Meridian Solar Farm

EN010169

Volume 7

Other Documents

7.10 Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

Appendix A: Outline Flood Emergency Response Plan

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

October 2026

Executive Summary 3

1. Introduction 4

1.1. Overview 4
1.2. Scheme Overview 4
1.3. Other Application Documents 6
1.4. Structure of this Emergency Plan 6

2. Summary of Flood Risk to the Scheme 7

2.1. Flood Risk Context 7
2.2. Flood Alert Areas and Flood Warning Areas 14
2.3. Advisory – Flood Warnings 15

3. Flood Mitigation Measures 17

3.1. Hard Defence Measures 17
3.2. Flood Response Times 21
3.3. Signing up to Flood Warning Services 23
3.4. Flood Warning Activation Procedures 23
3.5. Indicative Access/Egress Route Plans 27
3.7. Safe Refuge / Rest Centre 29
3.8. Advisories 31

4. Roles & Responsibilities 32

5. Management Review 34

6. Sources of Useful Information 35

Appendix A: Figures 36

Tables

Table 2-1: Summary of Flood Risk to the Scheme 8
Table 2-2: Summary of Flood Alert Areas and Flood Warning Areas 14
Table 3-1 – Safe Refuge Levels and Freeboard Above Maximum Flood Levels 19
Table 3-2 – Key Flood Mitigation and Resilience Measures 21
Table 3-3 - Evacuation Emergency Plan actions for each flood warning 24
Table 3-4 - Evacuation Times for SDA 28
Table 3-5 - Evacuation Times for GCR 29

Plates

Plate 1 - Overall Scheme Location 5
Plate 2 - Flood Alert Areas 15
Plate 3 - Flood Warning Areas 16

Executive Summary

This Outline Flood Emergency Response Plan sets out the procedures to be followed in the event of flooding within the Order Limits of the Meridian Solar Farm ('Scheme'). The Emergency Plan identifies the roles and responsibilities of site personnel, the arrangements for monitoring flood warnings and weather forecasts, and the actions required to ensure the safety of all personnel working on site.

Evacuation routes and safe refuge locations have been identified for all four Land Parcels of the Solar Development Area, the Inter Array Connections, and for the Grid Connection Route. Safe refuge areas across the Site have been designed, in case evacuation cannot be safely undertaken immediately. The Emergency Plan also outlines requirements for communication procedures, training requirements, emergency response arrangements and recovery actions following a flood event.

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

1.1.1. This Outline Flood Emergency Response Plan ('Emergency Plan') has been prepared as part of the examination process for Meridian Solar Farm ('the Scheme'). The provision of an Emergency Plan was requested by the Examining Authority at Issue Specific Hearing 1, held on 9 September 2026 (Action Point 9 within **Action Points from Issue Specific Hearing 1 (ISH1)** [EV3-008]). This document has been prepared by the Applicant in response to this action.

1.1.2. The purpose of this Emergency Plan is to set out the procedures and responsibilities for managing a flood event, ensuring the safe evacuation of personnel and the provision of safe refuge during a flood event on the Site over the lifetime of the Scheme, in accordance with the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1[1] paragraphs 5.8.15, and 5.8.33 to 5.8.36.

1.1.3. The Emergency Plan has been produced to demonstrate that safe access and egress, and safe refuge, can be provided during flooding events, up to and including during the extreme 1 in 1,000 year flood event (incl. climate change). In extreme scenarios, it must be demonstrated that, in the event of compromised access and egress, safe refuge can be provided in the interim.

1.2. Scheme Overview

1.2.1. The Scheme would comprise the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station with associated infrastructure, including co-located Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Inter-Array Connections to link the land parcels that form the Solar Development Areas. The Scheme also includes up to 13 kilometres (km) of overhead line Grid Connection (with one short, undergrounded section) which would run north towards a point of connection at the proposed Weston Marsh B National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) substation, to the north of Weston.

1.2.2. Plate 1 below, extracted from **ES Figure 1-1: Scheme Location** [APP-071] shows the Scheme location.

[1] DESNZ (2025) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d1015f41883f4e50ed9ab/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1-web-accessible.pdf [Accessed 24/09/2026]

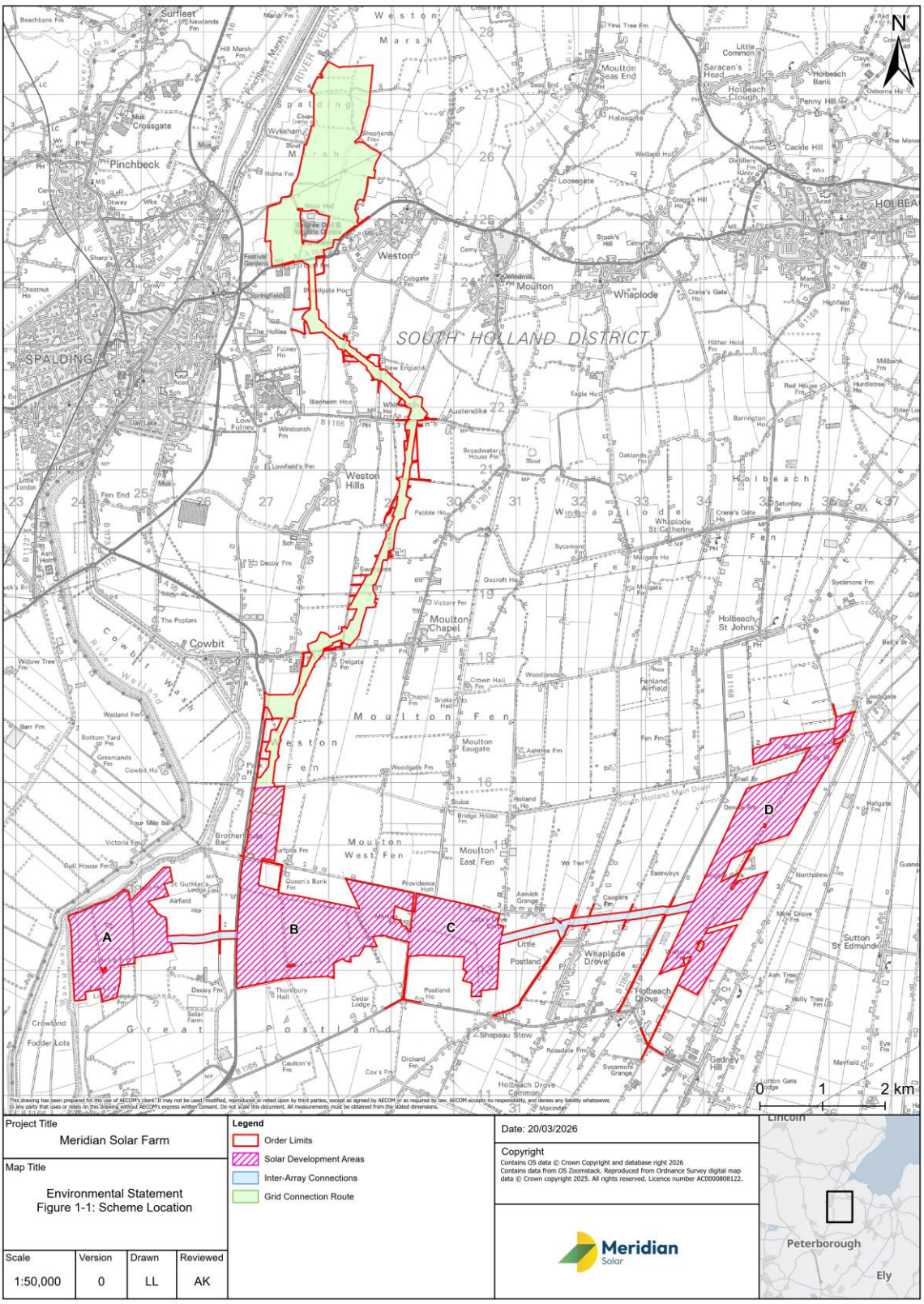


Plate 1 - Overall Scheme Location

1.3. Other Application Documents

1.3.1. This Emergency Plan has been prepared as an appendix to the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP)** [REP1-061], and accompanies the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (OOEMP)** [REP1-063] and the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (ODEMP)** [REP1-065]. These plans were updated at Deadline 1 to refer to this Emergency Plan which establishes the procedures for responding to flood incidents and emergencies on-site and the principles for evacuation plans for the Site on receipt of a flood warning.

1.3.2. In accordance with the **OCEMP** [REP1-061], **OOEMP [REP1-063]** and **ODEMP** [REP1065], a detailed Emergency Plan would be prepared prior to each stage of the Scheme commencing (i.e. pre-construction, pre-operation and pre-decommissioning).

1.3.3. This report should also be read in conjunction with **ES Appendix 11-3: Flood Risk Assessment** [REP1-050] and its annexes, and alongside the following reference plans:

- **ES Figure 2-2: Indicative Solar Development Area and Inter-Array Connections Layout Plan** [REP1-024];
- **ES Figure 2-4: Indicative Grid Connection Route Layout Plan** [APP-076];
- **ES Figure 2-6: Solar Development Area and Inter-Array Connections Illustrative Construction Layout Plan** [APP-078]; and
- **ES Figure 2-7: Grid Connection Route Illustrative Construction Layout Plan** [APP-079].

