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Ask for:
Date: 17 November 2016

Dear Member

KENT FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - MONDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 2016

I am now able to enclose, four presentations which were given to the Committee on the Monday, 14 November 2016 meeting of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee. These are:

Agenda Item No

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 5 | Kent Resilience Forum |
| 6 | Flood re |
| 7 | Riparian Ownership |
| 9 | Exercise Surge - Oral report by Tony Harwood |

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Lynch', is written over a faint, light-colored signature line.

John Lynch
Head of Democratic Services

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To: Kent Flood Risk Management Committee – 14 November 2016

From: John Lynch, Head of Democratic Services

Subject: Kent Resilience Forum – Structure and Annual Seminar

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary:

Paul Flaherty from Kent Fire and Rescue Service will give a presentation on the structure of the Kent Resilience Forum, including its annual seminar.

1. Introduction

Paul Flaherty from Kent Fire and Rescue Service will give a presentation on the structure of the Kent Resilience Forum including its annual seminar.

2 Recommendation

The Committee is invited to note the report for assurance.

Contact:
Andrew Tait
Democratic Services Officer
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03000 416749

Background documents (None)

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Kent Resilience Forum

Overview of the Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) including the Kent Resilience Team (KRT)



Paul Flaherty

Chair of Kent Resilience Forum Training and Exercising Group

Assistant Director Channel Tunnel and Resilience

Kent Fire and Rescue Service



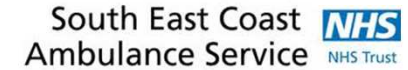
Tonbridge & Malling
Borough Council

KRF Partners

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Page 6



Over 100 Organisations within the KRF

Risks and Threats

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



1953

1968

1987

1998

2000

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

Incidents and Events In Kent

Operation Stack 2015

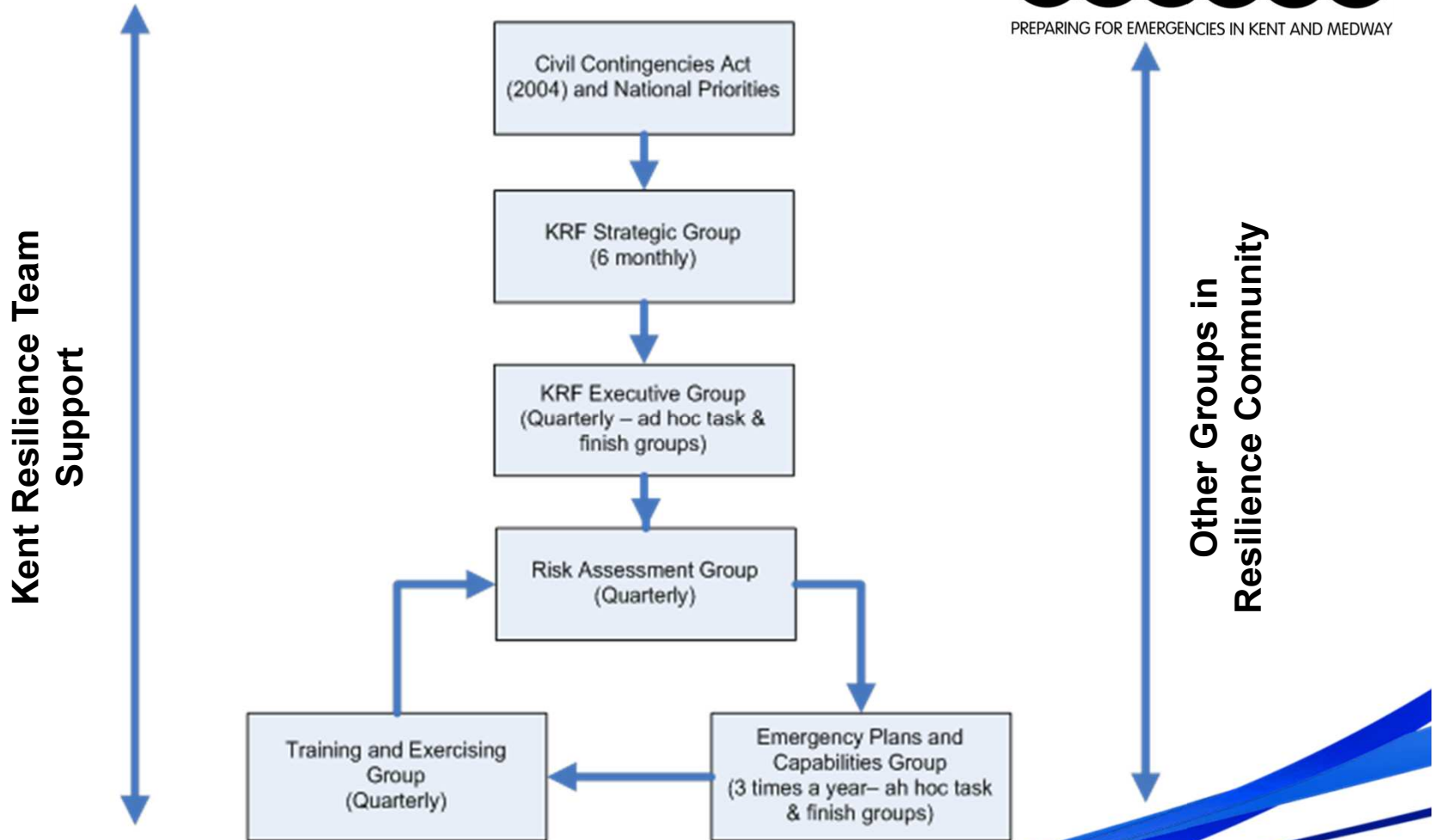


KRF Structure

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Risk Assessment Group

The KRF has:

- Published the Kent Community Risk Register 2016.
- Carried out a full capability analysis.
- Introduced a risk review programme.



Emergency Plans and Capabilities

The KRF has:

- Continued the flooding capability work.
- Introduced a Resilient Communities Strategy.
- Imbedded the JESIP principles in all KRF plans.
- Published the KRF Mass Fatalities and Evacuation and shelter plans.



