



The Impacts of Projects & Plans to the threat of Flooding

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Angus Assets

- 1814km of carriageway and 1489km of footway (adopted)
- 591 Bridges & Culverts
- 359 Retaining Walls
- 70km of Coastline
- 6 Potentially Vulnerable Areas designated by SEPA
- 4 formally designated Fluvial and 2 Coastal Flood Schemes
- 6 Controlled Reservoirs

Topics

- Current Key Plans
- Arbroath (Brothock Water) Flood Protection Scheme
- Flooding Incidents – Storm Babet
- Coastal Project - Montrose

Local Flood Risk Management Plans (TEAMB)

- Lead local authority
- Cycle 2 (2022-2028)
- Aligned with Tay Area plan
- Outlines actions focused on delivering sustainable flood risk management
- Identifies the partners and stakeholders involved
- Delivery heavily dependent on available funding

Flood Risk Management

(Scotland) Act 2009:

Local Flood Risk Management Plan

Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin

Cycle 2: 2022 - 2028



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Angus Council
Comhairle Aonghais

Shoreline Management Plan II (2017)

- Assessment of the risks associated with erosion and coastal flooding
- Presents policies to manage risks in a sustainable manner
- Realistic with regards to what can be delivered
- Identifies policies over short, medium and long timescales
- Discourages inappropriate development in high-risk areas
- Is a working document

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Angus Shoreline Management Plan SMP2

Main SMP2 Document



Arbroath (Brothock Water) Flood Protection Scheme



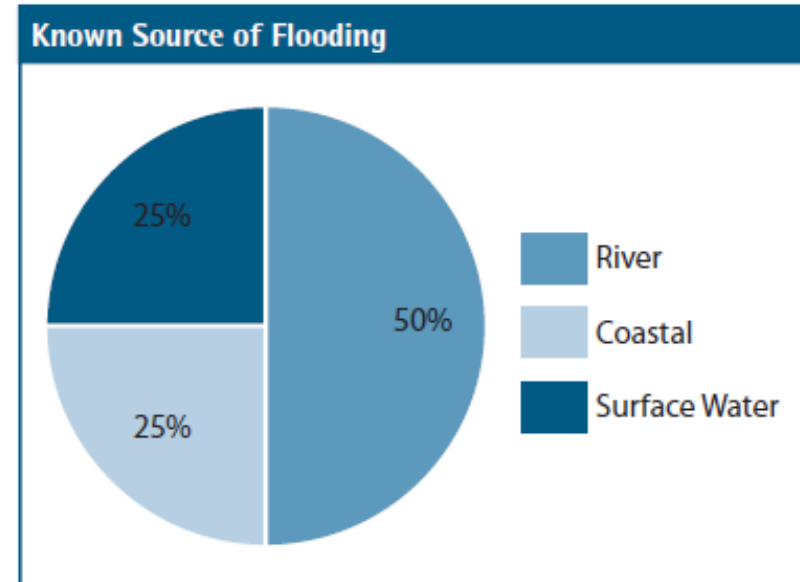
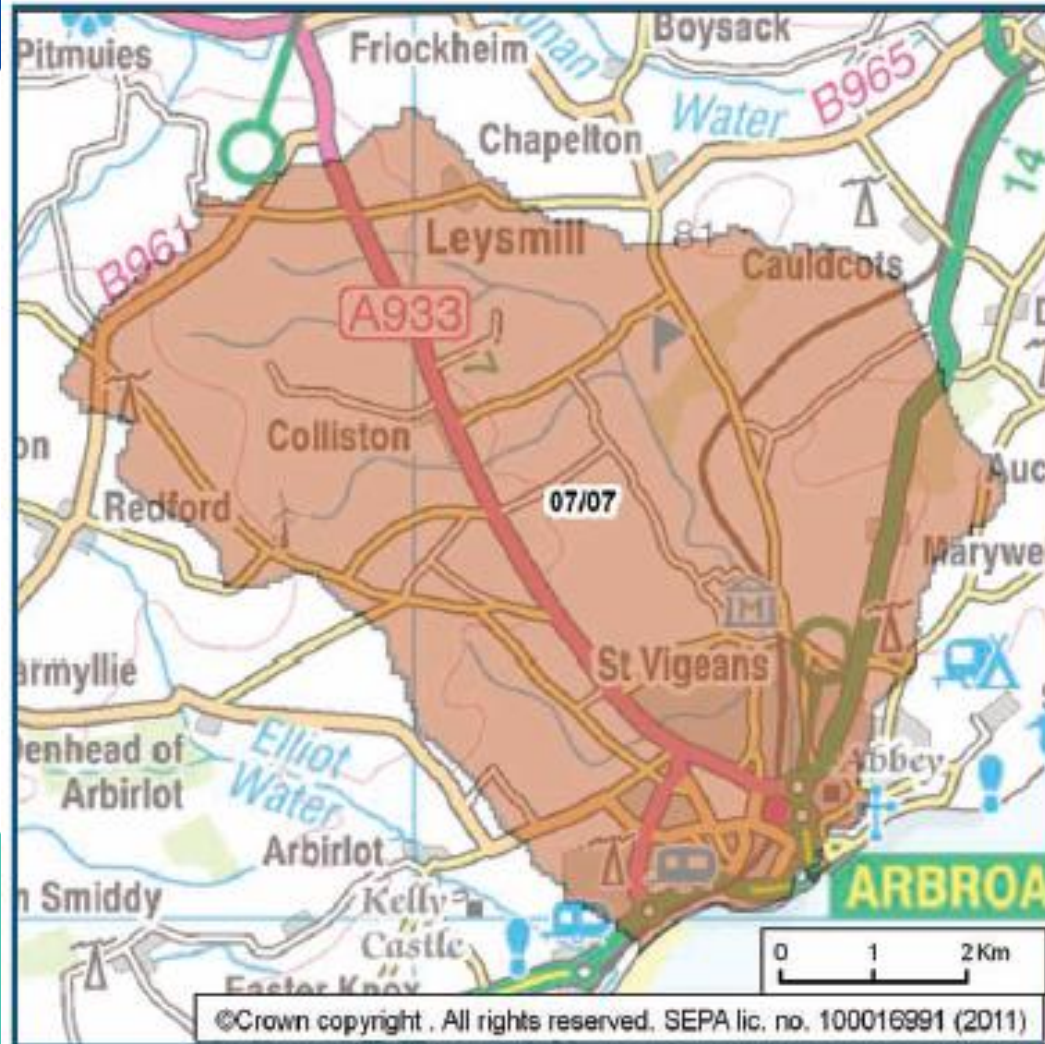
Scheme Background

