



1 Humber Bridge

# Humber 2100+: A New Strategy

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## Introduction

Situated on the east coast of northern England, the Humber estuary and its surrounding areas are of huge importance to the UK economy. Home to over half a million people, the area contains a range of industries and important infrastructure that is vital to the region and the wider country. The Humber is also an internationally significant environmental asset, supporting a rich variety of habitats and species and providing communities with essential services and spaces to visit and enjoy.



*2 Spurn Point Lighthouse*

People have lived and worked around the Humber estuary for centuries, drawn to the opportunities it presents. But this comes with the threat of flooding from the estuary and its tidal rivers, which has previously had devastating impacts on the area.

Work carried out to help manage tidal flood risk has ensured that the Humber continues to be a hub for trade, industry, agriculture and renewable energy. However, the way we manage tidal flood risk needs to change to meet the future challenges posed by sea level rise and climate change.

An ambitious new Strategy for managing tidal flood risk around the Humber Estuary is therefore being developed to safeguard the future of the Humber and promote sustainable development and prosperity, now and for the next 100 years.

## About this StoryMap

Scroll to navigate through this StoryMap and discover more about tidal flood risk on the Humber Estuary.

Here, you can find out why the Humber is so important and what impact tidal flooding has had in the past – and will have in the future. Read about how flood risk is currently managed, then learn about what is being done to deliver a new flood risk management strategy for the Humber and how you can get involved.

Click the buttons, links and interactive maps to explore parts of the story in more detail.

If you would like any further information, please contact

[HStrategy@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:HStrategy@environment-agency.gov.uk)

You can also follow us on Facebook and Twitter to keep up to date with the development of our new Humber Strategy!



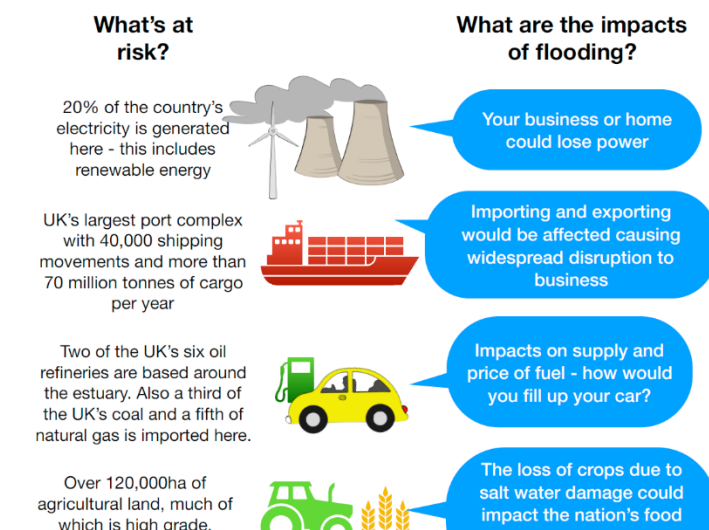
## Flood Risk on the Humber

Tidal flood risk is a reality for many people who live and work around the Humber estuary. Much of the area around the estuary is low-lying, and the effects of flooding from the sea (or from tidal rivers that feed the estuary) can be devastating for local communities and industries.

At present, tidal flood risk from the estuary and its tributaries affects an area of over 140,000 hectares. This area is home to around 500,000 people and 14,000 businesses, many of which are concentrated within the city of Hull and large towns such as Grimsby and Goole. Inland areas including parts of Doncaster, Selby and Gainsborough are also at risk as high tides



3 Humber 2100+ Strategy area map



#### 4 What's at risk and what are the impacts?

move up-river. Tidal flood risk affects major industries based around the Humber too. This includes power stations, refineries and the UK's largest port complex, as well as over 120'000 hectares of productive agricultural land. The national importance of these industries means that tidal flooding on the Humber has a much wider impact.

See [this section below](#) for further information about the importance of the Humber as a national asset.

Tidal flooding isn't the only source of flooding on the Humber; the area is also at risk of flooding from rivers, sewers, surface water and groundwater. For example, the area around Hull experienced river and surface water flooding in 2007, with around 10,000 properties affected.

