Bridge Inn Caravan Park

Flood Emergency Plan

Job Number: 1235

Date	Version	Notes/Amendments
August 2023	1	For Information

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Acronyms	
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
EA	Environment Agency
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems

Section 1. Scope, Objectives, and Background

This report has been developed in accordance with relevant national and local policies, and the Environment Agency and ADEPT's (Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning & Transport) guide *"Flood risk emergency plans for new development"*.

The Flood Emergency Plan (EP) for Bridge Inn Caravan Park has been formulated to ensure the safety and preparedness of occupants in the event of flooding or other emergencies. The purpose of this plan is to establish a comprehensive framework for mitigating risks, facilitating safe access and evacuation, and providing effective communication during crisis situations.

Section 2. Location and Proposal

The existing site lies immediately adjacent to the River Welland, a designated main river, while immediately adjacent to the east of the river are the Crowland Washes.

The site postcode is PE6 0HJ and the OS grid reference is TF 22775 10603.

The application proposed the modification of Condition 6 to the proposed static and touring caravan park including new toilet block and access road - approved under H02-0359-00, to allow permanent residential use throughout the year for 5 plots to be occupied by gypsy/travellers.



FIGURE 1. EXISTING AND PROPOSED PLANS

Section 3. Flood Risk Summary

The site lies immediately adjacent to the River Welland, a designated main river, while immediately adjacent to the east of the river are the Crowland Washes. According to the Environment Agency's information, the site resides in a defended region of Flood Zone 3 - reducing the risk of flooding from high to low. Although the site resides in Flood Zone 3, according to the Environment Agency's 'long term flood risk' classification, the site has a very low risk of flooding due to the current standards of flood defences. The site is not located within a Functional Floodplain of any 'main river'. The Environment Agency Flood Zone Maps have been produced irrespective of existing flood defences and standards of protection.

According to the Environment Agency's information, the site will not flood in all fluvial/tidal modelled scenarios (including the 1 in 1000 year return period plus an allowance for climate change) should the defences remain in place (Figure 2). However, there is a *residual* risk[1] of flooding should a breach in defences ever occur.

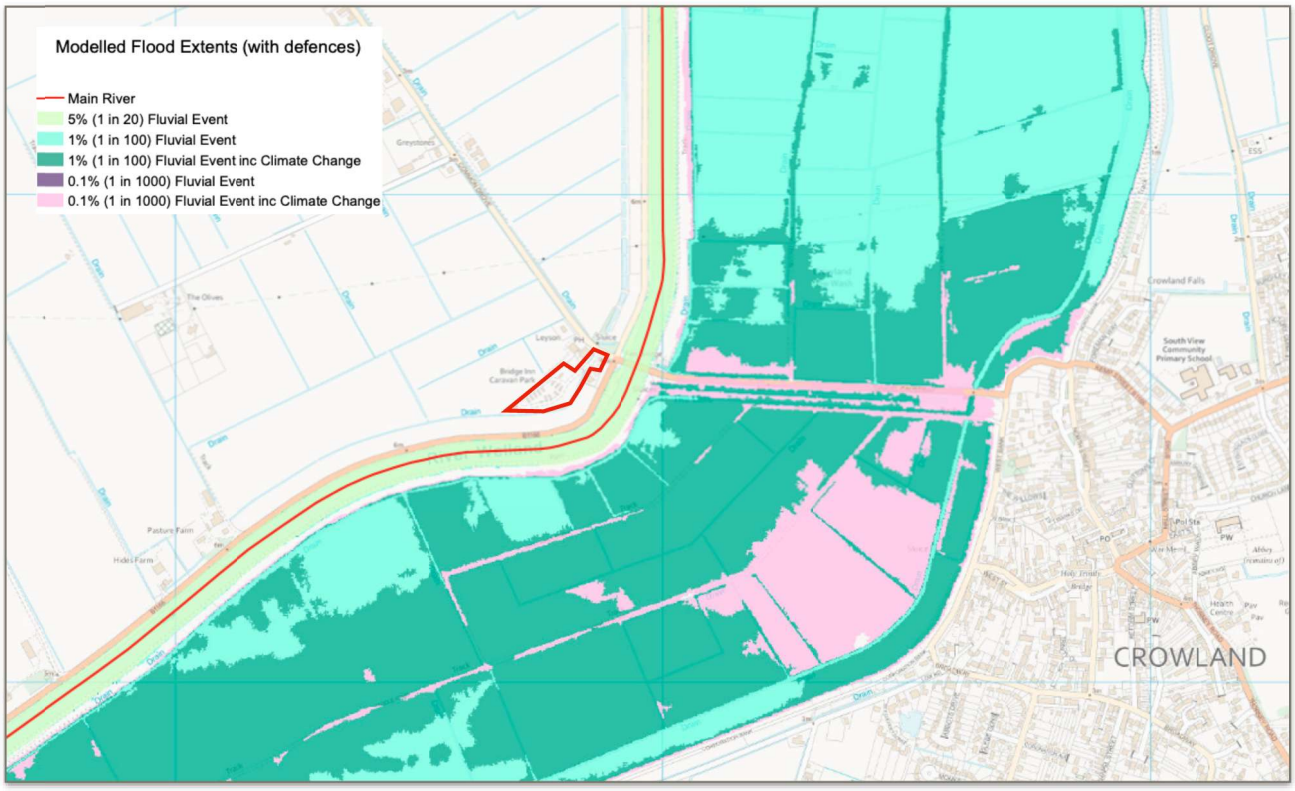


FIGURE 2. ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LONG-TERM FLOOD RISK MAP (GOV.UK, 2023)

Comprehensive assessments of flooding scenarios have been conducted, taking into account potential infrastructure failure and exceedance. The resulting flood depths / hazards have been documented. A thorough flood hazard assessment has been carried out for access and escape routes, including temporary refuges in the event of rapid-onset flooding.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#para41

Section 4. Mitigation Measures

There is a residual risk of flooding should a breach in defences ever occur, and a variety of measures aimed at flood avoidance, control, management, and mitigation have been evaluated.

To mitigate any residual risk in the event of a breach in defences, the existing bund adjacent to the on-site ditch will be raised by the requisite flood depth as shown on the breach modelling maps, ensuring site users remain protected in this eventuality.

To further mitigate the residual risk in the event of a breach in defences, a Sequential Approach was also taken, ensuring the mobile homes have been located in an area of lowest flood risk on site (western portion of the site, which has a lower depth of flooding in the event of a breach in defences).

Occupants of the site should be connected to the Environment Agency flood warning serve and take appropriate action as soon as possible in the event of a potential storm. The development will be able to provide safe refuge for occupants, or evacuation should be possible in the initial stages of the storm event, before the water depth creates a hazard.

In accordance with NPPG, a comprehensive approach that combines avoidance, control, mitigation, and residual risk management measures has been implemented; addressing the residual risk of flooding resulting from a breach in defences for the gypsy traveller site..

Section 5. Flood Warnings and Associated Actions

Mechanisms for flood warnings, particularly those provided by the Environment Agency's Floodline service, have been incorporated. Contact details and procedures for accessing flood warnings have been outlined, covering tidal, fluvial, and groundwater flooding.

Flood Warning

The site resides in a Flood Warning Area (Figure 3).



FIGURE 3. AREA SERVED BY ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD WARNING SYSTEM (GOV.UK, 2023)

Taking precautionary measures to ensure the well-being and readiness of all residents within the traveller/gypsy site involves a simple yet important step: registering with the Environment Agency Floodline Direct Warning Service, which operates around the clock. This service offers Flood Warning Codes and employs direct communication methods, particularly when there is a noted possibility of flooding with potential impacts. Additionally, indirect alerts are extended to cover all flood risk areas, ensuring a comprehensive approach.

