



**Tackling
climate change**

Bridge of Earn SWFS Community Consultation Q & A Report

Perth and Kinross Council – Communities Service
Bridge of Earn Surface Water Flood Study (SWFS)
Community Consultation: Question and Answer Report

Introduction

Perth and Kinross Council recently carried out a Surface Water Flood Study (SWFS) for the town of Bridge of Earn. In December 2025 and January 2026, the Council engaged with the local community on:

- the risk of flooding in the Bridge of Earn area;
- the findings from the Surface Water Flood Study; and
- other actions to raise awareness and improve community resilience.

A newsletter summarising the study outputs was distributed to the local community in December 2025 and was also made available on the Council’s consultation hub (at <https://consult.pkc.gov.uk/communities/bridgeofearnswfsevents/>) from 2nd December 2025 to 23rd January 2026. This allowed residents to view the draft outputs from the SWFS. Residents were encouraged to complete the online form provided to record their comments and views.

A community drop-in session was held at Dunbarney and Forgandenny Parish Church on the following dates:

- Wednesday 10th December 2025; and
- Tuesday 13th January 2026.

This supplemented the information already made available to residents through access to the draft SWFS reports. This also offered residents the opportunity to speak directly with Council officers, RSK/Binnies (design consultants), Scottish Water and the Scottish Flood Forum.

The Council would like to thank those that took the time to provide comments and attend the drop-in session.

This report collates the comments received and provides the Council’s response to those questions.

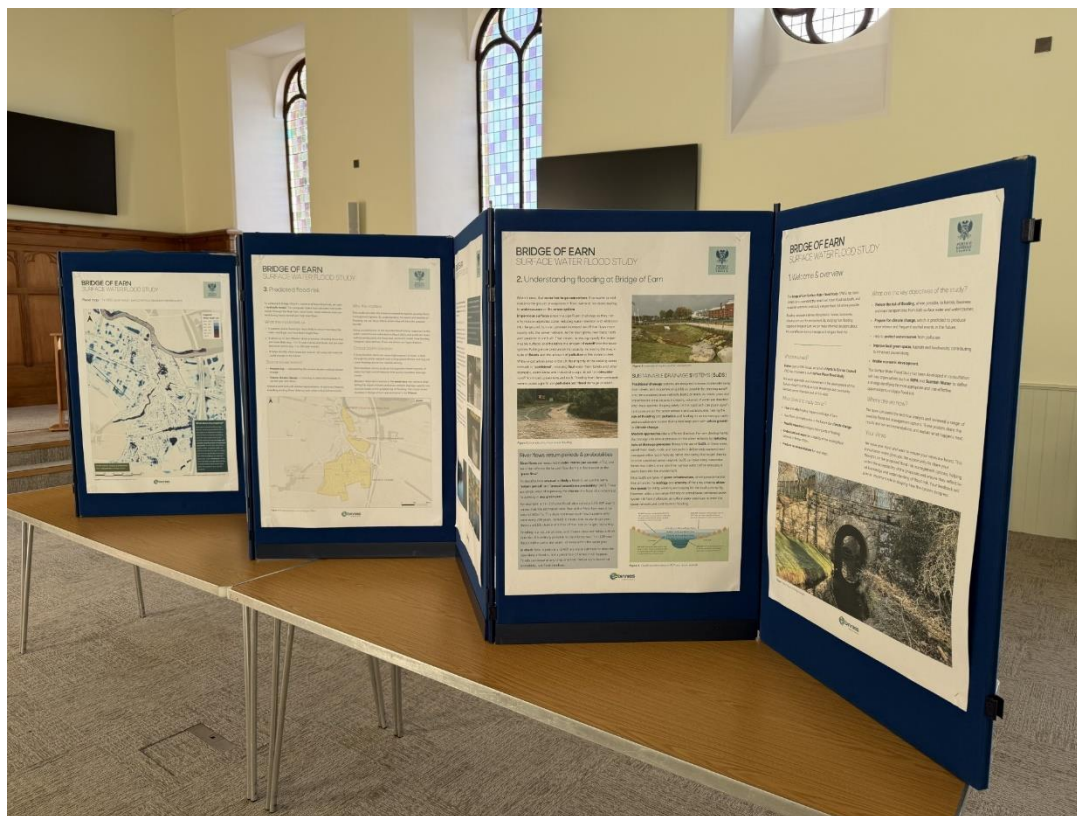


Figure 1 - Public exhibition event held in Dunbarney and Forgandenny Parish Church

Community Response

A total of 40 people attended the community drop-in session and 31 submitted comment forms during the consultation period. In general, the impression received from the community was positive and a number of different concerns were raised.