Training

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

The KRF has:

- Delivered an ambitious training programme.
- Enhanced Business Continuity Training.
- Delivered Joint Command and Control training
- Trained over 200 local Flood Wardens



Exercises

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

The KRF has delivered a number of large exercises this Year, including:

- Exercise Unified Response, Kent SCG (February 2016)
- Exercise Combine (April 2016)
- Exercise Distant Echo (May 2016)
- Operation Fennel table top (November 2015, July 2016)
- Exercise 'Surge' (October 2016) as the KRF Exercise for 2016/17
- Exercise Cygnus (October 2016)

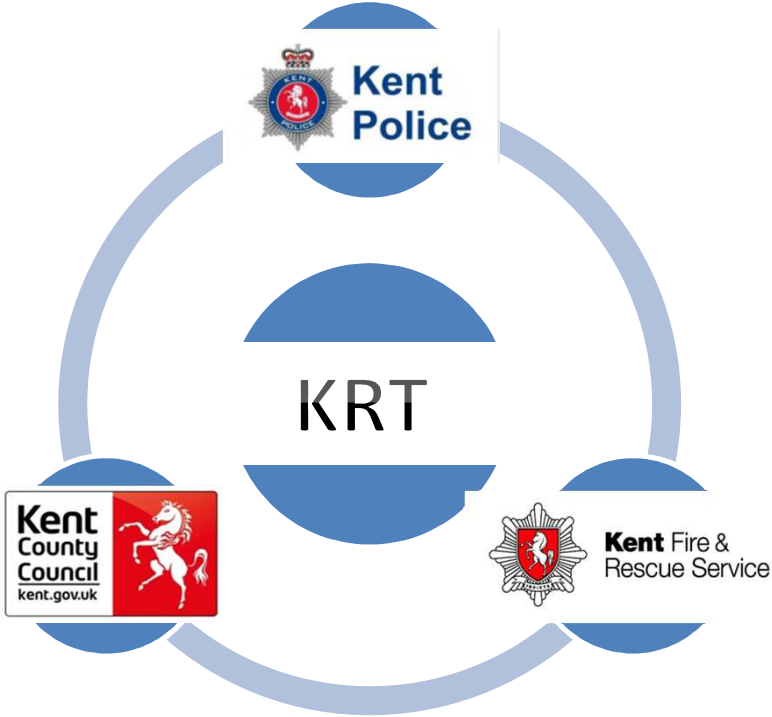


Kent Resilience Team

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



What is the KRT?

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

- Fully integrated team
- Co-located
- Centre of excellence
- Expertise and Engagement
- Single point of contact
- Partner Integration



KRT Vision



Strategic Intentions

1. Implement and embed 'partnership agreements'
2. Review the KRF
3. Establish the KRT as a permanent team
4. Continue to streamline the process for the development of emergency plans.
5. Enhance the Counties business continuity arrangements.
6. Embed a strategy which increases the resilience of communities and businesses.
7. Improve the ability for communities and businesses to recover quickly.

Core Values

1. Enhancing the effectiveness of multi-agency planning and response
2. Ensuring value for money
3. Maintaining consistency of approach
4. Optimising adaptability and flexibility to accommodate the needs of partners in a changing environment
5. Developing closer working relationships between KRF partners
6. Optimising the efficiency of Resilience Forum work



Achievements

- Collaboration
- Governance
- Leadership
- Resources
- Finance
- Information Technology
- Accommodation
- Exercises
- Training
- Seminars
- Incident Response
- Plans and Documentation
- Resilience Direct
- Command and Control
- Resilient Communities
- Business Continuity and Recovery
- Partnership Agreements

Partnership Agreements

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

10. Kent County Council
11. Kent Police
12. Kent Fire and Rescue Service
13. Medway Unitary Authority
14. NHS Organisations - through the Local Health Resilience Partnership (LHRP)
15. Ashford Borough Council
16. Canterbury City Council
17. Dartford Borough Council
18. Dover District Council
10. Gravesham Borough Council
11. Maidstone Borough Council
12. Sevenoaks District Council
13. Shepway Borough Council
14. Swale Borough Council
15. Thanet District Council
16. Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council
17. Tunbridge Wells Borough Council
18. Environment Agency



Partnership Agreements

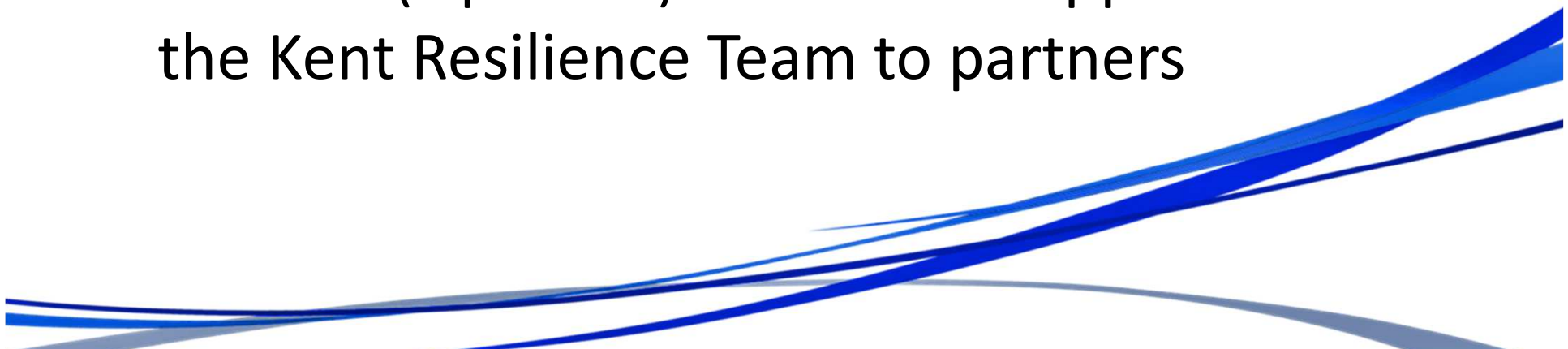
Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

3 year agreements introduced in April 2016.

- **Part 1** – Core agreement between Kent Resilience Forum Partners
- **Part 2** – (Optional) Embedding partners resources in the Kent Resilience Team
- **Part 3** – (Optional) Additional support from the Kent Resilience Team to partners



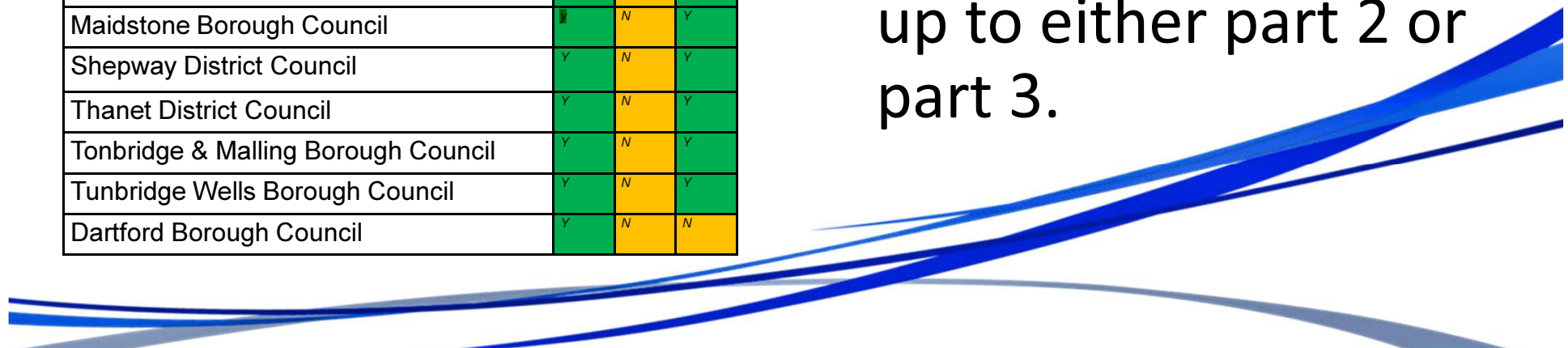
Partnership Agreements



ORGANISATION	P1	P2	P3
Kent Police	Y	Y	N
Kent Fire & Rescue Service	Y	Y	N
Kent County Council	Y	Y	N
NHS Organisations (LHRP)	Y	Y	N
Medway Council	Y	Y	N
Sevenoaks District Council	Y	Y	N
Swale Borough Council	Y	Y	N
Environment Agency	Y	Y	N
Ashford Borough Council	Y	Y	Y
Canterbury City Council	Y	N	Y
Dover District Council	Y	N	Y
Gravesham Borough Council	Y	N	Y
Maidstone Borough Council	Y	N	Y
Shepway District Council	Y	N	Y
Thanet District Council	Y	N	Y
Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council	Y	N	Y
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	Y	N	Y
Dartford Borough Council	Y	N	N

Aims

1. Ensure all 18 partners have signed up to part 1 of the agreement.
2. Ensure that all 18 partners have signed up to either part 2 or part 3.