Flood-related updates and guidance are disseminated through media broadcasts, including local radio and television. This approach aims to promptly inform and guide residents in case of any potential flooding. Residents can easily register for this service by reaching out to the dedicated Floodline at 0345 988 1188. The site is covered by the Environment Agency Flood Warning Area for Tidal Flooding from the Wash and Tidal Estuaries.

Diverse sources of flood warnings, including flood wardens, sirens, and media updates, have been explored. The necessity of enrolling in the Floodline service and designating a business contact for receiving warnings has been underscored.

Section 6. Safe Access and Escape

Evacuation routes have been prominently highlighted on maps, ensuring safe ingress to and egress from the caravan park. Evacuation plans have been devised for different flooding sources, detailing trigger points and coordination mechanisms.

Provisions for alarm systems, assembly points, and refuge/reception centres have been addressed, taking into account varying flooding scenarios.

Flood Evacuation Plan

In the interest of safety and preparedness, the occupants of the gypsy traveller site are to register with the Environment Agency Floodline Direct Warning Service. This service ensures prompt reception of any impending flood warnings related to potential flood events that may impact the area, particularly those arising from Tidal Flooding originating from the Wash and Tidal Estuaries.

It is not envisaged that there would be any problem for access of emergency vehicles in an extreme storm event as there is no flood depth unless the extreme storm scenario occurs. Emergency vehicles may operate in depths of 0.5m with velocity of 5 metres per second (with some operating at depths of 1m).

For a more localised understanding, it is advisable to refer to the South Holland District Council Emergency Plan as well as the South Holland Internal Drainage Board Emergencies Information Sheet.

It is recommended that further information is downloaded through the following link and distributed to residents of the site, and to advise residents of arrangements before a flood occurs: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flooding-what-to-do-before-during-and-after-a-flood

In order to prioritise safety and preparedness for site users and residents, comprehensive measures have been put in place to address potential flood risks and ensure secure access and egress arrangements:

1. **Residual Flood Risk Management**

The site's classification indicates a residual risk of flooding from watercourses. To address this, the development design guarantees safe access and egress even during extreme storm events. The entire building will be elevated beyond floodplain levels, establishing it as a 'safe haven' that ensures the continued safety of site users throughout the building's lifetime.

2. **Flood Zone Considerations and Protection**

Situated within Flood Zone 3, the proposed development faces potential fluvial flooding. However, the presence of formal flood defences provides a protective shield, safeguarding site users up to and including a 1 in 1000 year return period.

3. Effective Flood Plan Implementation

Residents/tenants responsible for the Flood Plan are registered to Environment Agency flood alerts. These alerts play a vital role in facilitating safe flood evacuations from the site. A Personal Flood Plan should be completed prior to occupation (Appendix G).

4. Clear Evacuation Strategy

A primary evacuation route has been identified and communicated to residents/tenants. This route is displayed within the proposed dwelling, common areas, and adjacent to building entrances, ensuring everyone is well-informed.

The flood Hazard Rating (HR) is based primarily on consideration to the direct risks of people exposed to floodwaters and is expressed below.

The flood hazard from flood water as a result of a breach in defences i.e the residual flood risk, where the proposed permanent year round homes are to be located, is classified as “Moderate”. This indicates that there is level of ‘Dangerous for Some’. It is not envisaged that there would be any problem for access of emergency vehicles in an extreme storm event as there is no flood hazard rating exceeding ‘Moderate’, anywhere along the main roads and the various routes to the site. It should also be noted that Emergency vehicles may operate in depths of 0.5m with velocity of 5 metres per second (with some operating at depths of 1m).

The Planning Authority are expected to consult with the emergency services as to the appropriate access and safe routes for the site during an extreme storm event, in accordance with R&D Technical Report FD2320/TR1 - Flood Risk Assessment Guidance for New Development. The Emergency Response Plans for the local area should be made available on the council website. It is not envisaged that there will be any additional burden on emergency services during any associated flood event.

5. Up-to-date Contact List

The site owner has established a comprehensive contact list, regularly updated to reflect changes in tenancy. This ensures effective communication channels and swift action during flood events.

6. Preparedness with Flood Kit

A prepared flood kit is maintained and regularly checked, containing essential items that will prove invaluable during flood situations.

7. Access to Information

Residents are encouraged to access further information through the provided link: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flooding-what-to-do-before-during-and-after-a-flood. This valuable resource offers guidance on actions to take before, during, and after a flood occurrence.

8. EA's Flood Warning Service

If the property is not yet registered, it is advisable to consider enrolling in the EA's Flood Warning Service. If guidance is required or there is an interest in signing up for this complimentary service, individuals should reach out to the Floodline Warning Service. Floodline, a cost-free service administered by the EA, delivers flood alerts directly to occupants through means such as telephone and mobile communications. The EA is tasked with monitoring flood situations and issuing alerts to individuals in vulnerable properties and enterprises.

To enhance preparedness, it is recommended to register the property with the EA's Flood Warning Service if not already completed. This free service, facilitated by the Floodline Warning Service, guarantees that occupants receive flood alerts via diverse communication channels. The EA operates its warning systems for areas at risk of flooding from rivers or sea, based on direct measurements of rainfall, river / tidal levels and information from the Met Office.

The Environment Agency, vested with the responsibility of monitoring flood events and issuing timely warnings, employs a four-stage coded alert system (Figure 4). Each stage activates specific emergency protocols for different services. The significance of these measures cannot be overstated, as they collectively ensure the safety, well-being, and preparedness of all site users and residents when confronted with potential flood-related adversities.

A notification of imminent flooding will be conveyed via telephone to the registered telephone numbers of occupants or property owners. The primary objective of the Flood Warning Service is to offer a minimum of two hours' advance notice of impending flooding, day or night, allowing occupants to take essential measures to safeguard themselves and their property. In cases of severe warnings, the Environment Agency augments telephone alerts with the use of sirens and vehicles equipped with loud hailers to reiterate the flood warnings.

Considering the site's characteristics, the designated individual(s) will initially alert all occupants and neighbours by knocking on doors. Additional communication methods such as texting and social media platforms will also be employed. The designated individual(s) will be informed about vulnerable occupants who may have impaired hearing or vision. Advanced technology will be harnessed, given the instantaneous and comprehensive media coverage available through TV, radio, and social networking.

ONLINE FLOOD RISK FORECAST	**Meaning** Be aware. Keep an eye on the weather situation.	**General advice** • Check weather conditions. • Check for updated flood forecasts on the Environment Agency website.
 **FLOOD ALERT**	**Meaning** Flooding is possible Be prepared.	**General advice** • Be prepared to act on your flood plan. • Prepare a flood kit of essential items. • Monitor local water levels and the flood forecast on our website.
 **FLOOD WARNING**	**Meaning** Flooding is expected. Immediate action required.	**General advice** • Move family, pets and valuables to a safe place. • Turn off gas, electricity and water supplies if safe to do so. • Put flood protection equipment in place.
 **SEVERE FLOOD WARNING**	**Meaning** Severe flooding. Danger to life.	**General advice** • Stay in a safe place with a means of escape. • Be ready should you need to evacuate. • Co-operate with the emergency services. • Call 999 if you are in immediate danger.
WARNING NO LONGER IN FORCE	**Meaning** No further flooding is currently expected in your area.	**General advice** • Be careful. Flood water may still be around for several days. • If you've been flooded, ring your insurance company as soon as possible.

FIGURE 4. ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FOUR-STAGE CODED ALERT SYSTEM

General Flood Evacuation Guidelines

Individuals are strongly advised against walking or driving through floodwater, as more than 150mm of high velocity water can knock a person off balance. Furthermore, a depth of 600mm has the potential to lift a car. Heightened floodwaters can lead to dislodged manhole covers, creating hidden hazards that pose a threat.