A summary of the general feedback received was as follows:

- Residents were supportive of efforts to reduce flood risk throughout the town and were keen to see some of the proposed ideas implemented where possible; particularly those living in the Back Street area and other residents who had suffered flooding frequently in the past.
- Concerns were raised in relation to the activity of beavers and the potential that they may result in bank instability and the potential for increased flood risk along certain sections of the burn.
- The provision of SuDS near to the Yellow Burn was generally opposed by those living at/near Clayton Park in relation to visual detriment and loss of amenity grounds.
- Residents were worried about the impact of new development in Bridge of Earn and what impact this may have on flood risk locally.
- Options 6, 9 and 11 – those which were mostly storage based solutions, gained positive feedback and were generally preferred by local residents.

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- Some residents were concerned about ongoing maintenance of gullies and the sewer network in general.
- Queries were made in relation to land ownership, and its impact on how options could be progressed.

Appendix A (below) provides a summary of the main questions received during the consultation process along with the Council's response. Those submitting forms have not been named for confidentiality reasons. This report will be published on the Council's Consultation Hub (at the web address detailed above) and distributed to local Councillors, the Community Council and members of the community that registered attendance at the drop-in session or provided a consultation response.

Next Steps

The Council will now update and finalise the Bridge of Earn SWFS and report the conclusions to the next available Climate Change and Sustainability Committee. Thereafter, the Council will implement the recommendations of the reports (subject to funding and any statutory approvals). The Council will carry out further consultation with the community as proposals are further developed.

If you require any further information on the Bridge of Earn SWFS, please contact:

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Appendix A – Questions and Answers

Development

Q1. A number of new developments are proposed across Bridge of Earn, and these include SuDS to store surface water. What happens when these SuDS are overtopped and cannot further contain water?

SuDS are designed to comply with the relevant Local Development Plan (LDP) and National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) guidance. There will never be a situation where SuDS can protect against all flood events, but they are designed to mimic the natural flow of water from the land as if the development were not present (known as the ‘equivalent greenfield runoff rate’). Hence, when the capacity of SuDS at a development are exceeded, an overflow is provided to direct overland flow away from properties to existing greenspace or an open watercourse similarly to how it does just now.

Q2. Has the impact of changing land use, in relation to the expansion of new housing provision and change in farming practises locally, resulted in increased flood risk?

Reduced vegetation within the catchment and increased impermeable area (known as ‘urban creep’) over a long period of time due to human activity can increase flood risk. In addition to this, the frequency and severity of storm events has changed over recent years because of climate change. This is a general statement, which can be applied to any settlement in Scotland and is not a problem specific to Bridge of Earn.

However, the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) 2009 Act and more recent Scottish Government National Flood Resilience Strategy (published in 2024, and available at: <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2024/12/national-flood-resilience-strategy-3/documents/national-flood-resilience-strategy/national-flood-resilience-strategy/govscot%3Adocument/national-flood-resilience-strategy.pdf>) have gathered data in this regard and are now being used to inform how land use is managed moving forward to increase resilience in local communities impacted by flooding.

Please refer also to the response to the previous question (Q1) and following question (Q3) for some wider context in relation to land use and proposed development.

Q3. Will the new developments proposed in Bridge of Earn impact flood risk once they have been built?