1.4. Structure of this Emergency Plan

1.4.1. The subsequent sections of this Emergency Plan include:

- Section 2 provides a summary of the flood risk to the Scheme;
- Section 3 sets out the procedures for managing a flood event, including indicative access and egress routes and principles for the provision of safe refuge;
- Section 4 summarises roles and responsibilities;
- Section 5 establishes the requirements for management review; and
- Section 6 includes a list of information sources that would need to be referenced during the preparation of the detailed Emergency Plan.

2. Summary of Flood Risk to the Scheme

2.1. Flood Risk Context

2.1.1. Three fluvial catchments interact with the Scheme, the River Welland, the Postland Catchment and the South Holland Main Drain (SHMD) Catchment. The Solar Development Area lies within the defended 1 in 1,000 year plus climate change breach event of the River Welland, and undefended Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the Postland Catchment and SHMD Catchment.

2.1.2. It should be noted that the indicative access and egress routes for the Solar Development Area presented within this Emergency Plan have been informed by the hydraulic modelling undertaken as part of **ES Appendix 11-3: Flood Risk Assessment** [REP1-050], providing a more detailed and accurate representation of flood risk to this area. For the undefended Postland Catchment and SHMD Catchment, 1 in 1,000 year flood extent with climate change has been modelled, which encompass both Flood Zone 2 and 3 extents.

2.1.3. The indicative access and egress routes for the Grid Connection Route have been based on the Flood Map for Planning[2], as the hydraulic modelling of the River Welland breach scenario did not extend to this area, providing a conservative approach to access and egress along the Grid Connection Route.

2.1.4. Table 2-1 provides a summary of the flood risk sources to the Scheme, along with the Environment Agency Flood Warning systems in place, and the frequency and probability of flooding from each source.

[2] Flood Map for Planning. Available at: Flood map for planning - GOV.UK. [Accessed 24/09/2026]

Table 2-1: Summary of Flood Risk to the Scheme

Flood Risk Source	Warning System in place (E.g. the EA's Flood Warnings Direct service, MET Office)	Estimated Warning Time (Hrs)	Probability of Flooding from this source	Estimated Average Flood Depth (m AOD)	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
Fluvial Flooding	River Welland Environment Agency Flood Warning service for fluvial flooding includes free flood alerts through the EA flood alert website[3].	Floodwaters estimated to reach the centre of Land Parcel A within 45 minutes	1 in 1,000 year + 28% climate change (cc) in the event of a breach. (undefended Flood Zone 2 & 3 combined) Existing flood defences provide protection up to 1 in 1,000 year flood event with climate change.	1.7m	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B and C – solar panels, solar stations, 400kV On-Site Substation and BESS Compound and 132kV On-Site Substations. Underground Inter-Array Connection. Grid Connection Route (on the basis of EA Flood Map for Planning) – construction compounds, pylons, CSEC South, any CSECs north of High Road.
	Postland Catchment Environment Agency Flood Warning service covers this area for fluvial flooding and includes free flood alerts	Land Parcel A: 57.83 hours Land Parcel B: 57 hours	1 in 1,000 year event + 28% cc with pump failure (Flood Zone 2 & 3 combined)	1.5m	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B and C – solar panels, solar stations, Parcel A substation, construction compounds.

[3] Flood Warning Service: https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/alerts-and-warnings [Accessed 24/09/2026]

Flood Risk Source	Warning System in place (E.g. the EA's Flood Warnings Direct service, MET Office)	Estimated Warning Time (Hrs)	Probability of Flooding from this source	Estimated Average Flood Depth (m AOD)	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
	through the EA flood alert website[3]	Land Parcel C: 1.83 hours			Underground Inter-Array Connection.
			1 in 100 year event + 28% cc (Flood Zone 3a)	0.8m	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B and C – solar panels only. Underground Inter-Array Connection.
			1 in 30 year event (Flood Zone 3b)	0.67m	Solar Development Area Land Parcel A – solar panels only
	South Holland Main Drain Catchment Environment Agency Flood Warning service covers this area for fluvial flooding and includes free flood alerts through the EA flood alert website [3]	Specific flood arrival times cannot be directly quantified as the SHMD model is 1D only. 1D models provide extent mapping only, not times to inundation, like a 2D model will provide, due to the construction of the model.	1 in 1,000 year event +13% cc – pump off (Wisemans & Fleet Fen catchments) & 1 in 1,000 year event + 13% cc – pump on (Gotts catchment) (Flood Zone 2 & 3 combined)	0.5m	Solar Development Area Land Parcels B & D - solar panels, solar stations, 400kV On-Site Substation and BESS Compound, construction compounds Grid Connection Route– construction compounds, pylons
			1 in 100 year event + 13% cc (Flood Zone 3a)	0.75m	Solar Development Area Parcel D – Gotts catchment only – solar panels and solar stations, construction compounds
			1 in 30 year event (Flood Zone 3b)	0.5m	Solar Development Area Parcel D – Gotts catchment only – solar panels and solar

Flood Risk Source	Warning System in place (E.g. the EA's Flood Warnings Direct service, MET Office)	Estimated Warning Time (Hrs)	Probability of Flooding from this source	Estimated Average Flood Depth (m AOD)	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
					stations, construction compounds
Tidal Flooding	River Welland Environment Agency Flood Warning service covers this area for fluvial flooding and includes free flood alerts through the EA flood alert website [4].	Floodwaters estimated to reach the centre of Land Parcel A within 45 minutes	1 in 1,000 year + 28% cc in the event of a failure of tidal locks, overtopping and a breach of defences (undefended Flood Zone 2 & 3 combined). Existing flood defences provide protection up to 1 in 1,000 year flood event with climate change.	1.7m (assumed on the basis of hydraulic modelling for the Solar Development Area)	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B and C – solar panels, solar stations, 400kV On-Site Substation and BESS Compound and 132kV On-Site Substations. Underground Inter-Array Connection. Grid Connection Route – construction compounds, pylons, any CSECs north of High Road.
Ground Water Flooding	Environment Agency Flood Warning service includes free flood alerts that include groundwater flooding (where data is available), through the EA flood alert website[3]	n/a	The GOV website[5] for long term flood risk was used to obtain information regarding ground water flooding in the Site. These data sources show that flooding from	n/a	Groundwater flood risk will be fully mitigated through **ES Appendix 11-4: Outline Drainage Strategy** [APP-227] and construction compounds will be raised on a platform, set at least 0.3 m above fluvial flood levels. Step or ramp

[4] Flood Warning Service: https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/alerts-and-warnings [Accessed 05/10/2026]
[5] Flood Map for Planning. Available at: Flood map for planning - GOV.UK. [Accessed 05/10/2026]

Flood Risk Source	Warning System in place (E.g. the EA's Flood Warnings Direct service, MET Office)	Estimated Warning Time (Hrs)	Probability of Flooding from this source	Estimated Average Flood Depth (m AOD)	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
			groundwater is unlikely in this area.		access will be provided to raised refuge areas.
Surface Water Flooding	The Environment Agency does not provide specific Flood Alerts or Flood Warnings for surface water flooding. However, the GOV.UK Check for Flooding service[6] provides a five-day flood forecast, which includes information on the potential risk of surface water flooding. The forecast should therefore be monitored alongside local weather forecasts during periods of heavy rainfall	n/a	EA's surface water flooding maps indicate majority of the Scheme is at 'Very Low' risk of surface water flooding. Only isolated and localised areas are shown to be at high, medium and low risk of surface water flooding.	n/a	Surface water flood risk will be fully mitigated through **ES Appendix 11-4: Outline Drainage Strategy** [APP-227] and construction compounds will be raised on a platform, set at least 0.3 m above fluvial flood levels. Step or ramp access will be provided to raised refuge areas.
Reservoir Flooding	Reservoir flood risk to the Site is associated with Eyebrook Reservoir, Rutland Water and the Crowland and Cowbit Washes Flood Storage Reservoir. There is no direct flood warning or alert service specifically for	n/a	The EA reservoirs map shows the Site is at risk of flooding from reservoirs, apart from the east of the Site boundary, which shows no risk of flooding. This is due to	1.7m	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B and C – solar panels, solar stations, 400kV On-Site Substation and BESS Compound and 132kV On-Site Substations. Underground Inter-Array Connection.

6 Gov.UK (2025). Check for Flooding in England - GOV.UK. [online] check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk. Available at: https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/ [Accessed 05/10/2026]

Flood Risk Source	Warning System in place (E.g. the EA's Flood Warnings Direct service, MET Office)	Estimated Warning Time (Hrs)	Probability of Flooding from this source	Estimated Average Flood Depth (m AOD)	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
	reservoir flooding provided through the Environment Agency or GOV.UK flood warning service. However, the GOV.UK reservoir flood map shows the areas that could be affected by reservoir flooding and the potential extent of flooding. Heavy rainfall should also be monitored as an indicator of increasing flood risk. It is considered that, as the reservoirs fall within the Reservoirs Act 1975, the reservoirs are maintained to a strict inspection and maintenance regime with very low risk of collapse. In accordance with the Reservoirs Act 1975, emergency flood plans are required for large raised reservoirs. These plans, in particular the Off-Site Plan, include warning systems to surrounding communities in the event of a risk of		the nearby reservoirs, Eyebrook Reservoir and Rutland Water that are located far west of the Scheme, as well as the Crowland and Cowbit Washes Flood Storage Reservoir. Rutland Water is operated and managed by Anglian Water, and Eyebrook Reservoir is owned by Tata Steel UK. Crowland and Cowbit Washes Flood Storage Reservoir is maintained by the EA. Flood extents captured within the fluvial flood extents for the River Welland 1 in 1,000 year + 28% climate change (cc) in the event of a breach.		

