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Norwich to Tilbury

Volume 7: Other Documents

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Outline Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan - Clean Version

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Revision History

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A	29 August 2025	DCO Application
B	10 June 2026	Updates following stakeholder consultation following DCO submission
C	21 July 2026	Deadline 7 to include latest cross references, commitments in 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice [Revision G] and continued engagement with Suffolk County Council.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Summary

- 1.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc ('National Grid') has developed plans for Norwich to Tilbury (the 'Project'). The Project would support the UK's net zero target through the connection of new low carbon energy generation in East Anglia and by reinforcing the transmission network.
- 1.1.2 The Project comprises reinforcement of the transmission network between the existing Norwich Main Substation in Norfolk and Tilbury Substation in Essex, via Bramford Substation, the new East Anglia Connection Node (EACN) Substation and the new Tilbury North Substation.
- 1.1.3 The Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and National Grid is seeking development consent under statutory procedures set by government. NSIPs are projects of certain types, over a certain size, which are considered by the government to be of national importance, hence permission to build them needs to be given at a national level, by the relevant Secretary of State. Instead of applying to the Local Planning Authority for planning permission, the developer must apply to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (DCO) that would grant development consent.
- 1.1.4 This document is an outline management plan prepared as an appendix to the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (document reference 7.2) (Revision G). It forms part of a suite of outline management plans that provide the preliminary framework for the principles, standards and procedures that the Main Works Contractor(s) must implement to minimise and manage the potential environmental impacts of construction activities associated with the Project. This outline management plan will be fully developed based on detailed design and construction methodology information to be provided by the Main Works Contractor(s). The final version will be submitted for approval in accordance with Requirement 4 (construction management plans) of the draft DCO (document reference 3.1) (Revision G) prior to commencement of development. This process ensures that detailed design is developed with a clear alignment between the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G), and this outline management plan.
- 1.1.5 This Outline Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan (FWEP) is a live document subject to regular update and review. It sets out flood emergency arrangements during the construction phase and provides information for construction Site Manager(s) and on-site personnel on how to respond to a warning of a fluvial and / or surface water flood event. This Outline FWEP complements the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (document reference 7.9) and will be updated by the Main Works Contractor(s) into a full FWEP prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of the full FWEP will be stored at all relevant construction site offices and evacuation route plans to designated muster points will be prominently displayed within site offices and in site welfare facilities.
- 1.1.6 Whilst the potential risk of flooding of the development site has been significantly reduced through the design and control measures and mitigations documented in the

Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G), it has not been entirely removed. Therefore, in order to manage the residual flood risk, this Outline FWEP has been developed to help ensure that construction personnel are prepared in the event of a flood emergency.

- 1.1.7 All pre-commencement operations (as defined in Article 2(1) of the draft DCO (document reference 3.1) (Revision G)) must be carried out in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G). In doing so, where any measures referenced in the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G) are to be agreed with the relevant LPA, National Grid and / or its Main Works Contractor(s) must seek the agreement of the relevant LPA before carrying out any pre-commencement operations to which those measures are relevant.

1.2 Terminology

- 1.2.1 Flood risk is a product of both the likelihood and consequences of flooding. Throughout this document, flood events are defined according to their likelihood of occurrence. Floods are described according to an 'annual chance', meaning the chance of a particular flood occurring in any one year. A flood with an annual chance of 1 in 100 (a 1 in 100 chance of occurring in any one year), has a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP).

1.3 Limitations

- 1.3.1 This report has been compiled from a number of sources which National Grid believes to be trustworthy. However, National Grid is unable to guarantee the accuracy of information provided by others. The report is based on information available at the time of writing. Additional information may become available in the future which may have a bearing on the conclusions of this report and for which National Grid cannot be held responsible.

2. Flood Risk Overview

2.1 Sources of Flooding

- 2.1.1 A full appraisal of sources of flooding has been undertaken within the FRA (document reference 7.9) and this Outline FWEP focuses on the predominant sources of flooding risk, which are:
- Pluvial (surface water)
 - Fluvial (river).
- 2.1.2 The FRA has identified a number of locations at risk of flooding from these sources within the Order Limits. Section 2.2 presents information on the likelihood of these locations being impacted by flooding.
- 2.1.3 Whilst groundwater is a potential source of flooding, the FRA (document reference 7.9) concludes that construction activities will be at low risk of flooding from this source. Similarly, the FRA concludes that none of the watercourses that the Project interacts with are tidally dominated, therefore this source of flood risk has been excluded from the Outline FWEP.

2.2 Flooding Mechanism and Likelihood

Surface Water Flooding

- 2.2.1 Surface water flood risk has been quantified using the Environment Agency's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping (Environment Agency, 2025). It identifies areas that may experience flooding during a 1 in 30 (High Risk), between a 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 (Medium Risk), and below a 1 in 100 (Low Risk) annual probability rainfall event.
- 2.2.2 The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Map indicates surface water flood risk is variable within the Order Limits, as shown on ES Figure 12.2: Flood Risk Areas (document reference 6.12.F2). Most of the land within the Order Limits is shown to be at 'very low' risk of surface water flooding but there are multiple areas at higher risk.
- 2.2.3 A full appraisal of the risk of surface water flooding has been carried out in the FRA. A summary of Project components in areas at 'High' and 'Medium' risk of surface water flooding is presented in Table 2.1 based on this assessment. The Main Works Contractor(s) will have procedures in place for responding to flooding in these locations. Several commitments to managing and mitigating flood risk are described in the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G). Key measures include:
- W09 - Where pre-commencement and construction activities take place within surface water flood zones, including statutory undertaker works, prior to works commencing appropriate site drainage will be put in place to reduce the risk of standing water and avoid substantial delays to the construction programme, as well as to prevent offsite increases in surface water flood risk.

- W10 - Where construction haul roads pass within or cross watercourses and/or their floodplains and key overland flow routes, the haul road design will include flood mitigation/drainage to allow for the flow of water within the floodplain during flood events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability event (i.e., ducting). The design of the haul roads themselves will include some resilience to flooding for example, incorporating suitable geo-textiles to stabilise the road surfacing, as well as allowing water to flow within the floodplain. Suitable materials will be used to surface the haul roads. In some cases, bespoke construction methodologies may be used based on site constraints and ground conditions.

Table 2.1 Summary of Project components in areas at high and medium risk of surface water flooding during the construction phase

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
A	Norwich Main Substation	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG3, RG7, RG18, RG20, RG30	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul roads (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	Near pylons RG14 and RG23	Haul roads (temporary)	Between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	Between pylons RG28 and RG29	Haul road (temporary) and site access point	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG30 to RG33	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG42	Haul road (temporary), overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
	Between RG45 and RG46	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG49 and RG50	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	Between RG53 and RG55	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	Between RG57 and RG58	Haul road (temporary), mitigation work area	Less than 0.2 m
	RG61 and RG62	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, construction access route (including Primary Access Routes)	Less than 0.2 m

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
	RG65	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	Between RG70 and RG71	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	Between pylon RG73 and RG74	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG78	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG87 and RG88	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	<i>The Project components for Section A listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), overhead line conductor pulling work areas, mitigation work areas, construction access routes (including Primary Access Routes) and pylon construction working areas.</i>		
B	RG89 and RG91	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Between 0.3 m to 0.6 m at RG89. Less than 0.2 m at RG91
	RG93 to RB95	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG96/ Old Bury Road	RG Main temporary construction compound, drainage infrastructure	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	Between pylon RG97 and RG98	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG101 to RG102	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG108	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG110 and RG111	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	RG112 and RG113	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, crossing protection working area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
	RG117 to RG118	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary), laydown area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG120 and RG121	Pylon construction working area, construction access route	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG122 and RG123	Pylon construction working areas	Less than 0.2 m
	RG124	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG125	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG136	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG139	Pulling area	Less than 0.2 m
	RG143	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG145 to RG146	Haul road (temporary), drainage infrastructure	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG147	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
	RG151	Pylon construction working area	Between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG156 to RG161	Haul roads (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	RG164	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG186	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	RG189 to RG190	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
<i>The Project components for Section B listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), overhead line conductor</i>			

