
Flooding and Woodlands- Highland Examples

Tuiltean agus Coilltean – Eisimpleirean sa Ghàidhealtachd

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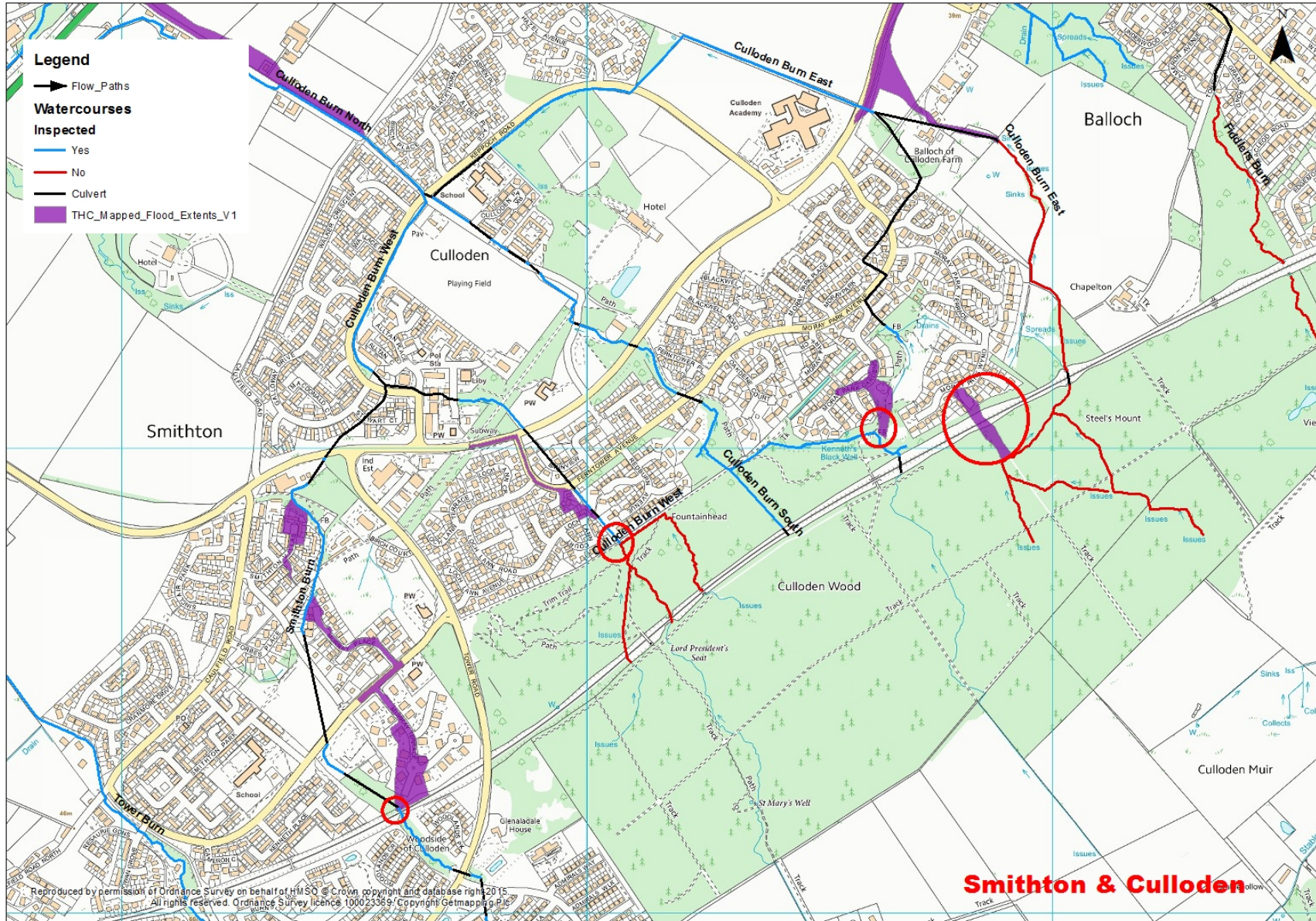
Overview

Flood Risk Management Team

- Inspection of watercourses (identifying areas of flood risk and blockage risk)
- **Responsible Authority** (under the Flood Risk Management Act), developing risk based, plan-led **Flood Risk Management Strategies** with SEPA and Scottish Water, and a **Local Flood Risk Management Plan**.
- Consultee for new development on matters relating to **Drainage and Flood Risk**
- Investigating flooding incidents
- Developing **Capital Flood Protection Schemes**

Prevention is
CHEAP!!
Cures are
EXPENSIVE!!