Any new development must comply with National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) by considering flooding from all sources and not increase flood risk elsewhere. Where a proposed development falls within or adjacent to the medium to high flood risk area as identified on SEPA's indicative fluvial flood risk maps, or where flooding has been identified as a potential issue, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be required. The FRA must show that the proposed development is not a risk of flooding and its development will not increase flood risk elsewhere e.g. neighbouring properties. Note that in some cases an FRA may have been completed prior to the introduction of NPF4, but this FRA would still benchmark their assessment to the relevant standards as set out by SEPA at the time when the planning application was submitted.

It is not uncommon for areas of land to flood under certain circumstances, but there are ways that this can be handled as part of proposed development. For example, a developer can propose Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as part of their development which may be able to mitigate flood risk at the site and provide an amenity value (i.e. wetland or pond). This type of feature is encouraged within the proposed development, as it helps reduce overall flood risk, improves local biodiversity, and creates healthy living spaces. Therefore, the presence of flooding at a low point on an existing parcel of undeveloped land does not necessarily equate to a later development on the same site being at risk of flooding.

Please also see responses to Q1 and Q2, which are also relevant to this question.

Q4. Where a new development is proposed, would it be possible to repair / modify the existing drainage within Bridge of Earn as part of the development?

This is not something which is recommended as an output from the study, as it would be a choice for the individual developer. No modification of existing drains is proposed as part of any current planning application. If a resident is concerned about the condition of any existing road drainage, please contact pkc_rmp@pkc.gov.uk to help the Council identify any areas which may require urgent repairs. Note that you can also report a blocked gully/drain at the following site: <https://www.pkc.gov.uk/article/14756/Report-drains-and-spillage-issues>

Beaver Activity / Stream Hydraulics

Q5. We request that the following is considered further: inclusion of beaver-related erosion and burrowing impacts within the final SWFS

The impacts of beaver activity have been taken into account in the study as far as is reasonably practicable within the timescales over which the study was conducted. The topographic survey team gathered data on the height and extent of beaver dams present at the same time as the river geometry was obtained, in March 2025. This captured the river geometry and beaver dam extents at that time. An inspection was carried out in November 2025 and it was noted that beaver activity had moved elsewhere on the Deich Burn; the movement of beavers along the burn was confirmed by other reports to the Council by local residents. The unpredictability of where beavers will move to over time means it is not possible to account for beaver-related erosion and burrowing impacts because it cannot be accurately tracked. One solution may be to observe beavers over time; however this would require to take account of seasonal variation which was not possible during the scoped project duration. Note that riparian owners, those whose properties are adjacent to a watercourse, have a responsibility for maintenance of their own property. NatureScot, as part of a consultation during this project work, have stated they are happy to provide advice and assistance (where appropriate) to riparian landowners in this regard.

Q6. We request that the following is considered further: Assessment of current embankment stability for properties adjacent to the Deich Burn.

The SWFS has been carried out in line with Scottish Government Surface Water Management Planning guidance, which the project team is required to follow. This guidance can be found at:

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2018/09/flood-risk-management-scotland-act-2009-surface-water-management-planning/documents/00540939-pdf/00540939-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00540939.pdf>

The assessment of embankment stability due to beaver activity is outside the scope of the study and therefore cannot be considered as part of the SWFS. Any bank stability issues remain the responsibility of the riparian landowner.

Q7. We request that the following is considered further: Coordination with NatureScot and SEPA regarding licensing, erosion control and mitigation where beaver activity is threatening property.

SEPA were consulted as part of the study and made no comment on the draft reports.

NatureScot were consulted on 16th January 2025 in relation to beaver activity and the following outcome was agreed in relation to concerns from local people:

- NatureScot have engaged with homeowners and fitted flow devices to monitor flow through the dams. These devices have confirmed that water is now flowing through the burn as would be expected with the presence of beavers.
- NatureScot have committed to maintaining the flow monitors for up to 2 years, after which they will either be removed, or the homeowner takes on responsibility for maintenance.
- NatureScot agreed to work in collaboration with the Council to accommodate any solution necessary to alleviate flood risk.
- NatureScot noted that tree wrapping and dam removal is permitted by the local community if they deem it necessary. No license is required for this.
- NatureScot completed tree wrapping adjacent to the Deich Burn to mitigate the impacts of beaver activity.

