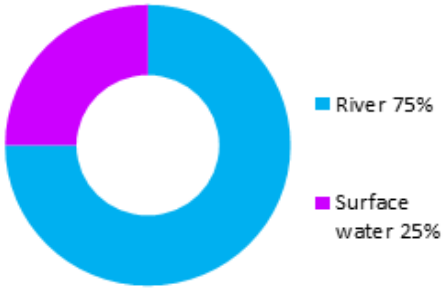
Eddleston, Peebles, Innerleithen, Selkirk, Stow and Galashiels (Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/04)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Tweed	Scottish Borders Council	River Tweed

Summary of flooding impacts



At risk of flooding

- 1,900 residential properties
- 1,000 non-residential properties
- £6.5 million Annual Average Damages

(damages by flood source shown left)

Summary of objectives to manage flooding

Objectives have been set by SEPA and agreed with flood risk management authorities. These are the aims for managing local flood risk. The objectives have been grouped in three main ways: by reducing risk, avoiding increasing risk or accepting risk by maintaining current levels of management.

Many organisations, such as Scottish Water and energy companies, actively maintain and manage their own assets including their risk from flooding. Where known, these actions are described here. Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland work with site owners to manage flooding where appropriate at designated environmental and/or cultural heritage sites. These actions are not detailed further in the Flood Risk Management Strategies.

Summary of actions to manage flooding

The actions below have been selected to manage flood risk.

Flood protection scheme/works	*Natural flood management works*	*New flood warning*	Community flood action groups	*Property level protection scheme*	*Site protection plans*
Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	Surface water plan/study	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	Strategic mapping and modelling	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

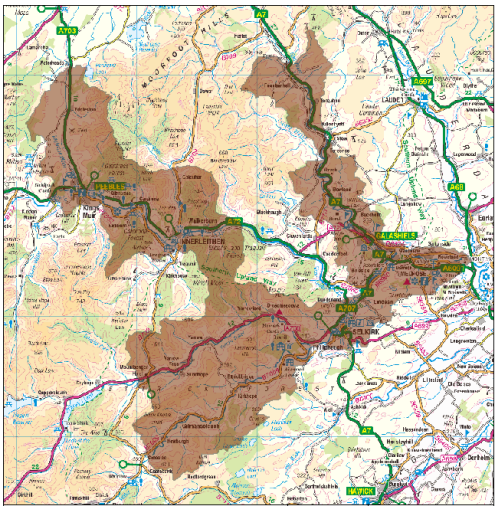
Eddleston, Peebles, Innerleithen, Selkirk, Stow and Galashiels (Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/04)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Tweed	Scottish Borders Council	River Tweed

Background

This Potentially Vulnerable Area is 432km^2 and is situated in the River Tweed catchment (shown below). It includes Peebles, Innerleithen, Selkirk, Galashiels and Melrose.

The main watercourses are the River Tweed and its tributaries, the Eddleston Water, Leithen Water, Yarrow Water, Ettrick Water and Gala Water.



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The area has a risk of river and surface water flooding. The majority of damages in this Potentially Vulnerable Area are caused by river flooding.

There are approximately 1,900 residential properties and 1,000 non-residential properties at risk of flooding.

The Annual Average Damages are approximately £6.5 million.

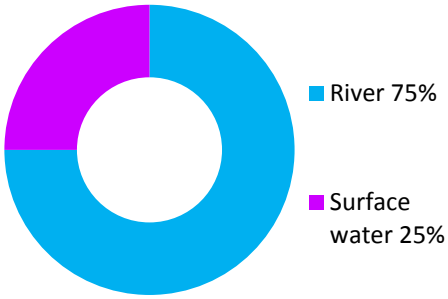


Figure 1: Annual Average Damages by flood source

Summary of flooding impacts

The highest risk of flooding is in Peebles from the River Tweed, Eddleston Water and surface water; in Innerleithen from the River Tweed and Leithen Water; in Selkirk from the Ettrick Water and in Galashiels from the River Tweed, Gala Water and surface water.

The risk of flooding to people, property, as well as to community facilities, utilities, the transport network, designated sites and agricultural land is summarised in Table 1.

The damages associated with floods of different likelihood are shown in Figure 2. For this Potentially Vulnerable Area the highest damages are to non-residential properties followed by damages to residential properties. The location of the impacts of flooding is shown in Figures 3 and 4.

The figures presented for Annual Average Damages include damages to residential properties, non-residential properties, transport and agriculture.

The risk of flooding to utilities in Table 1 does not include Scottish Water data. Scottish Water undertook a national assessment of above ground assets at medium likelihood of flooding (including water treatment works, wastewater treatment works and pumping stations). Within this Potentially Vulnerable Area there is one asset identified as being at risk of flooding.

Please note that in Selkirk and Galashiels Scottish Borders Council has undertaken more detailed studies as part of the Selkirk and Galashiels Flood Protection Schemes. The information in this report uses SEPA data, which may be different from the flooding information held by the local authority due to differences in modelling approach.

