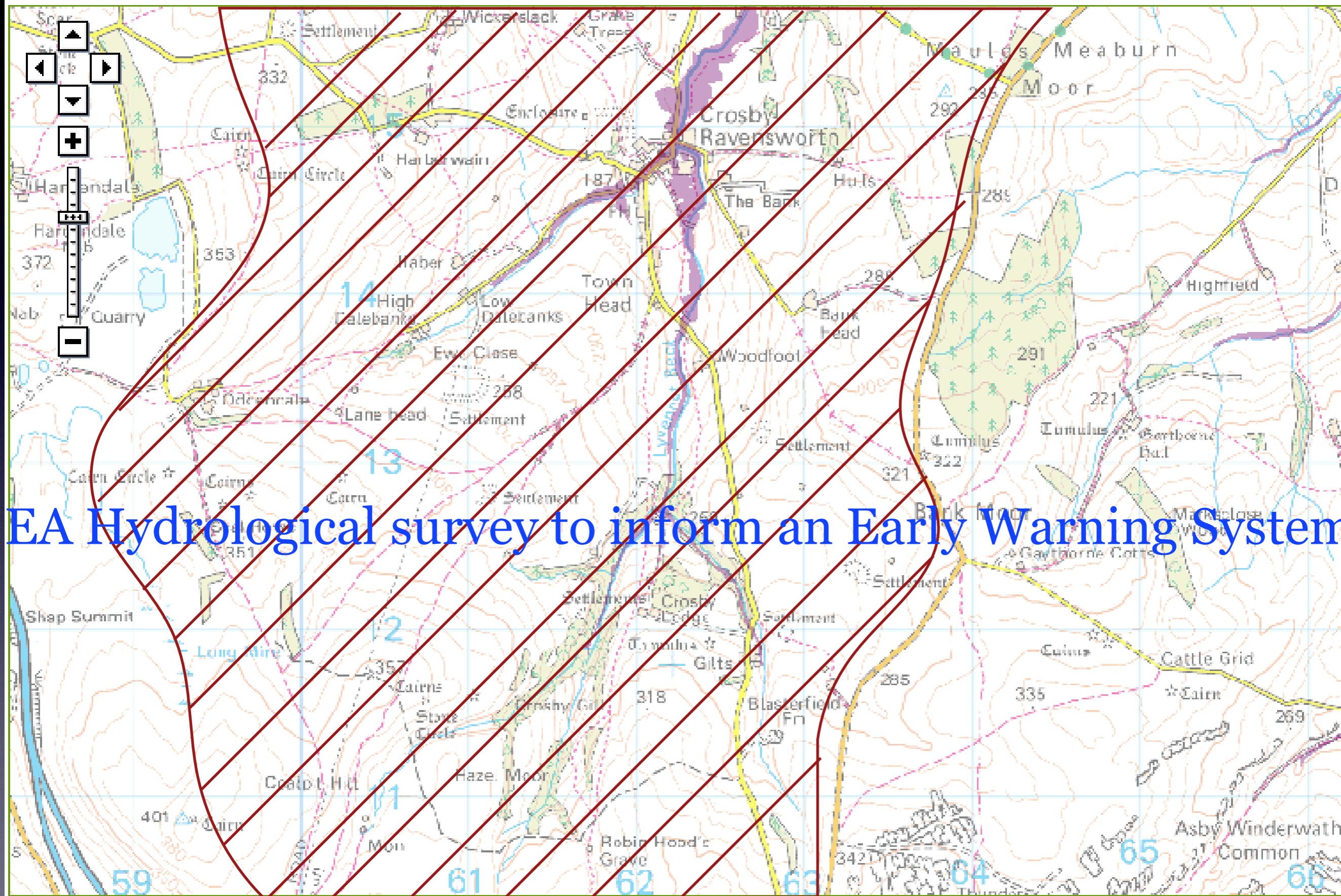


**A Parish Council
Flood Risk Strategy Plan
Prepared by:
Mike Archer of Eden Architecture**





EA Hydrological survey to inform an Early Warning System

Those who are responsible for emergency planning,

	Responsibility	Responsibility Detail
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood warning. • Emergency response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out flood forecasting • Issue flood warnings • Provide assistance in flood emergencies • Monitor and repair flood defences • Clear blockages • Collect data on flood events
Met Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather forecasting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecast extreme weather and tidal surges.
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood emergency planning. • Co-ordinate emergency response. • Interpretation of EA flood warnings • Public safety. • Evacuation.
Local Authorities (County Councils, District Councils and Unitary Authorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency planning • Emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out flood emergency planning • Interpretation of EA flood warnings • Provide a flood emergency response including road diversions, rest centres and clearing watercourses. • Provide welfare assistance for flood victims • Co-ordinate voluntary organisations. • Clear up and recovery.
Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency response particularly fires, road accidents, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out flood emergency planning • Provide emergency response including rescue • Provide pumping out • Deal with pollution clean up
Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health support to those affected by floods. • Carry out R&D into health impacts of flooding

