

FLOOD WARNING & EVACUATION PLAN

Holiday Let, Red Chimneys, Shore Road, Garthorpe, Scunthorpe, DN17 4AD

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan seeks to ensure that all guests and visitors are satisfactorily prepared for a flood event and can safely escape from the site should such an event occur.
- 1.2 The objective of this plan is to;
- raise awareness of the risk of flooding
 - detail the type of Flood Warnings and estimated lead time available
 - explain how the plan is triggered and by who and when
 - what actions are required by those people in the area
 - describe the evacuation procedure and need for safe refuge
- 1.3 This Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan has been prepared with reference to the Environment Agency's website which contains up to date guidance on flooding issues. Every effort has been made to ensure that the advice provided within this Plan is accurate and comprehensive at the date of production. It is the responsibility of the Parks management to ensure that any additional risks specific to the site are fully considered and that the plan is kept up to date.
- 1.4 This Plan should also be read in conjunction with the terms set out in any relevant Site Licence granted by the Local Authority.

2 SITE LOCATION AND SOURCES OF FLOODING

2.1 The site is located south of the River Humber within Garthorpe:



FIGURE 1: Aerial photographs highlighting the sites location. Image credit www.google.co.uk/maps

The site is located with Flood Zone 3 as denoted by the Environment Agency as shown in Figure 2.

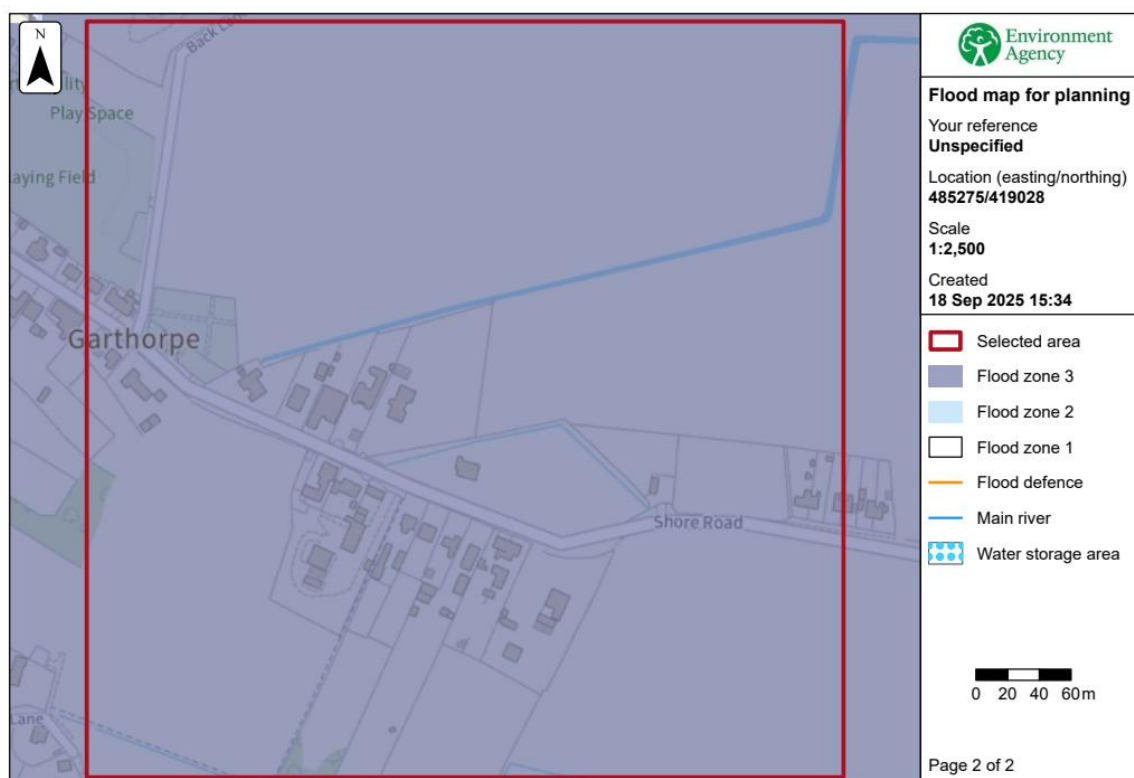


FIGURE 2: Extract from the Flood Map.




3 FLOOD WARNING

- 3.1 There are a variety of methods of flood warning available and these are discussed below. However, the best warning comes in the form of the awareness and vigilance of all people within the vicinity ; guests, visitors, staff, management etc.
- 3.2 The Environment Agency operate a flood forecasting and warning service in areas at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea, which relies on direct measurements of rainfall, river levels, tide levels, in-house predictive models, rainfall radar data and information from the Met Office. This service operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- 3.3 The Environment Agency also operate a service called Floodline, which provides area specific information on flooding. This is a free service that provides flood warnings direct to those registered, by telephone, mobile, fax or pager. The manager/owner of the Park will be required to sign up to the Floodline service.

3.4 If flooding is forecast, warnings are issued using a set of easily recognisable codes. A description of the codes and actions to be taken are described in the following sections.

