Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee

Tuesday, 15 November 2022

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the **Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee** is to be held at **Council Chambers**, **Council Office, High Street, Elgin, IV30 1BX** on **Tuesday, 15 November 2022** at **09:30.**

BUSINESS

1	**Sederunt**	
2	**Declaration of Group Decisions and Members Interests ***	
3	**Minute of Meeting dated 6 September 2022**	**7 - 16**
4	**Written Questions ****	
5	**Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan** Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)	**17 - 84**
6	**Local Flood Risk Management Plan Cycle 2 Findhorn Nairn and Speyside 2022-2028** Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)	**85 - 288**
7	**Local Flood Risk Management Plan Cycle 2 North East 2022 2028** Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)	**289 - 356**

8 **Update on Council Sandbag Policy and Property Protection Products** **357 - 366**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

9 **Nature Restoration Fund Long Term Plan** **367 - 372**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

10 **Annual Report on Energy Strategy Actions** **373 - 388**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

11 **Economic Development Annual Review 2021-22** **389 - 428**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

12 **Performance Report (Economic Growth and Development Services) - Period to September 2022** **429 - 434**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

13 **Performance Report (Environmental and Commercial Services) - Period to September 2022** **435 - 440**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

14 **Marine Safety and Operational Update Q2 2022-2023** **441 - 452**

Report by Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance)

15 **Question Time *****

Consider any oral question on matters delegated to the Committee in terms of the Council's Scheme of Administration.

Summary of Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee functions:

Roads Authority; Lighting Authority, Reservoirs Act 1975, Public Passenger Transport; Flood Prevention; Twinning; Piers and Harbours and Coast Protection; Industrial and Commercial Development; Environmental Protection; Burial Grounds; Assistance to Industry or Commerce; Public Conveniences; Council Transportation; Catering & Cleaning; Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003; Countryside Amenities; Tourism, monitoring funding from European Programmes, youth training and employment creation scheme and provide Architectural, Quantity Surveying, Maintenance and Allied Property Services.

GUIDANCE NOTES

* **Declaration of Group Decisions and Members Interests -** The Chair of the meeting shall seek declarations from any individual or political group at the beginning of a meeting whether any prior decision has been reached on how the individual or members of the group will vote on any item(s) of business on the Agenda, and if so on which item(s). A prior decision shall be one that the individual or the group deems to be mandatory on the individual or the group members such that the individual or the group members will be subject to sanctions should they not vote in accordance with the prior decision. Any such prior decisions will be recorded in the Minute of the meeting.

** **Written Questions** - Any Member can put one written question about any relevant and competent business within the specified remits not already on the agenda, to the Chair provided it is received by the Proper Officer or Committee Services by 12 noon two working days prior to the day of the meeting. A copy of any written answer provided by the Chair will be tabled at the start of the relevant section of the meeting. The Member who has put the question may, after the answer has been given, ask one supplementary question directly related to the subject matter, but no discussion will be allowed.

No supplementary question can be put or answered more than 10 minutes after the Council has started on the relevant item of business, except with the consent of the Chair. If a Member does not have the opportunity to put a supplementary question because no time remains, then he or she can submit it in writing to the Proper Officer who will arrange for a written answer to be provided within 7 working days.

*** **Question Time -** At each ordinary meeting of the Committee ten minutes will be allowed for Members questions when any Member of the Committee can put a question to the Chair on any business within the remit of that Section of the Committee. The Member who has put the question may, after the answer has been given, ask one supplementary question directly related to the subject matter, but no discussion will be allowed.

No supplementary question can be put or answered more than ten minutes after the Committee has started on the relevant item of business, except with the consent of the Chair. If a Member does not have the opportunity to put a supplementary question because no time remains, then he/she can submit it in writing to the proper officer who will arrange for a written answer to be provided within seven working days.