For more information about whether you are at risk of flooding from rivers and the sea, please visit the Environment Agency's Flood Map.

#### FACT BOX: Who is at risk?



Over 200,000 properties



Around 500,000 people



Around 14,000 businesses



Over 120,000 hectares of agricultural land



Internationally important habitats



Nationally important industry and infrastructure

5 Fact box - Who is at risk?

[Check your flood risk](#)

## What is a Tidal Surge?

Past flood events have shown that an extreme flood due to a tidal surge would have a widespread and devastating impact. The UK Government's [National Risk Register](#) identifies a coastal flood as one of the countries' biggest risks, and the scale of risk on the Humber places it in the highest risk category.

A tidal surge (sometimes called a storm surge) is a change in sea level above normal high-tide conditions, caused by poor offshore weather conditions. See video below for further information.

[Insert of 'What is a tidal surge' video on YouTube]

# Historic Flooding

## 1953 North Sea Flood

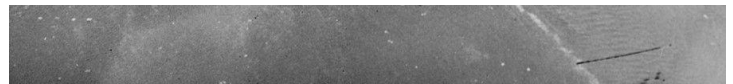
On the night of 31<sup>st</sup> January 1953, a storm occurred over the North Sea, resulting in flooding in many coastal areas in the Netherlands, Belgium, Scotland and England, including on the Humber. Strong winds coincided with low pressure and high tides. **The resulting tidal surge was the most damaging on record, leading to the loss of 300 lives in England and the evacuation of a further 300,000 people. Around 24,000 homes were flooded as well as almost 100,000 hectares of land between Yorkshire and the Thames.**



7 1953 tidal surge - Flooding at Skeffling



6 Breach at Skeffling in 1953



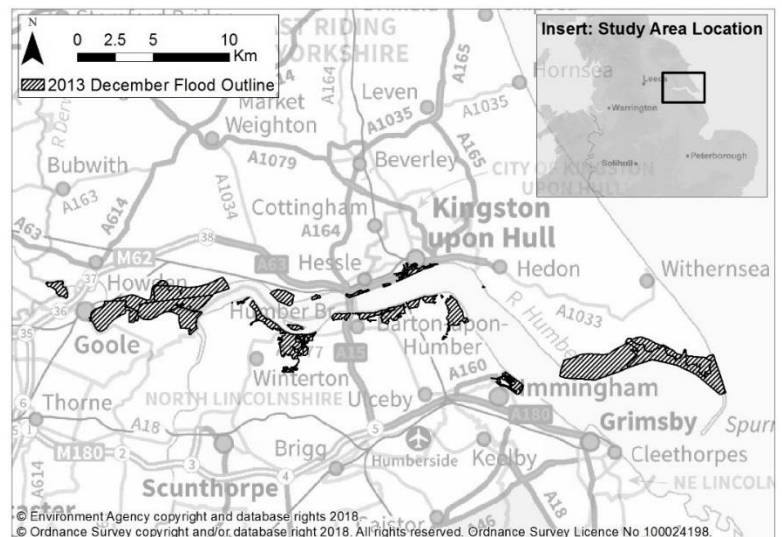
## 2013 Humber Tidal Surge

*[Map showing flooded areas around the Humber estuary as a result of the 2013 tidal surge]*

8 Areas that flooded around the Humber in the 2013 tidal surge

The largest tidal surge recorded on the Humber estuary was on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2013. The tidal surge combined with high spring tides and a deep low pressure system, resulting in the highest recorded water levels at several locations around the estuary, including Hull. Although

water levels on the Humber were generally higher than the 1953 North Sea flood, impacts were significantly less due to the improved flood defences that had been developed around the estuary since the 1953 flood. More sophisticated forecasting and a flood warning system also helped to ensure that no lives were lost. **However, 1100 properties and over 7000 hectares of land were still flooded. The tidal surge also had a significant impact on industry and infrastructure around the estuary, which affected trade, transport and production.**





In an environment as dynamic as the Humber estuary, tidal surges can also influence other natural processes, long after water levels have receded. For example, following the 2013 tidal surge, erosion of the coastline at South Ferriby has increased as a result of a significant shift in water flow patterns within this part of the estuary.