Flood Risk Source	Warning System in place (E.g. the EA's Flood Warnings Direct service, MET Office)	Estimated Warning Time (Hrs)	Probability of Flooding from this source	Estimated Average Flood Depth (m AOD)	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
	collapse or the operation of emergency drawdown systems.				

2.2. Flood Alert Areas and Flood Warning Areas

2.2.1. The Scheme sits within two Flood Alert Areas and three Flood Warning Areas that cover the Order limits of the Scheme, refer to Plate 2 and Plate 3 for areas of coverage, with details of the alert and warning areas provided within Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2: Summary of Flood Alert Areas and Flood Warning Areas

Name	Reference	Scheme infrastructure within the extent
Flood Alert Areas		
Lower Welland	055WAF135TLW	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B and C. Underground Inter Array Connection.
Far extent of Tidal Flooding from the Wash and Tidal Estuaries	055WAT602WTE	Solar Development Area Land Parcels B, C and D. Overhead Inter Array Connection. Grid Connection Route.
Flood Warning Areas		
Welland - Holbeach, Fleet, Gedney and surrounding areas	055FWTWELL4B	Solar Development Area Land Parcels A, B, C and D, Underground Inter Array Connection and Grid Connection Route.
River Welland - Tidal flooding from the Right Bank of the River Welland in parts of Spalding, Low Fulney and Moulton Common	055FWTWELL3	Grid Connection Route
Nene - Holbeach, Fleet, Gedney and surrounding areas	055FWTNENE3B	Land Parcel D and Overhead Inter Array Connection.

2.3. Advisory – Flood Warnings

2.3.1. The EA operates a flood forecasting and warning service in areas at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea, which relies on direct measurements of rainfall, river levels, tide levels, in-house predictive models, rainfall radar data and information from the Met Office. This service operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If flooding is forecast, warnings are issued to all parties signed up to the warnings, using a set of three easily recognisable codes (refer to **Table 3-3** for further information).