Any Questions ?



Paul Flaherty

*Assistant Director Channel Tunnel
and Resilience*

Kent Fire and Rescue Service

paul.flaherty@kent.fire-uk.org

01622 692121 ext 8202

To: Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

From: Michael Harrison, Chairman of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

Subject: Flood-Re: affordable flood insurance

Classification: Unrestricted

A new insurance scheme to provide affordable home insurance for properties at risk of flooding has been launched. Known as Flood-Re, property owners can pay a premium for flood insurance that based on their council tax band, their insurers then re-insure the flood risk with Flood-Re.

More details can be found here:

<http://www.floodre.co.uk/homeowner/about-us/>

A presentation on Flood-Re will be given at the meeting.

Michael Harrison, Chairman of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

Contact Officer: Max Tant, Flood and Water Manager, 03000 413466
max.tant@kent.gov.uk

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Flood Re – affordable flood insurance

Max Tant
Flood and Water Manager
Kent County Council

Flood Re

- Flood Re is a flood reinsurance scheme that provides flood insurance for insurance companies
- Insurance companies can use it to offer affordable flood cover for home insurance policy holders at high risk of flooding (typically 1 in 75 annual risk of flooding or greater)
- Flood Re makes no difference to how home insurance is purchased, the reinsurance is done by the insurance company

How does it work

- Flood Re collects and annual tax from every home insurer in the UK, which is levied on home insurance policy holders
- This builds up a fund of £180m that Flood Re manages
- They use this fund to provide flood cover to insurance companies
- The flood cover is charged to the policy holder according to their council tax band

Council Tax Band	A,B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Buildings policy	132	148	168	199	260	334	800
Contents policy	78	98	108	131	148	206	400
Combined policy	210	246	276	330	408	540	1200

Exemptions

- Flood Re does not provide cover to properties constructed since January 2009, this is to promote good planning decisions
- Flood Re is for home insurance policies, it does not cover businesses
- Other exemptions apply, please see the Flood Re website for more details:

<http://www.floodre.co.uk/>

QUESTIONS?

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To: Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

From: Michael Harrison, Chairman of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

Subject: Riparian rights and responsibilities

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary:

Riparian owners have rights and responsibilities over watercourses on or adjacent to their land. This paper explains the basic riparian rights and responsibilities and the authorities who have regulatory powers over watercourses.

Recommendation:

That Members:

- Note the paper.

1 Introduction

1.1 Land that adjoins a watercourse is known as riparian. Owners of riparian land are known as a riparian owner and they have rights and responsibilities over the watercourse their land adjoins. This paper explains the basic riparian rights and responsibilities.

1.2 The rights and responsibilities explained in this paper only apply to watercourses, they do not apply to overland runoff or groundwater, nor do they apply to public sewers. Additionally, planning policy does not necessarily follow common law riparian rights.

1.3 A watercourse is any channel through which water flows, whether it is natural or man-made. A watercourse can range from a river with a regular flow to a shallow depression which carries water infrequently, and includes streams, drains, ditches and sewers (other than public sewers). A watercourse may flow through a pipe, known as a culvert, as long as it is not designated a public sewer. A culvert that carries a watercourse is regarded as a watercourse and riparian rights apply.

1.4 Watercourses are divided into two categories, which affect how they are regulated. These categories are:

- Main River - these are watercourses that are designated as a main river by the Environment Agency. They are usually designated for their flood risk significance. This term does not necessarily reflect the size of the watercourse, as main rivers can be quite small and ephemeral (that is water only flows in them some of the time). They are shown on maps held at local Environment Agency offices and online.
- Ordinary watercourse – these are any watercourse that is not a main river.

2 Riparian ownership

- 2.1 Under common law, a riparian owner is someone who owns land that adjoins a watercourse. Land title deeds often do not show the entire land a property owner is responsible for.
- 2.2 Where a natural watercourse is located between two property boundaries the owner on each side is assumed to own up to the middle of the watercourse, under the principle of “ad medium filum” (to the middle of the line).
- 2.3 If the watercourse is man-made, for instance a field drain, it is assumed that the drain was constructed wholly on one property (as the property owner would not have had the right to dig his neighbours land), therefore it is solely that riparian owners responsibility.
- 2.4 These are only guidelines, they are not rules and there may be variations and other overriding factors that mean they do not apply to a particular piece of land.
- 2.5 If land is rented, who exercises the riparian rights should be agreed between the tenant and landlord.
- 2.6 Drains adjoining a highway are usually owned by the neighbouring land owner, the highway authority rarely has riparian rights over them as they do not normally own the highway (they are only responsible for maintaining it). Highway authorities have the right to discharge to watercourses, but this does not necessarily confer on them a duty to maintain the watercourse. Where a road was built by the highway authority on land that they purchased, they may be responsible for any highway drains. Most drains adjacent to the highway in Kent are not highway drains and are not the responsibility of KCC to maintain.

3 Riparian rights and responsibilities

- 3.1 Riparian rights and responsibilities have developed through common law and are not set out in statute. Below is a summary of the common law rights and responsibilities of riparian owners.
- 3.2 A riparian owner has the following rights:
 - to receive flow of water in its natural state, without undue interference in quality or quantity.
 - to protect their property from flooding, and their land from erosion.
 - to fish in their watercourse, although this must be by legal methods and with an Environment Agency rod licence.
 - to abstract a maximum of 20 cubic metres per day of water for the domestic purposes of their own household or for agricultural use (excluding spray irrigation) from a watercourse at a point that directly adjoins their land without a licence from the Environment Agency. Most other types of abstraction will require a licence from the Environment Agency.
- 3.3 A riparian owner has the following responsibilities:
 - to pass on the flow of water without obstruction, pollution or diversion which could affect the rights of others.

