

Blackford (Candidate Potentially Vulnerable Area 09/12c)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Forth	Perth and Kinross Council, Stirling Council	Allan Water

Summary of flooding impacts



At risk of flooding

- 50 residential properties
- 20 non-residential properties
- £270,000 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>
Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	Surface water plan/study	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	Strategic mapping and modelling	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

Actions

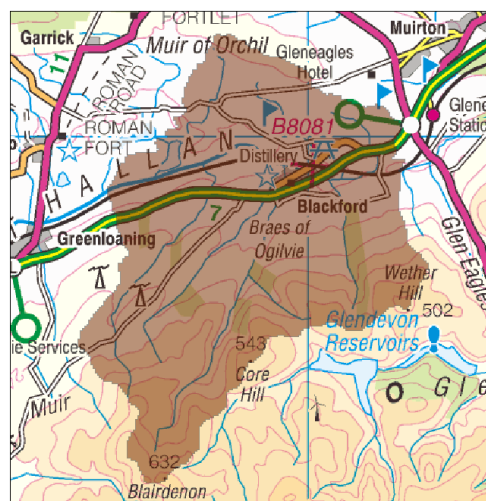
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Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
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Background

This candidate Potentially Vulnerable Area is 47km² and is part of the Stirling catchment (shown right). It is a small, mainly rural catchment which lies near the source of the Allan Water and includes a number of smaller watercourses such as the Burn of Ogilvie, Danny Burn, Back Burn and Kinpauch Burn. It includes the urban area of Blackford. All damages in this area are caused by river flooding.

There are approximately 50 residential properties and 20 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £270,000.



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Summary of flooding impacts

Whilst this area was not identified as a Potentially Vulnerable Area in 2011, the information on flood risk from the new hazard maps identified that this area should be regarded as a candidate future Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the potential risk to people and property.

The highest risk of flooding is from the Danny Burn to Blackford.

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

The damages associated with floods of different likelihood are shown in Figure 1. For this candidate Potentially Vulnerable Area the highest damages are to residential properties. The location of the impacts of flooding is shown in Figure 2.

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

	1 in 10 High likelihood	1 in 200 Medium likelihood	1 in 1000 Low likelihood
Residential properties (total 370)	30	50	60
Non-residential properties (total 110)	<10	20	20
People	60	110	140
Community facilities	0	0	0
Utilities	<10	<10	<10
Transport links (excluding minor roads)	1 A road at 2 locations	1 A road at 2 locations	1 A road at 4 locations
Environmental designated areas (km ²)	0.9	1.0	1.0
Designated cultural heritage sites	1	1	1
Agricultural land (km ²)	1.6	1.9	2.2