	1 in 10	1 in 200	1 in 1000
	High likelihood	Medium likelihood	Low likelihood
Residential properties (total 20,000)	330	1,900	2,600
Non-residential properties (total 3,200)	180	1,000	1,200
People	720	4,200	5,800
Community facilities	<10 Includes: educational buildings, emergency services, healthcare facilities	<10 Includes: educational buildings, emergency services, healthcare facilities	<10 Includes: educational buildings, emergency services, healthcare facilities
Utilities	20	60	70
Transport links (excluding minor roads)	7 A roads, 12 B roads at 204 locations	7 A roads, 12 B roads at 321 locations	7 A roads, 12 B roads at 365 locations
Environmental designated areas (km²)	3.9	4.1	4.2
Designated cultural heritage sites	25	31	33
Agricultural land (km²)	13.6	18.0	19.6

Table 1: Summary of flooding impacts

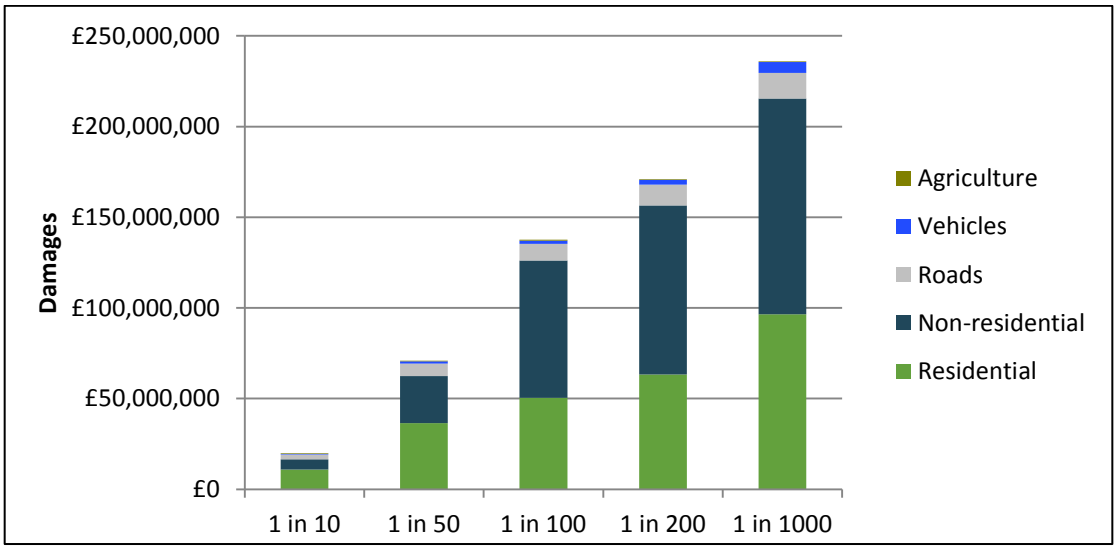


Figure 2: Damages by flood likelihood

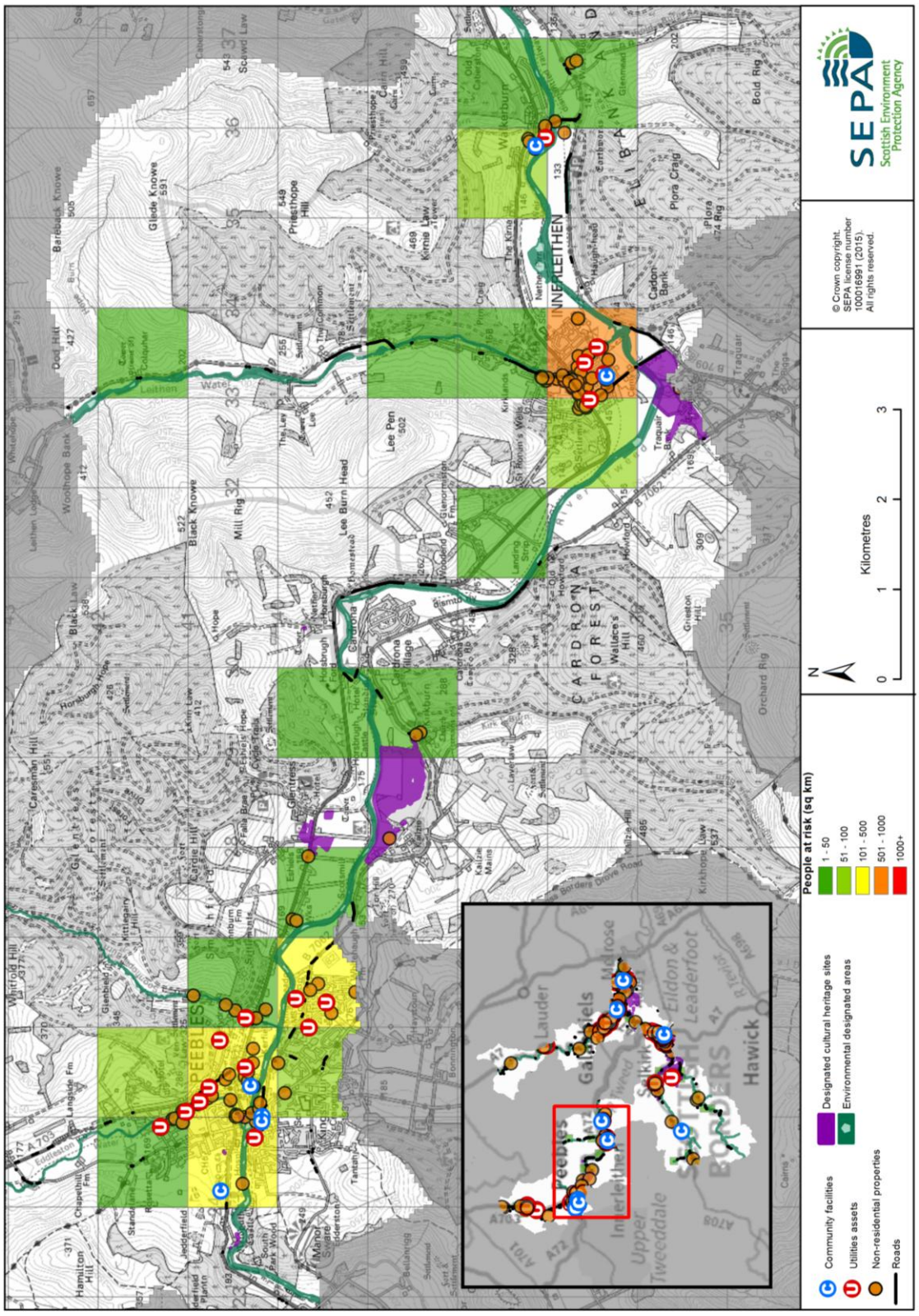


Figure 3: Impacts of flooding

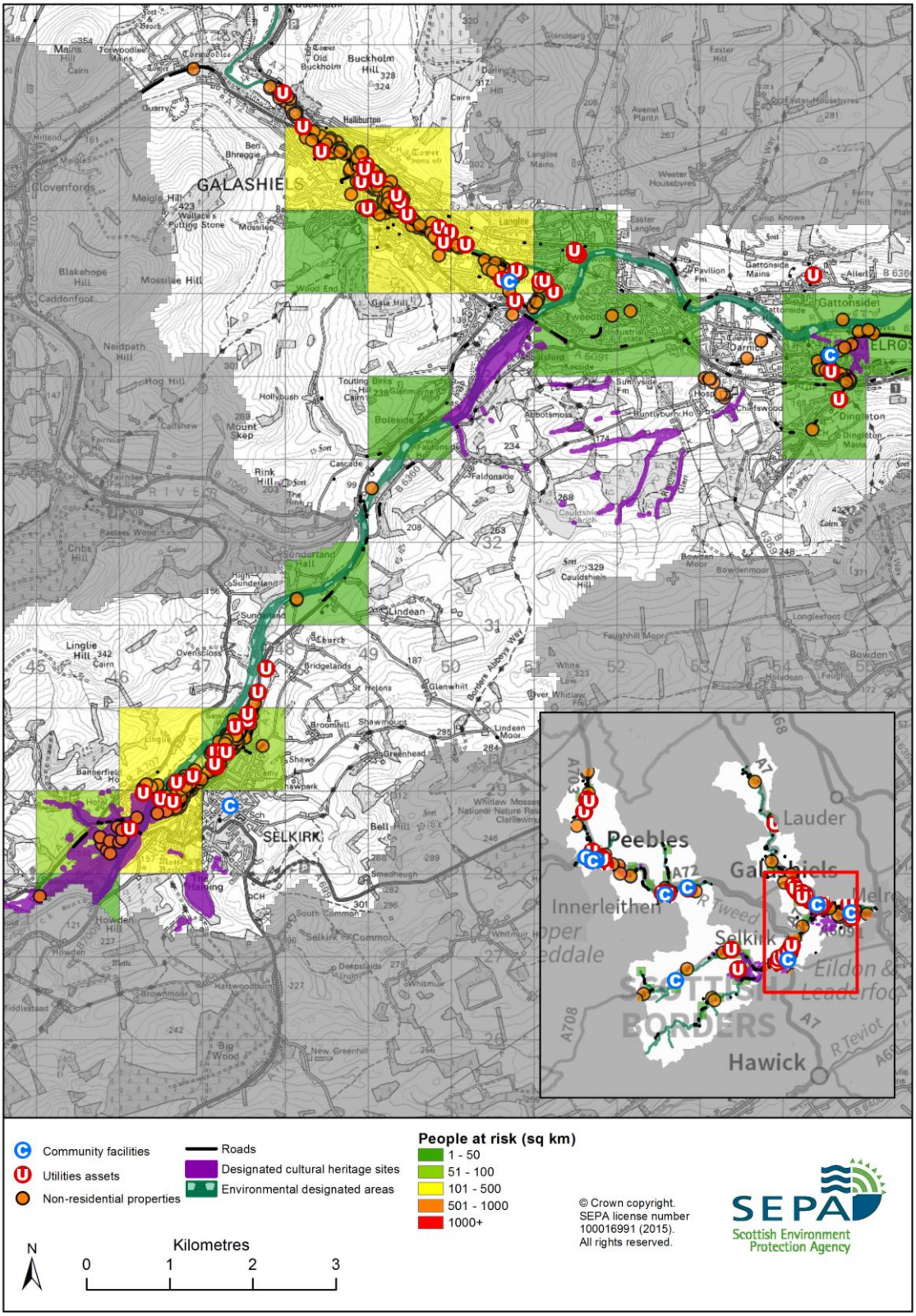


Figure 4: Impacts of flooding

History of flooding

There is a long history of flooding in this Potentially Vulnerable Area. Floods that have been recorded as significant include:

- 30 December 2013: The Tweed Green area of Peebles was inundated by water from the River Tweed. No properties were flooded, only surrounded by water.
- 14 April 2013: Flooding on the Ettrick Water.
- 22 November 2012: Flooding in Selkirk and in Bank Street, Meigle View and Riddle Dumble Park, Galashiels.
- 19 November 2009: River Tweed flooded at Tweed Green in Peebles. Property was also flooded at Cardrona. Flooding was also recorded on the Ettrick Water.
- October 2005: Peebles was affected by flooding from the Eddleston Water.
- 8 January 2005: Property at Tweed Green, Peebles was flooded from the River Tweed.
- 13 August 2004: Flooding occurred at Philiphaugh on the western edge of Selkirk from the Long Philip Burn.
- 30 May 2003: Flooding along the Long Philip Burn. Fire crews reported flooding up to 'windscreen height' in Philiphaugh area. Flooding took place at Bannerfield, where 160 homes were affected along with Selkirk Rugby Club. Roads and bridges badly damaged. The estimated cost of repair for roads and bridges was £200,000. Bannerfield had estimated damages of £1.5 million. Between 10 and 12 properties at Broadmeadows were inundated with water and gravel that had been moved due to the large flow rate caused by localised flooding. There was flooding from the River Tweed between Selkirk and Galashiels East. Property at Netherbank flooded and there were impacts on businesses and properties in Galashiels.
- 1984, Galashiels: Significant flooding to residential and commercial properties in the north and south of Galashiels.
- 31 October 1977: A flood is known to have affected a large part of the region, including Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk, Peebles and Kelso. Several bridges were swept away. Residential and commercial properties and agricultural land were also affected.
- 30 October 1977: Ettrick Water flooding caused Philiphaugh Bridge in Selkirk to be washed away. The occupants of one house were rescued by helicopter, others rescued in boats. One person was swept away but subsequently rescued. Flooding affected Lindean Mill in Selkirk and many properties in Bowhill.
- 16 January 1962: A hospital, roads, homes and factories flooded. Many roads impassable. The flood event is known to have affected a large part of the region.
- 29 August 1956: Philiphaugh Estate flooded from Long Philip Burn.
- 17 January 1951: Multiple locations flooded. Disruption of telephone and electricity supply in Galashiels. A retaining wall was washed away in Stow, causing road and rail delays.
- 25 October 1949: Eddleston Water flooding. War memorial hospital flooded and patients were moved to the top floor. Flooding of properties forced families to shelter in St Andrew's Church. The railway line also flooded.
- 12 August 1948: Multiple location flooding. Section of railway line washed away during flooding between Newtown St Boswells and Melrose. Electrical supply disrupted at Netherdale and numerous properties and businesses flooded in Galashiels. Several bridges swept away and major

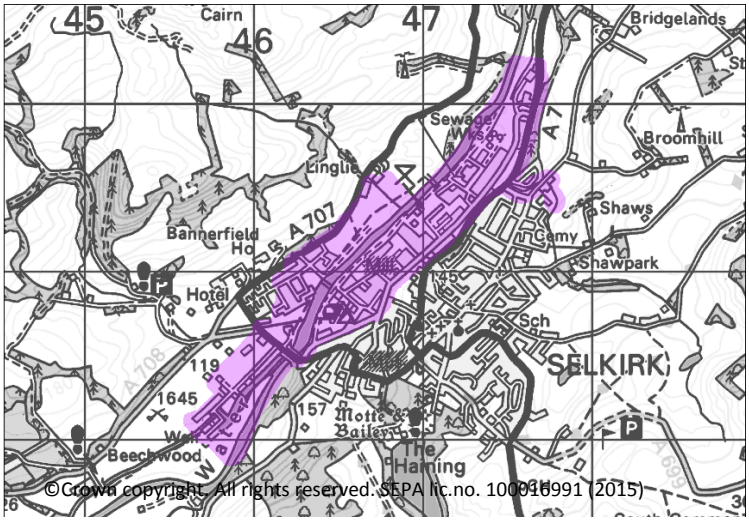
disruption to local and national transportation infrastructure. The flood is known to have affected a large part of the region.

- 1937: Flooding to Tweed Green and Tweed Avenue in Peebles.
- 24 November 1927: Flooding of Galashiels when the Gala Water reached its highest level for 36 years. One man drowned and railway infrastructure seriously affected.
- 27 November 1924: Severe flooding from the Gala Water affecting properties in Stow.
- March 1881: Extensive flooding with the Gala Water, Leader Water, River Tweed, Teviot Water and Ettrick Water affected.

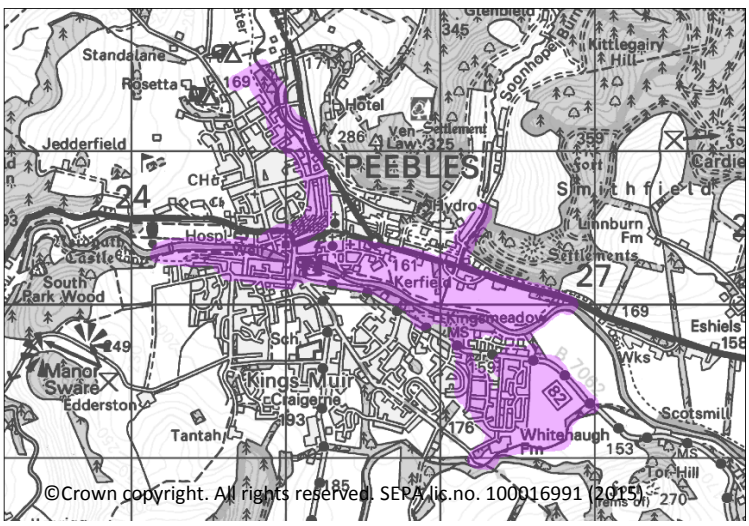
Objectives to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/04