The team re-visited the site in April 2025 to observe the impact of these early project interventions by NatureScot and were pleased to see that the water level had reduced in the Deich Burn in comparison to their initial site visit in November 2024. The below image shows an example of the work carried out by NatureScot on the Deich Burn.



Figure 2 - Deich Burn following modifications by NatureScot at existing beaver dam

Q8. We request that the following is considered further: Clarification of how the proposed options would interact with the existing compromised bank conditions.

For each option:

- Option 11 (Amend existing flood defences and add storage): Upstream storage will reduce flows in the Deich Burn and reduce the impact of turbulence on the bank. Hence, this would reduce the risk of bank erosion from fluvial action.
- Option 9 (Upstream storage at Forgandenny Road): This has the same impact as Option 11 as the storage area is in the same location.
- Option 6 SuDS at Old Edinburgh Road: This SuDS is not planned to interact with the burns at the flow peak, and has neither a positive nor negative impact on bank erosion.
- Option 13 New surface water pipeline on Back Street: This would discharge flows to an area where flood defences exist, and hence already have a form of bank protection in place.
- Option 8 Speed hump on Clayton Road: Flows will be attenuated prior to discharge into the burn to slow velocities and have a neutral impact on bank erosion.

- Option 7 Flood relief conduit to Deich Burn: Discharge of flows at the storm peak to the Deich Burn may negatively impact bank erosion, and this impact will be taken into account at further design stages through either attenuation of the flow prior to discharge or the provision of baffles to reduce velocities.
- Option 10 Flood relief channel to Yellow Burn: The provision of a SuDS means that discharge will be after the storm peak, this will have a positive impact on bank erosion from fluvial action.

Q9. What assumptions have been made regarding the stability of the Deich Burn channel geometry within the hydraulic model, and how frequently are these assumptions reviewed or updated. Was the burn modelled using fixed cross-sections, and if so, how does the study account for observed ongoing bank erosion along residential boundaries?

The channel geometry of the hydraulic model was captured from a topographic survey carried out in March 2025. The assumption of the cross-sectional geometry remaining predominantly stable was made, because no major bank failures were recorded in the three visits made by the team across the project duration. No evidence of bank failure was provided in the flood history returns either. This does not necessarily suggest that the risk does not exist, or has not happened in the past.

Hydraulic modelling is a well established method which has been tested to yield results which provide flood levels with high confidence when the correct data are used; as is the case in this study. However, bank erosion is dependent on sediment transport processes within the watercourse, which are linked closely with specific turbulent events that occur in the stream – these processes in comparison remain poorly understood; and as scientific research is ongoing in this field, no accurate predictive method to assess erosional evolution in a watercourse currently exists. Therefore, the study did not consider bank erosion.

Q10. Was beaver activity on the Deich Burn identified or discussed during the study, and if so, why is it not referenced in the published SWFS?

The SWFS has not been published. A draft copy of the main SWFS report along with presentation materials summarising the project was available at the drop-in sessions during the consultation period (2 December 2025 to 23 January 2026). The presentation materials did not reference beavers as the focus was to obtain feedback on the proposed options in line with Scottish Government SWMP guidance. In hindsight, more information should have been included to show residents that this work had been carried out and this is now being communicated to the wider community - the draft SWFS report references beaver activity on the Deich Burn on 23 occasions.

Please see the response to Q7 with reference to where beaver activity was considered.

Note that the impact of beaver activity is not required to be assessed per the Scottish Government’s SWMP guidance (see response to Q6); but further details on the modelling and sensitivity analyses will be included in the final version of the reports following feedback during the consultation period.

Q11. Were any sensitivity tests undertaken to assess the impact of partial blockages, raised upstream water levels or reduced conveyance consistent with beaver dams or woody debris?

Sensitivity testing was carried out in line with SEPA’s Flood Modelling Guidance for Responsible Authorities (available at:

https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/219653/flood_model_guidance_v2.pdf)

This included the presence of beaver dams (as surveyed in March 2025), structure blockage, channel roughness and bank line/weir parameters.