- to accept flood flows through their land, even if caused by inadequate capacity downstream, as there is no common law duty to improve a watercourse.
 - to maintain the bed and the banks of the watercourse (including trees and shrubs growing on the banks) and for clearing any debris, natural or otherwise, including litter, even if it did not originate from their land.
 - to not cause any obstructions to the free passage of fish.
 - to not dispose of waste in the watercourse.
 - to keep the bed and banks clear of any matter that could cause an obstruction either on their land or by being washed away by high flow to obstruct a structure downstream.
 - to keep clear any structures that they own such as culverts, trash screens or weirs.
 - to protect their property from seepage through natural/manmade banks. Where such seepage threatens the structural integrity of a flood defence, it may become the concern of the Environment Agency.
 - to maintain any culvert that connects a ditch on their property to another ditch where the culvert passes under the highway. The exceptions to this are where Kent County Council (KCC) has adopted the culvert.
- 3.4 These riparian rights and responsibilities are not absolute and riparian owners may have to obtain consent for works from the Environment Agency, Kent County Council or Internal Drainage Board.

4 Watercourse regulation

- 4.1 Aside from riparian owners' rights and responsibilities a number of bodies have powers to regulate activities in and the function of watercourses. Generally these powers are permissive, that is it is not a duty of the holder of the power to exercise them.
- 4.2 A number of different bodies have powers over watercourses, these often overlap and it is not always clear which bodies have powers. These powers are set out in the Water Act 1991 (as amended) and the Land Drainage Act 1991 (as amended).
- 4.3 The Environment Agency (EA) has powers over for main rivers. Many activities on main rivers require the consent of the Environment Agency. Powers over ordinary watercourses are held either by an Internal Drainage Board (IDBs), Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA, KCC in Kent) or district council in two-tier areas.
- 4.4 The EA and IDBs also have powers over activities near watercourses, any activity within 8 m of a watercourse they maintain requires their consent.
- 4.5 Construction activities in watercourses, or near them for main rivers and IDB watercourses, require consent. This consent is obtained from the EA for main rivers and, for ordinary watercourses, from the LLFA or from an IDB in an IDB area.
- 4.6 The EA, IDBs and LLFAs have powers to enforce the maintenance of watercourses or the restoration of unconsented works. These powers only give

the authority the power to undertake the works on behalf of the riparian owner, if they are unwilling to do the necessary works themselves. Enforcement does not give the enforcement authority the power to compel riparian owners to undertake works. The enforcement authority can recharge the riparian owner for the costs incurred, they must also reimburse them for any damages. Enforcement like this is generally not a successful route to maintaining ordinary watercourses and is only considered for very serious risks.

4.7 Where there are concerns about the maintenance of watercourses, the most successful approach is for local communities to work in partnership with landowners to resolve problems.

5 Further reading

5.1 More information about riparian rights and responsibilities can be found in the EA's guide *Living on the Edge*, which can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/454562/LIT_7114.pdf

7 Recommendations

That Members:

- Note the paper.

Michael Harrison, Chairman of the Kent Flood Risk Management Committee

Contact Officer: Max Tant, Flood and Water Manager, 03000 413466

max.tant@kent.gov.uk

Riparian rights

Max Tant
Flood and Water Manager
Kent County Council

Outline

1. Definitions
2. Riparian ownership
3. Riparian rights and responsibilities
4. Land drainage authorities
5. Consents
6. Enforcement

Definitions

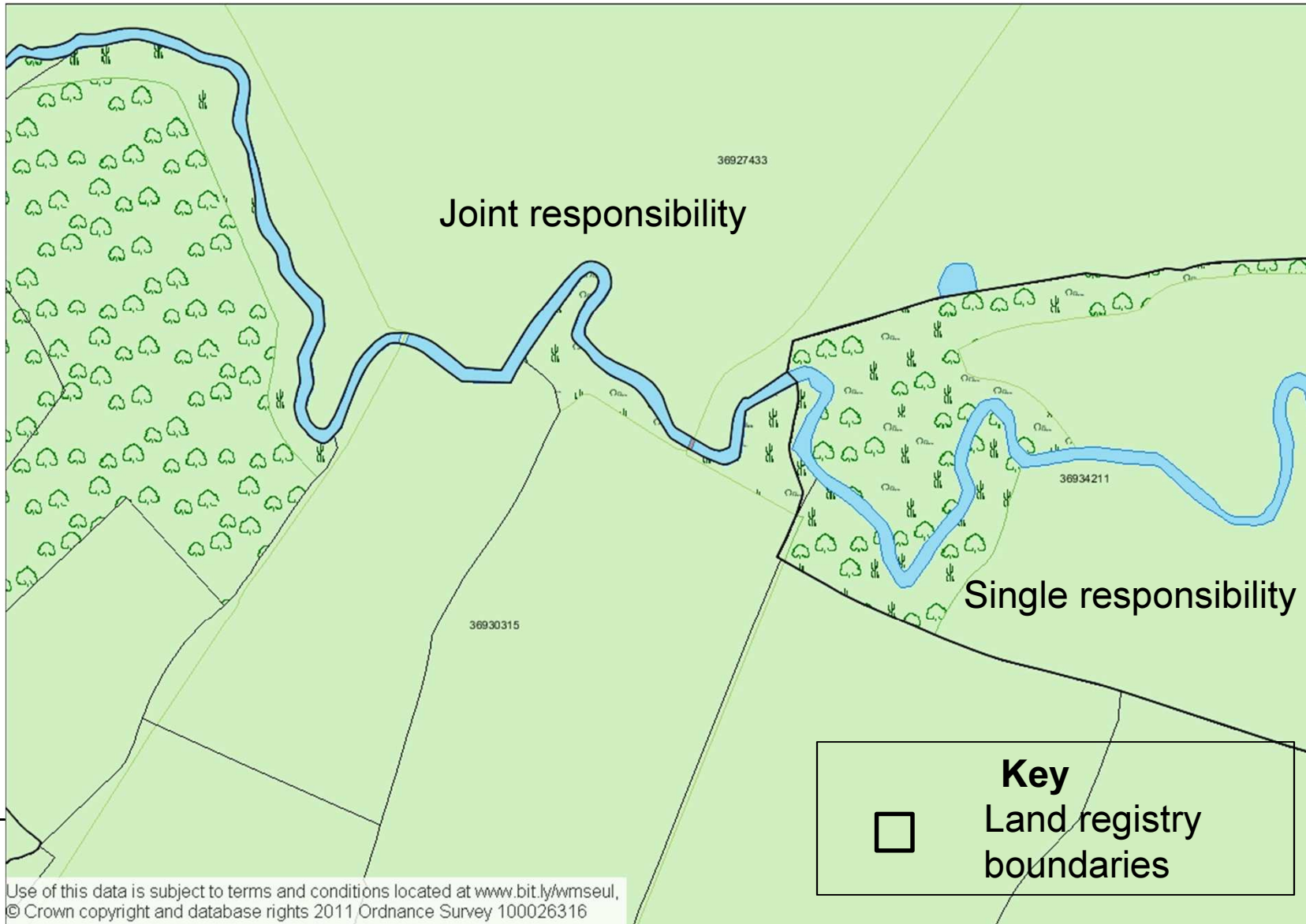
- A watercourse is any channel through which water flows, whether it is natural or man-made
- Main river – a watercourse designated by the Environment Agency
- Ordinary watercourse – any watercourse that is not a main river
- Ponds and lakes are not watercourses unless they are online (ie a watercourse passes through them)
- Culverts are pipes that watercourses flow through, there are regarded as watercourses