9 Photographs of flooding in 2013

## A Growing Threat

Thanks to recent investment, the standard of protection has increased in many locations around the Humber Estuary since these historic events occurred. However, tidal flooding remains a significant risk for many communities and industries based on and around the estuary. And this threat is only set to grow in the future as a result of sea level rise and climate change.



11 Humberston Fitties defences



10 Flooded land at Alkborough

## Climate Change

Climate change is one of the biggest global challenges that we face. We are already starting to feel the effects; the last decade was around 1°C warmer than the pre-industrial period (1850-1900), and the ten hottest years on record in the UK have all occurred since 2002. Our climate is getting wetter with intense storms becoming more frequent, and mean sea levels around the UK have risen by around 17cm since the start of the 20th century.

The latest information suggests that the Humber could experience between 1.0m to 1.3m of sea level rise in the next 100 years. During this time, flows on the tidal rivers are also expected to increase by up to 50%. It isn't possible to know exactly what will happen in the future however, and depending on how we respond to the climate emergency, much more extreme changes on the Humber are possible. Whatever happens, there will be increased pressure on flood defences, meaning it is more likely that they will be overtopped or damaged. The likelihood of high river flows coinciding with high tides and tidal surge events will also increase. The scale of flooding that we currently consider rare will therefore happen more often.

It is clear that climate change will increase tidal flood risk in the future, affecting homes, businesses and habitats. We must take action now to ensure that tidal flood risk management on the Humber takes account of these changes. For information on how we are doing this, please see the section [Humber 2100+](#) below.

## The Humber: A National Asset

The Humber Estuary is an important asset for the UK's economy and environment. This section explains why the Humber is so important.



12 Hull

## Environment and Nature

The Humber Estuary is recognised as one of the most important estuaries in Europe for nature conservation. It is protected by multiple international designations; the estuary is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Ramsar site, which means it is seen as an internationally important wetland. The estuary also has national designations such as Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI).



The estuary consists of a mosaic of habitats including mudflats, saltmarsh, coastal lagoons, peatlands and sand dunes. These habitats support a diverse range of wetland birds including avocet, lapwing and ringed plover.



14 Donna Nook



13 Egret at Donna Nook

In recent years, habitat creation schemes have been delivered in various locations around the estuary, including Paull Holme Strays, Alkborough Flats and Donna Nook (in progress), to compensate for habitat losses due to the coastal squeeze. Further inland, there are a range of other nature conservation sites, such as the River Derwent SAC, SPA and SSSI which supports a range of waterfowl as well as rare plants and fish.

#### **FACT BOX: What is coastal squeeze?**

*Coastal squeeze is the loss of natural habitats due to man-made structures, or actions, that prevent the landward migration of habitats which would otherwise naturally occur in response to sea level rise and other related coastal processes.*

15 Fact Box: What is coastal squeeze?

## **Business and Industry**

Businesses and industries have based themselves around the Humber for hundreds of years, attracted by the easy access to resources that the estuary and its ports provide.

As the home of the UK's largest port complex (by tonnage), the Humber estuary is the eastern gateway to the Northern Powerhouse. Ports at Grimsby, Immingham, Hull and Goole are a key trade gateway, linking the UK market with those in Europe and beyond. Over 70 million tonnes of cargo passes through the ports each year, including fuel, vehicles, food and timber – that's around 12% of the UK's total!



16 Shipping docks on the Humber





18 Grimsby docks

#### FACT BOX: Business and Industry

##### Ports

Over 40,000 shipping movements every year  
£2.2 billion annual contribution to the economy  
Supports 33,000 jobs



##### Energy Estuary

Contributes to over a quarter of the UK's power  
Third of UK coal imports  
Fifth of UK natural gas imports  
Employs 17,000 people



17 Fact box: Business and Industry

Known as the UK's 'Energy Estuary', the Humber contributes to over a quarter of the UK's power. This has attracted an impressive number of energy producers and fuel manufacturers, as well as high energy users in the process, manufacturing and chemical sectors. Coal and natural gas are imported via the Humber ports and a third of the UK's oil refineries are based around the estuary.