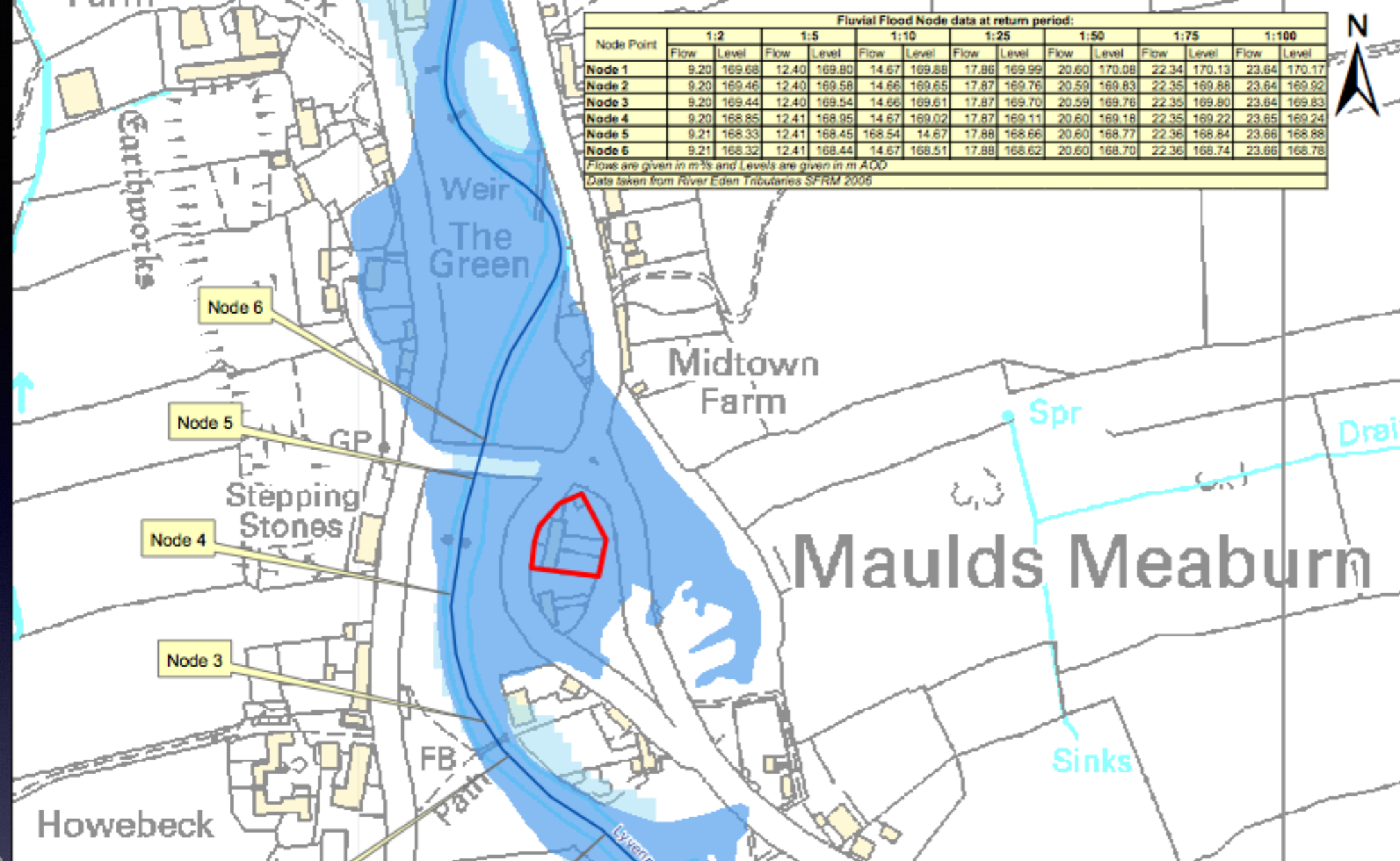
Parish Council

Flood Risk Strategy Plan

1. Historic actions and consequences
2. properties at risk (On map shown further on)
3. Means of egress (Considerd in full on all planning submissions. UU)
4. Large tractors and trailers (who will provide them/Drivers)?
5. First aiders: (For Example: First Responders; resident local doctors including mental health)
6. Wardens (Trained in their responsibilities: Active flood defences?)
7. Wardens to patrol roads for vehicles in distress
 1. Means Of communication
8. Deliverers: (Local volunteers ?)
9. The Parish Council would like to thank all those who helped recently during the flooding.
10. Place of refuge & organisation:
 1. (MMVI; Crosby Village Hall; Butchers Arms?)
 2. Food and drink

Parish Council Strategic Responsibilities

- 1.Flood resilience in new build and renovations in all flood zones
- 2.Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD's) for all increases in hard standing areas
- 3.Identify safe routes in and out of villages and the parish.
- 4.Ensure safe routes are maintained
- 5.Ensure all drainage is well maintained on priority roads in liaison with the Highways Agency
- 6.Ensure flood storage is maintained and leaky walls are in good condition.
- 7.Annual review of the flood Wardens Team are filed and wardens are trained (Funding needs to be found & insurance)
- 8.Annual Flood strategy plan review of Flood levels & methodologies



Key

-  Main River
-  Historic Flooding
-  Flood Zone 3
-  Flood Zone 2
-  Areas Benefitting from Defences

Flood Zone 3 shows the area that could be affected by flooding:

- from the sea with a 1 in 200 or greater chance of happening each year
- or from a river with a 1 in 100 or greater chance of happening each year.

Flood Zone 2 shows the extent of an extreme flood from rivers or the sea with up to a 1 in 1000 chance of occurring each year.

Fluvial Flood Node data at return period:

Node Point	1:2		1:5		1:10		1:25		1:50		1:75		1:100	
	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level
Node 1	9.20	169.68	12.40	169.80	14.67	169.88	17.86	169.99	20.60	170.08	22.34	170.13	23.64	170.17
Node 2	9.20	169.46	12.40	169.58	14.66	169.65	17.87	169.76	20.59	169.83	22.35	169.88	23.64	169.92
Node 3	9.20	169.44	12.40	169.54	14.66	169.61	17.87	169.70	20.59	169.76	22.35	169.80	23.64	169.83
Node 4	9.20	168.85	12.41	168.95	14.67	169.02	17.87	169.11	20.60	169.18	22.35	169.22	23.65	169.24
Node 5	9.21	168.33	12.41	168.45	168.54	14.67	17.88	168.66	20.60	168.77	22.36	168.84	23.66	168.88
Node 6	9.21	168.32	12.41	168.44	14.67	168.51	17.88	168.62	20.60	168.70	22.36	168.74	23.66	168.78

Flows are given in m³/s and Levels are given in m AOD

Data taken from River Eden Tributaries SFRM 2006

Facts about the flood risk FD2320/T2



1000mm possible
300mm typical

Flood depths expected at your house. Low depths, for example 100mm, are unlikely to put people at risk but water damage to buildings and contents may be significant without any flood protection. High water depths, for example 1m, may severely threaten the safety of people and may cause extensive damage to buildings. It may be dangerous to keep deep floods out of a building because of the large weight of water pressing against the walls.

hours days weeks



Flood duration is the time that flood water is expected to stay at your house. Temporary flood defences may successfully keep water out if flooding is expected to last for just a couple of hours, whereas, long flood durations may give time for water to penetrate into the building. It may be safe to take refuge and stay in a building for short duration floods but this will depend on the other factors.

