



Be Flood Ready Guidance

Harborough District Council
Information
For Flood Wardens



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Flood Wardens

Flood wardens are local volunteers who help their communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from flooding. They often coordinate with parish councils, Flood Action Groups, and local authorities to share information, support residents, and relay issues to the right Risk Management Authorities (RMAs). <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-authorities>



Flood Wardens

The House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee emphasised the importance of community resilience and clear roles in its Flood Resilience in England report (published 13 October 2025), highlighting the need for locally led action and better coordination across agencies.

<https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/49649/documents/265803/default/>



Role of a Flood Warden

- Encourage sign-up to official flood warnings (Environment Agency) and monitor weather warnings (Met Office):
 - <https://check-for-flooding.service.gov.uk/>
 - <https://weather.metoffice.gov.uk/warnings-and-advice>
- Observe local conditions (road drains, ditches, ordinary watercourses, culverts, trash screens, rain & river gauges, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), combined sewer overflow (CSO) flaps, canal embankments, flood reservoirs) and report problems promptly to the correct body.
<https://nationalfloodforum.org.uk/about-flooding/flood-facts/whos-responsible-for-what/>
- Share local knowledge (hotspots, historic flooding, residents who may need extra help, cause & effect due to rain bombs/flash flooding) with Risk Management Agencies (RMAs) and Parish Councils via local Flood Action Groups (FLAG) and localised Flood Hubs. Learn from others and collaboration.

Note: Flood Wardens are not first responders. Personal safety comes first; escalate to authorities if there is danger to life.



Flood Warden Support



Harborough District Council (HDC) and the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Resilience forum (LLR) can support and guide you through setting up new flood warden groups or providing support to existing flood warden groups.

Campaigning for volunteers to become flood wardens and setting up of new flood action groups

Defining roles and responsibilities

Chairing district wide meetings

Provide training both face-to-face and online

Provide vital equipment such as head-worn torches, Hi-vis vests

Supporting individual group by attending meetings and offering guidance and advice

Volunteers interested in becoming flood wardens can email volunteers@harborough.gov.uk for more information or visit the LLR website - [Volunteering | Leicestershire Resilience Forum](http://Volunteering|LeicestershireResilienceForum)



Types of Flooding

Coastal flooding (tidal) – This happens when high tides and stormy conditions occur at the same time. A tidal surge may form which can cause serious flooding.

River flooding (fluvial) - Happens when a watercourse cannot cope with the water draining into it from the surrounding land. This can happen, for example, when heavy rain falls on an already very wet catchment.

Surface water flooding (pluvial) - Happens when heavy rainfall overwhelms the drainage capacity of the local area. It is much more difficult to predict and pinpoint than river or coastal flooding.




Sewer flooding - Happens when sewers are overwhelmed by heavy rainfall or when they become blocked. The likelihood of flooding depends on the capacity of the local sewerage system. Land and property can be flooded with water contaminated with raw sewage as a result. Rivers can also become polluted by sewer overflows.

Groundwater flooding - Happens when water levels in the ground rise above surface levels. Groundwater flooding can last for several weeks.

Reservoir and Canal flooding - Some reservoirs and canals hold large volumes of water above ground level, contained by walls or dams. Although the safety record for reservoirs and canals are excellent, it is still possible that a dam could fail. This would result in a large volume of water being released very quickly.