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
<i>pulling work areas, mitigation work areas, construction access routes (including Primary Access Routes), pylon construction working areas and drainage infrastructure.</i>			
C	JC25 to JC26	Haul road (temporary), drainage infrastructure	Less than 0.2 m
	JC underground cable chainage 1600 to 2200	Drainage infrastructure, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	JC underground cable chainage 10700	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised area reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	JC underground cable chainage 13600 to 13700	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	JC underground cable chainage 14800	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	Little Bromley Road / new EACN Substation	EACN Substation	Less than 0.2 m
<i>The Project components for Section C listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), EACN Substation and drainage infrastructure.</i>			
D	The Causeway	Great Horkesley West Compound	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB44	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB54	Haul road (temporary), drainage infrastructure	Less than 0.2 m
	TB60 to TB61	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB69	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
	TB72 and TB73	Pylon construction working area	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	<i>The Project components for Section D listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), overhead line conductor pulling work areas, pylon construction working areas, Great Horkesley west compound and drainage infrastructure.</i>		
E	TB78 and TB79	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB85 to TB87	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB90	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB93	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB96	Pylon construction working area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB98	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB100	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB101	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB106 to TB107	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB110	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, pylon construction working area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB118 to TB119	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
	TB120	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB122	Pylon construction working area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
<i>The Project components for Section E listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), pulling areas and pylon construction working areas.</i>			
F	TB124	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB133	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB134	TB-Main construction compound (very small areas at high risk), haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB135 and TB136	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, pylon construction working areas	Typically, between 0.3 m to 0.6 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.6 m to 0.9 m
	TB144	Pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB146	Pulling area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB147	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB150	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB157 to TB159	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul roads (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB162	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB164	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
	TB170	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB174	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.6 m to 0.9 m
	TB175	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB181	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul roads (temporary), laydown area	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB183	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB185	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB186	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB188	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB190	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB191	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB192	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB194	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB196	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
<i>The Project components for Section F listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), overhead line conductor pulling work areas, TB-Main construction compound, pylon construction working areas and laydown area.</i>			

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
G	TB197 to TB198	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB202	Pylon construction working area	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB203	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB206	Pylon construction working area	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB208	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB210 to TB212	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB218	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB221	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB223	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB225	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB231	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
<i>The Project components for Section G listed above are at both 'medium' and 'high' risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), overhead line conductor pulling work areas and pylon construction working areas.</i>			
H	TB232	Haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB233	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary), drainage infrastructure	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m

Project Section	Location Reference	Project Component	Flood Depths in the High Risk Event
	TB235	Haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB239	Pylon construction working areas	Less than 0.2 m
	TB240 and TB241	Pylon construction working areas, haul road (temporary)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB245	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB246	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB252 and TB254	Overhead line conductor pulling work area (very small areas at high risk)	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB255	Pylon construction working area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB256	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, pylon construction working area	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
	TB257	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB258	Pylon construction working area, haul road (temporary)	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.3 m to 0.6 m
	TB259	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
	TB260	Overhead line conductor pulling work area, haul road (temporary)	Less than 0.2 m
	TB261	Pylon construction working area	Typically, between 0.2 m to 0.3 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.6 m to 0.9 m
	TB262	Overhead line conductor pulling work area	Less than 0.2 m
	YYJ116 to YYJ120	Working areas for replacement/upgrade of existing overhead lines	Typically, less than 0.2 m. Localised areas reaching between 0.2 m to 0.3 m
<i>The Project components for Section G listed above are at both ‘medium’ and ‘high’ risk of surface water flooding: haul roads (temporary), overhead line conductor pulling work areas, pylon construction working areas and working areas for replacement/upgrade of existing overhead lines.</i>			

- 2.2.4 In these areas, ponding of surface water runoff is mapped, reflecting topographical low spots, or there are overland flow paths. Depths of floodwater generally range from less than 200 mm, up to 900 mm.

Fluvial Flooding

- 2.2.5 The Project is largely located within Flood Zone 1, at low risk of fluvial flooding. Localised areas of the Order Limits are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3, as summarised in Table 2.2. The floodplains within the Order Limits tend to be relatively narrow and often restricted to land immediately adjacent to watercourse channels, rather than wide expansive floodplains covering large areas of land. Flood depths have been determined from the outputs of hydraulic models provided by the Environment Agency. The Main Works Contractor(s) will have procedures in place for responding to flooding in these locations.
- 2.2.6 Several commitments to managing and mitigating flood risk are described in the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G). Key measures include
- W07 - Where pre-commencement and construction activities take place in Flood Zone 3, temporary construction compounds, laydown areas and other work sites will be laid out in accordance with the sequential approach, ensuring the most vulnerable components are placed in the areas at lowest risk, and incorporate flood resilience measures as required. Material storage areas will be located in Flood Zone 1. In proximity to the River Stour, which has an extensive floodplain, additional land has been included within the construction swathe that is outside the flood zone to provide space for materials storage, and no hazardous materials or materials vulnerable to moving in a flood would be stored in Flood Zone 3 of the Stour. Evidence of Environment Agency Flood Warning Service registration and testing of alert receipt will be retained.
 - W10 - Where construction haul roads pass within or cross watercourses and/or their floodplains and key overland flow routes, the haul road design will include flood mitigation/drainage to allow for the flow of water within the floodplain during flood events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability event (i.e., ducting). The design of the haul roads themselves will include some resilience to flooding for example, incorporating suitable geo-textiles to stabilise the road surfacing, as well as allowing water to flow within the floodplain. Suitable materials would be used to surface the haul roads. In some cases, bespoke construction methodologies may be used based on site constraints and ground conditions
 - W11 - Construction activities within Flood Zones 2 and 3 will include mitigations to avoid effects on the flood storage capacity of the zone. SuDS features serving construction compounds will be in areas identified as low risk for surface water flooding. The placement of SuDS within medium to high flood risk areas will be avoided.

Table 2.2 Summary of 'high' risk areas of fluvial flooding

Project Section	Watercourse / Location	Maximum Width of Floodplain	Event in which Out of Bank Flooding First Occurs	Approximate Flood Depths in 1% AEP Event
A	River Tas. South of Bunwell Hill	180 m	3.3% AEP ¹	0.3 m to 0.6 m
A	River Waveney. West of Diss	410 m	10% AEP	0.5 m
B	River Gipping. West of Creeting St Mary	220 m	3.3% AEP ¹	0.6 m to 0.9 m
C	River Stour. West of Stratford St Mary	650 m	50% AEP	0.8 m
D	River Colne. East of Fordstreet	180 m	50% AEP	0.9 m
E	River Blackwater. North of Feering	110 m	50% AEP	0.4 m
F	River Chelmer. Great Waltham	160 m	10% AEP	0.5 m
G	The River Wid. East of Ingatestone	160 m	3.3% AEP ¹	0.6 m to 0.9 m
G	The River Wid. Near Oak Lodge	130 m	3.3% AEP ¹	0.6 m to 0.9 m
G	The River Wid. Haverings Grove Brook confluence	120 m	3.3% AEP ¹	0.3 m to 0.6 m

¹ Defined using the National Flood Risk Assessment 2 dataset as there is no available data from EA flood models for these watercourses at these locations.

3. Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan Overview

3.1 Aim and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The key aim of an Outline FWEP is to provide the construction Site Manager(s), who will hold responsibility for monitoring triggers and implementing consequent actions, and on-site personnel with clear information on these triggers and the actions to take should a flood event occur during the construction of the Project, including confirming when a work site should be evacuated. An Outline FWEP also provides key information for planning an evacuation.

3.2 Evacuation Triggers

- 3.2.1 Three types of triggers have been used to inform this Outline FWEP as follows:

- Environment Agency Flood Warnings
- Met Office weather warning
- Historically at-risk areas of flooding.

- 3.2.2 Further information on the different triggers is provided in Section 7.

- 3.2.3 Historically at-risk areas of flooding are also used to give an indication of at-risk areas. However, as there are no monitoring activities at these areas, they are not included as a trigger to inform this Outline FWEP.

3.3 Plan Structure

- 3.3.1 This Outline FWEP is broken down into the following sections:

- Section 4 – Outlines the key ‘pre-occupation’ actions that the Site Managers have to complete to implement the Outline FWEP
- Section 5 – Provides details of key contacts and information
- Section 6 – Outlines the Environment Agency Flood Warning system and the Met Office Weather Warning system
- Sections 7, 8 – Outlines the Outline FWEP triggers and procedures for fluvial and surface water flooding respectively
- Section 9 – Sets out a rapid emergency response for situations where flooding is first identified on site, rather than through advanced warning
- Section 10 – Outlines the actions needed when returning to an area after a flood event
- Section 11 – Summarises training requirements to support the implementation of the FWEP

- Section 12 – Confirms the requirements for updating and reviewing the Outline FWEP
- Section 13 – Provides a list of sources of additional information for use in updating and reviewing the Outline FWEP.

4. Pre-occupation Actions

- 4.1.1 Prior to occupation of construction work sites within Flood Zone 3 and / or having areas at high risk of surface water flooding, it shall be the responsibility of the Main Works Contractor(s) to ensure that all actions outlined in Table 4.1 are undertaken, including signing each work site up to receive flood alert and warning services.

Table 4.1 Pre-occupation actions

No.	Action	Further Information	Completion Date and Signature
1	Undertake a review of the Outline FWEP and make updates to take into account new or additional information.		
2	Register the construction work sites with the Environment Agency flood warnings service, with alerts and warnings to be received by Site Managers.	Flood warnings can be signed up to, via the following routes: Environment Agency Website: Sign up for flood warnings - GOV.UK Telephone: 0345 988 1188 Textphone: 0345 602 6340 X (Twitter) Alerts: Environment Agency: Environment Agency (@EnvAgency) / X Environment Agency South East: Environment AgencySE (@EnvAgencySE) / X	
3	Ensure construction site personnel are aware of the FWEP, that Site Managers have access to it and that all personnel are trained sufficiently to implement the procedures.		
4	Identify an appropriate, designated evacuation point on higher ground that is outside the flood extent.	The designated point should be located on public land outside the extreme flood extent. Suggested designated evacuation routes and muster points have been identified in Section 7.3. If an evacuation point is on private land, it would be the responsibility of the Main Works Contractor(s) to communicate with the landowner regarding access and to	

No.	Action	Further Information	Completion Date and Signature
		provide any further details in terms of landowner requirements or alternative evacuation arrangements within the full FWEP.	