Riparian ownership

- A riparian owner is someone who owns land that adjoins a watercourse
- Where land ownership boundaries stop on either side of a watercourse it is generally assumed each land owner is responsible up to the middle of the watercourse and the principle of *ad medium filum*
- Land title deeds often do not show the entire land a property owner is responsible for
- Land owners are normally responsible for ordinary watercourses between their land and a highway

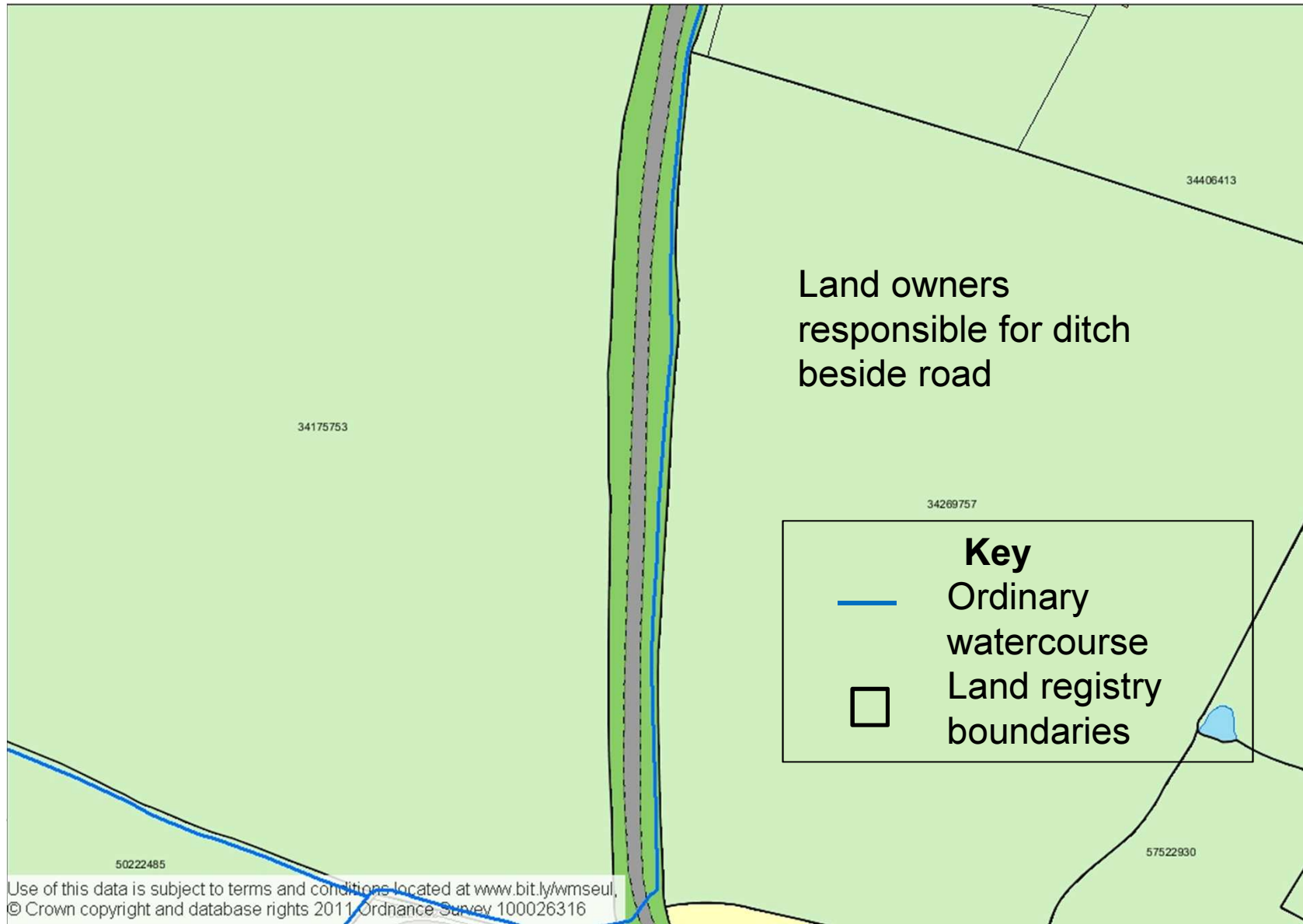
Examples of riparian ownership

Page 37



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Examples of riparian ownership



Riparian rights

- to receive flow of water in its natural state
- to protect their property from flooding and erosion.
- to fish in their watercourse
- to abstract a maximum of 20 cubic metres per day of water for the domestic purposes and some agricultural uses

Riparian responsibilities

- to pass on the flow of water
- to accept flood flows through their land, even if caused by inadequate capacity downstream, as there is no common law duty to improve a watercourse
- to maintain the bed and the banks of the watercourse
- to not cause any obstructions to the free passage of fish
- to not dispose of waste in the watercourse.
- to keep the bed and banks clear of any matter that could cause an obstruction
- to keep clear any structures that they own
- to protect their property from seepage
- to maintain any culvert on your land

Land drainage authorities

- Land drainage authorities have some powers over the watercourses in their jurisdiction
- The appropriate land drainage authority should be consulted before any construction in or near a watercourse
- Some land drainage authorities have the power to adopt bye-laws which give them more powers of watercourses

Land drainage authorities

- Environment Agency – authority for main rivers, their consent may be required for a wide range of activities in or near main rivers
- Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) – have powers to do works on ordinary watercourses in their area. They can (and generally do) adopt bye-laws. They have powers to issue consents for works on or near watercourses in tier areas
- Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) – have powers to issue consents for works in watercourses outside IDBs
- District Authorities – have powers to undertake works in ordinary watercourses

Land Drainage Consent

- Consent may be required from the appropriate land drainage authority for works in or near an ordinary watercourse
- Any construction activity that may interfere with the flow in a watercourse
- Bye-laws also give provision for consenting to ensure access to a watercourse for maintenance
- Land drainage consent is separate from planning permission, one does not confer the other

Enforcement

- Land drainage authorities have limited powers of enforcement for watercourses
- The Environment Agency have powers over many activities in main rivers and should be contacted before any activities are undertaken
- LLFAs and IDBs have enforcement powers over maintenance of ordinary watercourses and unconsented works in them
- Land drainage enforcement powers only give the enforcing authority the power to undertake the necessary works themselves and recharge – they are not the same as planning enforcement powers
- Land owners cannot be compelled to improve their watercourse, even if it is causing flooding

QUESTIONS?