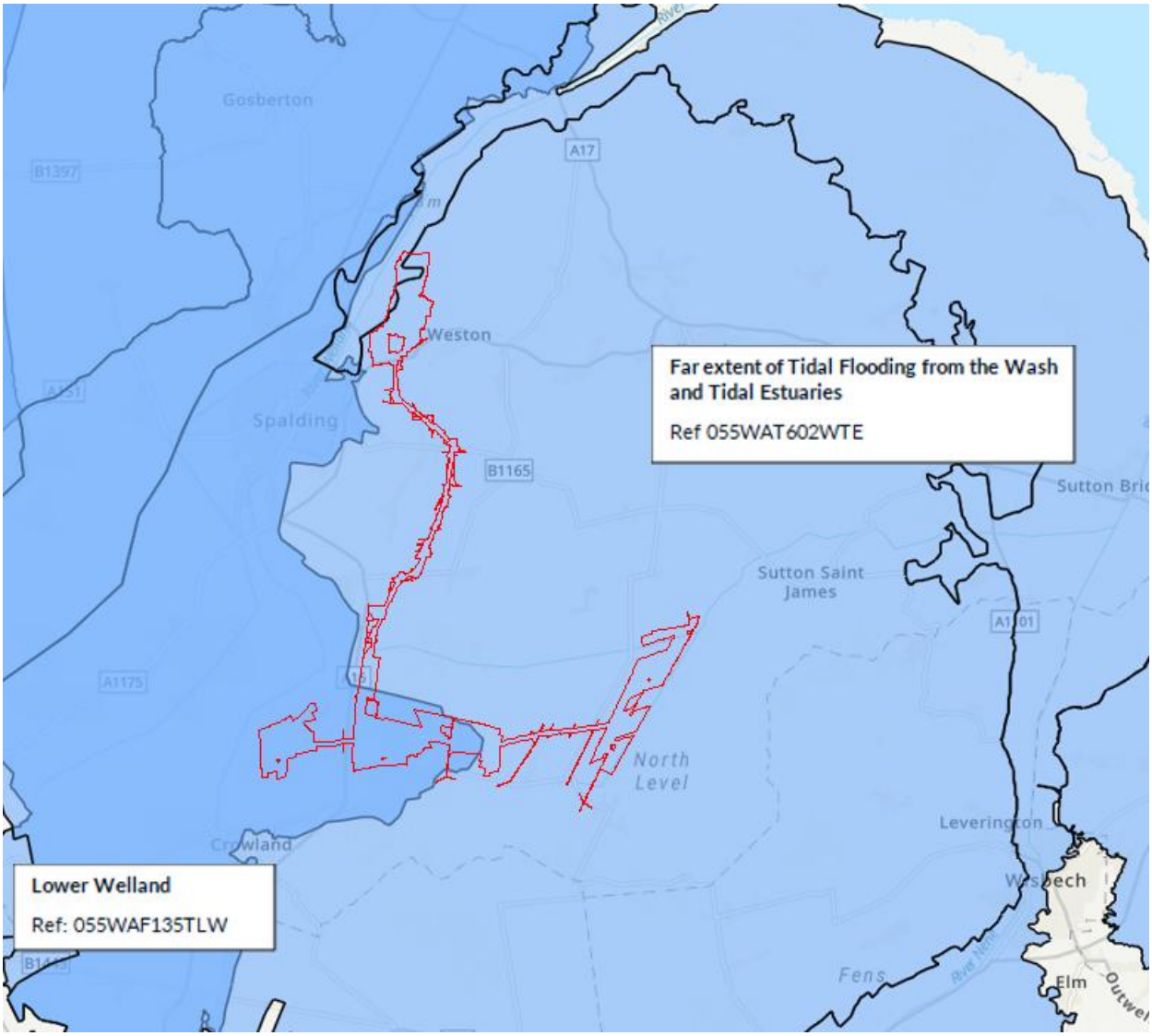


Plate 2 - Flood Alert Areas

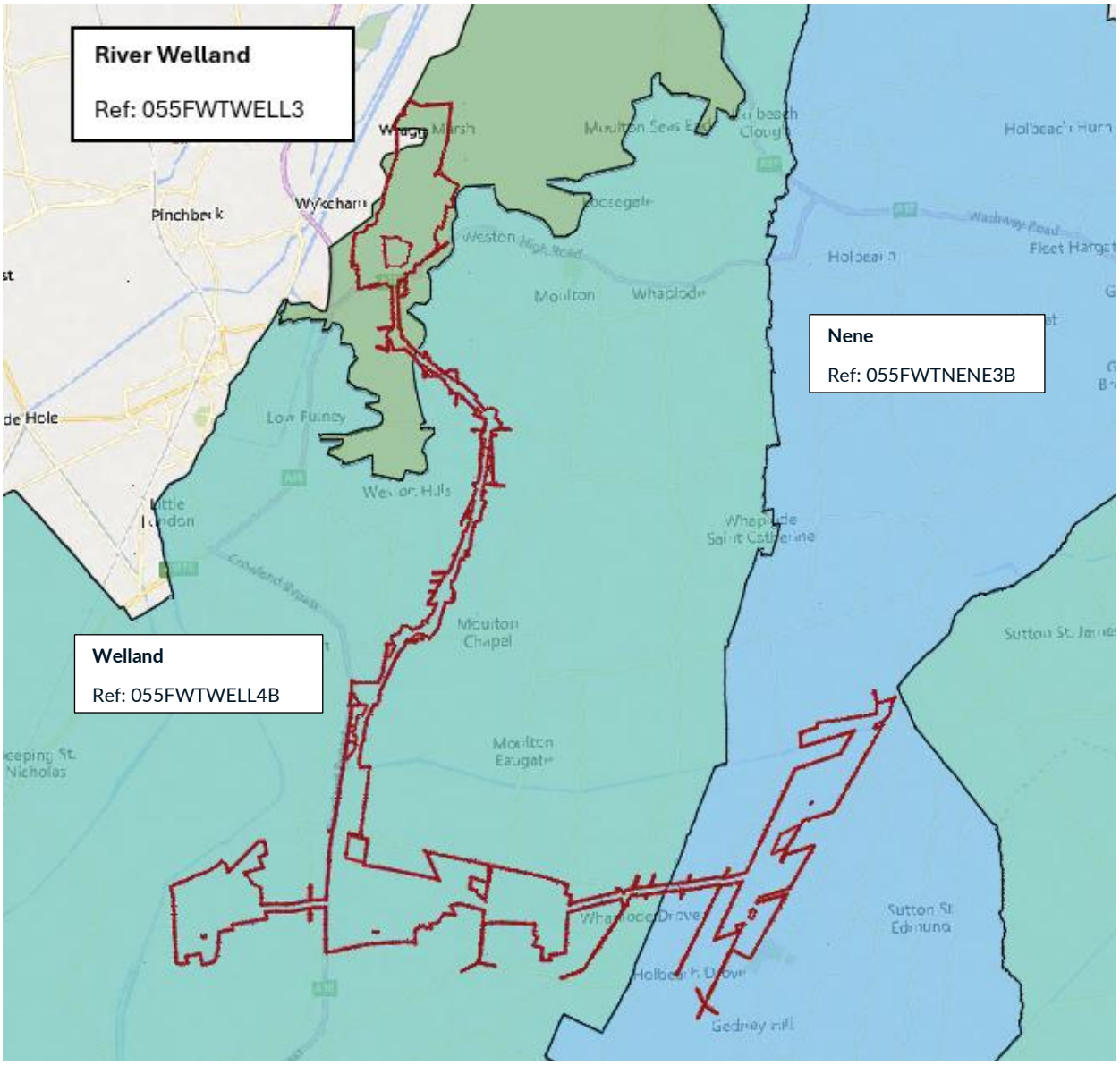


Plate 3 - Flood Warning Areas

3. Flood Mitigation Measures

3.1. Hard Defence Measures

Construction

3.1.1. In total, there are 23 illustrative construction compounds across the Scheme, as described within **ES Chapter 2: The Scheme** [AS-017] and shown illustratively on **ES Figure 2-6: Solar Development Area and Inter-Array Connections Illustrative Construction Layout Plan** [APP-078]; and **ES Figure 2-7: Grid Connection Route Illustrative Construction Layout Plan** [APP-079].

3.1.2. However, the number and the location of construction compounds is not fixed, and they could be located within the extent of Work No. 5 or Work No. 16 areas shown on **Works Plans** [APP-009 to APP-010]. Where reasonably practicable, temporary construction compounds will be located outside of areas of fluvial Flood Zones 2 and 3 including allowances for climate change. This commitment is established within the Table 3-8 of **OCEMP** [REP1-061].

3.1.3. However, on the basis of the illustrative design, in total, 11 temporary construction compound locations have been identified within areas of flood risk:

Solar Development Area

- 7 illustrative locations within the worst-case breach flood extent of the River Welland Breach extent, the 1 in 1000 year plus 28% climate change extent; and
- 2 illustrative locations within the undefended extent of the Gotts catchment of the SHMD, the 1 in 100 year AEP plus 13% climate change extent and 1 in 30 year % AEP extent.

Grid Connection Route

- 2 illustrative locations within the undefended Flood Zone 2 and 3 extents, as shown on the Flood Map for Planning (FMfP); there is no detailed model in the Grid Connection Route.

3.1.4. No temporary construction compounds have been located within the flood extents of 1 in 100 year flood event + 28% climate change and 1 in 30 year flood event of the Postland Catchment, or the 1 in 100 year flood event + 13% climate change and 1 in 30 year flood event of the Wisemans and Fleet Fen catchments associated with the SHMD.

3.1.5. The construction compounds located within the breach extents benefit from defences associated with the floodplain of the River Welland up to the 1 in 1,000 year plus 28% climate change extent, resulting in low residual long term flood risk. Albeit within the Solar Development Area, the same compounds are also within the extent of the undefended Flood Zone 2 of the Postland Catchment.

3.1.6. As set out within Table 3-8 of the **OCEMP** [REP1-061], it is proposed that safe refuge is provided at these 11 compounds by locating a welfare cabin, either raised on a platform or stacked on top of the ground floor unit, set above the relevant worst case flood depth at the location for the 1 in 1,000 year plus climate change scenario, with a minimum of 300mm freeboard provided. As a result, during an extreme flood event or breach scenario, the safe refuge provided at temporary construction compounds will not be at risk of internal flooding or risk to life.

3.1.7. Due to the large extents of the Site, each Land Parcel is to have an evacuation route, as shown in Appendix A. The evacuation point for staff working within the Solar Development Area is located at Dowsdale Bank, away from the Site and in Flood Zone 1, with grid reference of TF303121. A separate evacuation point will be provided for staff working within the Gotts Catchment, north of Land Parcel D, at grid reference TF371184, on Old Fen Dike. This is to avoid the need to cross the SHMD in the event of flooding, if staff are unable to access the designated evacuation point, they will be directed to the construction compounds that are located on Site instead.

3.1.8. For staff working in the Grid Connection Route, three evacuation points will be provided, corresponding to the three construction compounds within this area:

- For the northernmost construction compound, the evacuation point will be in High Street, with grid reference TF306240.
- For the construction compound located north of Molten Chapel, the evacuation point will be at Thorpe's Lane, with grid reference TF321229.
- For the construction compound located south of the Grid Connection Route, the evacuation point will be at Roman Road, with grid reference TF292182. The evacuation routes for all three compounds have utilized the new and upgraded existing accesses for construction, operation, and decommissioning use.

3.1.9. The construction compounds within the Overhead Inter-Array Corridor between Land Parcels C and D and within Land Parcel D (excluding those within the Gotts catchment) are located outside the area of fluvial flood risk and can, therefore, be used as a safe gathering point for staff working in Land Parcels C and D, as well as for the storage of critical equipment and emergency supplies as it is safe from flood risk.

3.1.10. The Site Manager is responsible for monitoring Met Office forecasts and flood warnings and assessing site conditions to determine whether staff should be evacuated to the designated evacuation point or directed to the designated construction compounds, as appropriate.

3.1.11. Signage will be in place in the temporary construction compounds and across the Site to direct occupants to the raised refuge area in the event of an extreme breach of the defences. All staff will be made aware of the access and egress route, as well as the evacuation point, travelling by vehicle if away from the compounds.

3.1.12. All occupants entering the Site will be made aware of the flood risk to the Site and the procedures to be followed in the event of a possible flood. During times of heavy rainfall, there will be a reduced number of staff working on Site and it is expected that staff would not be carrying out visits on Site during times of heavy rainfall. The Site Manager will monitor weather forecasts and flood warnings and communicate any required actions to staff.

3.1.13. A record of staff and visitors on Site will be maintained at all times to ensure all individuals can be accounted for during an evacuation or refuge event.

3.1.14. The construction compounds are assumed to be in place for a maximum of 2 years at each Parcel and the Grid Connection Route, in accordance with the indicative construction programme set out within **ES Chapter 2: The Scheme** [AS-017]. The illustrative compounds may also be located elsewhere across the Site. As such, the assessment has used the worst-case maximum depth, in each Land Parcel of:

- Defended River Welland Breach: i.e. the 0.1% AEP plus 28% climate change; or
- Postland Pumped Catchment: 1% AEP + 28% climate change; or
- South Holland Main Drain Catchment: 1% AEP + 13% climate change.

3.1.15. For the 11 illustrative construction compounds, safe refuge has been provided in the event safe escape cannot be achieved, to provide at least 0.30m freeboard above the maximum flood depth. Table 3-1 below indicates the minimum safe refuge height above the flood level for construction compounds within each Land Parcel and the Grid Connection Route. The refuge levels are based on the worst case flood depth in each area.

Table 3-1 – Safe Refuge Levels and Freeboard Above Maximum Flood Levels

Location of construction compounds	Flood model/Catchment assessed and maximum compound flood depth in Land Parcel (m) (for 0.1% AEP Plus Climate Change Scenario)	Minimum Safe Refuge Level to be provided (m AOD)	Min Freeboard above Flood Level (m)*
Land Parcel A	River Welland – 2.27	2.65	0.38
Land Parcel B	River Welland – 1.64	2.64	0.86
Land Parcel C	River Welland – 1.22	2.52	1.28
Land Parcel D	South Holland Main Drain (Gotts Catchment)– 1.18	2.50	1.32
Grid Connection Route	Compound north east of Spalding River Welland – Assumed Worst Case - 2.00	5.30	2.30

Location of construction compounds	Flood model/Catchment assessed and maximum compound flood depth in Land Parcel (m) (for 0.1% AEP Plus Climate Change Scenario)	Minimum Safe Refuge Level to be provided (m AOD)	Min Freeboard above Flood Level (m)*
	Compound south of Moulton Chapel River Welland – Assumed Worst Case - 2.00	4.30	2.30
* - Based on typical cabin height of 2.5m as minimum height above ground with refuge cabin stacked above.			

Operation

3.1.16. During the operation of the Scheme, Site offices are provided at each of the On-Site Substation compounds. The On-Site Substations are located within the following flood extents:

- Land Parcel A, 132kV On-Site Substation – within the defended River Welland Breach extent and Flood Zone 2 extent of the Postland Catchment;
- Land Parcel B, 400kV On-Site Substation and BESS Compound – within the defended River Welland Breach extent and Flood Zone 2 extent of the SHMD;
- Land Parcel C, 132kV On-Site Substation – small area within the defended River Welland Breach extent; and
- Land Parcel D, 132kV On-Site Substation – within Flood Zone 1, outside all flood extents.