4 GOVERNMENT FLOOD WARNINGS

4.1 The Gov.uk provides guidance on the 3 levels of floor warning that can be given. The levels are as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>FLOOD ALERT – PREPARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prepare a bag that includes medicines and insurance documents• check flood warnings |  |
| <p>FLOOD WARNING – ACT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• turn off gas, water and electricity• move things upstairs or to safety• move family, pets and car to safety |  |
| <p>SEVERE FLOOD WARNING – SURVIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• call 999 if in immediate danger• follow advice from emergency services• keep yourself and your family safe |  |

4.2 The advice for what to do on the issue of each of these warnings is as follows.

4.3 WHAT TO DO IF YOU GET A FLOOD ALERT

A flood alert means you need to prepare as flooding is possible. If you haven't already done so, you should:

- check your flood risk
- sign up for flood warnings
- keep up to date with the latest situation - call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 or follow @EnvAgency and #floodaware on Twitter for the latest flood updates
- have a bag ready with vital items like insurance documents and medications in case you need to leave your home
- check you know how to turn off your gas, electricity, and water mains supplies
- plan how you'll move family and pets to safety

4.4 WHAT TO DO IF YOU GET A FLOOD WARNING

A flood warning means you need to act as flooding is expected. You should do all the actions for a flood alert but also:

- move vehicles to higher ground if it's safe to do so
- move family and pets to safety
- move important items upstairs or to a safe place in your property, starting with cherished items and valuables, then furniture and furnishings
- turn off gas, electricity, and water supplies if it's safe to do so; never touch an electrical switch if you're standing in water
- if you have property protection products such as flood barriers, or air brick covers, use them now
- keep track of the latest situation

4.5 WHAT TO DO IF YOU GET A SEVERE FLOOD WARNING

A severe flood warning means there is danger to life, and you must act now.

- call 999 if you're in immediate danger
- follow advice from the emergency services and evacuate if you're told to do so
- make sure you have an emergency kit including a torch, spare batteries, mobile phone and charger, warm clothes, important numbers like your home insurance, water, food, first aid kit and any medicines and baby care items you may need
- alert neighbours and offer help if it's safe to do so
- avoid driving or walking through flood water: just 30cm (1 foot) of fast flowing water could move your car and even shallow moving water can knock you off your feet
- keep your family and pets away from floodwater – it may contain heavy debris, sharp objects, open manhole covers, sewage and chemicals
- wash your hands if you've been in contact with flood water which may contain toxic substances

5 WEATHER WARNINGS

5.1 Certain weather events can increase the likelihood of flooding. Understanding the weather warnings that can be issued by the Met Office is therefore vitally important. The following is taken from the [metoffice.gov.uk](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk) website and is accurate at the time of producing this Plan.

5.2 A GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL SEVERE WEATHER WARNING SERVICE

5.2.1 As the UK's official weather service, the Met Office is responsible for issuing weather warnings, which warn of impacts caused by severe weather. The warnings are designed to let people, businesses, emergency responders and governments know what weather is in store and what the impacts of that weather may be. The Met Office operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year so warnings can be issued at any time, day or night.

5.2.2 The Met Office provide warnings up to seven days ahead for rain, thunderstorms, wind, snow, lightning, ice and fog. Each warning will contain the following sections:

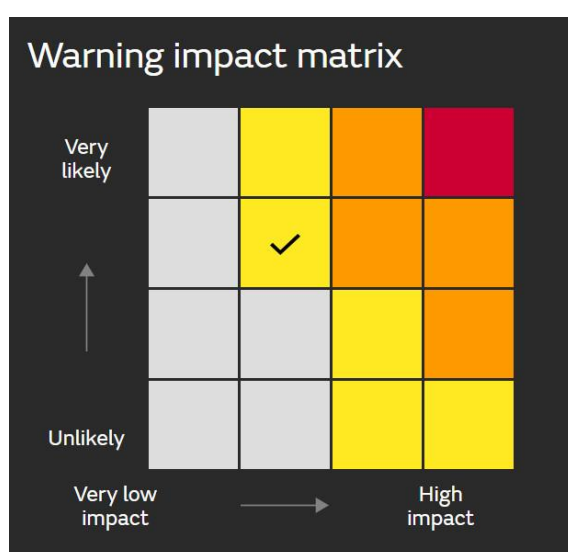
- **Headline** – a short weather headline, which states what weather type, is forecast.
- **What to expect** – details on the types of impact forecast and an indication of how likely those impacts are.
- **What should I do** – this section links to advice and guidance from our partners on how to stay safe in severe weather.
- **Further details** – additional information on the forecast weather.

5.2.3 When applicable, warnings will include information on why a warning has been updated.

5.3 WHAT DO THE COLOURS MEAN?

5.3.1 The Met Office issues weather warnings, through the National Severe Weather Warning Service, when severe weather has the potential to bring impacts to the UK. These warnings are given a colour (yellow, amber, or red) depending on a combination of both the impact the weather may have and the likelihood of those impacts occurring.

- 5.3.2 Yellow and Amber warnings represent a range of impact levels and likelihoods. This means it is important to read each warning to know what level of impact you can expect for your chosen warning area – and how likely those impacts are to occur.
- 5.3.3 These impacts can include damage to property, travel delays and cancellations, loss of water supplies, power cuts and, in the most severe cases, bring a danger to life.
- 5.3.4 The Met Office shows this combination of impact and likelihood in a matrix, which can be seen below. To understand how likely they think the forecast impacts are, always check the matrix to see which box has been ticked.



5.3.5 YELLOW WARNING

Yellow warnings can be issued for a range of weather situations. Many are issued when it is likely that the weather will cause some low-level impacts, including some disruption to travel in a few places. Many people may be able to continue with their daily routine, but there will be some that will be directly impacted and so it is important to assess if you could be affected. Other yellow warnings are issued when the weather could bring much more severe impacts to the majority of people but the certainty of those impacts occurring is much lower. It is important to read the content of yellow warnings to determine which weather situation is being covered by the yellow warning.