5. Key Contacts and Information

5.1 Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan

5.1.1 Table 5.1 will be populated within the full FWEP by the Main Works Contractor(s) once the contact numbers for key personnel and agencies that have key roles in enacting the FWEP are known. This table will be completed by the Main Works Contractor(s) prior to commencement of development.

Table 5.1 Key personnel and their contact numbers

Key Personnel	Name	Role	Contact Number
Site Manager(s)		The Site Manager’s role is to ensure all the Pre-Occupation Actions (Table 4.1) have been completed as well as to ensure that the Outline FWEP is reviewed and updated as necessary during the construction period, as well as after any flood event.	
Construction personnel		Undertake training to understand the Outline FWEP and the flood evacuation process.	

5.2 Emergency Services

- 5.2.1 In an emergency where there is a real and immediate threat to life or property always dial 999.
- 5.2.2 In scenarios where there is no threat to life or property, other means of contact for the emergency services may be more appropriate.
- 5.2.3 Table 5.2 and Table 5.3 provides alternative contact numbers for the emergency services and for hospitals.

Table 5.2 Contact details for emergency services

Organisation	Contact
Essex County Fire and Rescue	01376 576000
Suffolk Fire and Rescue	01473 260588 (Mon-Thur, 9am-5pm). 01473 369016 (out of office hours)
Norfolk Fire and Rescue	0300 123 1669
Non-Emergency Police	101
Environment Agency (Floodline)	Telephone: 0345 988 1188 Textphone: 0345 602 6340 River flooding: 0800 80 70 60

Table 5.3 Contact details for local hospitals

Hospital	Location	Contact
Orsett Hospital	Rowley Rd, Orsett, Grays RM16 3EU	0300 300 1527
Broomfield Hospital	Court Rd, Broomfield, Chelmsford CM1 7ET	01245 362000
Braintree Community Hospital	Chadwick Dr, Braintree CM7 2AL	01376 555900
West Suffolk Hospital	Hardwick Ln, Bury St Edmunds, Bury Saint Edmunds IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Ipswich Hospital	Heath Rd, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233
Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital	Colney Ln, Norwich NR4 7UY	01603 286286

**This is not an extensive list and should be reviewed based on each individual work site*

5.3 Other Useful Numbers

5.3.1 Table 5.4 will be completed within the full FWEP prior to commencement of development and periodically reviewed by the Site Manager(s).

Table 5.4 Other useful contact numbers

Organisation	Name	Contact Number
Electricity Provider		
Gas Provider		
Water Company		
Telephone Provider		
Local Council		

5.4 Insurance Details

5.4.1 Table 5.5 will be populated in the full FWEP with the details of the insurer(s) of the site. This table will be completed prior to commencement of development and updated as necessary by the Site Manager(s).

Table 5.5 Insurance details

Insurance Company	Policy Number	Contact Number

6. Flood Warnings

6.1 Environment Agency Flood Warning Service

- 6.1.1 The Environment Agency has four levels of flood warning and have recommendations based on each level. These are outlined in Table 6.1. Each of the construction worksites located in Flood Zone 3 will be linked to the Environment Agency flood warning service so that when a flood alert or warning is issued, the service will send an automated warning message to the Site Manager(s).
- 6.1.2 Upon receipt of an Environment Agency Flood Warning the Site Manager(s) shall notify on-site personnel of the Amber Alert and complete a review to ensure that the site is in a state of readiness ahead of a potential flood situation.

Table 6.1 Environment Agency Flood warnings (Environment Agency, 2010)

Symbol	Risk	What it means	When it is used	Impact on the ground	What to do
	High Risk	Severe Flood Warning Severe flooding Danger to life	When flooding poses a significant risk to life or significant disruption to communities	Deep and fast flowing water. Debris in water causing danger. Potential or observed collapse of buildings and structures. Communities isolated by flood waters. Critical infrastructure for communities disabled. Large number of evacuees. Military support.	Stay in a safe place with a means of escape. Be ready should you need to evacuate from site. Co-operate with the emergency services. Call 999 if you are in immediate danger. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 for up-to-date flooding information.

Symbol	Risk	What it means	When it is used	Impact on the ground	What to do
 FLOOD WARNING	Medium Risk	Flood Warning Flooding is expected. Immediate action required.	30 minutes to two hours in advance of flooding.	Flooding of homes and businesses. Flooding of rail infrastructure. Flooding of roads with major impacts. Significant waves and spray on the coast. Extensive floodplain inundation (including caravan parks or campsites). Flooding of major tourist/recreational attractions.	Protect yourself and help others. Put flood protection equipment in place. If you are caught in a flash flood, get to higher ground. Turn off gas, electricity and water if safe. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 for up-to-date information.
 FLOOD ALERT	Low Risk	Flood Alert Flooding is possible. Be prepared.	Two to twelve hours in advance of flooding.	Flooding of fields, recreational land and car parks. Flooding of minor roads. Flooding of farmland. Spray or wave overtopping on the coast.	Be prepared to act on your flood plan. Prepare a flood kit of essential items such as insurance documents and medications. Avoid walking, cycling or driving through flood water. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 for up-to-date flooding information. Monitor local water levels on the Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk .
Warning no longer in force	Very Low risk	Warnings no longer in force. No further flooding is currently expected for your area.	When a flood warning or severe flood warning is no longer in force.	No new impacts expected from flooding, however, there still may be: Standing water following flooding Flooded properties Flooding or damaged infrastructure.	Be careful. Flood water may still be around for several days and could be contaminated. If you've been flooded, ring your insurance company as soon as possible.

6.2 Met Office Weather Warning System

- 6.2.1 The Met Office issues weather warnings through the National Severe Weather Warning Service. The warnings are given a colour (yellow, amber or red) depending on a combination of both the impact and the likelihood of the impacts occurring.
- 6.2.2 Upon receipt of a Met Office Weather Warning the Site Manager(s) shall notify on-site personnel of the warning, ensuring they are aware of the information detailed in the 'What to do' information in Table 6.2 below, and complete a review to ensure that the site is in a state of readiness ahead of a potential flood situation.

Table 6.2 Met Office weather warning system (Met Office, 2025)

