



Flood Risk Management Plan

Tweed Local Plan District

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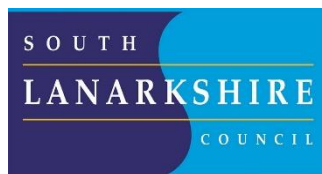
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Foreword

As we watch the news on TV or scan video clips on social media, we see much more regular violent weather. Bushfires of unprecedented size, ferocity and frequency happening in fire prone parts of the world and now happening where they were uncommon such as Siberia. Cyclones, tornadoes, heatwaves, droughts and, of course, as most affects Scotland - floods.

Anyone who has been in a flood area knows the intimidating terror it can bring. The foreboding that comes as people confront the potential damage or destruction of homes, businesses and other properties as well as injuries and, in the worst cases, loss of life.

This is all being made worse by the Climate Emergency. The recent COP26 meeting in Glasgow brought the world together to agree actions to do two things:

1. Reduce the emission of the greenhouse gases driving climate change, and
2. Help us adapt to the level of climate change that, despite our best efforts, is occurring.

The publication of this flood risk management plan is one of SEPA's key actions to help Scotland with this second aim.

As a society, we need to take action to manage the risk of flooding and its impacts on our lives, recognising that the risk can't ever be removed entirely. This plan takes our knowledge and understanding of flooding and the impacts of climate change and turns it into a set of actions that are planned, prioritised and co-ordinated to tackle flooding in the communities where it affects us the most.

Across Scotland, we now estimate that there are around 284,000 homes and businesses at risk of flooding. Our latest analysis shows that this could increase by around a further 110,000 homes and businesses if little or no action is taken to tackle climate change. Let's look at just one area of Scotland for an example of the local impact. Within the Tweed Local Plan District it is estimated there are around 10,000 homes and businesses at risk from flooding, and this may increase to 11,000 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. All up, in this part of Scotland, there is a risk of river, surface water and coastal flooding and the expected annual cost of flooding is around £11.6 million.

So given the assessment undertaken, this plan:

- Describes the ambition for managing flooding and the priorities for action that we believe are most important and helps inform the development of local plans. A local flood risk management plan co-ordinated by Scottish Borders Council, provides additional detail on the responsibility for delivery, funding and coordination of actions across the Local Plan District. Taken together, these documents describe the commitment of responsible authorities to address flooding.
- Is published by SEPA and has been approved by Scottish Ministers. SEPA is just one organisation in the collective effort to manage flooding and this plan has been produced with the support and collaboration of Scottish Borders Council, East Lothian Council, South Lanarkshire Council, Scottish Water and others with an interest in flood management. SEPA has taken account of the views received through a public consultation carried out during the development of the plan.
- Is based on the fact that how we plan for and manage our flood risk has far reaching consequences for Scotland's communities. The plans set the national direction of future flood risk management, helping to target investment and coordinate actions across public bodies. They explain what causes flooding in high-risk areas as well as the impacts when flooding does occur. This information is used as a basis for better decision-making across flood risk management organisations.

A lot of people, inside and outside SEPA, have contributed to the development of this plan. It underpins important decisions that will be made to protect people and property in Scotland from flooding and I hope that you find it valuable and useful.



Terry A'Hearn

Chief Executive

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Section 1: Flood risk management in Scotland

1.1 What is a flood risk management plan?

Flood risk management plans are Scotland's route map for reducing the effects of flooding on our communities. This is key to Scotland's health, well-being and economic success. They are also important in our response to the climate emergency as flooding is increasing due to climate change.

Flood risk management plans have been designed to ensure effort to reduce flood risk in Scotland is coordinated. Many organisations are responsible for flood risk management and the plans focus the work of these organisations to where the risk of flooding and benefits of action are greatest. The roles and responsibilities of some of the key organisations involved are set out later in this plan.

There is a plan for each of the 14 flood risk management districts in Scotland, which are called Local Plan Districts. These plans set out the long term ambition for flood risk management. They set objectives for tackling flooding in high risk areas and identify the actions needed to work towards those objectives. These are agreed by the responsible authorities and are based on the best available evidence on the causes and consequences of flooding. The actions are described and prioritised in 6 year planning cycles.

These plans complement the separate local flood risk management plans published in 2022. The local flood risk management plans explain in more detail how the actions set out in this plan for 2022 to 2028 will be delivered. They are published by the local authority who is nominated as the lead local authority for the Local Plan District.

The plans replace the first flood risk management plans which were published in 2015. At the time they were called flood risk management strategies. The updated flood risk management plans continue to build on the risk-based, plan-led approach established in the 2015 strategies.

The flood risk management plans are published by SEPA as Scotland's strategic flood risk management authority and are approved by Scottish Ministers. They have been prepared in

collaboration with all 32 local authorities, Scottish Water and other organisations with a responsibility or interest in managing flooding. They have also been shaped in consultation with the public.

The flood risk management plans are required under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 and will be updated every 6 years.

1.2 Managing flooding in Scotland

Flooding needs to be managed sustainably so that flood risk is reduced without moving the problem elsewhere. It must be done in a way that contributes to the health and wellbeing of communities, supports the protection and regeneration of the environment, improves resilience to climate change and enables a sustainable economy. Actions are needed on all sources of flooding – including from rivers, the sea, surface water and groundwater – to meet the needs of present and future generations while also protecting and enhancing the environment.

Using a 6 year planning cycle enables new data, improved techniques and developing knowledge and understanding to be incorporated regularly into the national approach. Using all the latest information to regularly review our assessment of flood risk forms the foundation of a risk-based, plan-led approach to managing flooding sustainably. We have outlined below the key stages of the flood risk management process.

1.2.1 Progress in cycle 1: 2015-2021

The 2015 flood risk management strategies outlined the long term objectives to tackle flooding in the areas at highest risk.

In 2015 the objectives were split into two categories which were defined as:

- **Reduce overall flood risk:** to reduce the risk of flooding from all sources (river, sea and surface water) as far as reasonable, taking account of economic, environmental and social priorities.
- **Avoid an increase in flood risk:** to avoid increasing flood risk through land use planning and maintenance of existing flood management infrastructure.

The objectives for each area were agreed by the responsible authorities. Then actions were developed to deliver these objectives. Actions to deliver the reduce objectives included developing flood studies and flood protection schemes and providing public flood warnings and alerts. Actions for the avoid objective included maintenance of flood defences and storage areas and producing strong planning policies which prevent development from taking place in flood risk areas.

As the first planning cycle ends, it is important to review the progress made in achieving these objectives. A summary is provided below. A full assessment will be published in 2022 by the lead local authorities and will provide progress on each of the actions.

The summary is based on data from the mid-cycle reports published by lead local authorities in 2019. The status of each action at that time was assessed, and reported as red, amber or green:

- Red: The action is running late or over budget and is unlikely to meet its aims.
- Amber: The action is running late or over budget but is still likely to meet its aims.
- Green: The action is complete or is on track to meet its aims.

Actions with a green or amber status can be expected to succeed in working towards their objectives.

In this summary, the action progress described in the 2019 mid-cycle reports is used to assess progress in delivering the avoid and reduce objectives.

a) Progress towards meeting the avoid objectives

90% of the actions set out in the strategies to avoid an increase in flood risk were green at the time of the mid-cycle report. 10% of the actions were amber. By 2021, 100% of the actions are expected to be complete.

b) Progress towards meeting the reduce objectives

84% of the actions described in the strategies to reduce flood risk were green at the time of the mid-cycle report, 12% of the actions were amber and 4% were red. With 96% of the actions completed or underway by 2021, the actions developed to meet the reduce objectives will mostly be achieved.

This summary confirms that significant progress has been achieved towards meeting the objectives set out in the 2015 strategies.

Progress made towards delivering the objectives was fully considered when developing the objectives and actions in these updated flood risk management plans.

1.2.2 Improving the understanding of flooding

Since publication of the 2015 flood risk management strategies, SEPA has continued to develop the flood hazard and risk maps. The hazard maps show information on the extent of flooding, and also on depth and velocity where that information is available. The flood risk maps provide detail on the impacts of flooding on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment.

Many actions included in the 2015 strategies, such as detailed flood studies improved understanding of flooding. This is an ongoing area of development and new information resulting from actions in these plans will be incorporated into future reviews of the understanding of flooding, to better inform decisions on flood risk management in the future.

In 2012 SEPA also developed an assessment of the potential for natural flood management. The assessment produced the first national source of information on where natural flood management actions would be most effective within Scotland.

The flood hazard and risk maps and the assessment of the potential for natural flood management can be viewed on the SEPA website at

<https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/>

1.2.3 National flood risk assessment

SEPA's flood hazard maps form the basis for the national flood risk assessment (NFRA). The NFRA provides the underpinning evidence for the risk-based approach in the flood risk management plans. SEPA published the second NFRA in 2018 which is available to view at <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/nfra2018/>.

To make best use of the data available and new techniques and information, there were several areas of improvement in the 2018 NFRA, building on the first NFRA published in 2011. The most significant change was in the representation of buildings. The 2011 NFRA represented buildings as single points. In 2018 the whole footprint of the building was used meaning buildings can be identified at flood risk even when only partially within the flood extent. Updated information on building locations, property type and the economic classification of buildings was also used to improve the assessment. These method updates resulted in a 3% increase in the number of homes and a 45% increase in the number of businesses being identified at flood risk in 2018.

Another development for the 2018 NFRA was to take account of how frequently flooding occurs. Different likelihoods of flooding were used to assess the effects on individual receptors. This allowed for the frequency of impacts to be considered as well as the severity of larger floods.

The 2018 NFRA also assessed social vulnerability to flooding and the resulting flood disadvantage. This is important as it becomes clear that climate change will impact vulnerable communities disproportionately and therefore this has been included in the evidence used to plan actions to manage flood risk in Scotland.

Finally, updated methods outlined in The Flood Hazard Research Centre's Multi-Coloured Manual and Multi-Coloured Handbook 2016 were also incorporated. They are the best available techniques for assessing the impacts of flooding and are used to produce information on the annual cost of flooding.

1.2.4 Climate change

The latest science on the effects of climate change predicts that parts of Scotland will experience wetter winters and more extreme weather events. Although summers might generally be drier there will be a greater risk of very intense rainfall. Sea levels are also expected to rise, and all these effects will lead to an increase in the frequency and severity of damaging floods.

In November 2020 SEPA published future flood maps showing the impacts of climate change on flooding in Scotland for the first time. The maps are based on the 2080s high emissions scenario and their development allowed significant advances in how climate change was assessed in the 2018 NFRA. This enabled climate change to be more fully built into the development of the flood risk management plans. The future flood maps are available to view at <https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmaps>

Currently 284,000 homes, business and services are at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and the sea. With the effects of climate change, an additional 110,000 homes, businesses and services are expected to become at risk across all sources of flooding in Scotland. Compared with the current level of flood risk, this represents a 90% increase in the number of properties at risk of coastal flooding, 40% increase in the number for river flooding and 25% for surface water flooding.

1.2.5 Potentially vulnerable areas (PVAs)

The 2018 NFRA was used to review the areas where flood risk is considered to be nationally significant. These are the areas with the greatest current or future flood risk. They are based on catchment areas, as it is only within the context of the wider contributing catchment that flooding can be best understood and managed. These nationally significant areas are referred to as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs) and are where the plans must deliver objectives and actions to manage flood risk.

A detailed manual review process was applied to the identification of PVAs to allow local knowledge from responsible authorities, communities, and any other supporting information to be considered.

SEPA engaged the public through a 3 month consultation on the PVAs, providing the opportunity for others to contribute to the assessment and to provide any additional information. As a result, amendments were made before the final 235 PVAs were agreed.

Around 90% of Scotland's flood risk is contained within PVAs. That means that not every location experiencing flood risk is included within a PVA, as PVAs are used to prioritise where the risk is highest, and benefits of flood risk management will be greatest. This plan includes national actions that apply across whole Local Plan Districts, including areas that are not within a PVA. The identification of the PVAs is reviewed every 6 years.

1.2.6 Identifying objectives and selecting actions

The objectives provide the long term vision for delivering flood risk management in Scotland, and the actions give the practical steps required to achieve those objectives.

A community perspective was used to identify where flood risk management actions should target their benefits. Those areas are described as target areas.

A whole catchment approach was then used to understand the flood risk and the steps needed towards managing the risk. Objectives and actions have been set for each target area within each PVA. National actions have also been identified, which apply across all Local Plan Districts including to areas that are not within PVAs.

Objectives were set by SEPA in collaboration with other flood risk management authorities and partners and follow a set of national principles designed to deliver sustainable flood management. The national principles are:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to decisions, considering the impacts of climate change and how we will be able to adapt.
- Deliver coordinated management of flood risk by engaging with communities and working in partnership with others.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines, working with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple benefits.

These national principles sit alongside the more specific target area objectives.

The target area objectives fall into the following four categories in the 2021 plans:

- Avoid increasing flood risk
- Improve understanding of the flood risk
- Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding
- Reduce the risk of flooding

Actions are required to achieve the objectives set for each community. To identify the most sustainable actions, SEPA created a long list of all potential structural and non-structural actions. A decision framework was used to identify the most appropriate set of actions taking account of how well flood risk is currently understood in the area, what the scale of the risk is and whether the options meet the national principles set out above. Indicative costs for different types of action can be found in Annex 1.

The potential for natural flood management and blue-green infrastructure measures was explored in developing the most sustainable actions. However, these actions are not specifically noted as the need to consider such options is built into all actions for detailed flood studies, and all actions to appraise potential options for managing risk.

The overall long-term aim is to reduce the impact of flooding across Scotland as far as is reasonable, taking full account of environmental, economic, and social priorities and needs.

1.2.7 Catchment opportunities and constraints

Our natural landscape plays an important role in managing flood risk and consideration of the whole catchment is essential to sustainable flood risk management. This has informed our approach, which is to identify the wider contributing catchments and coastlines for all the areas where actions are targeted. The catchment perspective has also underpinned the selection of all the objectives and actions.

Taking this approach can reveal opportunities for natural flood management, as well as constraints to the options for managing flood risk. The latest available data on land cover, land use, geology, topography, hydrology, coastal processes, development planning and natural flood management was used to identify opportunities and constraints in the wider

contributing catchments of every target area. This information was used to support the decision framework for identifying actions. It will also inform the more detailed analysis of the opportunities in the catchment required for implementation of the actions. This is a core requirement of some of the actions identified, particularly where a detailed flood study or options appraisal is planned.

For coastal areas, a significant development in the information available on opportunities and constraints is the national coastal change assessment. This analysis includes past coastal erosion rates and makes projections for the future. On this basis we can take longer-term decisions for coastal management. More information is available at www.dynamiccoast.com

1.3 How the flood risk management plans were developed

1.3.1 Partnership working

Many organisations and individuals are involved in flood risk management in Scotland. The causes and effects of flooding are complex, and issues cross the boundaries of neighbouring authorities as well as the responsibilities of different organisations. To be successful, flood risk management needs coordination, as set out in the flood risk management plans. Collaboration by those responsible for flood management is essential along with a commitment to work in partnership with the other organisations and stakeholders who can contribute to the sustainable management of flooding. Partnership working is at the heart of these plans and will be central to delivery of the objectives and actions they set out.

Strong relationships were developed through the first cycle of developing and delivering flood risk management strategies and local flood risk management plans. Building on that, the local partnerships established have worked throughout Scotland to develop this second set of flood risk management plans. SEPA has provided technical analysis and ensured a consistent national approach is taken, providing the evidence to make informed decisions. Local authorities, Scottish Water, other responsible authorities, and members of the local advisory groups have made significant contributions.

They have provided local knowledge, expertise and their experience from the actions delivered in the first cycle, to inform development of the new plans. The roles and responsibilities of some of the organisations with formal flood risk management responsibilities are set out below. There are a wide range of other stakeholders involved in flood risk management. Some work directly with responsible authorities through the local partnerships and advisory groups. Others, by virtue of their interests and activities, deliver direct action which can benefit flood risk management. Through the lifetime of this plan, we will seek to strengthen existing partnerships and establish new ones to achieve the best outcomes for flood risk management.

1.3.2 Roles and responsibilities for flood risk management

Individuals have a personal responsibility to protect themselves and their property from flooding. However, public bodies have responsibilities too and are working together to reduce the impacts of flooding in Scotland. Some of the key roles are outlined below and more information is available from the SEPA website, or the organisations listed.

a) Your responsibilities

It is your responsibility to manage your own flood risk and protect yourself, your family, property or business. There are steps you can take now to be flood prepared and reduce the damage and disruption flooding can have on your life.

