Humber 2100+
Working together to manage tidal flood risk

Humber 2100+ Understanding Tidal Risk

November 2025

Message from the Humber 2100+ Partnership

The Humber is a place of powerful contrasts and vital connections, where land meets sea, where industry and nature coexist, and where communities have long adapted to the opportunities and challenges of living alongside a dynamic estuary. The region supports over half a million people, powers national infrastructure, sustains biodiversity, and plays a critical role in the UK's economy and food production.

But the risks are changing. Rising sea levels, more frequent storms, and a shifting climate mean that the ways we've managed tidal flood risk in the past, along the estuary and its tidal rivers, are no longer enough. We need a new approach that is bold, able to adapt, and built to last.

This document brings together the shared evidence base developed collaboratively by the Humber 2100 partnership. It offers a clearer understanding of how tidal flood risk affects the Humber today, how that risk is expected to change over time, and what the consequences could be if we continue with our current approach.

To manage risk effectively, we must first understand it. This evidence will help us explore the **impacts of different policy choices** and highlights the importance of **making timely decisions** that preserve future adaptability.

This is the foundation for informed decision-making. It sets the stage for a long-term approach that is **evidence-led**, **collaboratively shaped**, and capable of **guiding the Humber through the challenges ahead**

Bassetlaw District Council — North Nottinghamshire —

Doncaster Council

East Lindsey District Council

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

Environment Agency

Hull City Council

Lincolnshire County Council Working for a better future

North East Lincolnshire Council www.nelincs.gov.uk

North Lincolnshire Council www.northlincs.gov.uk

Nottinghamshire County Council

North Yorkshire Council

West Lindsey District Council

Overview

What is this document?

This document sets out the strategic picture of tidal flood risk. It shows the scale of the challenge we already face and the need for a more strategic, long-term approach that can help us adapt to increasing risk over time.

It provides:

- **A clear understanding of current and future tidal flood risk**
- **Context for why managing risk differently is essential**
- **Insight into the consequences of tidal flooding**
- **A foundation for making timely, informed decisions that are flexible for the future**

How we respond to increasing tidal flood risk, both now and in the long term, will shape the future of the Humber. This response is vital to support current ambitions, enable ongoing investment and development, and ensure that we're prepared for the challenges ahead. It will influence the lives of the people who live and work here, those who invest in the region, and the natural environment that makes it so special.

The long-term approach, once developed, will not only set out how we manage tidal flooding, but also how **everyone has a role to play** in building a more resilient future. While we can never remove flood risk entirely, we can work together to reduce its impacts and be better prepared when it happens.

Find out more:

To find out more about Humber 2100+, visit
https://engageenvironmentagency.uk.engagementhq.com/humber-2100

For advice on how to prepare for flooding visit
https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-flooding

The Humber is home to over half a million people, thousands of businesses, and nationally important infrastructure, industry, and agricultural land. It's also internationally recognised for its important habitats and wildlife. However, much of this area is at risk of **tidal flooding** during extreme events. As **sea levels rise**, the frequency and severity of these events will increase putting more people, places, and assets at risk.

In response, the Humber 2100+ partnership, made up of local authorities and other organisations, has worked together to understand how rising sea levels are likely to impact the Humber region. This work explores what tidal flood risk looks like now and how it could change in the future. It helps us understand the implications of different ways of managing that risk and highlights the importance of **making the right decisions at the right time**, so we don't lock ourselves into choices that limit our ability to adapt to future challenges.

Map showing Humber 2100+ partners and study area

New Holland on the south bank of the Humber following 2013 tidal surge

Flood risk is increasing and changing

Rising sea levels mean more water on every tide, not just during extreme events. Without adaptation, more places will flood more often, affecting communities, infrastructure, and the economy.

We need a smarter, long-term approach

Simply maintaining or raising defences won't be enough. Future flood risk management will need to be flexible and adaptive, combining familiar and innovative approaches to manage risk, support nature, and enable a thriving future for people living in the region.

We must shape the future together

How tidal flood risk is managed will be shaped by those who live, work, and have an interest in the Humber and everyone has a role in building a more resilient future. This must happen alongside a coordinated, cross-estuary collaboration to ensure we're adapting to sea level rise into the long term.

Background

Tidal flooding is a serious and growing risk for the Humber region. Much of the land around the estuary is low-lying, and highly vulnerable to flooding from the sea and tidal rivers. Tidal flooding happens when exceptionally high tides or storm surges push seawater into these areas, overwhelming natural and built defences. The impacts can be widespread and severe, affecting homes, livelihoods, infrastructure, and the natural environment. Around 500,000 people live in areas currently at risk, including in major urban centres like Hull, Grimsby, and Goole. But the threat extends inland too, with places such as Doncaster, Selby, and Gainsborough also exposed to tidal flooding as high tides move inland.

The Humber is home to nationally significant industries including power stations, refineries, the UK's largest port complex, and over 120,000 hectares of high grade agricultural land. The scale and importance of these assets mean that tidal flooding on the Humber has consequences far beyond the region itself.

The estuary's rich mosaic of habitats is also of national significance. As we adapt to tidal flood risk, we need to consider how best to preserve these, and also how to make the most of the opportunities they offer – working with natural processes and considering how ecosystems interact across the whole landscape.

The Humber has never stood still. Over the centuries, the estuary has been re-shaped by tides, sediment movement, land reclamation, industrial development, and urban expansion. What was once marshland has become farmland and villages, and what was once open water is now home to ports and power stations. These changes have made the estuary both an economic powerhouse and a complex, dynamic system. This history reminds us that the Humber is not a fixed landscape, it's a living, shifting environment that will continue to change.

Other types of flooding

Risk in the region isn't limited to flooding from the estuary and the North Sea. The Humber also faces threats from rivers, surface water, sewers, and groundwater. In 2007, for example, heavy rainfall and overwhelmed drainage systems caused severe flooding in Hull and East Yorkshire, affecting over 14,000 properties. Flooding continues to impact the region, particularly agricultural land, which is increasingly vulnerable to multiple sources of flooding. The impacts of tidal flooding can be significantly worsened when combined with other types of flooding.

