

Response ID ANON-2JQM-R4MM-T

Submitted to Flood Resilience Strategy: consultation

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Consultation structure

Guiding principles

1 Do you support the change from fixing flooding problems to creating flood resilient places?

Yes

Why/Why not? Please limit your answer to 500 characters or less.:

There is a need to transition to a better balance with more emphasis on flood resilient places, whilst acknowledging that there will be circumstances where a specific local intervention may be the most effective approach. Equally important is delivering flood resilient place outcomes from non-flood risk management budgets.

A focus on nature-based approaches, should help deliver multiple benefits such as urban cooling and biodiversity, whilst encouraging more individual action.

2 How can decision makers ensure that actions taken to improve flood resilience align with the aims of a Just Transition to achieve a fairer, greener future?

Please limit your answer to 1000 characters or less.:

Ensure people are at the forefront of considerations. This may be done through effective engagement and by breaking down siloed working through identifying overlaps in work across projects and stakeholders, and working together with those not typically within the flooding specialism.

Feasibility and optioneering should consider a wide range of benefits and impacts, including the aims of a Just Transition. Guidance on how this should be done would be beneficial to ensure a consistent approach is applied across Scotland.

Training / apprenticeships offered on property assessments for PFR and the installation of PFR measures.

Identify those communities where flood risk is predicted to increase most due to climate change, which could lead to the development and implementation of community climate adaptation plans for these communities.

3 Who do you think has a role in Scotland to help us become more flood resilient and help us adapt to the impacts of climate change?

Q3 answer - Individuals:

4

Q3 answer - Homeowners:

9

Q3 answer - Businesses:

10

Q3 answer - Scottish Government:

1

Q3 answer - Scottish Water:

3

Q3 answer - Local Authorities:

2

Q3 answer - Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA):

11

Q3 answer - Landowners/Land managers:

5

Q3 answer - Farmers and crofters:

6

Q3 answer - Housebuilders/developers:

7

Q3 answer - Community groups:

12

Q3 answer - Other (please specify in text box below):

8

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Transport Scotland / Sustrans. Network Rail. Mortgage brokers. Insurance industry

Main themes

People

4 What support do communities need to become involved/engaged in climate adaptation and flood resilience planning?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Support to engage in sustainability initiatives and conversations, including financial incentives.

Building knowledge and understanding, and improving access to knowledge, is essential to allow communities to become more engaged.

Ongoing improvement of the SEPA Flood Maps current and future risk information and supporting comms as it being the key first source of information.

Access to information about flood risk and becoming more resilient in a format that is easy for non-technical people to understand.

Communication materials and engagement should reflect that flooding in urban areas is usually more complex to understand and manage than flooding from purely fluvial or coastal flooding.

Increase capacity of organisations such as the Scottish Flood Forum support communities, preferably before flooding occurs.

Targeted 1-2-1 engagement, such as door knocking, to highlight flood risk for communities / properties at highest risk.

5 What should local authorities be doing to ensure meaningful community participation when taking decisions about improving flood resilience?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Engaging with communities at the appropriate time when undertaking floodring and placemaking projects.

Overcome barriers to accessing engagement – ie financial, childcare, shift working, etc to help communities feel valued and more likely to fully contribute to the decision making process.

Be open and honest with regard to funding challenges and likely delivery timescales to avoid setting unrealistic expectations.

Work with trusted messengers, ie community groups, housing associations, third sector organisations, community engagement officers, etc.

Direct contact with residents that are likely to be most impacted to ensure they have understood the extent and purpose of proposed works, and have had an opportunity to express their views.

Have a visible presence in the community during periods of engagement..

6 What would help communities understand their current and future flood exposure and the range of options available to them to help them become more flood resilient?

q6 answer - Access to flood maps showing current and future flood exposure:

2

q6 answer - Access to local flood history:

6

q6 answer - Access to information on community 'self help' options:

3

q6 answer - Access to flood resilience advice/support:

4

q6 answer - Access to information on the range of flood resilience options available for their community:

5

q6 answer - Other (please specify in the text box below):

1

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Direct mailing / area based social media campaign presenting location specific flood risk summary. Including information about flood risk in Home Reports as part of the conveyancing process.