Q12. If beaver impacts were considered outside the formal scope, why are they not documented as a limitation of the study, given their influence on flood behaviour?

The presence of beavers themselves is not necessarily a study limitation; in all studies there are interactions with the local natural habitat in some form. Despite being outside of the formal scope, the study took account of the observed beaver activity through gathering survey data on the height and extent of the beaver dams as observed in late 2024/early 2025 when the team were active on site. This fed into a sensitivity analysis which clarified that the beaver dams had an impact at low flows (those typically seen on a daily basis) but had negligible impact at less frequent but more extreme flows (i.e., the 1:30-year to 1:200-year events; of the type which the study seeks to mitigate the impacts of). The data used were valid at the time of survey and the model sensitivity analysis, however, the potential for this data to change in future due to continued beaver activity is a limitation.

The limitations section of the report states:

“The study has been carried out using the best data available to us at the time, however it is possible that new data can become available following the study completion which may change the outcomes”

This specifically refers to the data used in the study, which includes the river geometry data gathered in March 2025. Hence, this limitation covers the beaver activity as well as other influences on geometric data.

Q13. How does the study distinguish between properties at risk from surface water flooding and those at risk from direct erosion and embankment instability along the burn?

Please refer to the response to Q8 and 13 for some background on the risk from erosion. Note that properties at risk from erosion / bank instability are outside the scope of the study; the study focuses on flooding from surface water and small watercourses.

Q14. Several shortlisted options increase or rely on flows to the Deich Burn. How has the study confirmed that the burn can safely convey additional water given current bank instability and wildlife-driven modification?

Scottish Government, SEPA and NPF4 guidance does not permit increased flows to a watercourse which increase the flood peak or cause detrimental upstream / downstream impacts. All of the proposed options either have a neutral or better impact on flows in the Deich Burn during extreme storm events. As the project remains at feasibility stage, the detail of how this occurs (e.g., control structures, pipe elevations etc.) is not finalised until outline and detailed design stages – which only take place if the scheme receives funding.

Q15. If beaver activity were included, would option performance or benefit-cost ratios change, and has this been tested?

Beaver activity can be used as a Natural Flood Management (NFM) measure to reduce flood risk downstream. Options which involve storage have not accounted for beaver activity. However, the presence of a beaver population results in increased storage within the catchment meaning, a smaller storage area than has been estimated by the modelling will likely be required – this improves the benefit cost ratio (BCR) reported in this regard. As the project remains at feasibility stage, it is preferred to produce an estimation with a conservative benefit-cost ratio to account for uncertainties and study limitations; such that the Council are confident that the proposals will remain with a BCR > 1.0 if any increased costs are found at later detailed design stages.

Q16. How does the SWFS propose to manage future mitigation works that may interact with beaver dams or burrows without early engagement with NatureScot?

NatureScot were initially approached on 16th January 2025 and continued to be consulted through the development of the options as part of the study. NatureScot have not raised any concerns in relation to the interactions of the options with beavers, and have confirmed that they are happy to provide any support required to implement options as part of the SWFS.

Q17. How might the predicted flood extents and depths change if reduced channel capacity of temporary obstructions were introduced into the Deich Burn model?

Flood extents and depths increase upstream of a temporary obstruction and reduce downstream of a temporary obstruction. Depending on location and nature of the blockage, this can have either a negative or positive impact on flood risk. This query cannot be answered for the predicted flood extents as it is not location specific. If there is concern over a specific location, we would encourage this to be sent to the PKC Flooding Team at flood@pkc.gov.uk.

Other Queries

Q18. Not all flooding originates from surface water or the Deich / Yellow Burns. We have experience of foul flows originating from the Scottish Water sewer network, what can be done in this regard?

The sewer network is a Scottish Water asset, who own and maintain it. Any issues should be reported to Scottish Water rather than the Council.