5.3.6 AMBER WARNING

There is an increased likelihood of impacts from severe weather, which could potentially disrupt your plans. This means there is the possibility of travel delays, road and rail closures, power cuts and the potential risk to life and property. You should think about changing your plans and taking action to protect yourself and your property. You may want to consider the impact of the weather on your family and your community and whether there is anything you need to do ahead of the severe weather to minimise the impact.

5.3.7 RED WARNING

Dangerous weather is expected and, if you haven't already done so, you should take action now to keep yourself and others safe from the impact of the severe weather. It is very likely that there will be a risk to life, with substantial disruption to travel, energy supplies and possibly widespread damage to property and infrastructure. You should avoid travelling, where possible, and follow the advice of the emergency services and local authorities.

5.4 HOW CAN I ACCESS MET OFFICE WEATHER WARNINGS?

5.4.1 Met Office weather warnings are available in several ways, which make it easy to get the very latest information wherever you are. These include the Met Office app and website, social media, email alerts, TV, radio, and RSS.

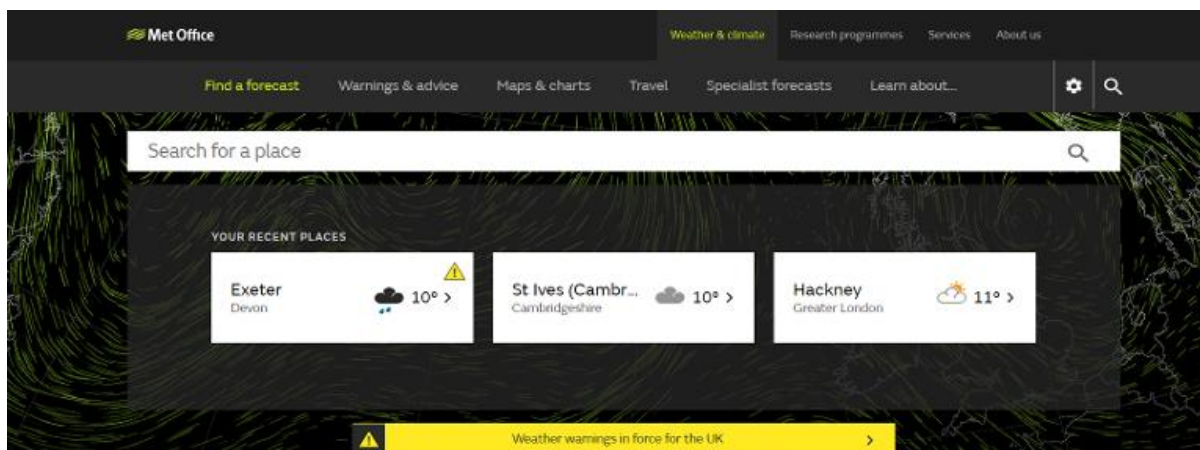
5.4.2 Severe weather warning information is displayed across their website, keeping you up to date with the latest details, including:

- Homepage when warnings are in force
- Weather Warnings page
- Location warnings
- Dual warnings

5.4.3 The information posted on the Met Office website is summarised as follows on pages 11-14.

HOMEPAGE

When a warning is in force, it will be highlighted in the warnings banner on the homepage. This will provide information on the colour of the warnings in force.



If you click on the warnings banner you will be taken to the [weather warnings page](#).

WEATHER WARNINGS PAGE

The warnings home page shows a UK map with any warnings for that day displayed on the map. The tabs at the top of the page allow you to navigate through the next seven days, with warning triangles highlighting any weather warnings affecting the UK on each day.