What's at risk from tidal flooding?

- Local heritage sites
- Tourism & recreation
- Key infrastructure
- UK's largest port complex (by tonnage)
- Agricultural land
- Important species
- National energy infrastructure
- Industrial cluster
- Nature reserves
- Businesses & Communities

The tide travels 88 MILES inland

What's at risk in the long term?

Around **half a million** people

Around **250k** homes

Thousands of Km of road & rail

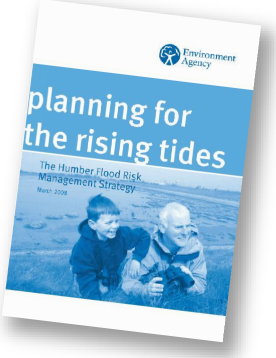
Over **150k ha** agricultural land

500 km of flood defences

Numbers are based on current land use and population, and exclude growth or change

Planning for the Rising Tides

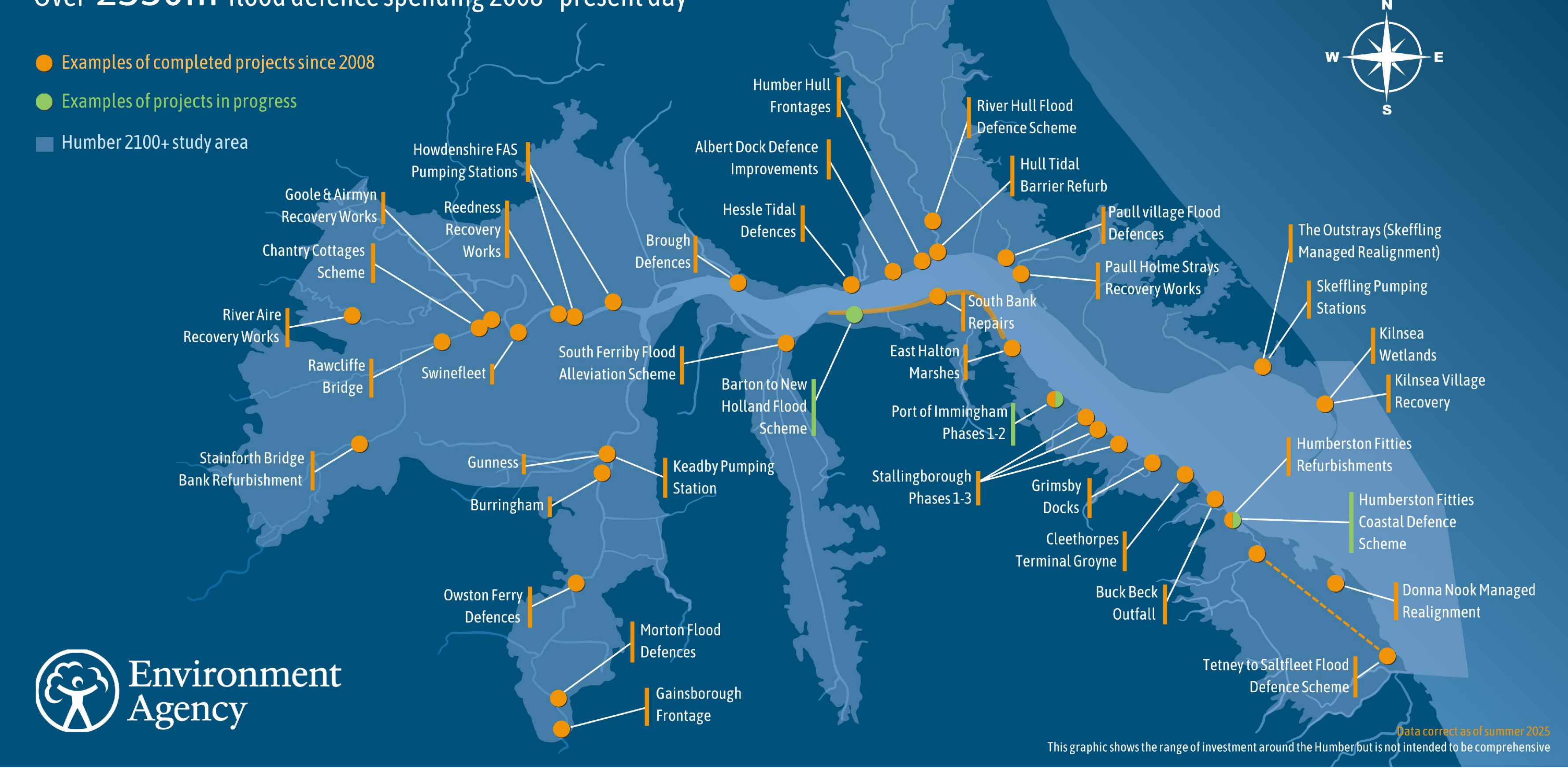
In response to increasing tidal flood risk, the Environment Agency published the **Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy – *Planning for the Rising Tides*** in 2008. It was the first strategy of its kind in England and Wales, taking a joined-up, estuary-wide approach to managing tidal flood risk in the face of climate change. The strategy outlined how flood risk would be managed across different sections of the estuary, including new or improved flood defences and areas where flood storage might be needed.



Since then, over **£350 million** has been invested in tidal flood risk management around the Humber, improving protection for around **70,000 properties**. Many of these schemes have been delivered by the Environment Agency and local councils, often in partnership with others, including Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs), who play a key role in operating and maintaining key infrastructure such as pumping stations.