The Humber is also establishing itself as an exemplar region for the growth of clean energy. It is at the forefront of the offshore wind sector following large investments from companies such as Ørsted and Siemens Gamesa. The Humber sees itself as central to 50% of the UK's offshore wind projects – that's a lot of power! Other initiatives in the region include the conversion of Drax power station generating units to burn biomass instead of coal, made possible by the supply of biomass via the Port of Immingham.

## Transport and Tourism

The hub of industry around the Humber is supported by vital transport infrastructure, including around 800km of railway links and 600km of major roads, including the iconic Humber Bridge.

This transport infrastructure is fundamental for the operation of the ports, enabling the transport of resources and materials to/from locations across the country, as well as benefitting the thousands of people that live and work around the estuary.



19 Humber Bridge at night



20 Cleethorpes beach

The transport networks also bring visitors to the Humber, supporting the local tourist industry. The region is becoming an important cultural destination – Hull was awarded the UK’s City of Culture 2017 – and thriving seaside resorts such as Cleethorpes remain popular with holiday makers.

## Food and Agriculture

There are over 160,000 hectares of agricultural land around the Humber estuary and much of this is high-grade, which means it is amongst the best land in the UK for growing crops. For this reason, the Humber is an integral part of the UK’s largest food producing region. The scale of the Humber’s food and agricultural sector is made possible by local farming infrastructure, such as pumping stations and drainage channels. These are required to keep the land dry enough for growing crops.



21 Agricultural land next to the Humber

## Future Opportunities

The Humber has a diverse economy which presents a wide range of future growth opportunities, particularly around the acceleration of clean energy generation. For example, with a third of UK electricity to be generated from offshore wind by 2030, there is great potential associated with the manufacture and servicing of wind turbines, helping to place the Humber at the heart of the offshore wind economy and providing employment for thousands of people. The Humber is also home to the UK’s only manufacturer of petroleum graphite coke. As a key component of electric vehicle batteries, this could put the Humber on the map as a hub for the electric vehicle supply chain.



22 South Humber Bank Power Station at Stallingborough

Moving to a low carbon economy (i.e. decarbonisation) is both a key challenge and opportunity for the Humber. At present, at least 20% of the Humber's economy relies on energy-intensive industries that emit large amounts of carbon dioxide. But, if managed carefully, the process of decarbonisation could provide further growth opportunities for the region. Cleaner industrial processes and land management practices are currently being considered, and the world's first bioenergy carbon capture and storage project is being piloted at the Drax power-plant in Selby.

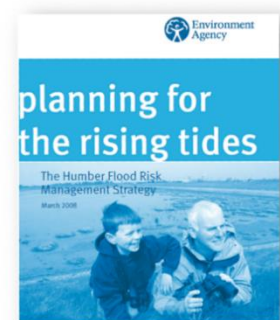


23 Offshore wind farm in the North Sea

The Humber does have the space to grow; the Humber Enterprise Zone is the largest in the UK. The Humber's existing port assets, land availability, connectivity and skills base also make it well-placed to pursue further opportunities in import customisation, assembly and manufacturing.

## The Humber Strategy

Tidal flood risk on the Humber is currently managed via the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy 'Planning for the Rising Tides'. This document, published in 2008, was the first of its kind in England and Wales, taking a joined-up approach to tackling flood risk. It set out the Environment Agency's vision for managing tidal flood risk from the Humber Estuary in the face of climate change and sea level rise, taking into consideration the impacts this could have on people, industry and wildlife.



24 The original Humber Strategy

### **[Read the Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy](#)**

The Humber Strategy outlined a programme of investment which would ensure that 99% of people living around the estuary continued to receive a good standard of protection from tidal flooding for the first 25 years and beyond. It also acknowledged that defence improvements would not be possible in all locations around the estuary. It was always intended that the Strategy would be reviewed to take account of changing circumstances and better information as it became available.



As a result of the Humber Strategy, over £150 million will have been invested in tidal flood risk management by 2021, improving the standard of protection to around 70,000 properties.

### Map insert content

**Donna Nook:** Donna Nook is a managed alignment site located on the south bank at the mouth of the Humber estuary that, once complete, will create 106ha of new compensatory habitat. The scheme will provide many local benefits, including improved tidal defences between Saltfleet and Tetney that protect almost 3000 properties and over 13,000 hectares of agricultural land as well as the enhancement intertidal habitat and further terrestrial habitats.