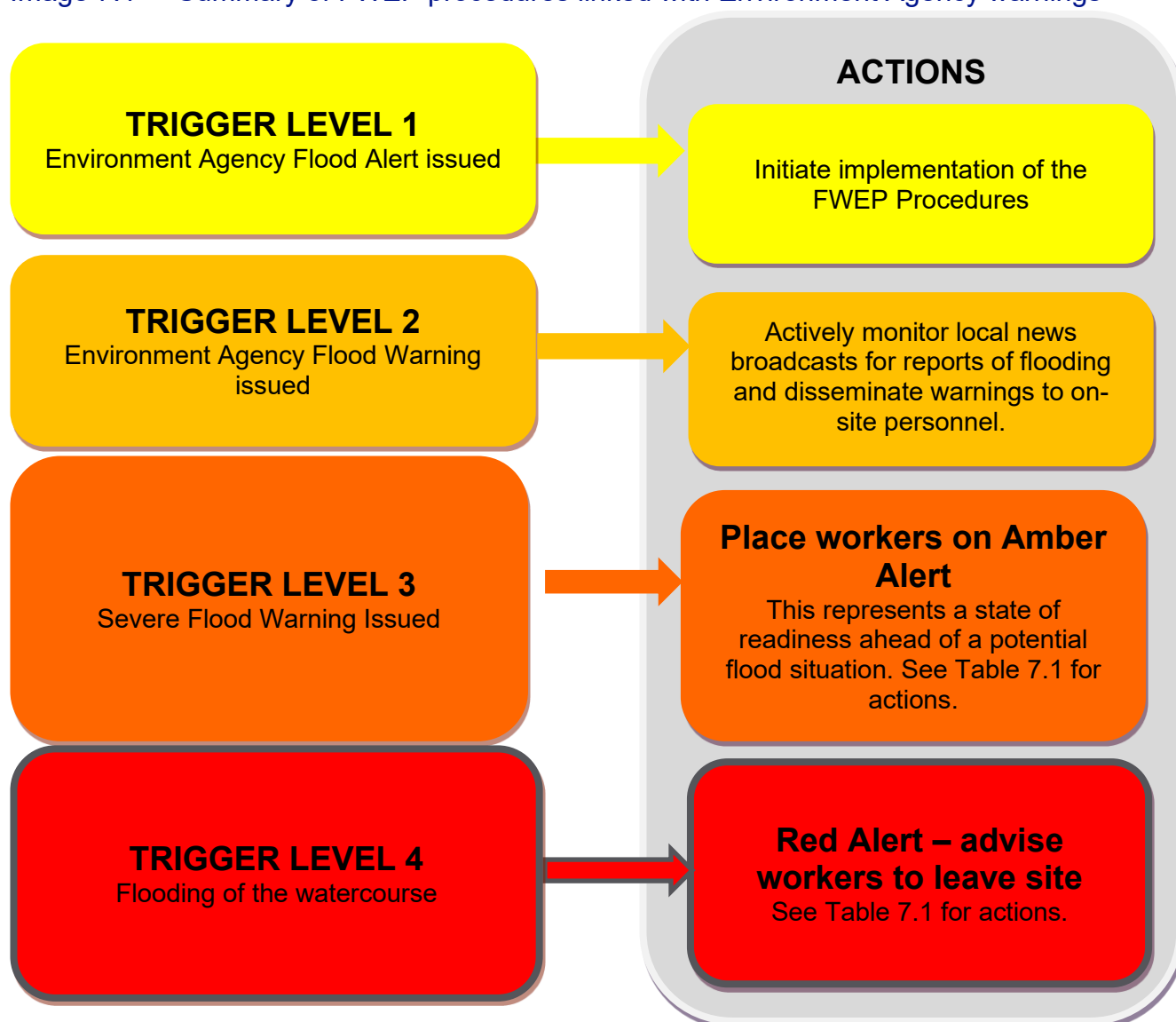
Symbol	Risk	What it means and when it is used	What to do
Red 	High Risk	Dangerous weather is expected. It is very likely that there will be a risk to life, with substantial disruption to travel, energy supplies and possibly widespread damage to property and infrastructure.	Stay in a safe place with a means of escape. Be ready should you need to evacuate from site. Co-operate with the emergency services. Call 999 if you are in immediate danger. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 for up-to-date flooding information.
Amber 	Medium Risk	There is an increased likelihood of impacts from severe weather, with the possibility of travel delays, road and rail closures, power cuts and the potential risk to life and property.	Protect yourself and help others. Put flood protection equipment in place. If you are caught in a flash flood, get to higher ground. Turn off gas, electricity and water if safe. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 for up-to-date flooding information.
Yellow 	Low Risk	It is likely that the weather will cause some low level impacts, including some disruption to travel in a few places.	Be prepared to act on your flood plan. Prepare a flood kit of essential items including torches, bottled water supply, radio with batteries / wind up radio, first aid kit, list of useful contacts and a copy of the FWEP. Avoid walking, cycling or driving through flood water. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 for up-to-date flooding information.

7. Flood Evacuation Plan – Fluvial Flooding

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 An overview of the FWEP procedures is shown in Image 7.1 below. This image shows trigger levels and corresponding actions that will need to be implemented for all construction work sites that are located in a fluvial floodplain.

Image 7.1 Summary of FWEP procedures linked with Environment Agency warnings



7.2 Flood Warning and Evacuation Procedures

7.2.1 The flood evacuation procedures for fluvial flooding, to be followed and implemented by the Site Manager(s) and construction site personnel, are outlined in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Flood evacuation procedures

Level	Warning Trigger	Procedures
1	Environment Agency Flood Alert	Site Manager(s) prepare for potential initiation of FWEP Procedures, detailed in this table in the rows below.
2	Environment Agency Flood Warning	Site Manager(s) disseminate flood warning information to on-site personnel and monitor local news broadcasts for reported flooding within the local county. Check that all equipment can be accessed, is available and in good condition for use, with specific reference to: • Torches (check battery life/ spares) • High visibility jackets for all staff • Signage to flood evacuation muster points (with site personnel briefed on the different types of evacuation signage during inductions and via tool box talks).
3	Environment Agency Severe Flood Warning	Site Manager(s) to place workers on Amber Alert, representing a state of readiness ahead of a potential flood situation. Allow for handover, should shift change occur before the warning is lowered. Check on-site registers are complete and available to ensure all workers are accounted for, post-evacuation. Remove any mobile equipment off site, outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3. Secure any non-mobile plant equipment like heavy machinery and move/secure/cover any stockpiles to reduce the risk of blockages further downstream or general water pollution.
4	Onset of Flooding	Site Manager(s) to immediately notify workers to take the safest route to leave site and use evacuation routes shown in Section 7.3 to facilitate / direct the safe evacuation from site. Deploy trained marshals to direct an orderly evacuation of the work site.

7.3 Evacuation Route and Designated Evacuation Point

7.3.1 If a Trigger Level 4 stage is met, evacuation of the site is required. Efficient evacuation routes, suitable for light vehicles, have been identified to safely get all on-site personnel to an evacuation point outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3. These routes are described in Table 7.2. The table presents the evacuation routes that should be taken. If an evacuation point is on private land, it would be the responsibility of the Main Works Contractor(s) to communicate with the landowner

regarding access and to provide any further details in terms of landowner requirements or alternative evacuation arrangements within the full FWEP.

7.3.2 When an evacuation route contains water, the following should be considered before and during evacuation:

- Never attempt an evacuation towards the surrounding roads during a flood event, unless specifically instructed to do so by emergency services, as the depth of water there could be higher
- Never walk or swim through any flowing water as currents can be deceptive. It is possible to get swept away or struck by an object in water
- Avoid contact with floodwater wherever possible. It may be contaminated with sewage, oil, chemicals or other substances
- If walking through floodwater is a must, it is recommend to try and assess the ground ahead using a pole or stick to ensure that there is no hidden deep water.

7.3.3 Note that the indicative routes may be subject to road closures and other impacts, for example surface water flooding, that could mean a different route is more efficient.

Table 7.2 Summary of evacuation routes for all 'High risk' watercourses

Project Section	Watercourse	Evacuation Route	Evacuation Point
A	River Tas	If on the northern bank of the River Tas, take the access road west onto Fen Road and turn right, travelling for 1 km until taking a right into Norfolk Agri where there is a suitable car park. If there is any flooding on this route, instead take the access route north onto Brick Kiln Lane and turn left onto Bunwell Hill. Keep left and turn onto the B1113 (The Turnpike) and shortly take the next left onto Fen Road where Norfolk Agri will be on the left. If on the southern bank of the River Tas, take the access road west onto Diss Road and take a left. Travel 1.8 km and take a left along Blackburn Road. After another 1.6 km, take a right down Pristow Green Lane where the car park for the Tibenham Community Hall is on the right.	Northern Bank: Norfolk Agri, Hargate, Norwich NR16 1RT Southern Bank: Tibenham Community Hall, Pristow Green Ln, Tibenham, Pristow Green, Norwich NR16 1PX
A	River Waveney	If on the northern bank of the River Waveney, take the access road north onto High Road. Take a left and shortly arrive at the White Hart pub and St Remigius Church car park on the left. If on the southern bank of the River Waveney, take the access road south onto Ling Road and take a right. Turn left onto	Northern Bank: White Hart Pub, High Rd, Roydon, Diss IP22 5RU Southern Bank: Car Park, Wortham Ling, Riverside House, By, Diss IP22 1SU

Project Section	Watercourse	Evacuation Route	Evacuation Point
		Union Lane where there is a car park on the left.	
B	River Gipping	If on the northern bank of the River Gipping, head north up the access track onto Mill Lane, then head left. Note that Mill Lane does cross a smaller ordinary watercourse so make sure that this route is flood free before crossing. After 1.4 km take a left onto Gateway Boulevard. At the roundabout, take the second exit and then at the following roundabout, take the third exit into the Tesco Carpark. If Mill Lane is flooded, travel back south down the access track to North Wing Creeting Farm until Mill Lane is flood free. If on the southern bank of the River Gipping, take the access road south onto the B1113 (Stowmarket Road). Head right up the road for approximately 0.6 km and turn right into the Roots & Shoots Garden Centre.	Northern Bank: Tesco Stores Ltd, Cedars Link Road, Stowmarket IP14 5BE Temporary Point: 2 Creeting Hall Cottages, Creeting St Peter, Ipswich IP6 8QZ Southern Bank: Roots and Shoots Garden Centre, Stowmarket Road, Badley, Ipswich IP6 8RR
C	River Stour	If on the northern bank of the River Stour, take the access road north to Higham Road. Turn right and travel approximately 1 km until forking right onto School Lane, where the corporate offices of The Access Group will be on the left. If on the southern bank of the River Stour, take the access track south and turn left onto Low Lift Cottage Road. At the end of the road, turn left onto Dedham Road/Whalebone Corner for 1 km until turning left at the T-junction onto Gun Hill. Turn right onto Stratford Road where the Talbooth House & Spa are on the right after 0.8 km.	Northern Bank: The Access, School Ln, Colchester CO7 6NX Southern Bank: Talbooth House & Spa, Stratford Rd, Dedham, Colchester CO7 6HN
D	River Colne	If on the northern bank of the River Colne, take the access road north onto Mill Road. Turn left in approximately 1 km into the car park of The Three Horseshoes pub. If on the southern bank of the River Colne, head to the A1124 (Fordstreet Hill/Halstead Road) and turn left. Head along the road for approximately 2.3 km until turning left onto Spring Lane where Eight	Northern Bank: The Three Horseshoes Pub, 74 Church Rd, Fordham, Colchester CO6 3NJ Southern Bank: Eight Ash Green Village Hall, 23 Spring Ln, Eight Ash Green, Colchester CO6 3QF