Investment in tidal flood risk management around the Humber

Over £350m flood defence spending 2008 - present day

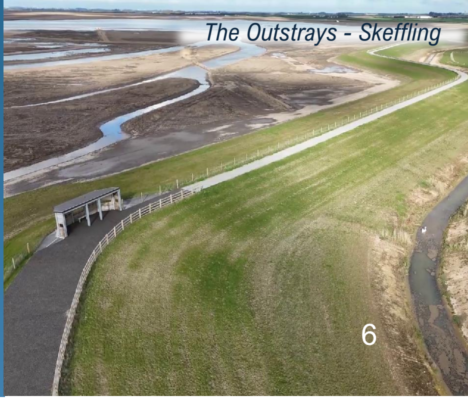


Data correct as of summer 2025

This graphic shows the range of investment around the Humber but is not intended to be comprehensive


Immingham rock armour


Hull Tidal Surge Barrier


The Outstrays - Skeffling

A Growing and Changing Risk

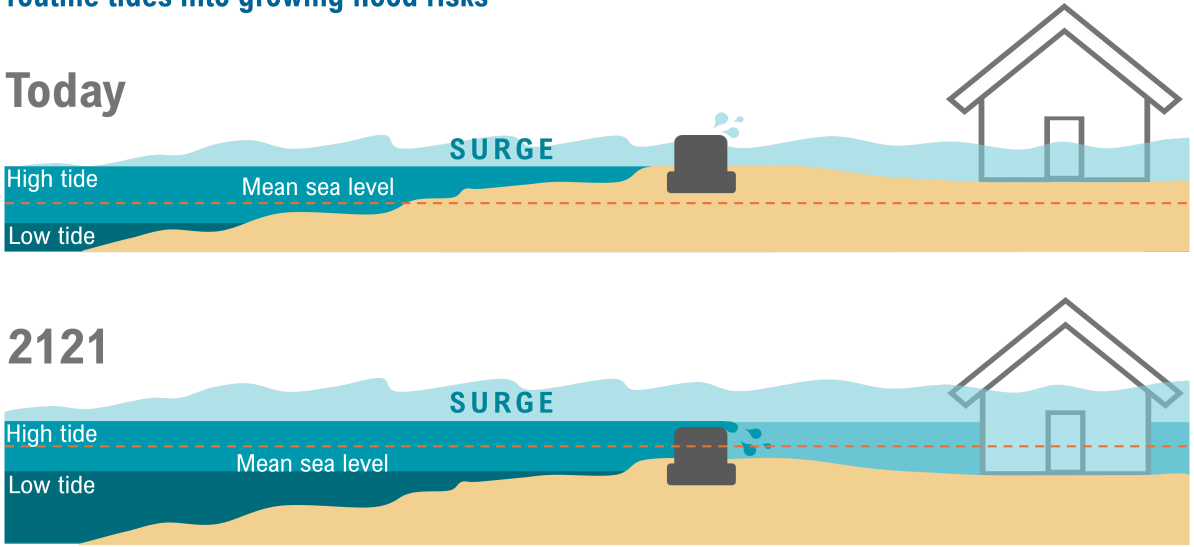
Our changing climate is one of the most significant challenges facing the Humber region. Sea levels around the UK have already risen by around 17cm since 1900. The latest UK climate change projections (UKCP18)[1] suggest the Humber could see an increase of around 10-15cm per decade, potentially exceeding a metre of sea level rise by the end of the century.

This isn't just about rare, extreme events like tidal surges. It means **more water on every tide**, gradually increasing the pressure on flood defences and exposing more land to regular flooding.

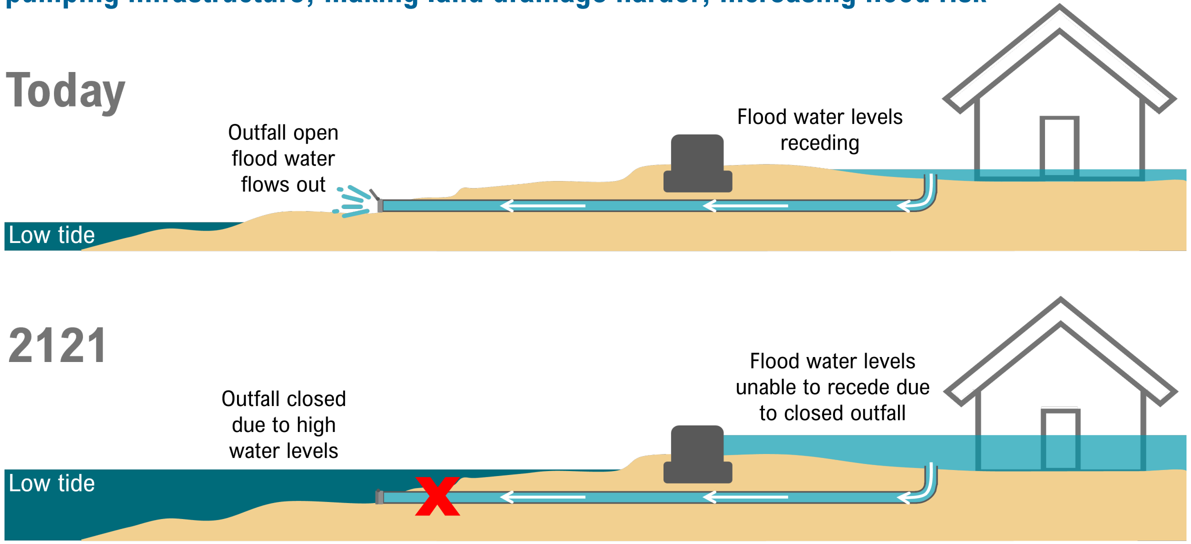
Our evidence shows that even in the shorter term, existing defences will be overtopped more frequently. Flooding will stretch further inland, move faster, and take longer to subside. Events like the **1953 North Sea flood** and the **2013 tidal surge**, once considered rare, are expected to become more frequent and more severe.


Goole 2013

The diagram below illustrates that every tide will carry more water, turning routine tides into growing flood risks



Rising sea levels will also undermine flood assets such as gravity outfalls and pumping infrastructure, making land drainage harder, increasing flood risk



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[1] *https://**www.metoffice.gov.uk**/api/assets/file/ukcp18-sea-level-rise-storm-surge-factsheet-november-2025pdf?prefix=assets*

Humber Tidal Flooding: A History

The timeline of past flood events across the Humber illustrates how communities, infrastructure, and the economy have been repeatedly tested. These events, some of the most severe in the region's history, highlight the intensity and devastating impacts of tidal flooding. In the aftermath of some of these historic events, flood defence infrastructure was put in place, such as flood warnings and improved defences, much of which remains in use today.