It is recommended that individuals refrain from walking along sea defences or riverbanks during flood events, as these areas can become precarious and unsafe. When water levels rise significantly, it is wise to exercise caution or even avoid crossing bridges. Culverts, too, can become dangerous when flooded.

It is important to remain vigilant and attentive to potential dangers like fallen power lines and trees that may arise during flooding.

Parents and caregivers should take extra care to keep children away from floodwater to ensure their safety. In cases where contact with floodwater is unavoidable, thorough hand washing is essential due to potential contamination, including sewage.

Driving advice for navigating partially flooded roads

- Prioritise avoiding the deepest water, typically concentrated near the curb.
- Exercise caution and refrain from crossing if water depth is uncertain or seems too deep.
- Approach flooded areas slowly in first gear while maintaining higher engine speed by gently slipping the clutch. This minimises the risk of stalling.
- Stay mindful of the bow wave produced by oncoming vehicles, and yield informally by slowing down.
- Consider the possibility of your vehicle creating a bow wave and show consideration for pedestrians and other drivers.
- Upon safely crossing, remember to test your brakes to ensure their effectiveness.

In the event that your vehicle becomes submerged in deep water

- Keep calm and promptly exit the vehicle.
- If water level surpasses the car's height, a brief window (approximately 30 seconds to 2 minutes) may exist before the vehicle sinks due to its weight.
- Swift action is essential; contrary to cinematic depictions, cars won't create air bubbles for underwater survival.
- Open a window as soon as possible to create an escape route. If the window is unresponsive, use a sturdy object or a "life hammer" to break it. Side windows are usually more vulnerable than windshields, particularly at their weak corners.
- Refrain from opening the door, as it accelerates the vehicle's sinking by letting water in.
- If feasible, contact emergency services immediately upon exiting the vehicle.

Navigating Flood Waters Safely on Foot

During extended flood events, or in the event of a sudden inundation, it can be challenging to avoid walking through standing flood water. It's crucial to emphasise that flowing flood water poses an extreme danger, and entering it must be absolutely avoided. This is due to the fact that even a small or shallow amount of moving water can easily knock a person off balance. Locations with fast-flowing water close to trees, eroded river banks, weirs, and harbour/estuarial waters are especially hazardous.

There are several other critical hazards to consider if you find yourself needing to navigate through flood water:

1. Contaminated water, particularly from drains or rivers, can pose significant health risks, especially to the young or elderly.
2. Concealed objects and irregular, slippery surfaces can impede your movement. Tripping and foot entrapments are notable risks. Additionally, floating debris can strike you forcefully in the water.
3. Temperature is a concern, especially in regions like the UK where water temperatures can drop to around 5°C from January to March. Immersion in cold water (below 15°C) can rapidly incapacitate your ability to move, react, and help yourself.

Wearing sturdy waterproof footwear, gloves, and a buoyancy aid can provide some protection. Emergency services, including fire and rescue teams, undergo extensive training in flood and swift water scenarios and employ specially designed equipment to navigate moving flood water.

If you come across someone in peril, follow these steps:

1. Always dial 999 as your first action.
2. Position yourself in a safe spot where you can provide assistance.
3. If feasible, maintain communication with the person throughout the situation, as they might be frightened, fatigued, or in shock.
4. If public rescue equipment isn't accessible, the best assistance you can provide is by extending an object like a branch, rope, or belt (anything that floats or extends your reach).
5. A "reach" rescue from a secure position is preferable to involving two or more individuals in the water.

Section 7. Temporary Refuge

The development will be able to provide safe refuge for occupants, or evacuation should be possible in the initial stages of the storm event, before the water depth creates a hazard. Details regarding the location, design, and facilities of on-site refuges have been expounded upon. These refuges have been strategically positioned well above anticipated flood levels, providing shelter for occupants during flood events. The management and staffing of refuges, along with their accessibility and resilience, have been outlined.

The duration of flooding and refuge stay have been specified, with occupants duly informed about refuge locations and operational procedures. The feasibility of rescue by emergency services from refuges during prolonged flooding or in medical emergencies has been assessed.

According to the Flood Risks to People guidance, while emergency vehicles can traverse in up to 1m depth of water, with a fire engine remaining controllable in depths of 0.5m at up to 5m/s, the guidance also indicates that pedestrians are vulnerable at much lower depths and velocities. Therefore, in the event of a breach in defences, and the secondary layer of defences fails also (raised bund), then flood water could enter the site. If this is observed by site residents/users, then the safest approach is to remain in their homes which has been raised above the modelled breach flood level - providing adequate safe refuge until the flood water dissipates and/or emergency services arrive.

Section 8. After the Flood

Procedures for post-flood recovery, encompassing cleaning, drying, repairing, and the eventual reoccupation of affected areas, have been detailed. Estimated timelines for the return to normalcy, covering clean-up, drying, repairs, and service restoration, have been provided.

Pre-Cleanup Safety Measures

Prior to entering your home and embarking on the cleanup process, ensure its safety.

Gas and Electricity Precautions

Utilise a torch instead of striking matches or using candles until you ascertain the safety of the area, especially to prevent potential gas leaks. Do not reinstate electricity and gas supplies until a professional has inspected for any damage. Contact a Gas Safe registered engineer for advice regarding gas meters, boilers, and supplies.

Avoid proximity to exposed electrical wires, and bear in mind that all electrical appliances that have come into contact with water must be tested prior to use – this includes electric cookers and boilers.

When engaged in cleanup activities, consider wearing rubber gloves, rubber boots, and, if available, protective goggles due to the presence of contaminated water.

Sanitising Surfaces and Items

Ensure thorough sanitisation of all hard surfaces and items that have been in contact with floodwater, ranging from clothing to furniture. Employ a solution of at least one capful of bleach per gallon of water. Mould growth prevention is a primary concern; thus, items that cannot be disinfected should be discarded. This could encompass larger items such as carpets, sofas, or mattresses.

Addressing Stress and Health Concerns

Recognise that undergoing a flood, particularly within your residence, is an immensely stressful occurrence for both you and your family, and recovery from this event might require a significant amount of time. Support is available from your GP. Be aware that symptoms of health issues may not manifest immediately and could take several days to surface. If you have been exposed to contaminated water, particularly if you are experiencing flu-like symptoms, seeking early medical advice is of paramount importance.

Dealing with Insurance Matters

Photograph all damage incurred by your home and maintain records that can be shared with your insurance company or landlord. Seek their guidance and obtain approval before commencing any repair work.

Seek professional advice from accredited experts regarding damage repair and restoration efforts. When evaluating potential damage to electrical wiring within the structure, always engage a registered electrician for assessment and any necessary repair work. In some instances, rewiring might be warranted. A registered electrician will provide an Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) detailing any identified damage.

Section 9. List of Roles

In the event of a flood there are a number of key groups and organisations, the roles of whom should be understood by occupants. Key groups and organisations are listed below.

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency, responsible for constructing, maintaining, and operating flood defences in England and Wales, issues flood warnings to the public, other flood-response organisations, and the media. For flood warning information in your area or advice, you can contact the Floodline service at 0845 988 1188, available 24 hours a day.

Local Authorities

During flooding, Local Authorities have the power to enact several measures:

- Collaborating with the police, fire and rescue services, and the Environment Agency to coordinate responses during severe flooding.
- Offering local advice to the public about the incident and recommended actions.
- Creating rest centres for evacuees and arranging temporary accommodations for those in need.
- Managing road closures and addressing disruptions in social services.
- Investigating disturbances from overflowing drains and sewers.
- Providing sandbags and emergency provisions where feasible.
- To prepare for floods or receive support, reach out to your local authority. Many maintain lists of vulnerable individuals requiring extra aid during emergencies.

The Police

In major flood incidents, the Police are responsible for coordinating emergency services and assisting with evacuations if required.

The Fire and Rescue Service

The primary duty of the Fire and Rescue Service is to save lives. While some local services may charge, they can pump out floodwater as part of their response.