Days Minutes

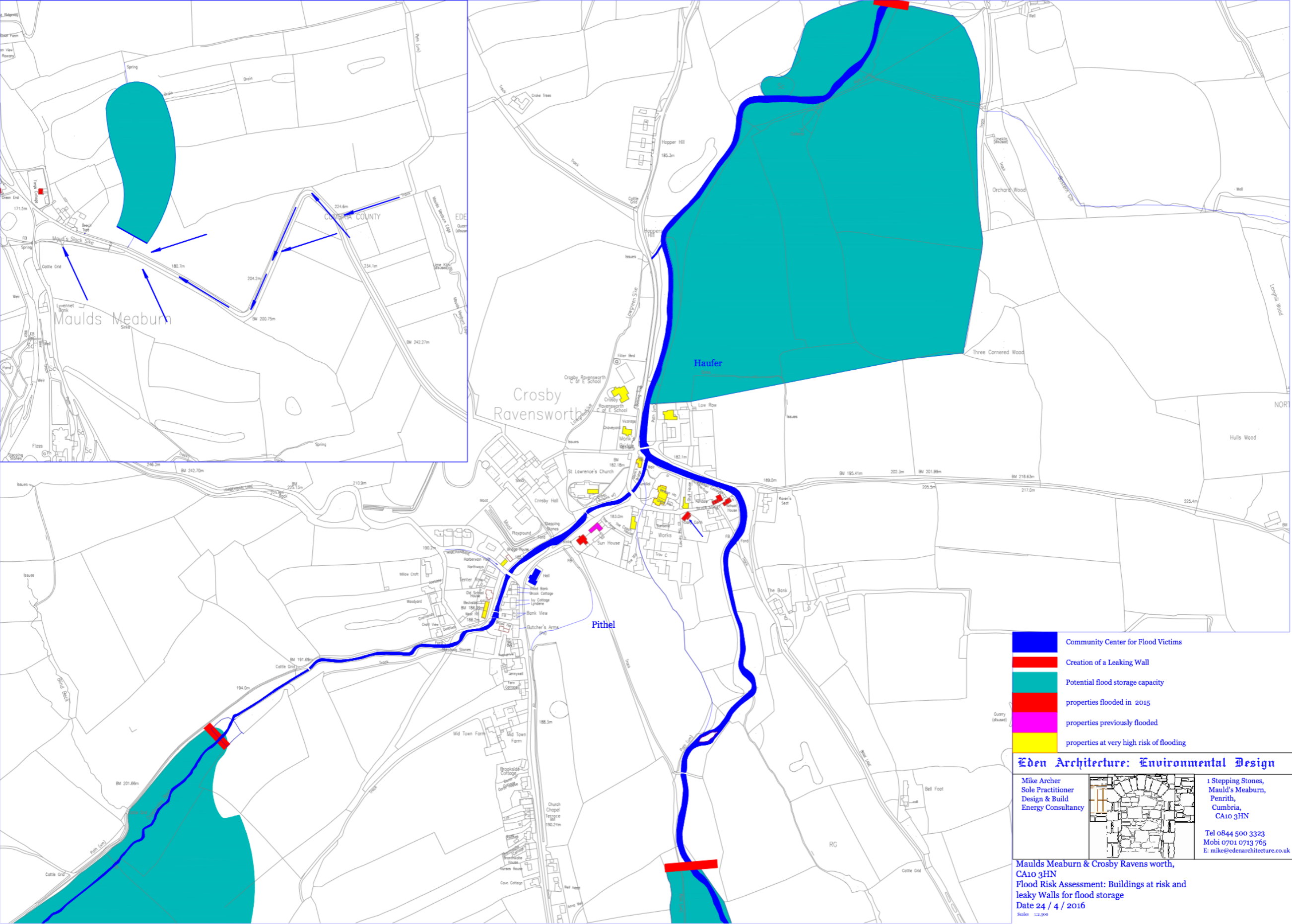


Hours

Flood onset is the time for flood water to reach your house from its source. Short onset flooding (flash floods) are particularly dangerous as there is little time available to get people to safety or to protect buildings.

Flood Flood Note data in return period													
Node Name	1:2		1:5		1:10		1:25		1:50		1:75		1:100
	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow
Node 1	0.20	100.00	0.40	100.00	0.80	100.00	1.60	100.00	3.20	100.00	6.40	100.00	12.80
Node 2	0.20	100.00	0.40	100.00	0.80	100.00	1.60	100.00	3.20	100.00	6.40	100.00	12.80
Node 3	0.20	100.00	0.40	100.00	0.80	100.00	1.60	100.00	3.20	100.00	6.40	100.00	12.80
Node 4	0.20	100.00	0.40	100.00	0.80	100.00	1.60	100.00	3.20	100.00	6.40	100.00	12.80
Node 5	0.20	100.00	0.40	100.00	0.80	100.00	1.60	100.00	3.20	100.00	6.40	100.00	12.80

Flood annual probability is a measure of the chance of flooding to your Flood house over the course of 1 year. Different approaches to flood protection may be needed depending upon how likely flooding is expected.



- Community Center for Flood Victims
- Creation of a Leaking Wall
- Potential flood storage capacity
- properties flooded in 2015
- properties previously flooded
- properties at very high risk of flooding

Eden Architecture: Environmental Design

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Sole Practitioner
Design & Build
Energy Consultancy