25 Map showing projects and schemes around the Humber to manage flood risk

**Grimsby Docks:** £19.8m has been invested to replace and enhance 2.5km of deteriorating tidal defences around the docks. As well as better protecting the immediate port facilities, the scheme reduced the risk to over 14,000 residential properties and 2000 commercial properties in the town. This scheme also enabled Associated British Ports (ABP) and North East Lincolnshire Council to develop economic growth and urban regeneration opportunities throughout the port estate, especially as a base for the emerging wind energy operations sector.

**Port of Immingham:** Following the devastation caused by the December 2013 tidal surge, the Environment Agency has worked with Associated British Ports (ABP) and North East Lincolnshire Council to better protect regional and nationally important infrastructure contained within the port. This has involved replacing the outer lock gates at Immingham and installing new tidal defences along the 2km port frontage, at a cost of £12.7 million.

**Chowder Ness:** Chowder Ness is a compensatory habitat site created by ABP in 2006. It is located on the south bank of the Humber, to the west of the Humber Bridge. The site provides 15 hectares of mudflats, saltmarsh and grassland habitat.

**South Ferriby:** The tidal surge in December 2013 flooded 129 homes in South Ferriby. It also caused millions of pounds worth of damage to surrounding area, including the CEMEX cement factory, the A1077, local utilities and businesses, and 1000 hectares of local agricultural land. The Environment Agency started construction of a £12M flood alleviation scheme in April 2019 to reduce the risk of flooding to 150 properties, infrastructure and land, whilst at the same time benefiting the natural environment. Project completion is planned for March 2021.

**Alkborough Flats:** Alkborough Flats is a managed realignment site located on the south bank of the inner Humber estuary, near to Trent Falls. The site was completed in 2006, creating 440 hectares of habitat (170 hectares of which are compensatory intertidal habitat) whilst also increasing the flood storage potential within the inner estuary. This helped reduce water levels locally during the 2013 tidal surge, which lessened the impact of the tidal surge on the tidal rivers draining into the estuary. The site was delivered and is managed by a partnership comprising the Environment Agency, Natural England, North Lincolnshire Council and Associated British Ports (ABP).

**Hessle Foreshore Tidal Defences:** Hessle Foreshore Tidal Defence Scheme will see the construction of a combination of concrete and glass defences. The work also includes



improvements to the sluice structure on the Fleet Drain at Hessle Clough and a concrete stepped barrier as part of the A63. The total scheme cost is approx. £11 million. These defences will reduce the risk of tidal flooding to over 4,000 homes and around 130 businesses. Ground investigations and enabling works have already taken place with the work expected to be completed by March 2021. This project is being delivered by a partnership of the Humber LEP, East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the Environment Agency.

**Humber Hull Frontages:** Humber: Hull Frontages is a £42 million scheme that will reduce the risk of flooding to 113,000 homes and businesses, improving around 7km of tidal defences through the city of Hull. Construction began in January 2019 with expected completion towards the end of 2020.

**Paull Village - Hull and Holderness Flood Alleviation Scheme:** (Phase 1) saw a number of measures implemented at the village of Paull following the tidal surge in 2013. These works included the installation of a glass wall over half a kilometre long (reportedly the longest glass tidal defence in the UK). In addition to the wall, other elements of the works, included 2,700 tonnes of rock armour, new flood gates and the existing embankment has been raised. The tidal defences have been raised to a height of 6.8m AOD, reducing the risk to approximately 1,400 properties. The defences cover the full 1,420m length of Paull's frontage and will help provide protection against a one-in-200-year storm event. The works were completed in March 2018, at a cost of £5.2 million. This scheme has been delivered by a partnership of the Humber LEP, East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the Environment Agency.

**Paull Holmes Strays:** Paull Holme Strays was the Humber's first major managed realignment site, completed in 2003. It is located on the north bank of the middle Humber estuary, to the east of Hull. The site provides 80 hectares of intertidal compensatory habitat which supports a wide range of wildlife, including wading birds and small mammals such as roe deer and brown hare.

