

Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan

Prepared By: Isle of Wight Local Authority
Emergency Management

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Section 1 - Introduction

1.1 Overview

- **Climate Change**

With rising temperatures and sea levels and weather patterns changing, severe events such as floods, heat wave and drought are likely to increase in frequency and severity across the UK.

‘Weather’ describes what is happening at any point in time, i.e. torrential downpours of rain, exceptionally high temperatures, thunderstorms or gales. ‘Climate’ is defined as the average weather in a locality over an extended period.

The differences between climate and weather are important due to the different impacts that can be expected and therefore, the different responses that are required.

This plan details the procedures and actions to be considered in response to the impacts of severe weather, in the form of flooding, rather than seek to address the causes of climate change that results in flooding.

- **Flooding**

“Flooding presents a growing issue that can have devastating effects on lives, homes, businesses and communities. A recent study by the Environment Agency suggests that 46% of the population think that flooding only happens to “other people”. However, for people who live in high risk areas, flooding is a very real and increasing anxiety.

The Environment Agency’s Long-Term Investment Strategy highlights that flooding from rivers, coastal erosion and surface water flooding is likely to increase beyond levels seen previously, as a result of climate change, characterised by extreme weather and rising temperatures.

Lord Chris Smith, Chairman of the Environment Agency said at the launch of the strategy “The latest UK climate data shows that the risk of flooding and coastal erosion will continue to increase in the future due to rising sea levels and more frequent and heavy storms, and there are important decisions for all of us about how to manage the risks to protect people, communities, businesses and the economy in the future.”

Extreme rainfall and high tides are the cause of increased flooding in the UK and worldwide. In the floods that devastated parts of England and Wales in summer 2007 the cumulative rainfall was more than double the usual levels, with May & July being the wettest months since records began in 1766.

In order to provide better clarity of the management of flooding situations Sir Michael Pitt published “Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods” and in June 2008 published 92 recommendations, which have been accepted by government. As a result new initiatives and improvements in flood response have been introduced, with local areas investing more in their own protection.”

Public Service Review: Local Government and the regions. Article “Heeding High Water” by Caroline Pennington

- **Sir Michael Pitt’s Review - “Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods”**

The review is a comprehensive appraisal of all aspects of flood risk management in England and has the needs of ordinary people at its heart.

It identifies six themes of what people need:

- Knowing when & where it will flood
- Improved planning & reducing risk of flooding and its impact
- Being rescued and cared for in an emergency
- Maintaining power and water supplies and protecting essential services
- Better advice and helping people to protect their families and homes
- Staying healthy and speeding up recovery

1.2 Aim

To provide a framework for the Island Resilience Forum to respond to the risk or situation of a flood emergency, as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act (2004), occurring on the Isle of Wight.

1.3 Objectives

- Define the different types/sources of flooding on the Isle of Wight and their risk status
- Define the procedures for multi-agency Alert and Activation, Command and Control, Stand Down and Debrief
- Outline the weather and flood alert and warning systems and also the services provided by the Environment Agency, Met Office and Flood Forecasting Centre
- Outline the tactical and strategic level management structures and procedures used by the Island Resilience Forum for implementing a co-ordinated, multi-agency flood response process
- Enable multi-agency working and sharing of information to reduce, control or mitigate the effects of a flood emergency on people, property, environment and/or infrastructure
- Outline roles, responsibilities, actions and considerations of multi-agency participation
- Identify and facilitate the co-ordination and allocation of resources, support and services
- Provide site and risk specific technical information, including flood risk area maps and community flood risk summaries
- Enable co-operation, participation and co-ordinated management
- Enable the use of initiative and judgement to ensure a flexible approach

1.4 Scope

Guidance promotes that a multi-agency plan is one that is maintained by more than one Category 1 responder acting jointly, developed in a situation where it is agreed that for a successful combined response a formal set of procedures governing all is necessary.

It has been agreed by the relevant category 1 responders within the Island Resilience Forum (IRF) whose functions are engaged by a flooding emergency that the appropriate method to perform their duty to maintain an emergency plan is by way of a multi-agency plan.

There is no pre-existing document for this plan to replace.

This plan has been developed in line with the Joint Defra and Environment Agency Preliminary Guidance for Developing a Multi Agency Flood Plan for Local Resilience Forums and Emergency Planners, issued in February 2008 and updated in May 2010.

The purpose of a specific flood response plan is to respond to the complex nature of flooding and the consequences that arise, requiring a comprehensive and often sustained response from a wide range of organisations

The scope of this plan intends to:

- Be a practical working document providing information and guidance within the accepted principles of integrated emergency management
- Enable the Category 1 responder organisations that make up the Island Resilience Forum to provide a co-ordinated response to the risk or situation of a flood emergency occurring on the Isle of Wight, where there is a risk to life and/or property
- Enable Category 1 responder organisations to reduce, control or mitigate the main challenges and any secondary impacts that may arise; to ensure that the local community is supported during a flood emergency
- Encompass the impacts of and response to coastal, fluvial and pluvial flooding, with these being the highest risks on the Isle of Wight (please refer to section 1.8)

The scope of this plan does not intend to:

- Prevent flooding or a flood emergency situation

- Address flooding caused by:
 - Burst water main – the relevant utility company would be responsible for the response and management
 - Foul sewage – the relevant utility company would be responsible for the response and management
 - Inland contained water bodies (private lakes, or reservoirs) - reservoirs are covered by The Reservoirs Act 1975 and the relevant statutory undertaker's emergency plan will apply. However, there are no water bodies on the Isle of Wight containing more than 25,000cu m
 - Canals or Dams – there are none located on the Isle of Wight

- Contain information on the risk of pluvial flooding. This will be incorporated as further information and clarity is available

- Contain information on locations at risk of groundwater flooding. There is historic information indicating that a small number of properties have flooded from groundwater and pluvial issues. However, this is not identified by the Environment Agency as a significant flood risk on the Isle of Wight.

- Account for failure of or damage to telecommunications, gas or electricity supplies, waste services or transport networks

- Include details of developing better institutional arrangements for pluvial flooding management

- Include details of improving arrangements for protecting critical infrastructure

- Include details of measures for new development necessary in areas at risk of flooding

- Provide information on community resilience
- Include details of environmental, infrastructure or site clearance needs

1.5 Related and Interdependent Plans and Procedures

The successful response to an emergency is most effectively achieved through combined effort. Therefore, it is anticipated that this plan will be activated in conjunction with the emergency response plans of each of the relevant Category 1 responder organisations and alongside Local Resilience Forum and Island Resilience Forum plans, forming part of a suite of emergency response plans on the Isle of Wight. This includes:

Isle of Wight Island Resilience Forum (IRF)

- IRF Multi-Agency Emergency Response Plan
- IRF Media and Communication Emergency Response Plan (in preparation)
- IRF Island Adverse Weather Office Procedures

Individual Responder Organisation

- Environment Agency Isle of Wight Local Flood Warning Plan
- Environment Agency Isle of Wight Catchment Flood Management Plan
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Response Plan
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Recovery Plan
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Rest Centre Plan
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Corporate Business Continuity Management Strategy
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Highways Winter Maintenance Plan - Flood Section
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Shoreline Management Plan
- Isle of Wight Ambulance Service Major Incident Plan
- Isle of Wight NHS Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan
- Isle of Wight NHS PCT Business Continuity Plan