Types of Alerts

	 FLOOD ALERT	 FLOOD WARNING	 SEVERE FLOOD WARNING	Warning no longer in force
What it means	Flooding is possible. Be prepared.	Flooding is expected. Immediate action required.	Severe flooding. Danger to life.	No further flooding is currently expected for your area.
When it is issued	Two hours to two days in advance of flooding.	Half an hour to one day in advance of flooding.	When flooding poses a significant risk to life or significant disruption to communities.	When a Flood Warning or Severe Flood Warning is no longer in force
Impacts likely to be seen	Flooding on fields, recreation land and car parks. Flooding of minor roads and farmland.	Flooding of homes and businesses Flooding of rail infrastructure Flooding of roads with major impacts Extensive flood plain inundation (including caravan parks or campsites)	Deep and fast flowing water Debris in the 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	No new impacts expected from flooding, however there still may be standing water following flooding. Flooded properties flooding or damaged infrastructure.
Recommended actions	Be prepared to act on your flood plan. Prepare a flood kit of essential items. Avoid walking, cycling or driving through floodwater. Farmers should consider moving livestock and equipment away from areas likely to flood.	Protect yourself, your family and help others. Move family, pets and valuables to a safe place. Turn off gas, electricity and water supplies if safe to do so. Put flood protection equipment in place. If you are caught in a flash flood, get to higher ground.		Be careful. Flood water may still be around for several days and be contaminated. If you have been flooded, ring your insurance company as soon as possible.



Local Rivers and Watercourses

Watercourse	Location / Nearby Areas	Flood Risk Notes
River Jordan	Little Bowden, Market Harborough	Localised risk during heavy rain; watch for canal overflow
River Welland	Market Harborough, Medbourne, Ashley	Significant flood risk in Market Harborough town centre and Medbourne
River Sence	Great Glen	Known for flash flooding after intense rainfall
River Soar	Broughton Astley	Main river outside district; tributaries can cause surface water issues
River Swift	Lutterworth (north-west district)	Flooding risk in Lutterworth and surrounding villages
Medbourne Brook	Medbourne village	High flood risk in Medbourne; frequent hotspot



River & Rainfall Gauges

River Gauges in Harborough District:

River Sence -

- Great Glen - [River Sence level at Great Glen - GOV.UK](#)
- South Wigston - [River Sence level at South Wigston - GOV.UK](#)

River Welland -

- Market Harborough - [River Welland level at Market Harborough - GOV.UK](#)
- Ashley - [River Welland level at Ashley - GOV.UK](#)
- Great Easton Flood Storage Reservoir - [River Welland level at Great Easton Flood Storage Reservoir - GOV.UK](#)
- Tixover - [River Welland level at Tixover - GOV.UK](#)

River Jordan -

- Little Bowden - [River Jordan level at Little Bowden - GOV.UK](#)
- Little Bowden Flood Storage Reservoir - [River Jordan level at Little Bowden Flood Storage Reservoir - GOV.UK](#)

Medbourne Brook (River Welland) –

- Medbourne - [Medbourne Brook level at Medbourne - GOV.UK](#)
- Medbourne Flood Storage Reservoir - [Medbourne Brook level at Medbourne Flood Storage Reservoir - GOV.UK](#)



River & Rainfall Gauges

River Ise –

- Barford Bridge - [River Ise level at Barford Bridge - GOV.UK](#)
- Slade Brook - [River Ise level at Slade Brook - GOV.UK](#)
- Harrowden - [River Ise level at Harrowden - GOV.UK](#)

River Eye Brook –

- Stockerston Road Bridge - [River Eye Brook level at Stockerston Road Bridge - GOV.UK](#)

Brampton Branch (River Nene)

- Brixworth - [River Nene level at Brixworth - GOV.UK](#)

Willow Brook (River Soar) –

- Weldon Flood Storage Reservoir - [Willow Brook level at Weldon Flood Storage Reservoir - GOV.UK](#)
- Leicester Ash Street - [Willow Brook level at Leicester Ash Street - GOV.UK](#)

Harpers Brook (River Nene) –

- Brigstock - [Harpers Brook level at Brigstock - GOV.UK](#)



River & Rainfall Gauges

Clay Coton Brook (River Swift) –

- Clay Coton - [Clay Coton Brook level at Clay Coton - GOV.UK](#)

River Avon –

- Lilbourne (Downstream) - [River Avon level downstream at Lilbourne - GOV.UK](#)
- Lilbourne (Upstream) - [River Avon level upstream at Lilbourne - GOV.UK](#)