The surface water flood study has used the Scottish Water network model in conjunction with river geometry in the Deich/Yellow Burns and River Earn to assess flood risk across Bridge of Earn. The study has used an integrated catchment model which considers the sewer network, rivers and overland flow across the local topography. Bridge of Earn, in common with towns of a similar age in Scotland, has a predominantly combined sewer network. This sewer network conveys both surface water and foul flows. During times of heavy rainfall, the sewer network can be operating at capacity which can result in some foul flows spilling from the combined sewer under certain conditions. The proposed options aim to reduce the surface water flows to the combined sewer network which will reduce the instances where it becomes capacity constrained and the associated frequency of events where water spills from the combined sewer network.

Any flooding of foul flows from the sewer network can be reported to Scottish Water, details can be found at: <https://www.scottishwater.co.uk/In-Your-Area/Flooding-Information/Report-a-Flooding-Incident>

Q19. Was the road underneath the motorway assessed?

The road beneath the motorway was included within the hydraulic modelling and the local sewer network was part of the integrated catchment model. This captured flows shedding from the M90 and causing localised flooding on the A912.

Q20. No options passed the economic appraisal process in Kintillo, as their benefit-cost ratio was less than 1.0. Could another, less extensive (and cheaper) option be tried in this major problem area?

It is recognised by the project team that there are some properties in Kintillo which do suffer from localised internal flooding. Scottish Government SWMP guidance requires the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) to be greater than 1.0 to justify spend on mitigation measures.

One of the challenges in Kintillo was that clusters of properties which did suffer from flooding and would benefit from an intervention were relatively small and sparsely distributed spatially. This meant each small cluster needed their own intervention which is why the BCR was low.

We would recommend the following which the local community can do to improve flood resilience locally:

- Speaking with the Scottish Flood Forum to understand if some Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures may be appropriate at individual property level.
- Arrange for the installation of water butts on the downpipes of as many properties as possible in areas with localised flooding these can be purchased at a cost of around £30-50 per household and can be effective when deployed over many homes.

Q21. Can purchasers of properties in the area be assured that they are safe to proceed after the completion of this SWFS?

Flooding is a natural phenomenon that can never be entirely prevented. However, action can be taken to reduce the risk of flooding and its impact.

The Council has no statutory duty to prevent properties from flooding but will help residents and communities as much as we can. The primary responsibility for avoiding or managing flood risk lies with land and property owners, but certain public bodies are expected to take a proactive role in managing and, where achievable, lowering overall flood risk.

SEPA has published flood risk maps on its website at <https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmaps>. These maps indicate the risk of potential fluvial (river) and pluvial (surface water) flooding to parts of Bridge of Earn. The flood maps are largely

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backed up by historic reports of flooding however, these are indicative and do not cover every instance of past flooding which has been reported.

In December 2021, SEPA published the Tay Flood Risk Management (FRM) Plan and in December 2022, the Council published the Tay Local FRM Plan. Both documents can be viewed via <https://www.pkc.gov.uk/frmplans> and include the requirement for a surface water management plan (SWFS) for Bridge of Earn as one of the selected actions for managing flood risk in the area.

The SWFS has been carried out to enable decision-making by the Council on options to reduce flood risk over a wide area. The SWFS uses data which are the best available at the time of the study and are proportionate to the scale of the assessment. This follows Scottish Government and SEPA guidance for this purpose only, and the outcomes of the study cannot be relied upon for any other purpose.

The SWFS is unable to advise whether any individual property is safe from flood risk due to there being highly localised factors involved at property-level that this study may not have considered. The Council's Flooding Team can be contacted and will provide any relevant information that it holds in relation to flood risk at or near the property.

It is the responsibility of any potential purchaser to consider all available flood risk information before purchasing a property.

Q22. How can the visual impact of SuDS be mitigated?

SuDS are becoming widely adopted and have changed in their form significantly since their introduction. SuDS take time to establish, and in many new developments (such as the Cross Tay Link Road), may have a bare appearance and look like an empty depression. Over time, the vegetation will develop and this will also attract wildlife to the area – creating amenity value for the local community. In many cases, the detailed design stage will involve the input from a landscape architect who will seek to create a valuable parkland for the community; and in some cases (where relevant) can adapt the SuDS to have multiple uses (e.g., recreation area when dry, wetland amenity when raining). These approaches have been recently implemented at Queensland Court and Gardens in Glasgow (<https://glasgow.gov.uk/article/6629/Underused-greenspace-in-Cardonald-transformed-into-vibrant-community-park>) which has won numerous awards for the positive impact it has had on the change in community space.