- View our flood maps to check if your area is affected by flooding
<https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmaps>
- Sign up to Floodline to receive messages when flooding is forecast in your area
<https://www.floodlinescotland.org.uk/>
- Know who to contact if flooding happens
https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/28952/who_to_contact_2014.pdf

Other useful tools and advice on how to be prepared are available on the [Floodline](#) website.

b) SEPA

SEPA is Scotland's national flood forecasting, flood warning and strategic flood risk management authority. SEPA work in partnership with the Met Office to forecast flooding and operate Floodline to warn the public and emergency responders when flooding is likely. SEPA produce Scotland's flood risk management plans, working closely with other organisations responsible for managing flood risk to ensure that a nationally consistent approach to flood risk management is adopted. SEPA also provide flood risk advice on land use planning when requested and raise awareness of flooding at a national level through education initiatives, community engagement and campaigns.

c) Local authorities and lead local authorities

Local authorities are responsible for working together to produce Scotland's local flood risk management plans and work in partnership with SEPA, Scottish Water and other responsible authorities to develop these.

It is the responsibility of local authorities to implement action to manage flooding and maintain flood defences. Local authorities also inspect, clear and repair watercourses to reduce flood risk and routinely maintain road gullies on public roads and highways.

During severe flooding, local authorities will work with the emergency services and co-ordinate shelter for people evacuated from their homes.

d) Scottish Water

Scottish Water is a responsible authority for flood risk management and is working closely with SEPA, local authorities and others to coordinate plans to manage flood risk. Scottish Water has the public drainage duty and is responsible for draining wastewater from properties and businesses, and rainwater run-off from roofs and paved areas within the boundary of properties. Pipework and guttering within the boundary, are the responsibility of the property owner.

Scottish Water helps to protect homes from flooding caused by sewers either overflowing or becoming blocked. This is done in a way that is fair and consistent to customers across the country, with sewer flooding investment prioritised to provide the biggest benefit for

customers and the environment first. Currently investment to reduce the risk of sewer flooding is prioritised towards properties that have experienced internal sewer flooding and are at the highest risk of repeat occurrence of sewer flooding during frequent rainfall events.

e) National parks

The National Park Authorities, Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park and Cairngorms National Park, work with SEPA and other responsible authorities to develop the flood risk management plans and local flood risk management plans. They also fulfil a key role in land use planning, carrying out and permitting activities that can help manage and reduce flood risk.

f) Other organisations

The **Scottish Government** oversees the implementation of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, which requires the production of flood risk management plans and local flood risk management plans. Scottish Ministers are responsible for setting the policy framework for how organisations collectively manage flooding in Scotland. Scottish Ministers have also approved this flood risk management plan.

Scottish Forestry and **Forestry and Land Scotland** took over the roles of Forestry Commission Scotland in 2018 when the Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018 came into force. While these executive agencies of Scottish Government are not formally designated as a responsible authority under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, they support Scottish Government in delivering its flood risk related duties. This includes engaging in the development of the flood risk management plans through national and local advisory groups, Local Plan District partnerships, and collaborative projects. This reflects the widely held view that forestry can play a significant role in managing flooding.

The **Met Office** provides a wide range of forecasts and weather warnings. SEPA and the Met Office work together through the [Scottish Flood Forecasting Service](#), combining SEPA's hydrological expertise with the Met Office's meteorological data to predict the likelihood and timing of river, coastal and surface water flooding.

The **emergency services** provide emergency relief when flooding occurs and can coordinate evacuations. You should call the emergency services on 999 if you are concerned about your safety or the safety of others and act immediately on any advice provided.

The **Scottish Flood Forum** aims to reduce the impacts of flooding by providing immediate support and by establishing a network of community resilience groups in flood risk areas, to equip communities to cope with flooding.

1.3.4 Consultation, engagement and advice

Further to the strong partnership approach to flood risk management planning in Scotland, it is essential to work with the people and communities that experience and live with the threat of flooding. This ensures that our assessment of the risk is accurate. How flooding is managed should support the communities at risk, and effort needs to be targeted to where most can be achieved. Two public consultations have been held during the development of the flood risk management plans. The first by SEPA was on the national flood risk assessment and the identification of PVAs (2018); the second, held jointly with local authorities, was on the understanding of flooding in these priority areas and on the objectives and actions to manage flooding (2021).

The second, most recent consultation ran from December 2020 to October 2021 in 2 parts. From December 2020, information on the Local Plan Districts, the PVAs and the communities identified as target areas was made available. Further information on the objectives and actions planned for each target area was added in July 2021. The consultation was advertised widely by both SEPA and the local authorities. 678 responses were received, and these helped shape the content of this plan. More information on the consultation and the responses SEPA has received is provided in [Annex 2](#).

As this was a joint consultation, the responses were shared with local authorities who further considered all the submissions for the purpose of shaping the local flood risk management plans published in 2022. A summary of the consultation was submitted to Scottish Ministers along with this plan, and a more detailed report on what contributors said and what SEPA did in response will be available on SEPA's website from March 2022.

In addition to the consultation, advice has been sought from relevant organisations at key stages. The plans have benefited from local advisory groups who have provided important community and area-based knowledge. This informed understanding of the causes and consequences of flooding and the appropriate actions for future management. Local advisory groups have been especially helpful in considering flood risk management in the context of wider plans and initiatives. The groups include representatives from a range of sectors, including government agencies like Transport Scotland, National Park Authorities, local authorities, non-government organisations, utility companies and land and asset managers.

Community based groups are key to planning for, responding to, and recovering from flooding. Communities have engaged through the consultation on these plans and will be consulted on more detailed information on the implementation of many of the specific actions. The local information provided on their experience of flooding has shaped the identification of PVAs and informed decision making on the objectives and actions.

In producing the flood risk management plans, SEPA has also taken advice from a National Flood Management Advisory Group. Over 50 member organisations have been invited at key stages to provide comment and input, reflecting the national importance and impact of flooding on our communities, economy, environment and cultural heritage.

Some of the work carried out by SEPA has been complex and technical in nature for which we have sought professional advice. Through membership of the Scottish Advisory and Implementation Forum for Flooding (SAIFF), SEPA has received assistance from local authorities, Scottish Water, Scottish Forestry, the National Park Authorities and other key interested organisations. SEPA has also developed some of its methods by working with other organisations with similar responsibilities within the UK and Europe, more specifically with the Environment Agency and English local authorities in the cross border areas.

1.3.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulation Appraisal

SEPA undertook a strategic environmental assessment to assess the significant environmental effects of the flood risk management plans. This assessment was published in an environmental report, and SEPA consulted with the public on the findings.

A statement will be published detailing how SEPA have taken account of the environmental assessment and the consultation responses, and how any significant environmental effects from the flood risk management plans will be monitored. SEPA also undertook a Habitats Regulations Appraisal to ensure that the flood risk management plans will not adversely affect the integrity of Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites. SEPA consulted NatureScot on the appraisal method and took their views into account. Mitigation measures have been applied where required.

1.4 Links with other plans and policies

1.4.1 River basin management planning

River basin management aims to protect and improve the condition of Scotland's rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater. Taking action to reduce flood risk in Scotland provides opportunities to deliver joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. Coordination between river basin management and flood risk management can reduce flood risk, while also improving water quality and biodiversity. SEPA is leading the delivery of both the river basin management plan and the flood risk management plans so has worked to ensure that there is integration and coordination between them. This coordination, particularly in regard to consultation and engagement, is important for stakeholders who have an interest in the objectives of both plans.

1.4.2 Land use and spatial planning

Land use planning decisions are one of the most powerful tools available to manage flood risk, and the alignment of flood risk management and land use planning policy is pivotal to achieving sustainable flood risk management. Decisions relating to flood risk management can have significant implications for the location of development and, likewise, decisions relating to the location of development can impact on flood risk. Flood risk management plans must take account of local development plans relating to the district, and the need for development plans to take account of flood risk management plans is included in the Town

and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 (as amended 2011). SEPA is a key agency in the land use planning process with a duty to cooperate with planning authorities in the preparation of development plans and a statutory role to provide flood advice for appropriate development management applications. The advice we give seeks to promote flood avoidance. In addition, land use planning objectives and actions have been agreed with responsible authorities, which will ensure flood risk is adequately considered in local planning decisions.

1.4.3 Emergency planning and response

Many organisations across Scotland, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA provide an emergency response to flooding. Emergency plans are prepared and maintained under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 by Category 1 and 2 Responders and are coordinated through regional and local resilience partnerships, often supported by voluntary organisations. They set out the steps to be taken to maximise safety and minimise impacts during flooding, ensuring the effective management of response to emergencies. Emergency plans may also be prepared by individuals, businesses, organisations or communities. Scottish Water is a Category 2 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and will support regional and local resilience partnerships as required.

1.4.4 Scottish Water investment plans

There is a close relationship between flood risk management plans and Scottish Water's 25 year strategic plan. Sewer flooding is not considered in detail in the flood risk management plans as it remains a high priority for Scottish Water and its customers. Scottish Water's close involvement in flood risk management planning aims to ensure that there is strong coordination between the management of sewer flooding and wider surface water flood risk, and the actions to be taken forward by local authorities and others.

1.5 Next steps and monitoring progress

Flood risk management planning has progressed significantly in recent years. Scotland now has the most advanced, nationally consistent and locally informed understanding of the causes and consequences of flooding that it has ever had. Key partnerships have been developed and the plan-led approach has been strongly established through the first set of strategies and local flood risk management plans. SEPA and the other responsible authorities are committed to continuing to work together, improving the understanding and response to flooding and managing flood risk for the good of Scotland through this and subsequent planning cycles. Lead local authorities will publish the local flood risk management plans in 2022 with greater detail on the scope of the actions identified in this plan and how they will be funded, coordinated and delivered between 2022 and 2028.

Progress will be monitored throughout the years covered by this plan through ongoing joint working arrangements under the Local Plan District partnerships. Lead local authorities will provide an interim report on the progress of delivering all actions in the local flood risk management plans not earlier than 2 years and not later than 3 years from its publication. A final report will also be prepared at the end of the second planning cycle. A third set of flood risk management plans and local flood risk management plans will be published in 2027/2028.

1.5.1 Funding review for future flood risk management actions

SEPA has carried out a national prioritisation exercise based on the best available understanding of flood risk and the capacity of lead organisations to deliver actions. Funding for flood risk management actions typically come either directly from the lead organisations or as happened in 2016, through an allocation of capital grant from the Scottish Government. However, funding can be procured from other sources.

The distribution of Scottish Government grant funding for actions in the plan for the period 2022-2028 is currently being considered by a flood risk management working group¹. This group will put forward options and recommendations to Scottish Ministers and COSLA, through the Settlement and Distribution Group, for consideration. A decision will not be made in time for the publication of this plan. As such it should be noted that it may not be possible for all actions identified in the flood risk management plans to be grant funded. Inclusion of an action in this plan does not formally commit a Council to implement it, if reasons arise which make any actions undeliverable, including inability to secure adequate funding.

A decision on grant funding is expected in time for the publication of the local flood risk management plans. As a result, there may be changes to the detail of actions, or the ability to deliver actions in the identified timescales, compared with this plan. This plan remains the best understanding of the objectives and actions required over the long term to manage flood risk in the identified high risk areas of Scotland. The delivery of the plan, particularly the ambitions on how quickly actions can be delivered, may have to be adapted to reflect wider developments in public funding, the ability of responsible authorities to access funding from other sources, pandemic recovery, and other national priorities.

1.5.2 Licensing acknowledgements

Full data licensing acknowledgements can be found in **Annex 3** of this plan.

¹ Membership of the group includes representatives from Scottish Government, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA), local authorities, Society of Chief Officers of Transportation in Scotland (SCOTS) flood risk management group and SEPA.

1.6 Supporting information

1.6.1 Sources of flooding described in this plan

This flood risk management plan targets the risk of flooding from rivers, the coast, surface water and groundwater. The risk of flooding from rivers is usually due to heavy or prolonged rainfall causing a river to rise above the top of the bank. Water spreads out and floods nearby areas. Coastal flooding is where the risk is from the sea. Sea levels can be higher than usual due to normal tidal cycles or stormy weather systems. Over the longer term, sea levels and coastal flood risk will increase due to climate change. Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground. Instead, it collects or flows over the ground. There can be interactions between these sources of flooding.

Groundwater is usually a contributing factor to flooding rather than the primary source. It is caused by water rising up from underlying rocks or flowing from springs. Actions to directly target groundwater are quite limited in this plan. However, susceptibility to the contributing effects of groundwater on flooding was considered everywhere in the national flood risk assessment which underpins this plan. Maps of areas where groundwater can contribute to flood risk are available to view on our website: <https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmap/map.htm>

1.6.2 The following aspects of flooding have not been incorporated into this plan:

Reservoir breaches have been assessed under separate legislation (Reservoirs (Scotland) Act 2011) and so flood risk from reservoir breach is not considered in this plan. There are fundamental differences in probability of flooding and associated management actions for reservoirs. Further information and maps can be found on SEPA's website:

www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/water/reservoirs/

The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 does not require SEPA or responsible authorities to assess or manage coastal erosion. However, SEPA has included consideration of coastal erosion in the flood risk management plans by identifying areas that are likely to be susceptible to erosion and where erosion can exacerbate flood risk.

As part of considering where actions might deliver multiple benefits, SEPA have looked to see where the focus of coastal flood risk management studies coincides with areas at risk of coastal erosion as identified by the Dynamic Coast project. Subsequent detailed flood studies and scheme design will need to consider coastal erosion in these areas. This includes ensuring that actions to manage flood risk do not contribute to increased coastal erosion and where appropriate, help to manage risks from coastal erosion now and in the future.

The information on coastal flooding used to set objectives and identify actions is based in most areas on SEPA modelling using simplified coastal processes and flooding mechanisms. As a result, coastal flood risk may be underestimated in some areas and overestimated in others. Where more detailed local models were available from flood studies or from flood warning schemes, these have been incorporated into the development of the flood risk management plans, as have other sources of local information such as records of past flooding. SEPA is currently working on updates to the national coastal flood mapping to better represent the effects of waves. Actions in the plans reflect the best information currently available.

1.6.3 Commonly used terms

Below are explanatory notes for commonly used terms in this plan. A glossary of terms is also available at the end of this document.

Reference to flood risk. To develop this plan, flood risk has been assessed over a range of likelihoods. For consistency in reporting information, unless otherwise stated, all references to properties or other receptors being 'at risk of flooding' refer to a medium likelihood flood (up to a 0.5% chance of flooding in any given year). By exception, references will be made to high or low risk flooding, which should be taken to mean a 10% chance/likelihood or 0.1% chance/likelihood of flooding in any given year respectively.

Chance / likelihood of flooding		
Likelihood	Return Period	Annual chance
High	1 in 10 year	10%
Medium	1 in 200 year	0.5%
Low	1 in 1000 year	0.1%

An **annual cost of flooding** is given as an assessment of the economic impact of flooding within an area. Depending on its size or severity each flood will cause a different amount of damage to a given area. Annual average damages are the theoretical average economic damages caused by flooding when considered over many years. It does not mean that value of damage will occur every year: in many years there will be no damages and in some years the damages will be minor. In most places, there will be a very small number of years when much bigger floods occur, and that is when the highest damage costs will occur. To assess the annual cost, this is averaged over many years. In some areas, smaller floods which happen frequently contribute more to the annual cost than much larger events which are rarer. Within the plans, the annual cost of flooding has been calculated based on the methods set out in the Flood Hazard Research Centre's Multi-Coloured Handbook (2016).

History of flooding. Where the plans refer to a history of past flooding, flood events up to 2019/20 have been taken into account.

Section 2: Tweed Local Plan District (LPD 13)

Flood risk management plan 2022-2028

The Tweed Local Plan District covers around 4,300km² and has a population of approximately 120,000 people. It spans southeast Scotland covering the catchment of the River Tweed from the uplands in the west and north to the Scotland-England border in the south. It includes the urban areas of Biggar, Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Peebles and Selkirk.

The area is largely rural with mostly grassland, coniferous woodland and heather to the north, south and west, and agricultural land to the east. There are a number of reservoirs in the area including Fruid, Talla and Megget Reservoirs and St Mary's Loch in the Southern Uplands and the Whiteadder Reservoir in the Lammermuir Hills. The River Tweed has many major tributaries including the River Teviot, Biggar Water, Ettrick Water, Gala Water, Jed Water and the Whiteadder Water.

There is river and surface water flood risk, with a long history of significant river flooding. A number of flood protection schemes are in place across the area including the recently constructed Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme. A number of large floods have been recorded in the area, including Storms Desmond and Frank in December 2015 that caused considerable damage from river flooding, affecting a large number of communities. More recently, in February 2020, Storm Ciara and Storm Dennis affected large parts of the Tweed area, causing flooding to homes, business and transport.

Currently it is estimated that there are almost 14,000 people and almost 10,000 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This may increase to 16,000 people and around 11,000 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. The expected annual cost of flooding over a long period of time is around £11.6 million.