Project Section	Watercourse	Evacuation Route	Evacuation Point
		Ash Green Village Hall and car park is on the left.	
E	River Blackwater	If on the eastern bank of the River Blackwater, head to Coggeshall Road and turn right onto it towards Feering. Take a left onto The Street (signposted Drummond Centre) and The Bell Inn pub car park is on the left after 100 m. If on the western bank of the River Blackwater, take the access road west to Coggeshall Road (B1024). Turn right onto Coggeshall Road, then take a left into the car park behind Maria's Indian Dining restaurant.	Eastern Bank: The Bell Inn, The St, Feering, Colchester CO5 9QQ Western Bank: Maria's Indian Dining, Coggeshall Rd, Kelvedon, Colchester CO5 9PL
F	River Chelmer	If on the eastern bank of the River Chelmer, head towards the B1008 (Blasford Hill/Main Road) and head left onto it. Then take the first right onto The Street and follow it around to the right. Go past the Little Waltham Primary School, then Little Waltham Sports and Social Club is on the right where a large car park is situated. If on the western bank of the River Chelmer, take the access track east onto B1008 (Blasford Hill/Main Road) and turn right onto it. Continue straight along the road for 2.1 km and The Kings Arms pub will be on the right for parking as well as Church Green.	Eastern Bank: Little Waltham Sports and Social Club, Tufnell Hall, The Street, Little Waltham, The St, Little Waltham, Chelmsford CM3 3NY Western Bank: The Kings Arms Pub, 295 Main Rd, Broomfield, Chelmsford CM1 7AU
G	River Wid	If on the northern bank of the River Wid, take the access track north onto Old Church Lane and head left. Keep right onto Old Church Road and stay on the road into Mountnessing. At the T-junction, take a left onto Roman Road and the George and Dragon Mountnessing pub is on the right with a large car park. If on the southern bank of the River Wid, take the access track south onto the Rayleigh Road (A129) and go left. In 0.6 km on the left is the Mesken Hutton Restaurant where there is a large car park.	Northern Bank: George and Dragon Mountnessing, 294 Roman Rd, Mountnessing, Brentwood CM15 0TZ Southern Bank: The Mesken Hutton Restaurant, 570 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Brentwood CM13 1SG

7.4 Water Level Falling

- 7.4.1 Flood Warnings identify a 'potential' rather than 'actual' threat. It should be noted that not all events will result in an automatic progression from one warning to another with the end result being flooding and evacuation of the site. It is possible for smaller events to trigger initial warnings with water levels subsequently falling before flooding of the site occurs.
- 7.4.2 Should water levels within the flood warning area exhibit a sustained fall at any point during the event, this will be identified by the Environment Agency via their river level monitors and an automatic notification sent to the Site Manager(s) via phone and email.

8. Flood Evacuation Plan – Surface Water Flooding

8.1 Flood Warning and Evacuation Procedures

- 8.1.1 The Site Manager(s) shall monitor the five-day weather forecast as well as the Met Office weather warnings. On receipt of a warning and/or when there is a forecast for heavy/ prolonged rainfall, the necessary procedures for worksites in areas known to be at risk of this form of flooding should be enacted (see Table 2.1 for areas at high risk of surface water flooding).
- 8.1.2 The procedures include:
- Moving mobile equipment, fuels, oils, liquids and hazardous materials to higher ground, outside of high risk zones
 - Securing and protecting static equipment that cannot be taken outside of high risk zones
 - Move/secure/cover any stockpiles to reduce the risk of blockages further downstream or general water pollution
 - On-site personnel to leave high risk zones and generally move to higher ground.

9. Flood Evacuation Plan - No Warning Rapid Onset Flooding / Flood Defence Breach

9.1 Overview

- 9.1.1 Rapid onset flooding and/or a flood defence breach could lead to rapid inundation with little or no lead time, meaning the normal staged response based on EA warnings (as detailed in Sections 7 and 8) may not be suitable. The flood evacuation plan for a no warning scenario sets out a rapid emergency response for situations where flooding is first identified on site, rather than through advanced warning.
- 9.1.2 The priority for a no warning scenario is life safety and immediate evacuation/refuge, with normal activities, such as securing materials or protecting equipment, being secondary.
- 9.1.3 The triggers of a no warning scenario flood evacuation should not rely on EA warnings, but based on visual triggers such as:
- Visible floodwater entering the site
 - Visible breach, overtopping, erosion or failure of a flood defence (i.e. embankment or wall)
 - Rapid water level risk in adjacent river/channel
 - Loss of access route due to flooding
 - Instruction from emergency services or Main Contractor(s)

9.2 Evacuation Procedures

- 9.2.1 The following procedures should be followed for a no warning scenario:
- Raise the alarm immediately
 - Use air horn, siren, radio, tannoy, phone call or verbal instruction
 - Stop all works immediately
 - Make the site safe only if this can be done instantly and safely (do not delay evacuation to do this)
 - Stop plant operations
 - Isolate temporary electrical supplies if safe
 - Cease lifting operations
 - Shut down fuel transfer or hazardous processes if safe

- Evacuate personnel to specific places of refuge and/or areas of high ground, which would be identified in the final FWEP and clearly signposted on site
 - Direct all operatives, subcontractors and visitors to the safe evacuation points or off-site high ground
 - Avoid low points, excavations, haul roads near the defence line, and routes liable to ponding or fast flow
- Account for all personnel
 - Use signing-in records, visitor logs and supervisor headcounts
- Call emergency services
 - Confirm site location, nature of flooding, suspected defence breach, number of people on site, anyone missing, trapped or injured.

9.2.2 If site conditions change, the location of safe access routes, evacuation points and refuge areas should be reviewed regularly by the Main Contractor(s) to ensure the no-warning flood response remains effective.

10. Post Flood Event Actions

- 10.1.1 Post flood event actions include determining when it is deemed safe to return to site. This will need to be signed off by the Site Manager(s). There may be environmental hazards, loss of utilities and other issues which need to be rectified before people are allowed back onto site premises, so the Site Manager(s) needs to consider a range of measures in development of a 'recovery plan'.
- 10.1.2 Any inspections or cleanup required should be done while observing the requirements of any contingency plans. The Site Manager should also contact the site's insurance company if structures or belongings are damaged, evidence of damage should be photographed, and the advice of the insurer should be considered to avoid any claim issues.
- 10.1.3 During the post event site inspection and cleanup, if flooding has occurred, personnel should be vigilant of hidden dangers e.g. damage to sources of electricity or displaced / unstable earthworks.

11. Training

- 11.1.1 The Site Manager(s) shall ensure that all contractors and on-site personnel, where relevant, are aware of the potential flood risks in each specific worksite and have been trained in how to respond to this risk. The training shall, as a minimum, cover:
- Requirements of the FWEP
 - Confirmation of key roles within the FWEP, clearly identifying positions held, responsibilities, communication and chain of command
 - Duties in the event of a flood warning being issued
 - Evacuation routes
 - Location and operation of the electrical system emergency shut off.
- 11.1.2 Evacuation routes will be displayed at relevant locations across the construction site.
- 11.1.3 All managers shall be re-trained periodically and all traffic marshals shall participate in evacuation route reviews to confirm safe systems for evacuating traffic from the site. All training completed shall be documented and recorded. Staff should also be made aware of any updates to the FWEP through appropriate internal staff briefings.

12. Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan Review

- 12.1.1 The FWEP shall be subject to update / review:
 - Whenever there are changes to any of the contact numbers, names or roles held within the FWEP
 - After a flood event, to confirm all information is still relevant
 - Following any change to the flood risk or warning process.
- 12.1.2 All updates / reviews shall be documented and recorded and Site Manager(s) shall ensure an up-to-date version of the FWEP is available at all times.
- 12.1.3 When the FWEP is updated, Table 12.1 should be completed for document control purposes and to understand why changes were needed.

Table 12.1 FWEP review and update document control

Version	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Reasons for Revision

13. Sources of Additional Information

13.1.1 Table 13.1 provides a list of additional sources of information that may be useful when reviewing and updating the FWEP.

Table 13.1 Additional sources of information

Names	Contact Number	Website Link
Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited	029 2092 6700	
Environment Agency	03708 506 506	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency

14. Implementation

14.1 Implementing the FWEP

- 14.1.1 National Grid will put in place robust procedures to inform and supervise all those working on the Project including its Main Works Contractor(s), to make sure the control measures set out in the FWEP (to be developed by the Main Works Contractor(s)) are adopted when undertaking the construction of the Project. The main responsibility for implementing these control measures will fall to the Main Works Contractor(s).
- 14.1.2 The Main Works Contractor(s) will brief all operatives on the specific details within the FWEP prior to the commencement of works. The briefings will be delivered by a suitably trained member of the team such as the Environmental Manager or Works Supervisor.