**Welwick:** Welwick is a compensatory habitat site created by ABP in 2006. It is located on the north bank of the outer Humber estuary. The site provides 54 hectares of lagoon, mudflats, saltmarsh and grassland habitat by the removal of over 1400m of coastal defences.

**Skeffling:** Skeffling comprises two managed realignment sites that are currently being developed on the north bank of the outer Humber estuary, to the west of Spurn. Once complete, the scheme is expected to provide new saltmarsh and mudflats to compensate for the loss of these habitats in the middle and outer estuary, Wet grasslands will also be created between the two sites, further increasing the biodiversity potential. Improvements to local flood defences will also reduce the risk of tidal flooding for the villages of Welwick and Skeffling.

**Kilnsea Wetlands:** Kilnsea Wetlands is a 43 hectare suite of freshwater habitat created to compensate for losses at the Easington Lagoons, which is a designated SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The core area at Kilnsea Wetlands is owned by the Environment Agency but other landowners have also created wetland habitat areas on their own adjacent land. The site is managed by Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

These schemes have been / are being delivered by the Environment Agency and/or local councils, often in partnership, with contributions from others who benefit. Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) also have a key role, particularly around the operation of assets such as pumping stations. The on-going maintenance and operation of assets often requires a joined-up approach between

different organisations to ensure that the intended standard of protection continues to be provided for many years to come.

## Habitat Creation

It is a legal obligation under the Habitats Regulations to replace the habitat lost due to coastal squeeze as we improve defences and sea levels rise. Under the current Humber Strategy, two major managed realignment schemes have been completed (Alkborough Flats and Paul Holme Strays) and a further two schemes are currently in the works (Donna Nook and Skeffling).

### What Is Managed Realignment?

*Managed realignment involves constructing a new defence line further inland and breaching/removing the old defence so that sea water can enter the site to create compensatory mudflat and saltmarsh habitat. By providing space for habitats to develop more dynamically, this sustainable flood risk management approach has multiple environmental and socio-economic benefits and, in the case of Alkborough Flats, can also help to reduce local flood risk.*

26 Fact box: What is managed realignment?

Alongside managed realignment sites created via the Humber Strategy, Associated British Ports (ABP) have also undertaken schemes at Chowder Ness and Welwick.

## A New Way Forward

Since the publication of the existing Humber Strategy, more up-to-date technical information has become available, for example;

- The December 2013 tidal surge provided us with a better evidence of tidal flood mechanisms and estuarine processes
- Updated UK Climate Projections were released in 2018 (UKCP18)

There have also been policy changes that provide new opportunities for funding future tidal risk management schemes.



27 What's changed since the original strategy was published

These changes have made a case for a comprehensive review and update of the Humber Strategy. The Humber 2100+ Partnership, comprising the Environment Agency, 12 Local Authorities and the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) has been set up to develop a new strategy which will set the direction for the next 100 years.

## Humber 2100+

The Humber 2100+ project is redefining the strategic approach to managing tidal risk on the Humber. It will identify the most sustainable, credible and cost-effective approach to managing tidal flooding over the next 100 years, with a particular focus on the first 25 years, taking into account predicted sea level rise and climate change. The Humber 2100+ partnership is made up of 12 local authorities, the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the Environment Agency.

Together, we are working to develop a new Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy that is ambitious yet achievable and will support the sustainable development of a prosperous Humber for both people and nature, in line with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals and the Environment Agency's carbon ambitions.



28 The Humber 2100+ partnership

[\*\*Click here to find out about the UN's Sustainable Development Goals\*\*](#)

[\*\*Click here to read about the Government's plans for a greener future\*\*](#)

The partnership is the core of this new strategy, working towards a shared approach that all partners agree on and will jointly implement. The objectives, principles and ambitions are shared, building in local needs and priorities.

The Humber 2100+ project is considering a range of flood risk management approaches for the Humber, including conventional measures, such as flood defence raising and flood storage, as well as more ambitious solutions such as a tidal barrier.

In spring 2018, the partnership considered a long-list of estuary-wide flood risk management options. Following a detailed evaluation, elements of different options were brought together to form three Strategic Approaches. The Strategic Approaches use a combination of solutions to manage risk in a different way.

