

## Denholm (Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/11)

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

### Summary of flooding impacts



#### At risk of flooding

- <10 residential properties
- <10 non-residential properties
- £25,000 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>
<i>Flood protection study</i>	<i>Natural flood management study</i>	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	<i>Surface water plan/study</i>	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	<i>Strategic mapping and modelling</i>	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

Actions

## Denholm (Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/11)

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### Background

This Potentially Vulnerable Area is 14km<sup>2</sup> and part of the River Teviot catchment (shown right). It is a small, rural area containing part of the village of Denholm in the south and Minto Hills in the north.

All damages in this Potentially Vulnerable Area are due to river flooding.

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

The Annual Average Damages are approximately £25,000.



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### Summary of flooding impacts

Further work carried out since the National Flood Risk Assessment in 2011 has identified that the risk of flooding in this Potentially Vulnerable Area is now considered to be lower than previously identified. The designation of this Potentially Vulnerable Area will be reviewed in the next flood risk management planning cycle.

The highest source of flooding is to Denholm from the River Teviot.

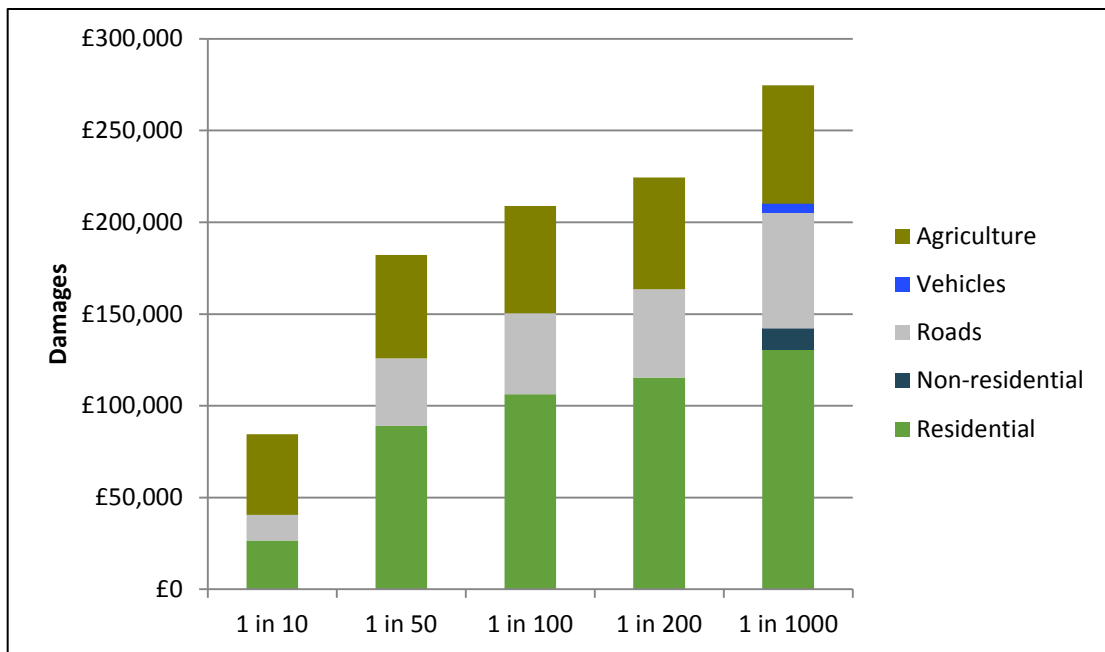
The risk of flooding to people, property, as well as to community facilities, utilities, the transport network, designated sites and agricultural land is summarised in Table 1.

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 agricultural land. The location of the impacts of flooding is shown in Figure 2.