Individual Responder Organisation - continued

- Hampshire Constabulary Reactive Major Incident Plan 54R
- Hampshire Constabulary Emergency Procedures at Major Incidents Action Plan
- Hampshire Constabulary Casualty Bureau Action Plan
- Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service Display Special Procedures (DSP) for Flood Response
- Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service Display Special Procedures (DSP) for Water Rescue
- Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service Display Special Procedures (DSP) for High Volume Pumping

Event Organiser (if relevant)

- Bestival Adverse Weather Plan
- Festival Adverse Weather Plan
- Summer Madness Adverse Weather Plan
- Osborne House Adverse Weather Plan

Local Community

- Bembridge Parish Council Community Flood Plan
- Cowes Town Council Community Flood Plan
- Gurnard Village Flood Plan

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum (LRF)

- LRF Strategic Response Framework for Emergencies
- LRF Community Recovery Plan
- LRF Major Incident Media Plan
- LRF Humanitarian Assistance Guidance
- LRF Adverse Weather Office Operation Manual

1.6 Legislation

1.6.1 Civil Contingencies Act (2004)

The Act and accompanying non-legislative measures deliver a single framework for civil protection in the UK, capable of meeting current everyday challenges and is separated into two substantive parts:

Civil Contingencies Act (2004) Part 1 - Local Arrangements for Civil Protection

Part 1 is the supporting regulations and statutory guidance that establish a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at a local level.

The Act divides local responders into two categories, imposing a different set of duties on each:

Category 1 Responders

Organisations at the core of the response to most emergencies:

- Police
- Fire and Rescue
- Ambulance
- Maritime Coastguard Agency
- Environment Agency
- NHS bodies
- Local Authority

Duties

- Risk Assessment
- Emergency Planning
- Business Continuity Management
- Warning and Informing the Public
- Sharing Information with other Category 1 and 2 responders
- Advise and assist business & voluntary organisations on Business Continuity
- Co-operate with other Category 1 and 2 responders

Category 2 Responders

Co-operating organisations less likely to be involved in multi-agency planning work or the core of a response, but heavily involved in preparing for and responding to emergencies that affect their sector:

- Health & Safety Executive
- Strategic Health Authorities
- Transport companies
- Utility companies

Duties

- Co-operate with other Category 1 and 2 responders
- Share information with other Category 1 and 2 responders

Category 1 and 2 responders, voluntary sector and others come together to form Local Resilience Forums which enable and enhance co-ordination and efficiency between responders at a local level.

For further information on Local Resilience Forum membership, objectives and responsibilities please refer to the Island Resilience Forum Emergency Response Plan, Annex 1 – Roles, Responsibilities & Actions: Multi-Agency Co-operation.

Civil Contingencies Act (2004) Part 2 - Emergency Powers

Part 2 of the Act contains the generic emergency powers legislation for responding to the most serious of emergencies where existing legislative provision is insufficient.

The use of emergency powers is a last resort option and planning arrangements at the local level should not assume that emergency powers will be made available. Their use is over and above the democratic and constitutional norm and is subject to a robust set of safeguards only able to be deployed in exceptional circumstances.

They are a mechanism for making temporary legislation to prevent, control or mitigate an aspect or effect of an emergency. The content of the emergency regulations will depend upon the specific requirements of the emergency situation and must be proportionate.

1.6.2 Civil Contingencies Act (2004) Definition of an Emergency

- An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK. Only if it involves, causes, or may cause large scale:
 - Loss of human life
 - Human illness or injury
 - Homelessness
 - Damage to property
 - Disruption of a supply of money, food, water, fuel or energy
 - Disruption of a system of communication
 - Disruption of facilities for transport
 - Disruption of services relating to health

- An event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the UK. Only if it involves, causes, or may cause large scale:
 - Contamination of land, water or air with biological, chemical or radioactive matter
 - Disruption or destruction of plant or animal life

- War or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK

1.6.3 Other Legislation

Other legislation that relates to flood emergency planning and response:

- The Reservoirs Act (1975): Sets out responsibilities and contingency plans relating to reservoir and dam failure
- The Land Drainage Act (1991): Outlines powers and duties for local authorities in relation to drainage
- The Water Resources Act (1991): Outlines the functions of the Environment Agency (previously National Rivers Authority)
- The Environment Act (1995): Established the Environment Agency and its flood defence powers
- The Water Act (2003): Details the amendments to Water Resources Act (1991) and Water Industry Act (1991)
- The Climate Change Act (2008): Sets out a long-term framework for cutting carbon emissions and building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change
- The Flood and Water Management Act (2010): Gives the Environment Agency the strategic overview of flood and coastal erosion risk management. Gives County and Unitary Local Authorities responsibilities, as lead local flood authorities, for pluvial run-off, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Outlines the classification system, based on risk, for reservoirs
- The Flood Risk Regulations (2009): Defines the role of the Environment Agency in preparing flood risk assessment, maps and plans for sea, main river and reservoir flood risk and also the role of Unitary Local Authorities as lead local flood authorities to prepare the same for all other forms of flooding (except sewer flooding not caused by rainfall)

1.7 Guidance

1.7.1 The Pitt Review

The review, led by the Cabinet Office (with Sir Michael Pitt as the independent chair overseeing the review) studied the emergency response to the floods in June and July 2007 and looked at ways to reduce the risk and impact of flooding in the future.

Some of the key recommendations in relation to this flood response plan are:

- **Recommendation 14**
Local Authorities should lead on the management of local flood risk, with the support of the relevant organisations
- **Recommendation 41**
Upper tier local authorities should be the lead responders in relation to multi-agency planning for severe weather emergencies at the local level and for triggering multi-agency arrangements in response to severe weather warnings and local impact assessments
- **Recommendation 43**
Strategic (Gold) Commands should be established at an early stage on a precautionary basis where there is a risk of serious flooding
- **Recommendation 42**
Where Strategic (Gold) Command is established for severe weather events, the police, unless agreed otherwise locally, should convene and lead the multi-agency response
- **Recommendation 72**
Local response co-ordinating groups should ensure that health and wellbeing support is readily available to those affected by flooding based on the advice developed by the Department of Health

1.8 Working Definitions

1.8.1 Sources/Types of Flooding

Within the scope of this plan, flooding on the Isle of Wight may involve or be caused by:

- **Coastal Flooding**

From the sea, estuary or tide; with severe flooding generally occurring as result of a combination of high astronomical tides and a significant positive surge; caused by stormy conditions and low atmospheric pressure. These conditions may result in sea defences being overtopped or breached

- **Fluvial (River) Flooding**

From a river or watercourse; occurring when it cannot cope with the water draining into it from the surrounding land. This can happen, for example, when heavy rain falls on an already waterlogged catchment

- **Pluvial (Surface Water) Flooding**

Occurring when the capacity of a natural/man-made drainage system is overwhelmed by heavy rainfall (this can be exacerbated by non-permeable surfaces, surface saturation, gradients, etc). This type of flooding is difficult to predict and pinpoint much more so than coastal or fluvial flooding. Urban areas are most often at risk; where drainage networks are likely to have lower capacity and therefore intense rainfall is unable to drain efficiently

- **Groundwater Flooding**

From water levels rising up above the natural surface from underground, or from water flowing from abnormal springs. Occurring after long periods of substantial high rainfall (water infiltrating the ground causes the water table to rise above the normal levels). Ground water flooding is most likely to occur underlain with permeable rocks (aquifers) and takes longer to dissipate

1.8.2 Standard Terms

In an aim to create a common understanding between all those involved in the response to a flood emergency situation and to minimise misinterpretation, below is a list of some standard terms that may be used, along with their definition.