SEPA lead development of the flood risk management plans for Scotland and delivery of flood warning services. Local flood risk management planning is led by Scottish Borders Council, who is the lead authority. Other responsible authorities include Scottish Water and South Lanarkshire Council.

They are supported by Scottish Government agencies including Forestry and Land Scotland, Scottish Forestry and Transport Scotland.

A Cross Border Advisory Group is in place in the Tweed Local Plan District to advise the Environment Agency, SEPA and local authorities on flooding issues that straddle the border. The group consider how the relevant authorities should coordinate their work in order to ensure that they understand how the impact of flood risk on one side of the border is affected by actions or inactions on the other side of the border.

Within this Local Plan District, actions are regularly carried out by SEPA and responsible authorities to help prepare communities for potential flooding and reduce the impact of any flooding that does occur.

2.2 Actions across the Local Plan District

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas of the Local Plan District which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. The following actions are due to take place over the next 6 years, and most of these are carried out on an ongoing basis.

	Awareness raising
Action	<p>SEPA, the responsible authorities and other organisations such as the Scottish Flood Forum work together through national and local initiatives to help communities understand the risk of flooding and what actions individuals can take. Improved awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses for flooding can reduce the overall impact of flooding.</p> <p>Local authorities undertake additional awareness raising activities when developing any specific project proposals and will engage with community resilience groups and local communities.</p>

	<p>Scottish Flood Forum support flood risk communities by raising community awareness, promoting self-help, developing community groups and establish a recovery support programme after a flood.</p>
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	Data to support climate resilience
Action	<p>As Scotland's hydrometric authority, SEPA operates a network of stations to measure river level, flow, rainfall, sea level, loch and groundwater level. The data goes into a long term data archive and is critical to underpin all flood risk management activities including flood warning, flood mapping, design of flood protection and sustainable development as well as supporting a range of regulatory and recreational uses.</p> <p>SEPA will continue to maintain and develop its hydrometric network, contribute to UK and international data archives, and improve and update the datasets used for flood frequency analysis.</p> <p>SEPA will support research and development of data, methods and guidance to improve the evidence on which decisions can be made, and to enable the impact of climate change to be included in all flood risk management activities.</p>

	Emergency plans
Action	<p>Many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA provide an emergency response to flooding. Emergency plans are prepared and maintained under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 by Category 1 and 2 Responders and are coordinated through regional and local resilience partnerships, often supported by voluntary organisations. They set out the steps to be taken to maximise safety and minimise impacts during flooding.</p>

	Emergency plans may also be prepared by individuals, businesses, organisations or communities. Scottish Water is a Category 2 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and will support regional and local resilience partnerships as required.
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	Flood forecasting
Action	The Scottish Flood Forecasting Service is a partnership between SEPA and the Met Office. The service continues to produce a daily, national flood guidance statement, issued to emergency responders, local authorities, and other organisations with flood risk management duties. As the flood warning authority for Scotland SEPA continues to provide its flood warning service issuing flood alerts and warnings when required, giving people a better chance of reducing the impact of flooding on their home or business.

	Flood warning development framework
Action	<p>SEPA will publish a new flood warning development framework by March 2022, which will detail its ambitions and strategic actions to maintain and improve our flood warning service across Scotland.</p> <p>SEPA will continue to develop the Scottish Flood Forecast, a 3 day forecast of flood risk across Scotland and bring together all live information such as flood warnings, river levels and rainfall data into a central hub easily accessible for the public.</p> <p>Working in close partnership with the Met Office through the Scottish Flood Forecasting Service, SEPA will develop its capability in surface water flooding forecasting, focusing initially on the transport sector to support climate-ready infrastructure. SEPA will also undertake a prioritised improvement programme of existing river and coastal flood warning schemes to provide more accurate forecast with improved lead time.</p>

	Future flood risk management planning
Action	<p>The years covered by the lifetime of this plan are crucial. Radical progress is needed in how we reduce our impact on the climate and respond to the effects of climate change. How we plan to manage flooding to our communities is on the front line of the challenges of this decade. The 2027 flood risk management plans will be more ambitious than ever before.</p> <p>We will plan for a better future by publishing our flooding services strategy in 2022 with a clear and measurable delivery plan. We will put greener, fairer communities at the heart of our ambitions.</p> <p>SEPA has set its own target to be a regenerative organisation by 2030 and the next set of plans will further this ambition.</p> <p>During this plan cycle, SEPA will work to develop new partnerships with a wider range of stakeholders, including businesses and commercial sectors. We will investigate alternative sources of finance to tackle flooding and drive forward practical options for adaptation.</p>

	Guidance development
Action	<p>The Scottish Government and SEPA will develop and update guidance to inform flood risk management projects. This guidance will be produced in 2022 and will look at how best to adapt to the long-term impacts of climate change and the most appropriate methods of assessing the benefits of flood risk management actions.</p> <p>Technical guidance to support flood risk management partners will be reviewed and updated by SEPA where required.</p>

	<p>Scottish Forestry, in collaboration with its UK counterparts, will produce guidance on designing and managing forests to reduce flood risk.</p> <p>Guidance will be developed to help local authorities understand the requirements for mapping relevant bodies of water and sustainable urban drainage systems in their areas.</p>
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	Hazard mapping updates
Action	<p>An understanding of flooding is essential to develop a plan led risk-based approach to flood risk management. SEPA will continue to update their national hazard mapping, which shows the likelihood of flooding in Scotland from different flooding sources:</p> <p>https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/.</p> <p>SEPA will continue to develop the hazard mapping viewer to make it easier for the public, partners and stakeholders to access data on the likelihood of flooding.</p>

	Land use planning
Action	<p>Local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water all have a responsibility under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 to support sustainable flood risk management through the land use planning process. National planning policies set out the Scottish Ministers' priorities for the development and use of land. Under this approach, new development in areas with medium to high likelihood of flooding should generally be avoided. Current national planning policies aim to restrict development within the floodplain and limit exposure of new receptors to flood risk, promote flood reduction via natural and structural flood management measures and restoration of natural features, and avoid increased surface water flooding through sustainable drainage and the minimisation of impermeable surfaces.</p>

	Locally determined planning policies may place further requirements within their area of operation to restrict inappropriate development and prevent unacceptable risk.
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	Maintenance
Action	<p>Local authorities have a duty to assess bodies of water and to carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. Local authorities are also responsible for the drainage of roads. In addition, local authorities may also be responsible for maintenance of any existing flood protection schemes or works.</p> <p>Scottish Water will continue to undertake risk-based inspection, maintenance and repair on the public sewer network.</p> <p>Asset owners and riparian landowners are responsible for the maintenance and management of their own assets including those which help to reduce flood risk.</p>

	Natural flood management mapping
Action	<p>SEPA will continue to support activities that improve our understanding of how to effectively target and deliver natural flood management. As part of this, SEPA will review and update the opportunities mapping for natural flood management. This will include linking blue-green infrastructure with the surrounding natural catchment and coastline. Natural flood management seeks to store or slow down flood waters through measures such as the planting of woodlands, wetland creation, river restoration, or the creation of intertidal habitats. In addition to flooding benefits, natural flood management measures can also provide many additional benefits to biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and carbon storage.</p>

	National flood risk assessment
Action	Understanding the future impacts of climate change remains a central theme of SEPA's flood risk management activity. SEPA will use the latest UK information on climate change to support an improved understanding of the changes in flood risk across the 21st century. SEPA will use the most suitable data to develop the national flood risk assessment (NFRA) 2024. This assessment will be used to identify future potentially vulnerable areas.

	National surface water mapping
Action	The national flood risk assessment 2018 identified that surface water flooding has the potential to impact more properties in Scotland than any other source of flooding. Over the next 6 year cycle SEPA will look to vastly improve its national understanding of surface flood risk by undertaking a wholesale update of the national surface water maps to reflect developments in data and understanding, including the impact of climate change.

	Reservoirs
Action	SEPA will continue to develop its assessment of flood risk from dam failure and use these assessments to direct a proportionate regulatory approach to ensure reservoir safety. Over the next management cycle we will implement further developments of our flood warning capabilities in the unlikely event of reservoir failure.

	Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database
Action	The Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database provides information on existing flood protection schemes. National data on flood protection infrastructure is needed to understand flood risk and to develop adaptation planning for Scotland. SEPA will continue to host SFDAD and look for opportunities to support the development of our understanding of how and when Scotland's flood defence assets

	should be adapted to continue to maintain protection from flooding in the future.
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	Self help
Action	<p>Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding. People can take 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 flood resilience measures, signing up to Floodline, engaging with their local flood group, and ensuring that properties and businesses are insured against flood damage. The following places offer help with taking steps to protect yourself:</p> <p>https://www.floodre.co.uk/</p> <p>https://www.biba.org.uk/current-issues/flood-insurance/</p> <p>https://floodlinescotland.org.uk/</p> <p>https://scottishfloodforum.org/</p> <p>Responsible authorities and SEPA will continue to develop the understanding of flood risk to communities and promote measures to help individuals and businesses to reduce their risk.</p>

More specific local actions to manage flood risk in target areas are detailed in the potentially vulnerable areas (PVAs) sections below.

2.3 Potentially vulnerable areas

Potentially vulnerable areas (PVAs) were designated in 2018 based on the potential current or future risk from all sources of flooding. This designation was informed by the national flood risk assessment (available to view at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/nfra2018/>). As part of continued analysis of flood risk, the national flood risk assessment and potentially vulnerable areas (PVAs) will be reviewed every 6 years to take on board any new information. There are 12 potentially vulnerable areas (PVAs) in this Local Plan District. Following sections provide more information on these areas.

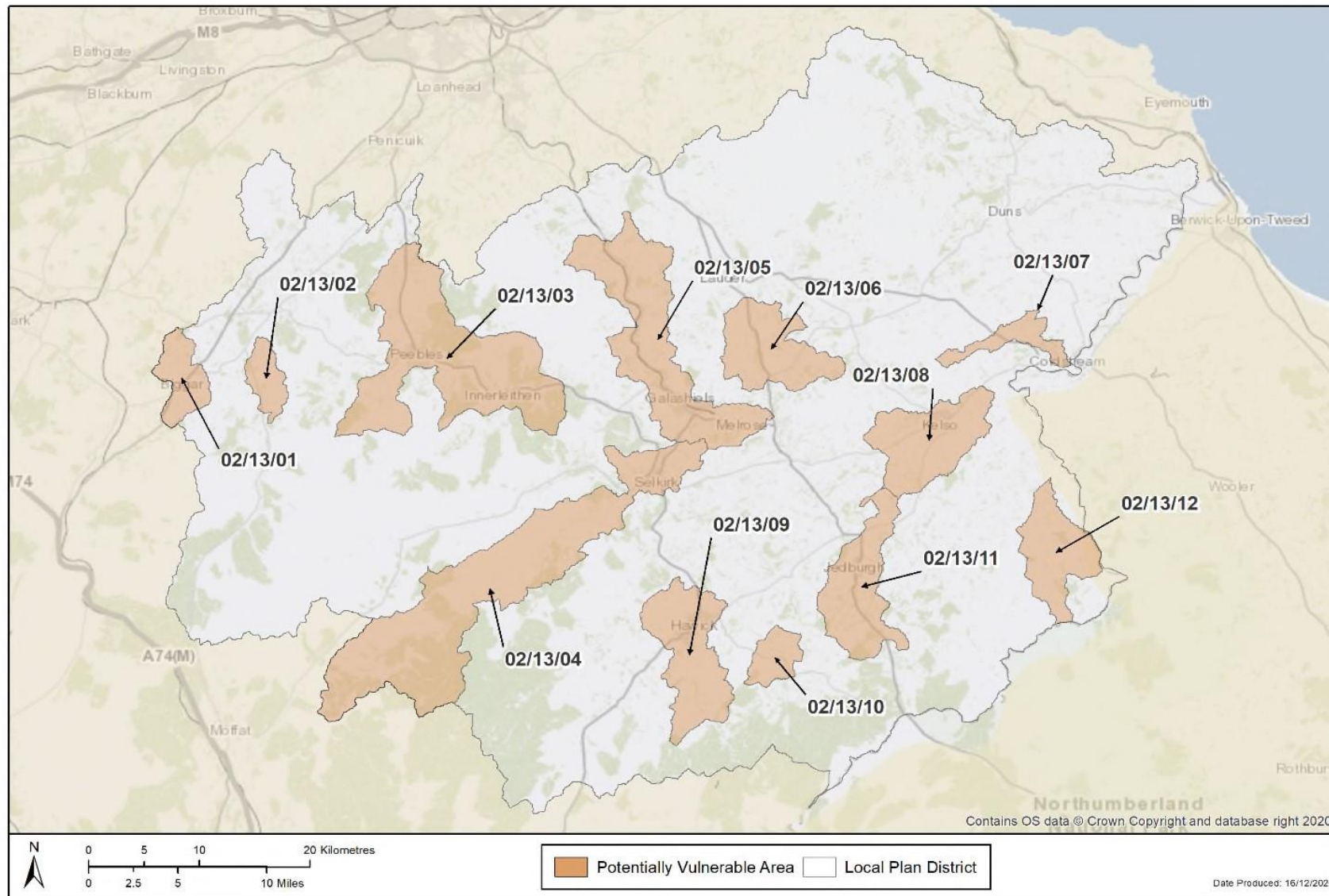


Figure 1. Potentially vulnerable areas in the Tweed Local Plan District

LPD 13 Tweed – List of PVAs

Click the [blue text](#) to select your area of interest

PVA Ref	PVA Name	Local authority area	Page number
02/13/01	Biggar	South Lanarkshire	34
02/13/02	Broughton	Scottish Borders	37
02/13/03	Peebles, Innerleithen and the Manor Valley	Scottish Borders	41
02/13/04	Selkirk and the Ettrick Valley	Scottish Borders	56
02/13/05	Galashiels and Stow	Scottish Borders	64
02/13/06	Earlston	Scottish Borders	72
02/13/07	Coldstream	Scottish Borders	76
02/13/08	Kelso	Scottish Borders	79
02/13/09	Hawick	Scottish Borders	82
02/13/10	Bonchester Bridge	Scottish Borders	86
02/13/11	Jedburgh	Scottish Borders	90
02/13/12	Bowmont Valley	Scottish Borders	94

02/13/01 (Biggar)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to river flood risk to Biggar. The main source of flooding is the Biggar Burn and there is also risk of flooding from surface water. There are limited records of flooding in this target area.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Biggar

(target area 281)

Location map

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Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2811	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Biggar
2812	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Biggar.
2813	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of flooding in Biggar

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (options appraisal) (Ref: 28101)	
Action	In areas where flood risk is confirmed, a range of possible options to manage flood risk are to be identified, including natural flood management actions where suitable, and a preferred approach is to be chosen. This should include adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	The flood study which is currently underway in Biggar should be completed as planned. Following the completion of the flood modelling, if risk is confirmed, the feasibility of a range of flood risk management options should be considered.

Strategic mapping improvements (Ref: 28102)	
Action	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.
Description	SEPA will seek opportunities to align flood risk management and river restoration priorities at this location. SEPA will await the conclusion of the flood studies and review their suitability to inform updates to existing flood mapping before progressing further with this action.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

02/13/02 (Broughton)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Broughton. The main source of flooding is the Broughton Burn and the Biggar Water and there is also risk of flooding from surface water. Several floods have occurred in this area, including recent flooding caused by surface water, flooding roads and homes.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Broughton (target area 271)

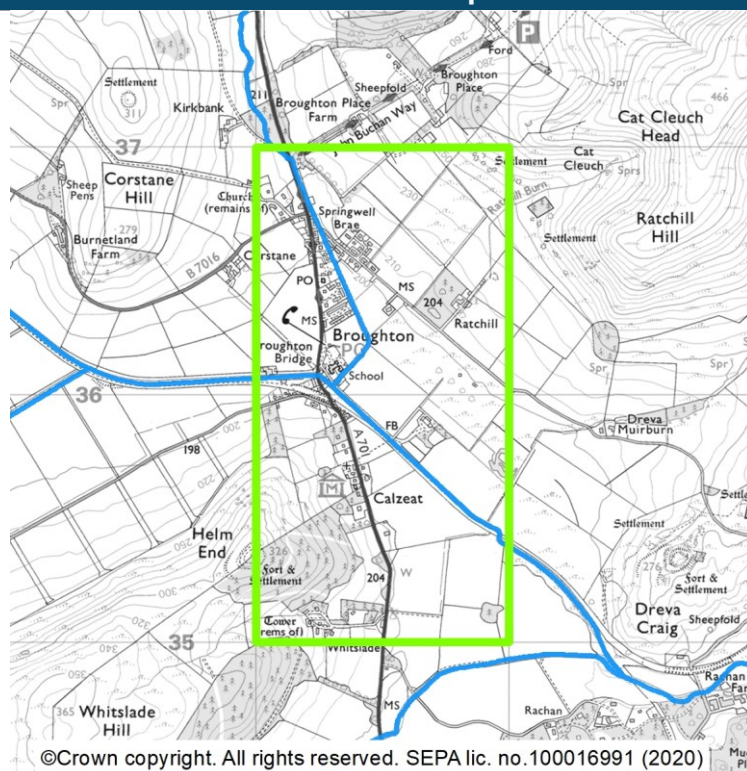
Flood risk management plan datasheet

Broughton (target area 271)

Summary

Broughton lies at the confluence of the Broughton Burn and Biggar Water and within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding is river flooding, however there is also some risk from surface water. There are approximately 70 people and 45 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 80 people and 50 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national assessment for river flooding is improved by a flood study for Broughton completed in 2019. There is a long history of flooding in this area from the Broughton Burn and surface water. A notable flood occurred in August 1998 when torrential rain and flooding from the Broughton Burn impacted streets and homes, forcing 1 resident to be evacuated. A recent flood was recorded in June 2018 when surface water flowed down the A701 into Broughton, flooding 2 properties.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2711	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Broughton
2712	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Broughton
2713	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding and river flooding from the Broughton Burn and Biggar Water in Broughton

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Surface water management plan (Ref: 27101)	
Action	Areas at risk of heavy or prolonged rainfall causing flooding due to water ponding on man-made surfaces or overwhelming the drainage system are to be identified. These priority areas will provide a baseline for the identification of next steps in managing water ponding or over-whelmed drainage systems. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should develop a surface water management plan for Broughton. Current and long term flood risk should be considered. The impacts of climate change should also be considered as part of the plan.

