Item 5

9th December 2022

Clyde and Loch Lomond Joint Committee

Report by Glasgow City Council Lead Local Authority

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Overview of Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 and the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District

Purpose of Report:

This report provides a summary of the structure overseen by the Joint Committee to implement the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 as it relates to the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District.

Recommendations:

The Committee shall:

1. Note the background information provided.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to provide a summary of the work overseen by the Joint Committee to implement the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 as it relates to the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District.

2 THE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 2009

2.1 The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 was enacted on 16 June, 2009. The Act introduces a more sustainable and modern approach to flood risk management, suited to the needs of the 21st century and the predicted impact of climate change. It also creates a more joined up and coordinated process to manage flood risk at a national and local level.

2.2 Specific measures within the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 include:

- Establishment of 6-year planning cycles noting that we are currently transitioning from Cycle 1 (2016 – 2022) to Cycle 2 (2022 – 2028);
- A framework for coordination and cooperation between all organisations involved in flood risk management;
- Assessment of flood risk and preparation of flood risk management plans;
- New responsibilities for SEPA, Scottish Water and local authorities in relation to flood risk management;
- A revised, streamlined process for flood protection schemes;
- New methods to enable stakeholders and the public to contribute to managing flood risk; and
- A single enforcement authority for the safe operation of Scotland's reservoirs.

2.3 The management and reporting of flood risk required under the Act has been devolved to 14 Local Plan Districts (LPDs) within Scotland. Each LPD has its own Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP) that is published every six years that should contain the following information:

- A short overview document defining the LPD, the flood risk authorities involved and a summary of the flood risk;
- Cross reference to the Flood Risk Management Plan published by SEPA for the LPD that underpins the LFRMP (https://www2.sepa.org.uk/frmplans/documents/lpd11-clyde-and-loch-lomond-frmp-2021.pdf) including Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVA);
- River, coastal and surface water flooding impacts;

- Target Areas (TA), within PVAs, where for each TA the impacts of flooding are described, local objectives and actions to manage flood risk are set, and a delivery plan developed by the Lead Local Authority (LLA) providing the proposed timescales and funding arrangements for implementation; and
- Objectives and actions to manage flooding that apply across the whole LPD.

2.4 PVAs within each LPD were identified and consulted on during the preparation of the updated national flood risk assessment (https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/nfra2018/) to inform Cycle 2. PVAs are priority catchments where the risk and impacts of flooding are agreed to be nationally significant and where the focus of identifying new actions to manage risk is greatest.

3 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE CLYDE AND LOCH LOMOND LOCAL PLAN DISTRICT

3.1 The Clyde and Loch Lomond (CaLL) LPD is one of the 14 created across Scotland. It extends from Loch Lomond in the north to Leadhills in the south and includes part of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park.

3.2 This district has a total area of approximately 4,800 km2 and a population of over 1.9 million people. There are many population centres within the district, some of the main centres are Airdrie/Coatbridge, Cambuslang, Milngavie, Cumbernauld, Dumbarton, East Kilbride, Greenock, Motherwell/Wishaw, Hamilton, Paisley, Rutherglen and Glasgow City.