- **Coastal Breaching**

A breach of the defences will generally result from damage to some part of the flood defence, resulting in the lowering of the top level of the defence, allowing possible large amounts of water to flow through

- **Clear Water Flooding**

Water issues from the ground and is not connected / associated with a fluvial watercourse

- **Coastal Overtopping**

Water flowing, wave breaking or wind-blown spray travelling over defences. This does not usually result in serious damage to sea defences themselves. During periods of high water levels, extreme wave action or wind-blown spray, moderate amounts of water can pass over the defences. The resulting damage will depend on the drainage available behind the defences

- **Flood Zone 2**

Environment Agency mapped outline of land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of fluvial or coastal flooding in any year (<0.1%)

- **Flood Zone 3**

Environment Agency mapped outline of land assessed as having a less than 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of fluvial flooding (1% 0.1) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of coastal flooding (0.5% - 0.1%) in any year

- **Property**

All residential dwellings and commercial premises, including occupied mobile homes and caravan sites in low lying coastal zones

- **Flooded Property**

A residential or commercial building where the flood water has entered to a level that has resulted in damage or limitation of use, including basements that are habitable or of commercial use

- **Impacted Property**

A residential or commercial building where flood water that has entered the boundary of the land but not resulted in the property itself being flooded

- **Affected Property**

A residential or commercial building where flood water has affected the utilities (power, water, etc) that supply that property

- **Storm / Tidal Surge**

Meteorologically induced extreme sea levels is the term used to describe the phenomena of deep low pressure weather systems causing the surface of the sea beneath the centre of the depression to dome upwards (due to the centre of the deep low pressure system applying less downward force on the sea surface than is being applied by the atmosphere outside the low pressure system). The dome of water advances with the progression of the storm and when the storm hits land, so does the dome of water or 'storm surge'. If meteorological conditions coincide with astronomically controlled flood tides, then the resultant water level can be even higher and thus the flooding can be even more extensive.

For further information on Tides, please refer to Annex 4 – Technical Information, Section 4: Standard Terms and Definitions.

1.9 Risk Assessment

In the context of emergency preparedness, risk is a combination of the likelihood and the impact of a given hazard or threat which could adversely affect an organisation and its ability to carry out its functions.

- Hazards (non-malicious events i.e. flooding)
- Threats (malicious events i.e. terrorist attacks)

The Civil Contingencies Act (2004) duty to assess risk is placed with Category 1 responders. It enables a shared and accurate understanding of the emergency situations that may be encountered. Risk assessment drives and provides a strong foundation for the emergency planning process, so that it is prioritised by and proportionate to the pre-identified risks.

1.9.1 National Risk Assessment

The National Risk Register is the government's assessment of the likelihood of occurrence and severity of potential impact of a range of different risks (hazards and threats) that may directly affect the UK.

1.9.2 Local and Island Risk Assessment

The Community Risk Register is the local assessment of the national risks, undertaken by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum.

The Island Risk Register is a more localised identification, assessment and prioritisation of the national risks, which considers impact analysis specific to the Isle of Wight community. This is undertaken by the Island Resilience Forum, which is a sub-group of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum.

1.9.3 Flood Risk Assessment

Within the 2011 National Risk Register, inland and coastal flooding are identified as two of the twelve high impact risks.

Within the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Community Risk Register there are seven flooding hazards, which are reviewed on a rolling four year basis, or on receipt of additional information that affects their impact or likelihood. The lead agency for each of the flooding hazards is the Environment Agency.

Only four of the seven flooding hazards directly apply to the Isle of Wight and are assessed within the Island Risk Register assessment process. The remaining three hazards have an anticipated impact over a wider area (two regions) and so the assessment at Local Resilience Forum level is considered sufficient.

The primary flood risk on the Isle of Wight is from coastal flooding. Within the Coastal Flood Warning Areas, designated by the Environment Agency, 1835 properties are identified at risk.

The secondary flood risk on the Isle of Wight is from fluvial flooding. Within the Fluvial Flood Warning Areas, designated by the Environment Agency, 707 properties are at risk.

The majority of watercourses are in the northern half of the Island, flow in a northerly direction and discharge into the Solent. The largest river is the Eastern Yar, which discharges into the Solent at Bembridge.

Pluvial flooding caused by heavy rain is also a high risk. Less is understood about the locations at risk of this type of flooding, as it is dependent upon the weather situation and drainage conditions at the time.

1.9.4 Risk Register - Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Category - Severe Weather	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Community Risk Register Rating	Isle of Wight Island Risk Register Rating
<p>HL17 - Local coastal / tidal flooding in one region: Sea surge, high tides and/or gale force winds affecting the coastline and one Region. Up to 1000 properties flooded for up to 14 days. Up to 10 fatalities, 150 casualties and up to 100 missing persons. Up to 20,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 3,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Infrastructure impact includes: widespread disruption for 7-14 days, salt damage, road and bridge damage, debris and contaminated water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts includes: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed. Many more uninhabitable for 12 months.</p>	Very High	Very High
<p>HL18 - Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off): A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels across entire counties and could threaten a large urban town. Localised flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 15 fatalities and 150 casualties. Up to 15,000 people evacuated. Up to 500 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be major impact on road and rail links, making them impassable for up to 5 days. Impact on infrastructure includes: some buildings collapse, water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of water supplies. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 20,000 homes for up to 14 days. Up to 50 Properties destroyed and many more uninhabitable. Up to 2,000 people need sheltering for up to 12mths.</p>	High	High
<p>HL20 – Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding: Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchments leading to extremely hazardous flash flooding (e.g. high velocities and depths). Likely that no flood defences in place. Probably no flood warning service available / or suddenness of event means timely flood warnings are not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties.</p>	Low	Low
<p>HL19 - Local fluvial flooding: A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels within a region. Localised flooding of 100 to 1,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 5 fatalities and 50 casualties. Up to 5,000 people evacuated. Up to 200 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. Some impact on minor roads and A roads. Impact on infrastructure includes water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of local water supplies. Localised loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 5,000 for up to 14 days. Up to 250 people need sheltering for up to 12 months. Substantial disruption within a county for 7-14 days</p>	High	High