Objectives provide a common goal and shared ambition for managing floods. These objectives have been set by SEPA and agreed with flood risk management authorities following consultation. They were identified through an assessment of the underlying evidence of the causes and impacts of flooding. Target areas have been set to focus actions; they do not necessarily correspond to areas at risk in SEPA's flood map. The objectives below have been set for Eddleston, Peebles, Innerleithen, Selkirk, Stow and Galashiels Potentially Vulnerable Area.

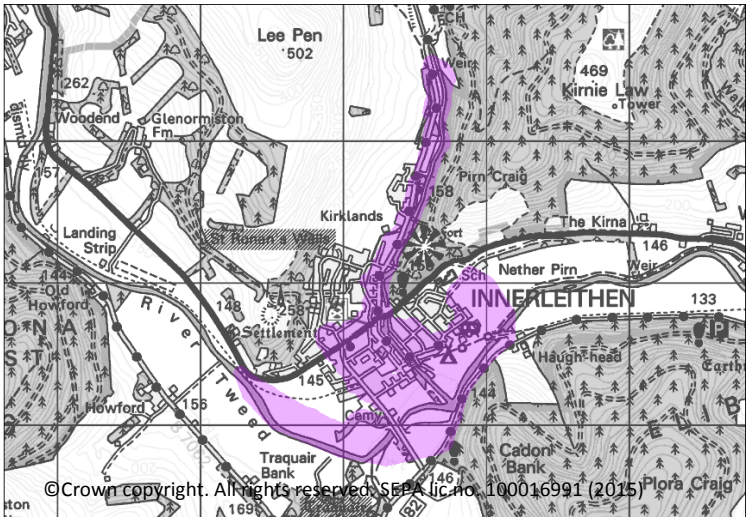
Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties in Selkirk caused by flooding from the Ettrick Water, Long Philip Burn and Shaw Burn

Indicators:	Target area:
• £140,000 Annual Average Damages from residential properties • £510,000 Annual Average Damages from non-residential properties	
Objective ID: 13007, 13008, 13009, 13010, 13011, 13012	

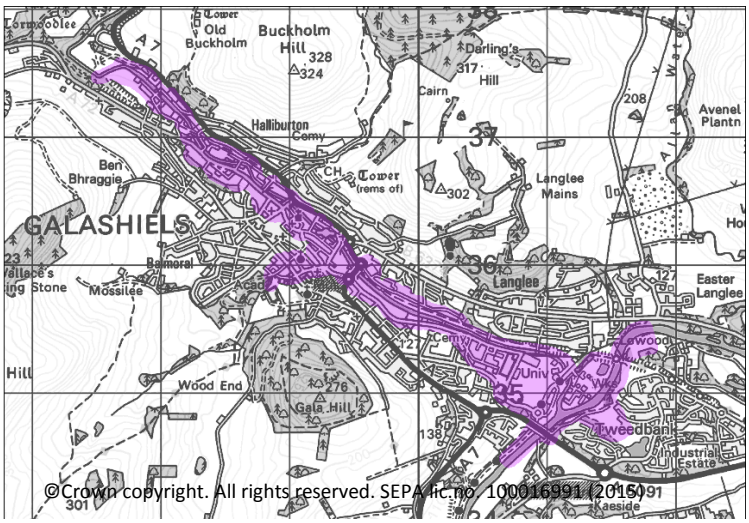
Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Peebles caused by river flooding from the Eddleston Water and River Tweed

Indicators:	Target area:
• £690,000 Annual Average Damages from residential properties • £82,000 Annual Average Damages from non-residential properties • Two emergency services and one healthcare facility	
Objective ID: 13013	

Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Innerleithen caused by flooding from the River Tweed and Leithen Water

Indicators:	Target area:
• £660,000 Annual Average Damages from residential properties • £140,000 Annual Average Damages from non-residential properties • One emergency service	 ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. SEPA lic.no. 100016991 (2015)
Objective ID: 13014	

Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Galashiels caused by flooding from the Gala Water and River Tweed

Indicators:	Target area:
• £330,000 Annual Average Damages from residential properties • £1.3 million Annual Average Damages from non-residential properties • Two educational buildings	 ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. SEPA lic.no. 100016991 (2015)
Objective ID: 13015, 13016, 13017	

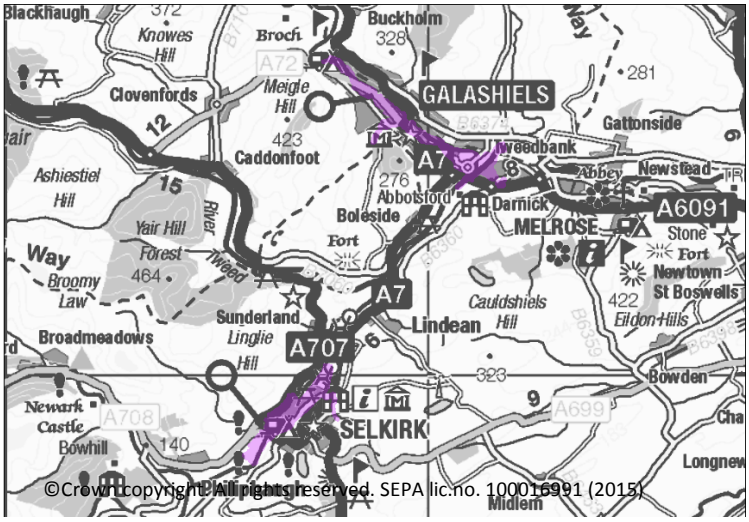
Reduce risk to people in Galashiels and Selkirk from river flooding