River Soar –

- Freemans Weir - [River Soar level at Freemans Weir - GOV.UK](#)

Bushby Brook (River Soar) –

- Leicester Uppingham Road - [Bushby Brook level at Leicester Uppingham Road - GOV.UK](#)
- Dakyn Road Inlet - [Bushby Brook level at Dakyn Road Inlet - GOV.UK](#)

Wash Brook (River Soar) –

- Oadby - [Wash Brook level at Oadby - GOV.UK](#)

Evington Brook (River Soar) –

- Spinney Hill Park - [Evington Brook level at Spinney Hill Park - GOV.UK](#)



River & Rainfall Gauges

Braunstone Brook (River Soar) –

- Leicester Braunstone Avenue - [Braunstone Brook level at Leicester Braunstone Avenue - GOV.UK](#)
-

Whetstone Brook (River Soar) –

- Whetstone - [Whetstone Brook level at Whetstone - GOV.UK](#)

River Charter –

- Fosters Bridge - [River Charter level at Fosters Bridge - GOV.UK](#)



River & Rainfall Gauges

Rainfall Gauges in Harborough District:

Dingley - [Rainfall at Dingley gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Great Oxendon - [Rainfall at Great Oxendon gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Kibworth Rain-e Wits [Rainfall at Kibworth Rain-e Wits gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Husbands Bosworth - [Rainfall at Husbands Bosworth gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Fleckney - [Rainfall at Fleckney gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Hallaton - [Rainfall at Hallaton gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Stanford Reservoir - [Rainfall at Stanford Reservoir gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Corby - [Rainfall at Corby gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Ravensthorpe - [Rainfall at Ravensthorpe gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Hannington Reservoir - [Rainfall at Hannington Reservoir gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Evington - [Rainfall at Evington gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Brigstock - [Rainfall at Brigstock gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Braunston - [Rainfall at Braunston gauge - GOV.UK](#)

Wing - [Rainfall at Wing gauge - GOV.UK](#)



Risk Management Authorities (RMAs)

Flood risk management roles in England are shared across several RMAs; knowing who to contact is essential.

- **Environment Agency (EA):** Strategic overview of flooding; manages main rivers and coastal flooding; issues flood warnings. Incident hotline for pollution/river blockages/main river issues:
- **Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA):** Leicestershire County Council; coordinate local flood risk from surface water, groundwater, and ordinary watercourses, lead Section 19 flood investigations. Leicestershire County Council is the local LLFA.
- **Highway Authority:** Drainage from roads, roadside drains and ditches. Leicestershire County Council is the local Highways Authorities

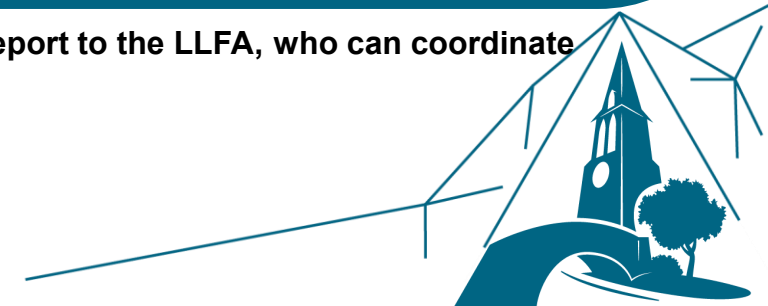


Risk Management Authorities

- ❑ **Water & sewerage companies:** Foul sewer overflows/ blockages. (Use local contact details.)
- ❑ **Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs):** Water level management in low lying districts (where present)
- **Canal & River Trust (CRT):** protecting and maintenance of canals and rivers



Tip: If source is unclear or multiple sources interact (e.g., surface water + sewer), capture evidence and report to the LLFA, who can coordinate with other RMAs.