Citizens Advice Bureau

For assistance, the Citizens Advice Bureau is available, offering guidance on securing emergency funds and addressing insurance-related inquiries.

National Flood Forum

The National Flood Forum provides advice and support to communities and individuals affected by flooding or at risk of flooding.

NHS Direct

NHS Direct can provide advice and information on necessary actions if you have health concerns during or after a flood.

National Grid

To report gas odours or potential hazards near overhead electric lines, contact National Grid.

(Contact information for the mentioned groups and organisations can be found from available sources.)

Section 10. Plan Upkeep and Awareness

Regular educational initiatives regarding flood risks, the dangers of floodwater, and debris have been scheduled. Exercises, tests, and continuous monitoring and review of the plan have been outlined to maintain its effectiveness.

For additional information, please refer to the relevant Appendices:

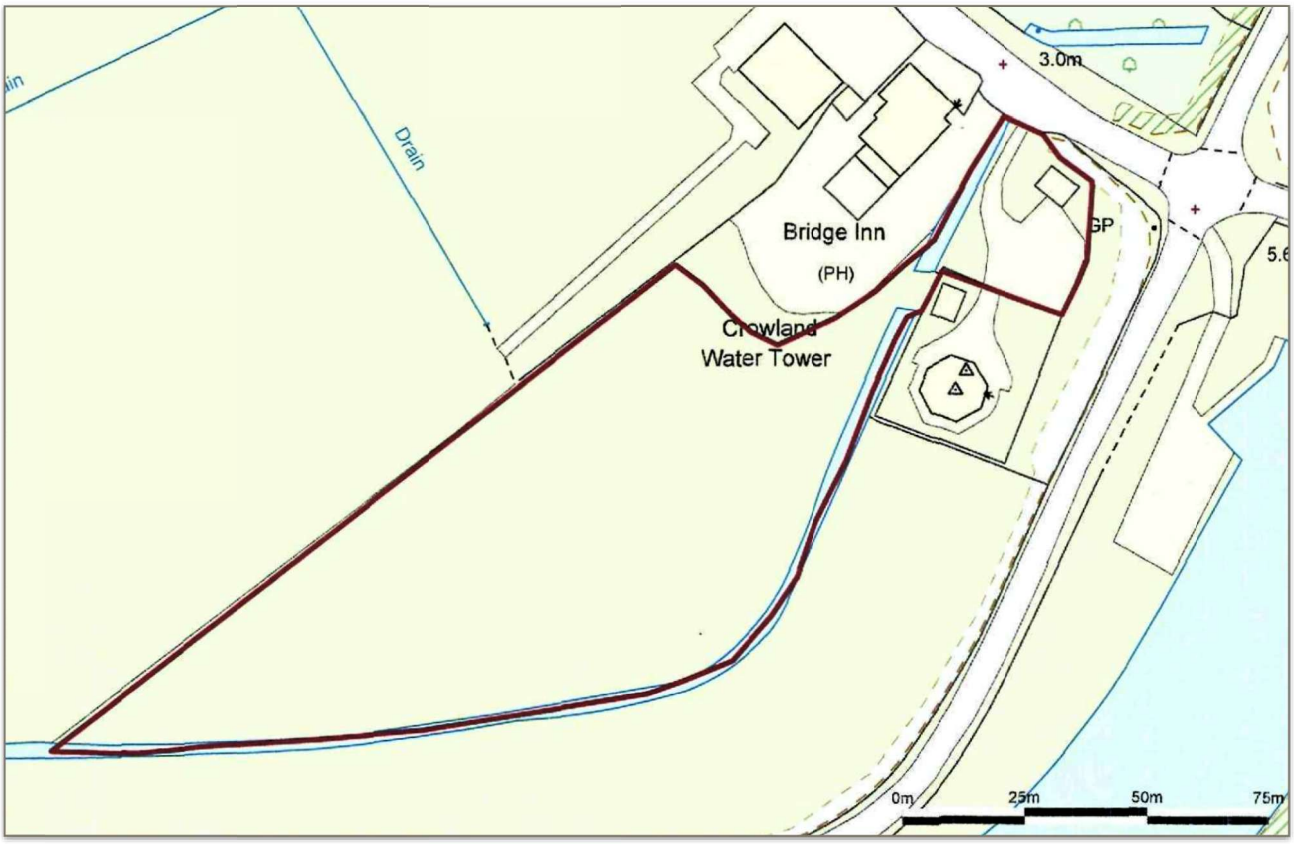
A. Location Plan
B. Environment Agency Flood Zone Map
C. South East Lincs. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Residual Hazard Map
D. South East Lincs. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Flood Depth Map
E. Evacuation Route - in the event of flood waters not present on site
F. Emergency Vehicle Route
G. Personal Flood Plan - Applicant to Complete

Conclusions

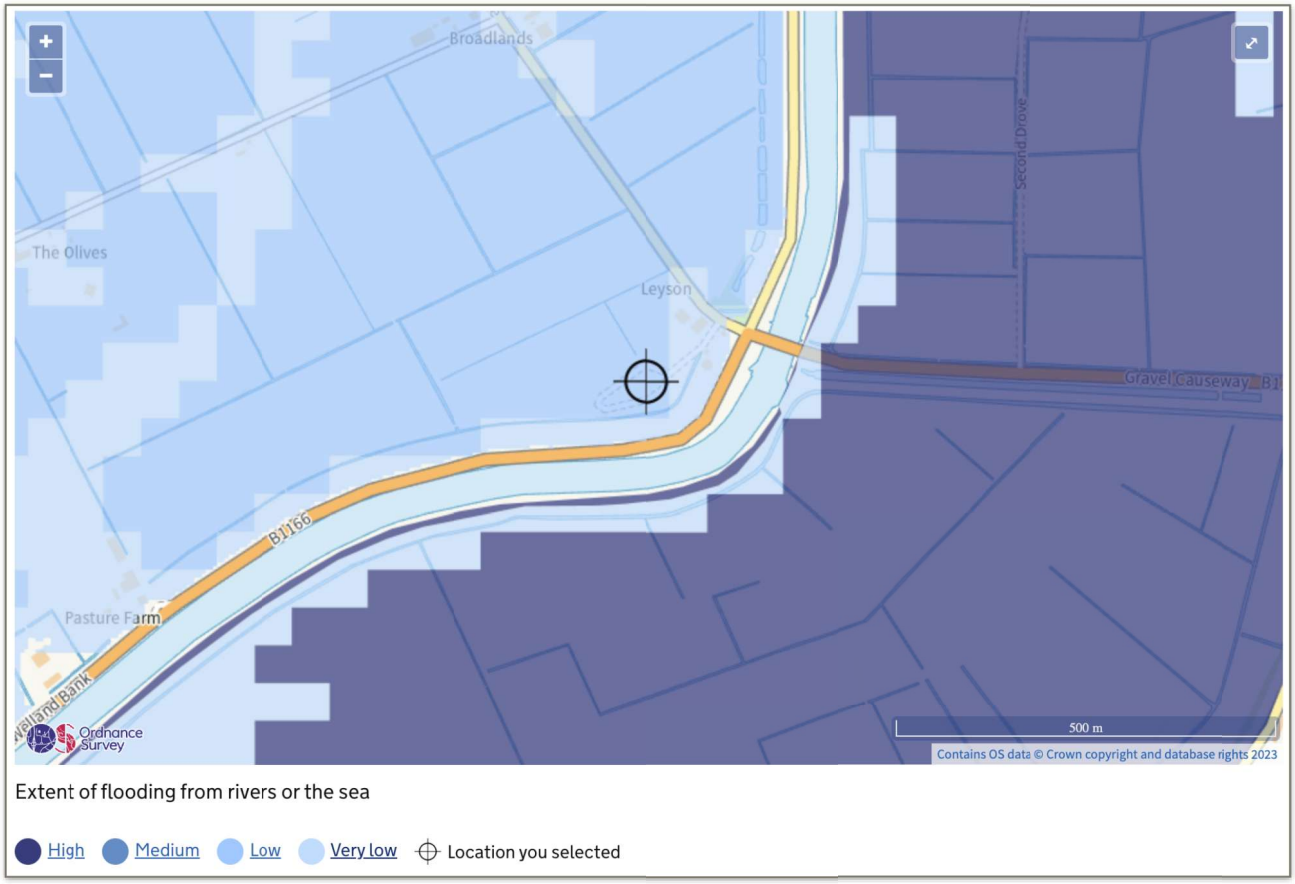
Although the site is in Flood Zone 3, the actual risk of site flooding from watercourses is very low due to the presence of formalised flood defences. A Flood Emergency Plan was drawn up to respond to the residual risk imposed as the result of a breach in these defences.