Indicators:

- 1,800 people

Objective ID: 13018

Target area:



Target area	Objective	ID	Indicators within PVA
Peebles	Reduce economic damages and number of residential properties at risk of surface water flooding in Peebles as far as practical	13005	* See note below
Galashiels, Melrose and Tweedbank	Reduce economic damages and number of residential properties at risk of surface water flooding in Galashiels, Melrose and Tweedbank as far as practical	13034	* See note below
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk	13001	• 1,900 residential properties • £6.5 million Annual Average Damages
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Reduce overall flood risk	13033	• 1,900 residential properties • £6.5 million Annual Average Damages
Applies across Tweed Local Plan District	Organisations such as Scottish Water, energy companies and Historic Environment Scotland actively maintain and manage their own assets, including the risk of flooding. These actions are not detailed further in the Flood Risk Management Strategies.		

* This objective will be monitored using surface water flood risk across the Potentially Vulnerable Area. For 13/04 there are 410 residential properties at risk and Annual Average Damages of £1.7 million.

Actions to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 13/04

Actions describe where and how flood risk will be managed. These actions have been set by SEPA and agreed with flood risk management authorities following consultation. Selection of actions to deliver the agreed objectives was based on a detailed assessment and comparison of economic, social and environmental criteria. The actions shaded and then described below have been selected as the most appropriate for Eddleston, Peebles, Innerleithen, Selkirk, Stow and Galashiels Potentially Vulnerable Area.

Selected actions					
Flood protection scheme/works	*Natural flood management works*	*New flood warning*	Community flood action groups	*Property level protection scheme*	*Site protection plans*
Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	Surface water plan/study	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	Strategic mapping and modelling	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

Action (ID):	**FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME/WORKS** (130070006)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties in Selkirk caused by flooding from the Ettrick Water, Long Philip Burn and Shaw Burn (13007, 13008, 13009, 13010, 13011, 13012)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Priority:	National:	Within local authority:	
	N/A	**N/A**	
Status:	**Ongoing**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2021**
Description:	The Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme is currently under construction, scheduled to be completed in early 2017. The scheme includes flood defences, flood storage in St. Mary's Loch, bridge raising / replacement, overflow channels and natural flood management. The scheme will offer a variable standard of protection, with most areas being protected to 1 in 200 years plus climate change. Long Phillip Burn will be protected to 1 in 100 years plus climate change and the Selkirk Riverside will be offered 1 in 500 years plus climate change, which is the highest level of protection for a publically funded scheme.		
Potential impacts			
Economic:	The flood protection scheme has an estimated benefit cost ratio of 2.2.		
Social:	A reduction in flood risk will have a positive benefit to the health and wellbeing of the community and socially vulnerable people located within the flood protection scheme area. There may be negative impacts through disturbance to the local community during the construction phase and changes in visual amenity and land use as a		

Social:	result of these works.
Environmental:	The scheme has undergone detailed design and assessment including consideration of potentially significant impacts from the construction and future use of the scheme and ways in which these can be mitigated. Natural flood management will have a positive impact on the environment through restoration and enhancement.

Action (ID):	**FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY** (130130005)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Innerleithen caused by flooding from the River Tweed and Leithen Water (13014) Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Peebles caused by river flooding from the Eddleston Water and River Tweed (13013)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Priority:	National:		Within local authority:
	1 of 168		**1 of 6**
Status:	**Not started**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2021**
Description:	A flood protection study has been recommended for Peebles, Innerleithen and Broughton to assess whether modification of conveyance, installation / modification of fluvial control structures, direct flood defences and natural flood management could reduce flood risk. The study should also consider the viability of property level protection. Natural flood management options that should be considered include runoff control, river / floodplain restoration and sediment management. The study should co-ordinate with the Eddleston Water restoration project managed by the Tweed Forum. The study should take a catchment approach and consider the potential benefits, disbenefits and interaction between actions upstream and downstream. Part of this proposed flood protection study is located in PVA 13/08. The benefits and impacts have been assessed for the whole study.		
Potential impacts			
Economic:	The study could benefit 839 residential properties and 149 non-residential properties at risk of flooding in this location, with potential damages avoided of up to £52 million. 128 of these properties are at risk from high likelihood events and may benefit from natural flood management actions.		
Social:	Social impacts will depend on the outcome of the study and recommended actions. A reduction in flood risk would have a positive benefit to the health and wellbeing of the community. In addition the study could benefit five community facilities, three emergency services, one healthcare facility, seven utilities and five roads located within the study area. Natural flood management actions can restore and enhance natural environments and create opportunities for recreation and tourism.		
Environmental:	Flood protection studies should consider the positive and negative impacts of proposed actions on the ecological quality of the environment and designated sites. Where possible opportunities to enhance and restore the environment should be sought, for example through natural flood management. The physical condition of a		

Environmental:	number of rivers within the study area is identified by SEPA to be at less than good status. These include: Eddleston Water, Tarth Water, Dead Burn, Biggar Water, Cairn Burn and Spittal Burn (water body IDs 5307, 5314, 5319, 5325, 5321 and 5329). Opportunities to improve the condition of the river should be considered by coordinating with river basin management planning. To be in accord with the FRM Strategy, the responsible authority should seek to ensure as part of the study that the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Westwater Special Protection Area, River Tweed Special Area of Conservation or Moffat Hills Special Area of Conservation. Conservation areas, National Scenic Areas, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and ancient woodlands are also present in the study area and could be positively or negatively impacted.