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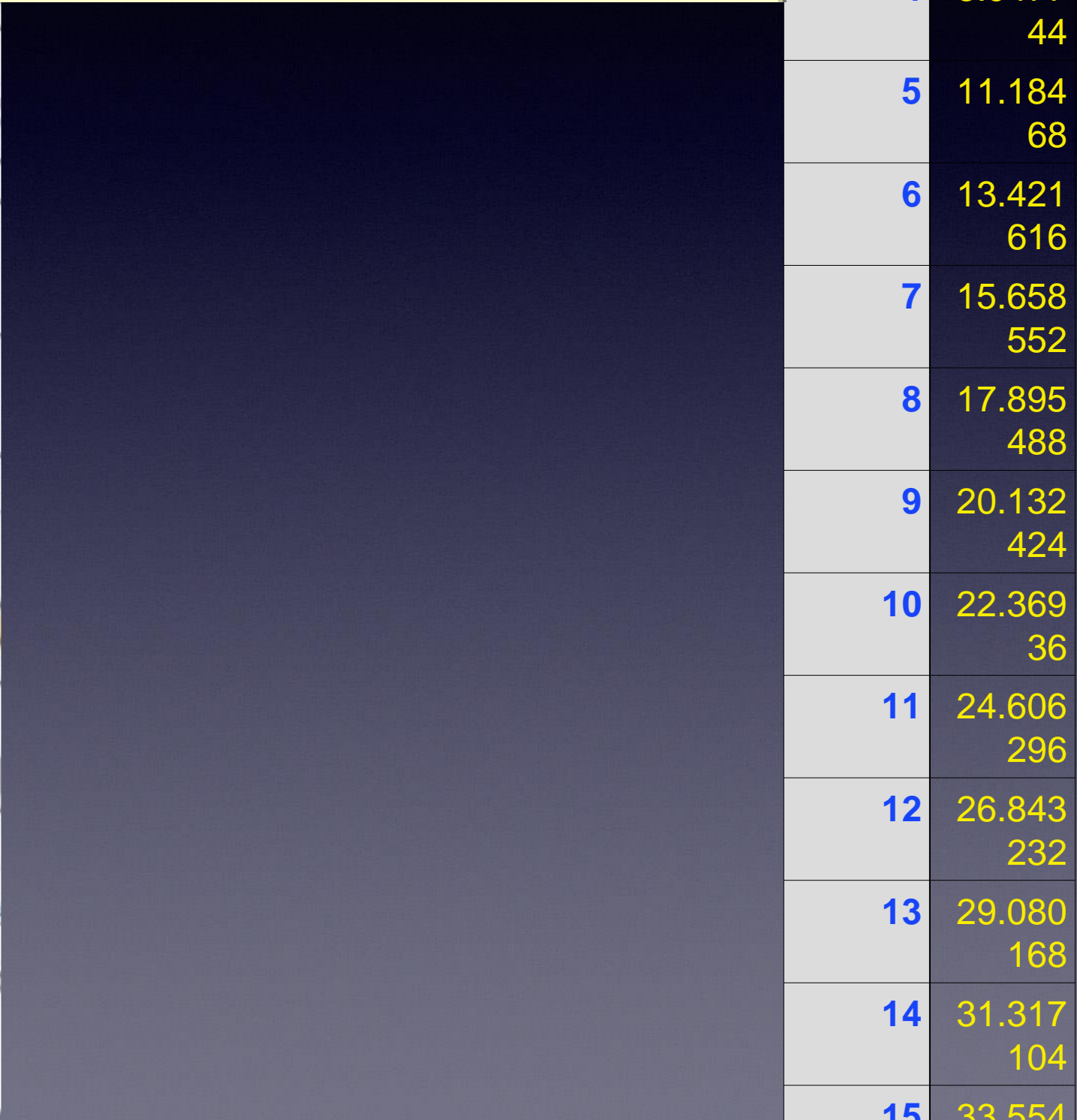
Tel 0844 500 3323
Mobi 0701 0713 765
E: mike@edenarchitecture.co.uk

Maulds Meaburn & Crosby Ravensworth,
CA10 3HN
Flood Risk Assessment: Buildings at risk and
leaky Walls for flood storage
Date 24 / 4 / 2016
Scales 1:2,000

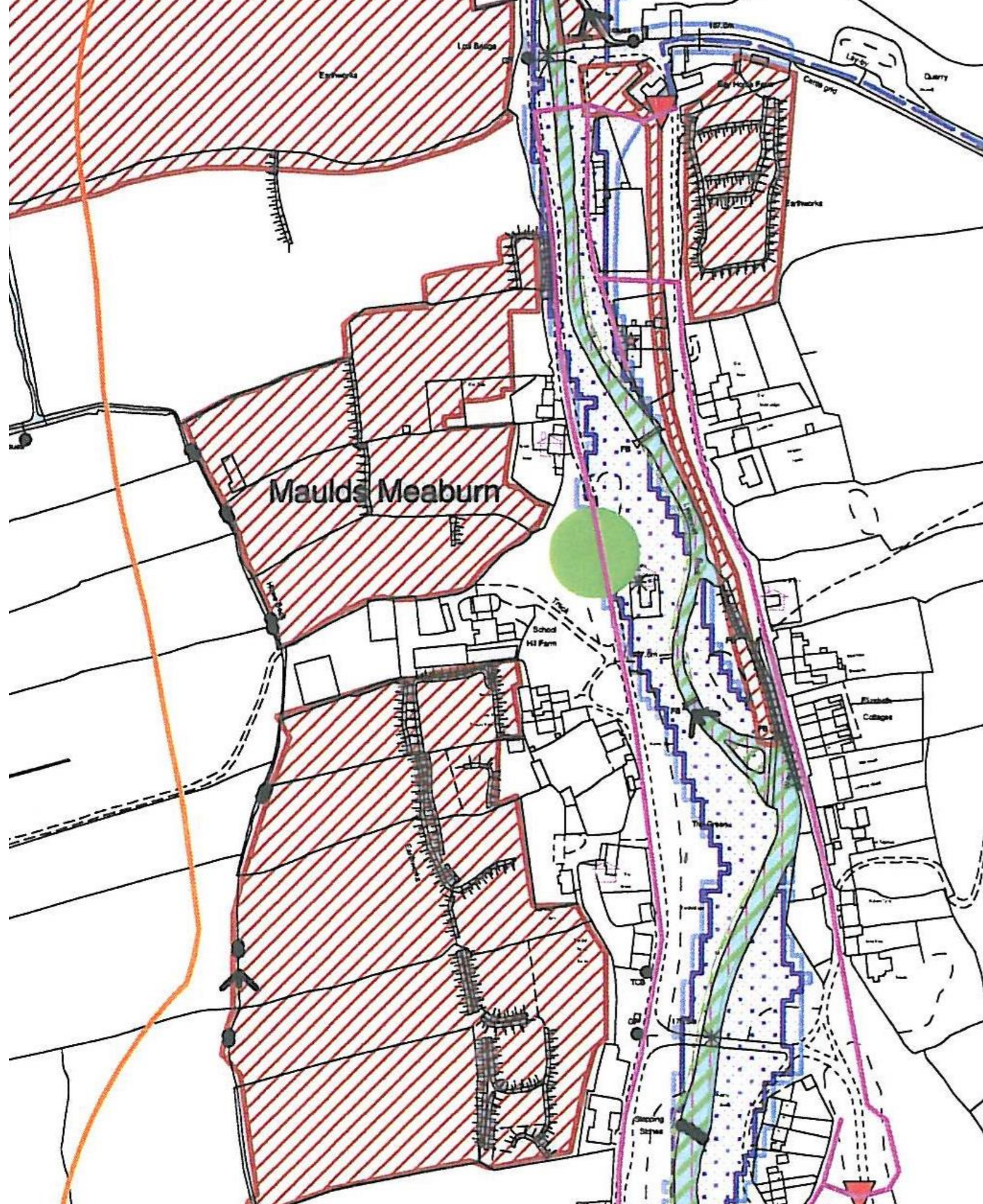
Fluvial Flood Node data at return period:															M/Sec.	MPH
Node Point	1:2		1:5		1:10		1:25		1:50		1:75		1:100			
	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level	Flow	Level		
Node 1	9.20	169.68	12.40	169.80	14.67	169.88	17.86	169.99	20.60	170.08	22.34	170.13	23.64	170.17	1	2.2369
Node 2	9.20	169.46	12.40	169.58	14.66	169.65	17.87	169.76	20.59	169.83	22.35	169.88	23.64	169.92	2	4.4738
Node 3	9.20	169.44	12.40	169.54	14.66	169.61	17.87	169.70	20.59	169.76	22.35	169.80	23.64	169.83		
Node 4	9.20	168.85	12.41	168.95	14.67	169.02	17.87	169.11	20.60	169.18	22.35	169.22	23.65	169.24		
Node 5	9.21	168.33	12.41	168.45	14.67	168.54	17.88	168.66	20.60	168.77	22.36	168.84	23.66	168.88	3	6.7108
Node 6	9.21	168.32	12.41	168.44	14.67	168.51	17.88	168.62	20.60	168.70	22.36	168.74	23.66	168.78		