THE MORAY COUNCIL

Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee

SEDERUNT

Councillor Marc Macrae (Chair)
Councillor Amber Dunbar (Depute Chair)

Councillor Peter Bloomfield (Member)
Councillor John Cowe (Member)
Councillor John Divers (Member)
Councillor David Gordon (Member)
Councillor Juli Harris (Member)
Councillor Sandy Keith (Member)
Councillor Graham Leadbitter (Member)
Councillor Paul McBain (Member)
Councillor Shona Morrison (Member)
Councillor Draeyk Van Der Horn (Member)
Councillor Sonya Warren (Member)

Clerk Name:	Lissa Rowan
Clerk Telephone:	07765 741754
Clerk Email:	committee.services@moray.gov.uk

MORAY COUNCIL

Minute of Meeting of the Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee

Tuesday, 06 September 2022

Council Chambers, Council Office, High Street, Elgin, IV30 1BX

PRESENT

Councillor Peter Bloomfield, Councillor John Cowe, Councillor John Divers, Councillor Amber Dunbar, Councillor David Gordon, Councillor Juli Harris, Councillor Sandy Keith, Councillor Graham Leadbitter, Councillor Marc Macrae, Councillor Paul McBain, Councillor Shona Morrison, Councillor Draeyk Van Der Horn, Councillor Sonya Warren

ALSO PRESENT

Councillor Mustard (Item 6 - Cloddach Bridge Structural Assessment)

IN ATTENDANCE

Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, Head of Economic Growth and Development, Head of Housing and Property, Consultancy Manager, Mrs D Anderson, Senior Engineer (Transportation), Public Transport Manager, Opportunities for All Officer, Property Asset Manager, Ms S Ward, Climate Change Strategy Officer, Harbour Development and Operations Manager, Mr C Muir, Senior Officer (Economic Strategy and Development), Legal Services Manager and Mrs L Rowan, Committee Services Officer as Clerk to the Committee.

1 Chair

Councillor Macrae, being Chair of the Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee, chaired the meeting.

2 Declaration of Group Decisions and Members Interests

In terms of Standing Order 20 and the Councillors' Code of Conduct, there were no declarations from Group Leaders or Spokespersons in regard to any prior decisions taken on how Members will vote on any item on the agenda or any declarations of Member's interests in respect of any item on the agenda.

3 Minutes

The Minutes of the following meetings were submitted and approved:

(i) Minute of Economic Development, Planning and Infrastructure Appointments Committee dated 9 June 2022;

(ii) Minute of Meeting of the Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee dated 21 June 2022; and

(iii) Minute of Economic Development, Planning and Infrastructure Appointments Committee dated 1 July 2022.

4 Written Questions

The Committee noted that no written questions had been submitted.

5 Notice of Motion - Councillors McBain and Dunbar

In terms of Standing Order 34a, there was submitted a Notice of Motion by Councillor McBain, seconded by Councillor Dunbar in the following terms:

The current Scottish Government promised to 'ensure that 100 per cent of premises across Scotland have access to super-fast broadband by 2021' but even before the pandemic, this was not on track to be met. Work will now run until at least 2027.

The continued delays on delivering broadband have been unacceptably slow. Superfast and reliable broadband is vital for Moray, particularly as we emerge from the pandemic and see working from home continuing for many. Yet, we continue to have slow speeds particularly in our more rural communities.

As a result, we ask the committee to consider the following motion:

The committee recognises the lack of progress by the Scottish Government on rolling out super-fast broadband across Moray and the impact this is having on individuals and businesses.

The committee asks the chair to write to the Deputy First Minister for an update on plans for roll out and detail as to what action is being taken to speed up timescales to achieve 100% super-fast broadband coverage.

Councillor Leadbitter was of the view that the lack of progress by the Scottish Government on rolling out super-fast broadband across Moray was due to a number of unfortunate delays that could not be avoided such as the Covid-19 pandemic and noted that improving broadband coverage was a UK and Scottish Government project. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the Committee:

(i) acknowledge the importance of rolling out super-fast broadband across Moray and the positive impact it is having on individuals and businesses;

(ii) further acknowledge that a number of delays in rollout have occurred, including as a result of the pandemic; and

(iii) instruct the Chair to write to both the Scottish and UK Governments, who are partners in the R100 programme, impressing upon them the importance making up time, welcoming the recent joint Scottish and UK Government announcement of an additional £36M investment in the programme and seeking an update on timescales and plans for roll out in Moray and detail

as to what action is being taken to speed up timescales to achieve 100% super-fast broadband coverage.

This was seconded by Councillor Harris.

After considering the amendment put forward by Councillor Leadbitter and seconded by Councillor Harris, both Councillors McBain and Dunbar agreed to withdraw their original motion in favour of the amendment.