Contacting the right agencies first time, to save time



Harborough District Council

Flooding from small river and watercourses.

Ring: 01858 828282

Text: 07860 041908

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 8:45am – 5pm

Wednesday: 9:30am – 5pm

Out of hours: call 01858 828282 and hold on to the call after the announcement to be transferred.

Or complete the online form: <https://harborough.gov.uk/general-enquiries>
flooding@harborough.gov.uk



Leicestershire County Council – Leicestershire Highways

Flooding on roads, blocked drains or grates.

Ring: 0116 232 3232

Monday to Thursday: 8:30am – 5pm

Friday: 8:30am – 4:30pm

Or complete the online form:

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/road-maintenance/report-a-road-problem>

Lead Local Flood Authority – flooding@leics.gov.uk





Severn Trent Water

Potable flooding or flooding due to burst pipes.

Ring: 0800 783 444

24/7 service

Or complete the online form: <https://www.stwater.co.uk/in-my-area/check-my-area/>

Video Your Notes App (Vyn): www.stwater.co.uk/vyn

Vyn user guide: <https://youtu.be/oM28yCPuA3g>



Anglian water

Property or garden has been affected by sewer flooding.

Ring: 03457 145 145

24/7 Service

Or complete the online form: [report an issue online](#).



Monday to Friday: 8am – 6pm

24/7 Incident hotline: 0800 20 70 60

Or complete the online form:

<https://www.gov.uk/report-flood-cause>

Main river information can be found at: [Statutory Main River Map](#)



Health & Safety



Your safety matters: stay alert and follow Health & Safety guidelines to protect yourself and avoid emergencies.

- Personal protective equipment (PPE): High vis vest/jacket, sturdy waterproof boots, gloves, head/hand torch, whistle.
- Lone working: Carry out a dynamic risk assessment, agree check in times with others, ensure communication, avoid tasks that require more than one person or specialist permits.
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/lone-working/worker/index.htm>
- Do not enter flood water (depth, contamination, hidden hazards) and do not lift heavy objects alone. Escalate to the appropriate authority. See pages 8 & 9 for contact details.



Routine Checks

Wardens often observe and report issues rather than carry out maintenance:

- ✓ **Road drains & highway drainage:** Report blockages to the Highway Authority - <https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/road-maintenance/report-a-road-problem>
- ✓ **Trash screens and culverts:** Blocked screens raise upstream levels and flood risk; report to the responsible body (EA on main rivers; LLFA/local authority or riparian owner on ordinary watercourses). See contact details on pages 8 & 9.
- ✓ **Ordinary watercourses** and riparian duties: Landowners must keep water flowing freely, maintain banks/culverts, and keep screens clear of debris.

If you're uncertain whether a channel is a main river or ordinary watercourse, check the EA mapping or contact the LLFA.



Riparian Ownership

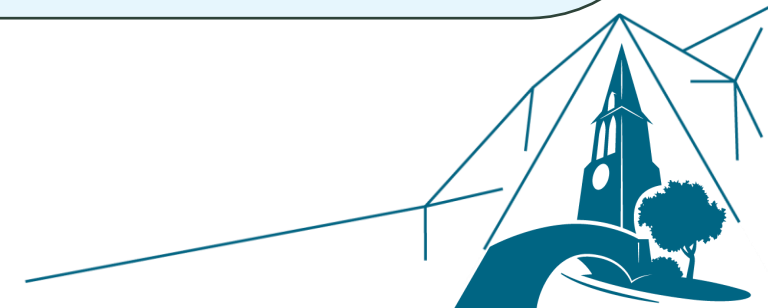
A **Riparian Owner** is anyone who has land that borders a river, stream, ditch, or other natural watercourse.

Important rights and responsibilities (amongst others):

- Ownership usually extends to the center of the watercourse.
- Keep It Clear: Remove debris and prevent blockages.
- Maintain Flow: Allow water to pass naturally.
- Prevent Pollution: Avoid contaminating the water.
- Protect Banks: Stop erosion and flooding.
- Respect Wildlife: Safeguard habitats.