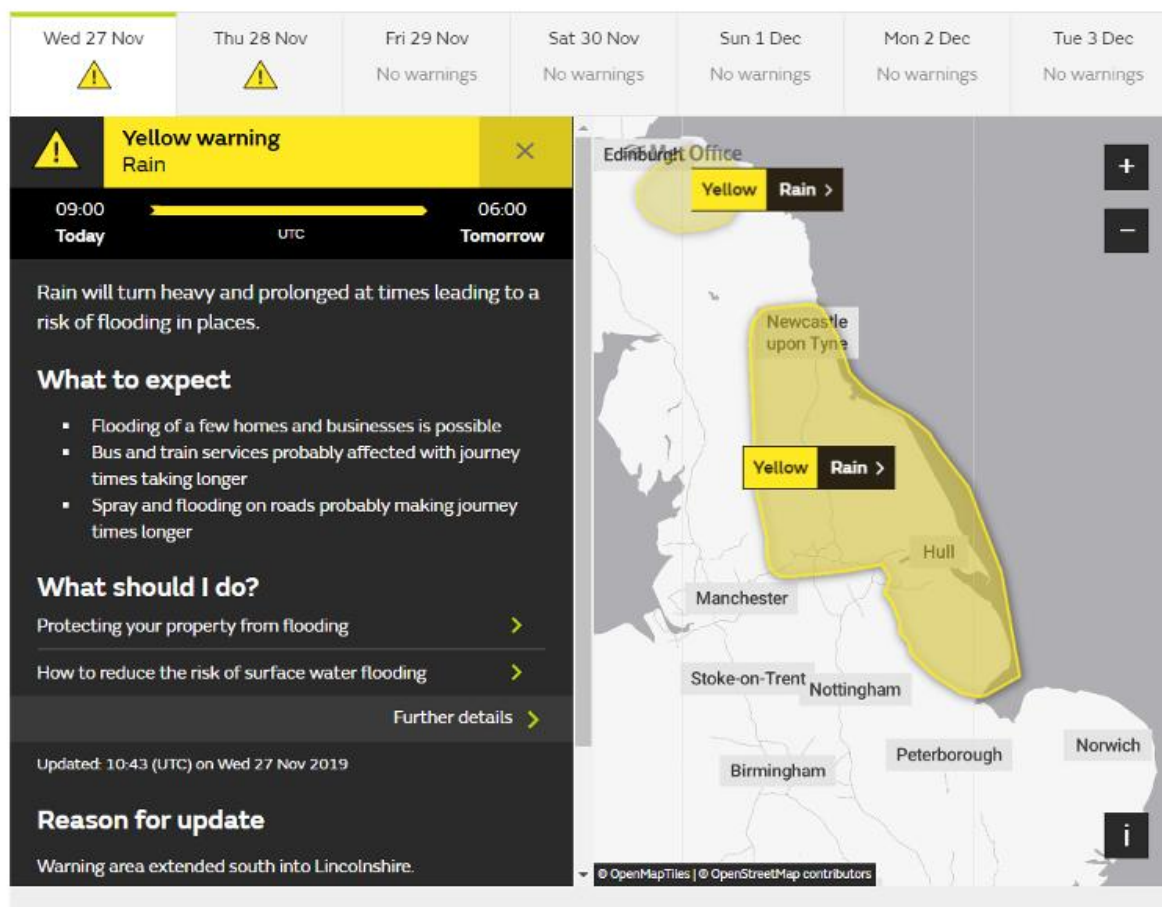
UK weather warnings



You can use the links at the bottom of the map to share the warnings with your family and friends through social media or by copying and sharing the link/URL. You will also find additional links to stay up to date with the warnings through our mobile apps, social media or email alerts.

To see the full details for each warning, click on the chosen warning label on the map.

UK weather warnings



By clicking on 'Further details' within each warning, you will be shown additional information including:

- additional information about the forecast weather
- the list of areas and local authorities affected
- the impact matrix – showing the combination of the level of impact forecast and the likelihood of those impacts occurring.

Timeline: Wed 27 Nov (Warning), Thu 28 Nov (Warning), Fri 29 Nov (No warnings), Sat 30 Nov (No warnings), Sun 1 Dec (No warnings), Mon 2 Dec (No warnings), Tue 3 Dec (No warnings).

Reason for update
 Updated: 10:43 (UTC) on Wed 27 Nov 2019
 Warning area extended south into Lincolnshire.

Rain is expected to become more persistent during Wednesday and turn heavy at times. Many areas are likely to receive 10-20 mm of rain, with a few locations over higher parts of the North Yorkshire Moors perhaps seeing 20-40 mm.

Warning impact matrix

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Very likely | Very low impact | Low impact | Medium impact | High impact |
| | Low impact | Medium impact | High impact | Very high impact |
| | Medium impact | High impact | Very high impact | Extreme impact |
| | High impact | Very high impact | Extreme impact | Catastrophic impact |
| Unlikely | Very low impact | Low impact | Medium impact | High impact |

Map labels: Edinburgh, Newcastle upon Tyne, Hull, Manchester, Stoke-on-Trent, Nottingham, Birmingham, Peterborough, Norwich.