Community engagement (Ref: 27102)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Awareness raising and community engagement should be carried out based on the outcomes of the surface water management plan.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood scheme or works design (Ref: 27103)	
Action	The selected preferred approach for managing flood risk is to be designed following the completion of the flood study, including consideration of the long-term impacts of climate change. These can include small scale works or works to improve catchment management. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	The Broughton Flood Study was carried out in 2019 and identified a preferred option to manage flood risk which would provide 200-year flood standard of protection. The outline and detailed design for the Broughton Flood Protection Scheme should be progressed. Scottish Borders Council should assess and refine proposed options to manage flood risk in Broughton, in particular how climate change can be accommodated. There should be consideration of the current and long term flood risk and how the area will adapt to changes in flood risk through development of an adaptation plan.

Flood scheme or works implementation (Ref: 27104)	
Action	The flood scheme/works is to be built following agreement of the design, costs and timescales.
Description	The responsible authority proposes this action as the best option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to funding being made available. Scottish Borders Council should continue to develop the selected option to construction.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

02/13/03 (Peebles, Innerleithen and the Manor Valley)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Peebles, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Eddleston and the remote communities in the Manor Valley. The main source of flooding are the River Tweed, Eddleston Water, Leithen Water and other minor watercourses. There is also risk of flooding from surface water in Peebles. There is a long history of significant flooding to communities in this area and frequent smaller floods causing disruption. Major river flooding recently occurred throughout the area as a result of Storms Desmond and Storm Frank.

There are 5 target areas in this potentially vulnerable area, which have been the focus of further assessment, these are listed below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

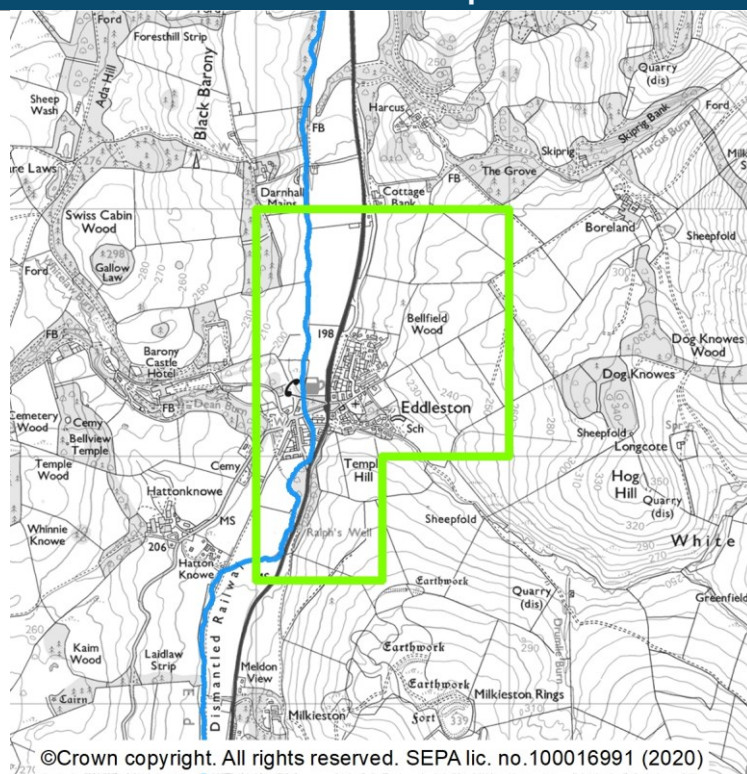
Eddleston	(target area 275)
Innerleithen	(target area 291)
Peebles	(target area 306)
Walkerburn	(target area 321)
Manor Valley	(target area 327)

Eddleston (target area 275)

Summary

Eddleston is a small village located north of Peebles in the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding within the area is river flooding. There are approximately 90 people and 50 homes and businesses currently at risk. This is likely to increase to 100 people and 60 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by the Eddleston Water modelling study completed in 2019. The study looked in detail at the lower part of the Eddleston Water as it flows through Peebles. Understanding of river flooding is further improved by the Eddleston Water Restoration Project which looks at natural flood management actions across the catchment. There are periodic records of flooding in this area. A notable flood occurred in November 1999 when the Eddleston Water overflowed and flooded 6 homes.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2751	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Eddleston
2752	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Eddleston
2753	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the Eddleston Water in Eddleston

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 27501)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Eddleston Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.
Community engagement (Ref: 27502)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Information gathered should be used to inform any future flood studies.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (Ref: 27503)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	An initial study to improve understanding of river flooding from Eddleston Water and Longcote Burn should be undertaken.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

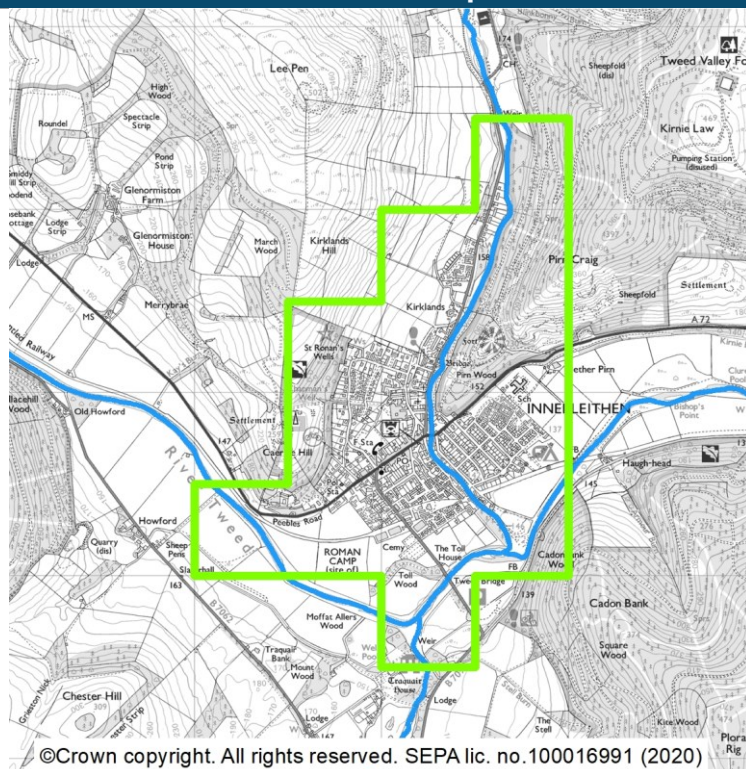
Flood risk management plan datasheet

Innerleithen (target area 291)

Summary

The town of Innerleithen is located on the north side of the River Tweed within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding in Innerleithen is river flooding. The local authority has carried out a flood study in this area. The study showed that there are approximately 50 homes and businesses at risk of flooding from the Leithen Water and 30 homes and businesses at risk from Chapman's Burn. This is estimated to increase to around 190 homes and businesses at risk from Leithen Water and 40 homes and businesses at risk from Chapman's Burn.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by a flood study for Innerleithen carried out by the local authority. The national level assessment for surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment carried out by Scottish Water. There is a long history of flooding in this area with floods occurring recently in December 2015, June 2016 and October 2020.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2911	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Innerleithen
2912	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of Innerleithen Hall Street Flood Protection Scheme
2913	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Innerleithen

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 29101)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 29102)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Leithen Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Community engagement (Ref: 29103)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should be informed with the findings from the flood study.

Community resilience group (Ref: 29104)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to support the Innerleithen Community Resilience Group.

Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 29105)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to maintain the existing Innerleithen Hall Street Flood Protection Scheme (Chapman's Burn). This includes continuous inspections of the scheme on a yearly basis and undertaking maintenance as required to ensure the scheme operates at peak efficiency.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (options appraisal) (Ref: 29106)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk. In areas where flood risk is confirmed, a range of possible options to manage flood risk are to be identified, including natural flood management actions where suitable, and a preferred approach is to be chosen. This should include adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	A flood study has been completed in Cycle 1. The study quantified the flood risk and investigated what flood risk management measures could be implemented to reduce the risk of flooding in Innerleithen. Although the flood risk is not as extensive as initially thought, further investigation should be carried out to refine what flood risk management measures are appropriate for Innerleithen, taking consideration of climate change. This analysis should include monitoring of flows in the Chapman's Burn.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

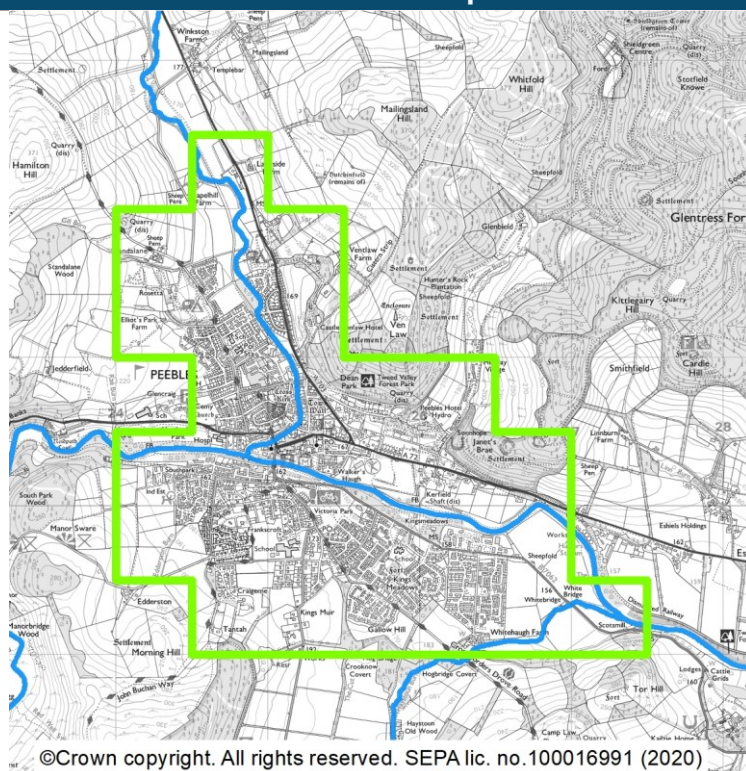
This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

Peebles (target area 306)

Summary

Peebles is located on the banks of the River Tweed, within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding in Peebles is river flooding, however there is also a risk from surface water. The local authority has carried out a flood study in this area. The study showed that there are approximately 740 people and 460 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 970 people and 600 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. There are also utilities, community facilities and road infrastructure at risk from flooding.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by a flood study for Peebles. National understanding of surface water is improved by a surface water management plan, the South Peebles Surface Water Flood Study and a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in this area with frequent flooding recorded. A notable flood occurred in December 2015 when Storm Frank caused serious flooding in the area, when the Eddleston Water (Cuddy Burn) and the River Tweed flooded. Homes were flooded and 15 residents had to be rescued by boat. A local nursing home also flooded and 25 elderly residents had to be evacuated. Roads had to close due to structural damage and power cables were damaged. A recent flood occurred during Storm Ciara in February 2020 when the River Tweed burst its banks, inundating the Tweed Green area.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.

- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3061	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Peebles
3062	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of Peebles South Park Flood Protection Scheme
3063	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Peebles
3064	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Peebles
3065	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the River Tweed, the Eddleston Water, the Haystoun Burn and the Edderston Burn in Peebles

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood scheme or works design (Ref: 30601)	
Action	The selected preferred approach for managing flood risk is to be designed following the completion of the flood study, including consideration of the long-term impacts of climate change. These can include small scale works or works to improve catchment management. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	<p>A flood protection scheme has been proposed for Peebles. The preferred scheme for Peebles covers four of the five main rivers in the town and should be phased as appropriate. The scheme should be taken forward into outline design and detailed design. There should be consideration of the current and long term flood risk and how the flood protection scheme and area will adapt to changes in flood risk through development of an adaptation plan.</p> <p>In accordance with the flood risk management plan, as part of the scheme or works, the responsible authority should aim to ensure the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation.</p>
Flood scheme or works implementation (Ref: 30602)	
Action	The flood scheme/works is to be built following agreement of the design, costs and timescales.
Description	<p>The responsible authority proposes this action as the best option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to funding being made available.</p> <p>Scottish Borders Council should progress the formal process of promoting a flood protection scheme for Peebles. Procurement of a contractor for the construction phase should begin once formal approval to progress with a scheme has been given and detailed design is complete. Upon completion of the scheme Scottish Borders Council should submit all as built and scheme information to SEPA for registration on the Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database.</p>

Community engagement (Ref: 30603)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should include the development of a flood protection scheme for Peebles.

Community resilience group (Ref: 30604)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	The existing Peebles (Tweed Green) Resilient Communities Group and wider Peebles Resilient Communities Group should continue in the area and continue to be supported by Scottish Borders Council.

Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 30605)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to maintain the existing Edderston Burn Flood Protection Scheme. This includes continuous inspections of the scheme on a yearly basis and undertaking maintenance as required to ensure the scheme operates at peak efficiency. Any adaptation plan that is developed for Peebles should include the future resilience of this scheme due to the impacts of climate change.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 30606)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Eddleston Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 30607)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood scheme or works design (Ref: 30608)	
Action	The selected preferred approach for managing flood risk is to be designed following the completion of the flood study, including consideration of the long-term impacts of climate change. These can include small scale works or works to improve catchment management. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	The development of a flood protection scheme/works for surface water flooding should continue to the design stage, based on the outcomes of the surface water management plan. There should be consideration of the current and long term flood risk and if climate change impacts are found to be significant, surface water management should be included in the adaptation plan.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

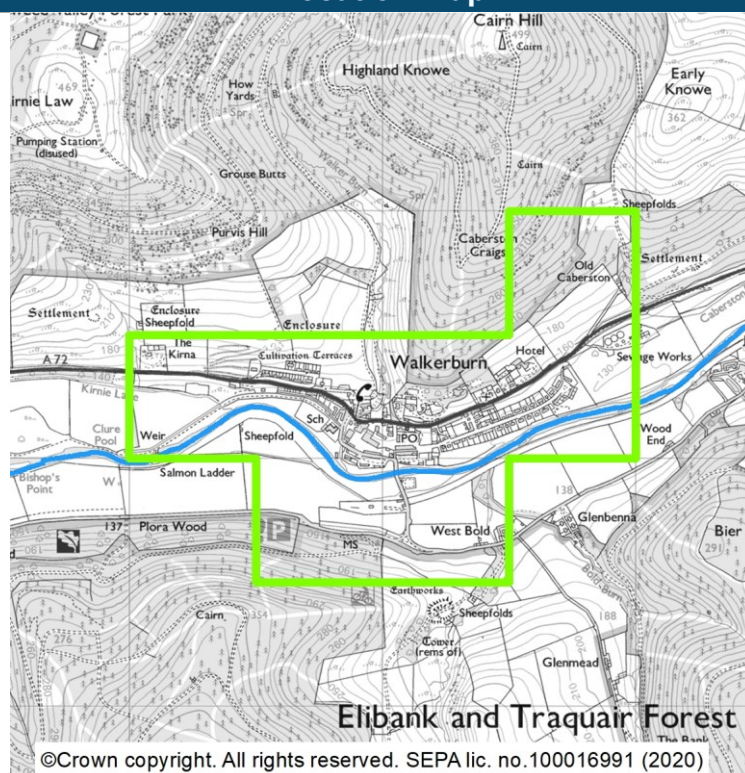
This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

Walkerburn (target area 321)

Summary

Walkerburn is a small village located on the northern bank of the River Tweed, within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding in Walkerburn is river flooding. There are approximately 80 people and 70 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by the Peebles flood study with hydraulic modelling extended to include Walkerburn. The national assessment for surface water is improved by a sewer flood assessment. There are periodic records of flooding in this area. A notable flood occurred in December 2015 when Storm Desmond caused substantial flooding, destroying the bowling club clubhouse and flooding fields, gardens and local roads. More recently, low-lying land and the bowling club green were flooded in February 2020.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3211	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Walkerburn
3212	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Walkerburn
3213	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the River Tweed and the Walker Burn in Walkerburn

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 32101)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Community engagement (Ref: 32102)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should include any future flood study carried out in the area.