Why It Matters - Proper care helps prevent flooding, protects wildlife, and keeps watercourses healthy for everyone.



Community Engagement

Community engagement & supporting vulnerable residents

Maintain a simple, GDPR aware list of residents who may need help (consent, minimal personal data, secure storage). <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection>. Your Parish Council will be able to help with this.

Share practical preparedness advice (personal flood plans, grab bags, moving valuables). Help residents with preparedness and property resilience - <https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-flooding>
<https://prepare.campaign.gov.uk/get-prepared-for-emergencies/alerts/>

Use parish newsletters, social media, and noticeboards to promote sign up to flood warnings and where to get help.

Communicate and share best practices through community run FLAG and Flood Hubs. Empowering communities to self help



Useful links

Harborough District Council -

<https://www.harborough.gov.uk/flooding>



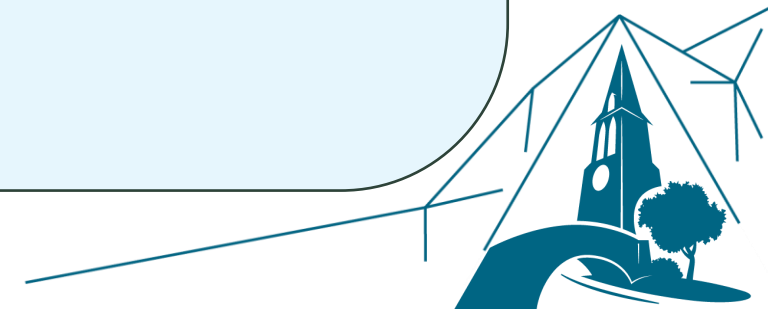
GOV.UK:

Get flood warnings: <https://www.gov.uk/get-flood-warnings>

Prepare for flooding: <https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-flooding>

What to do after a flood: <https://www.gov.uk/after-flood>

Check the long-term risk for an area: <https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk>



Useful links

- Before, during and after a flood: <https://www.gov.uk/help-during-flood>
- Prepare your property for flooding: <https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-flooding/protect-your-property>
- Community Flood Plan: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-flood-plan-template>
- Groundwater flooding: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/groundwater-flooding>
- Riparian Ownership: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/owning-a-watercourse#your-watercourse-rights-and-roles-guide>
- Report Flooding: <https://www.gov.uk/report-flood-cause>



Sandbags

HDC provide sandbags in various locations in your parishes.

Locations are identified by parish councils, and it is your responsibly to keep HDC informed on any replenishments by emailing:

facilities@harborough.gov.uk or flooding@harborough.gov.uk

Sandbag provision and storage guidance

Harborough District Council does not have a statutory duty to provide residents with sandbags however as an emergency response to flooding stocks are maintained to assist residents and vulnerable properties during flooding events across the Harborough District.

Traditionally, sandbags have been used to block doorways, drains and other openings into properties. They are not waterproof and will not keep water out indefinitely and are relatively ineffective when compared with purpose designed flood protection products.

However, sandbags can be useful in diverting shallow flowing water that has somewhere else to go, or deflecting waves caused in shallow water by passing vehicles.



Priority use of sandbags

1. To protect life, critical infrastructure, and buildings.
2. To protect the elderly, disabled and vulnerable residents.
3. To the emergency services.

Note - Sandbags should not be made available for the protection of gardens, outbuildings, garages.

Sandbags have a limited shelf life and will disintegrate with prolonged periods of exposure to the weather, however, should last for years if stored correctly.

1. Should be kept dry in a covered area or undercover, preferably indoors.
2. Keep sandbags elevated on a wood pallet to avoid moisture ingress.
3. Sandbags should be stored away from buildings / walls where damp can occur.
4. Contaminated sandbags should be disposed of and not stored with fresh sandbags.