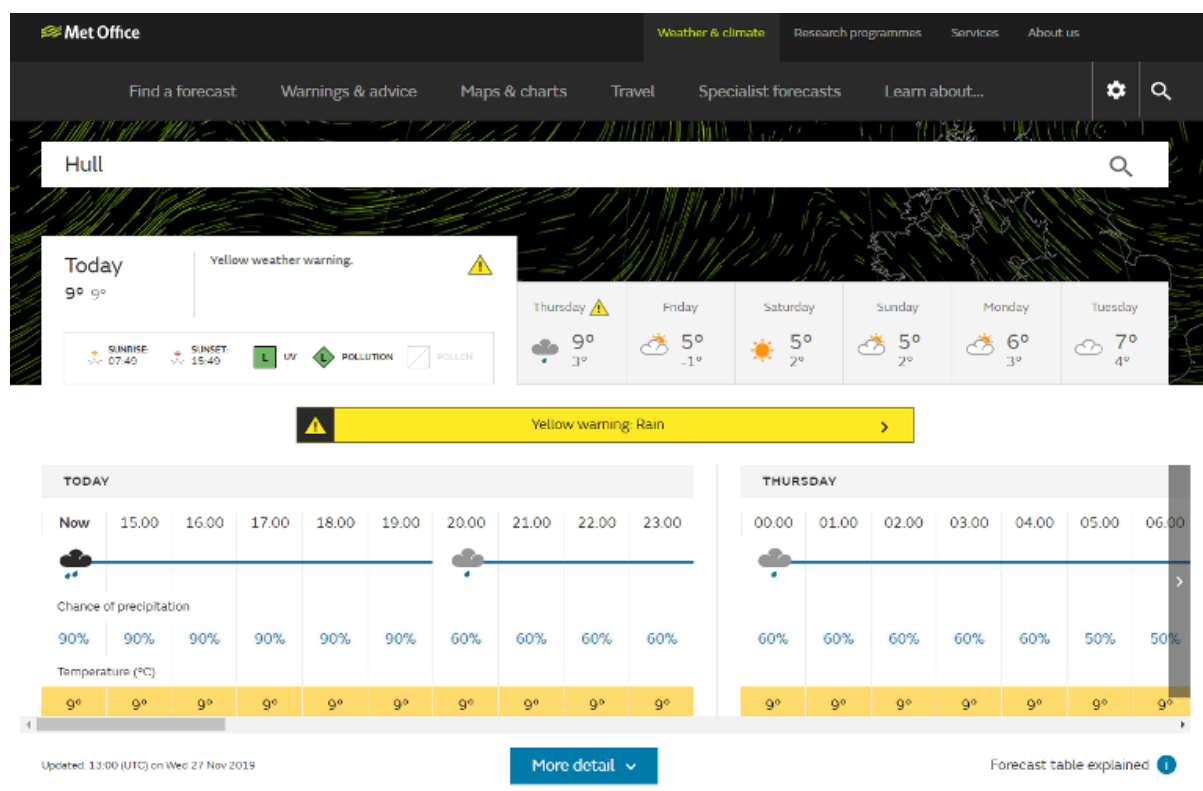
location specific warnings

If a warning is in force for your location a warning triangle will appear on your recent places card on the home page.

YOUR RECENT PLACES

- Hull (Kingston upon Hull) 9° > [Warning Triangle]
- St Ives (Cambridgeshire) 10° >
- Exeter (Devon) 11° >

If you click through to your location, the table will show a warnings bar across the times that the warning is in force. This bar will show the colour of the warning and the weather type. Clicking on the warnings bar will take you to the main warnings page where you will find further details about the warning.



DUAL WARNINGS

Some weather situations will bring impacts from more than one type of weather. This could include a storm when impacts from both wind and rain may bring disruption. When this happens, a dual warning will be issued.

A dual warning is one warning but covering two different types of weather. The combined effect of the two weather types is used to assess the level of impact forecast. Each dual warning has a single assessment of impact and the likelihood of impacts occurring and therefore a single colour.

Any of the seven weather types can form a dual warning in several combinations. This means Wind and rain, or snow and ice could be issued as a dual warning. In practice, there are certain weather types that are more likely to form a dual warning, with perhaps the most likely being rain and wind.

6 PLANNING AND PROCEDURES FOR MANAGEMENT

6.1 MAKING GUESTS/VISITORS AWARE OF RISK AND PROCEDURES

6.1.1 Guest should be provided with a summary of the Evacuation Plan listing the actions to be taken in the event or likelihood of flooding. All guests should be notified of flood risks and the Flood Safety Procedures via a notice board and a copy given on arrival.

6.2 PREPERATION FOR A FLOOD EVENT

- ✓ Make a Business Flood Plan
- ✓ Put procedures in place to receive flood warning and procedures to be followed in response to receipt of a flood warning
- ✓ Make up a flood kit including items such key documents, torch, mobile phone, first aid kit, blankets etc.
- ✓ Make a list of useful numbers i.e. emergency services, Floodline
- ✓ Ensure that all responsible people (i.e. staff/manager/owner) know how to turn off electricity and water throughout the Park. Ensure that adequate warning is given to guests before these services are switched off
- ✓ Make sure you have adequate insurance

6.3 PERSONAL SAFETY IN A FLOOD EVENT

6.3.1 The actions described in the following sections should be carried out with personal safety considered first and foremost. If any of the actions cannot be carried out without undue risk, then they should be ignored in favour of protecting people. All staff and users of the site should bear in mind the following:

- Stay safe and remember that floods can kill. Don't walk or drive through floodwater, six inches of fast flowing water can knock you over and two feet of water will float a car. Manhole covers may have come off and there may be hazards you cannot see.
- Never try to swim through fast flowing water, you may get swept away or be struck by an object in the water
- Don't walk on riverbanks or cross river bridges if possible, they may collapse in extreme situations or you may be swept off by large waves
- Avoid contact with floodwater, it may be contaminated by sewage

6.4 RESPONSE TO FLOOD WARNINGS

- 6.4.1 The manager/owner of the site is available on site to receive and respond to flood warnings. A 24-hour contact number will be made available to all guests.
- 6.4.2 The following procedures should be followed in order to protect guests and buildings, minimising the damage which flooding can cause:

DISSEMINATION OF FLOOD WARNING INFORMATION

- Alert all staff and guests, especially any vulnerable people such as those with impaired hearing or sight or with restricted mobility.

PROTECTING GUESTS

- If an amber warning is issued for strong winds which could lead to coastal flooding the site should be evacuated.
- The site should also be evacuated if a severe flood warning is issued.
- This may mean either guest visits would be cancelled in readiness, or guests are afforded refuge within the host dwelling in severe events.

PROTECTING THE SITE:

- Be prepared to turn off gas, electricity and water supplies to all buildings and caravans.
- Weigh down manhole covers to prevent them floating away and leaving a hazardous hole.
- Move anything not fixed down to safer locations, e.g. dustbins, garden chemicals, car oil and similar.
- Move vehicles to higher ground to avoid damage.

PROTECTING CARAVANS & BUILDINGS:

- Unplug all electrical items and store as high up as possible.
- Raise furniture and large appliances up on bricks or blocks.
- Move furniture away from walls as this helps when drying your property later.
- Roll up rugs and store them as high as possible.
- Hang curtains up over the rail so they are kept above flood water.
- Keep important documents in a sealed bag and in a location safe from floodwater.
- Install demountable flood barrier systems as required

7 FLOOD EVENT PROCEDURES FOR GUESTS

7.1 PERSONAL SAFETY IN A FLOOD EVENT

7.1.1 The actions described in the following sections should be carried out with personal safety considered first and foremost. If any of the actions cannot be carried out without undue risk, then they should be ignored in favour of protecting people. All guests should bear in mind the following:

- Stay safe in a flood.
- Floods can kill. Don't try to walk or drive through floodwater, six inches of fast flowing water can knock you over and two feet of water will float your car. Manhole covers may have come off and there may be hazards you cannot see.
- Never try to swim through fast flowing water, you may get swept away or be struck by an object in the water.
- Don't walk on riverbanks or cross river bridges if possible, they may collapse in extreme situations or you may be swept off by large waves.
- Avoid contact with flood water; it may be contaminated by sewage.