Smithton & Culloden Flooding



Smithton & Culloden Flooding



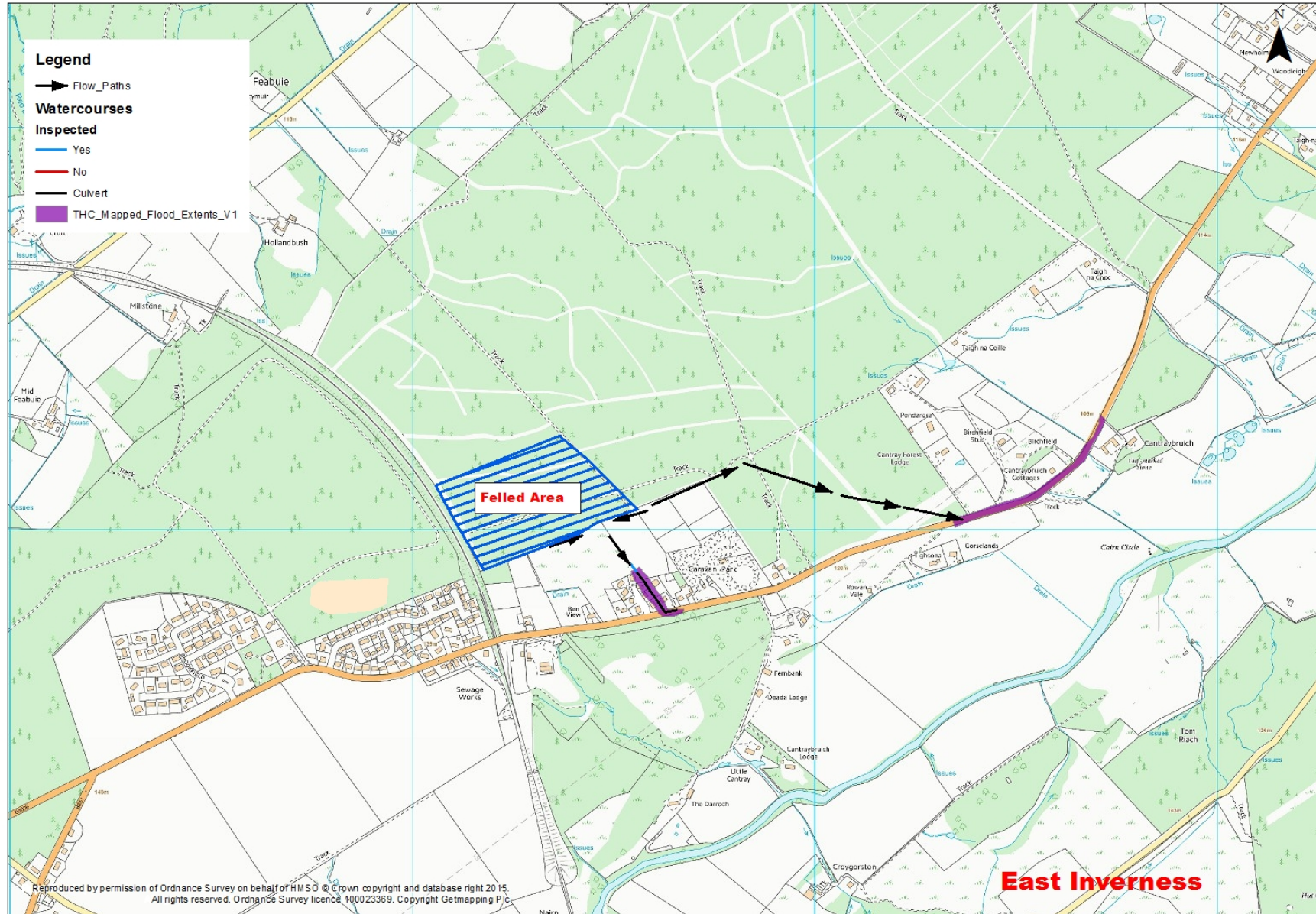
Smithton & Culloden Flooding

Development/ Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing pressure
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate planning for water environment, assessment of flood risk or neighbouring land uses • Historical- natural water course routes altered by Railway and housing construction, reducing number of routes and increasing flow
Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferred catchments; erosion/ deposition; watercourses bursting banks; flooding to roads & property= people suffering
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Commission/ THC/ Scottish Flood Forum- understanding existing and historic flood mechanisms
Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant capital investment by THC to capture debris, improve screens, upsize culverts, create attenuation areas. • FC clearing debris, inspecting watercourses, reacting to flood events • FC assessment for potential to provide attenuation
Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Service considering neighbouring land uses, wider water environment, future pressures • Land Managers engaging more proactively in the planning process, in neighbouring housing plans and ensuring infrastructure (culverts/ flow paths) for future drainage operations is considered • Consideration and Implementation of NFM where possible

General Questions:

- Are developers/ planners taking account of existing watercourses within new development and those pressures beyond their limits?
 - Is development placing undue pressure on land managers upstream?
 - Should land managers be shedding water or trying to conserve it?
 - Is data on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and historic flood risk areas being shared adequately?
 - Is a reduction in runoff/ betterment through small measures possible in practice and is guidance being updated to include best practice?
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Rural Flooding



Rural Flooding



Rural Flooding

Development/ Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing development; felling and drainage upstream
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development permitted without due consideration of upstream catchment- inadequate capacity of culverts taking upstream ditch; Felling and drainage progressed using existing discharge locations which did not have adequate capacity, <i>but</i> downstream culverts did not. Inadequate planning for water environment, assessment of flood risk or neighbouring land uses
Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding from culvert inlet (insufficient capacity to take upstream flows) affecting roads & property= people suffering
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Commission/ THC/ Scottish Flood Forum/ land managers
Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant efforts by FC to divert flows, create natural attenuation areas, reduce runoff.
Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the downstream impact of discharges extending beyond your next door neighbour Planning Service considering neighbouring land uses, wider water environment, future pressures. Developers assessing neighbouring land uses and including culverts with sufficient capacity. Land Managers engaging more in neighbouring housing plans and ensuring infrastructure (culverts/ flow paths) for future drainage operations is considered Consideration and Implementation of NFM where possible

General Questions:

- How far should consideration of downstream impacts (from discharges) extend?
 - Should land managers be considering the potential for NFM and implement it where possible?
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Any help appreciated!
