

Guidance: The area is not considered to be prone to groundwater flooding based on rock type.

Groundwater flooding is defined as the emergence of groundwater at the ground surface or the rising of groundwater into man-made ground under conditions where the normal range of groundwater levels is exceeded. The BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding hazard dataset identifies areas where geological conditions could enable groundwater flooding to occur and where groundwater may come close to the ground surface. The susceptibility data is suitable for use for regional or national planning purposes where the groundwater flooding information will be used along with a range of other relevant information to inform land-use planning decisions. It might also be used in conjunction with a large number of other factors, e.g. records of previous incidence of groundwater flooding, rainfall, property type, and land drainage information, to establish relative, but not absolute, risk of groundwater flooding at a resolution of greater than a few hundred metres. The susceptibility data should not be used on its own to make planning decisions at any scale, and, in particular, should not be used to inform planning decisions at the site scale. The susceptibility data cannot be used on its own to indicate risk of groundwater flooding.

## Notes on Groundwater Flooding

The BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding hazard dataset identifies areas where geological conditions could enable groundwater flooding to occur and where groundwater may come close to the ground surface.

Groundwater flooding is assessed on a fourfold scale:

- The area is not considered to be prone to groundwater flooding based on rock type.
- There is limited potential for groundwater flooding to occur and further relevant information should be considered to determine this assessment.
- There is potential for groundwater flooding of property situated below the surface such as basements and other below surface infrastructure. Further relevant information should be considered to determine whether groundwater flooding has previously occurred.
- There is potential for groundwater flooding to occur at the surface and groundwater flooding hazard should be considered in all land use planning decisions. Other relevant information should be considered to establish the risk of groundwater flooding to property.

## 5.9 Natural Ground Subsidence

What is the potential for natural ground subsidence* within the search area?	Negligible - Very Low
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Guidance: The natural ground subsidence rating is obtained through the evaluation of six natural ground stability hazard datasets, which are supplied by the British Geological Survey (BGS). These datasets indicate the hazard posed by the occurrence of: Swell-Shrink Clay, Landslide, Compressible Ground, Collapsible Ground, Dissolution of Soluble Rocks and Running Sand. Many factors may contribute to ground subsidence problems. For instance, significant problems can arise in conurbations underlain by clay rich bedrock, such as over clay strata in the South East of England, or South Wales. Whilst surveyors are normally aware of local problem areas, data provided by the BGS can highlight areas where a significant potential for natural ground subsidence exists and which may need particular consideration.

Where negligible - very low potential is indicated, this means that you need take no further action in relation to natural ground subsidence in this area.

\*The term "Subsidence" refers to ground movement that could cause damage to foundations in domestic or other properties.

## 5.10 Radon Affected Areas

Is the property in a radon Affected Area as defined by Public Health England (PHE) and if so what percentage of homes are above the Action Level?	The property is in a Radon Affected Area, as greater than 30% of properties are above the Action Level
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Guidance: Public Health England (PHE) recommends a radon 'Action Level' of 200 becquerels per cubic metre for the annual average of the radon gas concentration in a home. Where 1% or more of homes are estimated to exceed the Action Level (i.e. are in an Intermediate or Higher probability radon area) the area should be regarded as a radon Affected Area.

This report informs you whether the property is in a radon Affected Area and the percentage of homes that are estimated to be at or above the radon Action Level. This does not necessarily mean there is a radon problem in the property; the only way to find out whether it is above or below the Action Level is to carry out a radon measurement in an existing property.