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A response to the flooding in Morpeth



Simon Griffiths,

Environmental Public Health Scientist

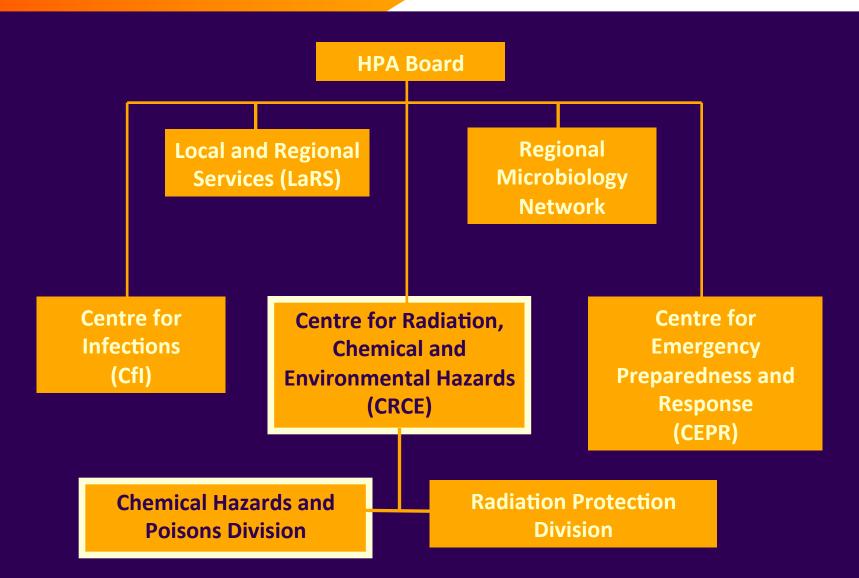
Chemical Hazards and Poisons Division – Nottingham Unit

Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards

Health Protection Agency

CHaPD in the HPA





CHaPD - a (very) quick introduction



The Chemical Hazards and Poisons Division

- Provides specialist advice and support to Health Protection Units for incident response, general queries, etc.
- Specialists include Environmental Public Health Scientists, toxicologists, environmental epidemiologists etc...
- Clinical advice provided by the HPA's commissioned service National Poisons Information Service (NPIS)

The incident – wide scale flooding in Northumberland (2008)^[1]



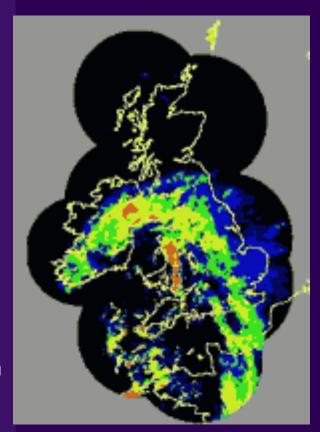
Thursday 4th September

Met Office: Early Warning issued for NE England for Saturday.

Albemarle, Northumberland recorded 112.0 mm (4½ inches) in 72 hours from 09:00, 4 September. **Most fell in the first 48 hours.**

Saturday 6th September

Met Office: Flash warnings issued for more than 60 mm rainfall in parts of the UK. 'The County of Northumberland experienced six weeks rainfall in 24-hours' [2].



Radar image 12:00 5 September

Consequences



In the Northumberland town of Morpeth:

- River Wansbeck burst its banks
- Nearly a thousand homes and businesses were flooded
- More than 850 houses were evacuated
- The worst flood Morpeth has seen since records began

Of eight severe flood warnings across the country, six were in the Castle Morpeth area.









"Flooding Chemical Event Checklist"

Provides a structured approach to





Chemical Hazards and Poisons Division (London) Health Protection Agency

Flooding Chemical Event Checklist The following checklist has been designed to assist Public Health with chemically contaminated as an aide to help Public Health obtain appropriate The following checklist has been designed to assist Public Health with chemically contamination to assist with flooding incidents. This checklist is to be used in conjunction with 24 Hr On Call: 0870 606 4444 flood water. The checklist is designed as an aide to help Public Health obtain appropriate

CHaPD checklists. where appropriate.

This checklist is to be used in conjunction with other

- Advise for returning residents

Source of flood water

Specific recommendations/advice for flood cleanup

Advisea for returning residents

For all flooding chemical events request a brief summary of what is known now about the flood. 1. QUESTIONS TO ASK THE NOTIFYING ORGANISATION

- Have any adverse health effects been reported? What further information is available?
- normal use of flooded area

INTRODUCTION

- dispersion modelling available/necessary?
- normal use of nooded area

 existing data, i.e. from EA, LA, British Geological Survey, water company etc Are any hazardous chemical sites involved? What is the source of the flood water?
- river flood waters
- sea water
- sewers

- water from hazardous chemical site, e.g. landfill, waste water lagoon What environmental investigations have been undertaken? What further environmental investigations are to be carried out? Who is funding the sampling?