- Substantial Flooding occurred in Arbroath in October 1976 and February 1977 coinciding with exceptional floods in Perth and the Tay Valley
- Original Scheme promoted in 1985
- In 1987 a flood Prevention Scheme was constructed with the general aim being to limit over-bank flows in the areas, which flooded during the 1976 and 1977 events

Scheme Background

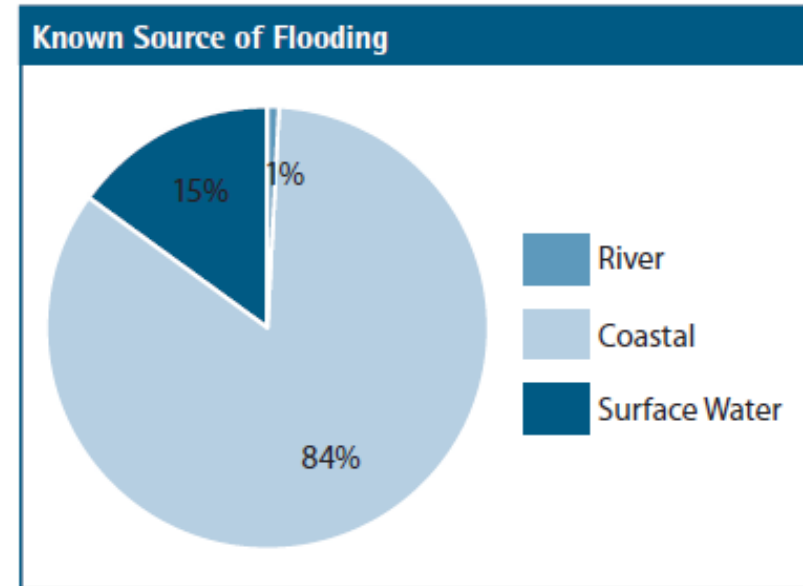
- The Arbroath (Brothock Water) Flood Prevention Scheme 1985 was designed to provide protection against a 1:25 year flood (4% probability)
- Scottish Government review of all flood schemes in Scotland in 2005 identified the Brothock Scheme to be far below the 1:25 years return period design.....1:5
- Why – new methods of modelling, climate change guidance upgraded & freeboard (uncertainty) allowance to increase maximum protection