Without action, communities, businesses, and infrastructure across the region will face regular and potentially catastrophic flooding. The scale of risk is growing, and so is the urgency to act. That's why the Humber 2100+ partnership is developing a long-term, adaptive approach. One that recognises the complexity of the estuary and the need to plan for a future that will continue to change.

1921

17th Dec

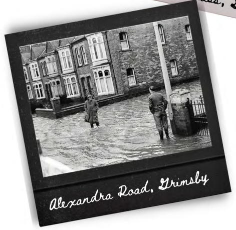
Tidal flooding with a recorded depth of 2.44m causes severe disruption to transport and other infrastructure in Hull.

1953

31st Jan

A tidal surge hits the East Coast of England flooding over 100,000 hectares of land, and 24,000 homes between Yorkshire and the Thames, 307 people lost their lives and damages reached the equivalent of £1.2 billion in todays money.

Winteringham Road underpass, Grimsby



Alexandra Road, Grimsby

1954

11th Nov

Thousands of people were trapped in their homes and around 1000 properties were flooded in Hull due to a combination of high tides and swollen rivers.

1969

29th Sept

A tidal surge affecting most of the east coast caused flooding around the Humber. The City of Hull was 3ft under water in some areas and became isolated as many routes and bridges were impassable.

Alfred Gelder Street flooding

1978

11th - 12th Jan

A tidal surge along the east coast flooded over 1000 homes and 500 hectares of land, resulting in the equivalent of almost £9m in todays money. Widespread disruption affected key infrastructure such as Grimsby railway and Docks.

1983

1st Feb

Tidal flooding at Spurn and other locations along the east coast.

1993

21st Feb

Tidal flooding at Spurn Head, and the evacuation of 600 people from their homes in Walcott, Hemsby and Morston.

2013

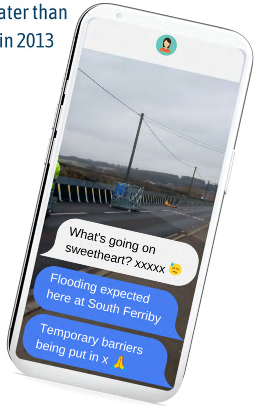
5th - 6th Dec

A tidal surge hit the east coast, with the highest ever recorded water levels around the Humber, including Hull where the Hull Tidal Surge Barrier came within 0.4m of being overwhelmed.
Around 1100 properties and over 7000 hectares of land were flooded, alongside significant impacts on industry and infrastructure affecting trade, transport and production such as the Port of Immingham that had to close for several days.

2017

13th Jan

A tidal surge was predicted along the east coast and thousands of properties were evacuated. Thankfully, conditions changed at the last minute which significantly reduced the impacts. If the wind direction had not changed course, the coast would have experienced a surge much greater than that seen in 2013 and 1953.



What's going on sweetheart? xxxxx 😓

Flooding expected here at South Ferriby

Temporary barriers being put in x 🙏

Humber 2100+

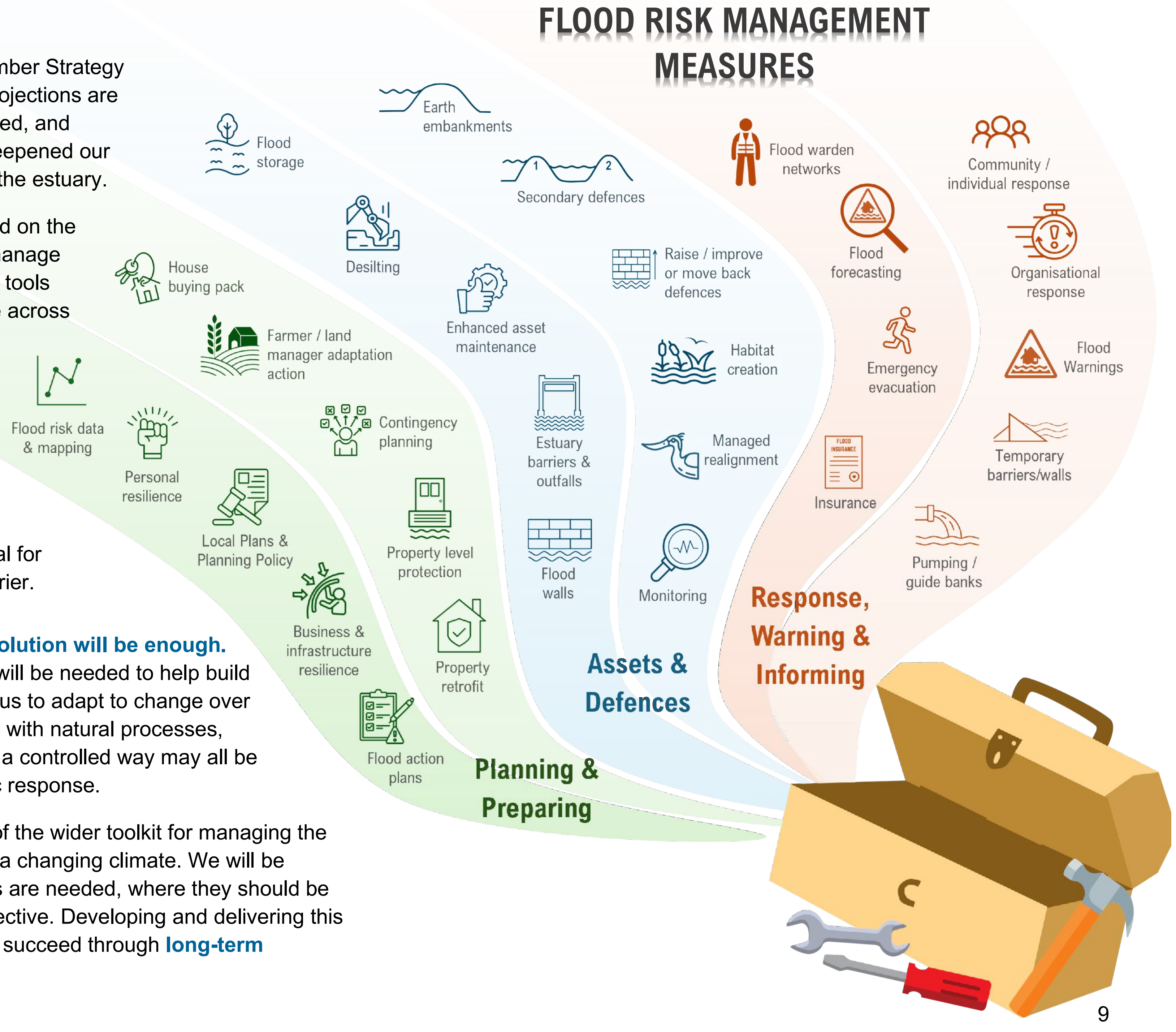
Since the publication of the original Humber Strategy in 2008, much has changed. Climate projections are more detailed, national policy has evolved, and events like the 2013 tidal surge have deepened our understanding of tidal flood risk across the estuary.