Community resilience group (Ref: 32103)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to support the Walkerburn and District Resilient Communities Group.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (Ref: 32104)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	Flood modelling has been carried out as part of cycle 1 which quantifies the risk of flooding to Walkerburn from the Tweed at various return periods. A flood study is required to further quantify this risk, taking into consideration the smaller watercourses in and around the village. If required the flood study should develop and appraise any options highlighted to manage flood risk in Walkerburn.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

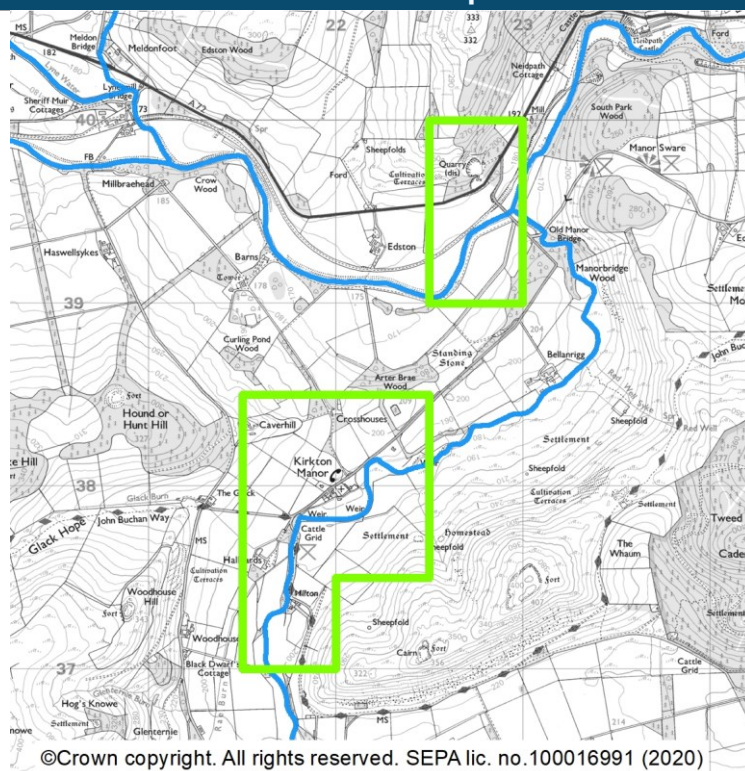
This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

Manor Valley (target area 327)

Summary

The Manor Valley covers a number of small communities including the village of Kirkton Manor which is located on the banks of Manor Water in the Scottish Borders. The main source of flooding is river flooding from the Manor Water. Whilst there are a limited number of homes and businesses directly at risk of flooding, there is a history of flooding in the area. The access road along the valley floods at several locations and cuts off communities located in the valley. The flooding of roads is deep and makes the roads impassable.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources and this information has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are limited records of flooding in this target area. A notable flood occurred in December 2015 when the Manor Water burst its banks during Storm Frank leading to flooding of local roads and low-lying fields. This resulted in the Manor Valley community being cut off from the rest of the area.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3271	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in the Manor Valley
3272	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in the Manor Valley

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Emergency plan (Ref: 32701)	
Action	The plan to coordinate responses to emergency incidents between organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA, is to be maintained and executed as required.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should review and update as appropriate the Severe Weather Emergency Plan as information becomes available. The local resilient communities road closure plan for the Manor Valley should also be reviewed and updated as part of this process.
Community engagement (Ref: 32702)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should be based on current knowledge.
Community resilience group (Ref: 32703)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Manor Valley is part of the 'Manor, Stobo and Lyne' Resilient Communities area. Scottish Borders Council should continue to support the activities of resilient communities, which play an active role in the roads closure procedure for the valley in times of flooding.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/04 (Selkirk and the Ettrick Valley)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Selkirk, Lindean and the remote communities in the Ettrick Valley. The main risk is river flooding from the Ettrick Water. In 2016 the local authority completed a flood protection scheme that protects Selkirk from river flooding. There is a long history of flooding in this area, including widespread flooding of properties prior to the construction of the flood protection scheme, and more recent flooding of the road near Ettrick.

There are 3 target areas in this potentially vulnerable area, which have been the focus of further assessment, these are listed below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

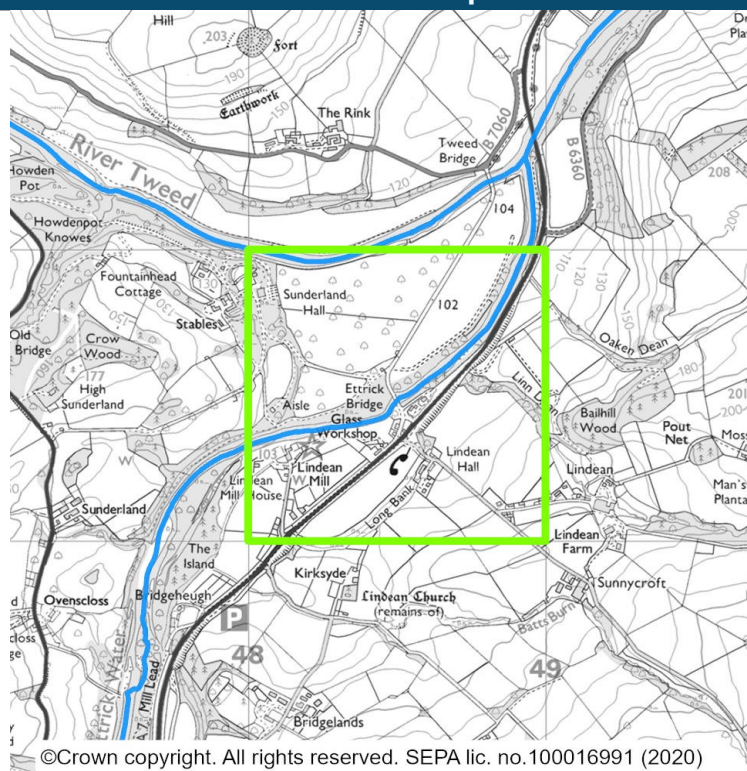
Lindean	(target area 274)
Upper Ettrick	(target area 278)
Selkirk	(target area 313)

Lindean (target area 274)

Summary

Lindean is a small village which is located just north of the town Selkirk and within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding in Lindean is river flooding. There are approximately 20 people and 10 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 11 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by a flood study for Lindean. There is a long history of flooding in this area. A notable flood occurred in October 1977 when the Ettrick Water flooded numerous areas between Selkirk and Lindean including homes and businesses. Property flooding has also occurred in October 2005, November 2009 and in December 2015 due to Storm Frank. Most recently land and roads around Lindean were inundated from flood waters in January 2018 and February 2020.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2741	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Lindean
2742	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Lindean
2743	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the Ettrick Water in Lindean

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (options appraisal) (Ref: 27401)	
Action	In areas where flood risk is confirmed, a range of possible options to manage flood risk are to be identified, including natural flood management actions where suitable, and a preferred approach is to be chosen. This should include adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	A flood study for Lindean is currently being progressed. A short-list of feasible options has been developed with work on-going to determine the best suite of flood risk management options for Lindean for current flood risk and in the future. The next stages of the study is to actively engage with stakeholders the residents of Lindean.

Flood scheme or works design (Ref: 27402)	
Action	The selected preferred approach for managing flood risk is to be designed following the completion of the flood study, including consideration of the long-term impacts of climate change. These can include small scale works or works to improve catchment management. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	<p>The design phase of a flood protection scheme or works for Lindean should be progressed after the initial flood study has been completed. The design is likely to incorporate direct defences at Lindean Mill and Lindean Smithy Cottages. There should be consideration of the current and long term flood risk and how the flood protection scheme and area will adapt to changes in flood risk through development of an adaptation plan.</p> <p>In accordance with the flood risk management plan, as part of the scheme or works, the responsible authority should aim to ensure the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation.</p>

Community engagement (Ref: 27403)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should be carried out as part of the on-going flood study and should continue once the flood study is complete.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 27404)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Ettrick Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

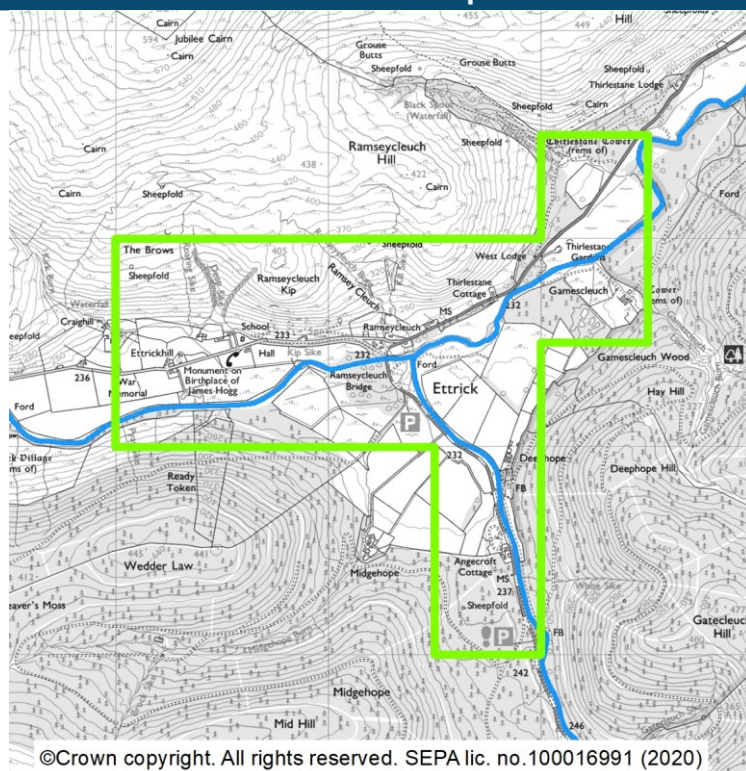
Flood risk management plan datasheet

Upper Ettrick (target area 278)

Summary

There are a number of small communities located on the banks of the Ettrick Water and Tima Water within the Scottish Borders referred to as Upper Ettrick communities. The main source of flooding in the Upper Ettrick is river flooding. Although the number of people and homes and businesses at risk is small (4 people and 10 homes and businesses), flooding can have a significant impact on these communities due to roads flooding and cutting off access routes.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by a flood study for the Ettrick Water and Tima Water. There is a long history of flooding in this target area with evidence of flooding leading to isolation of communities. The first flood was recorded in October 1977 when the B709 was flooded. A notable flood occurred in December 2015 during Storm Frank when heavy rain caused a landslide that led to flooding of 3 properties.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2781	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Upper Ettrick
2782	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Upper Ettrick

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (Ref: 27801)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	A flood study is currently underway for the Ettrick Water and Tima Water. The study should continue as planned, improving understanding of the flooding mechanisms and appraising any options highlighted to manage flood risk.
Emergency plan (Ref: 27802)	
Action	The plan to coordinate responses to emergency incidents between organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA, is to be maintained and executed as required.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should review and update as appropriate the Severe Weather Emergency Plan as new information becomes available. The local resilient communities road closure plan for the Ettrick Valley should be reviewed and updated as part of this process.
Community engagement (Ref: 27803)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement is to inform the on-going flood study and assist the Upper Ettrick community.
Community resilience group (Ref: 27804)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	The Ettrick and Yarrow Community Resilience Groups should continue their activities and be fully supported by Scottish Borders Council.
Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 27805)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Ettrick Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

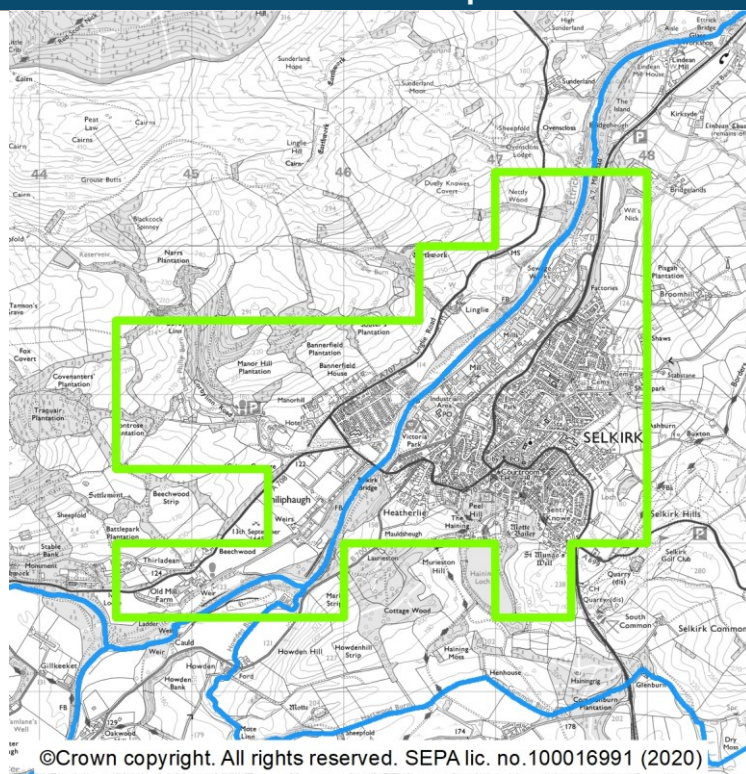
SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Selkirk (target area 313)

Summary

Selkirk is a town in the Scottish Borders located on the banks of the Ettrick Water. The main source of flooding in Selkirk is river flooding. A flood protection scheme has recently been completed providing protection to 630 homes and businesses.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by the flood study in support of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme completed in 2017. There is a long history of flooding in this area with frequent flooding recorded. A notable flood occurred in May 2003 when flash flooding affected over 100 homes, a local primary school and caused significant damage to the Selkirk Rugby Club. A recent flood was recorded in December 2015, during which Storm Frank caused the Ettrick Water to overflow and flooded the surrounding area. A flood protection scheme for Selkirk was under construction at this time and no property flooding occurred. The scheme was completed in 2017 which now provides protection against river flooding.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.

to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3131	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Selkirk
3132	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme
3133	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Selkirk

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 31301)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Annual inspection and maintenance of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme should continue.
Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 31302)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Ettrick Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/05 (Galashiels and Stow)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Galashiels, Melrose and Stow. The main sources of flood risk are from the Gala Water and the River Tweed in Galashiels, River Tweed in Melrose and Gala Water in Stow. There is also a risk of flooding from surface water. In 2014 the local authority completed a flood protection scheme that provides protection to Galashiels from river flooding. There is a long history of flooding in this area, with river flooding in Galashiels prior to the construction of the flood protection scheme.

There are 3 target areas in this potentially vulnerable area, which have been the focus of further assessment, these are listed below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Galashiels	(target area 289)
Melrose	(target area 301)
Stow	(target area 316)

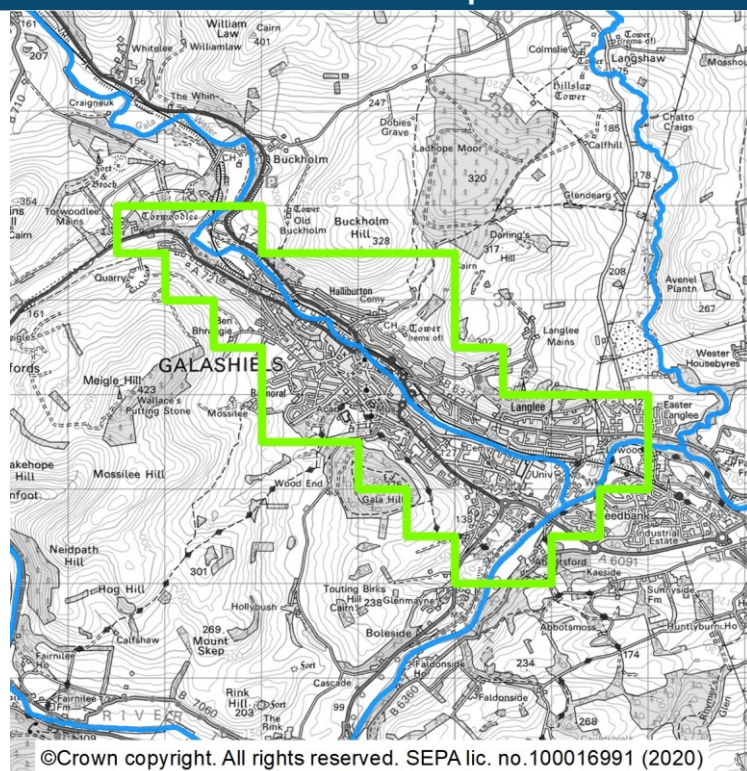
Flood risk management plan datasheet

Galashiels (target area 289)

Summary

The town of Galashiels is located on the banks of the Gala Water within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding is surface water, however there is also a risk from river flooding. There are approximately 2,300 people and 1,600 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is estimated to increase to 2,600 people and 1,800 homes and businesses by 2080 due to climate change. A flood protection scheme was completed in 2014 which provides protection against frequent floods.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by the flood study in support of the Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme completed in 2014. The national level assessment for surface water flooding is improved by an integrated catchment study, a surface water management plan and a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in this area. A notable flood occurred in August 1948 when the Gala Water and Ladhope Burn overflowed resulting in widespread flooding throughout Galashiels with destruction of bridges. Up to 100 houses, 50 shops, the railway station and part of the railway track were affected by flooding and people were evacuated from their homes. A recent flood occurred in August 2013, when a number of homes were impacted by surface water flooding. The Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme provides protection against frequent floods.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.

- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2891	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Galashiels
2892	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme
2893	Improve data and understanding	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme
2894	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Galashiels
2895	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding and the residual risk of river flooding from the Gala Water and the River Tweed in Galashiels

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (Ref: 28901)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	A natural flood management study should be completed as planned. This should assess if any catchment wide options can supplement and increase the level of protection currently offered by the Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme. The existing hydraulic model for Galashiels should be updated to current standards and include the assessment of Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme. Consideration for developing a hydraulic model upstream of Galashiels at Stow should also be considered.
Community engagement (Ref: 28902)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should also include the outcomes of the natural flood management study.
Community resilience group (Ref: 28903)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Responsible authorities should continue to support active resilience groups in the town including The Galashiels Bakehouse Burn Flood Warning Group, Galashiels Waterways Group and Mill Lade Committee.
Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 28904)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to maintain the existing Galashiels Flood Protection Scheme. This includes continuous inspections of the scheme on a yearly basis and undertaking maintenance as required to ensure the scheme operates at peak efficiency.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 28905)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Gala Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 28906)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

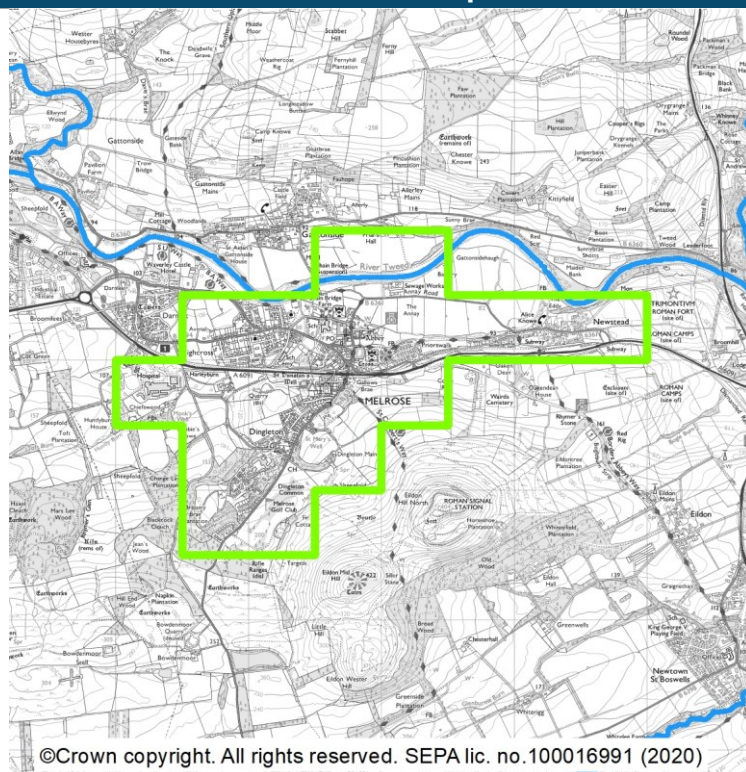
This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

Melrose (target area 301)

Summary

The town of Melrose is located on the southern bank of the River Tweed within the Scottish Borders. The main source of flooding in Melrose is surface water, however there is also a risk of river flooding. There are approximately 340 people and 260 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 380 people and 310 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for surface water flooding is improved by a surface water management plan and a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in this target area with frequent records of flooding. A notable flood occurred in July 2012 when 2 burns burst their banks following a short period of torrential rain. This flooded the surrounding area including 4 houses and a number of roads including an access road for the hospital.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3011	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Melrose
3012	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Melrose
3013	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the River Tweed and surface water flooding in Melrose

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 30101)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Community engagement (Ref: 30102)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should be developed based on existing knowledge and enhanced through future flood studies that are undertaken.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (Ref: 30103)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	A flood study should be undertaken to consider flood risk to Melrose from the River Tweed, small burns and from surface water. The study should include flood modelling and a high level appraisal of actions. A surface water management plan has been completed for the Melrose area, and has recommended a more detailed flood study for the Borders General Hospital area. The study should develop a more detailed understanding of flood risk and appraise potential options for managing flood risk.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Coordination with the river basin management plan

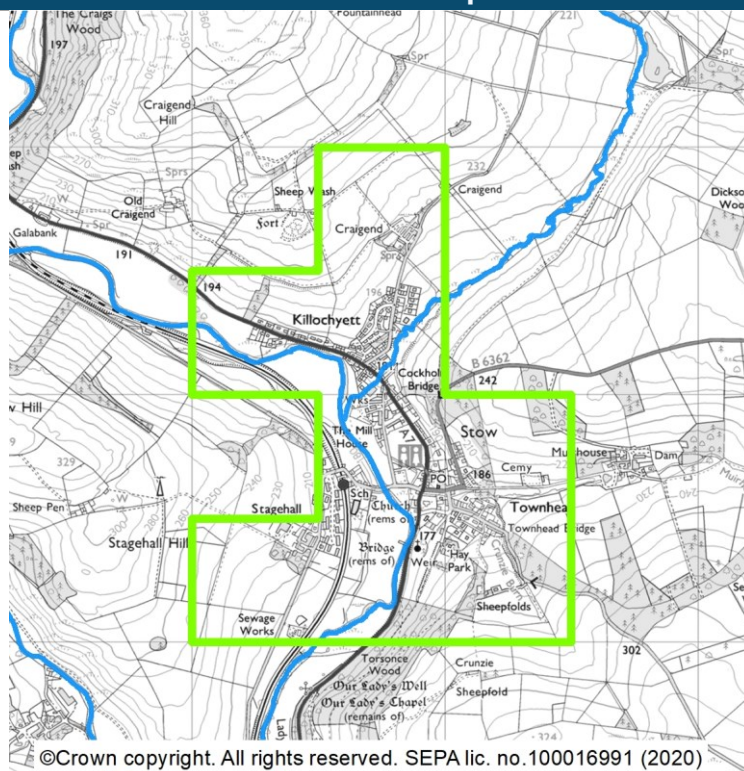
This area has been identified as having potential for restoration in Scotland's river basin management plan. Actions should be coordinated to deliver any potential joint objectives for restoration and flood risk management. This should be considered in the earliest stages of any projects.

Stow (target area 316)

Summary

Stow is a village located on the banks of Gala Water and Cockholm Burn in the Scottish Borders. The main source of flooding in Stow is river flooding. There are approximately 140 people and 80 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. Climate change is not expected to have a significant effect on the number of homes and businesses at risk.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources and this information has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. The national level assessment is the main source of flood risk information in this area. There is a history of flooding in this area. A notable flood occurred in October 1977 when the Gala Water overflowed and flooded 4 homes, a local football park and the bowling green. The most recent flood was recorded in September 2012, when flooding affected the local bowling green and businesses.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3161	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Stow
3162	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Stow
3163	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the Gala Water and small watercourses in Stow

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (Ref: 31601)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	The natural flood management study for the Gala Water catchment also covers this area. Consideration for developing a hydraulic model upstream of Galashiels at Stow should also be considered.

Community resilience group (Ref: 31602)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to support the Stow and Fountainhall Resilient Communities Group.

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 31603)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Gala Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (Ref: 31604)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	A flood study should be undertaken to consider flood risk in Stow. This study should include flood modelling and a high level assessment of options to manage flood risk.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/06 (Earlston)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Earlston. The main sources of flooding are the Leader Water and Turfford Burn. The flood protection scheme on the Turfford Burn provides some protection against flooding. This area has a long history of flooding, with recent floods recorded from the Turfford Burn.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

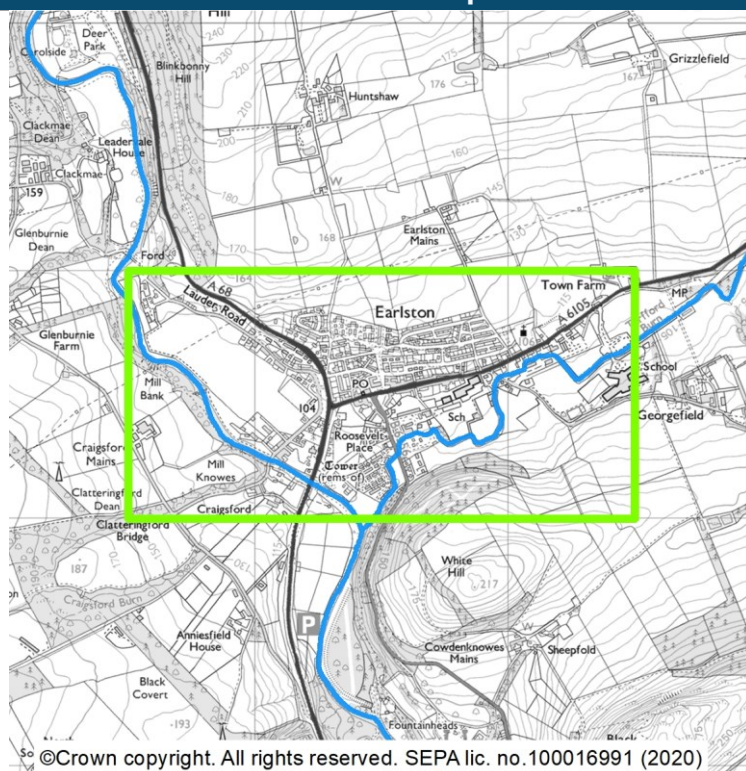
Earlston

(target area 287)

Summary

The town of Earlston is located on the banks of Leader Water and within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding to Earlston is river flooding. The local authority has carried out a flood study in this area. The study showed that there are approximately 15 people and 10 homes and businesses at risk of flooding. This is estimated to increase to 40 people and 20 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by a flood study for Earlston completed in 2019. The national assessment for surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in this area. A significant flood occurred in August 1948 when the Leader Water flooded the local mill and houses. Recently there was extensive flooding of Church Street in August and October 2019 due to a small unnamed burn coming out of bank and flowing down the road. The Turfford Burn Flood Prevention Scheme provides some protection from flooding in the area.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2871	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Earlston
2872	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Turfford Burn Flood Protection Scheme
2873	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Earlston

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 28701)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Leader Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.
Community engagement (Ref: 28702)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	This should be further informed by the findings of the flood study.
Community resilience group (Ref: 28703)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Earlston Resilient Communities Group should continue to operate in the area. The flooding section of their resilience plan should be updated as appropriate when new information on managing flood risk become available. The Resilient Communities sandbag store in Earlston should continue to be maintained.
Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 28704)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to maintain the existing Turfford Burn Flood Protection Scheme. This includes continuous inspections of the scheme on a yearly basis and undertaking maintenance as required to ensure the scheme operates at peak efficiency.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Property flood resilience scheme (Ref: 28705)	
Action	The proposed scheme to provide resilience measures against flooding for individual buildings is to be taken forward to help prevent water entering the property and to minimise flood damage.
Description	The Earlstoun Flood Study was carried out in 2018 and recommended property flood resilience measures as the preferred outcome for reducing the impact of flooding. This should be further investigated at a future date and property level surveys carried out as appropriate to determine what type of property level protection is required.
Community flood alert (Ref: 28706)	
Action	A community river level alerting system is to be installed to provide information on the potential for localised flooding.
Description	There is no flood warning currently in place on the Turfford Burn. Community-based flood warning should be considered, particularly to assist with emergency procedures. Properties that could benefit from property resilience measures would also benefit from prior warning provided from measures such as this. Scottish Borders Council has an existing alarm system on the Turfford Burn that could be utilised for this purpose.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/07 (Coldstream)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to potential flood risk to Coldstream. The main sources of flooding are surface water and river flooding from Leet Water and the River Tweed. Recent river flooding to roads and property has occurred in the area.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

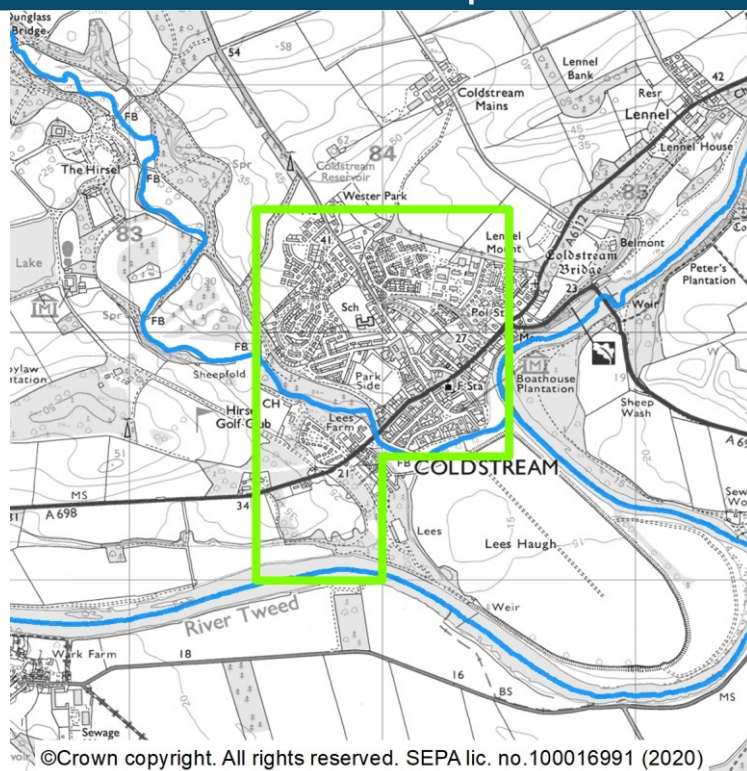
Coldstream (target area 285)

Coldstream (target area 285)

Summary

Coldstream is a town located on the banks of the River Tweed and Leet Water within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding in Coldstream is river flooding from the River Tweed and Leet Water and there is some risk from surface water flooding. There is currently uncertainty over the level of risk in Coldstream and further work is required to improve understanding.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. There is currently uncertainty over the level of risk in Coldstream and further work is required to improve understanding. There is a long history of flooding in this area. In August 1948 the Leet Water and the River Tweed flooded, affecting roads, homes and businesses with some residents evacuated. This flood was the largest on record in the area. A recent flood was recorded in February 2020 during Storm Dennis with the Leet Water flooding the lower Duke Street area and Penitents Walk.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2851	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Coldstream
2852	Improve data and understanding	Improve data and understanding of surface water flooding in Coldstream
2853	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Coldstream

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 28501)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

Community engagement (Ref: 28502)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Information gathered should be used to inform any future flood studies.