Hazard Category - Severe Weather	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Community Risk Register Rating	Isle of Wight Island Risk Register Rating
<p>HL16 - Local coastal / tidal flooding affecting more than one region: Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds and/or heavy rainfall affecting more than one Region. Flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 20 fatalities, 300 casualties and up to 200 missing persons. Up to 50,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 5,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 10,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Infrastructure impact includes: widespread disruption for 7-14 days, salt damage, road and bridge damage, debris and contaminated water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts includes: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed. Many more uninhabitable for 12 months.</p>	Very High	Not Applicable
<p>H19 - Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions: Many coastal regions and tidal reaches of rivers affected. Major sea surge, tides, gale force winds and potentially heavy rainfall. Widespread structural damage. Flooding of up to 300,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 150 fatalities, 2000 casualties and up to 2000 missing persons. Up to 0.4m people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 40,000 people in need of rescue or leading to safety. Up to 40,000 people need sheltering for up to 12 months.</p>	Very High	Not Applicable
<p>H21 - Severe inland flooding affecting more than two UK regions: A single massive fluvial event or multiple concurrent regional events following a sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks (perhaps combined with snow melt and surface water flooding). Loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 0.2m homes for up to 14 days. Up to 5000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12mths. Significant economic damage. Urban flooding of up to 40,000 properties for up to 7 days. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties. Up to 100,000 people evacuated. Up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Rural flooding of up to 10,000 properties for up to 2 days. Up to 20 fatalities and 300 casualties. Up to 50,000 people in rural villages and towns evacuated. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,500 in need of rescue.</p>	Very High	Not Applicable

1.10 Flood Risk Considerations

- **Drainage**

Even fully efficient drainage systems have a capacity limit and there will be exceptional situations which lead to volumes of water which are too great to be removed by the drain immediately. Therefore, some flooding must be anticipated in areas that are not usually considered as flood risk areas.

- **Impact of Tide Locking River Discharge**

The tide can have a direct impact on fluvial flooding. If high fluvial discharges coincide with mean high water in a river's estuary then discharge from the river is inhibited. Effectively, a high tide raises the downstream boundary of the river and when this occurs, the fluvial waters are forced to back up and depending on the discharge, spill out over the floodplain.

- **Infrastructure**

There are no known Critical National Infrastructure sites within the Isle of Wight flood risk areas. However, whilst not being critical on a national basis, some infrastructure; for example, sewerage works and utility sub-stations may be important to the Isle of Wight population.

The responsibility for protecting and safeguarding these installations from the risk of flooding is that of the relevant utility company. However, local authorities and other organisations need to respond to protect the most vulnerable in the community if such sites become inoperable due to flooding.

For further information on infrastructure located within the designated Flood Warning Areas, please refer to the Flood Warning Area Community Flood Risk Summaries in Annex 4 – Technical Information.

1.11 Weather Monitoring, Forecasting and Warning

It will never be environmentally, economically or technically possible to prevent flooding or severe weather entirely. Instead, the Government seeks to manage the risk of flooding emergencies through:

- better early warning
- improved defences
- enhanced education
- enhanced awareness

1.11.1 Met Office

Severe and Extreme weather conditions come under the jurisdiction of the Met Office, who operates the National Severe Weather Warning Service. The Met Office is responsible for issuing:

- Early Severe Weather Warnings
- Flash Severe Weather Warnings

For further information on Met Office weather warnings, please refer to Annex 4 – Technical Information, Section 1: Weather Forecasting and Warning

1.11.2 Flood Forecasting Centre

The Flood Forecasting Centre is a partnership between the Environment Agency and Met Office, combining their meteorology and hydrology expertise. It forecasts for coastal, fluvial and pluvial flooding. The Flood Forecasting Centre is responsible for issuing:

- Flood Guidance Statements
- Extreme Rainfall Alerts

For further information on Flood Forecasting Centre alerts, please refer to Annex 4 – Technical Information, Section 2: Flood Forecasting

1.11.3 Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is the lead organisation for issuing flood warnings in England. Information from the Met Office is combined with Environment Agency telemetry data to help forecast whether flooding is likely at any given time or location for most major rivers and the sea.

The customer charter standard is for the Environment Agency to issue all flood warnings at least two hours in advance of any potential flooding. However, it may not always be possible; weather forecasts may be incorrect, warnings may be issued too late or flash flooding may occur suddenly without any prior expectation.

The Environment Agency issue three levels of warning, with the possibility of each occurring independently of each other, not necessarily in succession:

- Flood Alert
- Flood Warning
- Severe Flood Warning

There is also a Warning No Longer in Force message that is issued when fluvial or coastal conditions begin to return to normal and no further flooding is expected for the area.

Severe Flood Warnings will only be issued for forecasted emergencies, within the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) definition of an emergency i.e. danger to life and property.

For further information on Environment Agency warnings, please refer to Annex 4 – Technical Information, Section 3: Flood Warning

Section 2 - Alert and Activation

Not all weather alerts and/or flood warnings will require the activation of this plan. Most often, monitoring and standard response within the normal day to day operations and activities of Category 1 and Category 2 responder organisations will be required.

Flooding in some locations is a common occurrence with minimal impact on the community and for which adequate arrangements already exist.

2.1 Individual Organisation Standard Operating Procedures

Generally, it is not intended that this plan is activated at the level of a(n):

- Environment Agency Flood - Alert(s)
- Met Office Severe Weather Warning - that 'may' result in flooding
- Flood Forecasting Centre Flood Guidance Statement - Low (Yellow)
- Reports of minor flooding

...which separately or combined, indicate that there is a low likelihood and/or impact of flooding.

;

Upon receipt of a Flood Alert, each Category 1 responder organisation should ensure that:

- Duty Officers and other relevant staff within their organisation are informed of the flood/weather information
- This Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan is brought to hand and knowledge of its contents is refreshed, in particular this Alert and Activation section
- Other relevant plans are located for easy reference
- Resources are ready to be deployed if necessary/required (warning & informing templates, sandbags, road closures, minor pumping, etc)
- The organisation continues to monitor the situation, remains alert to any change and prepares for escalation

However, there is a possibility that this plan may need to be activated if there are:

- Multiple Environment Agency Flood Alerts issued for various areas simultaneously, in combination with
- Met Office Severe Weather Warnings, and/or
- Flood Forecasting Centre information

... which indicate that there is an increased likelihood and/or impact of flooding.

2.2 Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Liaison

2.2.1 Environment Agency Flood Advisory Service Teleconference

The Environment Agency may convene and chair a teleconference with Category 1 responders, if weather conditions indicate the potential for a flood event, if:

- A Medium (Amber) or High (Red) Flood Forecasting Centre Flood Guidance Statement is issued

or

- The Environment Flood Warning Duty Officer believes the situation has the potential to cause significant flooding

The purpose of the liaison meeting is to ensure all appropriate responder organisations are fully and equally briefed on the existing and forecast weather conditions, the probability, risk and the impact of flooding in addition to the locations likely to be affected, in the run up to a flood event. This will enable organisations to adequately prepare for and activate the appropriate plans when necessary.

The Flood Advisory Service teleconference may be convened at any stage and may precede the convening of either the:

- Island Resilience Forum Island Adverse Weather Office
- Local Resilience Forum Adverse Weather Office

2.2.2 Island Resilience Forum Island Adverse Weather Office

It cannot be assumed that the Environment Agency will always convene a teleconference. Therefore, any Category 1 responder organisation can contact the Environment Agency Flood Warning Duty Officer or Met Office PWS Advisor directly, in order to gain additional information / clarification regarding the nature, scale, severity or anticipated impact of the situation.

Dependant upon the information / clarification provided, consideration should be given to convene the Island Adverse Weather Office.