3.1.17. The design of each of the On-Site Substations incorporates flood risk protection measures, as secured through the **Design Parameters** [REP1-050] and summarized within Table 5-8 of **ES Appendix 11-3: Flood Risk Assessment** [REP1-050]. As a result, during an extreme flood event or breach scenario, the safe refuge provided at On-Site Substations will not be at risk of internal flooding or risk to life.

3.1.18. The same principles as established for the construction phase, including evacuation routes and points illustrated in Appendix A, would be applied.

3.1.19. A summary of the key flood resilience design measures has been provided in Table 3-2 below for the On-Site Substations where safe refuge can be provided during the operational phase of the Scheme.

Table 3-2 – Key Flood Mitigation and Resilience Measures

Infrastructure	Key flood mitigation and resilience measures
On-Site 400 kV Substation and BESS Compound	A bund or a flood protection wall and gate would be provided, to a maximum height of 2.6m AOD.
On-Site 132kV Substation Compounds	A bund or a flood protection wall and gate would be provided, to a height of: • 132kV Substation on Parcel A: 2.5mAOD; • 132kV substation on Parcel C: 2.4mAOD. No substation infrastructure would be located within the 0.1% AEP + 13% CC (pump off) for South Holland Main Drain flood modelling extent in Land Parcel D.

Decommissioning

3.1.20. The locations of decommissioning compounds are yet to be established, however, are likely to be similar in number and locations of the illustrative construction compounds. The same principles as established for the construction phase, including evacuation routes and points illustrated in Appendix A, would be applied.

3.2. Flood Response Times

3.2.1. The earliest response time for the Environment Agency's flood warnings system (Flood Alert) is 2 hours' notice. When signing up for the Flood Warning service, users can register to receive flood warnings for the relevant area.

Land Parcel A

3.2.2. For Land Parcel A, floodwaters are expected to reach the land parcel approximately 45 minutes after a breach opens in the River Welland defences. Breach opening is defined as the time from the start of the flood event to the point at which the flood defence structurally fails and a breach occurs, allowing floodwaters to flow into the floodplain. The hydraulic modelling also considers overtopping of the River Welland defences, which is defined as the time from the start of the flood event to the point at which channel capacity is exceeded and floodwaters first breach the channel banks/defences. For the River Welland event, overtopping is modelled to occur approximately 20 hours after the start of the flood event, which is the 0.1% AEP plus climate change event, with breach opening occurring approximately 40 hours after the start of the event. The subsequent 45 minute duration represents the modelled flood travel time from the opening of the breach to Land Parcel A. The Site will be evacuated in advance of a breach occurring, in accordance with the flood warning and response procedures set out within this Emergency Plan.

Land Parcel B

3.2.3. For Land Parcel B, floodwaters are expected to reach the land parcel approximately 8.25 hours after a breach opens in the River Welland defences. For the River Welland model, overtopping is modelled to occur approximately 20 hours after the start of the flood event, with breach opening at Breach Location 4 occurring approximately 42.75 hours after the start of the event. Floodwaters will reach Land Parcel B approximately 51 hours after the start of the flood event, giving a modelled flood travel time of approximately 8.25 hours from breach opening. Breach Location 4 represents the worst case scenario for Land Parcel B based on the modelled flood arrival durations. It is therefore expected that there will be sufficient time for personnel to exit the Site by vehicle to the designated evacuation point or proceed to the identified safe refuge area. The Site will be evacuated in advance of a breach occurring, in accordance with the flood warning and response procedures set out within this Emergency Plan.

3.2.4. Floodwaters are expected to reach the area to the north of Land Parcel B, in the vicinity of the 400 kV Substation and BESS, within approximately 45 minutes after a breach opening. The Site will be evacuated in advance of a breach occurring, in accordance with the flood warning and response procedures set out within this Emergency Plan.

Land Parcel C

3.2.5. For Land Parcel C, floodwaters associated with the River Welland breach event are expected to reach the land parcel approximately 34.5 hours after breach opening. For the River Welland event, the breach opening occurs at approximately 42.75 hours and floodwaters reach Land Parcel C at approximately 77.25 hours. For the Postland Catchment, the earliest overtopping is modelled to occur approximately 1.83 hours after the start of the flood event (0.1% AEP plus climate change pump failure scenario), with floodwaters reaching parts of Land Parcel C at approximately the same time. Personnel should respond promptly and exit the Site by vehicle to the designated evacuation point or proceed to the identified safe refuge area.

Land Parcel D

3.2.6. Specific flood arrival times for Land Parcel D cannot be directly quantified as the SHMD model is 1D only, which cannot predict bank overtopping and flow travel times, only maximum flood extents. Therefore, a specific timescale for floodwaters reaching Land Parcel D cannot be provided. The Flood Alerts and Flood Warnings cover a large area that encompasses Land Parcel D; therefore, Environment Agency Flood Alerts and Warnings will be monitored to identify periods of increased flood risk, with personnel following the relevant actions for each warning, as set out within this Emergency Plan, within Table 3-3. Met Office weather warnings will also be monitored to provide advanced indication of heavy rainfall that could increase flood risk across the site. During periods of forecast heavy rainfall, working on site will be restricted and visitors are unlikely to be on site.

3.3. Signing up to Flood Warning Services

3.3.1. The Undertaker of the Scheme and its Contractors must sign up to the EA's Flood Warning Service.

3.3.2. The service is a free service that provides flood warnings direct by telephone, mobile, email, SMS text message and fax. Registration to the service can either be done via a phone call to the Floodline service on 0345 988 1188 or through the EA's website: https://www.gov.uk/get-flood-warnings.

3.4. Flood Warning Activation Procedures

The EA provides three types of flood warning. It is essential for all personnel working on Site to be familiar with these warnings and understand the actions required under the Emergency Plan. **Table 3-3** outlines each flood warning, the corresponding actions to be taken, the communication methods used, and the responsibilities of Site personnel.

Table 3-3 - Evacuation Emergency Plan actions for each flood warning

Warnings		EA recommended actions	Site		
			Actions	Communications	Responsible person
MET Office Weather Warnings	Warnings of heavy rainfall. Warnings of severe winter weather e.g. hail, snow, freezing rain.	Consider the impact of this type of weather – e.g. this could lead to surface water flooding, ground water flooding, increased river and sea levels etc.	Check Met Office and Environment Agency Flood Warning site for updates for weather and flood risk forecasts. Depending on severity of warnings, consider postponing non-essential site activities and restricting access to the Site to minimise potential risks to site personnel should forecast conditions become more severe.	Check the Flood Warnings Direct / Environment Agency website. Site Manager to communicate updates and instructions to all personnel on Site.	Site manager / Duty manager and managers to liaise with each other and staff on site if required.
 **Flood Alert**	**What it means** Flooding is possible. Be prepared. **When it's used** Two hours to two days in advance of flooding.	Be prepared to follow your flood Emergency Plan. Prepare a flood kit of essential items. Avoid walking, cycling or driving through any flood water. Monitor local water levels and the flood forecast on our website.	Be prepared to evacuate the site if required. Ensure all designated escape routes are kept clear and that access and egress routes, including all site gates, remain unobstructed at all times. Plant, material and access arrangements should be reviewed regularly to ensure site operations can be maintained safely. Check Emergency Plan for any contact details to call for advice/notice if required.	Check the Flood Warning Service / Environment Agency website. Alert should be communicated to all staff and visitors on site.	The Site Manager shall notify all staff and visitors of the flood alert, monitor site conditions and weather forecasts. The Site Manager should also verify that evacuation routes remain unobstructed and prepare staff for potential evacuation should the flood risk increase.
 **Flood Warning**	**What it means** Flooding is expected. Immediate action required. **When it's used** 30 minutes to 2 hours before flooding.	Move valuables to a safe place. Turn off gas, electricity and water supplies if safe to do so. Move to higher ground or the upper floor of a building.	Begin to evacuate the Site (regardless of whether staff are located within a defended breach area or undefended flood extent area). Each member of staff should be aware of the evacuation point and the egress route. Staff working in Land Parcels C and D will be directed into the construction compounds located in the Inter-Array area between Land Parcel C and D and within Land Parcel D, excluding the compounds in the Gotts Catchment.	Check the Flood Warnings Direct / Environment Agency website. Warning should be communicated to all staff and visitors on site.	The Site Manager and designated Team leads will alert all site workers of the flood warning immediately and arrange evacuation via the egress route. A designated responsible person should contact the EA Floodline on **0345 988 1188** periodically and listen to and watch for weather and flood warnings on local radio, and online or on phones. The Site Manager will be responsible for notifying of evacuation and deciding whether staff should be evacuated off site to the evacuation point, or whether to be directed to the construction compounds