3.3 The geographic extent of the CaLL LPD area including the 23 PVAs that have been identified, is shown in Figure A.

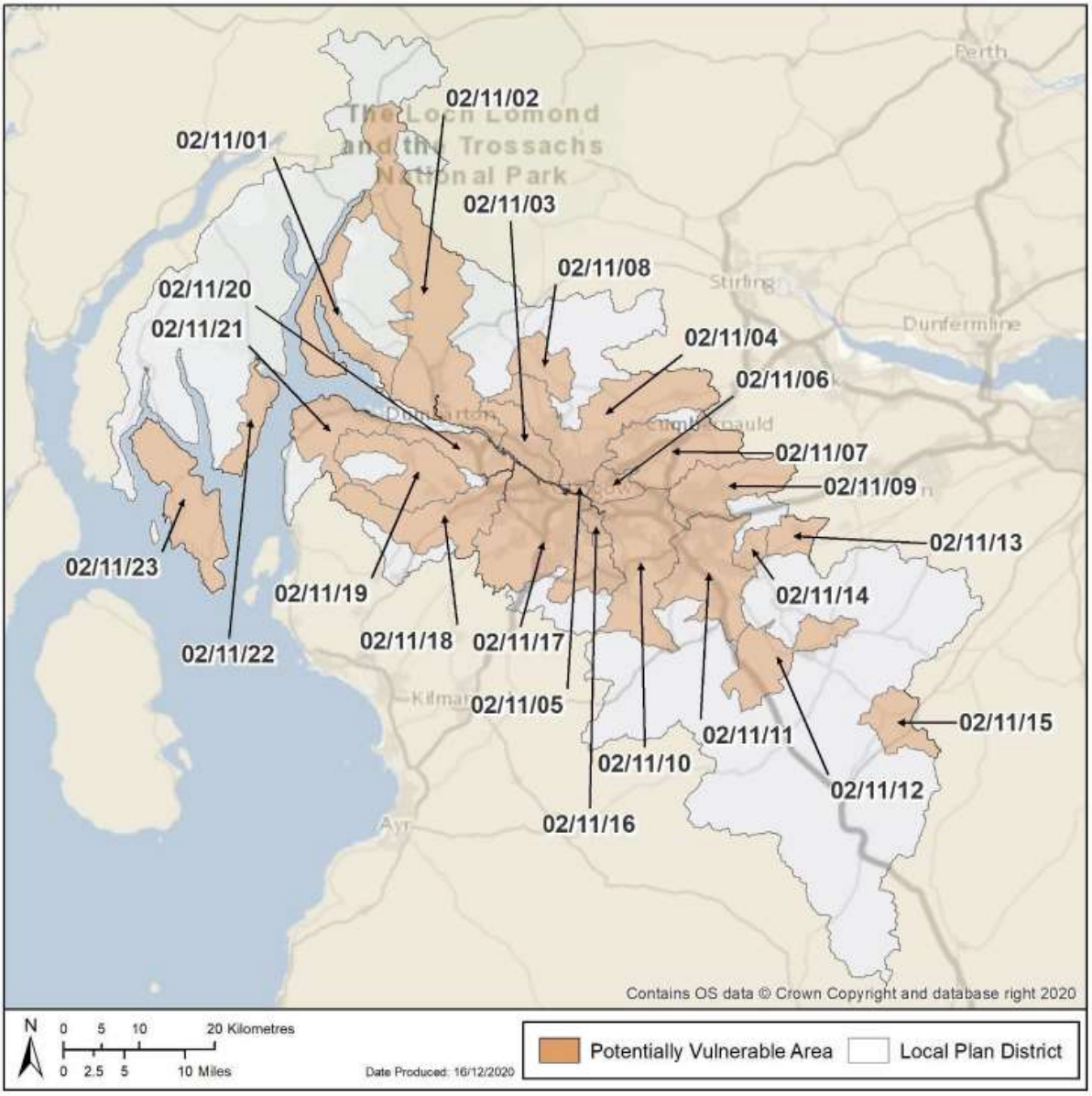


Figure A – Potentially Vulnerable Areas

4 GOVERNANCE WITHIN CLYDE AND LOCH LOMOND LPD

4.1 Under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, SEPA and all responsible authorities in the Local Plan District have a duty to co-operate with the aim of reducing overall flood risk.

4.2 Each Local Plan District is led by a Lead Local Authority (LLA) appointed by the Scottish Government. The LLA for the CaLL LPD is Glasgow City Council.

4.3 In the CaLL LPD there are 10 local authorities, each of which have areas of potential flood risk. In addition to Glasgow City Council the local

authorities are Argyll and Bute Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Inverclyde Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, South Lanarkshire Council, Stirling Council and West Dunbartonshire Council. In addition to the 10 Local Authorities, SEPA, Scottish Water, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, and Forestry Commission Scotland are also part of the CaLL LPD and each of these organisations participate in the CaLL Senior Officers Group.

4.4 The governance of the CaLL LPD is overseen by a Joint Committee, consisting of a single elected member from each local authority. The Joint Committee has a quorum when elected members from 5 local authorities are in attendance. Representatives from the non-local government responsible authorities are invited to attend the Joint Committee as observers. The Joint Committee approves on behalf of the 10 Local Authorities the Local Flood Risk Management Plan for each cycle and phased deliverables in its production.

5 Recommendations:

That the Committee shall:

1. Note the background information provided.