The Island Resilience Forum Island Adverse Weather Office is a liaison facility for Category 1 responder organisations, along with any relevant Category 2 responder and other organisations located on the Isle of Wight, to share information, gain a common understanding and jointly assess a forecast or actual adverse weather situation.

This liaison facility creates an opportunity for responder organisations to discuss:

- Considerations regarding the risk and impact of an anticipated emergency situation
- Next steps, including the possible escalation to a co-ordinated multi-agency response.

Aim

- Facilitate multi-agency tactical level liaison regarding adverse weather affecting the Isle of Wight, its anticipated impact and appropriate level of response.

Objectives

- Ensure adverse weather information received from Met Office, Environment Agency and Flood Forecasting Centre is cascaded to all IRF Category 1 responder organisations
- Cascade information, as appropriate, to relevant Category 2 responder and other organisations
- Ensure a common understanding of the anticipated or actual weather situation, risk level and possible impact on the local community (welfare, health, environment, infrastructure, economy etc)

- Regularly review information received from Met Office, Environment Agency and Flood Forecasting Centre

- Liaise with and provide situation updates to the Island Resilience Forum (IRF) Executive and Local Resilience Forum (LRF) Adverse Weather Office

- Discuss next steps regarding:
 - Escalation to a co-ordinated multi-agency response, with the activation of:
 - The Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group
 - Relevant Island Resilience Forum Emergency Response Plans
 - Related and interdependent plans and procedures of responder organisations
 - Stand Down

For further information, please refer to the separate Island Resilience Forum Island Adverse Weather Office Procedures.

2.2.3 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Adverse Weather Office

The function of the Local Resilience Forum Adverse Weather Office is to co-ordinate multi-agency operational and tactical activity in response to adverse weather and advise agencies when the strategic level should be activated.

- Act as a central location to share weather warning information prior to an event
- Act as a central location to share information during an event on the impacts expected / experienced
- Discuss the potential and actual impacts of the event
- Enhance co-ordination of the overall Cat 1 and 2 response in Hampshire
- Produce a regular Commonly Recognised Information Picture (CRIP) for dissemination to the wider Local Resilience Forum
- If not already established, it can identify the requirement for multi agency tactical co-ordination groups to deal with specific issue – e.g. cars stranded on the motorway; evacuation required due to flood risk
- Provide a means of escalating a severe weather event to a strategic level if necessary (i.e. setting up a Strategic Co-ordination Centre/Strategic Co-ordinating Group)

For further information, please refer to the separate Local Resilience Forum Adverse Weather Office Operation Manual.

2.3 Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Response

Depending upon Island Adverse Weather Office discussions, it may just be necessary to:

- Monitor the situation and await further weather information
- Reconvene for scheduled subsequent meetings, or sooner if the weather changes
- Deploy a Local Authority Emergency Control Centre Liaison Officer(s) to the affected area(s) to provide situation updates, if safe to do so

Or, upon receipt of any of:

- Flood Forecasting Centre Medium(Amber) Flood Guidance Statement(s)
- Flood Forecasting Centre High(Red) Flood Guidance Statement(s)
- Flood Forecasting Centre Extreme Rainfall Alert(s)
- Met Office Early Severe Weather Warning(s)
- Met Office Flash Severe Weather Warning(s)
- Environment Agency Flood Warning(s)
- Environment Agency Severe Flood Warning(s)
- Reports of flooding from the public or other Category 1 or Category 2 responder organisations

...which, separately or combined, indicate that there is a medium or high likelihood and/or impact of flooding.

Each Category 1 responder organisation should ensure that:

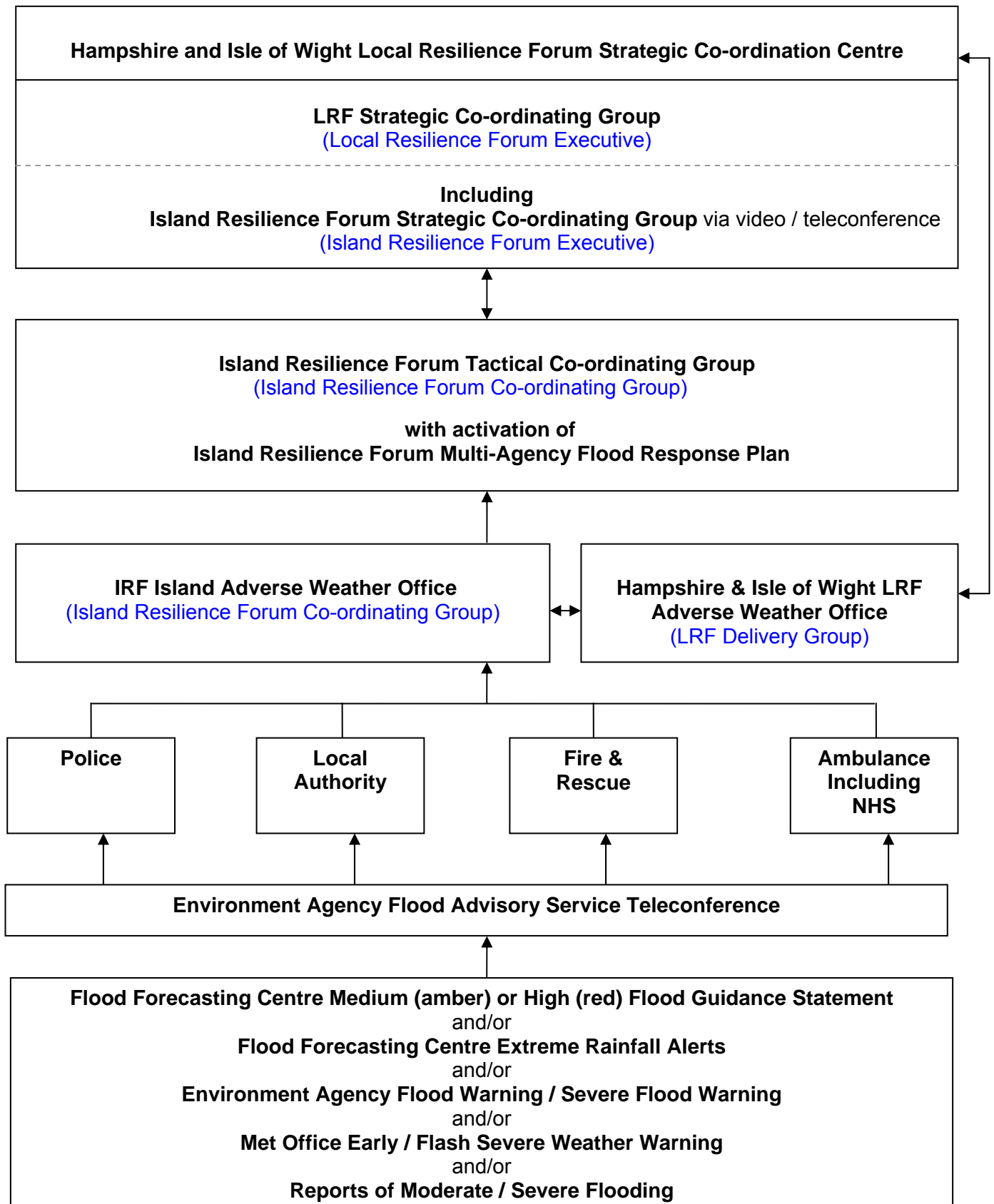
- Duty Officers and relevant staff within their organisation are informed of the flood/weather information and put on Stand By
- This Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan is brought to hand and knowledge of its contents is refreshed
- Other relevant plans are located for easy reference
- Resources are deployed as necessary/required
- The organisation considers activating / activates their Emergency Control Centre in order to centrally co-ordinate their organisation's operational and tactical response
- The organisation prepares for escalation

The Island Adverse Weather Office should give consideration to the escalation from multi-agency liaison to multi-agency response, to:

- Formally convene the Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group, and
- Activate this Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan
- Activate other related and interdependent plans
- Co-ordinate the multi-agency emergency response to flooding
- Activate and establish the Island Resilience Forum Strategic Co-ordinating Group

Early multi-agency liaison through the convening of the Island Adverse Weather Office and early activation of the Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan is encouraged, as it will aid the ability for all responder organisations to fulfil their responsibilities to assist in the mitigation of the effects of flooding, rather than trying to ‘catch up’ once the situation has escalated.

