Detection | Evaluation | Decision | Preparation | Execution | Logging | Review/restart

RAIN & FLOOD

1. DETECTION: Identify developing imminent rain/flood risk early enough to act.

Meteorological inputs
- Radar-based precipitation intensity (mm/h)
- Accumulated rainfall over defined time windows (e.g. 30 / 60 / 120 min)
- Forecast persistence (expected continuation or training cells)

On-site observations
- Pooling on paths, plazas, tent roofs
- Run-off forming along slopes or service roads
- Drainage capacity visibly exceeded

Technical & human sensors
- Rain gauges, ground saturation sensors (if available)
- Staff reports (parking, backstage, sanitation, medical access)

Trigger Logic (example)

Intensity × duration exceeds predefined site threshold **OR**
Local pooling/run-off reported in ≥2 critical locations **OR**
Drainage failure at safety-relevant infrastructure

2. EVALUATION: "Translate rainfall into site-specific operational impact".

Impact Assessment

Ground conditions
- Loss of bearing capacity (mud, slip risk)
- Risk of vehicles or equipment getting stuck

Water dynamics
- Direction and speed of surface run-off
- Potential for water accumulation in low points

Operational exposure
- Parking areas (especially grass / gravel)
- Audience routes (ingress, egress, emergency access)
- Vendor zones, FOH, power distribution, cable trenches

Key Questions

Which areas will deteriorate first?
Can the situation worsen within the next operational cycle (30–60 min)?
Which functions are at immediate risk: access, power, medical, evacuation?

→ **Risk classification (e.g. Green / Yellow / Amber / Red)**

3. DECISIONN: Decide *what must change operationally*—and how fast.

Typical Decision Options

Close affected parking areas
- Activate pre-defined alternative parking zones
- Redirect arriving traffic

Routing
- Close flooded or unstable paths
- Activate safer routing (hard surfaces, elevated routes)

Operations
- Restrict vehicle movements on site
- Suspend build-up or dismantling activities

Protection Measures
- Order immediate vendor protection actions
- Secure electrical and technical infrastructure

Decision Principles
- Early, preventive decisions are preferred over reactive ones
- Protect access for emergency services at all times
- Avoid audience movements through degrading ground

→ **Decision confirmed by responsible r**

RAIN & FLOOD

4. COMMUNICATION: Ensure all stakeholders receive *clear, unambiguous instructions*.

Internal Communication
Control room → operations, traffic, security, production
Clear instructions:
- *What is closed*
- *What is open instead*
- *From when*

External Communication
Audience messaging (if affected)
- Parking changes
- Route changes
- Safety advice (footwear, reduced mobility support)

Vendor & crew communication
- Protection instructions
- Movement restrictions

Communication Standards
- Simple language, no meteorological jargon
- Consistent wording across all channels
- Repeat critical messages at defined intervals

5. EXECUTION : Implement decisions safely and consistently on site.

Operational Actions
Close and secure parking areas
Deploy signage and staff for re-routing
Establish physical barriers for flooded zones
Support vendors with:
- Elevation of goods
- Water diversion (temporary channels, pumps if available)

Adjust staffing:
- More stewards at critical routes
- Increased monitoring of ground conditions

Coordination
Continuous feedback from field teams to control room
Immediate reporting of deviations or escalation

6. LOGGING : Create a transparent and defensible decision record.

What to Log
- Time and source of detection
- Evaluation findings and risk classification
- Decisions taken and by whom
- Communication measures initiated
- Execution status and field feedback

Why Logging Matters
- Supports later review and learning
- Provides evidence for duty-of-care compliance
- Enables reconstruction of decision logic

RAIN & FLOOD

7. REVIEW : Ongoing Review

- Has rainfall intensity changed?
- Is pooling increasing or decreasing?
- Are alternative routes functioning as intended?
- Are new vulnerable areas emerging?

Possible Outcomes
- Maintain current measures
- Escalate (additional closures, further restrictions)
- De-escalate (reopen areas once safe)

Post-Event Review
- Compare thresholds vs. real impacts
- Identify bottlenecks or communication gaps
- Update site-specific rain & flood thresholds

Output
→ Improved preparedness for future events