Community resilience group (Ref: 28503)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	The Coldstream Community Resilience Group should continue with support from the Scottish Borders Council. The resilience plan should be updated as new information on flood risk becomes available.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (Ref: 28504)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	A study for Coldstream is proposed for cycle 3. The study should include flood modelling to improve understanding of flood risk in this area from all relevant sources. Flood risk should be quantified for a range of scenarios including the potential impacts of climate change. The interaction between surface water and river flooding should be assessed, along with risk from both the Leet Water and River Tweed.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/08 (Kelso)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Kelso. The main source of flooding is surface water and there is also flood risk from the River Tweed. There is a long history of flooding in this area with infrequent but significant floods from the River Tweed and River Teviot.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

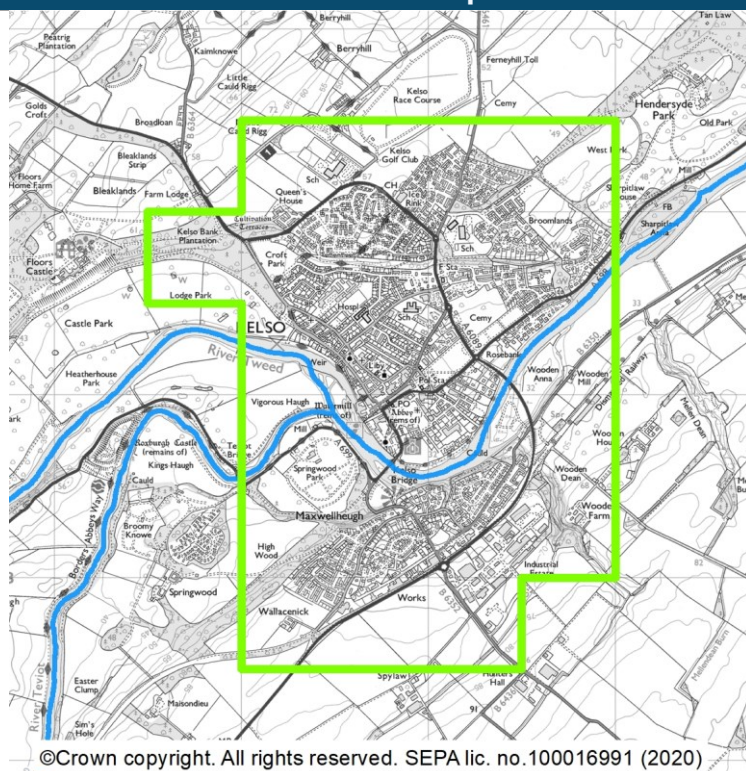
Kelso (target area 293)

Kelso (target area 293)

Summary

Kelso is located at the confluence of the Rivers Tweed and Teviot within the Scottish Borders Council area. The main source of flooding is surface water, but there is also some risk from the River Tweed and River Teviot. There are approximately 680 people and 380 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is estimated to increase to 1,000 people and 590 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment is the main source of information for river flooding but is improved for surface water flooding by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in this area with infrequent but significant floods from the River Tweed and River Teviot. A notable flood occurred in August 1948 when the River Tweed rose by 5.2m causing significant flooding. Local roads and houses were completely flooded. More recently there was flooding in January 2018 and again in February 2020, during Storm Ciara, when the Rivers Teviot and Tweed flooded parks and roads.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2931	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kelso
2932	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kelso
2933	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Kelso

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Surface water management plan (Ref: 29301)	
Action	Areas at risk of heavy or prolonged rainfall causing flooding due to water ponding on man-made surfaces or overwhelming the drainage system are to be identified. These priority areas will provide a baseline for the identification of next steps in managing water ponding or over-whelmed drainage systems. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	A surface water management plan should be developed to improve understanding of surface water flood risk in Kelso. Current and long term flood risk should be considered and relevant high level actions appraised using the national guidance available. Any actions highlighted should consider the impacts of climate change and be included in an appropriate adaptation plan to address these risks in the future.
Community engagement (Ref: 29302)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should be further informed with the findings from the surface water management plan.
Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 29303)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Tweed flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/09 (Hawick)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Hawick. The main source of flooding is the River Teviot and its tributaries including the Slitrig Water. There is also a risk of flooding from surface water. There is a long history of flooding in this area, with recent floods recorded during Storm Ciara in February 2020, leading to the collapse of a property next to the River Teviot.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

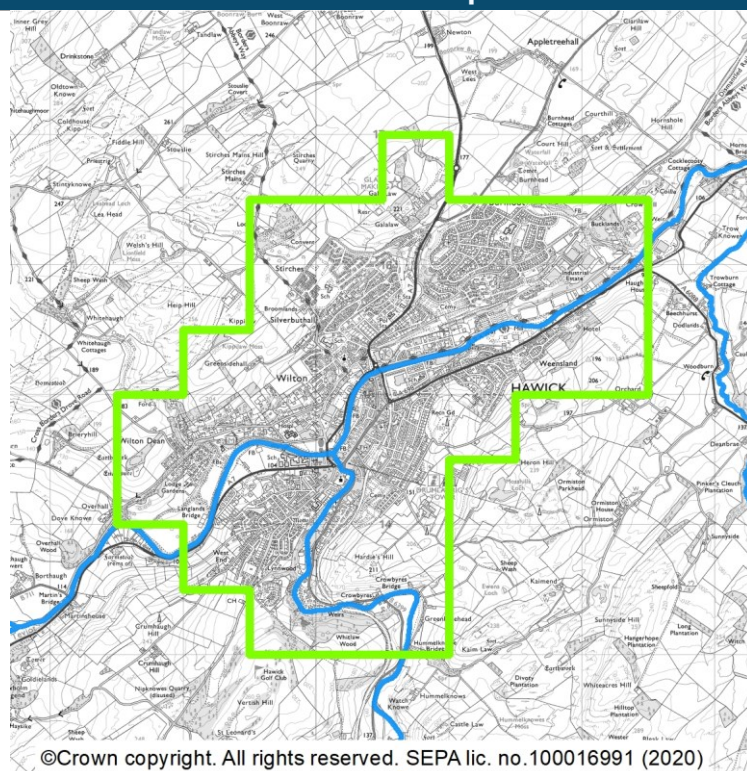
Hawick

(target area 290)

Summary

The town of Hawick is located in the Scottish Borders on the banks of the River Teviot. The main source of flooding in Hawick is river flooding which includes the River Teviot and its tributaries the Slitrig Water, Wilton Burn, Dean Burn and Boonraw Burn. There is also risk from surface water flooding. There are approximately 2,600 people and 1,600 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to increase to 3,000 people and 1,900 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. A flood protection scheme for Hawick is currently under development.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by the flood study in support of the Hawick Flood Protection Scheme (2014) and the Hawick, Whitlaw and Crowbyres Flood Study (2019). The national assessment for surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in this area. Large number of floods were recorded between 2002 and 2015. Recently, in February 2020 during Storm Ciara, part of a guesthouse collapsed into the River Teviot during its spate and during Storm Dennis in the same month the Slitrig Water flooded properties again in the Crowbyres Area.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2901	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Hawick
2902	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk in Hawick by the appropriate protection, management and maintenance of the Hawick Flood Protection Scheme
2903	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Hawick
2904	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding and river flooding from the River Teviot and Slitrig Water in Hawick

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (Ref: 29001)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	A natural flood management study should be carried out for Hawick. This should assess if any catchment wide options can supplement and increase the level of protection offered by the Hawick Flood Protection Scheme.

Flood scheme or works design (Ref: 29002)	
Action	The selected preferred approach for managing flood risk is to be designed following the completion of the flood study, including consideration of the long-term impacts of climate change. These can include small scale works or works to improve catchment management. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	<p>A flood protection scheme has been recommended for the Crowbyres and Whitlaw areas of Hawick. Recommendations include structural elements, including flood defence wall and embankment (1 in 75 year and 1 in 200 year plus climate change standard of protection considered) and improved road drainage measures proposed for the B6399. The scheme should be progressed through outline and detailed design. There should be consideration of the current and long term flood risk and how the flood protection scheme and area will adapt to changes in flood risk through development of an adaptation plan.</p> <p>In accordance with the flood risk management plan, as part of the scheme or works, the responsible authority should aim to ensure the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation and the Borders Woods Special Area of Conservation.</p>

Flood scheme or works implementation (Ref: 29003)	
Action	The flood scheme/works is to be built following agreement of the design, costs and timescales.
Description	Construction of the Hawick Flood Protection Scheme should continue to its completion, providing a 1 in 75 year level of protection to homes and businesses in the centre of Hawick. The design of the new flood protection scheme should be considered in the development of an adaptation plan.

Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 29004)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Annual inspection and maintenance of the Hawick Flood Protection Scheme should start once the scheme has been completed.
Sewer flood risk assessment (Ref: 29005)	
Action	The volume of water that would overwhelm the sewer system and cause flooding from man-holes or inside our homes is to be assessed, to support understanding of the performance of the urban drainage network
Description	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Hawick sewer catchment in this target area. This will help to improve knowledge and understanding of potential surface water flood risk. Funding for this action is secured through Scottish Water's strategic planning commitments.
Surface water management plan (Ref: 29006)	
Action	Areas at risk of heavy or prolonged rainfall causing flooding due to water ponding on man-made surfaces or overwhelming the drainage system are to be identified. These priority areas will provide a baseline for the identification of next steps in managing water ponding or over-whelmed drainage systems. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should develop and implement a surface water management plan for Hawick. This should consider the results of Scottish Water's sewer flood risk assessment and should include a high level appraisal of actions to manage flood risk. The works carried out as part of Hawick Flood Protection Scheme should be considered. The impacts of climate change on flood risk should be assessed.
Community engagement (Ref: 29007)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement and awareness raising should be based on current and future flood risk, once flood risk management measures are in place.
Community resilience group (Ref: 29008)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	The Hawick Flood Group and Hawick Resilience Group should continue to be supported by the Scottish Borders Council.
Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 29009)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Teviot Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/10 (Bonchester Bridge)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Bonchester Bridge. The main source of flooding is the Rule Water. There is a history of flooding in this area, with recent flooding recorded in February 2020.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Bonchester Bridge (target area 276)

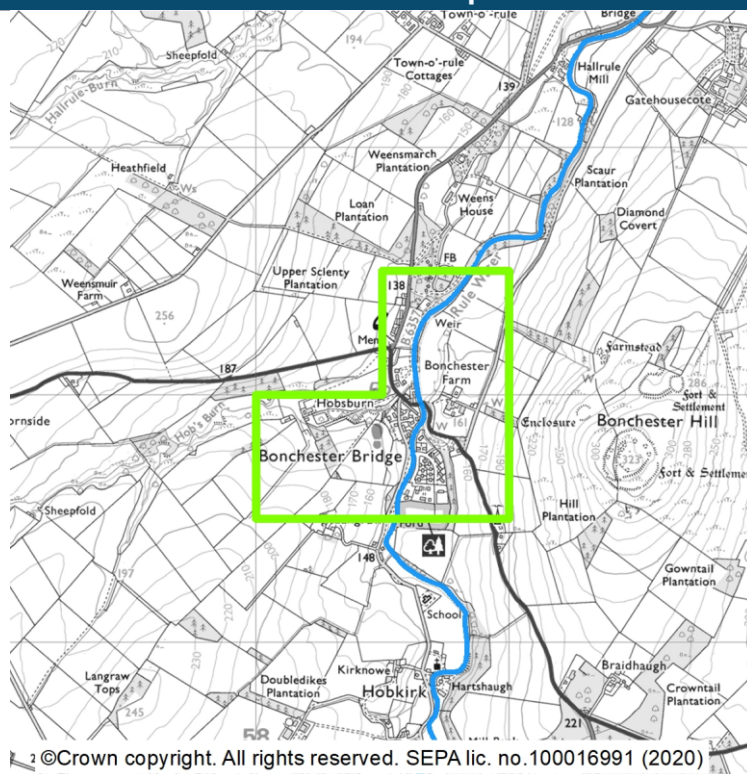
Flood risk management plan datasheet

Bonchester Bridge (target area 276)

Summary

Bonchester Bridge is a village located on the banks of Rule Water in the Scottish Borders. The main source of flooding is river flooding. There are approximately 90 people and 50 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 100 people and 60 properties by the 2080s due to climate change. There are community facilities and roads at risk from flooding.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources and this information has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. The national assessment is the main source of flood risk information in this area. There has been a number of recorded floods in the Bonchester Bridge area. A recent flood occurred in February 2020 as a result of Storm Dennis. Flooding from the Rule Water and the burn next to Forest Road resulted in 8 properties and 1 business flooding.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2761	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Bonchester Bridge
2762	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Bonchester Bridge
2763	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding from the Rule Water in Bonchester Bridge

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Data collection (Ref: 27601)	
Action	Equipment that measures rainfall, river levels, erosion, ground levels or wave height may be installed and maintained to improve our understanding of flood risk. This can be done over short term or to measure longer term impacts.
Description	The Rule Water is an ungauged river. The feasibility of data collection and monitoring should be considered in order to gain better understanding of the river hydrology and flooding mechanisms.

Flood study (Ref: 27602)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	The flood study should include flood modelling to quantify the risk of flooding from river and surface water sources, identifying all flooding mechanisms, and investigate a range of flood scenarios including the potential impacts of climate change. National guidance should be followed to assess any options highlighted as a potential flood risk management measure. The study should assess as appropriate the suitability of natural flood management including land management, runoff management, river restoration, existing and new woodland areas and floodplain storage if identified as opportunities.

Community engagement (Ref: 27603)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement will help address current flood risk and assist with future flood studies.

Community resilience group (Ref: 27604)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	The existing Hobkirk Resilient Communities Group covers Bonchester Bridge.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Community flood alert (Ref: 27605)	
Action	A community river level alerting system is to be installed to provide information on the potential for localised flooding.
Description	The local authority, in association with SEPA and the resilient communities group, should consider the feasibility of installing a community alerting system. Installation of river level gauging would be essential for the alerting system.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/11 (Jedburgh)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to Jedburgh. The main sources of flooding are the Jed Water and Skiprunning Burn, and there is also risk from surface water. The local authority completed a flood protection scheme for the Skiprunning Burn in Jedburgh in 2016. There are records of recent flooding from the Jed Water and surface water.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Jedburgh

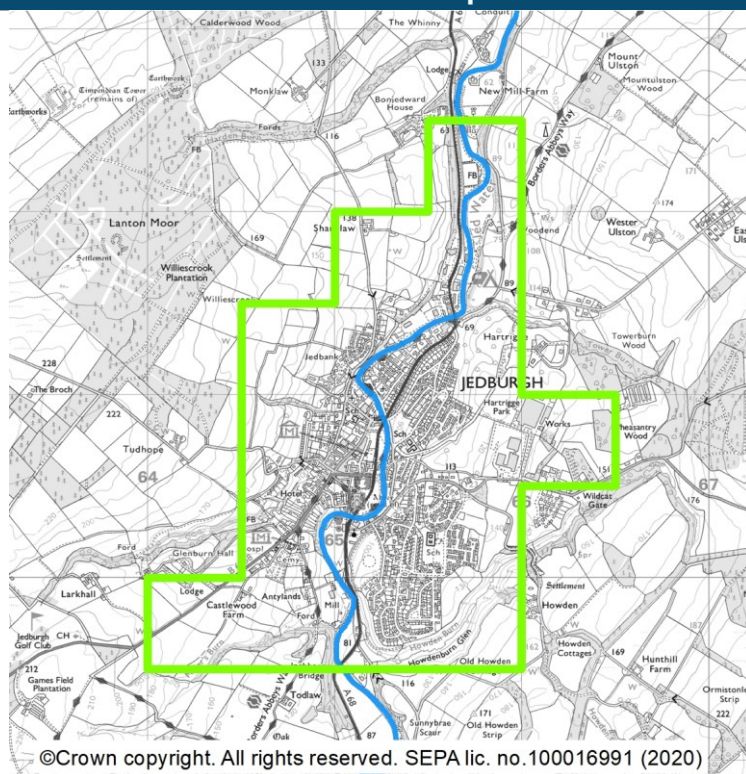
(target area 292)

Jedburgh (target area 292)

Summary

Jedburgh is located on the banks of Jed Water in the Scottish Borders. The main source of flooding is river flooding, however there is also risk from surface water. The local authority has completed a flood protection scheme on the Skiprunning Burn in Jedburgh. There are approximately 690 people and 510 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 830 people and 590 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. There are a number of roads at risk of flooding, which may cause travel disruption.

Location map



What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources. The national level assessment for river flooding is improved by the flood study in support of Jedburgh (Skiprunning Burn) Flood Protection Scheme completed in 2016. There is a long history of flooding in this area. A notable flood occurred in January 2016 with flooding to a number of homes and businesses in Bongate Industrial Estate and Riverside workshops. A flood protection scheme for the Skiprunning Burn has since been constructed. Recent floods occurred during Storm Ciara and Storm Dennis in February 2020 when the Jed Water burst its banks, flooding roads and affecting some properties.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.
- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
2921	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Jedburgh
2922	Avoid flood risk	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of existing flood defences along the Jed Water including the Jed Water Flood Protection Scheme and the Jedburgh (Skiprunning Burn) Flood Protection Scheme
2923	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Jedburgh
2924	Reduce flood risk	Reduce the risk of river flooding and surface water flooding from the Jed Water and Skiprunning Burn in Jedburgh

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Flood study (Ref: 29201)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	The flood study is to be carried out to include flood modelling to quantify the flood risk from river and surface water sources, identifying all flooding mechanisms. The study should investigate a range of flood scenarios including the potential impacts of climate change. National guidance should be followed to assess any options highlighted as a potential flood risk management measure. The study should assess as appropriate the suitability of natural flood management measures. Development of an adaptation plan for managing flood risk in Jedburgh should also be undertaken.
Surface water management plan (Ref: 29202)	
Action	Areas at risk of heavy or prolonged rainfall causing flooding due to water ponding on man-made surfaces or overwhelming the drainage system are to be identified. These priority areas will provide a baseline for the identification of next steps in managing water ponding or over-whelmed drainage systems. This should guide adaptive planning to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.
Description	A surface water management plan should be developed to improve understanding of surface water flood risk in Jedburgh. Current and long term flood risk should be considered and relevant high level actions appraised using the National Guidance available. Any actions highlighted should consider the impacts of climate change and be included in an appropriate adaptation plan to address these risks in the future.
Community engagement (Ref: 29203)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should focus on current flood risk and should assist with any flood study that is undertaken.