The Humber 2100+ partnership will build on the substantial work already underway to manage flooding. It will consider a wide range of tools to help manage risk and build resilience across the estuary.

These tools include familiar measures such as raising and maintaining defences, creating flood storage areas, and improving flood warnings. But they are also likely to include other solutions such as changes to land use, nature based solutions, and the potential for large scale infrastructure like a tidal barrier.

Our evidence shows that no single solution will be enough. A broader set of tools and approaches will be needed to help build resilience across the estuary and allow us to adapt to change over time. Using our land differently, working with natural processes, and planning for some areas to flood in a controlled way may all be part of a more sustainable and strategic response.

Together, these approaches form part of the wider toolkit for managing the challenges posed by sea level rise and a changing climate. We will be working to determine which approaches are needed, where they should be applied, and when they will be most effective. Developing and delivering this new approach is **complex** and will only succeed through **long-term collaboration**.



Understanding Tidal Flood Risk

To make decisions about the future, we first need a shared understanding of the problem.

Tidal risk is complex and constantly evolving, and without a strong evidence base, we risk making choices that are too narrow, shortsighted, or that unintentionally increase risk elsewhere.

That's why the Humber 2100+ partnership has carried out extensive analysis to assess tidal flood risk, both now and into the future. This work helps us understand:

What is currently at risk across the estuary, including infrastructure, agricultural land, homes, businesses, and communities

How risk changes over time, using different time horizons: 2021 (present-day), 2046, 2071, and 2121

The impacts and consequences of flooding, and how these grow over time

To explore how different decisions might affect future risk, we've used a set of **future baseline scenarios**. These are **not** predictions or options, but analytical tools that help us understand what might happen under certain conditions.

- **Do Nothing**
  Assumes all flood risk management activity stops. This helps us understand the impact of unmanaged risk and crucially what happens as assets (such as flood defences) deteriorate due to lack of maintenance
- **Maintain Defences**
  Assumes current activities continue, but only to repair existing defences, not improve or raise them. This shows how protection levels decline over time due to sea level rise
- **Status Quo**
  Assumes the 2008 Humber Strategy continues, with assets maintained and improved as originally planned, but within a smaller strategy area

These baselines help us understand the scale and nature of tidal flood risk and provide a foundation for making decisions in the future.

Hold the Line+

We have also carried out work to explore the potential outcomes of raising defences across the entire strategy area, known as 'Hold the Line+'.
This has helped us understand the system-wide impacts of providing a high standard of protection everywhere

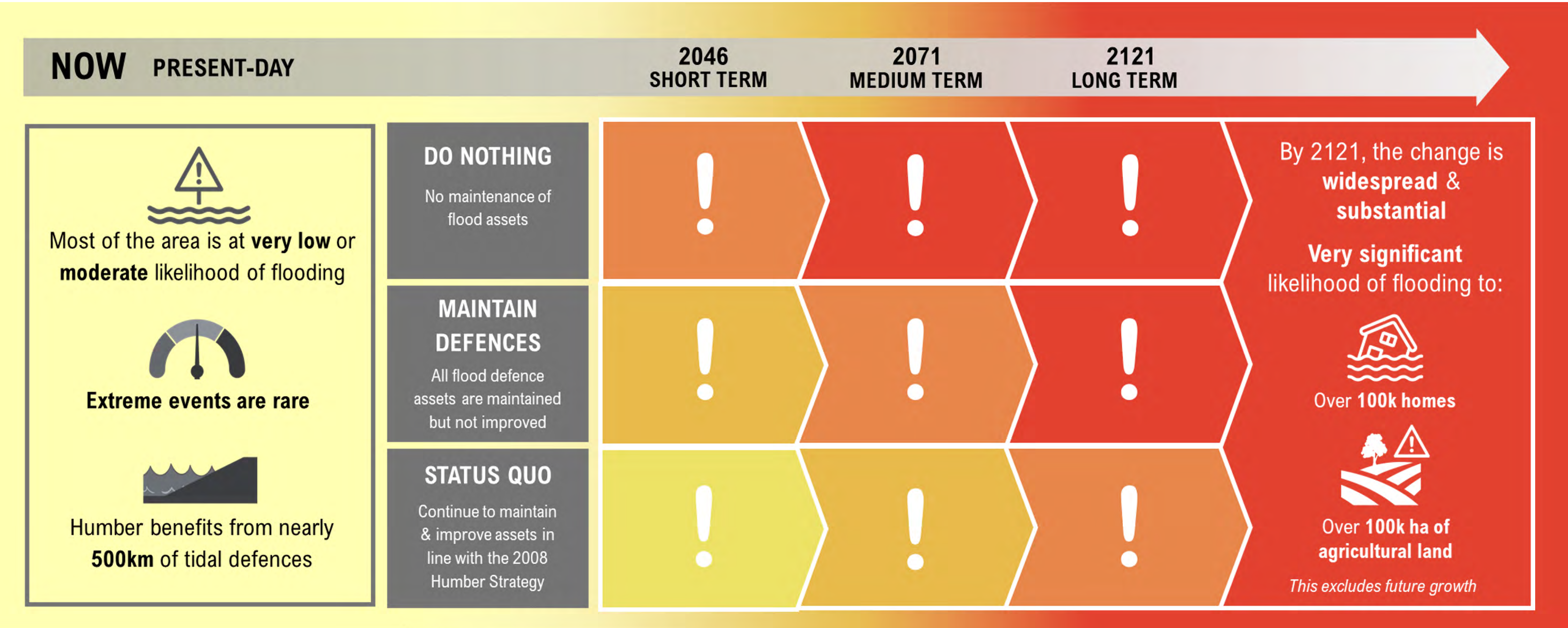
What we know

It is vital that we take a whole-estuary view, rather than focusing on individual locations, and work across boundaries to deliver solutions that are effective and fair.

