

## Broughton (Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/08)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Tweed	Scottish Borders Council	River Tweed

### Summary of flooding impacts



#### At risk of flooding

- 40 residential properties
- <10 non-residential properties
- £160,000 Annual Average Damages

(damages by flood source shown left)

Summary of flooding impacts

### Summary of objectives to manage flooding

Objectives have been set by SEPA and agreed with flood risk management authorities. These are the aims for managing local flood risk. The objectives have been grouped in three main ways: by reducing risk, avoiding increasing risk or accepting risk by maintaining current levels of management.

Many organisations, such as Scottish Water and energy companies, actively maintain and manage their own assets including their risk from flooding. Where known, these actions are described here. Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland work with site owners to manage flooding where appropriate at designated environmental and/or cultural heritage sites. These actions are not detailed further in the Flood Risk Management Strategies.

Objectives

### Summary of actions to manage flooding

The actions below have been selected to manage flood risk.

<i>Flood protection scheme/works</i>	<i>Natural flood management works</i>	<i>New flood warning</i>	<i>Community flood action groups</i>	<i>Property level protection scheme</i>	<i>Site protection plans</i>
Flood protection study	<i>Natural flood management study</i>	<i>Maintain flood warning</i>	Awareness raising	<i>Surface water plan/study</i>	Emergency plans/response
<i>Maintain flood protection scheme</i>	Strategic mapping and modelling	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

Actions

## Broughton (Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/08)

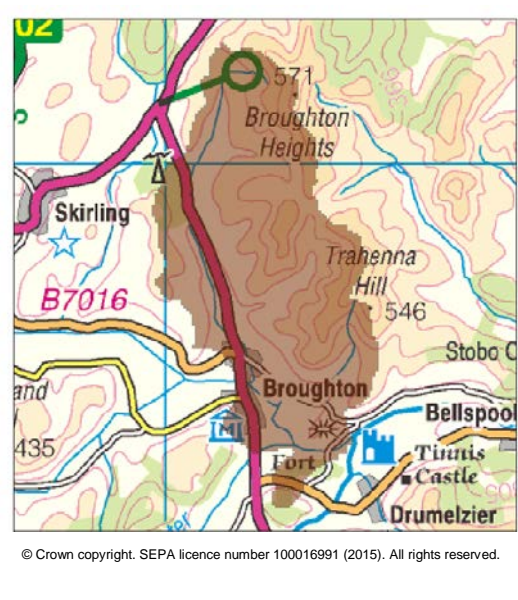
Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Tweed	Scottish Borders Council	River Tweed

### Background

This Potentially Vulnerable Area is 18km<sup>2</sup> and part of the River Tweed catchment. This is a small, rural area in the north west of the catchment and contains the village of Broughton. The main watercourse is the Biggar Water which flows through Broughton before converging with the River Tweed south east of Broughton. The flood damages are caused entirely by river flooding.

There are approximately 40 residential properties and fewer than 10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding.

The Annual Average Damages are approximately £160,000.



### Summary of flooding impacts

The highest risk of river flooding is from the Biggar Water and River Tweed to Broughton and the surrounding area.

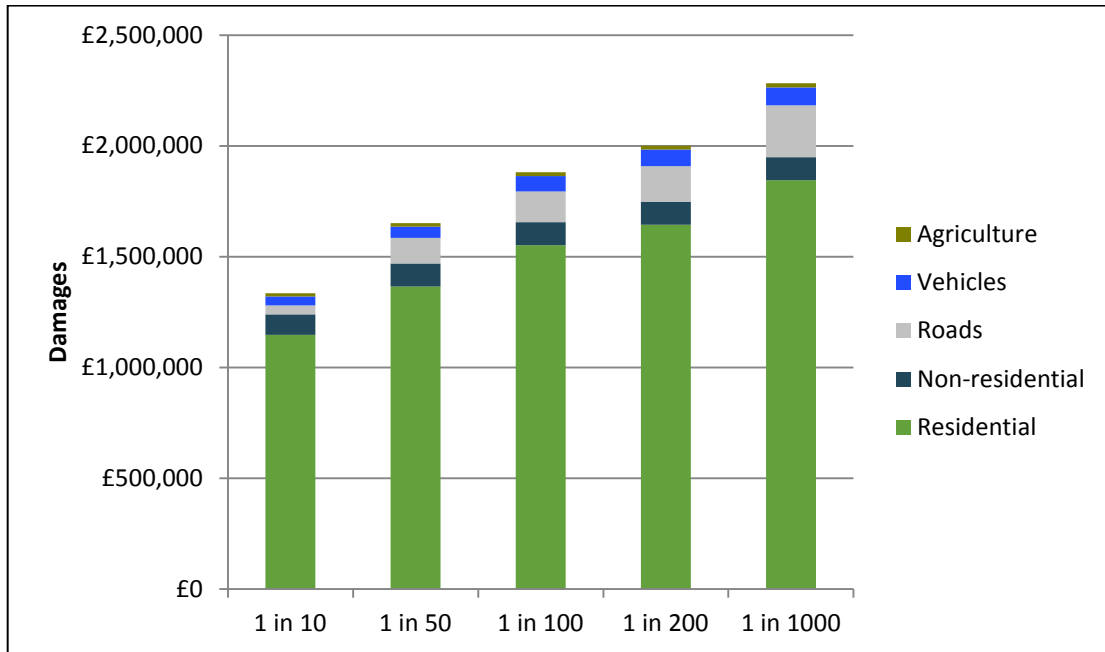
The risk of flooding to people, property, as well as to community facilities, utilities, the transport network, designated sites and agricultural land is summarised in Table 1.