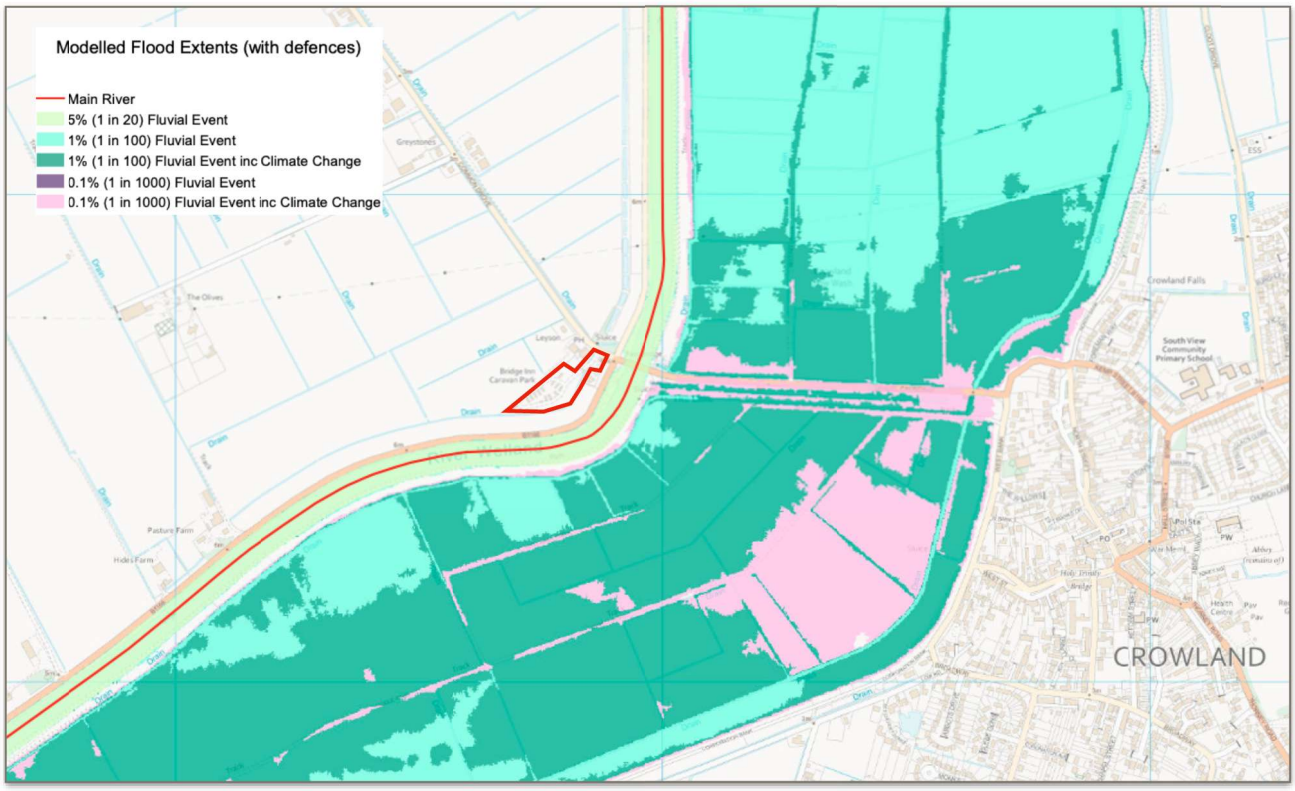
The Flood Emergency Plan for Bridge Inn Caravan Park stands as a comprehensive plan for mitigating the impact of flooding in the event of a failure in defences. By addressing these residual risks, ensuring safe access and evacuation, and fostering effective communication, this plan seeks to safeguard the well-being of all occupants and bolster the developments flood resilience.

