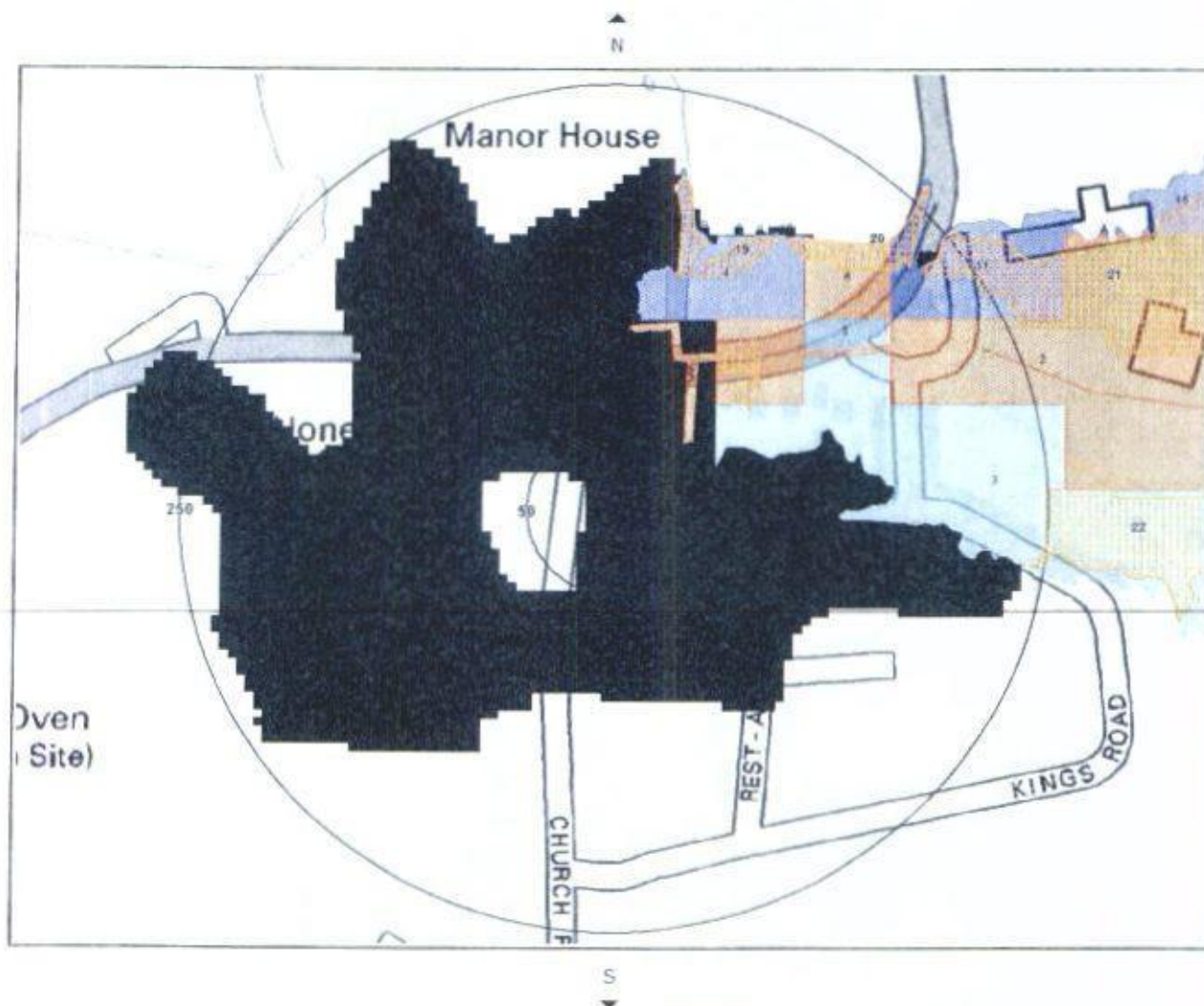


Fluvial and Tidal Flood Risk Map



Mapping
Sourced from

OS
Ordnance
Survey

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HAVANT BOROUGH
COUNCIL

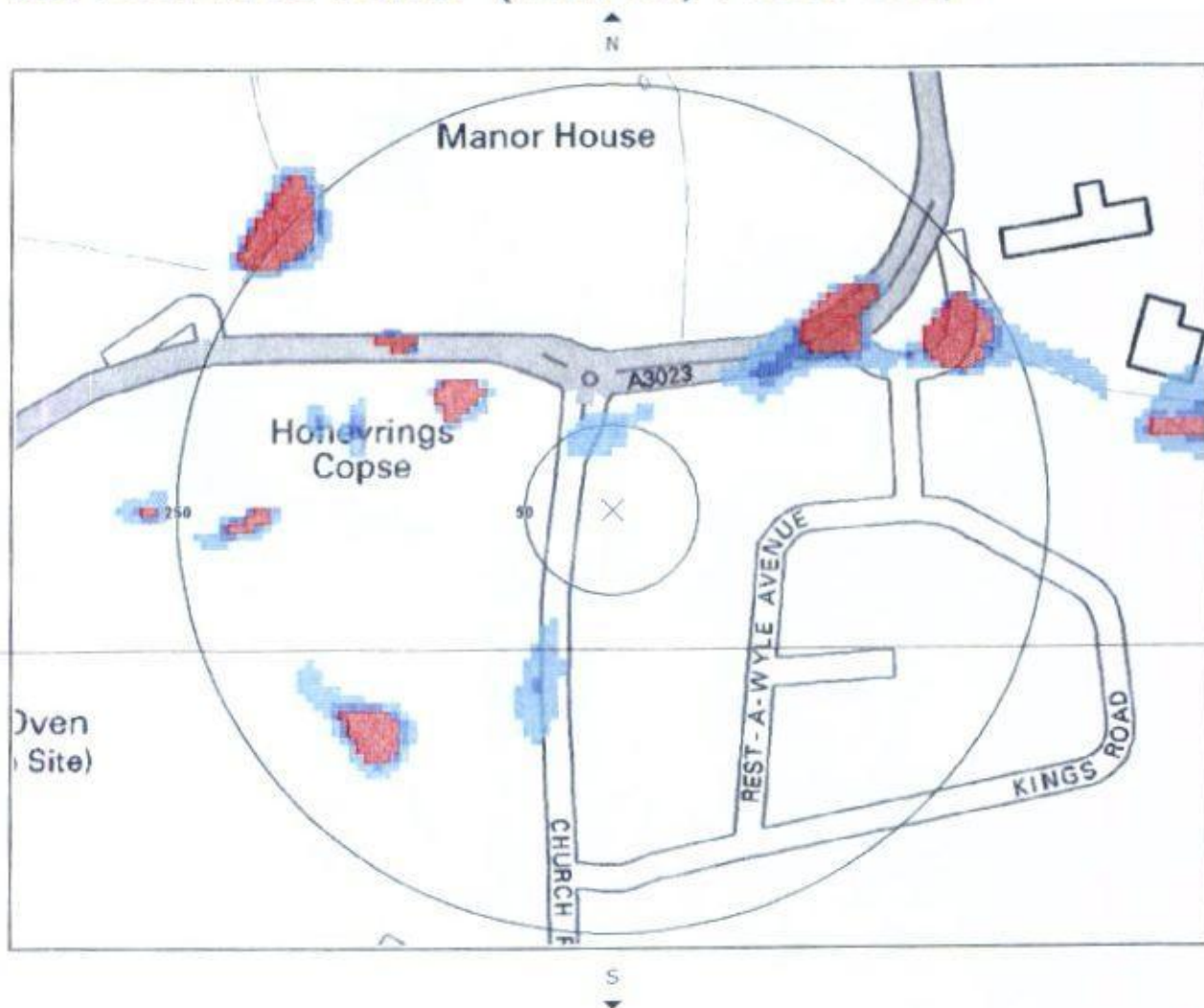
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JBA Surface Water (Pluvial) Flood Map



JBA Surface Water Flood Legend



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The data is provided by JBA Risk Management Limited, Management Limited 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011.



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Ground Site
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

ID	Distance [m]	Direction	Event Name	Date of flood Start	Flood Source	Flood Cause
1	35.0	SW	30/10/2000_Church Lane w/c_Gable Head	Date: 30-10-2000 End Date: 30-10-2000	unknown	unknown

5.6 JBA Surface (Pluvial) Water Flooding

Surface Water (pluvial) flooding is defined as flooding caused by rainfall-generated overland flow before the runoff enters a watercourse or sewer. In such events, sewerage and drainage systems and surface watercourses may be entirely overwhelmed.

Surface Water (pluvial) flooding will usually be a result of extreme rainfall events, though may also occur when lesser amounts of rain falls on land which has low permeability and/or is already saturated, frozen or developed. In such cases overland flow and 'ponding' in topographical depressions may occur.

What is the risk of pluvial flooding at the centre of the study site?

Negligible

What is the highest risk of pluvial flooding within 25m of the centre of the study site?

Negligible

Guidance: No guidance required.

This data is provided by JBA Consulting, © Jeremy Benn Associates Limited 2008/2009

The following pluvial (surface water) flood risk records within 50m of the study site are shown on the JBA Surface Water Flooding Map:

Distance	Direction	Risk
32.0	N	Low

5.7 Natural Ground Subsidence

What is the potential for natural ground subsidence* within the search area?

Low

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 low potential is indicated, this means that there is some potential for natural ground movement to occur but that it is only likely to be of concern if significant changes are made to the ground or use of it. For example, this could include planting trees, changing drainage or building work - before doing anything like this we recommend that you seek professional advice.

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

5.8 Radon Affected Areas

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