Centre for Radiation Chemical and Environmental Hazards

the assessment of risk posed by chemicals entering flood waters.

Risk assessment frameworks developed after flooding in 2007 used in the HPA response to Northumberland floods.

Response from CHaPD



Support of LaRS (Regional and HPU functions)

- Specialist Environmental Public Health advice requested and provided
- Tasked to review potential for chemicals to have been released into the flood waters and to indicate the hazard these pose to public health

To deliver the task, we needed:

- Flooding data
 - Extent of the flooding: Where had the flood waters got to?
 - : Where were they likely to extend to?
- Sources of chemicals in the area
 - What is stored where?
 - **How** contained?

Extent of the flooding



Likely source: Environment Agency (EA) and Local Authorities

Challenge: Maps of actual flooding from EA were not readily available

because EA still dealing with the initial response to the flooding

Identify an obtain local knowledge for affected areas

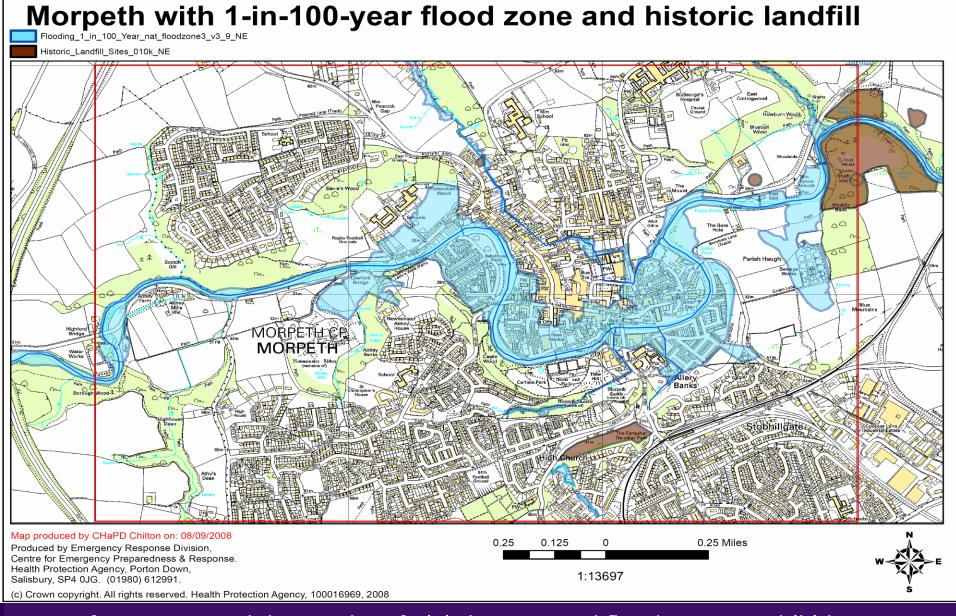
HPA response: Discussed with EA whether standard flood plans could be a

proxy for actual flooding. 1 in 100 year flood map acceptable

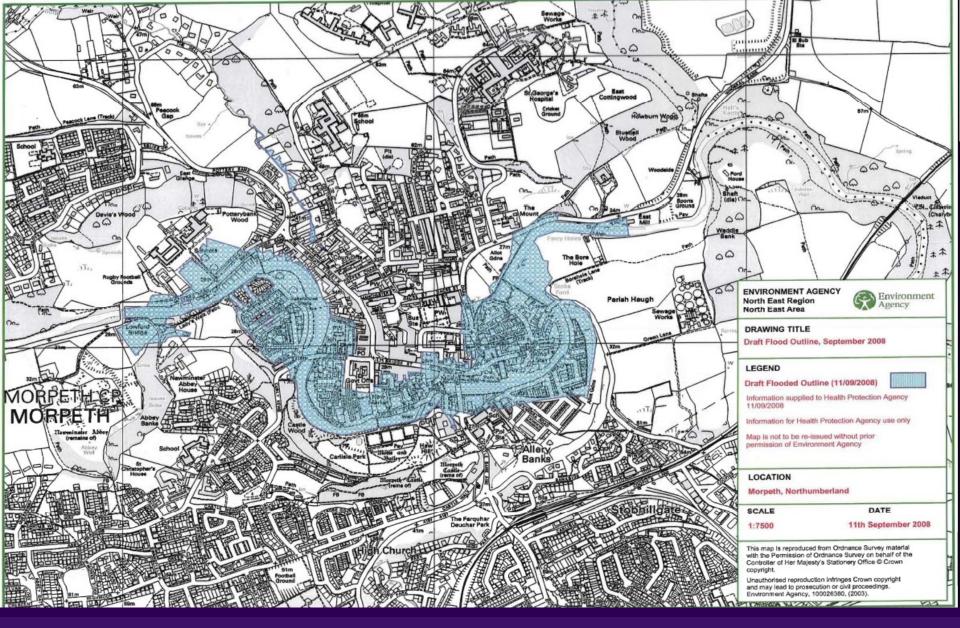
Spoke to Environmental Health Officers at the affected Councils