7.2 RESPONSE TO FLOOD WARNINGS

7.2.1 Immediately before, or as soon as possible after the start of the flood event the following procedures should be followed in order to protect the property and its contents, minimising the damage which flooding can cause.

7.2.2 Guests should undertake as much preparation as possible in daylight, as doing anything in the dark will be a lot harder, especially if the electricity fails.

UPON HEARING A FLOOD WARNING:

- Alert your neighbours, particularly the elderly.
- Cooperate with the managers, the emergency services and local authorities. You may need to be evacuated to a safe place.
- Install demountable flood barriers to the property

PROTECTING CARAVANS & BUILDINGS:

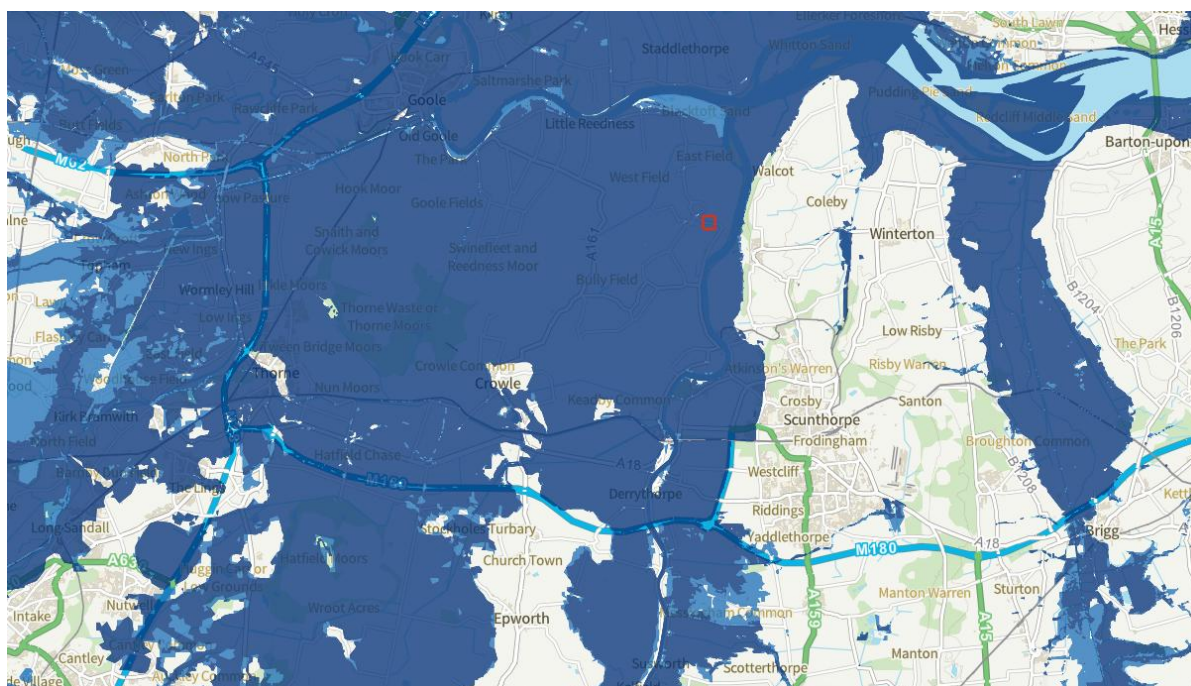
- Put plugs into sinks and weigh them down with something heavy and put sandbags in the toilet bowls to prevent backflow.
- Unplug all electrical items and store as high up as possible.
- Raise furniture and large appliances up on bricks or blocks, if possible.
- Roll up rugs and store them as high as possible.
- Protect your personal possessions by keeping important personal documents and sentimental items in a sealed bag and/or in a location safe from floodwater.

OUTSIDE THE PROPERTY:

- Move anything not fixed down into a safer location.
- Move your car to higher ground to avoid damage.