Warnings		EA recommended actions	Site		
			Actions	Communications	Responsible person
		Put flood protection equipment in place. Do as the emergency services tell you.			that are located outside of the floodplain, or to remain on site in the safe refuge. The Site Manager shall also ensure all staff are accounted for, confirm that evacuation routes remain safe and accessible, and suspend non-essential activities until the flood risk has passed. Where safe to do so, arrange for essential equipment, materials and supplies to be relocated to areas outside the flood risk zone.
 **Severe Flood Warning**	**What it means** Severe flooding. Danger to life. **When it's used** When flooding threatens life and communities.	Stay in a safe place with a means of escape. Be ready should you need to evacuate your home/business. Co-operate with the emergency services. Call 999 if you are in immediate danger.	Site should be evacuated in the previous alert level. However, if this has not been possible, all remaining staff should go to the nearest temporary construction compound as this is a safe refuge. Construction compounds have been designed with sufficient freeboard above the predicted flood levels associated with the worst case flood event. The minimum time for any floodwaters to reach a land parcel within the Site is 45 minutes. Floodwaters from the River Welland breach event are expected to reach Land Parcel A within 45 minutes of a breach occurring. However, all staff will be instructed to evacuate the Site at the previous flood warning, in advance of conditions associated with a potential breach event. Therefore, by the Severe Flood Warning stage, evacuation of the Site should have already taken place, with no requirement for staff to remain on Site. The 45 minute flood arrival time following a breach provides an additional period within which any remaining personnel could evacuate the Site by car. Pay attention to flood defence updates. In the unlikely event of a flood defence failure, all site personnel and visitors should immediately relocate to the	Check the Flood Warnings Direct / Environment Agency website. Warning should be communicated to all staff on site. Notify Emergency services (Police and Fire service) that remaining staff are on Site in the designated safe refugee area, which is also the place of refuge and may require rescue by boat.	All staff must be aware of the site Emergency Plan for refuge at the toolbox talk. The Site Manager shall ensure all personnel are directed toward the designated refuge locations, account for all staff on Site, and maintain communication with emergency services throughout the flood event. Managers should liaise with emergency services and provide instructions to staff on Site during a flood event.

Warnings		EA recommended actions	Site		
			Actions	Communications	Responsible person
			nearest safe refuge area and await further instruction. Essential emergency equipment, communication devices, and welfare supplies should be taken to the refuge location where safe and practicable to do so. A locked cabin located within the designated safe refuge area will be maintained with sufficient food, drinking water, and other essential supplies to support personnel for a period of up to 48 hours, should prolonged isolation or delayed evacuation occur. It should be noted that a reduced number of staff will be working on site at times of heavy rainfall, and no visitors will be permitted on site during any Flood Warning or severe rainfall event.		

3.5. Indicative Access/Egress Route Plans

Indicative Access/Egress Route Plan for the Solar Development Area and Underground Inter-Array Connection

3.5.1. The Indicative Access/Egress Route Plan for the Solar Development Area is shown in **Figure 1: Egress Route Grid Connection Route** and **Figure 2: Egress Route Solar Development Area**, in Appendix A.

3.5.2. Evacuation routes have been identified for each Land Parcel to ensure the safe evacuation of personnel to a designated place of safety during an emergency.

3.5.3. Staff working within Land Parcel A will evacuate the Site via the route shown indicatively within Figure 2 to the designated evacuation point at Dowsdale Bank. In the unlikely event that evacuation from the Site is not possible, personnel will be directed to the nearest construction compound within Land Parcel A, which will provide temporary safe refuge. The nearest illustrative construction compounds are located at National Grid References TF253136 and TF247134.

3.5.4. Evacuation routes for staff working in Land Parcel B and C lead to the evacuation point in Dowsdale Bank, with both Land Parcels sharing the same evacuation route using the existing road network. Where evacuation from the Site is not possible, staff will be directed to the nearest construction compounds within Land Parcels B and C, which will provide temporary safe refuge. The illustrative construction compounds are located at National Grid References TF274141, TF297135, TF287136, TF268153 and TF268154.

3.5.5. Staff working within Land Parcels B and C may also be directed to the illustrative construction compound located within the Overhead Inter-Array Connection between Land Parcel C and D, at National Grid Reference TF317136. This compound provides a safe gathering point and temporary refuge area and is located outside the area of fluvial flood risk. It should be noted however, that this construction compound may only be in place for a short period of time when the overhead inter-array is being installed. It will therefore be used as a safe refuge area only in this duration of time. When this compound is not available for safe refuge, staff working in Land Parcels B and C will head to the evacuation point at Dowsdale Bank if safe refuge at the construction compounds within Land Parcel B and C is not possible.

3.5.6. Staff working within Land Parcel D will be directed to the nearest construction compound, which will provide temporary safe refuge. illustrative construction compounds within Land Parcel D are located at National Grid References TF338126, TF340135, TF340136, TF334139, TF339141, TF344142, TF352158, TF354160 and TF355161. Staff working within the Gotts Catchment will be evacuated out of the catchment and into the evacuation point at Old Fen Dike. In the event where this evacuation is not possible, staff will be directed to the nearest construction compound within that catchment, located at National Grid References TF357167 and TF361170, which will be designed to provide safe refuge during a flood event.

3.6. Table 3-4 below shows the drive times from each Land Parcel in the SDA to the designated evacuation point using the existing road network.

Table 3-4 - Evacuation Times for SDA

Land Parcel evacuation route	Grid reference of the evacuation point	Drive time of Evacuation Route using roads
Land Parcel A	TF303121	6 minutes
Land Parcel B	TF303121	3 minutes
North of Land Parcel B	TF303121	13 minutes
Land Parcel C	TF303121	3 minutes
Inter Array Area between Land Parcel C and D	TF30312	3 minutes
Land Parcel D – Gotts Catchment	TF371184	4 minutes

Indicative Access/Egress Route Plan for the Grid Connection Route

3.6.1. The Indicative Access/Egress Route Plan for the Grid Connection Route is shown on Figure 1: Egress Route Grid Connection Route. Three routes have been identified for this area due to the large area of the Grid Connection Route, with three evacuation points corresponding to the three temporary illustrative construction compounds within the GCR.

3.6.2. Staff within the southern part of the Grid Connection Route will evacuate towards Roman Road, following the egress route to the evacuation point.

3.6.3. Staff within the northern part of the Grid Connection Route will evacuate towards High Road, into the evacuation point at High Street.

3.6.4. Staff working near the construction compound located north of Molton Chapel will evacuate into the evacuation point at Thorpe's Lane.

3.6.5. In the event of a flood where staff cannot be evacuated from the Site to the evacuation point, staff will be directed to the nearest point of safe refuge, the illustrative construction compounds located at National Grid References TF272171, TF286189 and TF279253.

The points of safe refuge may be subject to change throughout the construction phase of the Scheme. This Emergency Plan should therefore be reviewed and updated regularly to ensure that all evacuation routes and safe refuge locations remain accurate and current.

3.6.6. Table 3-5 below shows the drive times from each illustrative construction compound in the GCR to the designated evacuation point using the existing road network.

Table 3-5 - Evacuation Times for GCR

Construction compound evacuation route	Grid reference of the evacuation point	Drive time of Evacuation Route using roads
Construction compound located south of the GCR	TF292182	3 minutes
Construction compound located north of Molten Chapel	TF321229	5 minutes
Construction compound located north of the GCR	TF306240	3 minutes

3.7. Safe Refuge / Rest Centre

3.7.1. During construction (and decommissioning), safe refuge will be provided within the temporary construction (and decommissioning) compounds that are placed across the Site.

3.7.2. During the construction phase, there are anticipated to be a maximum of 855 construction staff using the Site per day. However, during periods of heavy rainfall forecast, there will be a reduced number of staff on site, and visitors are unlikely to be on site. Each compound is expected to accommodate approximately 16 people within the designated safe refuge cabins.

3.7.3. Across the 23 illustrative construction compounds proposed for the Scheme, this would provide refuge capacity for up to 368 personnel. Staff will carry out the actions identified for each Environment Agency flood warning stage in accordance with the flood warning and response procedures set out within this Emergency Plan and in Table 3-3, with all staff evacuated from the Site at the Flood Warning stage. Therefore, the maximum daily construction workforce of 855 personnel would not be expected to require safe refuge at any one time. During periods of heavy rainfall, reduced staff levels will be maintained on Site, and evacuation will have taken place at the Flood Warning stage.

3.7.4. The available safe refuge capacity of 368 personnel is, therefore, considered appropriate for any staff remaining on Site prior to evacuation, with safe refuge provided in areas outside of the flood extent. The Site Manager is responsible for monitoring the EA flood warnings, Met Office forecasts and site conditions. In the event of a flood warning, the Site Manager will assess whether all staff can be safely evacuated from the Site to the designated evacuation point. If safe evacuation is not possible for all staff to the safe refuge cabins, personnel must follow the egress route for each Land Parcel.

3.7.5. Staff working in Land Parcels A, B and C must evacuate and head towards the evacuation point in Dowsdale Bank. Those working within Land Parcels C and D can

be directed to the designated construction compound that is outside of a breach extent and outside of undefended flood risk extents, within the Overhead Inter-Array Connection between Land Parcel C and D, which will serve as larger temporary safe refuge areas for remaining on site personnel until evacuation can be undertaken safely. As this compound will only be in place for a short period during installation of the overhead inter-arrays, it will only be available as a safe refuge area during this period. When this compound is not available, staff will evacuate towards the designated evacuation point at Dowsdale Bank.

3.7.6. Staff working in the Grid Connection Route must follow their respective evacuation route depending on what construction compound they are closest to, and evacuate the Site towards the evacuation point.