Protecting property

- Sandbags are of no use if properties are already flooded and efforts are then best concentrated on protecting yourself, your belongings and moving precious items out of harm's way!
- Consider all entry points that water could get through, not just doorways, such as airbricks, utility service points, and cable entry points.
- Consider that 6 sandbags are required to keep out 20cm depth of water for a standard door opening.
- Sandbags are **not** the most effective way to prevent water entering premises, other products provide far more effective forms of defense [sandbag alternatives](#)
- However, sandbags can be useful in diverting shallow flowing water that has somewhere else to go, or deflecting waves caused in shallow water by passing vehicles.

Disposal of sandbags

- If sandbags have come into contact with flood water contaminated with sewage, please double wrap them (bin liners can be used), ensuring that you protect yourself by wearing suitable gloves. Once the sandbags are wrapped, they can then be taken to your nearest household waste recycling centre for disposal.
- The primary responsibility for protecting property from the risk of flooding rests with the property owner. Harborough District Council urges those living within areas identified at being at risk from flooding to follow the advice of the Environment Agency to protect their homes.
- Harborough District Council cannot accept any liability, whatever the circumstances for failure to supply sandbags or for their late delivery.



Training & Development



Flood awareness & local procedures: LLFA/EA briefings or community sessions.

First aid basics: UK guidance encourages learning basic first aid skills as part of emergency preparedness.

Using official templates: Personal and community flood plan templates are freely available from the Environment Agency. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-flood-plan> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-flood-plan-template>



Flood Event Preparedness checklist

- ✓ 1) Flood wardens should all register with LLR Resilience Forum - [Volunteering | Leicestershire Resilience Forum](#)
- ✓ 2) Develop a community response plan - [Develop a Community Response Plan | Leicestershire Resilience Forum](#)
- ✓ 3) Develop a household emergency plan - [Develop a Household Emergency Plan | Leicestershire Resilience Forum](#)
- ✓ 4) Communicate with residents on all flood warnings received
- ✓ 5) Keep a list of vulnerable residents, including addresses, contact details, next of kin details to hand
- ✓ 6) Keep lists of contact details for local farmers, the farming community, flood wardens and volunteers (consider a WhatsApp group)
- ✓ 7) Keep a stock of Emergency Flood Packs, similar to [Products - Flood Protection Solutions](#) (other suppliers available) and rain ponchos
- ✓ 8) Keep a record of training completed and next due dates
- ✓ 9) Actively making residents aware of their responsibilities to protect their properties against the impact of flooding – see slides 19 and 20
- ✓ 10) Arrange and chair regular meetings of volunteers from your parish
- ✓ 11) Consider carrying out exercises with flood wardens and volunteer groups – HDC can help put these exercises together for you to use and can support groups attending
- ✓ 12) Consider funding available for potential flooding expenditures



Property Preparedness

Residents are responsible for flood mitigating their properties. The following are some of the things they could consider:

- 1) Keep sandbags made up and stored correctly for immediate use.
- 2) Self-closing air bricks and covers are designed to prevent floodwater ingress while allowing essential airflow, making them ideal for properties at risk of flooding.
- 3) Flood barriers for doors are essential tools to prevent water intrusion during flooding events, with various options available for effective protection.
- 4) Flood doors and windows have an in-built sealing system that when engaged helps to create a watertight seal between the door and its frame to prevent water entry.
- 5) Flood-resistant kitchens including High-level electric sockets and tiled floors are designed to withstand extreme weather conditions and flooding. These kitchens offer long-term protection and are built with materials that are less susceptible to water ingress.
- 6) Missing repointing to external brickworks can enable floodwater to enter the property.
- 7) Keep gutters and gullies clear of debris and leaves.
- 8) Non-return valves, toilet and sink seals prevent backflow from toilets and sinks when sewers are overwhelmed during floods.
- 9) Applying external wall sealants can help reduce water ingress.
- 10) Flood water alarms go off when water levels reach a predetermined level, either internally or externally.