There being no-one otherwise minded, the Committee:

(i) acknowledged the importance of rolling out super-fast broadband across Moray and the positive impact it is having on individuals and businesses;

(ii) further acknowledged that a number of delays in rollout have occurred, including as a result of the pandemic; and

(iii) instructed the Chair to write to both the Scottish and UK Governments, who are partners in the R100 programme, impressing upon them the importance making up time, welcoming the recent joint Scottish and UK Government announcement of an additional £36M investment in the programme and seeking an update on timescales and plans for roll out in Moray and detail as to what action is being taken to speed up timescales to achieve 100% super-fast broadband coverage.

6 Cloddach Bridge Structural Assessment

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) informed the Committee of the structural condition of Cloddach Bridge which is currently closed in the interest of public safety and advised on the options available for the future operation of this bridge.

At the invitation of the Chair, Councillor Mustard stated that Cloddach Bridge is a vital route for the local community in terms of connection to Elgin High School, is used by agricultural machinery, a diversion when other routes in Elgin are flooded and supports the rural economy and that closure of the bridge increases journey times considerably for the local community. As the Council is considering the permanent closure of the bridge, the community wished their concerns to be noted prior to any decision being made. Councillor Mustard went on to state that the community had actively voiced their concerns via Heldon Community Council, a Facebook group, by means of a public meeting and by submitting a petition to the Council. Councillor Mustard stated that the Community supported recommendation i) in the report which recommended that Cloddach Bridge remains closed to vehicular traffic but open to pedestrians and cyclists with regular inspections to monitor the condition of the bridge. However, with regard to recommendation ii) the community were concerned in relation to the permanent nature of this recommendation which they believed left no opportunity for the community to explore options to keep the bridge open. The community did not feel that their views on the closure of the bridge had been properly considered by the Council and asked that the Committee consider deferring the decision for the closure and removal of the bridge with a view to exploring options with the community before any decision is made.

Councillor Cowe stated that he had attended the public meeting at the bridge the previous evening along with other Elected Members and noted the large number of people that had attended the meeting. He acknowledged the financial state of the Council and stated that the Council did not have the funds to keep the bridge open. Councillor Cowe stated that the community would like to explore ways in which to keep the bridge with the support from Moray Council Officers and moved that the Committee agree recommendation i) as printed with an additional recommendation for a meeting between representatives from Heldon Community Council, Cloddach Bridge Action Group, key Council Officers, Group Leaders and local Ward Members to be arranged, within Council premises, to determine future options with regard to Cloddach Bridge, with composition of the meeting being delegated to the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), the Chair of this Committee and Group Leaders. This was seconded by Councillor Divers.

There being no-one otherwise minded, the Committee agreed that:

(i) Cloddach Bridge remains closed to vehicular traffic but open to pedestrians and cyclists with regular inspections to monitor the condition of the bridge; and

(ii) a meeting between representatives from Heldon Community Council, Cloddach Bridge Action Group, key Council Officers, Group Leaders and local Ward Members be arranged within Council premises to determine future options with regard to Cloddach Bridge, with composition of the meeting being delegated to the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), the Chair of this Committee and Group Leaders.

7 National Strategy for 20mph

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) updated the Committee on the Scottish Government's National Strategy for 20 mph which aims to ensure all appropriate roads in built-up areas have a safer speed limit of 20 mph by 2025.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed:

(i) to note that Transport Scotland are gathering information from local authorities with respect to 20mph speed limits and zones, after which it is anticipated that Transport Scotland will provide further guidance, information on funding and a timetable for implementation; and

(ii) to review forthcoming guidance and information on funding before proceeding with any new 20mph speed limits or 20mph zones in Moray.

8 Proposed Revision of Bus Fare Structure

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) asked the Committee to consider the proposal to both simplify and harmonise the current supported bus service fares through the introduction of a zonal fare structure and grant delegated authority in setting additional fares and promotions to meet market demand.

During discussion, Councillor Warren raised concern at the cost of a single weekly bus pass for 2 zones being £42 given the cost of living crisis, particularly as some single parents are having to transport children to nurseries outwith the area in which they stay due to lack of nursery spaces, and asked if this fare could be reduced.