3.7.7. The evacuation procedure should be developed on Site to ensure staff are directed to compounds so as not to overload one compound in particular. The Site Manager should consider zoning works areas to facilitate this.

3.7.8. During the operational phase, there will be 10 full time staff and approximately 5 visitors per week. Sufficient safe refuge capacity will be available across the On-Site Substations' site offices, ensuring the safety of all Site occupants during an emergency event throughout the lifetime of the Scheme.

3.7.9. During replacement of Scheme infrastructure, up to approximately 98 personnel will be anticipated on Site at any one time. There are three On-Site Substations in the operational phase within the SDA, each of which includes office facilities with safe refuge capacity for approximately 16 people, providing a total safe refuge capacity of approximately 48 personnel. Where the number of personnel on Site exceeds the available safe refuge capacity, remaining staff will follow the identified evacuation routes to areas outside of the Scheme and outside of the flood extent. In times of heavy rainfall forecast, there will be a reduced number of personnel on site during the replacement of Scheme infrastructure, and therefore the available safe refuge provision is considered appropriate.

3.7.10. Emergency food, drinking water, and essential welfare supplies will be stored within a locked cabin located in each designated safe refuge area. These provisions will be sufficient to support evacuees for up to 48 hours, should temporary refuge be required during a flood event. Site personnel shall ensure that vehicles are equipped with essential emergency supplies to support evacuation by car, when required. Essential emergency supplies stored in both the locked cabin in the safe refuge area and in the vehicles shall be checked every 6 months.

3.7.11. During an evacuation, staff will assemble at designated locations on Site to collect emergency equipment before safely exiting the Site by vehicle.

3.8. Advisories

Climate Change Impacts

3.8.1. Climate change may influence the frequency and severity of future flood events, and actual flood conditions may differ from those predicted. However, **ES Appendix 11-3: Flood Risk Assessment** [REP1-050] has considered a worst case residual risk scenario comprising a 1 in 1000 year breach event with a 28% climate change allowance of the River Welland, a 1 in 1000 year event plus 28% climate change allowance for the Postland Catchment (undefended), and the 1 in 1000 year event plus 13% climate change allowance for the SHMD (undefended). The designated safe refuge compounds have been designed accordingly, with sufficient freeboard above the predicted flood levels associated with this event, to provide a safe refuge location during an extreme flood event, and outside flood risk extents where possible in Land Parcels C and D. Please refer to **ES Appendix 11-3: Flood Risk Assessment** [REP1-050] for further details on climate change impacts.

Decision Making/Command & Control

3.8.2. The Site Manager is responsible for determining whether personnel should evacuate the site or relocate to a designated safe refuge area during a flood event. The Site Manager shall monitor the EA flood warnings and Met Office weather forecasts and implement the appropriate actions set out in this Emergency Plan, as well as instruct all personnel on site. All personnel should remain aware of weather and flood warnings and follow instructions issued by the Site Manager and emergency services. Emergency supplies shall be maintained within the designated safe refuge area, as well as the vehicles on site, and will be checked every 6 months.

Evacuation

3.8.3. Evacuations should always plan to be conducted in the dry. Flood waters contain hidden dangers and may prevent safe evacuation, resulting in the need for emergency rescue operations.

3.8.4. Do not plan for or assume that the emergency services will be able to assist with evacuation. The focus of any emergency response will be to those who are immediately vulnerable.

3.8.5. Consideration should be given to the road network around the site; evacuation routes should be sign posted for all staff to be aware of. All staff should know the meet up point in the event of a flood, as well as the egress route for each land parcel and the evacuation point.

3.8.6. The evacuation procedure should include options for the evacuation of all people on site (including those with vulnerabilities). The evacuation route covers all four land parcels of the Solar Development Area and the Grid Connection Route, ensuring safe evacuation arrangements for all personnel working on site. It is assumed that visitors will not have local knowledge and will need to be guided to a safe route/location.

Shelter

3.8.7. If safe evacuation cannot be achieved, staff should relocate to the designated safe refuge locations, where they can remain temporarily until it is safe to evacuate. Personnel should be aware that emergency services may prioritise lifesaving incidents and that occupants may need to remain self-sufficient for an extended period before assistance becomes available.

Recover

3.8.8. Following a flood event, the Site should not be reoccupied until any environmental hazards, loss of utilities and flood related damage have been assessed and addressed. The Site Manager should consider these issues as part of the Site's recovery plan to ensure a safe return to normal operations. Please visit the EA's website for guidance on developing your recovery plan[7].

Training and Exercising

3.8.9. All personnel working on or visiting the Site should be made aware of the Emergency Plan and receive appropriate briefing and training on the egress routes and their roles and responsibilities. The Emergency Plan should be reviewed and emergency exercises carried out on an annual basis, with testing recommended through either tabletop exercises or physical testing of the Emergency Plan to ensure its effectiveness and staff familiarity with emergency procedures.

4. Roles & Responsibilities

4.1.1. A major flood incident may require a coordinated response from a range of organisations, including emergency services, utility companies and voluntary agencies. The key roles and responsibilities of the principal organisations involved in the early stages of the response are summarised below.

Environment Agency (EA):

- Predicting flooding from statutory main rivers and the sea including the location, timing and magnitude;
- Issuing of Flood Warnings to partner agencies and ensuring that the public are warned and informed;
- Maintenance and operation of sea and river flood defences. Check defences and undertake essential repairs as required;
- Monitor and clear blockages of culverts and repair breaches of defences;

[7] Gov.UK: Recovering After a Flood: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flooding-and-health-advice-for-frontline-responders/how-to-recover-from-flooding [Accessed 05/10/2026]

- Support the Police and Local Authority by providing materials, equipment and manpower as far as resources and other duties permit;
- Advisory role in dealing with pollution issues as a result of flooding.

Met Office

- The Met Office issues severe weather warnings for heavy rain, snow, severe gales etc. These warnings are delivered directly to local authorities, the emergency services and the media.

Lincolnshire Police

- Co-ordination of the emergency services at a major flood event, as well as helping to save lives and protect property;
- Establishment of cordons where practical to facilitate the work of the emergency services;
- In conjunction with other emergency services, to evacuate people from properties at risk, if necessary;
- Collation and dissemination of casualty information.

Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue

- Saving life and rescuing trapped persons;
- Monitor the health and safety of personnel working within an established cordon;
- Carry out essential damage control measures including pumping out flood water and salvage work;
- Rendering humanitarian services in support of the local authority.

Local Authority (Lincolnshire County Council)

- Providing support to the emergency services;
- Mitigation of the effects of an emergency on people, including emergency feeding, accommodation and welfare;
- Co-ordination of the voluntary sector response;
- Provide timely and accurate information to the public and media;
- Flood alleviation measures where possible;
- Environmental health advice;
- Rehabilitation of the community and restoration of the environment.

Internal Drainage Boards - South Holland Internal Drainage Board and North Levels District Internal Drainage Board

- Manage and monitor water levels within the drainage network during flood events;
- Maintain and operate critical flood management infrastructure such as pumping stations.

Utility Companies

- In the event of a flood, will secure their services and equipment to ensure continuity of supply;
- Repair services disrupted by flood;
- Provide alternative means of supply during service disruption if life and death health risks are identified.

Larger Raised Reservoir Owners

- Rutland Reservoir and Eyebrook Reservoir present a residual flood risk to the Scheme. Each reservoir owner maintains an on-site flood plan and the LLFA prepares an off-site plan to warn communities of a potential failure of these assets. The current owners of these reservoirs are noted below (as of October 2026). The Site Manager should check at least once a year to confirm ownership of the reservoirs and update this Plan, as they may change over the lifetime of the scheme:
    - Anglian Water owns Rutland Water
    - Tata Steel UK owns Eyebrook Reservoir

5. Management Review

5.1.1. This Outline Flood Emergency Response Plan is owned, maintained and updated by the Undertaker of the Scheme. All stakeholders of the Emergency Plan are asked to inform the above of any changes in circumstances that may materially affect the plan in anyway. Details of any changes should be sent to the Applicant or the undertaker of the Scheme.

5.1.2. This Emergency Plan should be updated, either:

- Every year;
- Changes in climate change allowances that necessitate a review of flood risk to the Scheme
- As a result of lessons identified following a flood event or exercise;
- Following changes of ownership/use of the property; or
- Following changes to the Flood Warning process.

