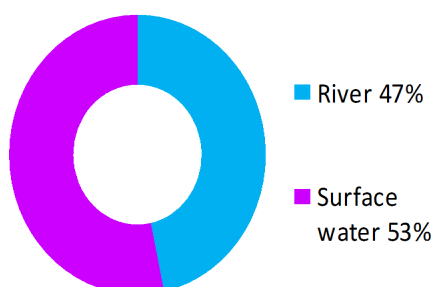


Banchory and Torphins (Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/21)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
North East	Aberdeenshire Council	River Dee (Grampian)

Summary of flooding impacts



At risk of flooding

- 30 residential properties
- 50 non-residential properties
- £200,000 Annual Average Damages

(damages by flood source shown left)

Summary of flooding impacts

Summary of objectives to manage flooding

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

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

Objectives

Summary of actions to manage flooding

The actions below have been selected to manage flood risk.

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

Actions

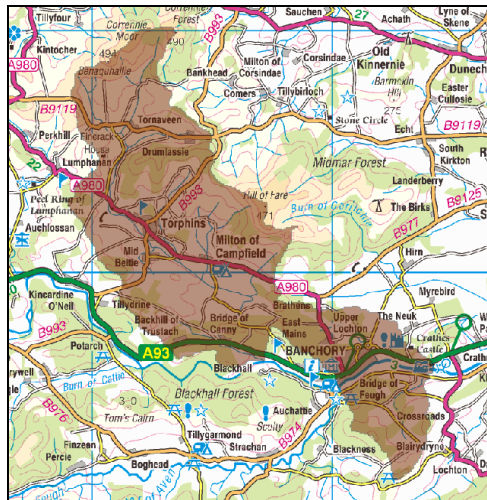
Banchory and Torphins (Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/21)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
North East	Aberdeenshire Council	River Dee (Grampian)

Background

This Potentially Vulnerable Area is based around Banchory and Torphins. It is approximately 97km².

The A93 and A980 pass through the area.



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The main rivers are the River Dee and its tributaries, the Burn of Canny and the Beltie Burn.

There are approximately 30 residential and 50 non-residential properties at risk of flooding.

The Annual Average Damages are approximately £200,000 with the majority due to surface water flooding.

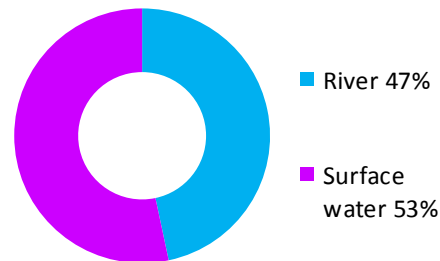


Figure 1: Annual Average Damages by flood source

Summary of flooding impacts

River flood risk is associated with the River Dee in Banchory and the Beltie Burn around Torphins.

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

Five designated cultural heritage sites are at risk of flooding within this area. Roads potentially affected by flooding include sections of the A980, A93, B9119 and B993.

The damages associated with floods of different likelihood are shown in Figure 2. For this Potentially Vulnerable Area the highest damages are to non-residential properties followed by damages to residential properties.

The location of the impacts of flooding is shown in Figure 3.

	1 in 10 High likelihood	1 in 200 Medium likelihood	1 in 1000 Low likelihood
Residential properties (total 3,500)	10	30	40
Non-residential properties (total 430)	30	50	60
People	20	60	90
Community facilities	0	0	0
Utilities assets	<10	<10	<10
Transport links (excluding minor roads)	Roads at 120 locations	Roads at 140 locations	Roads at 150 locations
Environmental designated areas (km ²)	0	0	0
Designated cultural heritage sites	5	5	6
Agricultural land (km ²)	2	3	3