Q23. How can clearance and repair of watercourses be handled in future?

In Scotland, riparian owners (whose property adjoins a watercourse) have the authority to carry out works of clearance or repair to the banks subject to the appropriate permissions from SEPA. Typically, it is expected that riparian landowners will carry out reasonable maintenance of river banks. Riparian landowners also have the authority to carry out clearance and repairs to the watercourse bank; although do not necessarily have a duty to do so. Clearance and repair may be carried out by the Local Authority under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 as part of their schedule of repair/clearance works prepared following regular watercourse inspections – in such cases, where the riparian landowner does not undertake to clear/repair, the Council may consider clearance and repair works if it would substantially reduce flood risk.

Q24. Why has the study been undertaken on a plan base, and not a 3D base?

The study has been completed using 3D data. Topography has been represented using data gathered via remote sensing (known as LiDAR) at 1m spatial resolution; and more detailed information has been gathered by a bespoke topographic survey to capture the Deich Burn, Yellow Burn, River Earn, existing defence line and doorstep threshold levels. This has enabled the build of a 2Di integrated catchment model which takes account of: (a) open watercourses; (b) sewer network; (c) road gullies; (d) overland topography; and the interactions between these. This incorporates 3D data. The final published Hydrology and Hydraulic Modelling report can be provided, once complete, if further information is desired.

Q25. Why have the extents of the tides not been taken into account?

The study has followed SEPA's Flood Modelling Guidance for Responsible Authorities and taken this information into account, and has used a worst-case scenario as the model downstream boundary. The final published Hydrology and Hydraulic Modelling report can be provided, once complete, if further information is desired.

Q26. What should we do in the meantime until any options are progressed?

Flooding is a natural phenomenon that can never be entirely prevented. However, action can be taken to reduce the risk of flooding and its impact.

Check if your property is at risk – flooding can affect more than just your property, it may impact on your community or your route to work. Use SEPA's Flood Maps to find out if you're in an area at risk of flooding caused by rivers or surface water.

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Check you are flood insured – if you find it difficult to obtain flood insurance that meets your needs, contact Flood Re - see <http://www.floodre.co.uk/homeowner/>
They provide affordable insurance to households at the highest risk of flooding.

Follow the 5 steps to prepare:

1. Sign up to Floodline to receive advance notice of when and where flooding might happen. See also Met Office below. This provides alerts for heavy rainfall that may be more relevant for residents that can be impacted by flash flooding
2. Prepare a flood plan and put a family flood kit together so that everyone knows what to do if flooding happens.
3. Familiarise yourself with how to shut off gas, electricity and water supplies.
4. Keep a list of useful contact numbers, including your insurance company and utility providers.
5. Consider flood protection products (including sandbags) for your property and ensure your insurance provides adequate cover for flood damage.

www.pkc.gov.uk/plp

The Met Office also provide a free notification service when they have issued weather warnings and information can be found at www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/what/met-office-weather-app. This service will provide early warnings of severe weather that may not be covered by SEPA's Floodline but could still impact your property enabling you to take appropriate action.

SEPA and the Met office now offer a 3-day flood forecast as part of the Scottish Flood Forecast - see <http://www.sepa.org.uk/scottishfloodforecast/>

The Scottish Flood Forum (SFF) is an independent organisation which supports individuals and communities at risk from flooding. You can contact SFF on 0131 563 9392. See their website at <https://scottishfloodforum.org/>

More advice is available on the following websites:

- Perth and Kinross Council www.pkc.gov.uk/flooding
- Scottish Water www.scottishwater.co.uk/your-home/your-waste-water/sewer-flooding
- Floodline (SEPA) Tel 0345 988 1188; www.floodlinescotland.org.uk/
- Flood Re www.floodre.co.uk

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