Appendix A - Location Plan

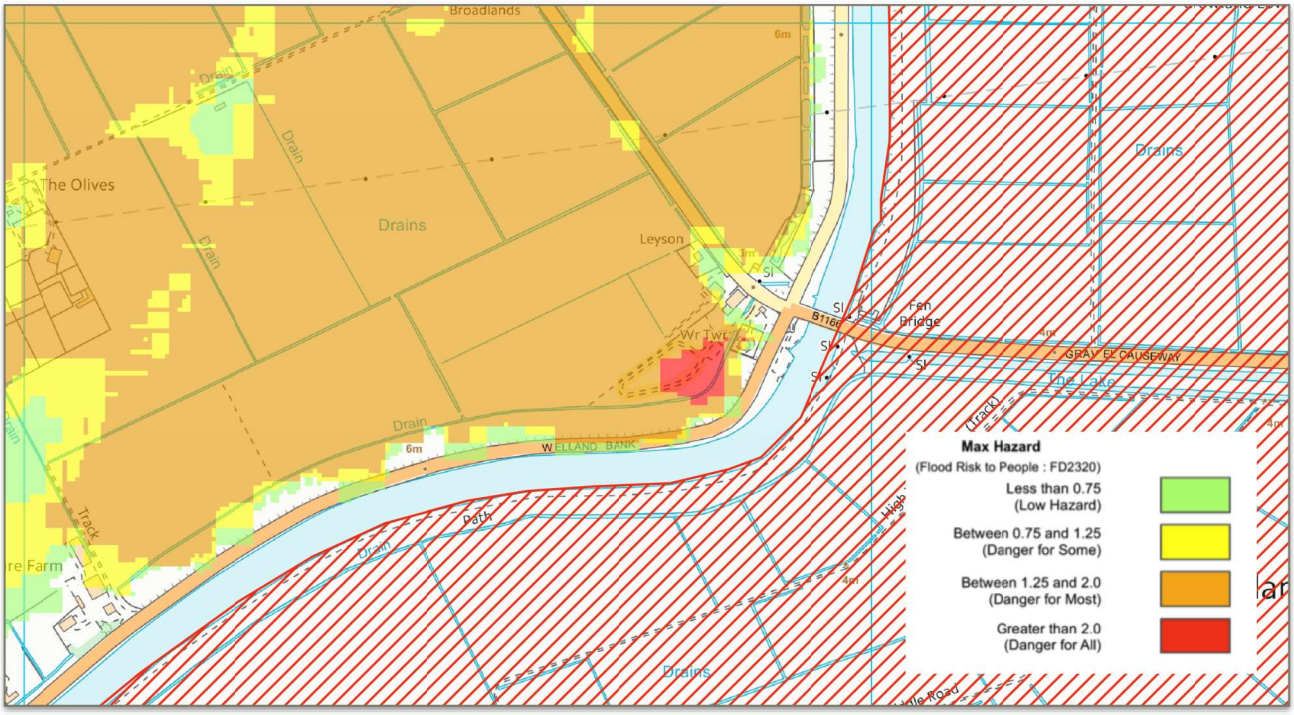


Appendix B - Environment Agency Flood Risk Map and Modelled Flood Extents

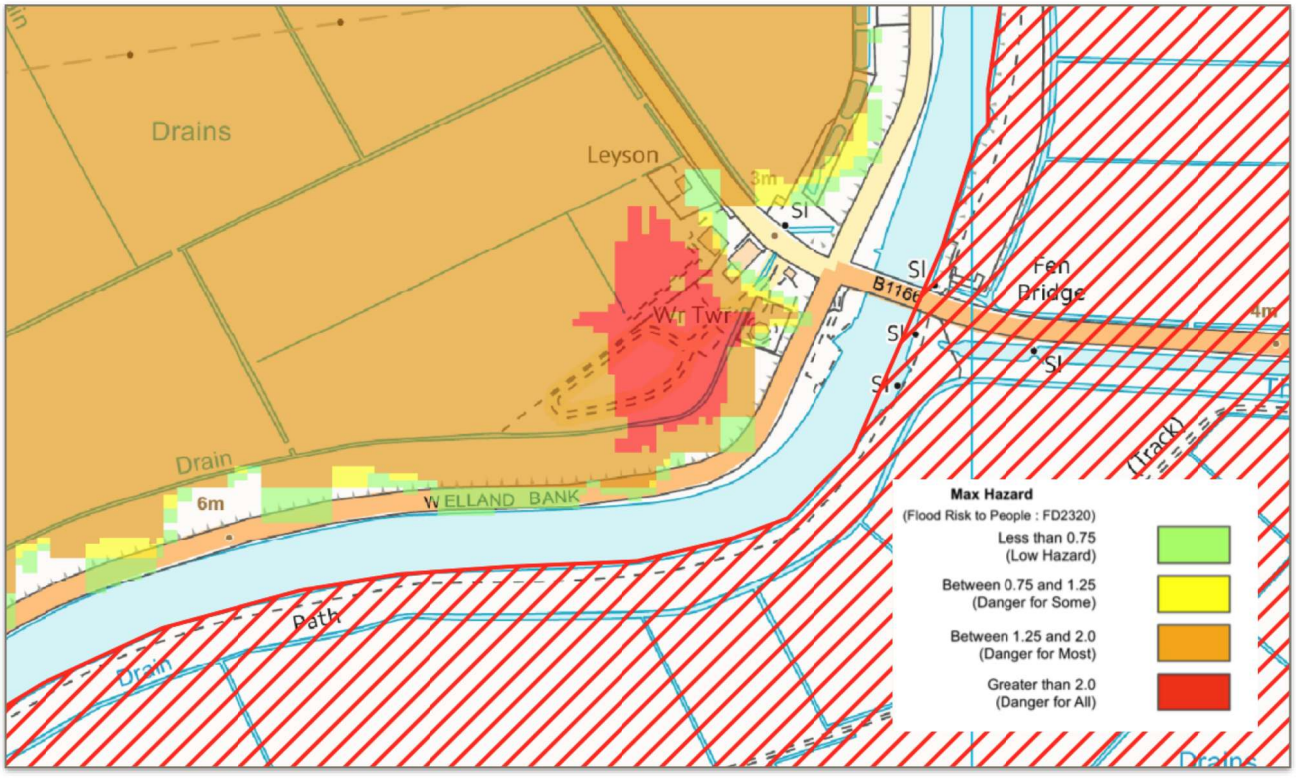




Appendix C - South East Lincs. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Residual Hazard Map

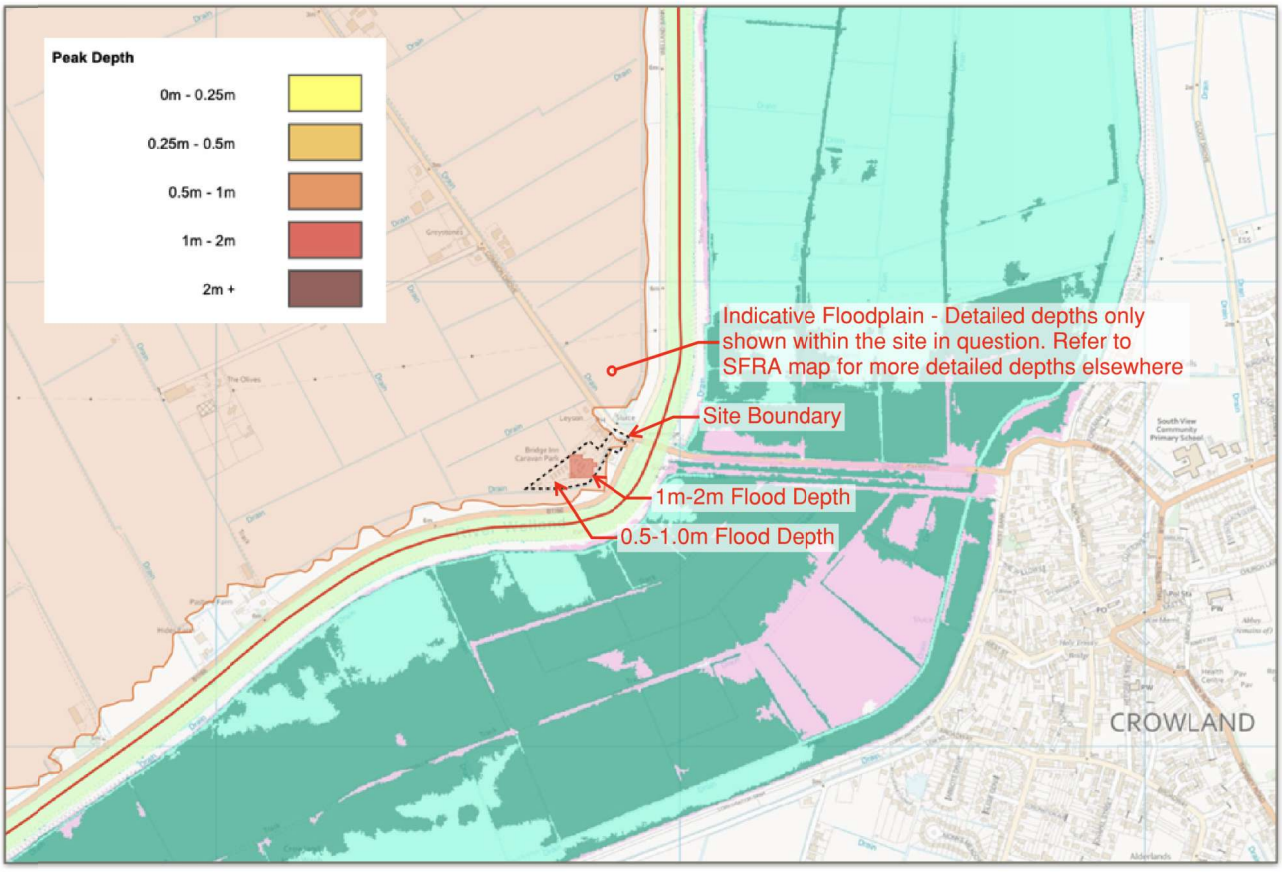


Peak Hazard - 2115 Epoch / Climate Change Allowance for 1% Fluvial / 0.5% Tidal Event Probability