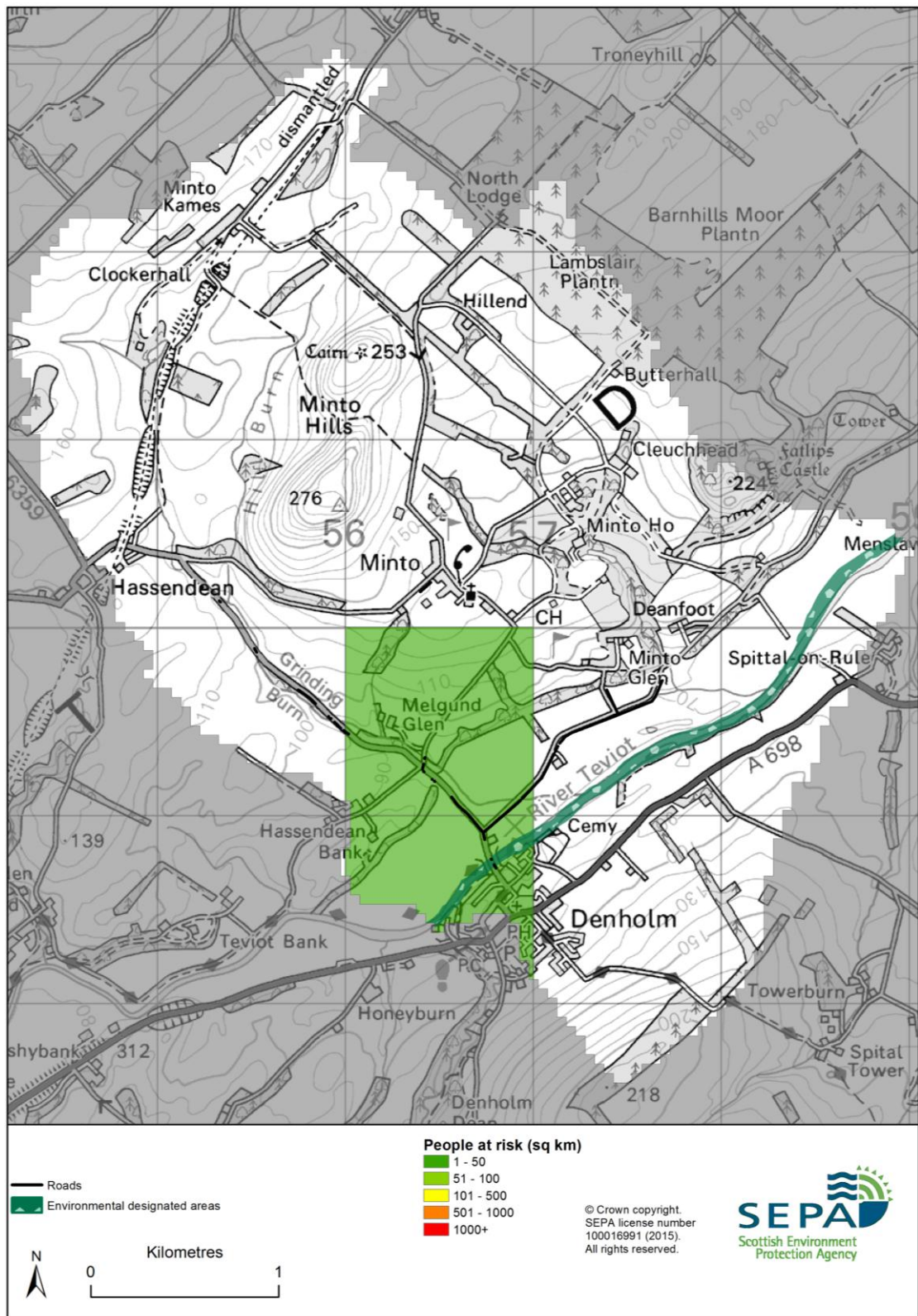
The figures presented for Annual Average Damages include damages to residential properties, non-residential properties, transport and agriculture.

	1 in 10 High likelihood	1 in 200 Medium likelihood	1 in 1000 Low likelihood
Residential properties (total 340)	<10	<10	<10
Non-residential properties (total 30)	<10	<10	<10
People	<10	<10	<10
Community facilities	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0
Transport links (excluding minor roads)	1 B road at 5 locations	1 B road at 5 locations	1 B road at 5 locations
Environmental designated areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.3	0.3	0.3
Designated cultural heritage sites	0	0	0
Agricultural land (km <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	1.5	1.6

**Table 1:** Summary of flooding impacts



**Figure 1:** Damages by flood likelihood



**Figure 2: Impacts of flooding**

## History of flooding

Three significant floods have been recorded in this area:

- 19 November 2011: Flooding in Teviothead and Denholm.
- 17 July 1983: An estimated 1 in 50 year storm resulted in surface water flooding of properties at Ashloaning, The Loaning and Eastgate in Denholm.
- 31 October 1977: Flood on the River Teviot. This is ranked the second biggest event on the Teviot. The number of residential properties affected was estimated to be fewer than 60 throughout the whole catchment.

## Objectives to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/11

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 Denholm Potentially Vulnerable Area.

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>• &lt;10 residential properties</li> <li>• £25,000 Annual Average Damages</li> </ul>
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Reduce overall flood risk	13033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10 residential properties</li> <li>• £25,000 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 13/11

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 Denholm 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>
<i>Flood protection study</i>	<i>Natural flood management study</i>	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	<i>Surface water plan/study</i>	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	<i>Strategic mapping and modelling</i>	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>MAINTAIN FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME (130270017)</b>		
<b>Objective (ID):</b>	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk (13001)		
<b>Delivery lead:</b>	Scottish Borders Council		
<b>Status:</b>	<b>Existing</b>	Indicative delivery:	<b>Ongoing</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Continue to maintain the existing Denholm Flood Protection Scheme. The scheme is designed to divert surface water runoff from surrounding fields into a culvert system that flows into the River Teviot.		

<b>Action (ID):</b>	<b>MAINTAIN FLOOD WARNING (130330030)</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>	Continue to maintain the Hawick to Monteviot flood warning area which is part of the River Teviot river flood warning scheme.		



<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.		