Our evidence tells us that, across all future scenarios, tidal flood risk is increasing. Even under the Maintain Defences baseline, where current defences are repaired but not improved, the likelihood of flooding rises significantly over time, and the consequences grow.

Key insights from the evidence include:

- **Risk increases over time**, even with continued maintenance
- **More places will flood more often**, with greater impacts on people, infrastructure, and the economy
- **The Humber is an interconnected system** where changes in one area (e.g. raising defences, altering land use) can affect risk elsewhere and increase pressure on neighbouring areas
- **Raising defences alone will no longer be enough**. We need a combination of approaches to manage increasing risk. Higher defences can also increase the consequences if they are overtopped or breached, as they hold back greater volumes of water (known as *residual risk*)
- **Routine high tides will bring more water into the estuary every day**, not just during extreme events, increasing pressure on defences and exposing more land to regular flooding



NOW **PRESENT-DAY**

2046 **SHORT TERM**

2071 **MEDIUM TERM**

2121 **LONG TERM**

Most of the area is at **very low** or **moderate** likelihood of flooding

Extreme events are rare

Humber benefits from nearly **500km** of tidal defences

DO NOTHING

No maintenance of flood assets

MAINTAIN DEFENCES

All flood defence assets are maintained but not improved

STATUS QUO

Continue to maintain & improve assets in line with the 2008 Humber Strategy

By 2121, the change is **widespread** & **substantial**

Very significant likelihood of flooding to:

Over **100k homes**

Over **100k ha of agricultural land**

This excludes future growth

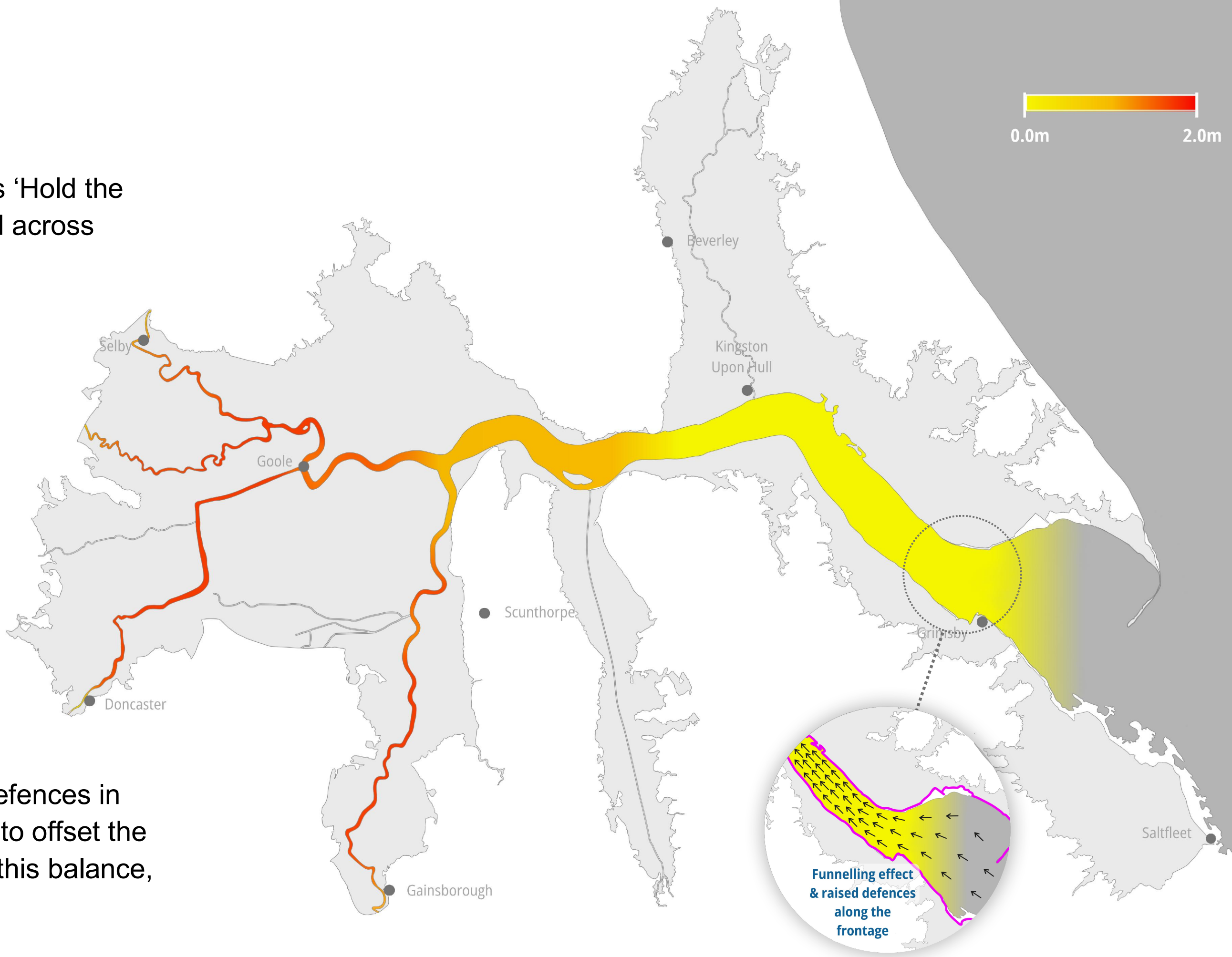
Hold the Line+

As part of our evidence base, we've explored a scenario known as 'Hold the Line +', which looks at what would happen if defences were raised across the entire study area to provide a high level of protection.
This was developed to help answer a common question:

"Why can't we just raise defences everywhere?"

