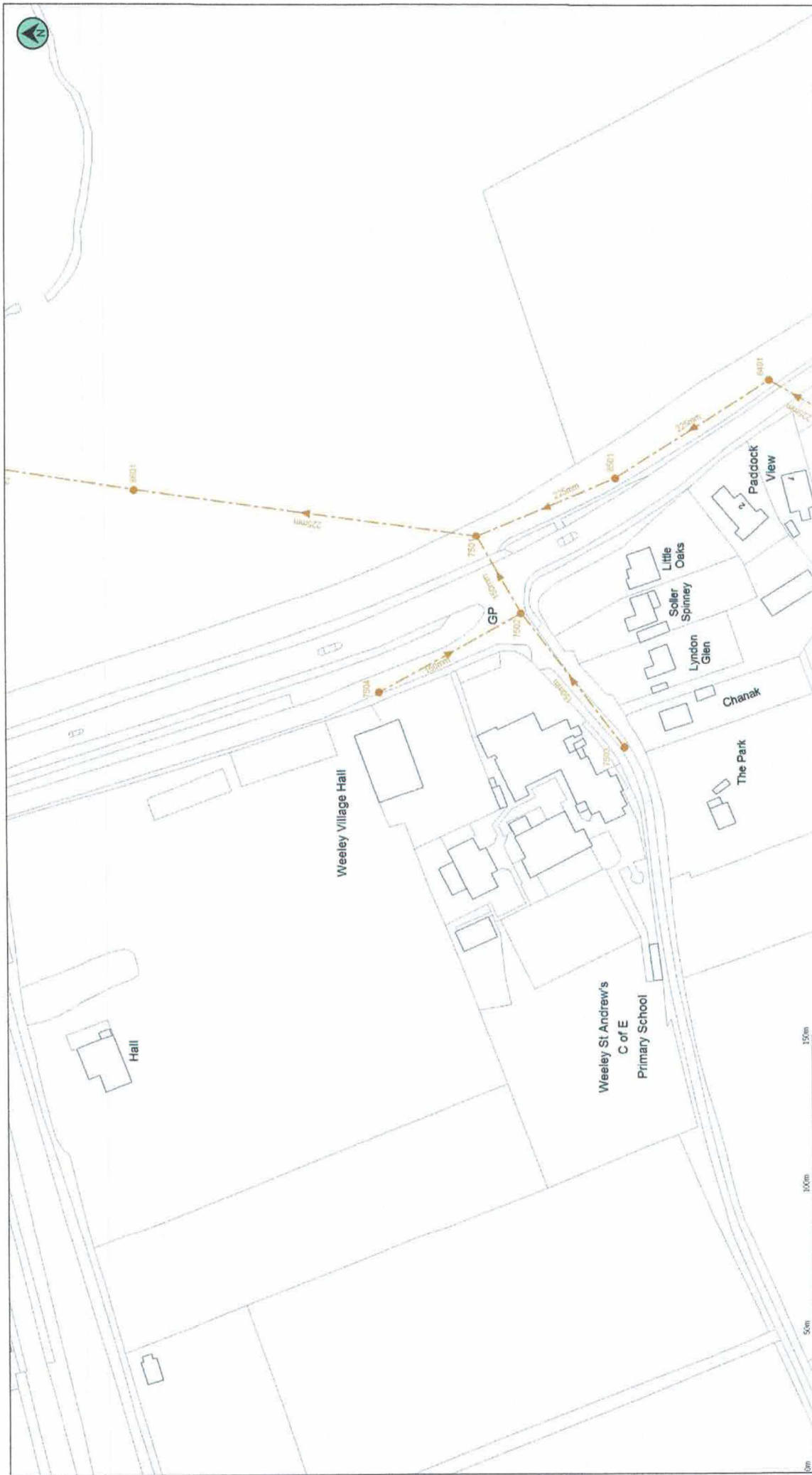
A cesspool is a covered watertight tank used for receiving and storing sewage and has no outlet. It relies on road transport for the removal of raw sewage and is therefore the least sustainable option for sewage disposal. It is essential that a cesspool is, and remains, impervious to the ingress of groundwater or surface water.

THE BUCKLANDS  
GUTTERIDGE HALL LANE  
WEELEY  
CO16 9AS

#### **FOUL DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT**

1. The site is about 350 metres from the existing sewer system. The existing sewer system is shown at **TAB 1**.
2. The site is not in a source protection zone. This is shown at **TAB 2**.
3. The site is on land that overlays London clay. Any discharge from a sewage treatment service will discharge to the watercourses. It is proposed that a package treatment plant is used and that discharges to both ground and the watercourse to the north of the property.