In response, the Public Transport Manager advised that the suggested bus fares are on par with other bus fares nationally. The Head of Environmental and Commercial Services further advised that calculating bus fares is a complicated task whereby there is a balance to be made between covering the cost of running the service and being affordable.

Councillor Warren remained of the view that £42 for a 2 zone weekly ticket was too expensive and moved that the Committee agree recommendations 1 and 3 however asked that a further report be brought to a future meeting of this Committee before enacting the weekly and monthly tickets. This was seconded by Councillor Morrison.

As an amendment, Councillor McBain moved the recommendations as printed within the report. This was seconded by Councillor Bloomfield.

On a division there voted:

For the Motion (5):	Councillors Warren, Morrison, Harris, Leadbitter and Van Der Horn
For the Amendment (8):	Councillors McBain, Bloomfield, Cowe, Divers, Dunbar, Gordon, Keith and Macrae
Abstentions (0):	Nil

Accordingly, the amendment became the finding of the Committee and it was agreed to:

(i) approve the proposal to simplify and harmonise bus fare options through a zonal system on demand responsive and local bus services;

(ii) award the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services delegated authority to enact new ticket types as set out in paragraph 4.6 of the report; and

(iii) award the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, in consultation with the Head of Financial Services delegated authority to consider short term fares offers and promotions as appropriate.

9 Moray Pathways Local Employability Partnership Delivery Plan

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) provided the Committee with the Moray Pathways delivery plan 2022-2025 and the new governance structure to align funds and integrate local employability services.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed to note the delivery plan and the governance structure for local employability funds and delivery.

10 Moray Hydrogen Strategy

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) sought the agreement of the Committee to adopt the Moray Hydrogen Strategy and agree that an application to the North East Just Transition Fund to progress action on the strategy be submitted if the Council's expression of interest is successful.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed to:

(i) approve and adopt the Moray Hydrogen Strategy, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report, including recommended actions; and

(ii) note the Council's expression of interest to the North East Just Transition Fund, as set out in Appendix 2 of the report, in respect of funding for hydrogen pilot project feasibility studies, and the development of a costed delivery plan.

11 Local Heat And Energy Efficiency Strategy

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) informed the Committee of the duties required under the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (Scotland) Order 2022 and sought approval of plans to comply with the Order.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed to:

(i) note the duties required under the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (Scotland) Order 2022 and the recent announcement of funding for the council to progress this;

(ii) approve the appointment of a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) Officer as proposed in the report and associated consultancy work (within the Scottish Government funding provided) to develop an LHEES and delivery plan; and

(iii) approve the submission of this report and agreed recommendations to the Community Planning Partnership (CPP), and for subsequent progress updates to be copied to the CPP.

12 Depot and Store Review

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) provided the Committee with an update on the progress with undertaking a review of the Council's operational depots and stores, in accordance with the Council's Property Asset Management Appraisal (PAMA).

During discussion surrounding the appropriate storage of items that had previously been stored within the Buckie Drifter and common good items currently in storage in Forres, assurance was sought that these items were being stored appropriately and it was further queried whether a list of the items in storage is available.

In response, the Property Asset Manager advised that items previously stored within the Buckie Drifter were now being stored in the former Lossiemouth Library

and agreed to circulate information following the meeting confirming that the items previously stored within the Buckie Drifter which are now currently stored at the former Library in Lossiemouth and also common good items currently stored in Forres are being stored in appropriate storage conditions including a list of the items in storage.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed to note:

(i) the work undertaken to date;

(ii) that Officers have identified opportunities and are working to deliver early savings as outlined in paragraph 4.7 of the report;

(iii) that a further update on progress will be provided once the outline business case is developed; and

(iv) that information be circulated following the meeting confirming that the items previously stored within the Buckie Drifter which are now currently stored at the former Library in Lossiemouth and also common good items currently stored in Forres are being stored in appropriate storage conditions including a list of the items in storage.