Community resilience group (Ref: 29204)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	Scottish Borders Council should continue to support the Jedburgh Community Resilience Group.
Flood defence maintenance (Ref: 29205)	
Action	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.
Description	Maintenance of the existing Jed Water Flood Protection Scheme and the Jedburgh (Skiprunning Burn) Flood Protection Scheme should continue. The flood study should take into consideration the presence of these existing flood schemes when assessing the flood risk.
Flood warning maintenance (Ref: 29206)	
Action	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.
Description	SEPA should maintain the Jed Water flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

02/13/12 (Bowmont Valley)

This area is designated as a potentially vulnerable area due to flood risk to remote communities in the Bowmont Valley. The main source of flooding is the Bowmont Water which is made worse due to significant erosion issues in the valley. There is potential for communities to become isolated due to flooding of access roads. Several floods have occurred in the valley, with records of flooding to properties and damage to the road.

There is 1 target area in this potentially vulnerable area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

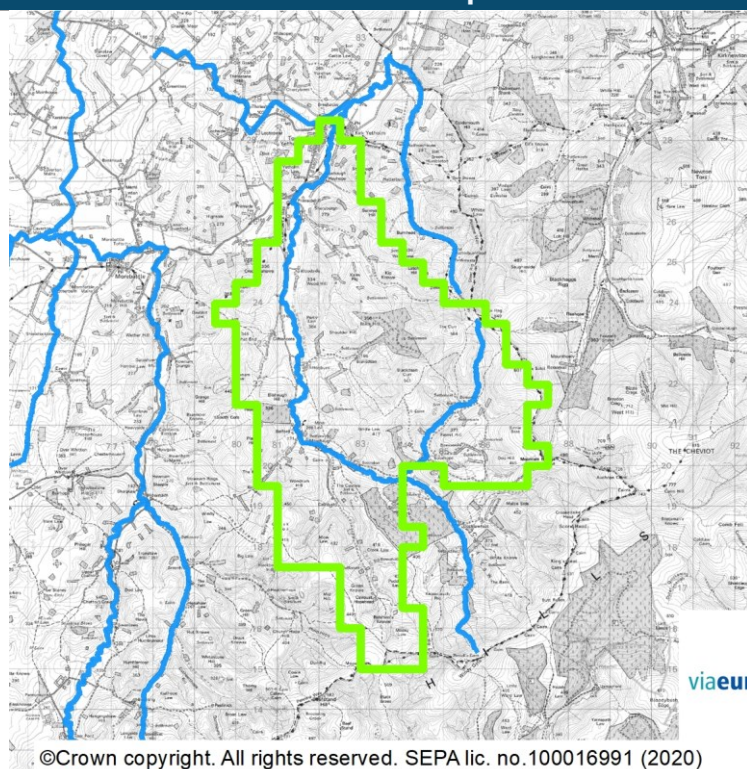
Bowmont Valley (target area 326)

Bowmont Valley (target area 326)

Summary

The Bowmont Valley is located within the Scottish Borders. There are a number of small settlements located across the valley. The main source of flooding in the Bowmont Valley is river flooding. These issues are made more significant because of the dynamic nature of the river system and erosion. There are approximately 30 people and 50 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. The community is likely to be susceptible to the impacts of climate change on flood risk and erosion in the catchment.

Location map



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What is the current understanding of flood risk?

This section provides a summary of information, which has helped to develop an understanding of flood risk in the area. Since 2011 SEPA has developed and updated national level assessments of flooding from rivers, surface water and coastal sources and this information has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. The national level assessment is the main source of flood risk information in this area. There are records of flooding and erosion in this area. Significant flooding occurred in both September 2008 and July 2009. In 2008, several houses and roads were affected, the Bowmont Valley flooding several houses and damaging roads and bridges. There was also extensive erosion and landslips which affected the valley. In September 2009, several houses were flooded and over 40 homes left without electricity. Both floods had major impacts on the agricultural industry in the area. A recent flood occurred in February 2020 when the river breached its banks, flooding the road and nearby land. The fire brigade had to rescue residents from their houses in Duncanhaugh.

What are the objectives for the area?

In each target area, SEPA and the responsible authorities have set objectives for the management of flood risk. In some locations, the objectives provide a short-term direction that will be reviewed and updated when more information is available. In others they provide a long-term direction for the management of flooding within a community. The objectives along with the current understanding of flood risk help to identify the actions that are required in the short and long term. It may take several years or multiple 6 year cycles to achieve the identified objectives, but they set a common goal for multiple agencies.

The following package of objectives have been established for this area. The objectives must be considered alongside national principles to manage flood risk. These include:

- Take a long term, risk-based approach to flood risk management decisions and one that considers the impacts of and adaptability to climate change.
- Deliver coordinated and integrated flood risk management by engaging with communities and working in partnership, sharing data, expertise, services, and resources.

- Consider whole catchments and coastlines and work with natural processes and the environment to deliver multiple outcomes.

Objective ref	Objective type	Objective Description
3261	Avoid flood risk	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in the Bowmont Valley
3262	Improve data and understanding	Improve data and understanding of river flooding and erosion in the Bowmont Valley
3263	Prepare for flooding	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in the Bowmont Valley communities

What actions are proposed for this area?

As outlined in Section 1 of this plan, at the date of publication the actions below represent the best understanding of what is needed to work towards the objectives for the area. They have been developed with the other responsible authorities and take account of progress achieved to date, the understanding of flood risk and the objectives set for the area. The local flood risk management plan published in 2022 provides more information on the actions, their timing and how they will be funded and coordinated.

Actions proposed to start between 2022 and 2028

Data collection (Ref: 32601)	
Action	Equipment that measures rainfall, river levels, erosion, ground levels or wave height may be installed and maintained to improve our understanding of flood risk. This can be done over short term or to measure longer term impacts.
Description	Further data collection and monitoring is needed in this area to improve certainty in hydrology data and mechanisms of both flooding and erosion. A review may be required to assess the need for rain and river gauges. Post flood event surveys may be required to collect data on flooding and erosion mechanisms, risk and damage caused.
Community engagement (Ref: 32602)	
Action	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.
Description	Community engagement should improve current knowledge and assist with future flood studies.
Community resilience group (Ref: 32603)	
Action	The group of community volunteers work to prepare and put in practice their Community Resilience Plan and be supported by the local authority.
Description	The Yetholm and District Resilient Communities Group and the Kalewater Resilient Communities Group are active in this area. These groups should continue to be supported by the local authority and others as necessary.
Flood warning scoping (Ref: 32604)	
Action	The potential to provide a new flood warning scheme is to be considered by SEPA. Flood warnings are only effective where it is possible to send a warning message with sufficient time to allow communities to take appropriate actions before flooding occurs.
Description	Scoping for a river flood warning scheme will be carried out in Bowmont Valley.

Actions proposed after June 2028

The following actions are proposed to take place after June 2028. These will be reviewed in 2026, considering added information at that time, to ensure they are still the most appropriate actions for the community.

Flood study (Ref: 32605)	
Action	An understanding of flood risk and associated issues in the area is to be developed, which may include surveys and modelling and should consider the impacts of climate change on flood risk.
Description	The flood study should consider all relevant sources of flooding, including the interaction between river and surface water flooding, and investigate a range of flood scenarios including the potential impacts of climate change. The study should also consider the impacts of erosion and sediment transportation management in the catchment.

SEPA and responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas which help to manage current and future flooding. These actions help to ensure that key aspects of flood risk management are taken forward in all locations. They ensure that for example new housing developments occur in the right places, and that critical flood risk information is developed and updated for all areas. A description of these actions is included in the Local Plan District section at the start of this document.

Annex 1: Costs of actions

Action	Indicative capital cost (£)	Notes
Adaptation plan	30,000	Costs can vary greatly depending on the scale and complexity of flooding
Data collection	20,000	
Flood scheme or works design	300,000	Costs can vary greatly depending on the scale and complexity of flooding, along with the ground conditions
Flood study	50,000	Costs can vary greatly depending on the scale and complexity of flooding
Flood study (existing flood defences)	80,000	
Flood study (options appraisal)	40,000	
Shoreline Management Plan (Coastal Adaptive Plan)	100,000	
Surface water management plan	30,000	
Flood scheme or works implementation	N/A	Schemes are very individual and it is not possible to provide an indicative cost.
The costs involved in the following actions are predominately from staff resource:		
Community engagement	N/A	Resources required are very specific for the individual action. It is currently not possible to estimate a resource cost.
Community flood alert	N/A	
Community resilience group	N/A	
Emergency plan	N/A	
Flood defence maintenance	N/A	Cost of maintenance is specific to the defence and is impacted by among other things age and type of the defences. It is not possible to provide indicative costs.
Flood risk management review	N/A	Resources required are very specific for the individual action. It is currently not possible to estimate a resource cost.
Flood warning maintenance	N/A	
Flood warning scoping	N/A	
Land Use Planning	N/A	
Maintain flood protection scheme	N/A	
New flood warning area	N/A	
Property flood resilience scheme	N/A	
Sewer flood risk assessment	N/A	
Site protection plan	N/A	
Strategic mapping improvements	N/A	

Annex 2: Flood risk management plans consultation summary

Asking for and listening to input from stakeholders and the public is a key part of flood risk management in Scotland. SEPA and the local authorities undertook a joint consultation, which ran in 2 phases between December 2020 and October 2021. Phase 1, opened in December 2020 and included a summary of flooding in each Local Plan District, a description of the potentially vulnerable areas and the identified local target areas. Phase 2 opened for responses on 30th July 2021 and closed on 31st October 2021. Phase 2 identified the objectives for each target area and the actions needed to achieve these objectives. It also included prioritisation of the actions by 6 year cycle. Local authorities provided more detail in the draft local flood risk management plans, which included an expanded description of the actions, and who would lead and coordinate delivery.

The consultation was open to everyone with an interest in flood risk management.

The communications campaign to publicise the consultation aimed to encourage anyone with an interest in flooding to have their say on how flood risk is managed across Scotland.

Communication activities included:

- A public notice in the Edinburgh Gazette and The Herald
- A national press release
- Social media posts on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram
- A national targeted, paid social media campaign on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

An animation and graphics were created to promote the consultation. These were shared with all responsible authorities in advance of the consultation and were regularly publicised via social media. The consultation was picked up by many local media outlets including local newspapers.

SEPA staff also supported several national events aimed at raising awareness of the consultation.

Demonstration of the consultation platform was provided to ensure that stakeholders were able to navigate the Citizen Space platform and answer the consultation questions.

Local authority flooding teams were provided with briefing packs with access to draft article templates and social media messages which they could use to promote the consultation within their own organisation and local area. Many local authorities used their network of community councils to promote the consultation.

In total SEPA received 677 responses. These included 654 online responses via the consultation platform Citizen Space and 23 e-mail responses received via SEPA's consultation mailbox. Compared to the first consultation on the flood risk management strategies in 2014, there has been a welcome three-fold increase in the number of responses. The majority of the responses (520) were from members of the public. This reflects increased public awareness of flooding and flood risk management, and the increasing risk due to climate change.

SEPA is grateful to individuals and organisations for considering the proposals and providing feedback. Responses varied from detailed comments on the actions proposed in individual target areas, to general comments on flooding and flood risk management. The sections below provide a brief outline of the responses received and changes made as a result.

Many of the aspects raised relate to the underlying requirements of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) 2009 Act, to activities which are the responsibility of other organisations, or to the content of the local flood risk management plans. Working within safe data sharing practices, SEPA will ensure the feedback received is passed to other responsible authorities to consider and act on.

This summary is a factual statement of the responses provided. All responses received have been read and considered, resulting in a number of changes to the plans. Further detail on the analysis of responses will be published by SEPA in Spring 2022.

Identifying communities and infrastructure at risk

In the consultation SEPA asked whether all the main communities and infrastructure at significant risk of flooding were identified. 45% of respondents agreed that the main communities and infrastructure were identified and 29% stated they were not sure. 21% of respondents felt that some communities were missing from the plans.

Some respondents who had recently flooded were concerned that their communities were not identified as target areas. Some respondents suggested additional areas for SEPA to consider where flooding has occurred in the past. Concerns were also expressed about the method used to identify the main communities at risk.

Proposed objectives

34% of respondents supported the proposals for objectives to manage flood risk in target areas and 30% were not sure. 25% did not agree and 10% did not answer this question.

The main concerns of those who did not agree with the proposed objectives were that timescales were long-term and would not result in immediate action, objectives did not cover wider issues such as sewerage flooding, objectives were not detailed enough, and that objectives did not limit new development. There were concerns that there was no evidence being provided to show that the objectives were being met by the authorities, and that objectives were not leading to actions on the ground.

Proposed actions to manage flood risk

43% of respondents were not sure whether the actions would work towards achieving the objectives. 25% of respondents did not agree with the proposed actions to manage flood risk. 20% agreed with the proposed actions and 12% did not answer this question.

Those who did not agree expressed concerns that flood studies were not resulting in actions on the ground, that actions were not detailed enough, some stressed the need for other actions such as drain clearance being done now and some emphasised the need for a catchment-based approach and natural flood management.

Others asked for more watercourse clearing and river management and more transparency from the local authority in publicising the maintenance plan for flood defences. Concerns were also expressed that new development is not being controlled and is contributing to increased surface water flooding and that there were no actions to address sewerage flooding. Concerns were also raised about funding for actions.

NatureScot provided feedback on specific target areas and the impacts on biodiversity and designated sites.

Timescales for implementing actions

In terms of the proposed timescales, 36% of respondents did not agree and 32% were not sure of the identified timescales. 17% agreed and 15% did not respond to this question.

Those who disagreed were concerned that actions were taking too long and that more urgent action is needed in light of climate change. Respondents also commented that timescales were too vague and should be more detailed.

What can individuals, communities and organisations do to help manage flood risk?

SEPA also asked whether individuals, communities or organisations were able to help with flood risk management in Scotland. There was a range of responses to this question, with 39% of respondents agreeing that there is something they could do to help manage flood risk and 26% of respondents not sure that there are things they could do.

Those who were not sure asked for more guidance from the authorities. However, many felt that there was something that communities or individuals can do. Suggestions included less paving of gardens to help attenuate rainwater, authorities developing information to help the public make more informed decisions, community organised clearance of watercourses where it is safe to do so, reporting blockages and flooding to the authorities, planting trees and greening of cities.

Acting on consultation feedback

Several changes were made to the final flood risk management plans as a result of the input received during the consultation. A summary of those changes is provided in the table below, and full details will be provided in the consultation digest to be published by SEPA in Spring 2022.

Summary of changes made to the plans following the consultation	
1.	Further actions were added to manage flood risk in several target areas.
2.	Additional Local Plan District actions were added.
3.	Some actions were removed from the flood risk management plans at the request of local authorities responsible for their delivery due to completion in the time between consultation and publication.
4.	Further information was included on how climate change was assessed in the preparation of the plans.
5.	Further information was included on how potentially vulnerable areas were identified, and when they will be reviewed again.
6.	Information was included on the progress made in implementing actions and working towards objectives in the 2015 strategies.
7.	A target area boundary was amended based on new information provided.
8.	A description of the importance of community actions, recognising the work that communities do to manage flooding was included, along with further information on where support is available to help people reduce their own flood risk.
9.	A description of the catchment-based approach SEPA has taken, and the role it plays in delivering flood risk management actions was provided.
10.	The link between flood risk management plans and land use planning was clarified.
11.	Habitats Regulations Appraisal statements were added to each relevant action.
12.	Some other changes were made to the way information is presented to try to make it clearer e.g., on the timing of actions being carried out.
13.	Further information was provided on the uncertainty associated with funding of flood risk management actions.

Annex 3: Acknowledgements

SEPA acknowledges the cooperation and input provided in preparing these plans, including the following:

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The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology Some of the plan development is based upon digital spatial data licensed from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology © NERC (CEH) and third party licensors.

Local authorities SEPA acknowledges the provision of flood models and other supporting data and information from local authorities in Scotland and their collaboration in the production of flood risk management information.

Scottish Water SEPA acknowledges the inclusion of surface water flooding data generated by Scottish Water in preparation of flood risk information.

The Flood Hazard Research Centre Multi-coloured Manual and Multi-coloured Handbook 2016.

All contributors to the **2018 NFRA**, more information on which can be found at <https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/nfra2018/>