The modelling shows that it would create significant challenges:

- **More water** would be trapped in the estuary, increasing water levels and putting immense pressure on defences
- It leads to a **funnelling effect**, where water is held within the estuary with limited space to disperse
- It raises **residual risk**. If defences fail, the consequences for those behind them could be catastrophic
- **It increases risk outside the study area**



This scenario highlights the need to make trade-offs. If we raise defences in some areas, we may also need to create flood storage elsewhere to offset the additional water and reduce pressure across the system. Without this balance, we risk shifting the problem rather than solving it.

Crucially, this scenario shows what happens if you don't consider the Humber as an interconnected system. The defence line acts as a uniform barrier, without accounting for how changes in one location can affect risk elsewhere.

Consequences for tributaries outside of the Humber 2100+ study area:

Assets failing

Velocity of water

Water re-entering the strategy area

Height of water in flood plain outside of strategy area

What does the map show?

The map, based on the 2121 epoch, illustrates how water levels would rise during a flood event around the estuary if defences were raised everywhere.
In the yellow areas, water levels would remain largely unchanged. However, in the inner estuary and tidal rivers, the red and orange areas indicate a significant increase in water levels.
This rise means that flood defences in these areas would need to be substantially higher than they are today to manage the additional water.

Impacts and Consequences of Flooding

Our emerging evidence shows that tidal flood risk is expected to have a growing impact on the economy, communities, and the environment across the Humber over the coming decades.

The economic cost of damage is set to rise sharply, particularly from the 2070s onwards, even if current flood defences are maintained. Without a change in approach, the long-term damages could run into **billions** of pounds. While densely populated areas are likely to experience the greatest economic losses, rural areas, especially those with high quality farmland, face severe consequences too.

The effects of flooding go far beyond physical damage. Flooding can disrupt daily life and access to jobs, putting pressure on vital services such as transport, emergency services, hospitals, schools, and power networks. People's physical and mental health can be affected, particularly in communities facing repeated flooding. There are also implications for food production due to impacts on agriculture and fisheries. The combined pressure on communities, businesses, local authorities and service providers will be significant.

The environment will also come under increasing pressure. Flooding may reshape the Humber's unique landscape, affect its water quality and resources, and impact its rich cultural heritage. The Humber estuary, one of Europe's most important sites for nature conservation, will face new and continuing challenges to successfully manage and protect its designated sites, habitats, and species.

Flooding impacts may be interconnected and cumulative. Effects on the economy, communities, and the environment can interact, with one impact often amplifying others.


Hull frontage


Cleethorpes Railway Station


Immingham Dock

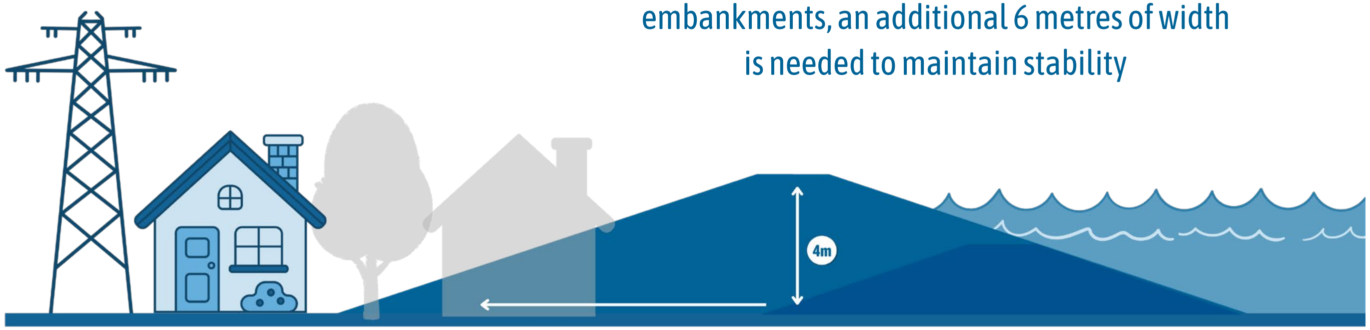
Space and Cost of Flood Risk Management Infrastructure

Even under a ‘Do Nothing’ approach, some spending would still be needed to ensure basic safety. Most existing flood defences aren’t built to modern standards, so even maintaining them would require upgrades, often involving widening the structures.

However, **space is limited** in many areas due to nearby homes, businesses, infrastructure, or sensitive habitats.

Our evidence includes the cost of modifying defences to fit their surroundings and identifies the places where this would be challenging due to available space. Overall, maintaining current defences could require **over £1 billion in investment by 2046**.

For every 1 metre increase in flood embankments, an additional 6 metres of width is needed to maintain stability



Higher defences mean greater consequences if they are overtopped or breached, which could limit development and complicate emergency planning and evacuation.


View from the Humber Bridge


Humberston Fitties towards Cleethorpes


Goole defences


© Tim Melling

A Dynamic Estuary Environment

The Humber estuary is a dynamic environment, shaped by natural coastal processes such as tides and sediment movement, as well as by human activity. Its internationally important habitats and species are at risk from 'coastal squeeze', where valuable intertidal habitats may be lost as sea levels rise and fixed flood risk management structures restrict their ability to adapt naturally.

Our evidence, based on observed changes in intertidal habitat between 1946 and 2019, suggests that recent habitat changes have mainly resulted from the natural movement of channels and banks rather than through widespread coastal squeeze linked to flood risk management activities. As the estuary and its habitats continue to evolve, we'll need to keep **monitoring**, **managing** and **adapting** – to ensure we're able to compensate for any future habitat losses, and to strengthen our resilience to future tidal flood risk.

Understanding how the estuary functions as a dynamic, connected system will help us work with natural processes to protect and enhance habitats, build resilience to climate change, and support a healthy, thriving estuary for nature and people.