Table 1: Summary of flooding impacts

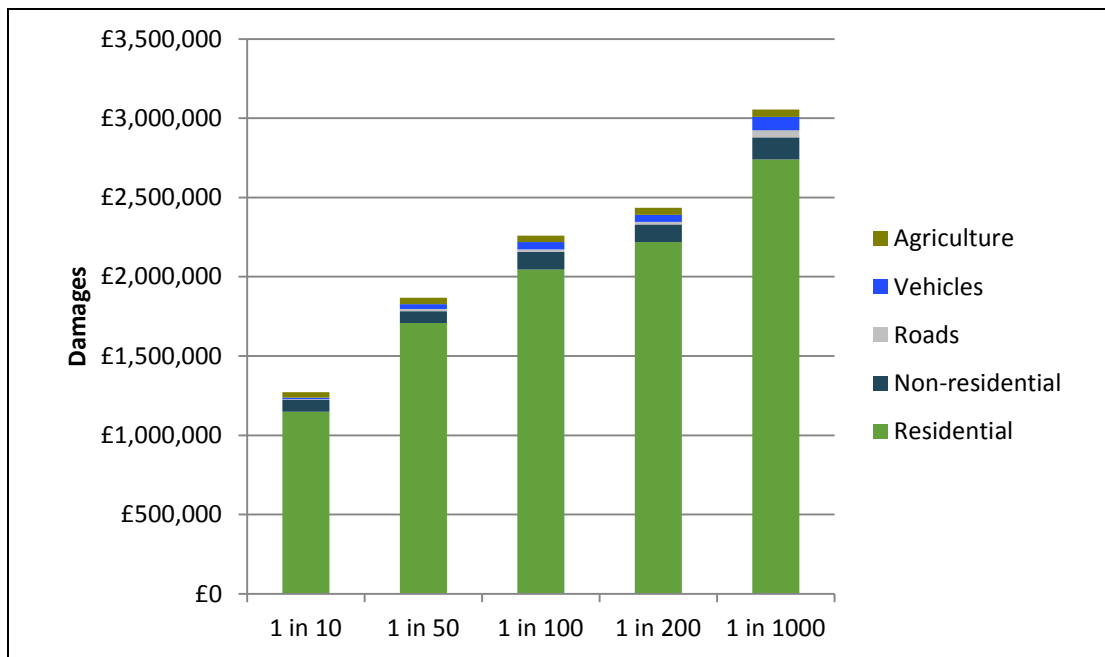


Figure 1: Damages by flood likelihood

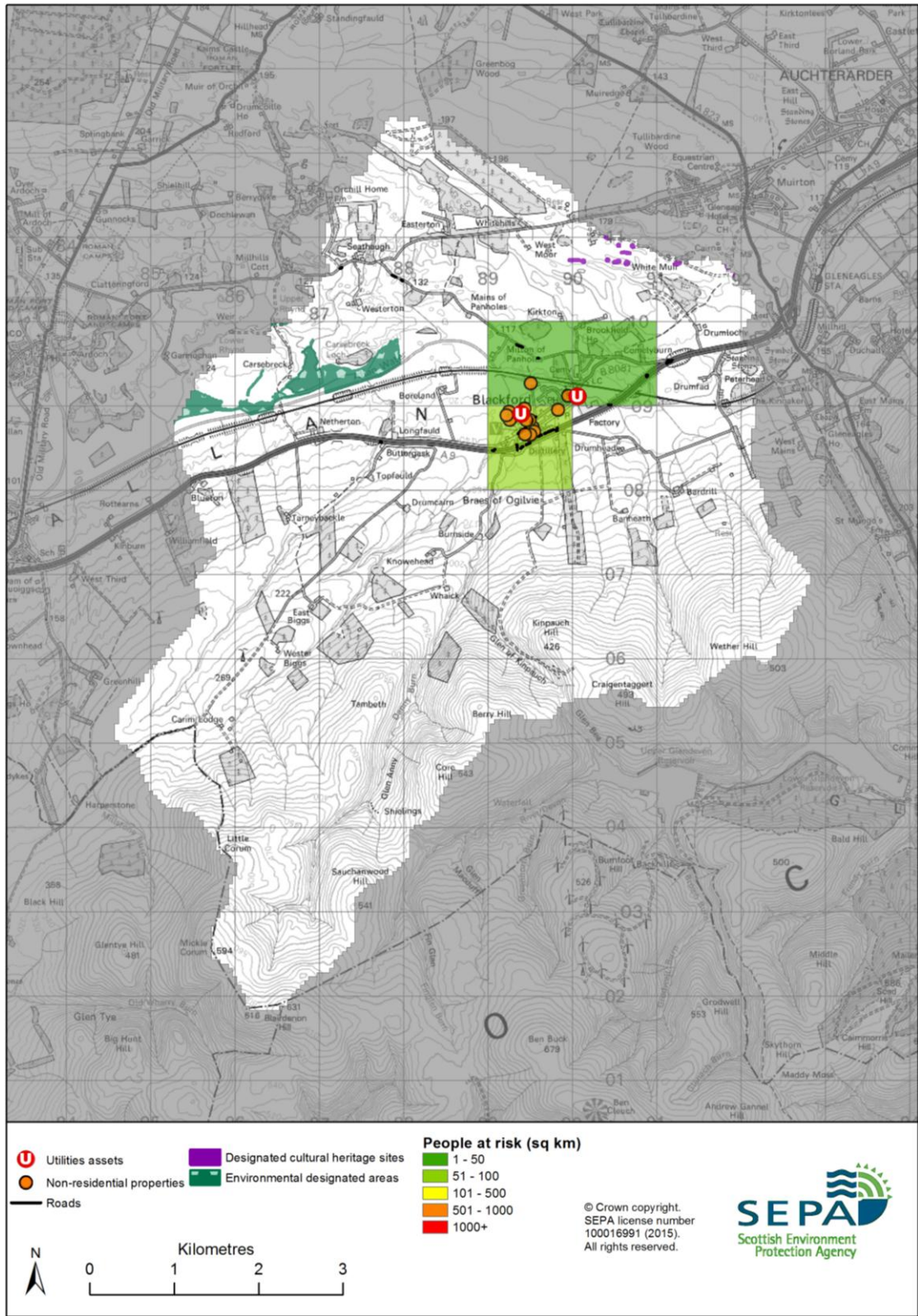


Figure 2: Impacts of flooding

History of flooding

One significant river flood has been recorded in this area. On 13 December 2006 properties in Abercairney Place, Blackford and surrounding areas were flooded. This was associated with widespread flooding over the Perth and Kinross area.

Actions to manage flooding in Potentially Vulnerable Area 09/12c

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 Blackford Candidate 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>
Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Maintain flood warning	Awareness raising	Surface water plan/study	Emergency plans/response
Maintain flood protection scheme	Strategic mapping and modelling	Flood forecasting	Self help	Maintenance	Planning policies

Action (ID):	FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY (90310005)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce economic damages to residential and non-residential properties in Blackford caused by flooding from the Allan Water, Danny Burn, Burn of Ogilvie, Back Burn and Kinpauch Burn (9031)		
Delivery lead:	Perth and Kinross Council		
Priority:	National:		Within local authority:
	43 of 168		3 of 6
Status:	Not started	Indicative delivery:	2016-2021
Description:	A flood protection study has been recommended for Blackford to assess whether flood defences, modification of conveyance, sediment management and natural flood management could reduce flood risk. The study should also investigate the viability of property level protection. Natural flood management options that should be considered include runoff control and sediment management. The study should take a catchment approach and consider the potential benefits and disbenefits and interaction between actions upstream and downstream.		
Potential impacts			
Economic:	The study could benefit 50 residential properties and 17 non-residential properties at risk of flooding in this location, with potential damages avoided of up to £7.7 million. Thirty-three of these residential and non-residential properties are at risk from high likelihood flooding and may benefit from natural flood management actions.		
Social:	Social impacts will depend on the outcome of the study and recommended actions. A reduction in flood risk would have a positive benefit to the health and wellbeing of the community. Natural flood management actions can restore and enhance natural environments		

Social:	and create opportunities for recreation and tourism.