7 What actions could communities take to improve their flood resilience?

Q7 Answer - Set up a local community flood resilience group:

3

Q7 Answer - Develop a local community flood response plan:

4

Q7 Answer - Share local knowledge of what happens during floods with organisations like SEPA and local authorities:

2

Q7 Answer - Link up with their local climate action group:

5

Q7 Answer - Other (please specify in text box below):

1

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Share local knowledge of what happens during floods with Scottish Water. Encourage community councils to review SEPA flood risk maps for their area and to disseminate / share their observations

8 What actions could householders/businesses take to improve their flood resilience?

q8 answer - Learn about flood exposure in their area:

1

q8 answer - Invest in property resilience measures, such as installing flood gates, raising electrical wall sockets and using flood resilient building materials:

5

q8 answer - Join a community flood action group:

6

q8 answer - Sign up to Floodline for flood alerts and warnings:

2

q8 answer - Seek advice on flood resilience:

4

q8 answer - Make sure they have flood insurance:

7

q8 answer - Other (please specify in text box below):

3

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Prepare a flood plan (if flood risk area)

9 What would you do to improve your personal flood resilience?

q9 answer - Find out how exposed you are to floods:

q9 answer - Sign up to Floodline for flood alerts and warnings:

q9 answer - Have a personal flood plan ready to put into action when flooding is expected:

q9 answer - Ensure you know what to do if your property was to get flooded:

q9 answer - Check your flood exposure before buying or renting a property:

q9 answer - Make sure you have flood insurance:

q9 answer - Other (please specify in the text box below):

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Places

10 How can we ensure that our places are designed to be flood resilient in future?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Ensure flood resilience is considered when undertaking 'place', energy efficiency / net-zero and active travel projects.

Amend roads legislation to allow the temporary use of roads to formally manage exceedance / flow.

Reduction of permitted development rights to control urban creep.

Better align funding sources timescales and approval processes.

Housing funding should reflect the need to consider flood resilience and managing water above-ground.

Development regulations with focus prioritised on things that will bring the most benefit / impact.

Streamlined and consistent guidance on the delivery of flood resilient places.

Ensure that the prioritisation of the use of available space in the urban realm considers benefits and dis-benefits.

Incentivise improving places rather than just not making them worse than before

Incentives to retrofit flood resilience interventions.

Detailed flood resilient design and flood reaction plans for development proposed in a flood risk area.

11 To what extent do you agree that there is a need to make space for water to improve the flood resilience of our villages, towns and cities?

Strongly agree

12 In urban areas, we should make more use of our greenspace and urban watercourses to help manage increased rainfall and reduce the impacts of surface water flooding. Which of the following do you think would be most helpful?

Which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Increasing the use of sustainable drainage systems:

4

Which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Creating blue and green drainage networks to enhance existing drainage systems:

1

Which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Using available greenspace such as parks and sports pitches to help soak up and store water in the heaviest rainfall events to prevent drainage systems becoming overwhelmed:

2

Which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Creating raingardens in public parks and streets:

3

Which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Other (please specify in the text box below):

5

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Pro-actively use other existing public openspace, including roads, to store and route flood exceedance. Recognise the revenue funding challenges of maintaining 'old' urban watercourse culverts, and blue-green infrastructure. Re-establish the floodplain of urban watercourses and increase conveyance capacity at 'choke' points on drainage / water infrastructure (pipes and open-watercourses).