Flows are given in m³/s and Levels are given in m AOD

Data taken from River Eden Tributaries SFRM 2006



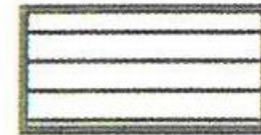
4	8.9477	44
5	11.184	68
6	13.421	616
7	15.658	552
8	17.895	488
9	20.132	424
10	22.369	36
11	24.606	296
12	26.843	232
13	29.080	168
14	31.317	104
15	33.554	



1 in 100 Year Flood Zone



1 in 1000 Year Flood Zone



SBI



Scheduled Ancient Monume

Flood Risks to People Phase 2 FD2320_3364_TRP

Table 13.1 Danger to people for different combinations of depth and velocity

[illegible]



FORRES

0 1 km
0 1/2 mile



Muiry Wood

Chapelton

Flood Storage Area
(maximum flood extent when the dam is in operation)

YOU ARE HERE

Dam

Wildlife hide

Chapelton Wetland

Sanquhar Woods

Sanquhar Loch

The Dava Way

Dallas Dhu Distillery

Sanquhar Mains

Burn of Mosset

Marcassie

FLOOD DEFENCES AT FOUR SITES IN FORRES

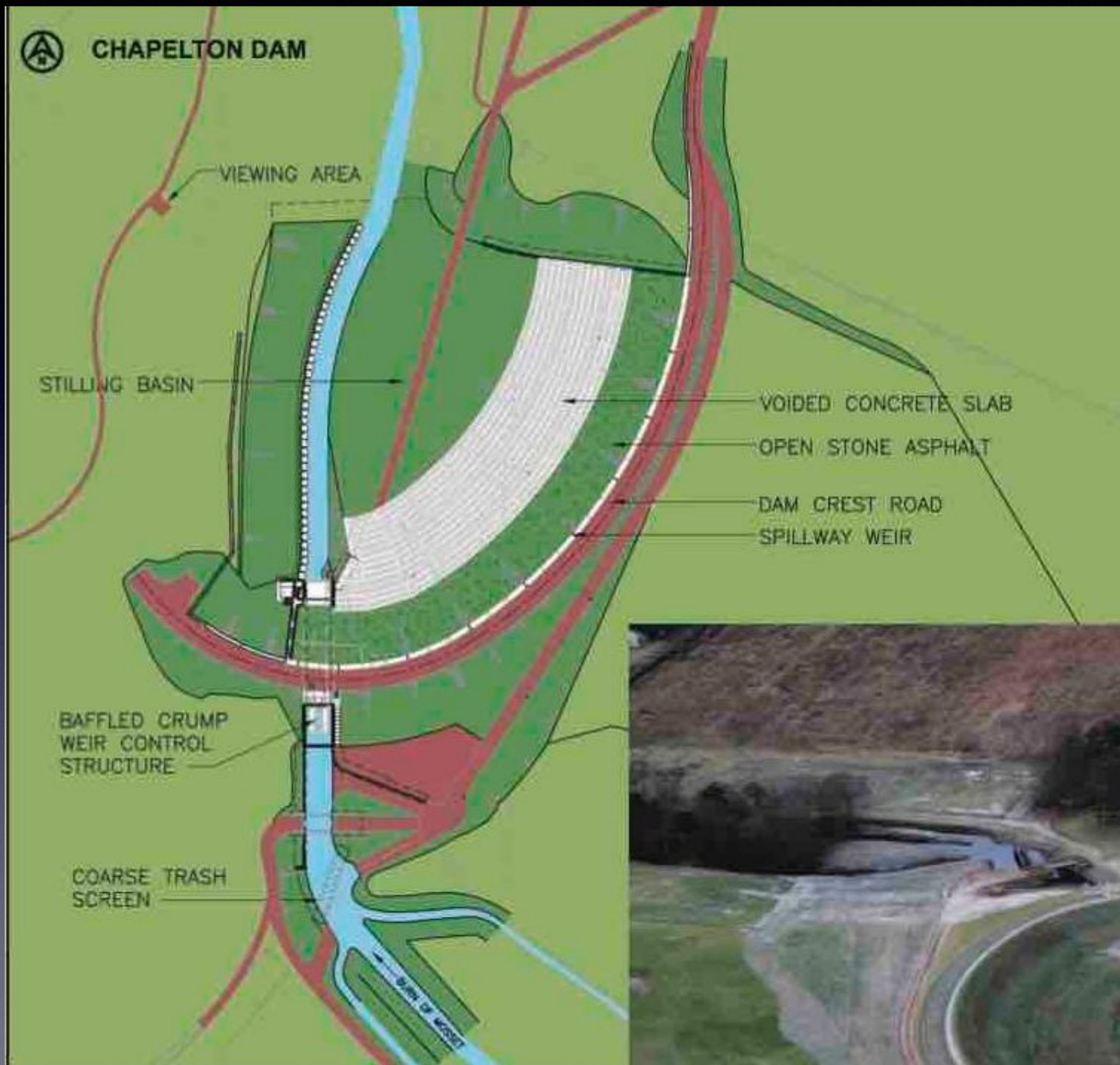


**BURN
MANAGEMENT
WORKS**

RAFFORD FLOOD
RELIEF CHANNEL



CHAPELTON DAM



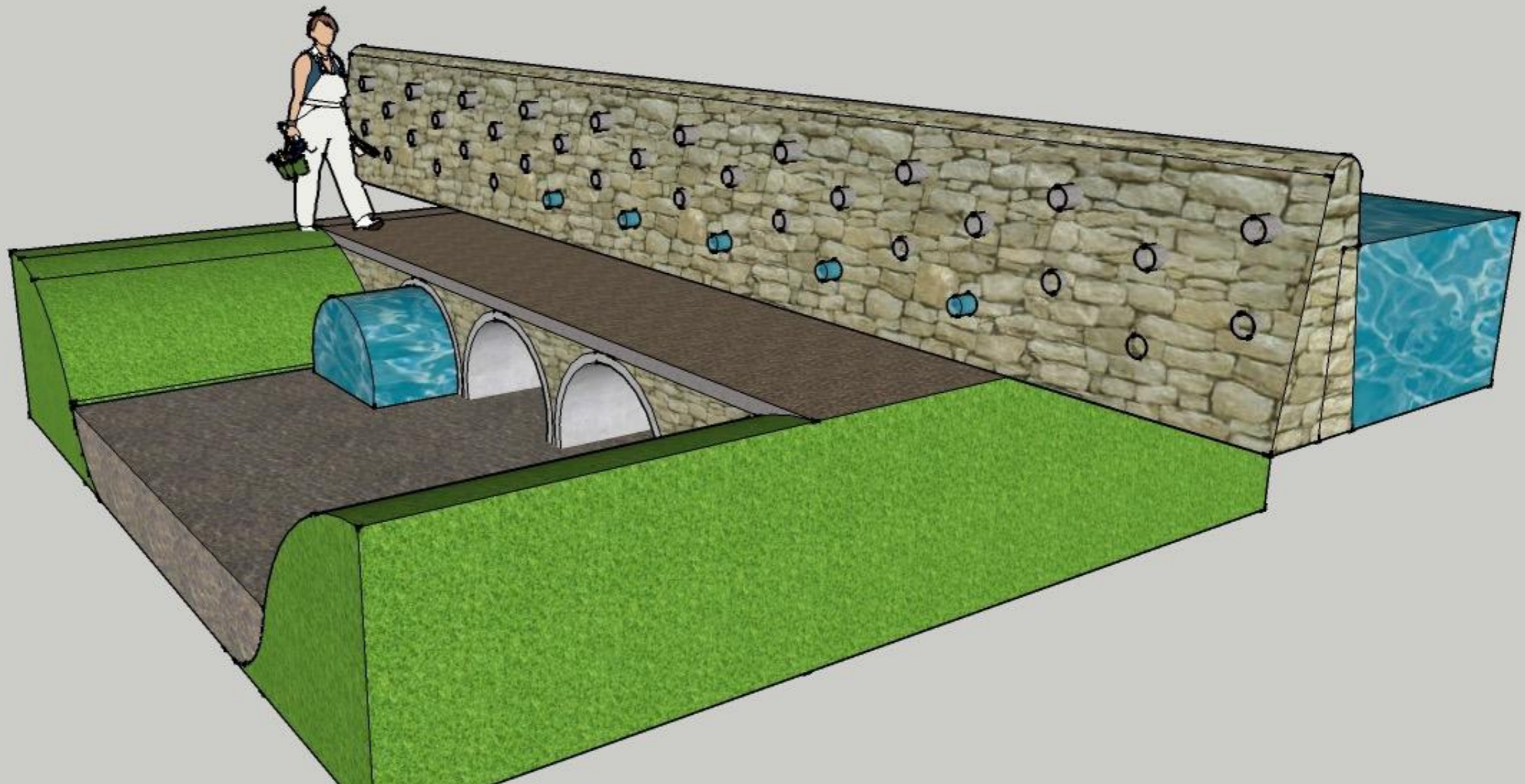
*"I challenge
deliver
complex
My mea
that the
'invisible'
Not only
but the
ahead o
budget.
the outo*