**Managing the tide** - using a combination of improved flood defences, existing and additional flood storage, and occasional planned flooding of land. Improved resilience and changes to land use would also be required to adapt to rising sea levels and high tides.

**Adapting to the tide** - by continuing to improve or maintain defences in some areas, and changing land use in others, to allow defences to be deliberately altered or moved back in some locations over time. This would generate greater capacity for flood storage and large scale planned flooding of land, and allow us to respond to the fact that it may not be possible or safe to maintain or continue to raise some defences where they are at present. This would be in combination with improved resilience across the estuary.

**Keeping out the tide** – by constructing a tidal surge barrier, most likely in the outer estuary. This would be a complex and long term option. Defences on the seaward side of the barrier would need to be improved, and there would be continued maintenance of defences inland of the barrier in combination with improved resilience across the estuary.

The new Humber Strategy will primarily focus on outlining our strategic direction for the first 25 years, including a programme of investment. A narrative for the remaining 75 years will then sketch out the likely pathway that will follow. The future is uncertain, and it is important that the new Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy is flexible and can respond to changes as they arise. Review and decision points will help us adapt to a changing climate and economic, social and political circumstances. Ultimately, the ambition is for the new Humber Strategy to be a living entity that will continue to evolve over time.

The Humber 2100+ partnership will be exploring and developing the Strategic Approaches further by gathering evidence and appraising different options in greater detail.

## What is an appraisal?

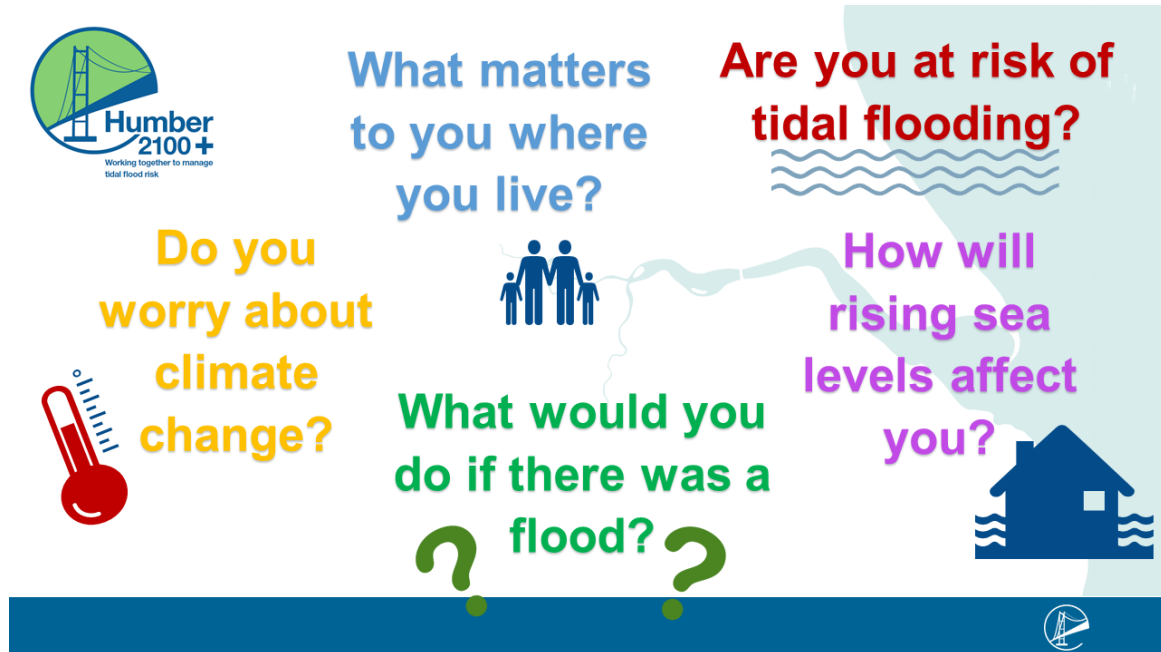
Tidal flood risk can rarely be managed effectively with a single solution, and the situation we face now is even more challenging as we know that risk will evolve over time.