2.4 Alert and Activation Cascade Summary



Section 3 - Command and Control

3.1 Response Management Framework

- **Command**

The authority of an organisation to direct the use of its own resources

- **Control**

The authority to direct tactical and strategic actions in order to complete assigned tasks; including the ability to direct the activities of other organisations engaged in the completion of tasks. Control also assumes the responsibility for the health and safety of those involved.

- **Co-ordination**

The collation of expertise from all those involved, in order to bring about a successful conclusion to an emergency situation

A generic national framework exists for managing emergency response which is applicable irrespective of the size, nature and cause of an emergency, remaining flexible enough to be adapted to the needs of particular circumstances.

Working to a common framework, local responders make their own decisions in the light of local circumstances and priorities about what planning arrangements are appropriate in their areas.

3.2 Management Levels

Within this framework, the management of the emergency response is undertaken at one or more of three ascending levels; operational level, tactical level and strategic level. These are defined by their differing functions rather than by specific rank, grade or status.

In emergencies with a rapid onset within a local area, the emergency management framework is usually constructed from the bottom up, with the operational level being activated first.

Greater awareness of the situation or an escalation in its severity or scale, will require the implementation of tactical and strategic level. Strategic is activated where an event or situation has an especially significant impact or substantial resource implications, involves a number of organisations or lasts for an extended duration.

It is good practice to activate strategic level on a precautionary basis and then stand it down, rather than being forced to activate it belatedly under the pressure of events.

3.2.1 Operational Level

The operational level of response is the hands-on work undertaken within any area affected, whether manual, administrative, organisational, service or support oriented

The work of operational level personnel is to:

- Take immediate action to assess the nature and extent of the response within the affected areas, usually concentrating on specific manual tasks
- Ascertain whether the situation required a greater level of co-ordination, resources or support
- Provide regular updates on how the response is progressing at the front-line of activities

3.2.2 Tactical Level

Tactical level management ensures that operational actions are co-ordinated, coherent and integrated in order to achieve maximum effectiveness and efficiency. It is essential for the operational level to have a clear understanding of the tactical intent, plan, tasks and any restrictions on their freedom of action. Key responsibilities include:

- Determine priorities for allocating available resources
- Plan and co-ordinate how and when tasks will be undertaken
- Obtain additional resources as required
- Assess significant risks and use this to inform operational tasking
- Ensure the health and safety of the public and personnel

Island Tactical Level

- Individual responder organisations' Tactical Command
- Individual responder organisations' Tactical Co-ordination
- Individual / multi responder organisations' Tactical Co-ordination (Forward Control Point)
- Individual responder organisations' Tactical Co-ordination (Emergency Control Centre)
- Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group

In a rapid onset emergency, with an established scene, individual responder organisation (emergency services) Tactical Co-ordination will usually be located at the Forward Control Point.

With a slow onset emergency, with no established scene, or once the emergency response has increased, individual responder organisation Tactical Co-ordination will be located further away from the scene, usually at a dedicated Emergency Control Centre.

3.2.3 Strategic Level

Strategic level management is necessary when resources, expertise or co-ordination are required beyond the capabilities of tactical level.

When a situation has an especially significant impact, substantial resource implications, involves a large number of organisations, or lasts for an extended duration, it may be necessary for the strategic level to take overall management of the emergency and to establish the policy and strategic framework, within which tactical level will work. Key responsibilities include:

- Determine and communicate a clear strategic aim and objectives, reviewing regularly
- Establish a policy framework for the overall management of the situation
- Prioritise the requirements of tactical level, allocating personnel and resources accordingly
- Formulate and implement media handling and public communication plans

Island Strategic Level

- Individual responder organisations' Strategic Command
- Island Resilience Forum Strategic Co-ordinating Group

Dependent upon the nature, scale and severity of the flood emergency it may be necessary for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum Strategic Co-ordinating Group to be convened, to co-ordinate the emergency of the wider area, especially if there is a significant impact on resources. This will be established when there is:

- High Level Risk
- High Forecast Certainty
- Large Scale impact
- Requirement for Multiple Site Co-ordination

3.3 Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Flood Response Management

Lead times for flooding are generally short. Combined with whether flooding takes place in a particular place and its resulting impacts, depending very much on the local circumstances, therefore, decisions on what actions need to be taken in response must be made at the lowest appropriate level.