11) Garden water butts that are emptied prior to a flood event leaving them able to catch flood water from roofs.

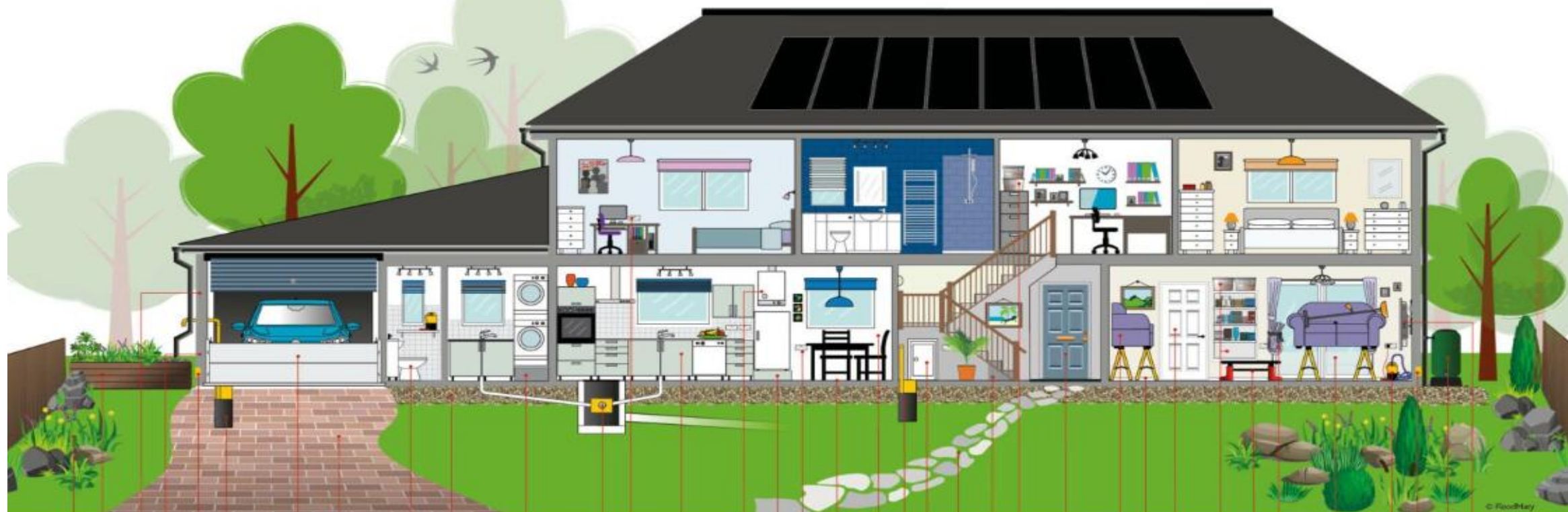
12) Residents need to also consider

- Family excavation plan
- Develop a household emergency plan
- Carry out excavation exercises so everyone know what they need to do
- Keeping insurance documents and ID in a flood resistant box
- Keeping changes of clothes and toiletries together



A Flood Ready House

Examples of flood resistance products, flood recoverable measures and a room prepared for a flood