PVA 07/07 - Arbroath



- Remove 530 people at risk
- £840k annual average damages saving

PVA 07/08 – Coast North of Arbroath



Initial Works

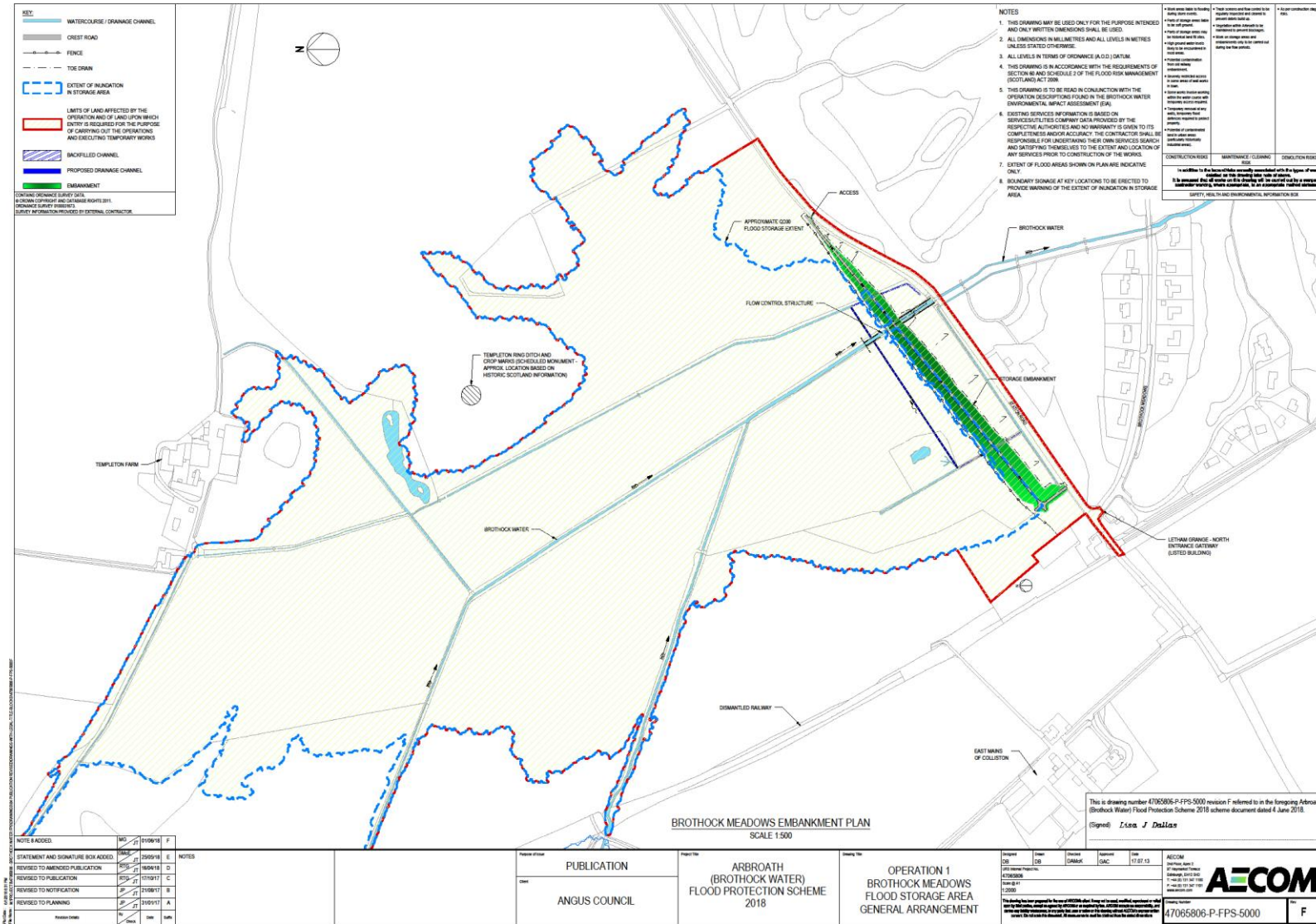
Early Intervention - Filling a section of wall and raising three sections of wall provided a 1:10 (10%) year protection to Arbroath.