Adaptive approach

The future is uncertain. Although we know that sea levels will rise, we cannot predict exactly how quickly this will happen, or how social and economic conditions will evolve. That's why an adaptive approach is needed to manage future uncertainty across the Humber. A flexible framework that allows us to plan ahead, monitor change, and respond at the right time.

This approach helps us:

- **Avoid short term decisions that could limit future options**
- **Prepare for solutions that require longer lead-in times, such as major infrastructure or land use changes**
- **Stay responsive to new evidence and changing conditions, ensuring we make the right choices at the right time**

Rather than setting fixed plans for fixed timelines, this method allows us to explore multiple routes forward, recognising that the best course of action may shift over time. It also enables us to identify decision points where a change in direction may be needed, based on updated data or new priorities.

The Humber 2100+ partnership aims to lead the way in climate adaptation across the estuary, using this strong evidence base to deliver a shared long-term vision for a resilient Humber.

Listening to Communities and Stakeholders

People who live and work around the Humber know the estuary better than anyone. There will undoubtedly be technical limitations on what we can achieve. However, the experiences, concerns, and ideas of local people are vital to shaping a long-term approach that works, not just in theory, but in practice. Strategic stakeholders such as landowners, infrastructure providers, businesses, and environmental organisations also play a crucial role in influencing how tidal flood risk is managed.

Engagement is a central part of the Humber 2100+ process. Future tidal flood risk management will be shaped and delivered by those with a stake in the region's future. This includes communities, organisations, and sectors whose decisions and actions will influence how resilient the Humber becomes.

As part of the evidence gathering process, the Environment Agency (working closely with the partnership) ran a **Community Panel** as part of a national pilot. Nineteen demographically representative members of the public from across the Humber took part in four sessions, hearing from expert witnesses and exploring what matters most to them when it comes to managing tidal flood risk. Their insights, covering fairness, transparency, education, and the importance of protecting homes, livelihoods and nature, are helping to shape our future engagement approach.

Alongside this, the partnership continues to work with a wide range of key stakeholder groups to understand their priorities, challenges and opportunities. As this work develops, there will be further opportunities for people and organisations to get involved.

Environment Agency

Humber 2100+
Working together to manage tidal flood risk

We welcome and will support people with less digital experience.

You are invited to register your interest in the
Community panel on tidal flood risk

What should we take into account in plans to manage tidal flood risk in your area?

Taking place online over four dates in April

Deadline for registering your interest in this event is **Sunday 11 March**
Register at **www.sortition.uk/humber**
or by phone on Freephone **0800 009 6486** (8am-10pm Monday to Friday, 9am-6pm Saturday, Sunday and bank holidays)

Take part and receive £180

Humber Community Panel invite

Taking Action Together

The Humber is changing and so is the risk of flooding. While the Humber 2100+ Partnership is working to develop a long-term approach to manage tidal flood risk, everyone has a role to play in preparing for the future. Building resilience will require collaboration across communities, sectors and organisations, each contributing in different ways.

The operation and management of flood defences, including embankments, storage sites like Alkborough Flats, pumping stations, and the Hull tidal surge barrier, form a continuous line of mitigation around the estuary and its rivers. These represent a major collective effort to safeguard communities, and they are highly effective.

The work of the Humber 2100+ Partnership is part of a broader, ongoing response to flood risk. Action such as maintaining defences, monitoring water levels and operating key infrastructure, is ongoing and will continue.

These efforts are helping to manage risk today and lay the groundwork for future adaptation

EXAMPLES OF WIDER FLOOD RISK ACTION

Planning & Preparing

Humber Community Panel

Industry risk assessments and action plans

Community engagement to help people be flood aware (e.g. Living With Water)

Flood resilient development and flood risk assessment

Local Resilience Forums and Multi-Agency Flood Plans

Sunk Island: Exploring Resilience Project

Assets & Defences

Stallingborough sea defence improvements

Flood risk management projects delivered since 2015

Humber Estuary monitoring - Spurn wave buoy deployment

The Outstrays, Donna Nook, Paull Holme Strays – large areas of habitat that enable flood management around the Humber

Hull tidal surge barrier

Alkborough Flats flood storage and wildlife habitat

Response, Warning & Informing

Flood Forecasting Centre

Flood wardens - Case Study Community Flood Warden Scheme

Flood warning service - Sign up for flood warnings

Check for flooding in England

Insurance - Prepare for flooding: Get insurance

Looking Ahead

The future direction for managing tidal flood risk is clear. We need a bold, flexible and collaborative approach that reflects the complexity of the estuary and the urgency of the challenge. The next steps will be shaped through continued collaboration, engagement, and evidence.

This is about more than just flood risk. It's about building a resilient and prosperous Humber, enabling future development, building resilient communities, and ensuring our infrastructure and industries are ready for the future. It means safeguarding and using the land that sustains us, supporting the region's transition to a low-carbon economy, and enhancing the internationally important habitats that make the Humber one of the UK's most valuable ecological landscapes.

Delivering this vision will take action from all of us – local authorities, communities, businesses, landowners, and national partners.

Everyone has a role to play in shaping a future where the Humber not only withstands the pressures of climate change but thrives because of how we have chosen to do it.

Stay Informed and Get Involved

You can follow the progress of Humber 2100+, register for updates, and find out about projects being delivered on the ground by visiting our Engagement HQ portal:

Humber 2100+ Engagement HQ

https://engageenvironmentagency.uk.engagementhq.com/humber-2100

Take Practical Steps Now

While we can’t eliminate flood risk entirely, there are actions you can take today to reduce the impact on your home, business, or land:

- ☑ **Check your flood risk** https://www.gov.uk/check-flooding
- ☑ **Check your flood long-term flood risk** https://www.gov.uk/check-long-term-flood-risk
- ☑ **Sign up for free flood warnings** www.gov.uk/get-flood-warnings
- ☑ **Prepare a personal flood plan** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-flood-plan
- ☑ **Prepare a business flood plan** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparing-your-business-for-flooding
- ☑ Consider installing **property-level resilience measures** to reduce damage and speed up recovery
  Blue Pages – The UK's Leading Independent Flood Directory