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Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

EXERCISE SURGE

Kent Resilience Forum Exercise 2016

19th – 29th September

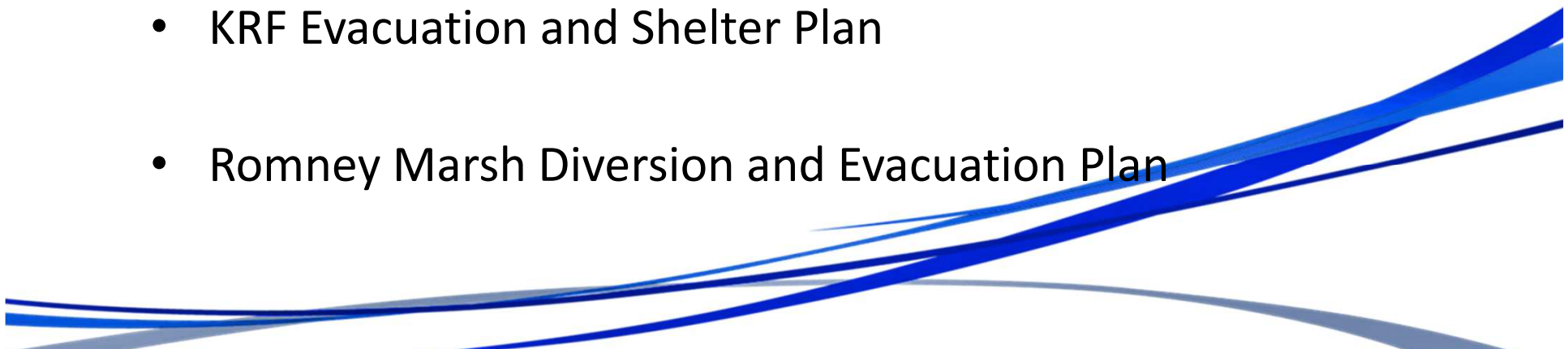
Scenario

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PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

- Based on a 1:1000 year tidal surge affecting the whole of the Kent Coast
- Impact was based on a 1:500 year incident
- Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) Response and Recovery Plans
- Local Authority and Voluntary Sector Plans
- KRF Evacuation and Shelter Plan
- Romney Marsh Diversion and Evacuation Plan



Aims and Objectives

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

The overall aim of Exercise Surge was to validate several key elements of the Kent Resilience Forum (KRF) and Local Partner Plans, Processes and Training

Over 650 exercise documents were produced and managed with over 144 day 1 injects



52 organisational objectives

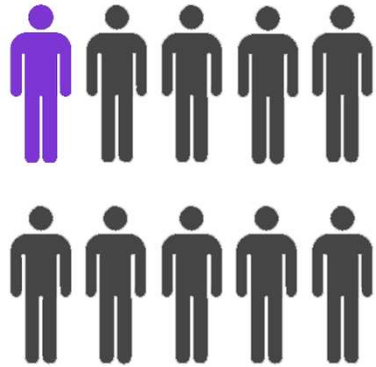
Scale

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

Nearly 900 people participated over the course of the exercise



150 people were evacuated (1 person = 10 people in terms of the exercise)

37 weather and flood alerts/warnings



6 multi-agency tele-conferences

Day 3 was attended by 150 delegates and supported by 50 Subject Matter Experts





Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY





Public Health
England



Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Kent Fire &
Rescue Service



Ministry
of Defence



HM Coastguard



Department
for Transport



Department for
Communities and
Local Government



Delivering peace of mind

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY





FLOOD FORECASTING CENTRE

a working partnership between

EX SURGE Flood Guidance Statement 7:30hrs Monday 26 September 2016

Our assessment of daily flood risk for England and Wales, working with flood forecasting teams in the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales, is below.

The highest overall flood risk is MEDIUM for a medium likelihood of severe coastal impacts on the east coast of England and round into the south Kent coast on Tuesday and Wednesday.

General overview of flood risk

There is a medium likelihood of severe impacts from coastal flooding. A deep area of low pressure moving down into the North Sea is forecast to bring a large surge, gale force winds and large waves down the east coast of England today (Monday) till early Wednesday, and round into the English Channel on Tuesday and into early Wednesday. With spring tides peaking during this period, the combination of these factors could result in coastal flooding along the east coast, leading to significant impacts during Monday night's high tides and severe impacts on Tuesday and into Wednesday along the east coast and round to the south coast of Kent.

In addition, there is also a LOW river, surface water and groundwater flood risk on Tuesday and into early Wednesday along the east parts of the east and south-east of England in response to the heavy rainfall. This falls under the category of a very low likelihood of severe impacts for all three types of flooding.

Assessment of flood risk

Coastal / tidal
There is a medium likelihood of severe impacts from coastal flooding on Tuesday and into early Wednesday along the east coast of England and round into the English Channel, as a deep area of low pressure in the North Sea brings a large surge, gale force winds and large waves. This is likely to affect the whole of the east coast and the south Kent coast. This brings a MEDIUM overall flood risk. Typical impacts may include danger to life, widespread disruption and possible loss of infrastructure identified in flood plans.

There is also a low likelihood of significant impacts from coastal flooding along the east coast of England on Monday night. Gale force winds and large waves are expected on the east coast of England later on Monday, when spring tides will be high. If these combine with a large positive surge, significant coastal flooding, such as flooding of properties and parts of communities, possible overtopping of defences and travel disruption along coastal routes, could result. The likelihood of significant impacts is currently low and overall flood risk is therefore LOW on Monday.

Rivers
Heavy rain moving south across England on Tuesday followed by heavy showers overnight. On Tuesday and into early Wednesday, there is a very low likelihood of severe river flooding across parts of the east and south-east of England, bringing an overall LOW river flood risk. Typical impacts may include flooding affecting properties and parts of communities, possible damage to buildings/structures, possible danger to life due to fast flowing/deep water, disruption to key sites identified in flood plans and disruption to travel.

Met Office EXERCISE SURGE

National Severe Weather Warning Service

Chief Forecaster's Assessment
A deep area of low pressure is expected to move east to the north of Scotland later today before moving down the North Sea tonight and through Tuesday. The west to south-westerly gale force winds across Scotland will turn north to north-easterly and increase to become severe gale force in many eastern areas as the low pressure moves down the North Sea. Wind gusts of 50-60 mph are expected quite widely in the warning area with some places, especially near the coast or over high ground, seeing gusts of 70-80 mph. Areas of heavy rain will accompany the low pressure as it moves south with 20-30 mm being seen quite widely, locally 40 mm, leading to local surface water and river flooding. The deep low pressure, in association with high spring tides and strong winds, could lead to significant coastal flooding along eastern coasts.