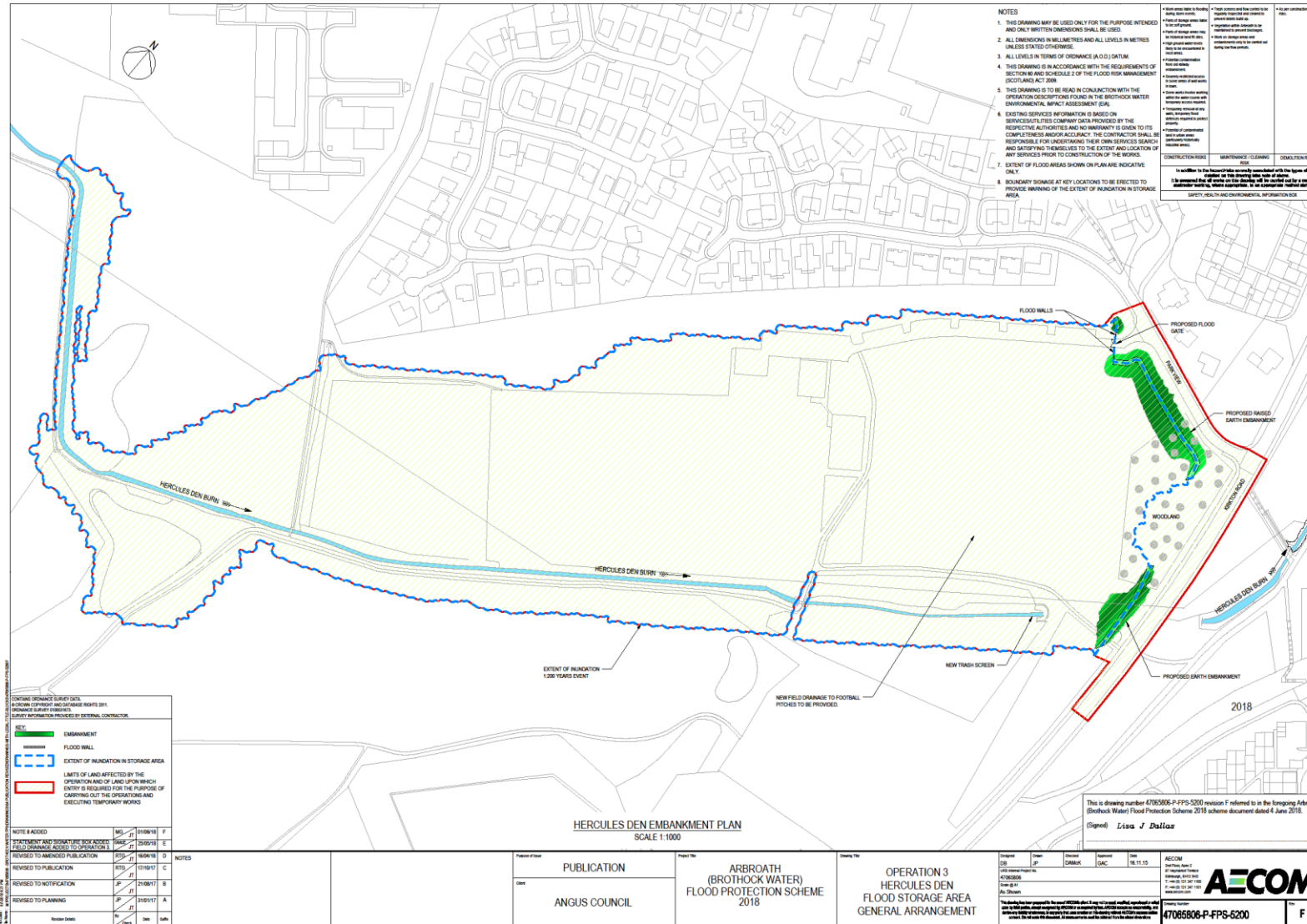
Scheme Options

- AC and consultants AECOM developed the scheme.
- 3 upstream flood storage areas with direct defences in Arbroath,
 - i. Brothock Meadows
 - ii. St Vigeans
 - iii. Hercules Den
- Direct defences within Arbroath – 36 separate operations comprising new wall construction, existing wall remedial works (to strengthen and heighten) etc.