Table 1: Summary of flooding impacts¹

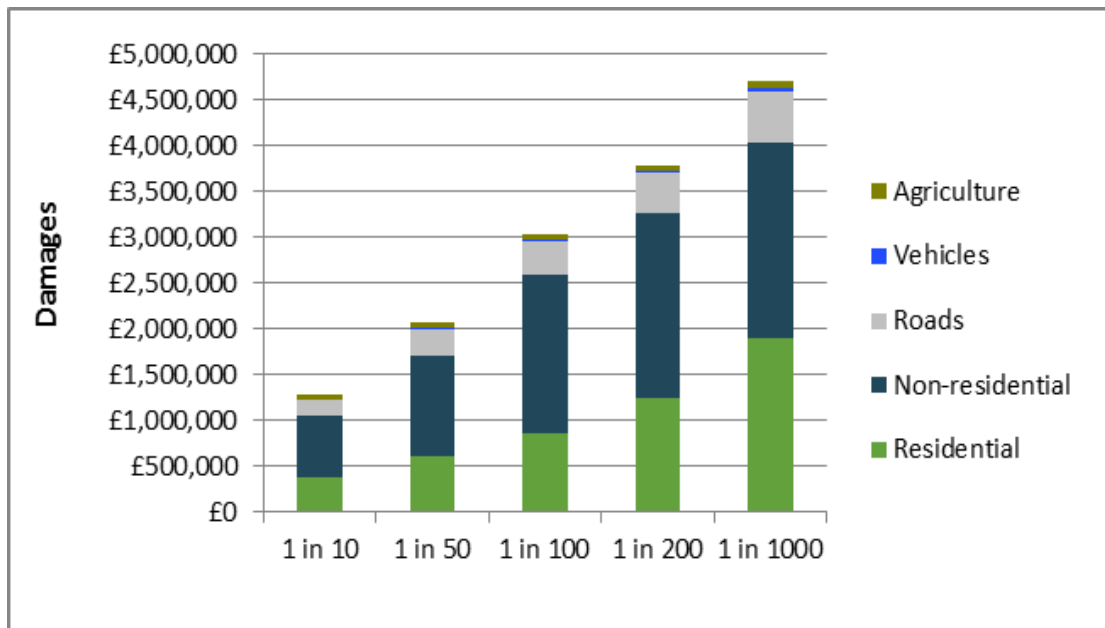


Figure 2: Damages by flood likelihood

¹ Some receptors are counted more than once if flooded from multiple sources

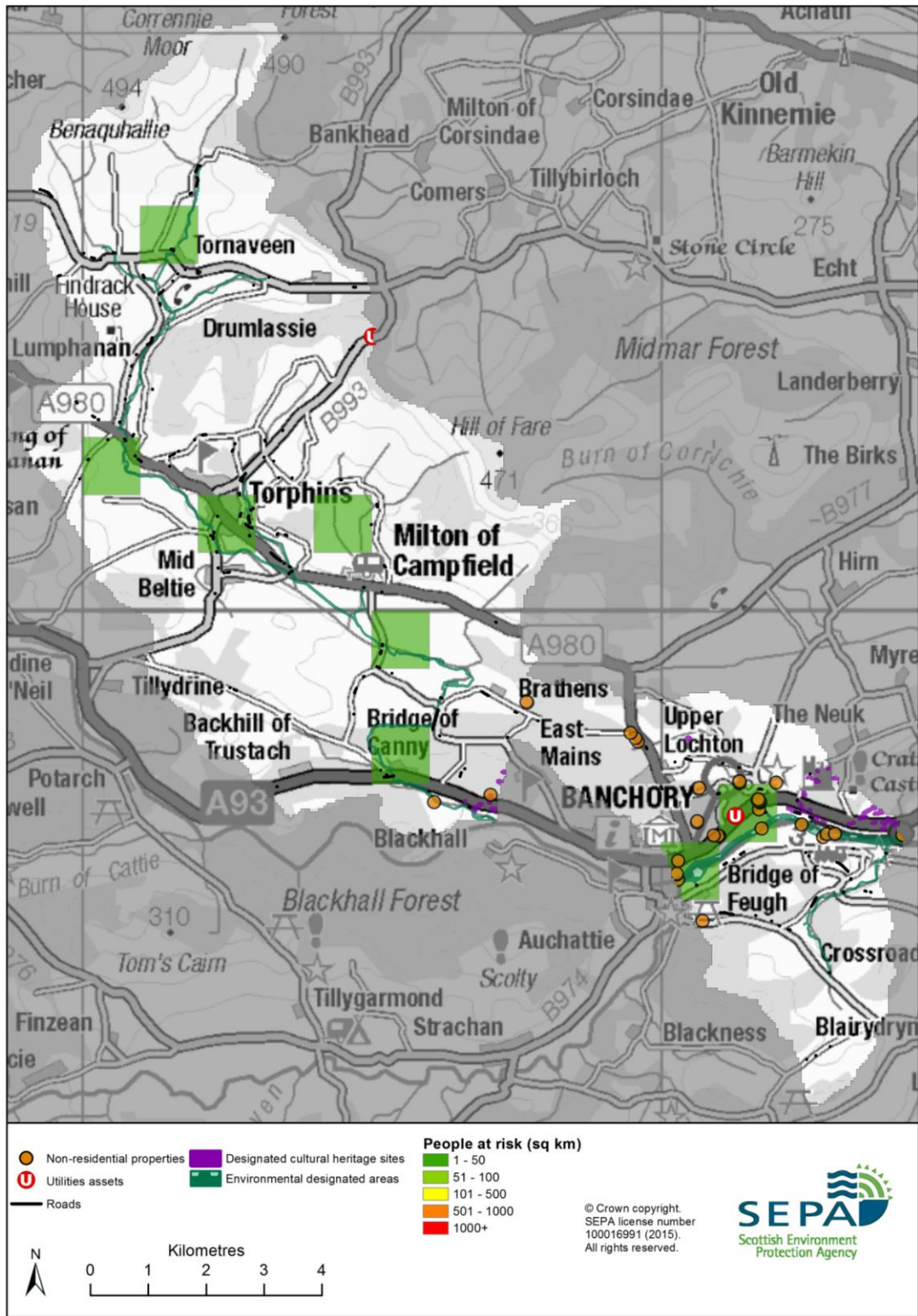


Figure 3: Impacts of flooding

History of flooding

The Beltie Burn flooded in 1799, 1829, 1872, and 1876 affecting the railway (now abandoned) and damaging bridges. Flooding on the River Dee occurred in 1876 and 1902, which affected the railway at Glassel and Banchory. In 1998 and 2000 the Burn of Canny overtopped its banks in several places causing flooding to properties at Millbank and Inchmarlo.