Environmental:	Flood protection studies should consider the positive and negative impacts of proposed actions on the ecological quality of the environment and designated sites. Where possible opportunities to enhance and restore the environment should be sought, for example through natural flood management. Allan Water (water body ID 4601) is located within the study area and the physical condition of this river is identified by SEPA to be at less than good status. Opportunities to improve the condition of the river should be considered by coordinating with river basin management planning. To be in accord with the FRM Strategy, the responsible authority should seek to ensure as part of the study that the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Shelforkie Moss Special Area of Conservation and South Tayside Goose Roosts Special Protection Area.

Action (ID):	FLOOD FORECASTING (90320009)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (9032)		
Delivery lead:	SEPA		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	The Scottish Flood Forecasting Service is a joint initiative between SEPA and the Met Office that produces daily, national flood guidance statements which are issued to Category 1 and 2 Responders. The service also provides information which allows SEPA to issue flood warnings, giving people a better chance of reducing the impact of flooding on their home or business. For more information please visit SEPA's website.		

Action (ID):	SELF HELP (90320011)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (9032)		
Delivery lead:	—		
Status:	Existing	Indicative delivery:	Ongoing
Description:	Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding. Property and business owners can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption to their homes and businesses should flooding happen. This includes preparing a flood plan and flood kit, installing property level protection, signing up to Floodline and Resilient Communities initiatives, and ensuring that properties and businesses are insured against flood damage.		

Action (ID):	AWARENESS RAISING (90320013)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (9032)		
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 (90320007)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (9032)		
Delivery lead:	Local authorities, 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 (90320014)		
Objective (ID):	Reduce overall flood risk (9032)		
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 (90010001)		
Objective (ID):	Avoid an overall increase in flood risk (9001) Reduce overall flood risk (9032)		
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.		