6. Sources of Useful Information

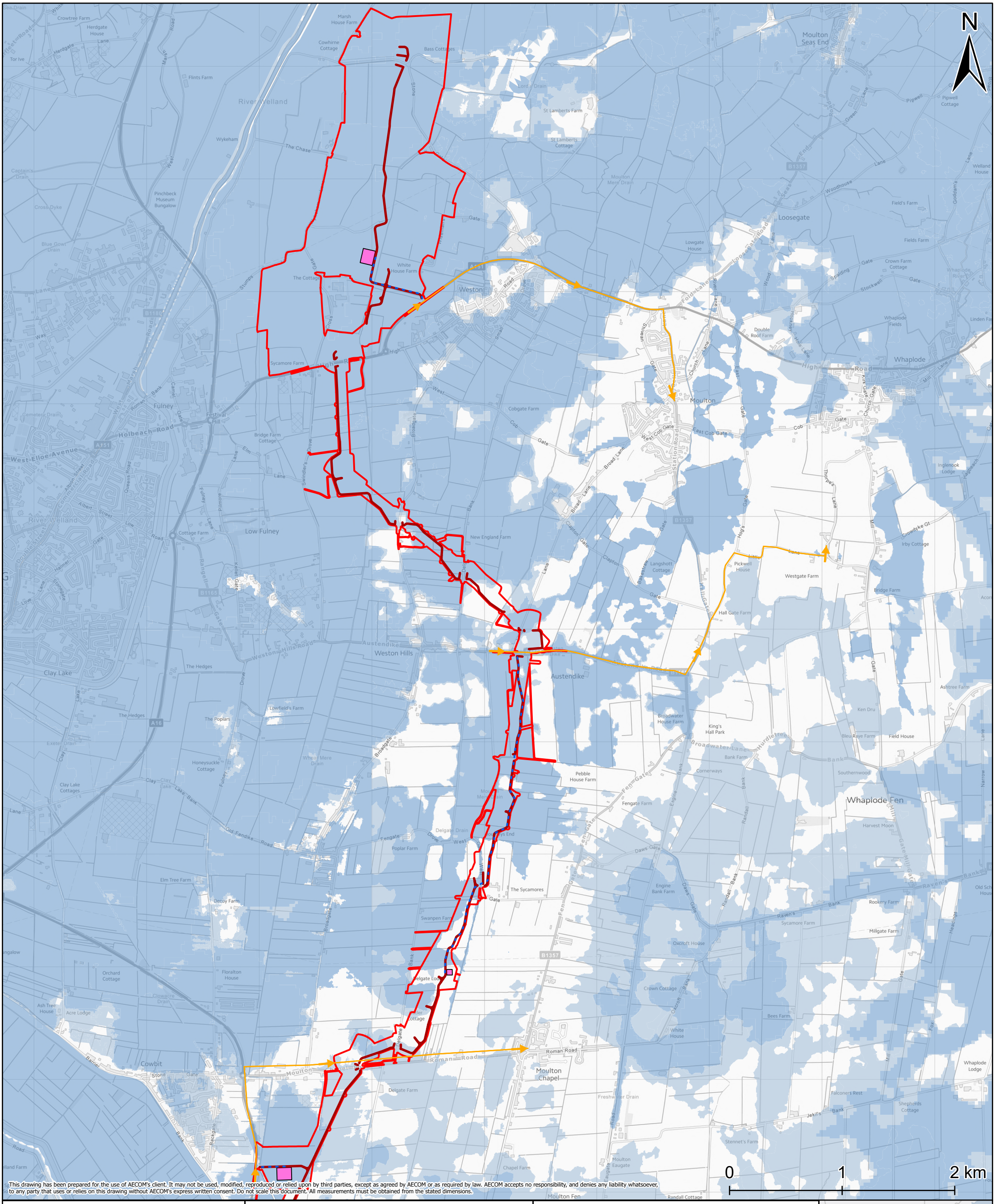
6.1.1. The following information will be referred to in the preparation of the detailed Emergency Plan:

- Online Flood Maps for Planning. Available at: Flood map for planning - GOV.UK.
- Check for flooding in your area. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/find-out-if-youre-at-risk
- Met Office Guide to Flood Warning Codes. Available at: Flood warnings guide - Met Office
- Flood Warnings. Available at: https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/alerts-and-warnings
- Flood Warning Area Download. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/explore/87e5d78f-d465-11e4-9343-f0def148f590?download=true
- Prepare For Flooding, Available at: https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/make-a-flood-plan
- Make a Personal Emergency Flood Plan. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-flood-plan/personal-flood-plan

Appendix A: Figures

Figure 1: Egress Route Grid Connection Route

Figure 2: Egress Route Solar Development Area



This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

Project Title

Meridian Solar Farm

Map Title

Environmental Statement
Figure 1: Egress Route
Grid Connection Route

Scale	Version	Drawn	Reviewed
1:30,000	0	LL	AK

Legend

- Order Limits
- Routes from Access Routes to Evacuation Route
- Construction Access Route
- Evacuation Routes using Roads
- Construction Compound
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3

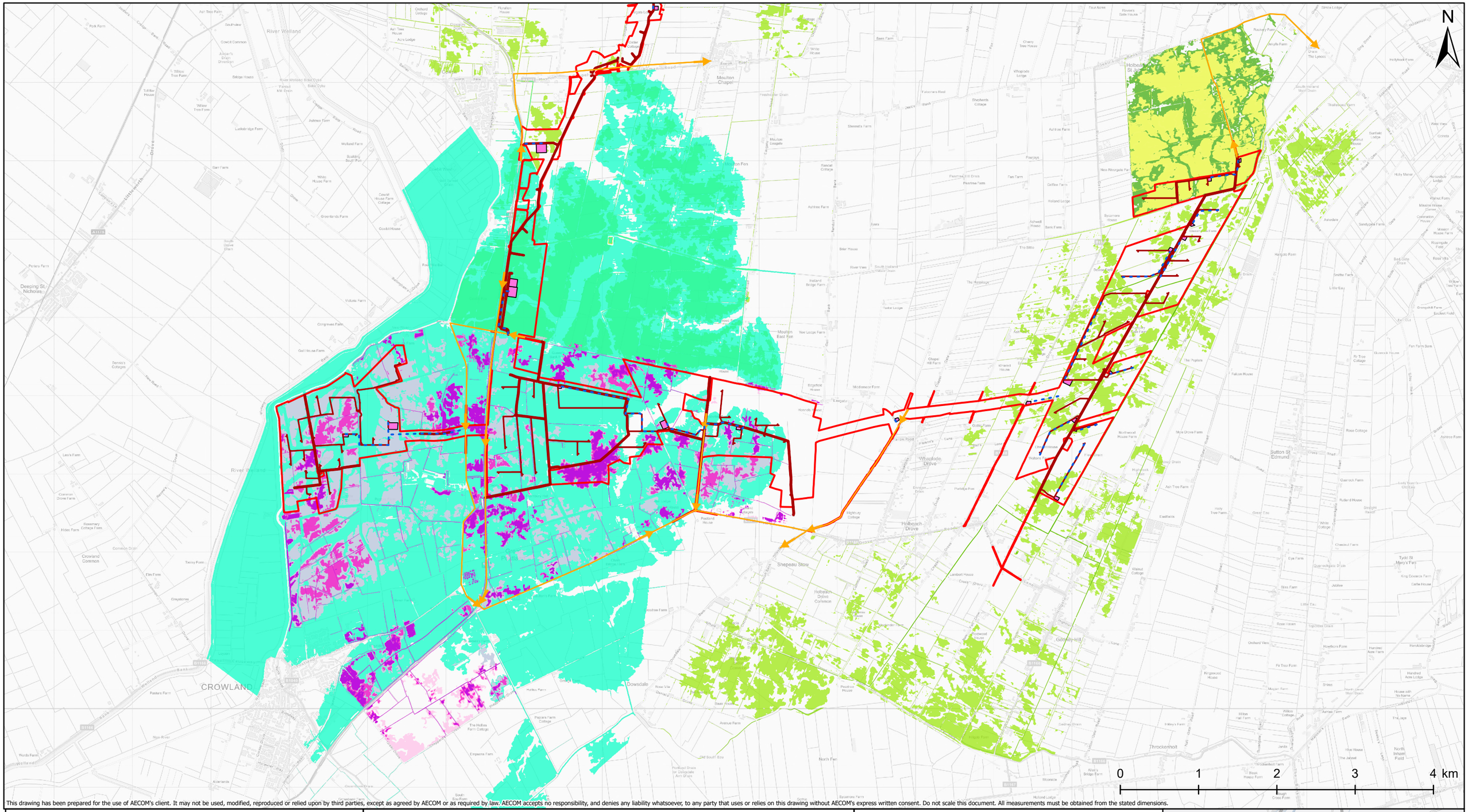
Date: 05/10/2026

Copyright

© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2025. All rights reserved., Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack, Contains OS data © Crown copyright 2025. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000808122. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2025. All rights reserved. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Meridian Solar





This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

Project Title

Meridian Solar Farm

Map Title

Environmental Statement
Figure 2: Egress Route
SDA

Scale @ A3	Version	Drawn	Reviewed
1:45,000	0	LL	AK

Legend

- Order Limits
- Routes from Access Routes to Evacuation Route
- Construction Access Route
- Evacuation Routes using Roads
- Construction Compound
- Postland Catchment Model 1:30 yr (Flood Zone 3b)
- Postland Catchment Model 1:100 yr + 28% CC (Flood Zone 3a)
- Postland Catchment Model 1:1000 yr + 28% CC
- River Welland Breach Model 1 in 1000yr
- South Holland Main Drain Model: 1 in 30 year Pump On
- South Holland Main Drain Model: 1 in 100 year Pump On
- South Holland Main Drain Model: 1 in 1000 year Pump Off

Date: 06/10/2026

Copyright
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000808122. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2025. All rights reserved. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Meridian Solar