14.2 Non-Compliance Procedure

- 14.2.1 The Environmental Manager will be responsible for undertaking site audits to check compliance with the FWEP and method statements. All incidents associated with the construction of the Project, including environmental incidents and non-conformance with the SWMP, will be reported and investigated as defined within Section 6 of the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) (Revision G). Further detail will be included in the Code of Construction Practice to be developed by the Main Works Contractor(s).

14.3 Change Process

- 14.3.1 The CoCP is one of the plans listed in Requirement 4 of the draft DCO (document reference 3.1) (Revision G).
- 14.3.2 Requirement 4(1) of the draft DCO (document reference 3.1) (Revision G) states: *'No stage of the authorised development may commence until, for that stage, the following plans as relevant to that stage have been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority (in consultation with Natural England in the case of the landscape and ecological management plan) or other discharging authority as may be appropriate to the relevant plan concerned.'*
- 14.3.3 Where there is a need to update the CoCP beyond derogations addressed pursuant to the above, the below text addresses the process for changing the CoCP itself. This does not cover changes to the DCO (material or non-material) which would be managed through the process set out in Schedule 6 of the Planning Act 2008.
- 14.3.4 Therefore, the below process is limited to changes to the CoCP.

CoCP Changes

- 14.3.5 It may be necessary to amend the details contained in the CoCP as a result of the iterative discussion and engagement that will continue after the CoCP has been

approved. The resulting changes would not alter any of the underlying commitments, mitigations and methodologies set out in the CoCP. An example may be where a preconstruction survey identifies that a measure already committed to is no longer required in the CoCP. In every case, consideration will be given to any changes to the outcome of the assessment of environmental effects.

- 14.3.6 Where there is a proposed change to the CoCP, National Grid will provide details to the relevant Local Planning Authority together with evidence of relevant stakeholder engagement, where upon, the relevant Local Planning Authority will, acting reasonably, endeavour to respond within 28 days to either confirm its consent to the change to the CoCP or provide its reasons why the change is not accepted.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Reference
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DCO	Development Consent Order
EACN	East Anglia Connection Node
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FWEP	Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
kV	Kilovolt
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission

Glossary

Term	Description
Annual Exceedance Probability	The probability that a given event, such as a flood, will be equalled or exceeded in a single year.
Code of Construction Practice	A code of construction practice sets out the standards and procedures to which a developer (and its contractors) must adhere in order to manage the potential effects of construction works.
Flood Risk Assessment	A Flood Risk Assessment is an assessment of the risk of flooding, particularly in relation to residential, commercial and industrial land use. In England and Wales, the Environment Agency requires a Flood Risk Assessment to be submitted alongside planning applications in areas that are known to be at risk of flooding.
Fluvial	The term 'fluvial' relates to processes, features or environments associated with rivers and streams.
Main Rivers	A watercourse that is formally designated as such by the Environment Agency due to its significance for managing flood risk.
Main Works Contractor(s)	Contractor(s) appointed by National Grid to construct the Project.
Order Limits	The maximum extent of land within which the authorised development may take place.
Ordinary Watercourses	An ordinary watercourse is any watercourse that is not classified as a main river by the Environment Agency. Ordinary watercourses typically include smaller streams, rivers, ditches, drains, culverts and ponds and are typically managed at the local level by Lead Local Flood Authorities or Internal Drainage Boards.
Pluvial	Pluvial refers to processes, events or conditions related to rainfall, typically caused by heavy rainfall that overwhelms drainage systems or accumulates on the ground.
Primary Access Route	These are the roads on the local road network that would be used by construction vehicles between the strategic road network and the access points within the Order Limits.

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Annex A.

Supporting Figures

Annex A

Supporting Figures

Figure A.1 River Tas

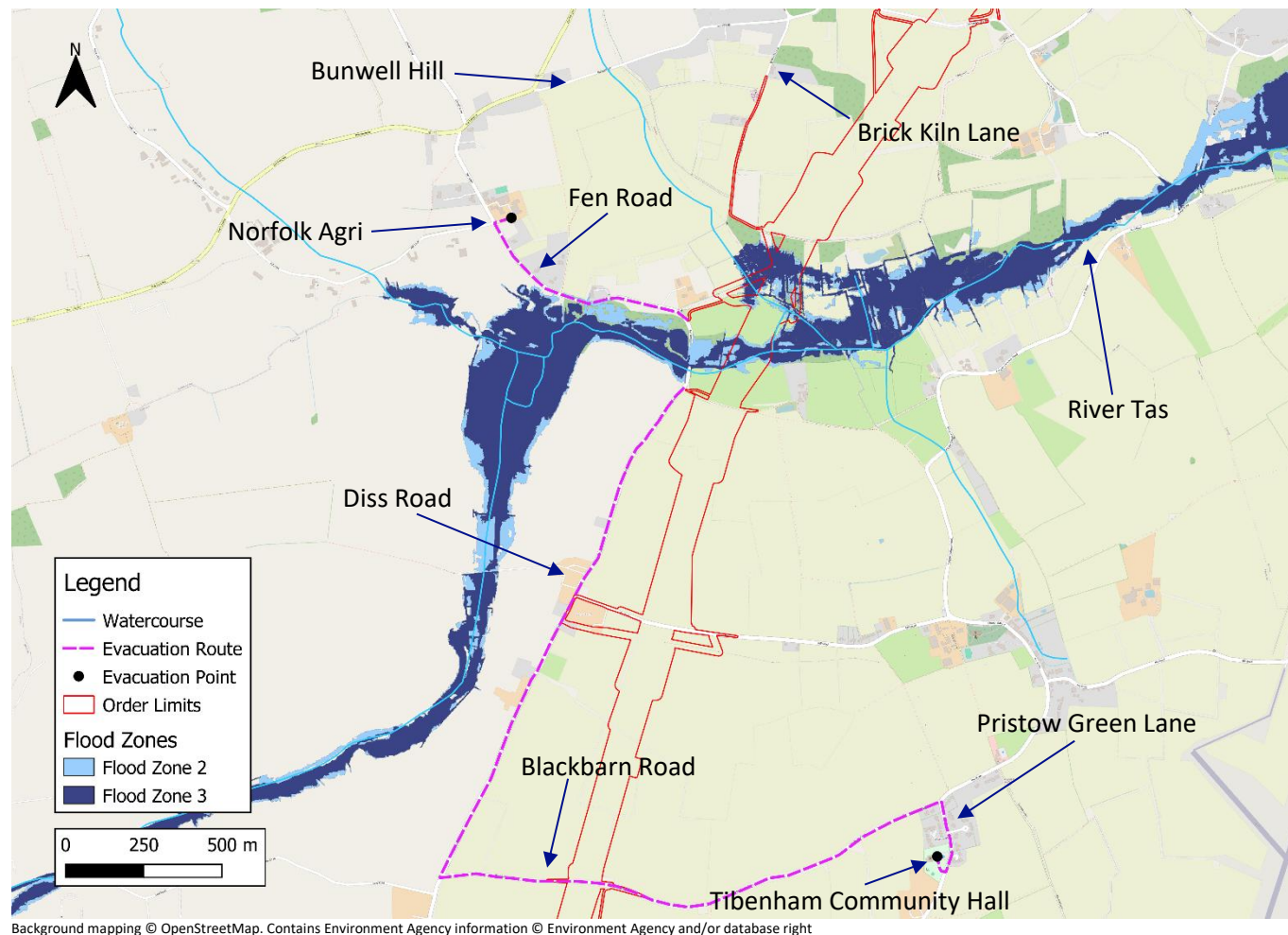
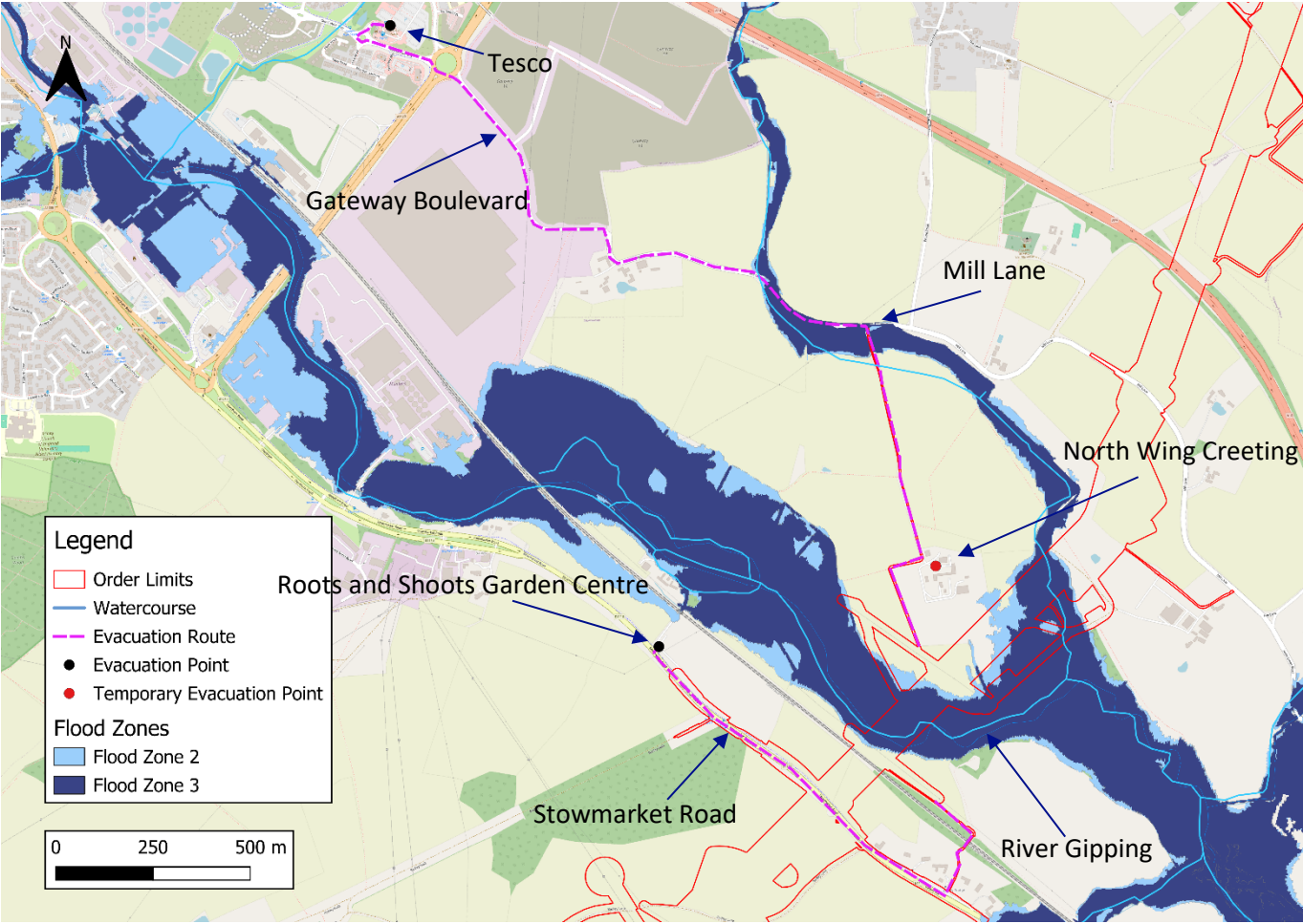