	Starena Lodge
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	Fault Sewer
	Surface Sewer
	Combined Sewer
	Final Effluent
	Rising Main
	Private Sewer
	Decommissioned Sewer
	Outfall
	Inlet
	Manhole
	Sewage Treatment Works
	Pumping Station

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Coords: (615080.220998) Grid Ref: TM15082099

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# HABITATS PLAN





# BLOCK DIAGRAM



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0m 1cm = 5m 25m

Scale 1:500





Department for Levelling Up,  
Housing & Communities

# National Planning Policy Framework



## 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

174. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
  - b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
  - c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
  - d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
  - e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
  - f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
175. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework<sup>58</sup>; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.
176. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks

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<sup>58</sup> Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality.

and the Broads<sup>59</sup>. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.

177. When considering applications for development within National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, permission should be refused for major development<sup>60</sup> other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:
- a) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;
  - b) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and
  - c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.
178. Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 176), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character.

## Habitats and biodiversity

179. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity<sup>61</sup>; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation<sup>62</sup>; and
  - b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

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<sup>59</sup> *English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010* provides further guidance and information about their statutory purposes, management and other matters.

<sup>60</sup> For the purposes of paragraphs 176 and 177, whether a proposal is 'major development' is a matter for the decision maker, taking into account its nature, scale and setting, and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated or defined.

<sup>61</sup> Circular 06/2005 provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system.

<sup>62</sup> Where areas that are part of the Nature Recovery Network are identified in plans, it may be appropriate to specify the types of development that may be suitable within them.



180. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
  - b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
  - c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons<sup>63</sup> and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
  - d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.
181. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:
- a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
  - b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites<sup>64</sup>; and
  - c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
182. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

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<sup>63</sup> For example, infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat.

<sup>64</sup> Potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites are sites on which Government has initiated public consultation on the scientific case for designation as a Special Protection Area, candidate Special Area of Conservation or Ramsar site.

## Ground conditions and pollution

183. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:
- a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);
  - b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and
  - c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.
184. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.
185. Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:
- a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life<sup>65</sup>;
  - b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and
  - c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.
186. Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when

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<sup>65</sup> See Explanatory Note to the *Noise Policy Statement for England* (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2010).



determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.

187. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.
  
188. The focus of planning policies and decisions should be on whether proposed development is an acceptable use of land, rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes). Planning decisions should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Equally, where a planning decision has been made on a particular development, the planning issues should not be revisited through the permitting regimes operated by pollution control authorities.

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**The Hollies GP Surgery**  
 No reviews  
 Doctor - Thorrington Rd  
 Directions

**North Clacton Medical Group**  
 1.7 ★★★★★ (71) ⓘ  
 Doctor - The Great Clacton Surgery, 17 North Rd  
 Open · Closes 1 pm · Reopens 2 pm  
 - 01255 688884  
 "Have now got an absolutely wonderful GP in Dr Parsons."

Website Directions

**Great Bentley Surgery**  
 4.7 ★★★★★ (25) ⓘ  
 Doctor - The Hollies, The Gm  
 Open · Closes 6:30 pm  
 Website Directions

**The Epping Close Surgery**  
 2.0 ★★★★★ (46) ⓘ  
 Doctor - 2 Kennedy Way  
 Open · Closes 6:30 pm  
 01255 449270  
 Website Directions