The damages associated with floods of different likelihood are shown in Figure 1. For this Potentially Vulnerable Area the highest damages are to residential properties followed by damages to roads, notably the A701. The location of the impacts of flooding is shown in Figure 2.

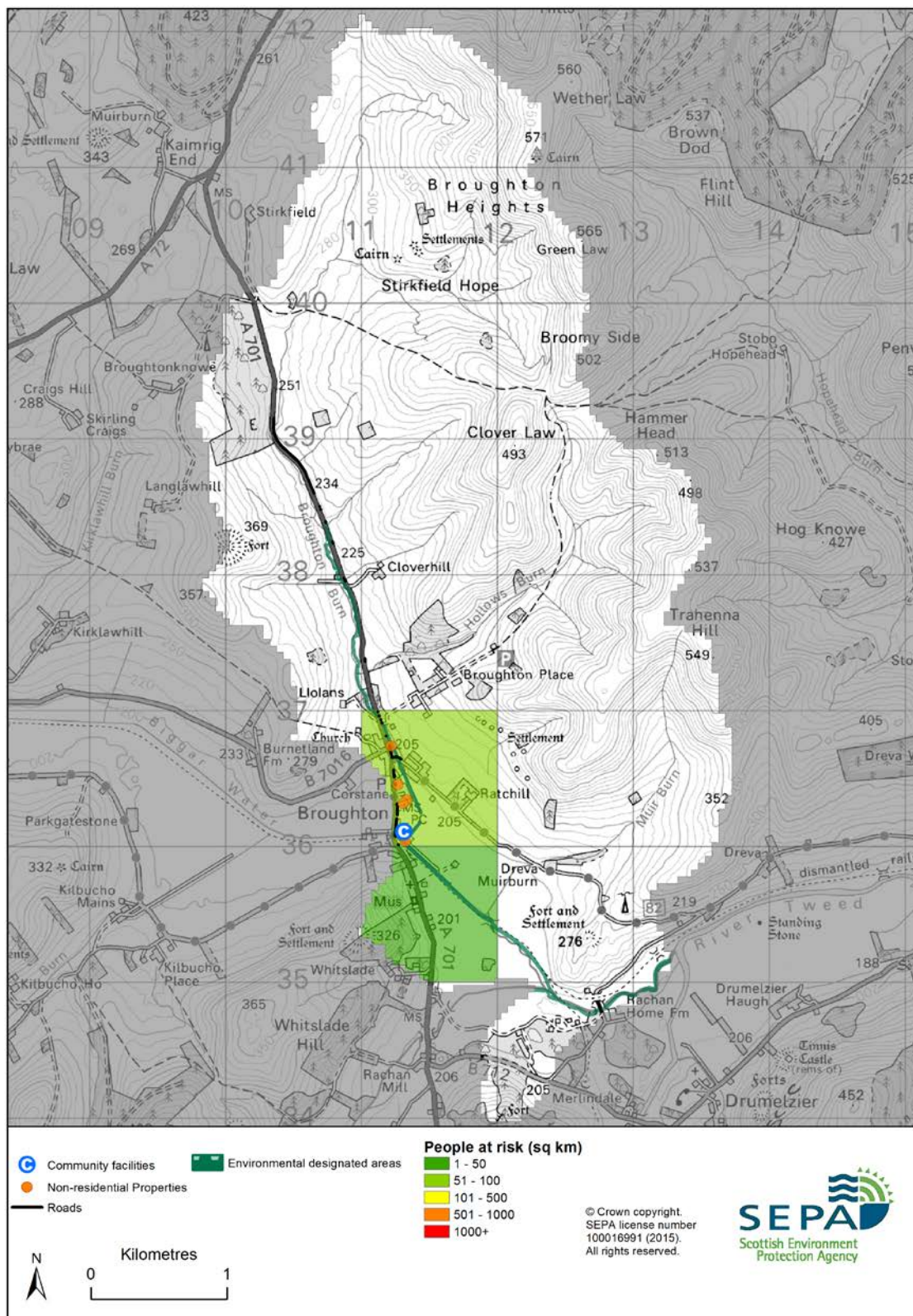
The figures presented for Annual Average Damages include damages to residential properties, non-residential properties, transport and agriculture.