13 Nature Restoration Fund

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) informed the Committee of the delivery of projects under the Scottish Government's Nature Restoration Fund grant in 2021-22 of £101,000 and of this year's allocation from the same fund of £124,000 and asked the Committee to agree proposals for 2022-23.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed:

(i) to note the delivery of the Scottish Government’s Nature Restoration Fund grant allocation in 2021/22;

(ii) to note receipt of the £124,000 grant from the same fund for 2022/23;

(iii) the proposed projects for 2022/23 as set out in para 5 of the report and that any changes to costs across these projects can be authorised by the Head of Economic Growth and Development; and

(iv) that a further report be submitted on 15 November 2022 setting out a longer term plan.

14 Marine Safety and Operational Update Q1 2022-2023

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) informed the Committee on matters of Marine Safety and compliance with the Port Marine Safety Code (PMSC) for the period Q1 year 2022/23.

During discussion surrounding the dredging plan for Buckie Harbour, confirmation was sought that the basins would be included when dredging the channel.

In response, the Harbour Operations Manager confirmed that the channel in Buckie Harbour is a priority for dredging and that this includes the basins and that these will be included in the dredging plan for Buckie Harbour going forward.

During further discussion surrounding Harbour Advisory Committee meetings, it was queried whether Action Logs and Minutes from these meetings could be forwarded on to the Harbour Advisory Committee once completed.

In response, the Harbour Operations Manager agreed to forward the Action Log and Minutes from Harbour Advisory Committee meetings to the Harbour Advisory Committee once completed.

The Harbour Operations Manager further responded to questions from the Committee in relation to maintenance of the Selkie, the quality of navigation lights, safety of pier lighting and the updating of CCTV cameras.

The Committee joined the Chair in welcoming the new style of reporting of the Marine Safety and Operation Update reports and thereafter agreed to note:

(i) the safety performance, fulfilling their function as Duty Holder under the Port Marine Safety Code;

(ii) that the channel in Buckie Harbour is a priority for dredging and that this includes the basins and that these will be included in the dredging plan for Buckie Harbour going forward; and

(iii) that the Action Log and Minutes from Harbour Advisory Committee meetings will be forwarded to the Harbour Advisory Committee once completed.

15 Capital and Revenue Budget Monitoring to 30 June 2022

In terms of Standing Order 83, the Committee agreed to suspend Standing Order 75 to allow the meeting to proceed beyond 12:45 pm.

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) informed the Committee of the current position regarding Environmental and Commercial Services and Economic Growth and Development Services (Economic Development) Capital and Revenue Budgets.

Following consideration, the Committee agreed to:

(i) note the budget monitoring report for the period to 30 June 2022; and

(ii) approve the funding allocation under the Switched on Fleets programme as set out in para 6.12 of the report.

16 Economic Recovery Key Performance Indicators

A report by the Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance) provided the Committee with an annual report of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the Economic Recovery Plan for Moray.

Following consideration, the Committee joined the Chair in congratulating the Procurement Service for spending 25.8% of its spend within Moray which is a considerable support to local business and thereafter agreed to note the impact of the Economic Recovery plan in supporting the Moray economy as it continues to recover from the COVID pandemic.

17 Question Time

Under reference to paragraph 6 of the Minute of the meeting of this Committee dated 21 June 2022, Councillor Warren sought an update as to when the report on the use of glyphosate will be brought to this Committee for consideration.

In response, the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services advised that the ban would not be operative until 2025 and it was hoped the report would be brought to the meeting of this Committee on 7 February 2023.

Under reference to paragraph 12 of the Minute of the meeting of this Committee dated 21 June 2022 in relation to the Dial M Service, Councillor Warren sought an update as to how the service is being promoted within the community outwith social media.

In response, the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services advised that a joint late summer campaign alongside Stagecoach is underway promoting the use of public transport. Furthermore, work is ongoing to produce a marketing tender to support the launch of additional services associated with the Growth Deal project which will promote the Dial M Service. With regard to raising awareness in the community, work is underway to re-establish the Transport Forum which is community led and an excellent means of promoting the transportation service within community groups.

Under reference to paragraph 12 of the Minute of the meeting of this Committee dated 21 June 2022 in relation to support for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and charities in relation to rising energy costs, Councillor Warren acknowledged that the Chair had previously written to the UK Government highlighting the struggles of SMEs however asked that a further letter be written asking for a price cap on energy for businesses as many are struggling with the rising cost of energy.

In response, the Chair agreed to re-write to the UK Treasury in this regard.