More recently, there was flooding in Torphins at Craigour Avenue in 2000, Craigmyle Road in 2002 from a small spring, Waulkmill Farm in 2002 from the Beltie Burn, Grove Cottage in 2002 from ground water, Grove Terrace in 2003 and Kincardine Road in 2009. There was surface water flooding reported at Briarwood, Upper Lochton at Banchory in 2002. Flooding due to the Burn of Canny overtopping and surface water runoff occurred in Brathens in 2003. Following this flood, the river was realigned and rock armour used to improve flows.

Objectives to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/21

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

Target area	Objective	ID	Indicators within PVA
Applies across North East Local Plan District	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk	600001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 residential properties • £200,000 Annual Average Damages
Applies across North East Local Plan District	Reduce overall flood risk	600002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 residential properties • £200,000 Annual Average Damages
Applies across North East Local Plan District	Organisations such as Scottish Water, energy companies and Historic Environment Scotland actively maintain and manage their own assets, including the risk of flooding. These actions are not detailed further in the Flood Risk Management Strategies.		

Actions to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/21

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

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

Action (ID):	STRATEGIC MAPPING AND MODELLING (6000020019)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	Scottish Water		
Status:	Not started	Indicative delivery:	2016-2021
Description:	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of flood risk within the highest risk sewer catchments to improve knowledge and understanding of surface water flood risk.		

Action (ID):	MAINTAIN FLOOD WARNING (6000020030)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	SEPA		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	Continue to maintain the 'Banchory' flood warning area which is part of the Dee river flood warning scheme.		

Action (ID):	FLOOD FORECASTING (6000020009)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	SEPA		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	<p>The Scottish Flood Forecasting Service is a joint initiative between SEPA and the Met Office that produces daily, national flood guidance statements which are issued to Category 1 and 2 Responders. The service also provides information which allows SEPA to issue flood warnings, giving people a better chance of reducing the impact of flooding on their home or business. For more information please visit SEPA's website.</p> <p>The Potentially Vulnerable Area is within the 'Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City' flood alert area.</p>		

Action (ID):	SELF HELP (6000020011)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	—		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	<p>Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding. Property and business owners can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption to their homes and businesses should flooding happen. This includes preparing a flood plan and flood kit, installing property level protection, signing up to Floodline and Resilient Communities initiatives, and ensuring that properties and businesses are insured against flood damage.</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council provide a small range of flood protection products for individual property protection, which are available for all types of flooding, at cost price with free delivery across Aberdeenshire.</p>		

Action (ID):	AWARENESS RAISING (6000020013)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	Responsible authorities		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	<p>SEPA and the responsible authorities have a duty to raise public awareness of flood risk. Improved awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses for flooding can reduce the overall impact.</p> <p>From 2016 SEPA will engage with the community through local participation in national initiatives, including partnership working with Neighbourhood Watch Scotland. In addition, SEPA will engage with local authorities and community resilience groups where possible. Local authorities will be undertaking additional awareness raising activities. Further details will be set out in the Local FRM Plan.</p>		

Action (ID):	MAINTENANCE (6000020007)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	Aberdeenshire Council, asset / land managers		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	<p>Local authorities have a duty to assess watercourses and carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. They produce schedules of clearance and repair works and make these available for public inspection. Scottish Water undertake inspection and repair on the public sewer network. Asset owners and riparian landowners are responsible for the maintenance and management of their own assets including those which help to reduce flood risk.</p>		

Action (ID):	EMERGENCY PLANS/RESPONSE (6000020014)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	Category 1 and 2 Responders		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	<p>Providing an emergency response to flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA. Effective management of an emergency response relies on emergency plans that are prepared under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 by Category 1 and 2 Responders. The emergency response by these organisations is co-ordinated through regional and local resilience partnerships. This response may be supported by the work of voluntary organisations.</p>		

Action (ID):	PLANNING POLICIES (6000010001)		
Objective (ID):	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk (600001) Reduce overall flood risk (600002)		
Delivery lead:	Planning authority		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	Scottish Planning Policy and accompanying Planning Advice Notes set out Scottish Ministers' priorities for the operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land. In terms of flood risk management, the policy supports a catchment-scale approach to sustainable flood risk management and aims to build the resilience of our cities and towns, encourage sustainable land management in our rural areas, and to address the long-term vulnerability of parts of our coasts and islands. Under this approach, new development in areas with medium to high likelihood of flooding should be avoided. For further information on the application of national planning policies see Annex 2.		