	1 in 10 High likelihood	1 in 200 Medium likelihood	1 in 1000 Low likelihood
Residential properties (total 180)	40	40	50
Non-residential properties (total 30)	<10	<10	<10
People	80	100	120
Community facilities	<10 Educational buildings	<10 Educational buildings	<10 Educational buildings
Utilities	0	0	0
Transport links (excluding minor roads)	1 A road, 1 B road at 10 locations	1 A road, 1 B road at 13 locations	1 A road, 2 B roads at 15 locations
Environmental designated areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0
Designated cultural heritage sites	0	0	0
Agricultural land (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.7	0.8	0.9

**Table 1:** Summary of flooding impacts



**Figure 1:** Damages by flood likelihood



**Figure 2: Impacts of flooding**

## History of flooding

Two flood events have been recorded as significant in this area:

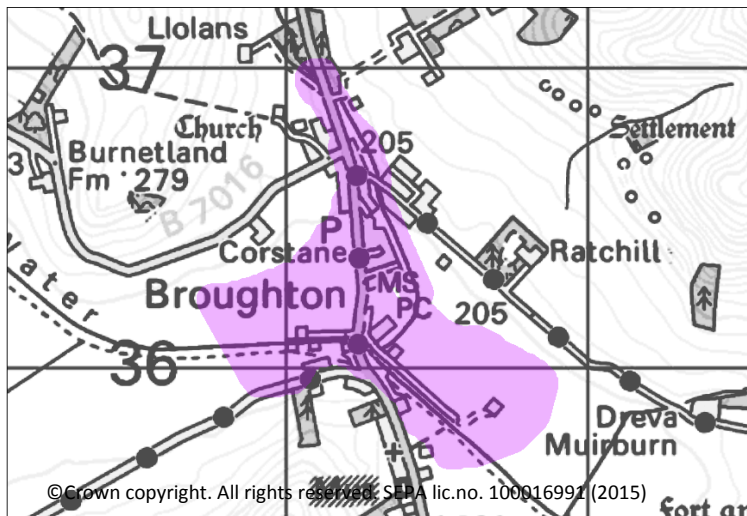
- 3 January 2014: A breach in the flood embankment on the River Tweed led to large areas of road in Merlindale to be inundated by water. Construction works took place to combat the breach and stop the river changing flow path towards the housing.
- 1 August 1998: Main Street in Broughton flooded from the Broughton Burn. Muir Bridge partly collapsed.



## Objectives to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/08

Objectives provide a common goal and shared ambition for managing floods. These objectives have been set by SEPA and agreed with flood risk management authorities following consultation. They were identified through an assessment of the underlying evidence of the causes and impacts of flooding. Target areas have been set to focus actions; they do not necessarily correspond to areas at risk in SEPA’s flood map. The objectives below have been set for Broughton Potentially Vulnerable Area.

### Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Broughton caused by river flooding

<b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£120,000 Annual Average Damages from residential properties</li> <li>£9,100 Annual Average Damages from non-residential properties</li> <li>One educational building</li> </ul>	<b>Target area:</b> 
<b>Objective ID: 13022</b>	

Target area	Objective	ID	Indicators within PVA
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk	13001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 residential properties</li> <li>£160,000 Annual Average Damages</li> </ul>
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Reduce overall flood risk	13033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 residential properties</li> <li>£160,000 Annual Average Damages</li> </ul>
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Organisations such as Scottish Water, energy companies and Historic Environment Scotland actively maintain and manage their own assets, including the risk of flooding. These actions are not detailed further in the Flood Risk Management Strategies.		

## Actions to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/08

Actions describe where and how flood risk will be managed. These actions have been set by SEPA and agreed with flood risk management authorities following consultation. Selection of actions to deliver the agreed objectives was based on a detailed assessment and comparison of economic, social and environmental criteria. The actions shaded and then described below have been selected as the most appropriate for Broughton Potentially Vulnerable Area.