Councillor Cowe stated that there was a possibility that the GP Surgeries in Hopeman and Burghead may close leaving some constituents with a 3 hour round trip to attend an appointment at the Surgery in Lossiemouth and queried if there was anything the Council could do to assist in this regard.

In response, the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services advised that resources had been moved around to provide additional demand response services and that the Public Transport Manager would be happy to discuss this further with Councillor Cowe following the meeting.

Councillor Warren noted that the use of red diesel is no longer permitted for use in the Council's industrial plant and machinery and asked if the Chair could raise this at a future meeting of COSLA with a view to further investment in clean green plant and machinery.

In response, the Chair advised that he would raise this at the next meeting of the Economic Development and Infrastructure members at COSLA in October and report the outcome back to the Committee.

Councillor Gordon noted the increase in the amount of industrial traffic on the A941 at Rothes and sought assurance that the road could cope with this increased usage.

In response, the Head of Economic Growth and Development advised that, with each planning application, a transport assessment is carried out that considers any impact on local roads and mitigates against this.

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **ACTIVE TRAVEL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 The Committee is asked to approve the Active Travel Strategy for Moray which sets out the Council's vision and action plan over the next 5 years for Active Travel in Moray.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (17) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to traffic management functions.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 It is recommended that the Committee:

i. note the consultation that has taken place with Stakeholders; and

ii. agrees the Active Travel Strategy, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report, as the policy position for Moray Council and as a forward programme of activity subject to appropriate funding being available.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 This is the Council's second Active Travel Strategy (ATS), with the previous strategy covering the period from 2016 to 2021. The ATS is a 5 year plan from 2022 to 2027 that aims to build on the increase in walking and cycling seen over the last 5 years in Moray, as well as meeting Scottish Government recommendations.

3.2 Active Travel has many benefits to both communities and individuals, and has a number of positive outcomes for public health, social inclusion, reducing the environmental impact of transport and for supporting local economic activity. By choosing to walk or cycle over private vehicle use, it can help deliver a low cost, high return for society as a whole and on individual health.

3.3 Scotland's National Transport Strategy 2 (NTS2) sets out a vision for the next 20 years to create a transport system that is sustainable, safe, accessible and

inclusive for all. The NTS2 focuses on Active Travel as one of its key priorities as it aims to reduce inequalities, take climate action through promoting greener, cleaner travel choices, which will support the net zero target and improve our health and wellbeing. The Sustainable Transport Hierarchy identified in NTS2 prioritises walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport over single occupancy car use, and will be embedded in decision making to address any challenges and achieve key priorities.

3.4 The Council's Climate Change Strategy sets a target for Council operations to aim to be carbon neutral by 2030. There are four key actions within the Climate Change strategy that focus on Active Travel;

- Active travel for the journey to school;
- Targeted travel behaviour change programmes;
- Workplace Travel Plan for the Council as employer; and
- Embedding Active Travel infrastructure provision through Development Planning.

With the importance of our need locally, nationally and globally to combat climate change and reduce our carbon emissions, shifting from fossil fuel car use to walking and cycling for every day journeys will help reduce carbon emissions. It can also help to improve people's physical and mental health, which over the last 2 years has seen more pressure than ever before.

3.5 The Scottish Government have set out a legally binding target of net zero emissions by 2045, but with significant progress required to be made by 2030. The National Planning Framework (NPF) sets out a strategic and policy approach to development and infrastructure provision, and the current draft NPF4 has set out a framework to help support the delivery of the Scottish Government 2045 target. Increasing our levels of active travel is an important contribution to achieving net zero, especially when noting that 37% of Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions arise from transport.

3.6 Moray has a good record in encouraging walking and cycling as travel choices, as evidenced in our past and current behaviour change initiatives. These include 'WOW Walk to School Travel Tracker', where Moray schools are regularly featured in the top 10 of Living Streets 'Walk of Fame' Scotland challenges, as well as our Bikeability programme, 'Love to Ride Moray' and the new 'Speyside Challenge'. Throughout September the Speyside Challenge saw over 40 participants competing to log the most active travel journeys. The total journeys logged at the end of the challenge was 2,354km and 306kg of Co2 was saved. This second ATS will build on that and will enable us to deliver outcomes of improving health, creating safer communities and reducing environmental impacts. Active Travel plays an important role in public health, the environment in which we live in and the open spaces we have access to. It also contributes to differences in the health and wellbeing of communities across Scotland by increasing opportunities for safe, attractive and enjoyable walking, wheeling and cycling.