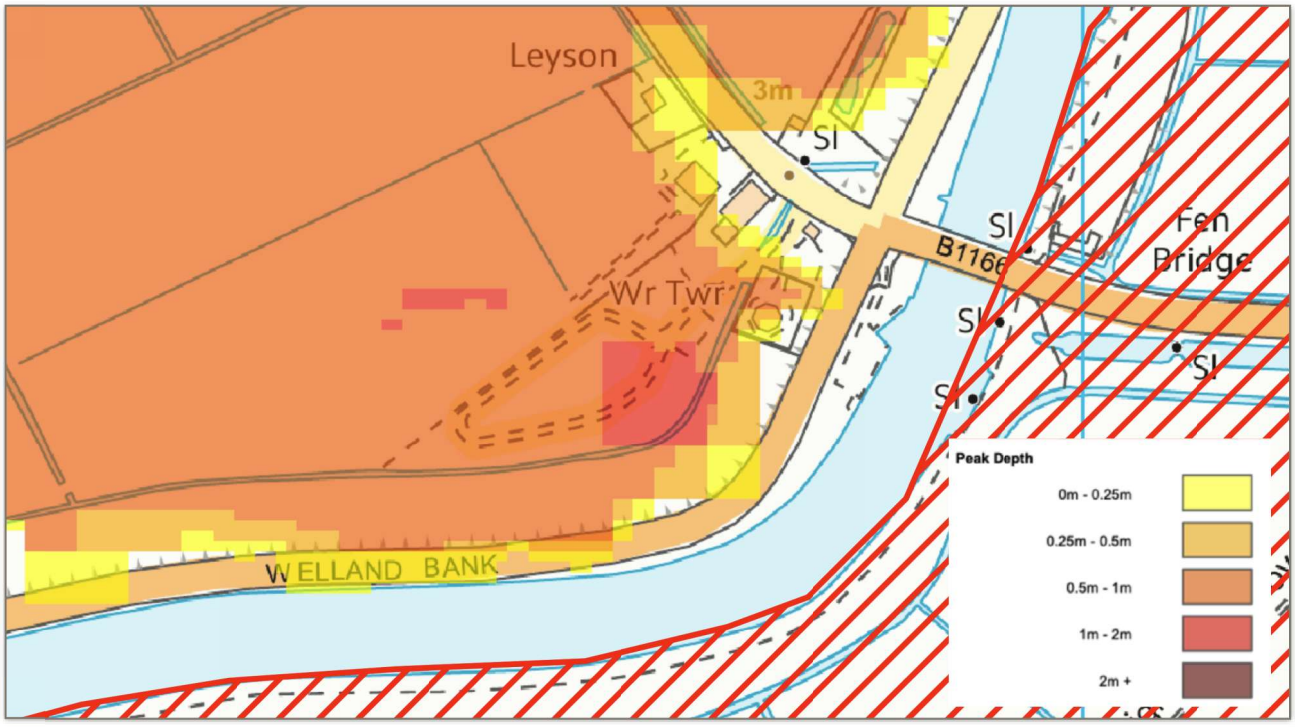


Peak Hazard - 2115 Epoch / Climate Change Allowance for 0.1% Event Probability

Appendix D - South East Lincs. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Flood Depth Map -

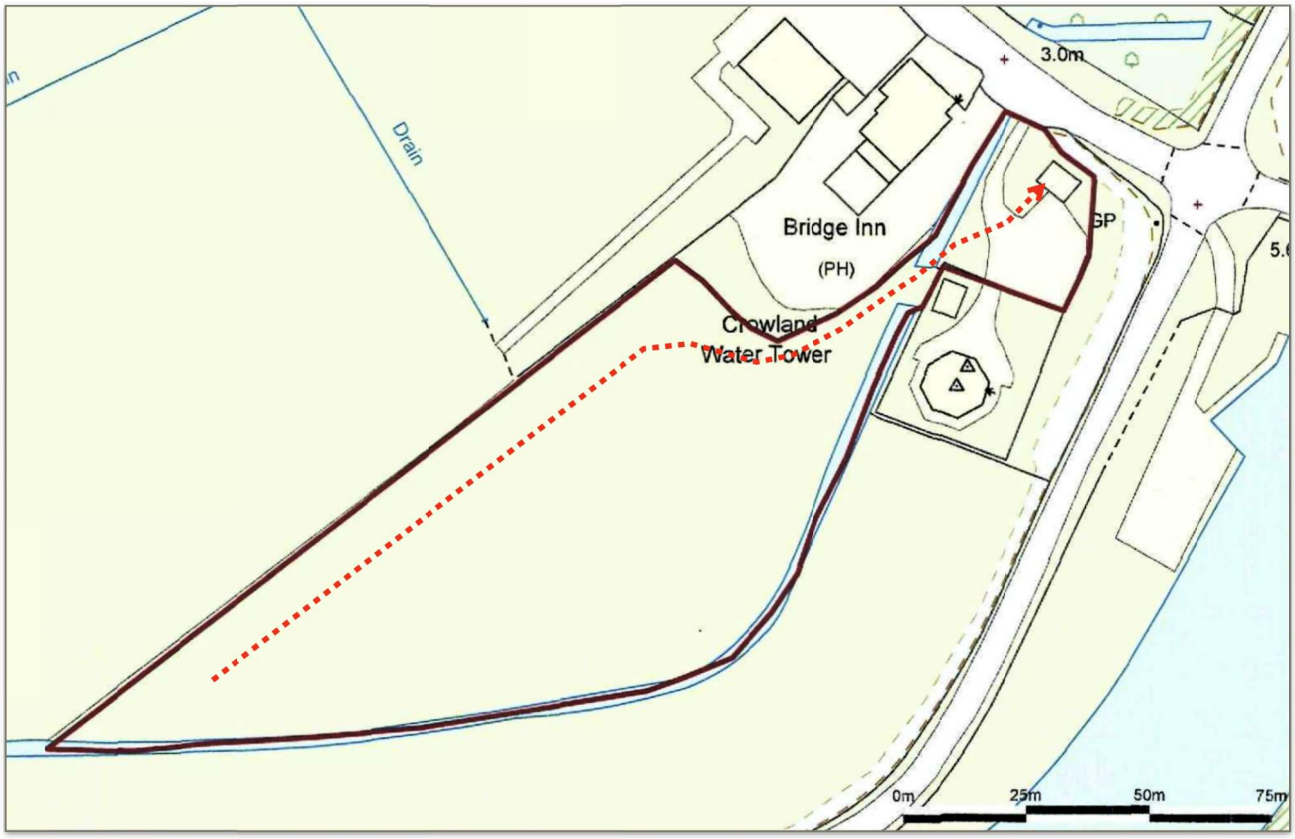


Peak Depth - 2115 Epoch / Climate Change Allowance for 1% Fluvial / 0.5% Tidal Event Probability