Action (ID):	**NATURAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT STUDY** (130150003)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Galashiels caused by flooding from the Gala Water and River Tweed (13015, 13016, 13017)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Status:	**Not started**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2021**
Description:	A natural flood management study has been recommended for Galashiels and Stow to assess whether runoff control, river / floodplain restoration and sediment management could help reduce flood risk. The study should take a catchment approach and consider the potential benefits, disbenefits and interaction between actions upstream and downstream. The study should look to supplement the protection already provided by existing flood defences in Galashiels.		
Potential impacts			
Economic:	The economic impact of natural flood management actions is difficult to define. However, these actions can reduce flood risk for high likelihood events. Seven residential and non-residential properties could potentially benefit from natural flood management actions in this location.		
Social:	Social impacts will depend on the outcome of the study and recommended actions. A reduction in flood risk would have a positive benefit to the health and wellbeing of the community. Natural flood management actions can restore and enhance natural environments and create opportunities for recreation and tourism.		
Environmental:	Natural flood management actions can have a positive impact on the ecological quality of the environment by restoring and enhancing natural habitats. Gala Water (water body ID 5280) is located within the study area and the physical condition of this river is identified by SEPA to be at less than good status. Proposed actions should be coordinated with river basin management planning. To be in accord with the FRM Strategy, the responsible authority should seek to ensure as part of the study that the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation or Moorfoot Hills Special Area of Conservation. The following nationally and locally designated sites are also present in		

Environmental:	the study area and could be positively or negatively impacted by the action: conservation areas and listed buildings.

Action (ID):	**SURFACE WATER PLAN/STUDY** (130050018)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages and number of residential properties at risk of surface water flooding in Peebles as far as practical (13005)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Status:	**Not started**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2021**
Description:	The area must be covered by a surface water management plan or plans that set objectives for the management of surface water flood risk and identify the most sustainable actions to achieve the objectives.		

Action (ID):	**SURFACE WATER PLAN/STUDY** (130340018)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages and number of residential properties at risk of surface water flooding in Galashiels, Melrose and Tweedbank as far as practical (13034)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Status:	**Not started**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2027**
Description:	The area must be covered by a surface water management plan or plans that set objectives for the management of surface water flood risk and identify the most sustainable actions to achieve the objectives.		

Action (ID):	**SURFACE WATER PLAN/STUDY** (130340019)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages and number of residential properties at risk of surface water flooding in Galashiels, Melrose and Tweedbank as far as practical (13034)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Water in partnership with local authorities		
Status:	**Ongoing**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2027**
Description:	An integrated catchment study will be carried out to support the surface water management plan process and improve knowledge and understanding of surface water flood risk and interactions with other sources of flooding e.g. with the sewer network, watercourses and the sea.		

Action (ID):	**STRATEGIC MAPPING AND MODELLING** (130330016)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	SEPA		
Status:	**Not started**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2021**
Description:	SEPA will seek to develop flood mapping in the Gala Water, Ettrick Water, Upper Tweed, Eddleston Water and Biggar Burn areas to improve understanding of flood risk. The extent and timing of improvements will depend on detailed scoping and data availability. Where this work coincides with local authority studies, SEPA will work collaboratively to ensure consistent modelling approaches are applied. SEPA will seek to incorporate additional surface water data into the flood maps to improve understanding of flood risk. Approximately 800km² of improved surface water data is currently available within this Local Plan District. The inclusion of additional surface water hazard data resulting from the completion of local authority surface water management plans and Scottish Water integrated catchment studies will be considered as these projects are completed.		

Action (ID):	**STRATEGIC MAPPING AND MODELLING** (130330019)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Water		
Status:	**Not started**	Indicative delivery:	**2016-2021**
Description:	Scottish Water will review the assessment of flood risk within the highest risk sewer catchments to improve knowledge and understanding of surface water flood risk.		

Action (ID):	**MAINTAIN FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME** (130070017)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties in Selkirk caused by flooding from the Ettrick Water, Long Philip Burn and Shaw Burn (13007, 13008, 13009, 13010, 13011, 13012)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Continue to maintain the existing defences along the Ettrick Water and Yarrow Water until the new Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme is completed in December 2016. Thereafter, maintain the new flood protection scheme.		

Action (ID):	**MAINTAIN FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME** (130130017)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Peebles caused by river flooding from the Eddleston Water and River Tweed (13013)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Continue to maintain the existing Edderston Burn Flood Prevention Scheme.		