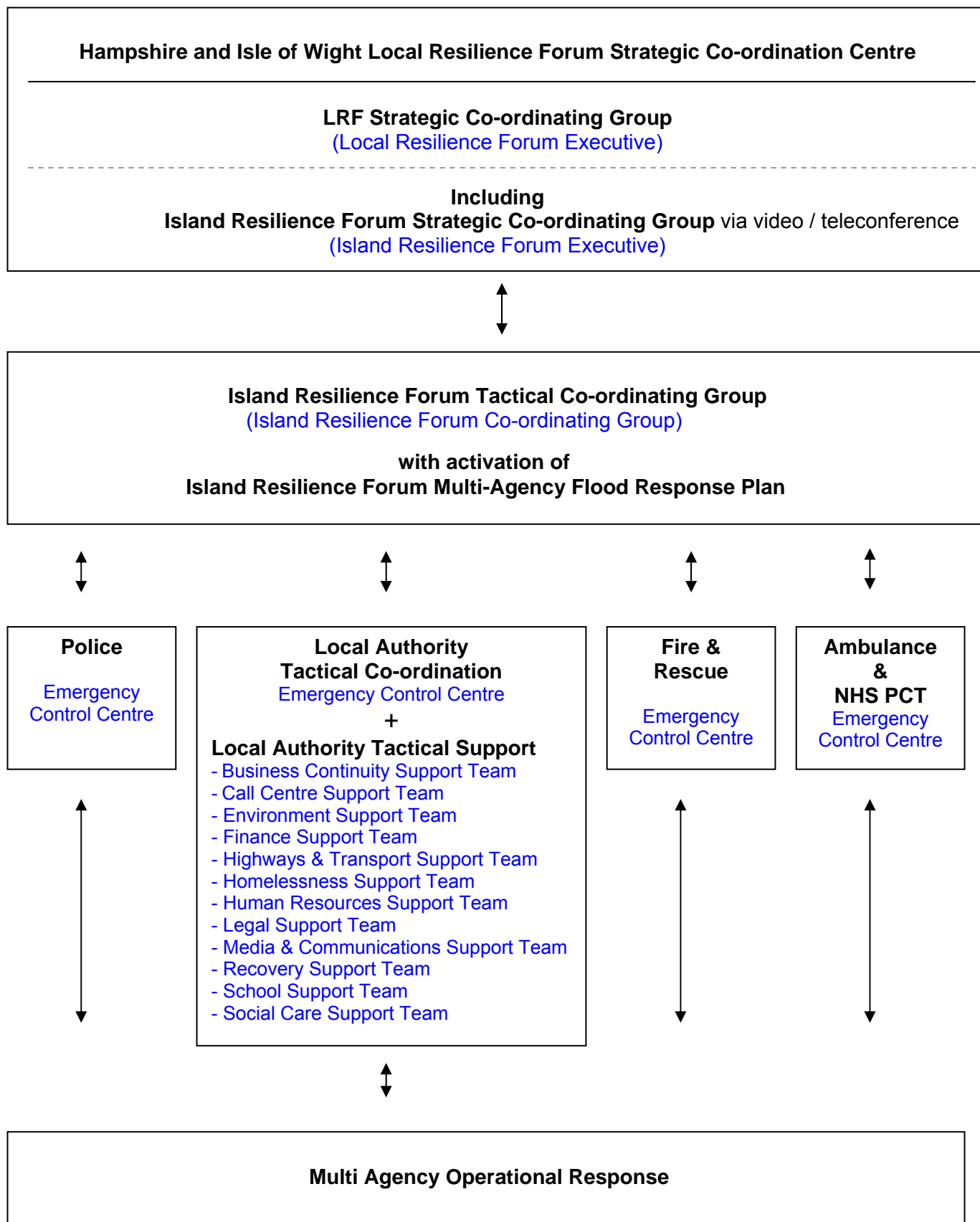
The main response to a flood emergency will be the combined efforts of Category 1 responders. This will usually be co-ordinated by the Police through the operational, tactical and strategic levels of emergency management.

It is recognised that the first response to any emergency may not always come from the emergency services, but from the public. In some parts of the Island, people and communities may have to manage the immediate response for the first vital period. Local communities are often best placed to know the location of important infrastructure or assets and vulnerable people.

Community and Parish Flood Plans are essential in high risk areas and are a valuable asset in facilitating a wider co-ordinated response for the Island.

Local Authority Tactical Co-ordination (Emergency Control Centre) will contact and liaise with Community and Parishes regarding the activation of their Flood Plans.

3.4 Flood Response Management Structure



3.5 Common Strategic Objectives

During a response to an emergency, in addition to specific responsibilities, Civil Contingencies Act (2004) guidance promotes that all organisations involved work towards common objectives. These same objectives continue into the recovery phase:

- Save and protect life
- Relieve suffering
- Contain the emergency – limit its escalation or spread
- Provide the public with warning, advice and information
- Protect the health and safety of personnel
- Safeguard the environment
- Protect property
- Maintain and restore critical services
- Maintain normal services at an appropriate level
- Promote and facilitate community self help
- Facilitate investigations and inquiries (preserve scene and manage records)
- Facilitate community recovery (physical, social, economic and psychological)
- Evaluate and identify lessons

Section 4 - Stand Down

Depending on the nature and scale of the emergency there may be a period of time between the end of the Emergency Services response at the scene and a return to normality:

- When the support or assistance of Category 1 responder organisations is no longer required
- And/or there is a change of control arrangements when the Emergency Services withdraw from the scene and formally hand over control of the Recovery phase to the Local Authority.

It is difficult to determine the duration of this period, but it is crucial for it to be managed and for communication to continue throughout. It is likely that as the flood water recedes, the emergency response phase may still be ongoing, with the recovery phase commencing.

4.1 Transition from Response to Stand Down

The Environment Agency flood warning service issues a Warning No Longer in Force message when fluvial or coastal conditions begin to return to normal; with no further flooding currently expected in the flood warning area that the message refers to.

It may be considered appropriate, on some occasions, for the Warning No Longer in Force message to act as a trigger to start the process of Stand Down. However:

- During a flood emergency, it is most likely that the initial flood warnings are issued for multiple areas at separate times and therefore, when the Warning No Longer in Force messages are subsequently issued, they too are likely to be at various times/days.
- Additionally, a consequence of a quirk in the Environment Agency flood warning system for coastal areas is that Warning No Longer in Force messages are issued automatically as soon as the time of high tide has passed, despite whether areas are still affected.

- Furthermore, even though a Warning No Longer in Force is issued for an area with no further flooding expected, it may be that surface water remains in the area for several days afterwards, unable to drain away efficiently.

Therefore, the Warning No Longer in Force message should only be used as additional information to aid decision-making of when it is appropriate to Stand Down the response management structure.

The Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group must also remain mindful not to Stand Down prematurely, as a consequence of operational level personnel standing down. For example, if flooding in an area decreases in scale and impact, it is acceptable that operational level personnel will stand down until required to respond again if weather information indicates a deterioration or repeat situation. However, the Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group must consider:

- The current situation within the affected area
- Weather forecast information
- Environment Agency advice
- Receipt of Warning No Longer in Force message

...to decide if/when it is appropriate to Stand Down the formal multi-agency response and progress to the Recovery phase.

4.2 Stand Down Cascade

- The Lead Commander at the scene assesses the current situation with regard to impact assessment , scale, deployment, requirements of the individual Category 1 responder organisations and the purpose of the overall multi-agency operational response



- The Lead Commander at the scene provides a full situation update to the Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group



- Upon agreement with and confirmation from the Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group, the Lead Commander at the scene formally declares the Stand Down of the operational response. Category 1 responders at the scene onward inform their Emergency Control Centres



- Fire and Rescue Service Control notify the Local Authority Emergency Control Centre of the formal Stand Down of the operational response



- The Local Authority Emergency Control Centre, on behalf of the Island Resilience Forum, notifies other remaining Category 1 and Category 2 responders, voluntary organisations and all others deployed, of the Stand Down of the operational response





- Each responder organisation manages the Stand Down of their own operational response in accordance with their organisation's response plans and procedures



- The Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group continues to monitor and assess the multi-agency response status at each of the affected areas, the progression of their Stand Down process and preparation towards the transition to the recovery phase. This process is likely to be staggered across multiple areas at various times



- The Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group ensures that the Island Resilience Forum Strategic Co-ordinating Group is routinely updated of the progressing situation in each of the affected areas



- Once the multi-agency operational response is stood down in all of the affected areas, the Island Resilience Forum Strategic Co-ordinating Group formally declares the overall Stand Down of the multi-agency emergency response on the Island and the responsibility for recovery is formally transferred to the Local Authority





- The Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group remains convened until weather forecast information indicates that the flooding risk has decreased for the foreseeable future and when the emergency response phase is complete.