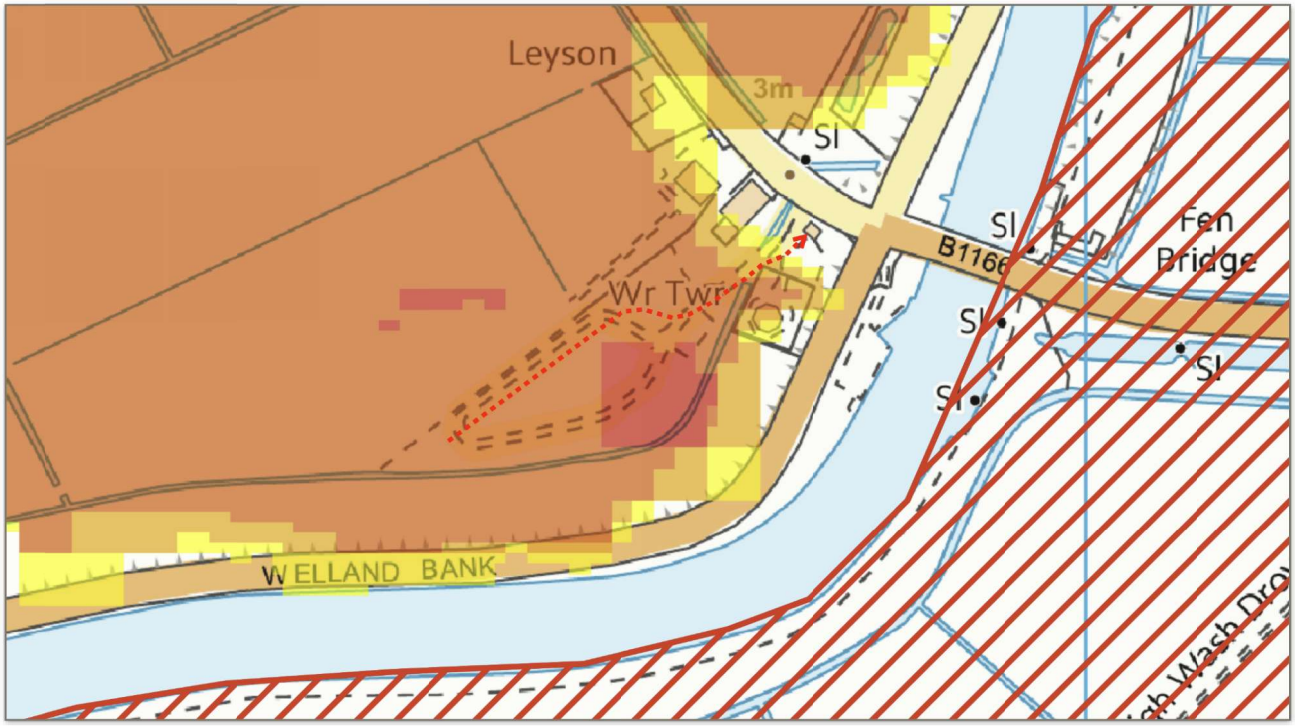


Peak Depth - 2115 Epoch / Climate Change Allowance for 0.1% Event Probability

Appendix E - Evacuation Route - in the event of flood waters not present on site

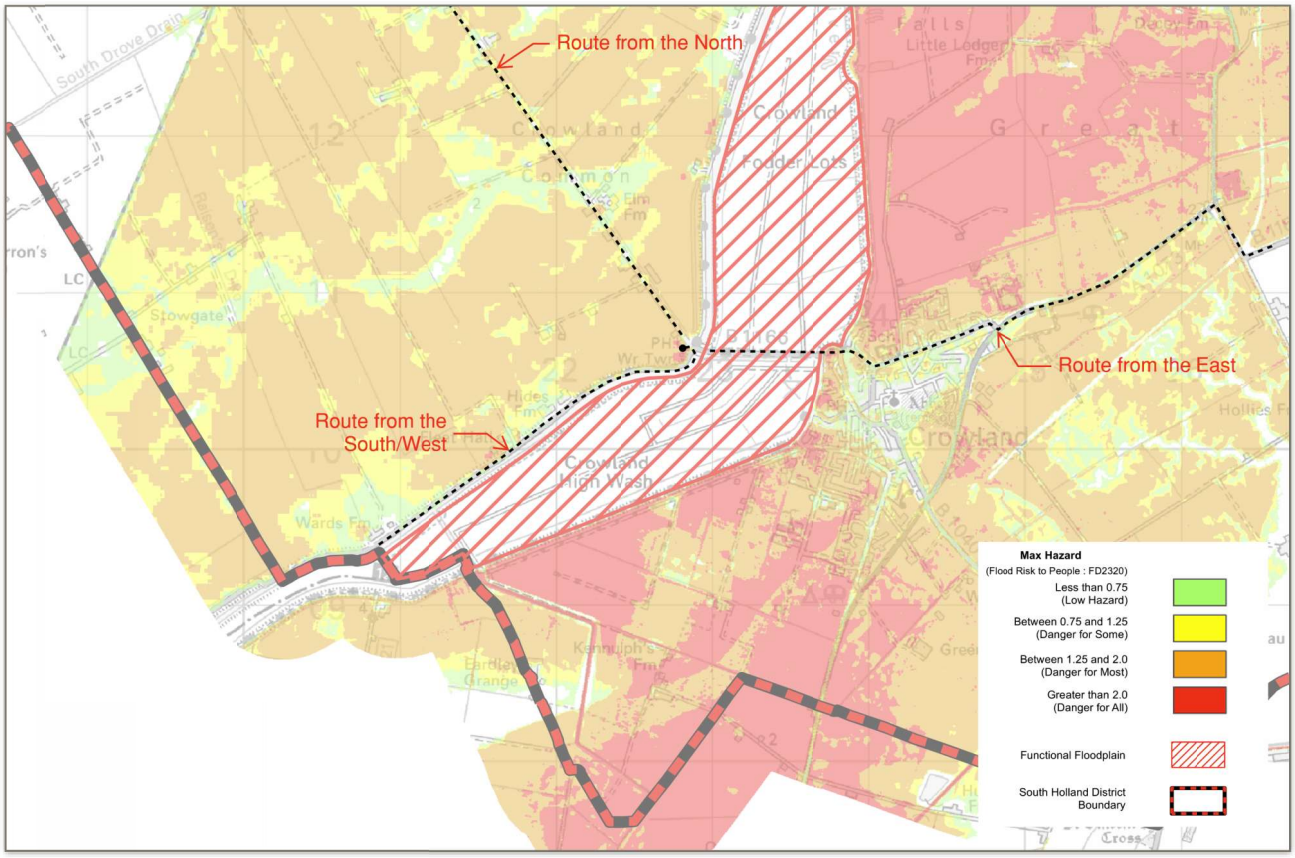


Flood Evacuation Route to Flood Zone 1 (which resides within the confines of the site boundary)



Peak Depth - 2115 Epoch / Climate Change Allowance for 0.1% Event Probability

Appendix F - Emergency Vehicle Route



Emergency Vehicle Route using various arterial main roads

- all routes between 0.00 - 2.0 Hazard Classification, thus permitting Emergency Vehicles access

Appendix G - Personal Flood Plan - Applicant to Completed

Personal flood plan

Name

Environment Agency

Are you signed up to receive flood warnings? If not call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 to see if your area receives free flood warnings.

Let us know when you've completed your flood plan by calling Floodline on **0345 988 1188.** This will help us learn more about how people are preparing for flooding.

General contact list	Company name	Contact name	Telephone
Floodline	Environment Agency		0345 988 1188
Electricity provider			
Gas provider			
Water company			
Telephone provider			
Insurance company and policy number			
Local council			
Local radio station			
Travel/weather info			

Key locations

Service cut-off	Description of location
Electricity	
Gas	
Water	

Who can help/who can you help?

Relationship	Name	Contact details	How can they/you help?
Relative			
Friend or neighbour			

Be prepared for flooding. Act now

Personal flood plan

What can I do NOW?

Environment Agency

- ☐ Put important documents out of flood risk and protect in polythene
- ☐ Check your insurance covers you for flooding
- ☐ Look at the best way of stopping floodwater entering your property
- ☐ Make a flood plan and prepare a flood kit
- ☐ Find out where you can get sandbags
- ☐ Identify who can help you/ who you can help
- ☐ Identify what you would need to take with you if you had to leave your home
- ☐ Understand the flood warning codes

What can you do if a flood is expected in your area?

Actions	Location
Home	
• Move furniture and electrical items to safety	
• Put flood boards, polythene and sandbags in place	
• Make a list now of what you can move away from the risk	
• Turn off electricity, water and gas supplies	
• Roll up carpets and rugs	
• Unless you have time to remove them hang curtains over rods	
• Move sentimental items to safety	
• Put important documents in polythene bags and move to safety	
Garden and outside	
• Move your car out of the flood risk area	
• Move any large or loose items or weigh them down	
Business	
• Move important documents, computers and stock	
• Alert staff and request their help	
• Farmers move animals and livestock to safety	
Evacuation - Prepare a flood kit in advance	
• Inform your family or friends that you may need to leave your home	
• Get your flood kit together and include a torch, warm and waterproof clothing, water, food, medication, toys for children and pets, rubber gloves and wellingtons	

There are a range of flood protection products on the market to help you protect your property from flood damage. A directory of these is available from the **National Flood Forum** at **www.bluepages.org.uk**

Be prepared for flooding. Act now