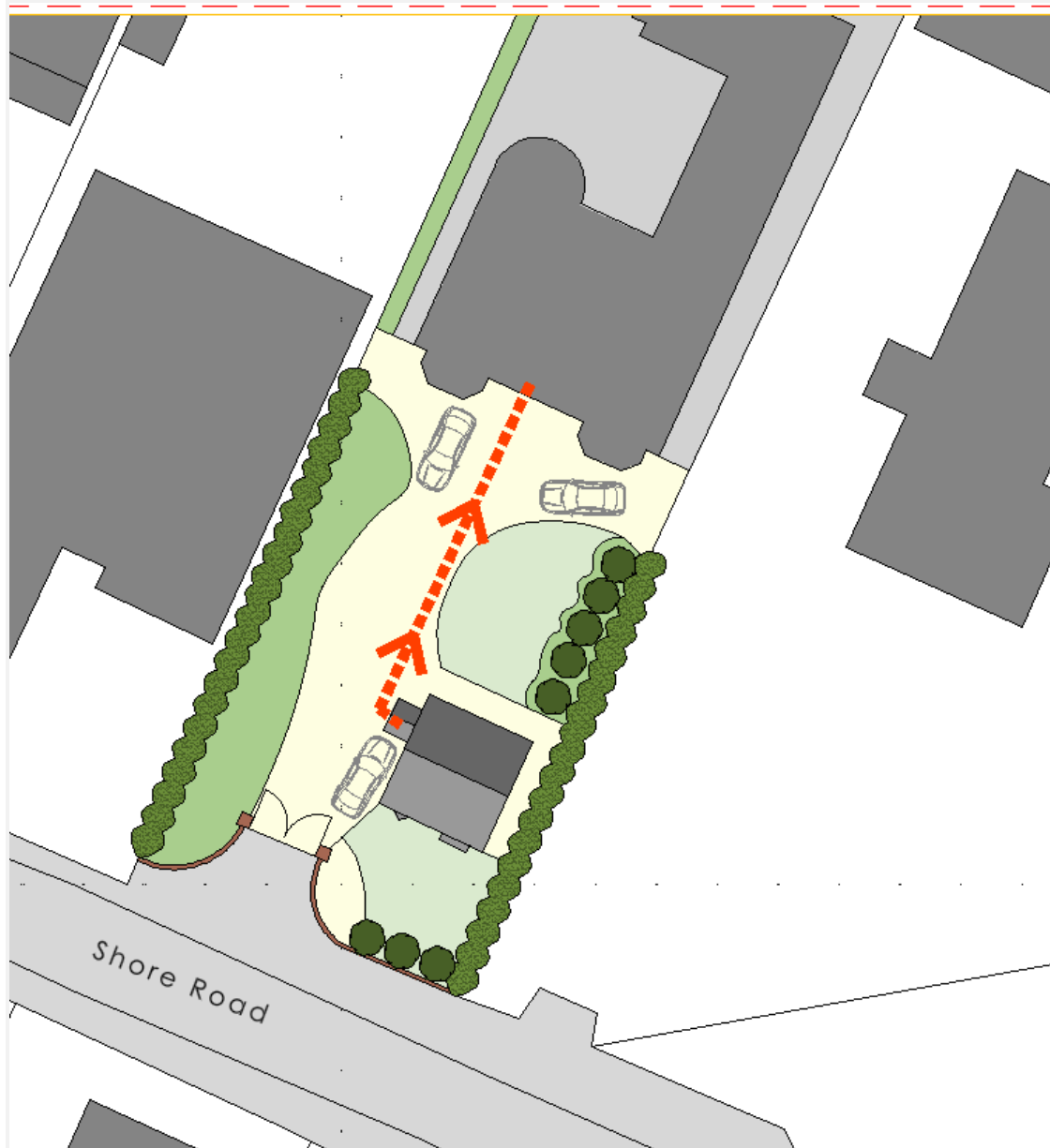
8 EVACUATION PROCEDURES

8.1 Any advice provided by the Emergency Services, Environment Agency or Local Authority regarding evacuation should be adhered to. In the absence of advice to the contrary, it is suggested that an immediate location to evacuate to is the upper floor of the host dwelling. If time is available then it would be advised to evacuate to an area of lower flood risk such as Crowle or Scunthorpe.



- 8.2 If there is any doubt about safety of moving vehicles, they should be abandoned. Do not try to walk, drive or swim through deep floodwater. Avoid walking on riverbanks or bridges if possible and avoid contact with floodwater as it may be contaminated with sewage.

The nearest refuge is as noted below from the holiday let to the host dwelling – approximately 15-20m distance.