- All Category 1 responder organisations continue to monitor weather forecast information from the Met Office, Flood Forecasting Centre and Environment Agency - aware that Flood Alerts / Warnings could be re-issued



- The Chair of the Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group requests for all Record Keeping Logs, other supporting paperwork, notes and documentation relating to the response phase be concluded and handed in to him for reference and retention, within 24hours or other specified time period



- All future recovery actions are to be carried out with reference to the Local Authority Emergency Recovery Plan

4.3 Transition to Recovery

It is the responsibility of the Local Authority to formally lead the recovery of the community from an emergency situation, to help restore the infrastructure, environment and economy, in partnership with other organisations and the private sector.

Recovery from a minor flood will usually form part of normal day to day operations, without special arrangements.

However, a severe flood affecting many people and properties will require a co-ordinated effort.

Common issues following flooding include:

- clean up and disposal of waste
- repairs to public assets / infrastructure – schools, buildings, roads, bridges
- restoration of power, communications, water
- domestic and business insurance issues
- displaced businesses
- humanitarian assistance needs - homeless/displaced residents and psychological impacts

For all ongoing actions pertaining to the recovery phase, please refer to the Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Recovery Plan, which includes full details of the transition process from the response phase to the recovery phase, including the arrangements for the transfer of command and control.

Section 5 - Debrief

5.1 Debrief Process

Guidance suggests that as soon as possible after an emergency a debrief is held in order to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the response, capture issues identified, recommendations to be implemented and planning assumptions to be reviewed.

For full details of the Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Debrief Process please refer to the Island Resilience Forum Multi-Agency Emergency Response Plan, Section 5.

5.2 Ongoing Welfare Support

It may be appropriate for some participants to supplement debriefing with further welfare support. An emergency can have psychological effects on participants or those exposed long after the crisis is over.

Employees should be advised of the employee assistance programmes or counselling services that are provided by their organisation and other statutory and voluntary organisations.

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Section 6 - Plan Maintenance

6.1 Ownership and Audience

This multi-agency Flood Response Plan is owned by the Island Resilience Forum.

Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Management is responsible for preparing and maintaining the plan on behalf of the Island Resilience Forum.

The audience of the plan are the Category 1 responder organisations of the Island Resilience Forum that have a role in the response to a flooding emergency and they have been provided with a copy of the plan, as per the distribution list.

All those provided with a copy are asked to inform Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Management of anything that may materially affect the plan; i.e. restructuring of an organisation, change of staff, lessons learnt from emergency situations or exercises, or any new information that would affect the risk assessment, aim or scope of the plan.

Emergency Management

Isle of Wight Council

County Hall

Newport

Isle of Wight PO30 1UD

Email: emergency.management@iow.gov.uk

Telephone: 01983 823316

Fax: 01983 521636

Initially, a hard copy version of the plan will be distributed to the Category 1 responder organisations of the Island Resilience Forum, with an electronic version posted on the National Resilience Extranet. Subsequent amendments will be published on the National Resilience Extranet, with supplementary email notification, so that organisations can manage amendment updates internally.

6.2 Distribution List

Island Resilience Forum	Number of Paper Copies	National Resilience Extranet
Tactical Co-ordinating Group Deployable Box	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Strategic Co-ordinating Group Deployable Box	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service – Group Manager Operational Planning	1 Fire Control, Newport	1
Isle of Wight NHS Trust –	1 Emergency Control Centre, St Marys Hospital	1
Isle of Wight Ambulance Service – Civil Contingencies Manager	1 Ambulance Communications Centre, Newport	1
Hampshire Constabulary – 2OCU: Operational Planning Inspector	1 Operations Department, Cowes	1
Environment Agency – Solent & South Downs Area: Flood Incident Management Team Leader	1 Area Incident Room, Colden Common	1
Maritime and Coastguard Agency – Isle of Wight Sector Manager	1	1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum		
Category 1 and Category 2 responders		1

Isle of Wight Local Authority		
Tactical Co-ordination - Emergency Control Centre (Emergency Management) Plan Library	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Command Deployable Box	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Strategic Command Deployable Box	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Business Continuity Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Call Centre Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Environment Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Finance Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Highways & Transport Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Homelessness Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Human Resources Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Legal Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Media & Communications Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Recovery Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	
Tactical Support Deployable Box – Social Care Support Team	1 County Hall, Newport 1 Fire Station, Ryde	

6.3 Amendment Schedule

The plan content will be reviewed annually by the Island Resilience Forum, or more frequently, subsequent to one of the following:

- Lessons identified from a significant flood situation
- Lessons identified from a flooding exercise
- Changes to the level of flood risk on the Isle of Wight
- Changes to the Environment Agency Flood Warning Service
- Changes to the Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service
- Changes to the Flood Forecasting Centre Service
- Changes to the Risk Assessment information
- Restructuring or significant procedural or personnel changes to any of the Category 1 responder organisations
- Changes in legislation or government guidance
- Changes that affect the aim or scope of the plan

6.5 Training Schedule - Example

For full information regarding the Island Resilience Forum Training Framework, please refer to the Island Resilience Forum Multi Agency Emergency Response Plan - Section 6

Date	Title of Training	Type of Training	Organiser	Attendees	Aim
July 2010	IRF Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan Overview (Pre-Consultation)	Presentation & Discussion	Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Management	Keith Morey (Ambulance) Michaela Morris (PCT) Darren Steed (LA EM) Jan Fletcher (Police) Dean Haward (FRS)	
March 2011	IRF Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan Overview (Pre - Exercise Watermark)	Presentation & Discussion	Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Management	Graham Orchard (FRS) Michaela Morris (PCT) Paul Savill (Police)	

The working copy of the Island Resilience Forum training schedule is prepared and maintained separately to this plan and stored electronically with Local Authority Emergency Management.

6.6 Exercise Schedule - Example

For full information regarding the Island Resilience Forum Exercise Framework, please refer to the Island Resilience Forum Multi Agency Emergency Response Plan - Section 6

Date	Title of Exercise	Type of Exercise	Organiser	Attendees	Aim
8 March 2011	Watermark	Table Top	Environment Agency & Isle of Wight Local Authority Emergency Management	Island Resilience Forum Tactical Co-ordinating Group Island Resilience Forum Strategic Co-ordinating Group Local Authority Emergency Control Centre Participants	

The working copy of the Island Resilience Forum exercise schedule is prepared and maintained separately to this plan and stored electronically with Local Authority Emergency Management.

6.7 References

- Emergency Preparedness, Emergency Response and Recovery
www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/ukresilience.aspx
- The Met Office www.metoffice.gov.uk
- Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood
- The Pitt Review www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/the-pitt-review.aspx
- Multi-Agency Flood Plan Guidance
www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/132757/flooding_ma_planning_guidance_0208.pdf
- Multi-Agency Flood Plan Checklist
www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/321158/mafpc-checklist-dec09.doc
- National Flood Emergency Framework
www.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/documents/planning/nfef-outline.pdf
- Flood Forecasting Centre www.ffc-environment-agency.metoffice.gov.uk
- Isle of Wight Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Entec)
- NHS Direct www.nhsdirect.nhs
- Health Protection Agency www.hpa.org.uk
- Food Standards Agency www.foodstandards.gov.uk
- The National Flood Forum www.floodforum.org.uk
- Environmental Law www.environmentlaw.org

- DirectGov www.direct.gov.uk
- Isle of Wight Local Authority Website www.iwight.com
- Environment Agency Fact File – Rivers of the Isle of Wight 2007
- Environment Agency Fact Sheet – An Environmental Summary of the Isle of Wight
March 2010

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