Figure A.1 River Waveney



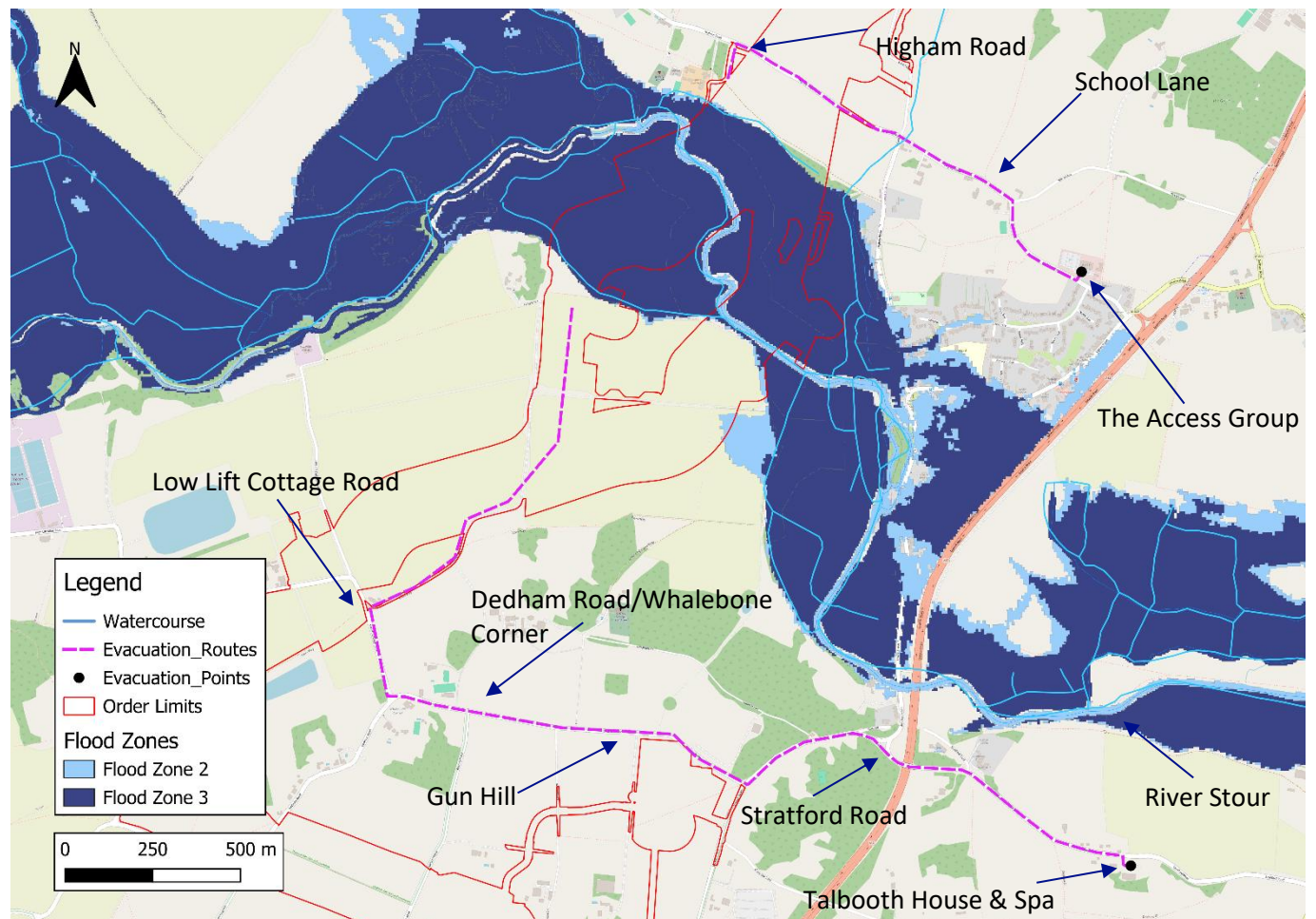
Background mapping © OpenStreetMap. Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and/or database right

Figure A.2 River Gipping



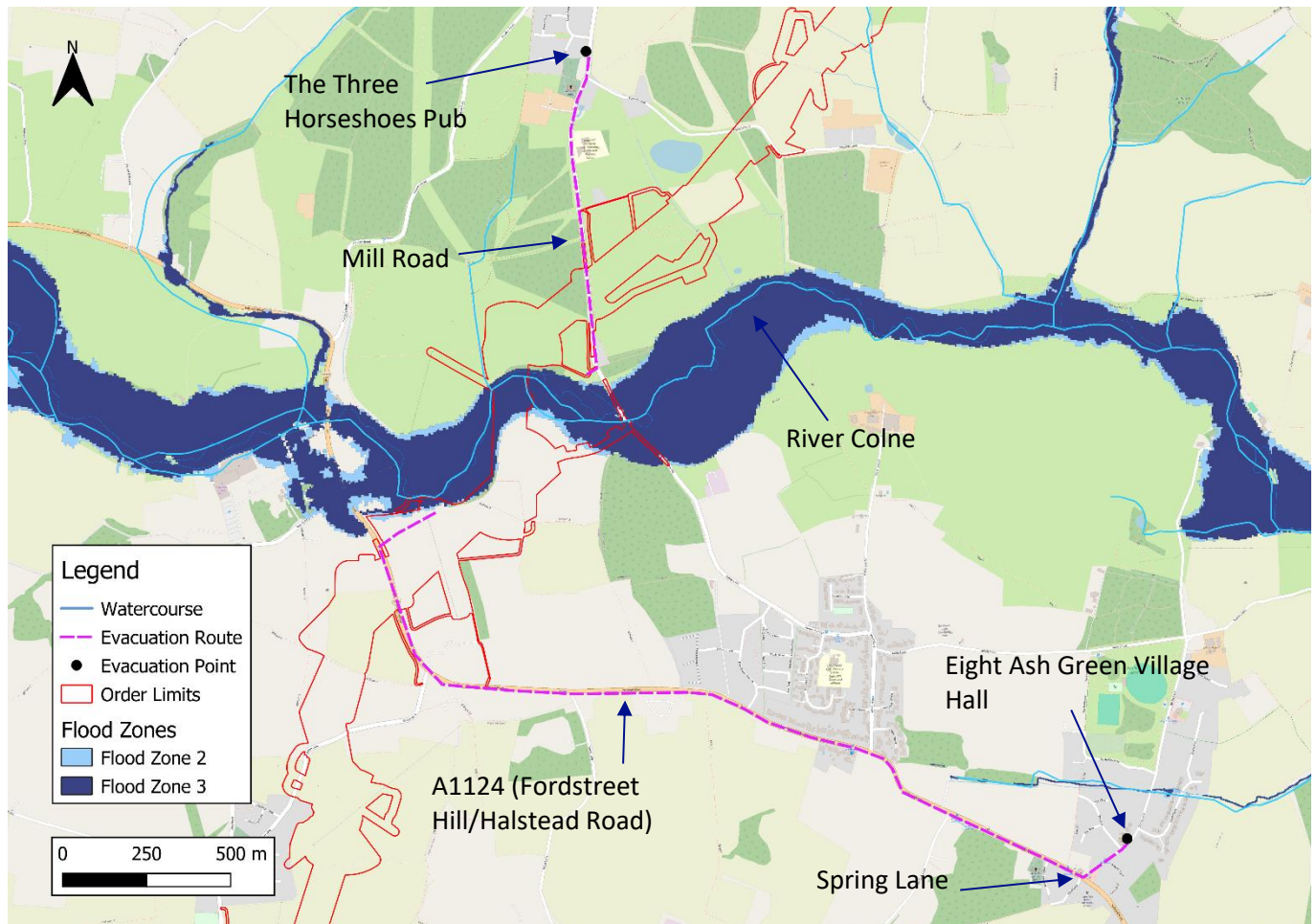
Background mapping © OpenStreetMap. Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and/or database right