To identify and explore the options available for the Humber, a 'project appraisal' will be undertaken. The aim of the appraisal is to identify the preferred approach for managing tidal flood risk around the estuary. The appraisal is a structured process that assesses a problem and generates a range of possible solutions, and then analysing the feasibility and impacts of each. For Humber 2100+, this means assessing the needs of the Humber estuary and subsequently evaluating a series of different options for managing tidal flood risk over the next 100 years. To achieve this, we will use a wide range of evidence, including hydraulic modelling, local and regional development plans and an understanding on the natural environment. We will also be seeking wider views via a public consultation.



The appraisal will need to identify a preferred option that is sustainable and offers value for money whilst also meeting Defra and Treasury policies. This will go on to form the building blocks for the new Humber Strategy.

## Get Involved



29 Does flood risk matter to you?

We will be carrying out formal public consultation at key points to ensure that people that live and work around the estuary have helped shape the resulting strategy. The first round of consultation is expected to take place in 2021

Further information on how you can give your views will be made available here in the near future. In the meantime follow us on social media (links below).

## Be Prepared

It is our collective responsibility to build a more flood resilient future – and you have an important role to play.

Flooding is dangerous and can happen very quickly. The effects can be devastating. Being aware of your own flood risk is the first step to being prepared. Find out if your property or business is at immediate or long term risk of flooding below.



30 Prepare Act Survive

**Find out if you are at risk**

## Sign Up for Flood Warnings

If your home or business is at risk of flooding, we encourage you to sign up to receive flood warnings by phone, email or text message. This service is free. Just click the link below to sign up or contact **Floodline on 0345 988 1188** (call charges may apply).

### **Sign up for Flood Warnings**

If your business includes multiple sites, you can sign up to received warnings for more than one place via the Targeted Flood Warning Service. This service is free for not-for-profit organisations or available to businesses for a fee. Please call **03458 506 506** for more information (call charges may apply).

## PROTECT YOUR HOME OR BUSINESS



Sign up for free flood warnings by phone, text or email

Floodline 0345 988 1188

[www.gov.uk/floodsdestroy](http://www.gov.uk/floodsdestroy)



### FLOOD ALERT

Flooding is possible  
Be prepared

- Be prepared to act on your flood plan
- Prepare a flood kit
- Monitor water levels and flood forecast



### FLOOD WARNING

Flooding is expected  
Immediate action required

- Move family, pets and valuables to a safe place
- Turn off utilities if safe to do so
- Put flood protection equipment in place



### SEVERE FLOOD WARNING

Severe flooding  
Danger to life

- Stay in a safe place with a means of escape
- Be ready to evacuate
- Co-operate with the emergency services

#### 31 Flood warning codes

Protect your home or business. Sign up for free flood warnings by phone, text or email. Call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 or visit [www.gov.uk/floodsdestroy](http://www.gov.uk/floodsdestroy)

**Flood Alert** – Flooding is possible. Be prepared to act on your flood plan. Prepare a flood kit. Monitor water levels and flood forecast.

**Flood Warning** – Flooding is expected, immediate action required. Move family, pets and valuables to a safe place. Turn off utilities if safe to do so. Put flood protection equipment in place.

**Severe Flood Warning** - danger to life. Stay in a safe place with a means of escape. Be ready to evacuate. Co-operate with the emergency services.

## Make a Plan

What would you do if you had to leave your home suddenly due to flooding? Having a flood plan and taking some simple steps can help lessen the impacts. You can download a template for your personal, community/group or business flood plan from the Environment Agency website. If you need extra help during a flood, speak to your local council.

**[Download a flood plan template](#)**

## Protect Your Property

Alongside the work that the Environment Agency and Local Councils do to manage the risk of flooding, individuals and businesses can also take steps to protect their own property. Property Level Resilience (PLR) measures include specialist flood doors, boards and air bricks. For further information and advice, consult the National Flood Forum or visit [this link](#).

## Stay Up To Date

To get the latest information on the Humber Strategy and to find out how and when you can get involved:

Visit [this link](#) or check back here!

## Contact Us

To get in touch with a member of the team email:

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Or follow us on social media!