Action (ID):	**MAINTAIN FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME** (130140017)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Innerleithen caused by flooding from the River Tweed and Leithen Water (13014)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Continue to maintain the existing Innerleithen Hall Street Flood Protection Scheme. The scheme was designed to mitigate the flooding of St Ronan's Terrace, Hall Street and High Street from surface-runoff and watercourses upstream of Hall Street.		

Action (ID):	**MAINTAIN FLOOD PROTECTION SCHEME** (130150017)
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Galashiels caused by flooding from the Gala Water and River Tweed (13015, 13016, 13017)
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council

Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Maintain the new Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme completed in October 2014. The scheme includes direct defences on the Gala Water, from Wheatlands Road to Comely Bank, and provides a 1 in 75 year standard of protection to the centre of Galashiels.		

Action (ID):	**MAINTAIN FLOOD WARNING** (130330030)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	SEPA		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Continue to maintain the Ettrick Valley, Selkirk to Lindean and the Selkirk (Bannerfield and Riverside Estate) flood warning areas which are part of the Ettrick Water river flood warning scheme. Continue to maintain the Stow, Galashiels (Netherdale) and Galashiels (including Bowland) flood warning areas which are on the Gala Water and are part of the Gala and Leader Water river flood warning scheme. Continue to maintain the Peebles and the Shiplaw to Crossburn (including Eddleston) flood warning areas which are part of the Eddleston Water river flood warning scheme. Continue to maintain the Leithen Water at Innerleithen flood warning area which is part of the Leithen Water river flood warning scheme. Continue to maintain the Tweed in Peebles, Tweed from Peebles to Yair Bridge and the Tweedbank to Floors flood warning areas which are part of the Tweed river flood warning scheme. Continue to maintain the Yarrow Valley flood warning area which is part of the Yarrow Water river flood warning scheme.		

Action (ID):	**FLOOD FORECASTING** (130330009)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	SEPA		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	The Scottish Flood Forecasting Service is a joint initiative between SEPA and the Met Office that produces daily, national flood guidance statements which are issued to Category 1 and 2 Responders. The service also provides information which allows SEPA to issue flood warnings, giving people a better chance of reducing the impact of flooding on their home or business. For more information please visit SEPA's website.		

Action (ID):	**COMMUNITY FLOOD ACTION GROUPS** (130070012)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties in Selkirk caused by flooding from the Ettrick Water, Long Philip Burn and Shaw Burn (13007, 13008, 13009, 13010, 13011, 13012) Reduce risk to people in Galashiels and Selkirk from river flooding (13018)		
Delivery lead:	Community		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Selkirk Long Phillip Burn Flood Warning Group operates in this area. The group is supported by Scottish Borders Council and aims to increase community resilience to flooding.		

Action (ID):	**COMMUNITY FLOOD ACTION GROUPS** (130150012)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties and flood risk to community facilities in Galashiels caused by flooding from the Gala Water and River Tweed (13015, 13016, 13017) Reduce risk to people in Galashiels and Selkirk from river flooding (13018)		
Delivery lead:	Community		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Galashiels Bakehouse Burn Flood Warning Group operates in this area. The group is supported by Scottish Borders Council and aims to increase community resilience to flooding.		

Action (ID):	**SELF HELP** (130330011)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	—		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding. Property and business owners can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption to their homes and businesses should flooding happen. This includes preparing a flood plan and flood kit, installing property level protection, signing up to Floodline and Resilient Communities initiatives, and ensuring that properties and businesses are insured against flood damage. Scottish Borders Council offers discounted flood protection products to homes and businesses at risk in the Scottish Borders.		

Action (ID):	**AWARENESS RAISING** (130330013)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	Responsible authorities		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	SEPA and the responsible authorities have a duty to raise public awareness of flood risk. Improved awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses for flooding can reduce the overall impact. SEPA will engage with communities through the Scottish Borders Council Resilient Communities initiative. Local authorities will be undertaking additional awareness raising activities. Further details will be set out in the Local FRM Plan.		

Action (ID):	**MAINTENANCE** (130330007)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Borders Council, asset / land managers		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Local authorities have a duty to assess watercourses and carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. They produce schedules of clearance and repair works and make these available for public inspection. Scottish Water undertake inspection and repair on the public sewer network. Asset owners and riparian landowners are responsible for the maintenance and management of their own assets including those which help to reduce flood risk.		

Action (ID):	**EMERGENCY PLANS/RESPONSE** (130330014)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	Category 1 and 2 Responders		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Providing an emergency response to flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA. Effective management of an emergency response relies on emergency plans that are prepared under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 by Category 1 and 2 Responders. The emergency response by these organisations is co-ordinated through regional and local resilience partnerships. This response may be supported by the work of voluntary organisations.		

Action (ID):	**PLANNING POLICIES** (130010001)		
Objective (ID):	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk (13001) Reduce overall flood risk (13033)		
Delivery lead:	Planning authority		
Status:	**Existing**	Indicative delivery:	**Ongoing**
Description:	Scottish Planning Policy and accompanying Planning Advice Notes set out Scottish Ministers' priorities for the operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land. In terms of flood risk management, the policy supports a catchment-scale approach to sustainable flood risk management and aims to build the resilience of our cities and towns, encourage sustainable land management in our rural areas, and to address the long-term vulnerability of parts of our coasts and islands. Under this approach, new development in areas with medium to high likelihood of flooding should be avoided. For further information on the application of national planning policies see Annex 2.		