Sourcing map: Requested from EA

Requested from HPA GIS specialists



Use of HPA GIS capability to identify (a) the potential flood extent and (b) historic landfill sites in the area.



Received from EA at 15:59 on Thursday 11/09/2008

EA's draft flood extent which closely reflects the 1 in 100 year flood GIS map used

Sources of chemicals



Likely source: Environment Agency (EA), local authorities, local knowledge

Challenge: What to look for informed by internal framework document

HPA response: Local knowledge important

Sites permitted under the IPPC/EP legislation

Businesses with large chemical storage

Framework from 2007 floods Potential Sources:

Sources



Part of sourcepathway-receptor risk assessment approach IPPC sites/COMAH Scrapyards Active Landfills Waste management sites Not active Transfer station Civic amenity Petrol/fuel storage Sewage works Part IIA Land contamination **Derelict sites** Mineworkings Slurry **Farming Agrochemicals** Silage others B&Q Low level chemical storage Retail

Gardensheds

Flooding_chemical contamination framework190707.mmap - 19/07/2007 -

Recovery and Restoration



- Participation at Castle Morpeth Council's Recovery and Restoration Group
- Support for the LaRS Consultant/front-line
- HPA support to Council's "Morpeth Town Clean-up and Infrastructure Group Meeting"

"We estimate that approx 4000 litres of gas oil has been lost from our Rothbury depot due to flood damage to our storage facilities, I think the photograph is self explanatory"

Led to a review of risk assessment using this and local knowledge from Alnwick District Council's Environmental Health Officers



Source: Email from County Council Officer, received Thursday 11th
September 2008

Reflections



Lessons

- Actual flood mapping data not readily accessible
- Standard flooding maps can provide proxy
- Useful application of the HPA flooding checklist and internal framework documents developed following 2007 flooding
- Local knowledge very important
- Multi-agency working important

HPA GIS capabilities provide customisable overlays of:

- Flooding maps, e.g. 1 in 100 year flood plans
- Chemical sites
- Historical land use
- Licensed waste sites
- Sensitive receptors e.g. schools, GP surgeries, hospitals, etc.

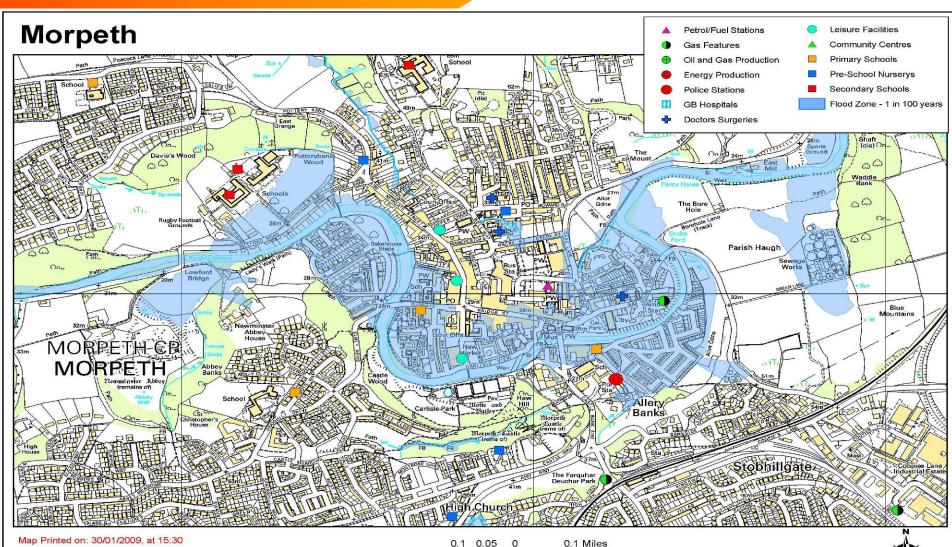
Enables rapid identification and prioritisation of hazards.

HPA GIS capability:

Chemical Hazards and Poisons Division

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1:9740



Thank you.....

http://www.hpa.org.uk/