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

- | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| 1 Grass and plants rather than paved areas | 6 Sump/pump below floor level inside garage to remove water | 11 White goods on raised plinths in utility area | 16 Fridge on raised plinth | 22 Permeable paving surface on pathway | 27 Plastic, solid wood or tiled skirting boards | 32 Flood barriers to better protect patio doors and back doors and allow escape route |
| 2 Rain planter for runoff from garage roof | 7 Flood barriers can better protect garage... but try to move vehicles to higher ground as soon as possible! | 12 Non-return valves in sewer pipe | 17 Electrical sockets raised | 23 Bottom two steps made of concrete and with removable carpet | 28 Solid wood or removeable internal doors with rising butt hinges | 33 Puddle pump set up ready to remove any ingress of water down to as low as 1mm |
| 3 Closed-cell type insulation in cavity walls | 8 Permeable paving surface on driveway | 13 Separate electrical circuit for upper and lower floors | 18 Tiled floors, with waterproof adhesive and waterproof grout | 24 Sentimental items, important items and documents kept upstairs | 29 Items from low shelves put on high shelves in plastic boxes | 34 Service vents covers/seals and self-closing airbricks |
| 4 Ensure the pointing is sound and breathable waterproofing cream on external walls | 9 Inflatable-toilet bung | 14 Recoverable kitchen units such as plastic or stainless steel, or on legs concealed by removable kickboards | 19 Recoverable plaster OR plasterboard laid horizontally | 25 Flood resistant front door | 30 Table legs stood in wellington boots or buckets | 35 Water butts to collect rain from roof |
| 5 Self-closing airbricks | 10 Pathways of gravel over weed-suppressant fabric | 15 Wall-mounted boiler | 20 Sump/pump at lowest point inside house to remove water | 26 Furniture raised on trestles | 31 Long curtains folded up and tied using old tights | 36 Wall mounted TV |



Flood Wardens Checklist



Hi-vis vest in good condition with wording clearly visible on the back	Yes/No
If not, has a replacement been ordered	Yes/No
Hi-vis jacket in good condition with wording clearly visible on the back	Yes/No
If No, has a replacement been ordered	Yes/No
Head worn torch working	Yes/No
If No, has a replacement been ordered	Yes/No
Handheld torch in good working order	Yes/No
If No, has a replacement been ordered	Yes/No
Spare batteries for torches available	Yes/No
If No, has a replacement been ordered	Yes/No
Street map of affected areas available	Yes/No
Agency emergency contact numbers available	Yes/No
List of vulnerable residents and properties available	Yes/No
Sandbag location/s and number of bags in stock available	Yes/No
Has additional stock been ordered (via Parish Council)	Yes/No
Contact details for other local flood wardens available	Yes/No

First aid kit contents checked all in date	Yes/No
If No, has replacement stock been ordered	Yes/No
Have any localised hazards been identified	Yes/No
If Yes, what are they/where are they located:	
Risk Assessment Read & Understood*	Yes/No
Flood Management Plan Read & Understood**	Yes/No
Lone Worker Policy in Place and Followed***	Yes/No

*Risk Assessment written and reviewed by Flood Action Group (FLAG) or Neighbourhood forum

**Flood Management Plan written and reviewed by Flood Action Group (FLAG) or Neighbourhood forum

***Lone Worker Policy written and reviewed by Flood Action Group (FLAG) or Neighbourhood forum





First Aid Kit Checklist



Foil Blankets (2)	Yes/No
Adhesive Dressings 5cm x 7.5cm (2)	Yes/No
Non-Adhesive Dressings 5cm x 5cm (2)	Yes/No
Assorted Fabric Plasters (20)	Yes/No
Assorted Waterproof Plasters (20)	Yes/No
Non-Woven Triangle Bandage (1)	Yes/No
Cleansing Wipes (20)	Yes/No
Pairs of Gloves (2)	Yes/No
Conforming Bandage (1)	Yes/No
Pair of Scissors (1)	Yes/No
Cotton Gauze Swabs (5)	Yes/No
Resuscitation Mask (1)	Yes/No
Safety Pins (12)	Yes/No
Microporous Tape (1)	Yes/No
Tweezers (1)	Yes/No
Instruction Sheet (1)	Yes/No
Items out of date and need replacing –	

*Harborough District Council are not responsible for the replenishment of first aid kits.



Contact for further information:



Carol Thay, Harborough District Council Climate Impact Officer

c.thay@harborough.gov.uk

flooding@harborough.gov.uk

volunteers@harborough.gov.uk

07714 739924