Brothock Meadows



Hercules Den



Storage Area Volumes

	Area	Volume
Brothock Meadows	445,262m ² (44.5ha)	661,700m ³
St Vigeans	105,530m ² (10.5ha)	99,900m ³
Hercules Den	117,617m ² (11.8ha)	176,700m ³
Totals	668,409m² (66.8ha)	938,300m³

- Combined storage volume can hold enough water to provide everyone in Scotland with a bath

Tested



Tested



Storm Babet

- Unprecedented winter storm event impacting across several days
- Prompted multiple Red Weather Warnings across Angus area
- A month worth of rain within a day, ground was already saturated from previous heavy rainfall in the area
- Recovery operations still ongoing

Storm Babet

Before, During and After

- Multi agency response
- Transport links impacted
- Rest Centres
- Evacuations
- Loss of power
- Relocating
- Infrastructure assessment
- Communication
- Prioritising
- Storm Gerrit, Isha, & Jocelyn Impacts
- Funding
- Coordination
- Extensive Repairs

Brechin



Photo Iain Masterton

Brechin



Brechin



Brechin

- Flood Prevention Scheme was designed in 2011 and construction completed in 2015
- Designed to contain flows up to 334m³/s, peak flows during Storm Babet estimated as much higher
- Gauging station at Brechin submerged in water during the event, wrack marks used for estimating purposes

Angus Wide Impacts



Angus Wide Impacts



Angus Wide Impacts



Angus Wide Impacts



Angus Wide Impacts



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Angus Wide Impacts



Angus Wide Impacts



Angus Wide Impacts



Montrose Coastal Erosion



Background

- Dune Frontage offers natural protection
- Bay is suffering from loss of sediment
- Erosion rates are higher than historic rates
- Learning the best ways to combat erosion



Monitoring

- Working with technical experts to monitor erosion rates and develop long and short term erosion management strategies
- Dynamic Coast and the University of Glasgow have measured changes in the dunes and used modelling to predict future shoreline changes
- Together we will continue to monitor and update predictions for the rate of future erosion

Long Term Strategy

- **Phase 1 – Dune Restoration and beach nourishment**
 - This includes importing suitable sediment to reform the dunes and restore beach levels. This will retain defence levels and reduce the risk of further erosion
- **Phase 2 – Beach Recharge**
 - Some imported sediment would inevitably be lost, so future replenishment of material would be required. work will continue until the beach has re-nourished and gives some natural protection.
 - Potential sites from where sand (dredged material) can be sourced are currently being explored and the environmental risks assessed using Environmental Options Appraisals. The feasibility of transporting material is also being investigated.

Managing Erosion in the Short-Term

- Sourcing, transporting and placing the sediment will take time. As will obtaining funding for the long-term proposals.
- In the meantime, work to prevent further erosion in the most vulnerable locations of the dunes in the short-term, is being progressed.
- This includes considerations around reprofiling of limited existing rock and the inclusion of specially engineered large sand bags.

Why Dune Restoration

- The shoreline along the links is subject to high wave energy. This is likely to undermine any fixed hard engineered solutions.
- Installations such as gabion baskets have a limited life due to corrosion. They also need continual maintenance.
- Restoring the dunes and beach with imported sand will enhance the beach volumes, and over time distribute sand across the bay. Raising the level of the beach will increase the dissipative properties of the intertidal area, acting to absorb more wave energy.

Key Project Partners

- Montrose Golf Links
- Montrose Port Authority
- Montrose Community Council
- Marine Directorate
- Nature Scot
- Dynamic Coast
- Glasgow University
- SEPA

Thank You

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