Figure A.3 River Stour



Background mapping © OpenStreetMap. Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and/or database right

Figure A.4 River Colne



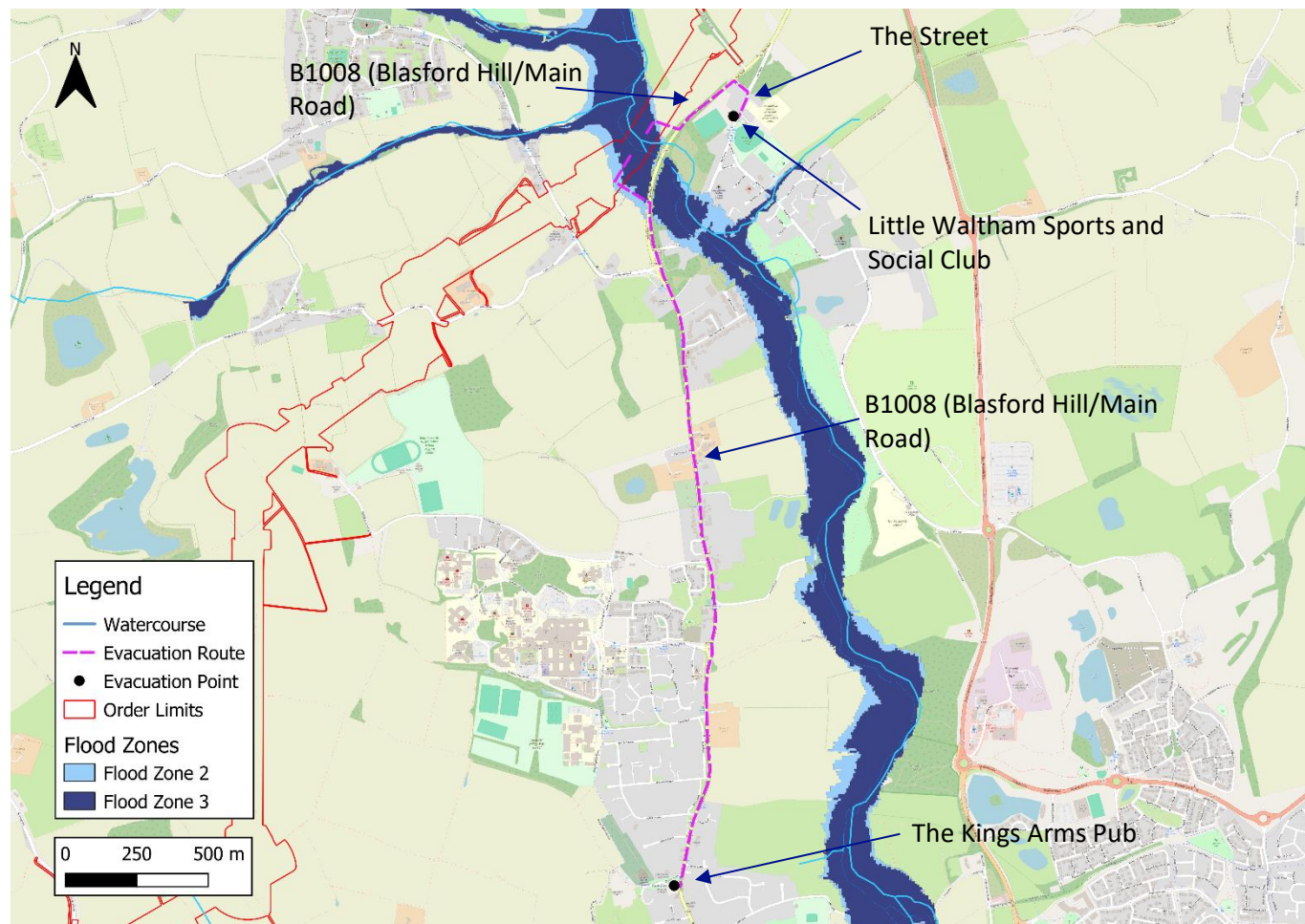
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Figure A.5 River Blackwater



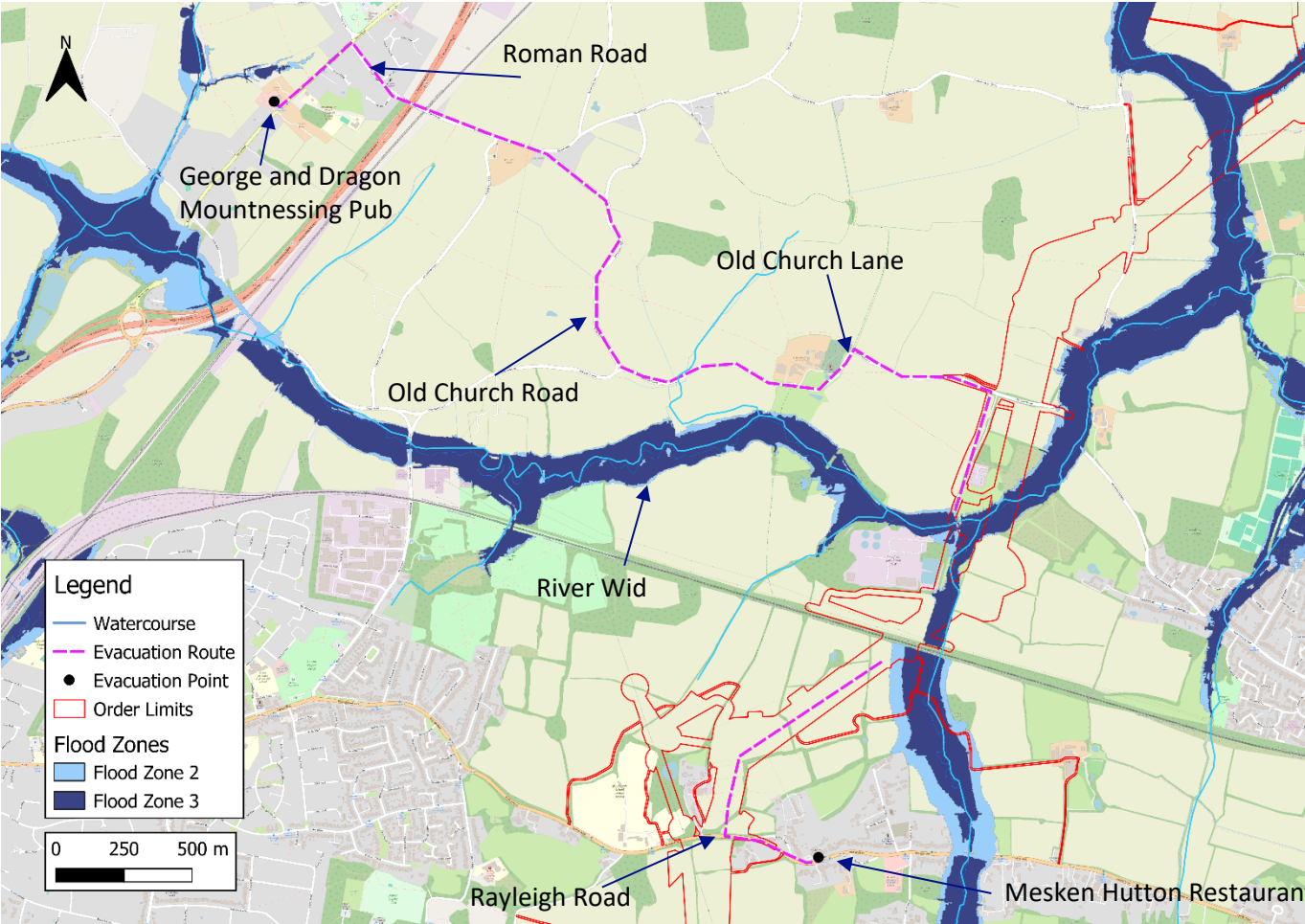
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Figure A.6 River Chelmer



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Figure A.7 River Wid



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