13 If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful?

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Using soil, and land management techniques to slow down the flow of water and increase infiltration and water retention.:

3

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Using river and floodplain management techniques such as re-introducing meanders to rivers to slow flow and enhancing floodplains and wetlands to increase storage.:

1

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Increasing woodland to help intercept, slow and store water throughout a catchment.:

2

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Restoring peatlands to absorb, store and release water slowly.:

4

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Enhancing natural dune systems to maintain a natural barrier that reduces the risk of tidal inundation:

6

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Managing saltmarsh and mudflats in estuaries to store water and dissipate wave energy.:

5

If we are to make more use of our river catchments and coastal areas to increase our flood resilience, which of the following do you think would be most helpful? - Other (please specify in the text box below):

7

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Tightening of planning policies to prevent loss of floodplain for agricultural purposes, with land then used to build housing, etc once it has been removed from the floodplain. Note - ranking will change depending upon the primary flooding mechanism in any given area - ie proximity to coast, whether peat is significant in catchment, etc.

14 Should moving communities away from areas with the highest exposure be considered as an option?

Yes

Please explain your answer in 1000 characters or less.:

All options should be considered using multi-criteria decision analysis. We cannot afford to protect all property to an acceptable level of risk when the risk is increasing with a changing climate. However, this approach may not be practical in densely populated urban settings. Where used, the impact on the remaining community needs to be carefully considered. It would be beneficial to have national guidance on how this process should be applied, including risk level, funding and legal considerations, to provide some consistency. Compulsory purchase to remove a property from flood risk against the wishes of the owner / occupier should not be pursued if the owner / occupier wishes to retain ownership / occupancy and accept the level of flood risk that they remain exposed to after reasonable flood mitigation measures have been implemented, and it does not create unacceptable risk to emergency responders should flooding occur and properties require evacuation.

Processes

15 How might information, guidance, direction and technical support be provided for communities and flood management organisations?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Establish one website with information, guidance, direction and technical support to ensure consistent messaging and technical support across all organisations, and avoid duplication of effort across multiple organisations / local authorities.
One central source of information and support could also be used to report flooding and manage responses, which would help communities and also provide further efficiencies for the public sector.
Centralising information, guidance and support may provide efficiencies that could free funds to combat any reduced spending on new large flood protection schemes which must remain an option, with adequate funding to support delivery of such.

16 How can we improve efficiency, consistency and value in delivering flood actions?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Consider restructuring the responsibilities for flood risk management and drainage networks including establishing a single body that held the majority, if not all, the responsibilities.
Create one website with guidance and technical support to ensure consistent messaging across all organisations, and avoid duplication of effort.
Have one place / route to report flooding, with the information shared with relevant organisations, to improve the efficiency of capturing / sharing information, responding to flooding and providing updates
Maintain the current level of investment in 'large' flood protection schemes in the short to medium term. Reduce the timescale between design and implementation by restructuring how capital funding is allocated.
Shared IT / data platforms to improve collaboration.
Create stronger links between sustainably managing surface water and delivering improvements to environmental water quality – eg retrofitting SuDS to existing highway drainage.

17 Other than large flood protection schemes, what flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on?

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Maintaining existing flood protection:

2

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Small flood protection schemes:

7

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Natural flood management:

6

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Blue and green infrastructure (e.g. multi-purpose green space, such as floodable sports pitches):

5

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Flood forecasting and warning:

4

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Property level flood resilience measures:

3

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Supporting local community flood resilience groups:

8

Other than large flood protection schemes, what other flood resilience actions should we focus on supporting/spending available funding on? - Other (please specify in the text box below):

1

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

A balanced, risk-based, approach should be adopted as circumstances will vary depending upon specific circumstances. Maintaining blue and green infrastructure. Give local authorities the power to recover expenses from landowners where intervention to reduce flood risk is necessary as a result of in-action by the landowner – ie failing to maintain watercourse channels or culverts. Amend Roads legislation to recognise that existing roads have a role to play in managing flood exceedance, and ensure the Active Travel schemes consider flood risk interventions. Surface water management plans. Refurbishment and / or upgrading capacity of urban drainage conduits / culverts.

18 Do you think there is enough evidence and information to support the delivery of a broader range of flood resilience actions?