Selected actions					
<i>Flood protection scheme/works</i>	<i>Natural flood management works</i>	<i>New flood warning</i>	<i>Community flood action groups</i>	<i>Property level protection scheme</i>	<i>Site protection plans</i>
Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	Surface water plan/study	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	Strategic mapping and modelling	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY (130130005)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Broughton caused by river flooding (13022)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	Scottish Borders Council		
<b>Priority:</b>	National:	Within local authority:	
	<b>1 of 168</b>	<b>1 of 6</b>	
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Not started</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>2016-2021</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>A flood protection study has been recommended for Peebles, Innerleithen and Broughton to assess whether modification of conveyance, installation / modification of fluvial control structures, direct flood defences and natural flood management could reduce flood risk. The study should also consider the viability of property level protection. Natural flood management options that should be considered include runoff control, river / floodplain restoration and sediment management. The study should co-ordinate with the Eddleston Water restoration project managed by the Tweed Forum. The study should take a catchment approach and consider the potential benefits, disbenefits and interaction between actions upstream and downstream. Part of this proposed flood protection study is located in PVA 13/04. The benefits and impacts have been assessed for the whole study.</p>		
<b>Potential impacts</b>			
<b>Economic:</b>	<p>The study could benefit 839 residential properties and 149 non-residential properties at risk of flooding in this location, with potential damages avoided of up to £52 million. One hundred and twenty-eight of these properties are at risk from high likelihood flooding and may benefit from natural flood management actions.</p>		

<b>Social:</b>	Social impacts will depend on the outcome of the study and recommended actions. A reduction in flood risk would have a positive benefit to the health and wellbeing of the community. In addition the study could benefit five community facilities, three emergency services, one healthcare facility, seven utilities and five roads located within the study area. Natural flood management actions can restore and enhance natural environments and create opportunities for recreation and tourism.
<b>Environmental:</b>	Flood protection studies should consider the positive and negative impacts of proposed actions on the ecological quality of the environment and designated sites. Where possible opportunities to enhance and restore the environment should be sought, for example through natural flood management. The physical condition of a number of rivers within the study area is identified by SEPA to be at less than good status. These include: Eddleston Water, Tarth Water, Dead Burn, Biggar Water, Cairn Burn and Spittal Burn (water body IDs 5307, 5314, 5319, 5325, 5321 and 5329). Opportunities to improve the condition of the river should be considered by coordinating with river basin management planning. To be in accord with the FRM Strategy, the responsible authority should seek to ensure as part of the study that the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Westwater Special Protection Area, River Tweed Special Area of Conservation or Moffat Hills Special Area of Conservation. Conservation areas, National Scenic Areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and ancient woodlands are also present in the study area and could be positively or negatively impacted.

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>STRATEGIC MAPPING AND MODELLING (130330016)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	SEPA		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Not started</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>2016-2021</b>
<b>Description:</b>	SEPA will seek to develop flood mapping in the Upper Tweed, Eddleston Water and Biggar Burn areas to improve understanding of flood risk. The extent and timing of improvements will depend on detailed scoping and data availability.		



<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>FLOOD FORECASTING (130330009)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	SEPA		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The Scottish Flood Forecasting Service is a joint initiative between SEPA and the Met Office that produces daily, national flood guidance statements which are issued to Category 1 and 2 Responders. The service also provides information which allows SEPA to issue flood warnings, giving people a better chance of reducing the impact of flooding on their home or business. For more information please visit SEPA's website.		

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>SELF HELP (130330011)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	—		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding. Property and business owners can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption to their homes and businesses should flooding happen. This includes preparing a flood plan and flood kit, installing property level protection, signing up to Floodline and Resilient Communities initiatives, and ensuring that properties and businesses are insured against flood damage. Scottish Borders Council offers discounted flood protection products to homes and businesses at risk in the Scottish Borders.		

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>AWARENESS RAISING (130330013)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	Responsible authorities		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	SEPA and the responsible authorities have a duty to raise public awareness of flood risk. Improved awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses for flooding can reduce the overall impact. SEPA will engage with communities through the Scottish Borders Council Resilient Communities initiative. Local authorities will be undertaking additional awareness raising activities. Further details will be set out in the Local FRM Plan.		

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE (130330007)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	Scottish Borders Council, asset / land managers		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Local authorities have a duty to assess watercourses and carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. They produce schedules of clearance and repair works and make these available for public inspection. Scottish Water undertake inspection and repair on the public sewer network. Asset owners and riparian landowners are responsible for the maintenance and management of their own assets including those which help to reduce flood risk.		

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>EMERGENCY PLANS/RESPONSE (130330014)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	Category 1 and 2 Responders		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Providing an emergency response to flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA. Effective management of an emergency response relies on emergency plans that are prepared under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 by Category 1 and 2 Responders. The emergency response by these organisations is co-ordinated through regional and local resilience partnerships. This response may be supported by the work of voluntary organisations.		

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>PLANNING POLICIES (130010001)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk (13001) Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	Planning authority		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Scottish Planning Policy and accompanying Planning Advice Notes set out Scottish Ministers' priorities for the operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land. In terms of flood risk management, the policy supports a catchment-scale approach to sustainable flood risk management and aims to build the resilience of our cities and towns, encourage sustainable land management in our rural areas, and to address the long-term vulnerability of parts of our coasts and islands. Under this approach, new development in areas with medium to high likelihood of flooding should be avoided. For further information on the application of national planning policies see Annex 2.		