**North Clacton Medical Group**  
 1.9 ★★★★★ (36) ⓘ  
 Website Directions

Update results when map moves

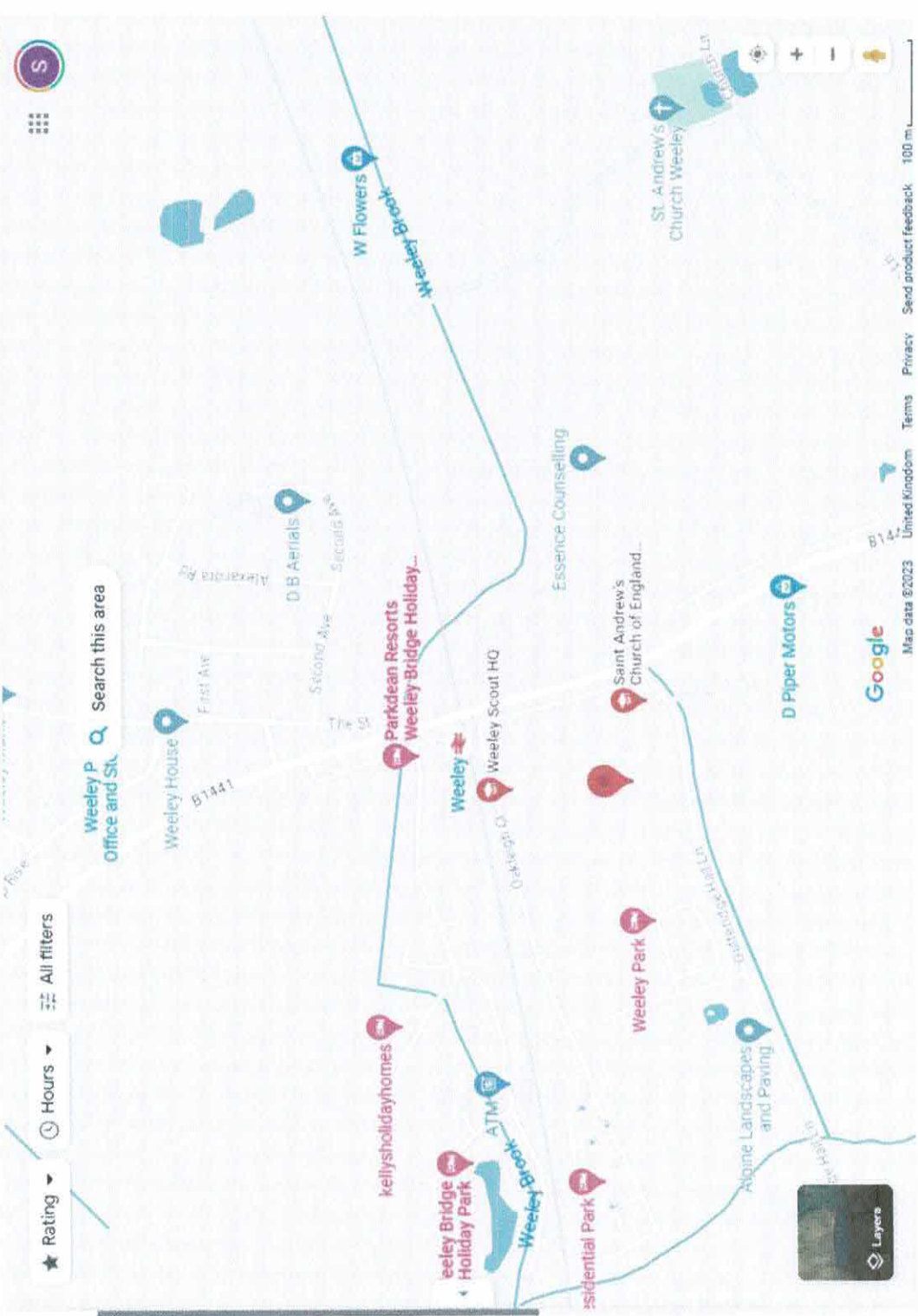
Layers

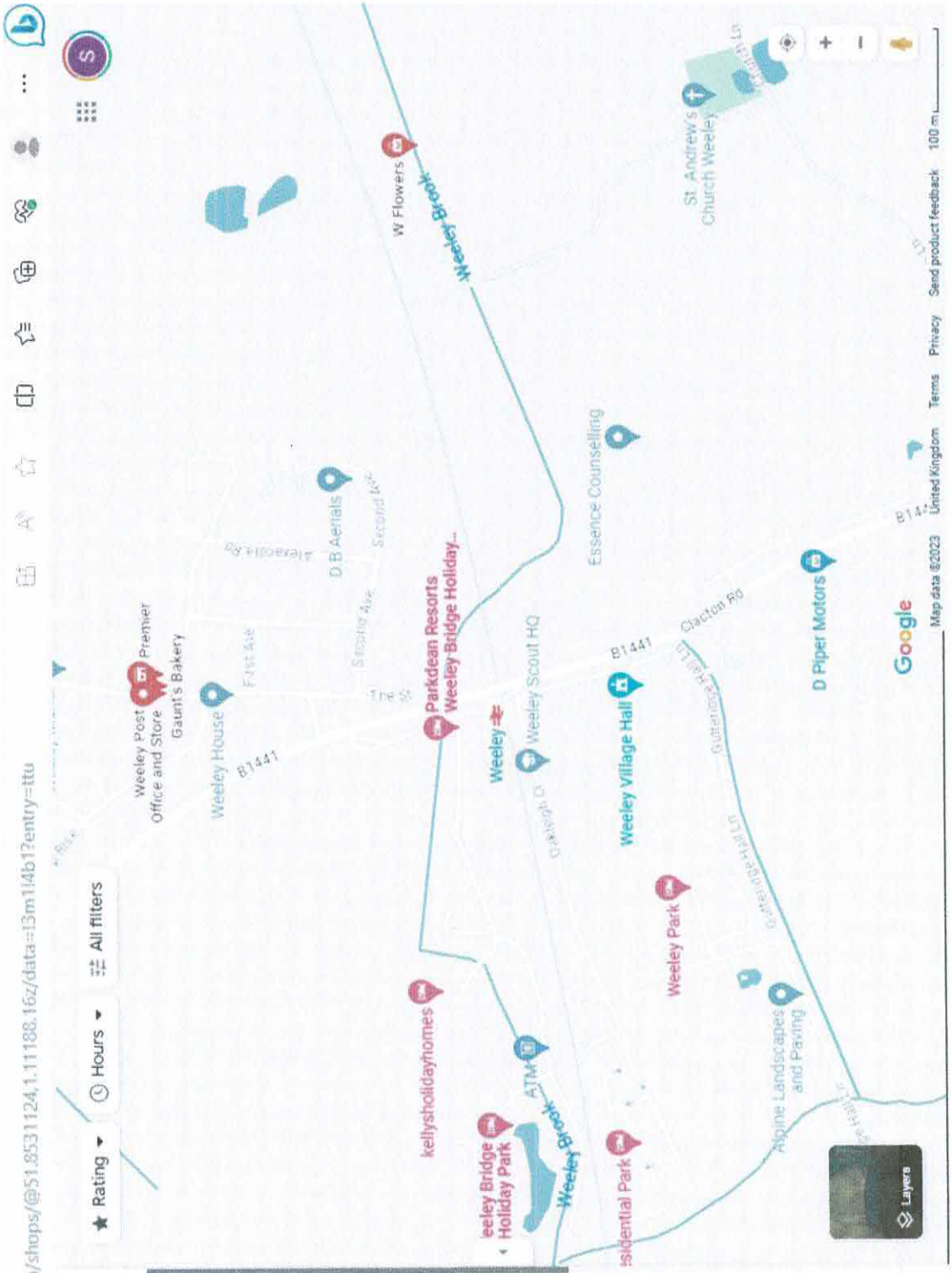
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- Saint Andrew's Church of England Primary School**  
2.7 ★★☆☆ (3) ⓘ  
Primary school  
Directions
- Weeley Rainbow Preschool Ltd**  
5.0 ★★★★★ (1) ⓘ  
Pre-school · Clacton Rd  
Opens soon · 10 am · 07375 993354  
Directions
- Weeley Scout HQ**  
No reviews  
School  
Directions
- Great Bentley Primary School**  
4.0 ★★★★★ (4) ⓘ  
Primary school · Plough Rd  
Open · Closes 3:30pm ·  
01206 250331  
Website  
Directions
- Little Hawk Forest School**  
No reviews  
Nursery school · The Hawk  
07539 056859  
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Directions
- Tending Primary School**  
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shops

**Premier**  
 No reviews  
 Convenience Store · The St  
 In-store shopping

**Weeley Post Office and Store**  
 4.5 ★★★★★ (138) · ££  
 Post Office/Courier · 53 The St  
 Open · Closes 8:30pm · 01255 830433  
 🌐 "As village shops go, it is very good."

**Gaunt's Bakery**  
 4.8 ★★★★★ (66) · £  
 Bakery · 52 The St  
 Open · Closes 2pm · 01255 830070  
 Takeaway · No dine-in · No delivery

**Greggs**  
 2.3 ★★☆☆ (6) · £  
 Bakery · BP Weeley Service Station,  
 Colchester Rd  
 Bakery for sweet & savoury goods  
 Open · Closes 6pm · 01255 830744  
 In-store shopping

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 Site

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**Premier**  
 No reviews  
 Convenience Store · The St  
 In-store shopping  
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**Weeley Post Office and Store**  
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 01255 830433  
 On-site services  
[Website](#)  
[Directions](#)

**Tesco Express**  
 4.2 ★★★★★ (21) · £  
 Supermarket · 2 High St  
 Open · Closes 11pm  
 0345 026 9316  
 In-store shopping  
[Website](#)  
[Directions](#)

**Tesco Express**  
 4.2 ★★★★★ (23) · £  
 Supermarket · London House,  
 Plough Rd  
 Open · Closes 11pm  
 0345 026 9205  
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