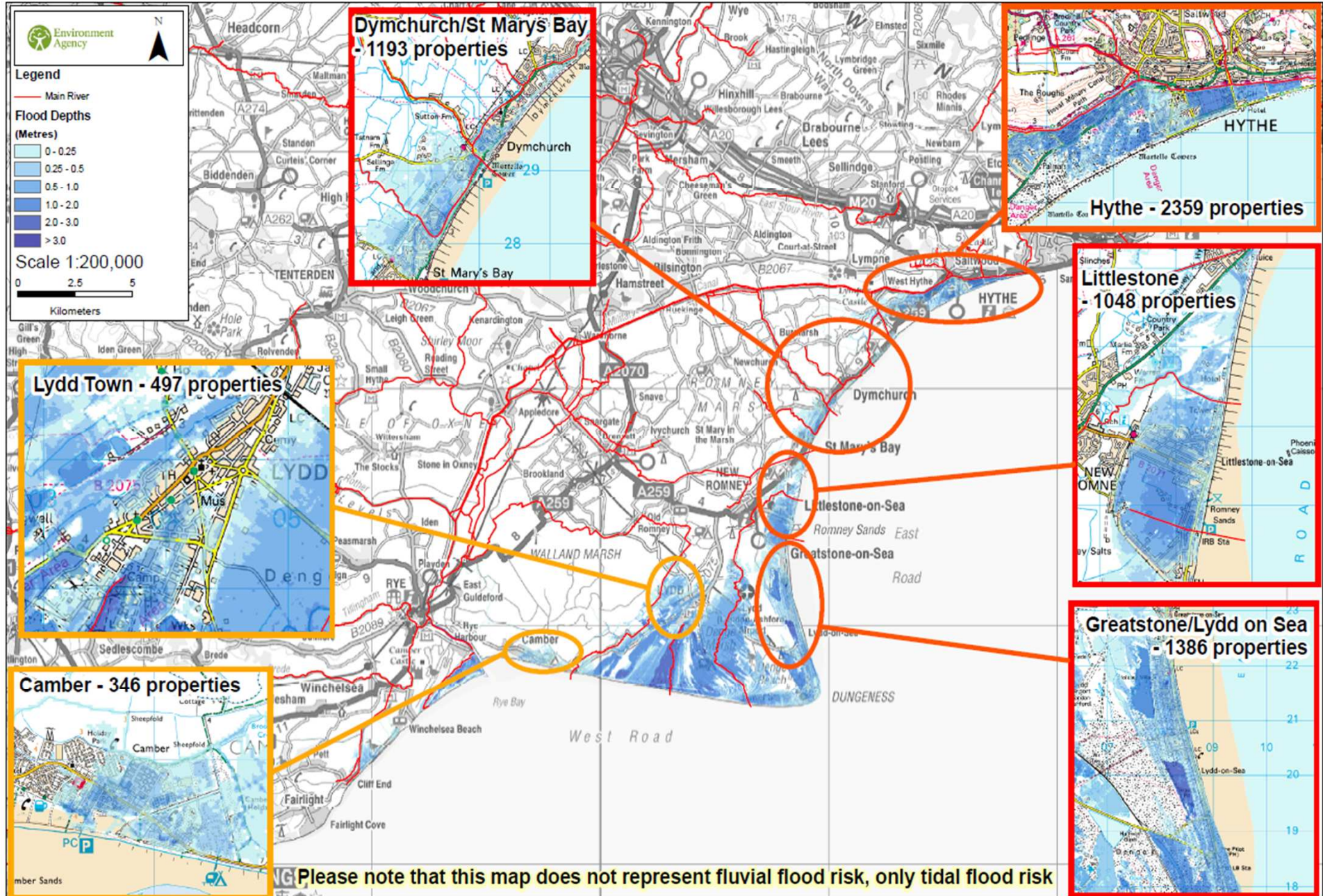
The Met Office has issued an **Amber Warning of Wind and Rain**
Valid from **18:00 on Mon, 26 Sep 2016 until 22:00 Tue, 27 Sep 2016**

Strong to gale force, locally severe gale force, winds are expected to develop across many northern and eastern areas late Monday and through Tuesday, accompanied by periods of heavy rain. The public should be prepared for the risk of travel disruption and power interruptions due to falling trees. There could also be impacts from surface water, river flooding and significant flooding along the coast.

For more details please go to:
http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/uk/uk_forecast_warnings.html

Issued by the Met Office at 09:00 on Mon, 26 Sep 2016

Flood Extent & Depth Map for combined 1 in 1000 year Tide & 1 in 200 year Wave Event on Romney Marsh



Exercise Locations 27th September



Tactical Co-ordinating Centre

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

- Tactical Co-ordinating Group
- Evacuation Cell
- Transport Cell
- Media Cell



Day 1 (27th September) Table Top

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

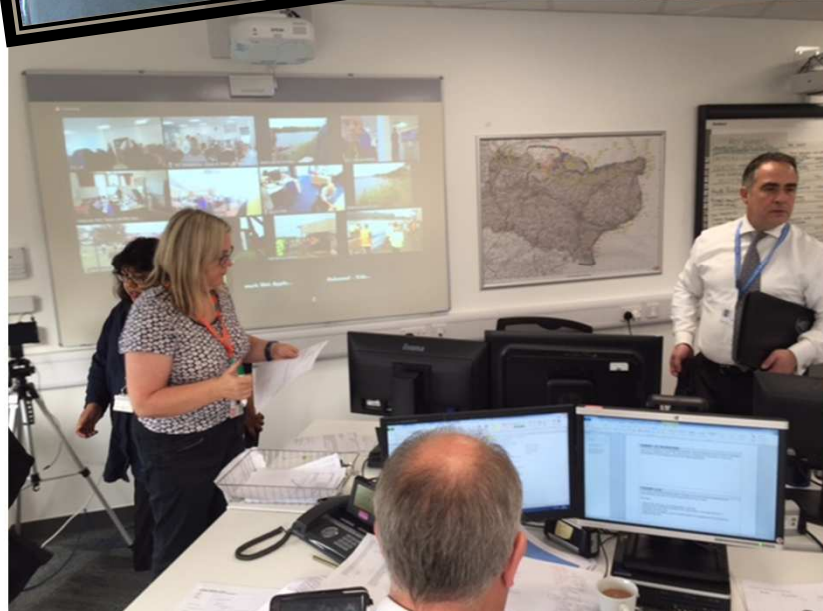


County Emergency Centre

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Shepway District Emergency Centre

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

- Evacuation of local residents
- Evacuation Assembly Point co-ordination
- Rest Centre co-ordination
- Local Social Care staff