Not Answered

If No, please let us know what you think our evidence and information gaps are.:

However, evidence isn't readily available / accessed by non-flood risk management practitioners, and may differ slightly between websites of key organisations such as Scot Gov (Ready Scotland), Scottish Water, SEPA, LAs, SFF, etc. One central website with all the relevant information would be more efficient and consistent. Even if there are differences in approach on some aspects – ie local authority support for PFR – this could still all be set out on one national, central, website.

19 What other funding sources or mechanisms could be used to support flood resilience?

What other funding sources or mechanisms could be used to support flood resilience? - Financial contributions from those who directly benefit from improved flood resilience (e.g. private sector/businesses):

3

What other funding sources or mechanisms could be used to support flood resilience? - All new development makes a contribution:

1

What other funding sources or mechanisms could be used to support flood resilience? - Support natural flood management through payments to farmers, crofters and land managers (for example, Forestry Grant Scheme, the future agricultural support framework or Peatland ACTION payments):

2

What other funding sources or mechanisms could be used to support flood resilience? - Other (please specify in the text box below):

4

If you selected 'Other', please specify your answer:

Consider ring-fencing drainage charges (or elements of possible Infrastructure Levy) for investment in adaptation / resilience projects, including possible option for communities to 'bid' for funding from this fund. Grant schemes for projects that are not core 'flooding' projects, but that provide flood risk benefits

20 What is your main concern about flooding?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Delivery of interventions to reduce flood risk is not keeping up with the pace of climate change.

Lack of public awareness of existing and increasing risk.

Breakdown in the cyclical planning established by the FRM Act due to the value of interventions identified being significantly greater than the current levels of funding for current / next FRM Act cycle.

The need to deliver a proportionate approach to flood risk that considers the current and future risks of flooding with the potential social and economic benefits that a proposed development may provide. A uniform national approach to flood risk that does not recognise unique local circumstances nor the dynamics / risks of different types of flooding has the potential to act as a constraint on the redevelopment of brownfield land within urban settings. This issue has previously been identified by Heads of Planning Scotland in relation to implementation of Policy 22 of National Planning Framework 4.

21 What one thing would do the most to improve Scotland's flood resilience?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less.:

Include information about flood risk in Home Reports as part of the home selling / buying process, to raise awareness and prompt action, including personal responsibility.

Have one organisation responsible for flood risk and managing drainage networks, to avoid duplication of effort, provide clarity of responsibilities and one point of contact for communities when flooding occurs.

Wider recognition of the multiple benefits of a sustainable, blue-green approach to managing flood risk

Comms to promote the message of learning to live with water, including acceptance that temporarily managing water on the surface in some locations, whilst possibly inconvenient, may help to reduce risk of more serious flooding in other locations either upstream or downstream in a catchment.

A national database of flood defence data, including condition assessments.

22 Do you have any other comments?

Please limit your response to 1000 characters or less. :

About you

What is your name?

Name:
James Murray

Are you responding as an individual or an organisation?

Organisation

What is your organisation?

Organisation:
Glasgow City Council

Further information about your organisation's response

Please add any additional context:

The Scottish Government would like your permission to publish your consultation response. Please indicate your publishing preference:

Publish response only (without name)

Do you consent to Scottish Government contacting you again in relation to this consultation exercise?

Yes

What is your email address?

Email:
james.murray@glasgow.gov.uk

I confirm that I have read the privacy policy and consent to the data I provide being used as set out in the policy.

I consent

Evaluation

Please help us improve our consultations by answering the questions below. (Responses to the evaluation will not be published.)

Matrix 1 - How satisfied were you with this consultation?:
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Please enter comments here.:

Matrix 1 - How would you rate your satisfaction with using this platform (Citizen Space) to respond to this consultation?:
Very dissatisfied

Please enter comments here.:

Character limits are too constraining and unhelpful.
Multiple 'other' suggestions are not able to be ranked.