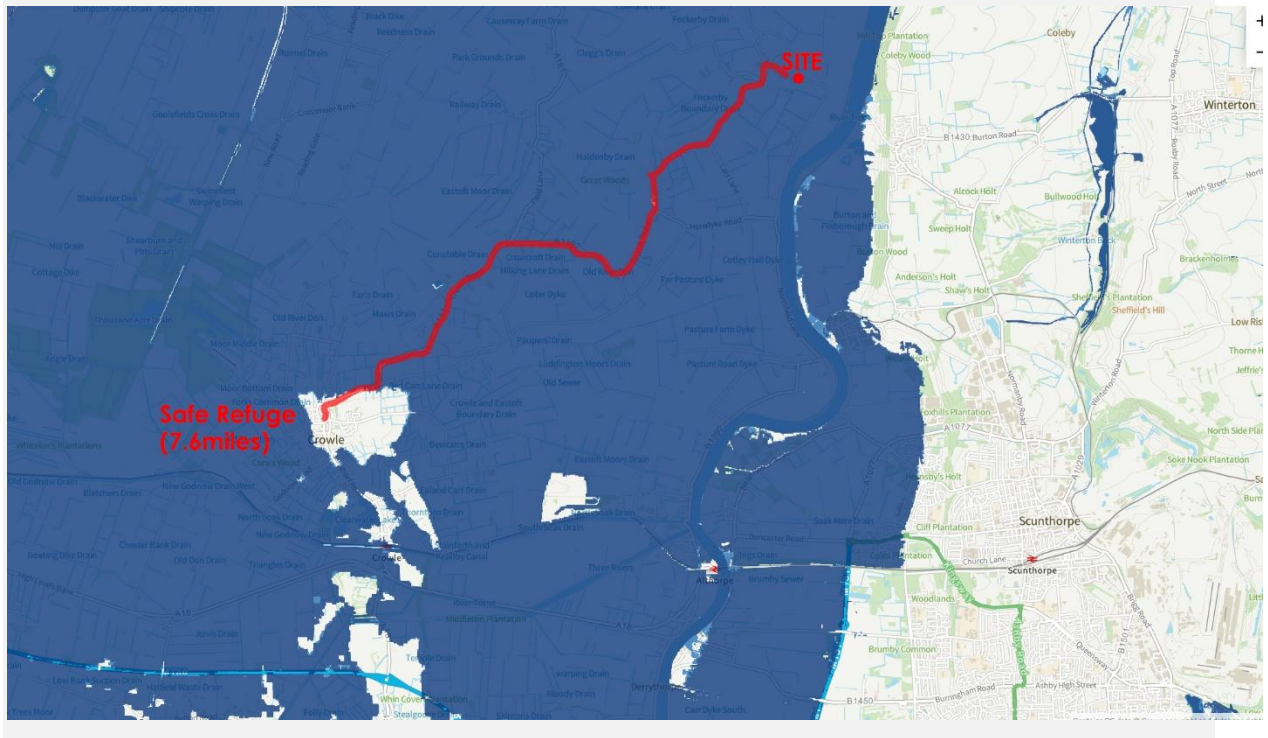


- 8.3 As another point of refuge, the current Bay Horse public house is located approximately 1m west of the property. This could become a point at which to locate others prior to a flood risk event happening with a view to locating further afield to areas of greater safety. Whilst still within the flood risk area, this area of Garthorpe currently sits at a higher level. Refer to the below map for further information.



- 8.4 A point of safer refuge, outside of the confines of the flood zones as dictated by the Environment Agency Maps, would be to travel to Crowle. Crowle is located approximately 7.6 miles from the site. We would advise travelling westwards, rather than travelling closer to the River to the east, en route to Crowle town centre. Refer to the below map for guidance on the route:

Use Post Code – DN17 4LD



9 AFTER A FLOOD

- Open doors and windows to ventilate buildings if required.
- Find out where you can get help to clean up. Check with your local authority or health authority in the first instance or look under 'Flood Damage' in the Yellow Pages for suppliers of cleaning materials or equipment to dry out your property.
- Contact your Electricity and Water Company. Have your power supply checked before you use them to make sure they have dried out. Wash taps and run them for a few minutes before use.
- Throw away food which may have been in contact with floodwater as it could be contaminated. Contact the local authority Environmental Health department for advice.
- Keep a record of the flood damage (especially photographs or video footage) and retain correspondence with insurers after the flood.
- Call your insurance company's (24 hour) emergency helpline. They will be able to provide information on dealing with your claim and assist in getting back to normal.
- Don't think it cannot happen again. Restock your supplies.
- An advice guide to repairing and restoring flood damaged property, 'After a Flood', is available from Floodline (0345 988 1188).

10 WHO CAN HELP?

10.1 THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

10.1.1 In England and Wales, the Environment Agency is responsible for building, maintaining and operating flood defences and for flood warning, including issuing warning to the public. The Environment Agency also provides the Floodline 0345 988 1188 service. You can listen to recorded flood warning information for your area or speak to an operator for advice 24 hours a day.

10.2 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

10.2.1 Local authorities work with the police, fire and rescue services and the Environment Agency to coordinate the response during severe flooding. They set up rest centres for people evacuated from their homes and arrange temporary housing if required. They also deal with road closures and may provide sandbags.

10.3 THE POLICE

10.3.1 The police coordinate the emergency services in a major flood incident and help with evacuation of people from their homes where necessary.

10.4 THE FIRE SERVICE

10.4.1 The fire service is responsible primarily for saving life, rescue and recovery. They may also pump out floodwater (there may be a charge for this service to owners).

10.5 CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU (CAB)

10.5.1 The CAB may be able to offer advice on how to obtain money in an emergency and deal with insurance queries. Details of your local Bureau can be found in the phone book or on the CAB website www.nacab.org.uk.

10.6 Useful Sources of Information

National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

Am I at Risk of Flooding?

<https://www.gov.uk/check-flood-risk>

Environment Agency Flood Warnings

<https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings>

Prepare a Flood Plan for your home or business

<https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/make-a-flood-plan>

Improving the flood performance of new buildings: flood resilient construction

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-resilient-construction-of-new-buildings>

Flooding: advice for the public:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flooding-planning-managing-and-recovering-from-a-flood>

11 ANNUAL REVIEW

11.1 The owner/manager of the holiday let must review this Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan at least annually and the following actions should be taken in line with Environment Agency guidance.

- Reading the plan and updating the contacts list – so guests/visitors are familiar with the required actions and that all contact numbers are up to date.
- Contact the Environment Agency to check that the flood risk to the property has not changed; for example, flood defences may have been built.
- Contact the Environment Agency Flood Warning Service on 0345 988 1188 to register to receive flood alerts direct to your phone.
- Prepare and maintain a flood kit to contain items which are essential for evacuation. The flood kit will also be useful for general emergency situations and should be stored where it can be easily accessed (even during a flood or power cut) and should include the items listed in Table 1, below.
- Check your insurance cover – ensure it covers flood damage.
- Know how to turn off the gas, electricity and water mains supplies.
- Think about what items you would want to move to safety during a flood.

Table 1: Items to include within the Flood Kit

- | |
|---|
| ✓ Torch |
| ✓ Blankets or a sleeping bag, warm clothing and waterproofs |
| ✓ First-aid kit, including a supply of any essential medication |
| ✓ List of useful telephone numbers |
| ✓ Bottled water |
| ✓ Non-perishable food items |
| ✓ Portable radio and supply of batteries |
| ✓ Wellington boots or similar waterproof boots |