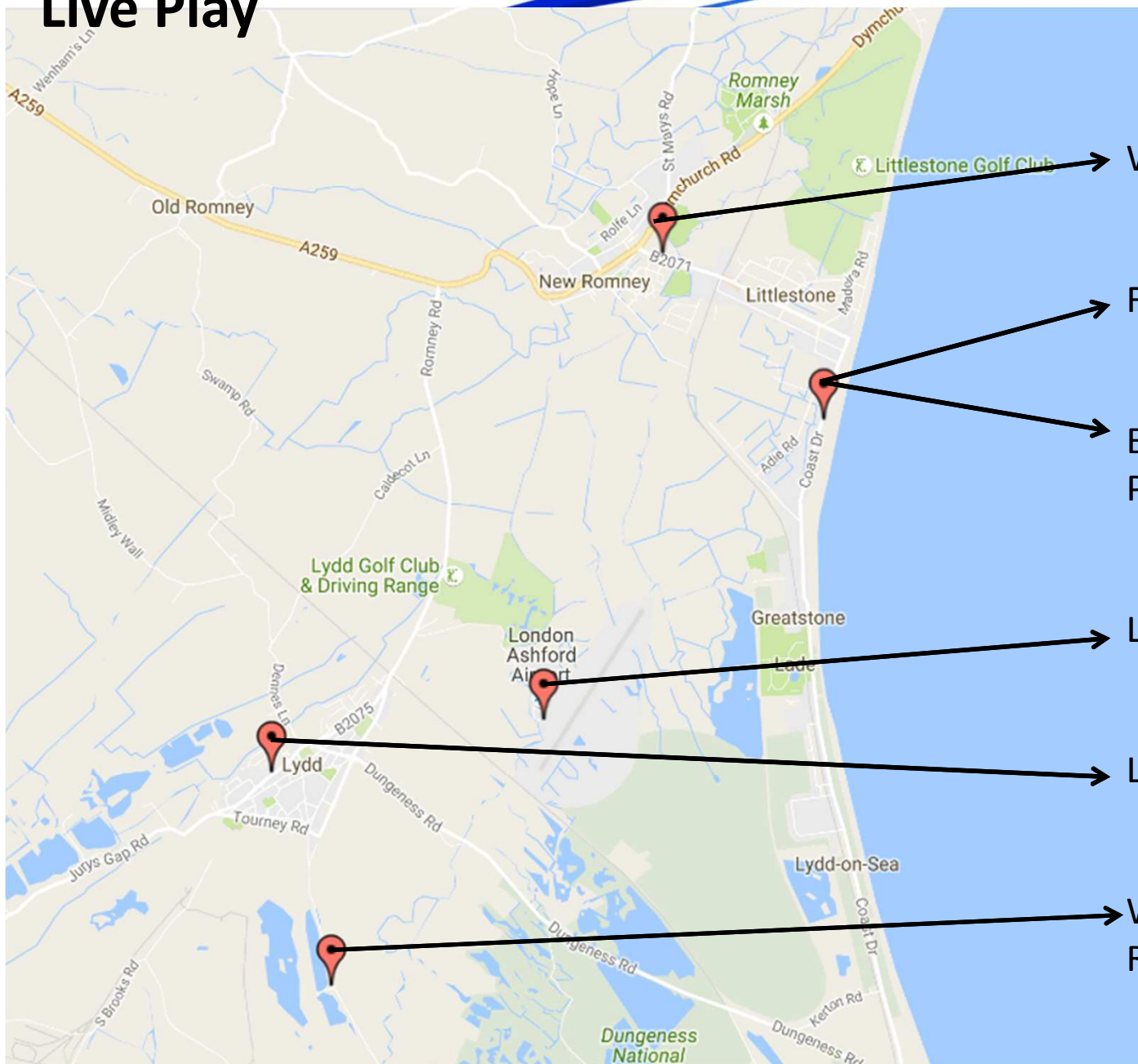


Live Play

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Welfare Centre

Flood Defence Barrier

Evacuation Assembly Point

Lydd Airport

Lydd Fire Station

Wet Rescue, Dengemarsh Road

Evacuation Assembly Point

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Welfare Centre

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



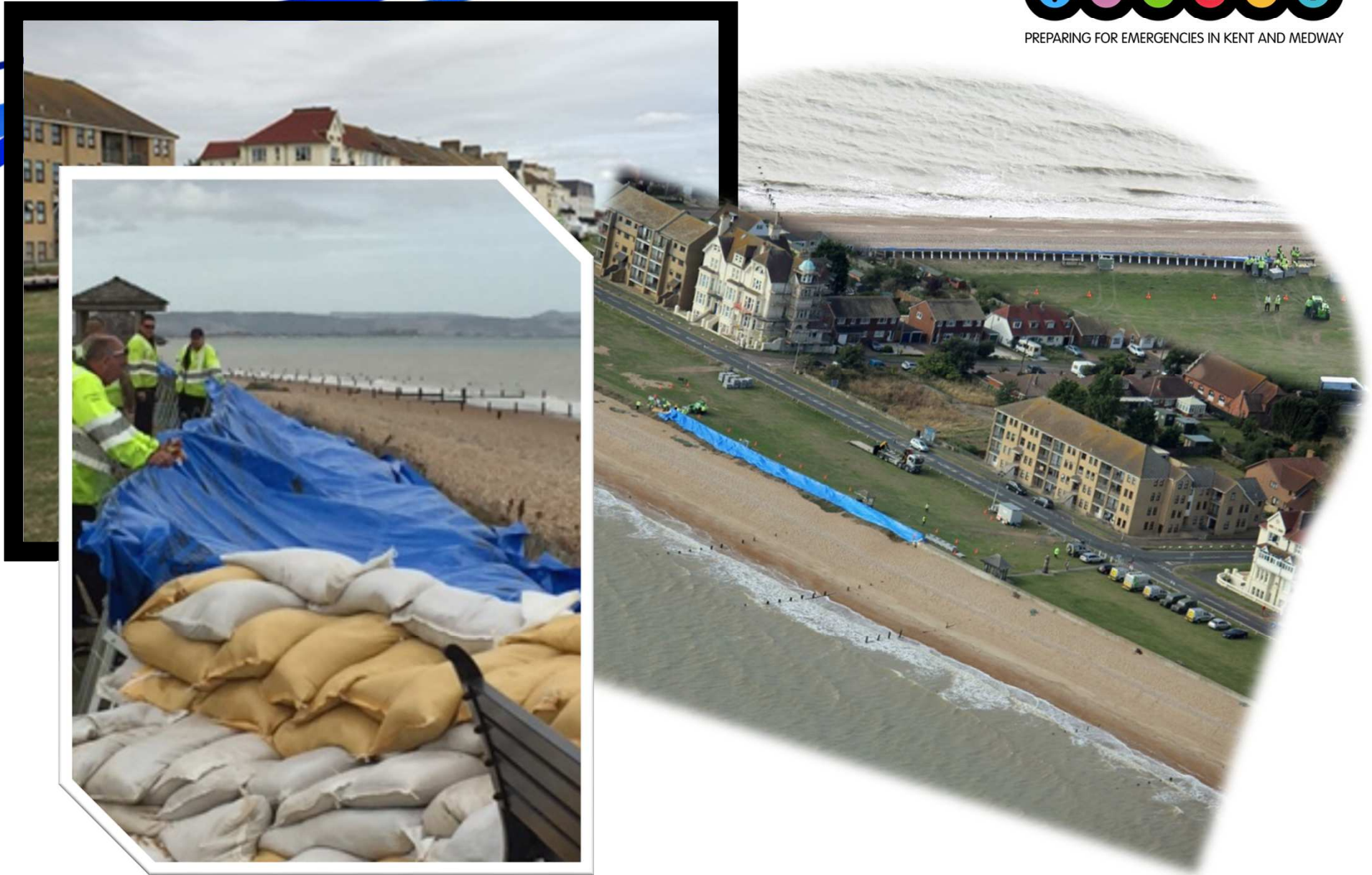
Flood Defence Barrier

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PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY

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Wet Rescue

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Lydd Airport

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PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY



Day 3 (29th September) Recovery and Business Continuity

Kent Resilience Forum



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES IN KENT AND MEDWAY





- Three multi agency debriefs*
 - Exercise Planning
 - Local Authority
 - Multi-agency
 - *Plus single agency debriefs (KCC's on 17th October)
- Number of recommendations
 - Exercise Planning
 - Local Authority
 - Multi-agency