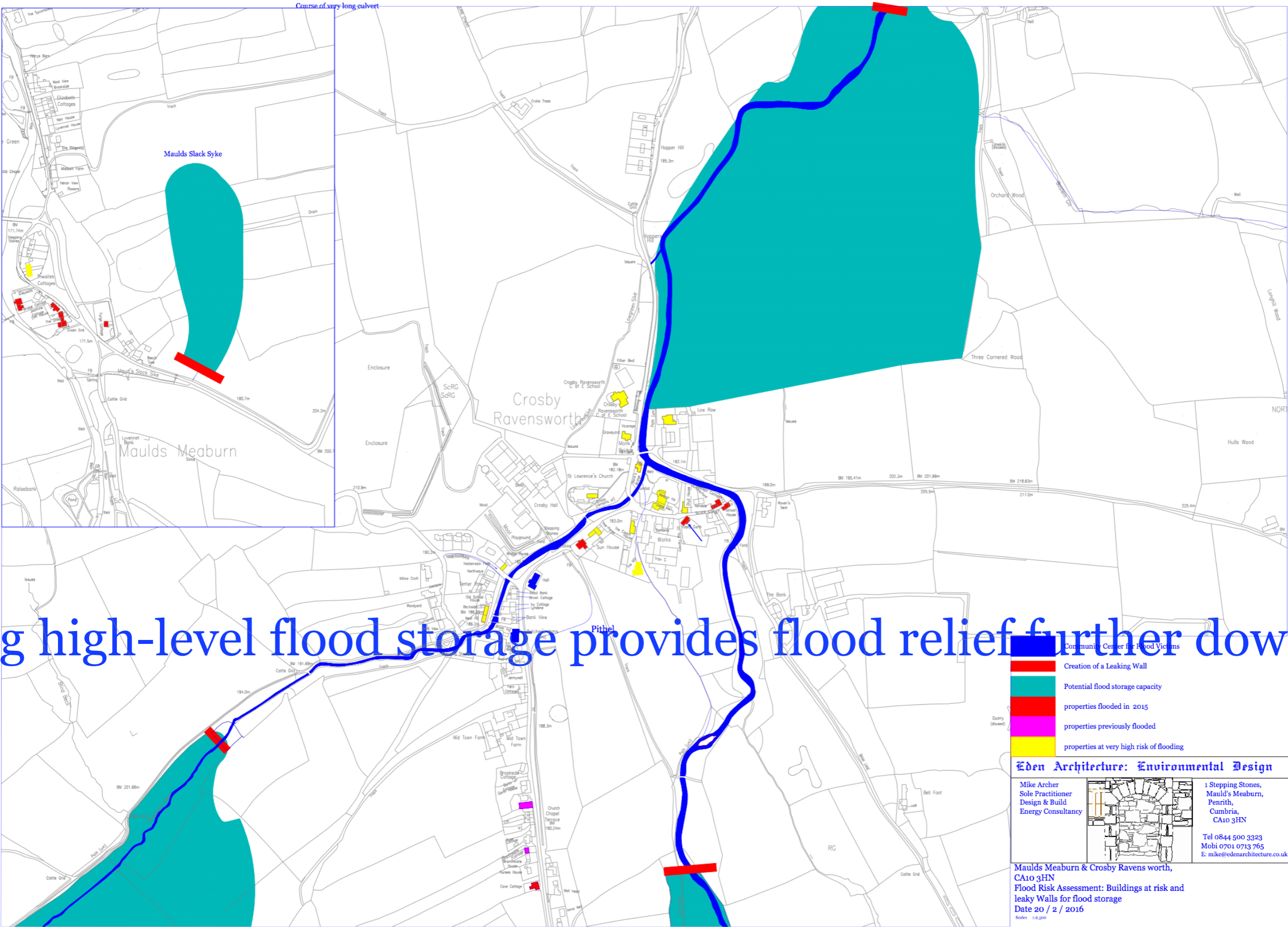
Peter Haslam



Leaky wall locations:

1. Dale Banks Beck up to Low Dale Banks
2. Flass boundary on Low Row land
3. Maulds Slack Syke
4. Gilts Lane (down street of Holme Bridge)





Course of very long culvert

Mauld's Slack Syke

Mauld's Meaburn

Crosby Ravensworth

Pithel

Community Center for Flood Victims

Creation of a Leaking Wall

Potential flood storage capacity

properties flooded in 2015

properties previously flooded

properties at very high risk of flooding

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Scale 1:2,500

FD2320/T2

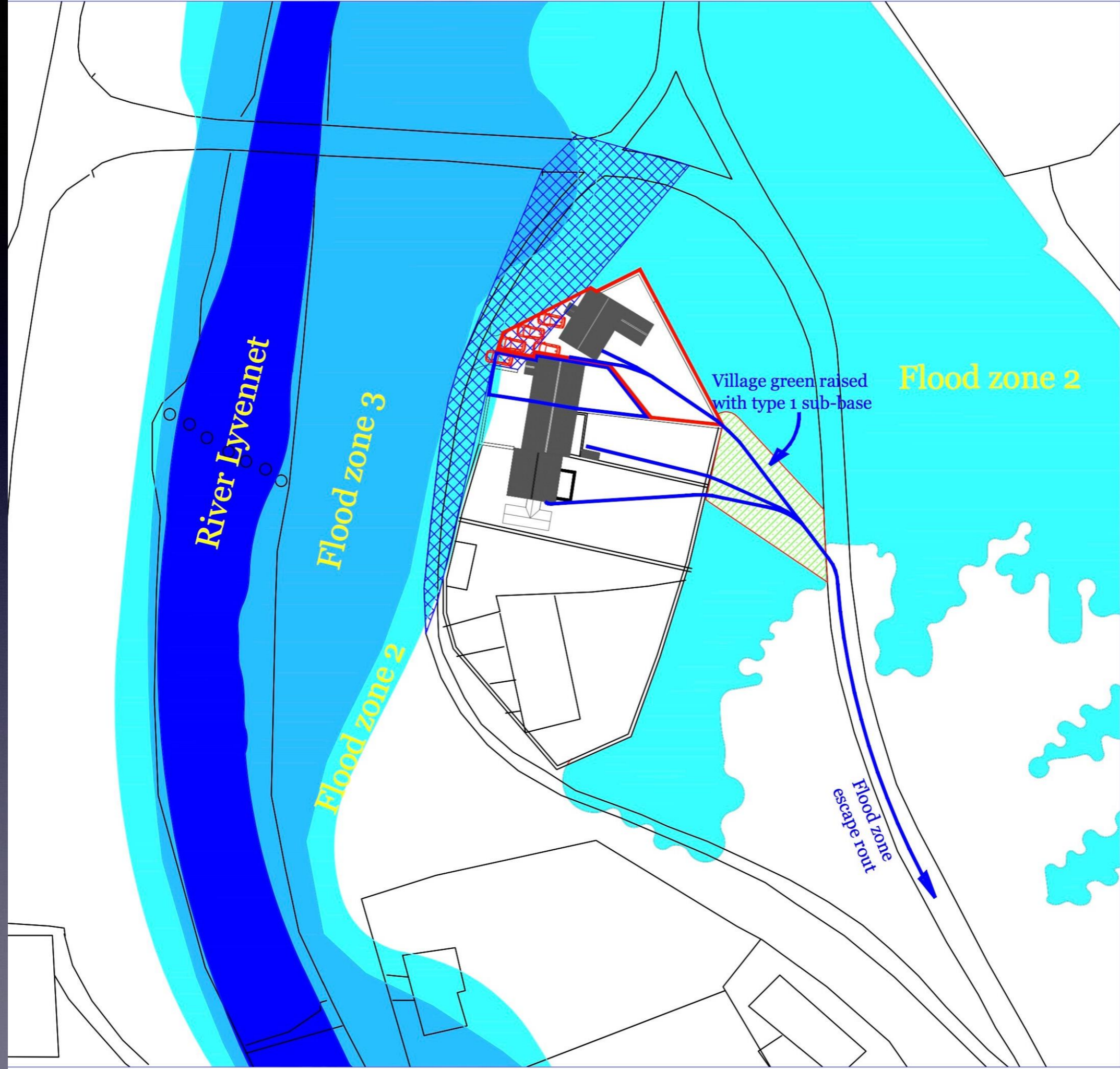
Establishing specifications of means of access & exit;

New developments are required to provide safe access and exit during a flood and the measures by which this will be achieved should be clear in the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

*“Safe access and exit is required to enable the evacuation of people from the development, **provide the emergency services with access to the development during a flood** and enable flood defence authorities to carry out any necessary duties during the period of flood.”*

*“A safe access or exit route is a route that is safe for use by occupiers **without the intervention of the emergency services** or others. Safe routes **should be identified both inside and beyond the boundary of the new development**. Even where a new development is above the floodplain and considered acceptable with regard to its impact on **flood flows and flood storage**, it should be demonstrated that the routes to and from the development are also safe to use. **A route can only be completely safe in flood risk terms if it is dry at all times.**”*

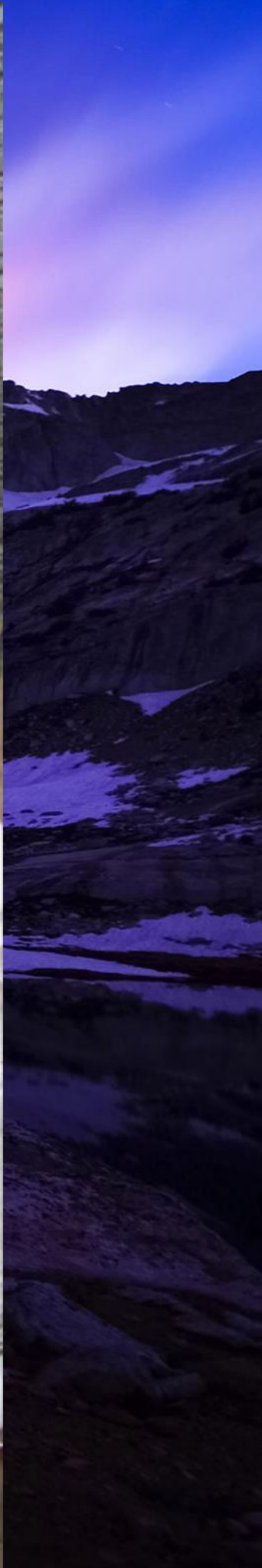
The property should, as a condition of planning, form a footpath of sandstone flags or similar solid masonry a minimum of 1m wide, with LED lighting to IP65 for garden lights, with PV solar collectors on 1m intervals up to the gateway; at the gate an L.E.D IP65 flood light.



Below is a list of passive design specifications to be included as a matter of good practice:

- 1. The FloodSafe 3000 Alarm System**
- 2. None return valves to be added to the existing and proposed drains** preventing any flood water flowing back into the proposed development;
- 3. Lifting the internal floor level as high as possible:** Freeboard above 1:1000 year flooding occurrence
- The external leaf of the building to be 250mm coursed snecked rubble, bound with cement based mortar, backed with 7kN dense concrete blocks. This is to be certified by a structural engineer to ensure that it is capable of withstanding hydrological pressures to 1.5m above internal finished floor level;
- 5. Solid concrete foundation and floor slab as one integral unit**, with rebar returned into external masonry leaf, effectively tying the external leaf into the ground floor as one homogeneous unit;
- 6. Sovereign Hey'di K11 cementitious tanking applied to internal surfaces** of the concrete blocks continuous with the concrete slab to a height of 1.2m above FFL. In line with manufacturer's specifications: full cover with Sovereign tanking fillet to all returned corners totally impregnable to all damp and hydraulic pressures;
- 7. All electrics to be kept a minimum of 900mm from the floor** with ring mains housed in the first floor construction;
- 8. All openings to have flood defence doors fitted** and a water tight seal formed between them capable of withstanding hydraulic pressures to 1m above internal FFL;
- 9. First floor windows to open sufficiently to allow egress** in the event of an extraordinary flooding event.
- 10. Natural stone floor covering** that can be brushed down and swilled out if flooding rises above the climate change level.









FLOOD SAFETY DOOR

Flood Safety Door Awarded the Q Mark Award! What is this?

A new generation in flood protection products, the BSI Kitemarked Flood Safety Door features an innovative, patented design with ISIS Technology™. Requiring no human intervention, the flood door blends into its surroundings with an aesthetically pleasing structure uncommonly found in flood defence products.

ISIS Technology™ ensures the flood door acts as a barrier up to a predetermined height

01923 518 582

<https://youtu.be/rtN4mGJxeYY>

Benefits

1. Flood Resistant
2. Independently tested at HR Wallingford for flood protection PAS 1188. Report sent upon request.
3. **Advanced 10 point locking mechanism**
4. Double rebated compression weather seal
5. Every door is given its own unique ID number for tracing, warranty and maintenance purposes.



The FloodSafe 3000 Alarm System



- £55 Non Return Valve local suppliers
- £150 double NVR
- Mechanically locking sealed IC lid.





Protect your Property with a Flood Angel Airbrick

The Flood Angel Airbrick is retro-fitted in the place of the standard air brick and it is used to allow air to free pass through as a usual, (complying with BS493:1995) but under flood conditions it shuts down when in contact with water. A removable mesh prevents the passage of debris which may otherwise impinge on the moving part.

This unique mesh is imperative to the efficient functioning of the air brick.

<http://stormguardfloodplan.com/air-bricks/>