3.7 On 7 December 2021, this committee approved a draft ATS and Action Plan for a 12 week public consultation period, from 10 January to 3 April 2022 (para 11 of the minute refers). The draft version of the ATS has now been revised following the public consultation and online engagement.

4. STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

4.1 The amended version of the ATS which incorporates the changes made as a result of the consideration of the consultation responses is attached as **Appendix 1.** Minor amendments have been made to the content and to the actions to reflect feedback from stakeholders. These included using all local photographs throughout the strategy, as well as the inclusion of additional tasks to support the actions.

4.2 The consultation on the draft strategy was publicised through local newspapers, the Moray Council website and social media, as well as posters erected across walking and cycling routes, transport interchanges and shared with community councils and committees. A printed version was also made available at various locations, including Elgin library.

4.3 Full details of the consultation and responses are attached as **Appendix 2**. The consultation consisted of two main strands:

i. 2 online consultations sessions/ workshops were held with a range of stakeholders, and

ii. An online survey (attached as **Appendix 3**).

4.4 Moray Council's communications team supported these activities with social media promotion of the consultation and survey.

4.5 **Consultation Sessions/ Workshops**: the 2 online workshops consisted of representatives from:

i. Moray Council (Roads Maintenance, Planning, Sport and Leisure, Economic Growth and Regeneration and Environmental Protection
ii. Outfit Moray
iii. Moray Ways Association
iv. Forres Green Spaces
v. Cairngorms National Park
vi. TSI Moray
vii. Finderne Community Council

4.6 **Online Survey:** The online survey was hosted on Survey Monkey and shared on the Council's Sustainable Travel page. It included questions on the proposed vision, aims and objectives and action plan, as well as additional socio – demographic questions and equality impact. The key questions were:

- Do you agree with the proposed vision? If not, what alternative do you propose?
- Where do you think there are current gaps in walking and cycling infrastructure provision?
- What would encourage you to make more trips by foot or by cycle?
- Do you agree with the overall aims and objectives of the ATS?
- Do you consider that the proposed actions and tasks will deliver the objectives?

4.7 There were 84 respondents to the online survey. There was a spread of ages, with the 55-64 age group forming the largest response rate. There was an equal representation of both males and females at 45% each, 8.5% prefer not to say and 1.5% other. All responses came from within Moray, with a good mix of locations, although most who responded were from Elgin, Forres or Speyside. Nearly 97% had access to a car and could drive, and 16% considered their day to day activities to be impacted by a health problem or disability.

4.8 From the consultation, suggestions and improvements were made where sections of the active travel network provision could be improved, as well developing the objectives and actions in further detail. A number of minor changes have been made to the final Strategy such as additional tasks to clarify some of the actions in the Action Plan. The key amendments were;

- All photographs used throughout the Strategy were changed to local ones to showcase our infrastructure and scenery;
- The inclusion of a new action to develop a maintenance plan for Active Travel infrastructure;
- Inclusion of baseline data for some objectives such as, current walk to school figures and level 2 Bikeability delivery;
- Expansion of the definition of Active Travel journeys to include shopping as a reason;
- The measurement of objective 1, '*to increase the Active Travel network by 5% over the next 5 years'*, was highlighted a number of times throughout the feedback to be amended and increased from 5%. However, upon analysis of the current work being undertaken reviewing the Active Travel network and budget available, it was agreed that the 5% increase would be for public road network only.

4.9 The results from the consultation and stakeholder workshops showed a broad support for the aims and actions of the strategy, but highlighted the need for increased funding and resources in order to deliver the plan. This was evident through comments received in the surveys, as documented in **Appendix 2**. The comments did not indicate specific areas, projects or levels of funding support required, but mentioned that the Council was perhaps under resourced to deliver the aspirations of the consultees. Until interventions are identified we are unable to quantify the level of funding and resources needed.

5. STRATEGY

5.1 The ATS sets out the ways by which Moray Council will encourage more non-motorised travel within Moray. The strategy sets out an active travel vision for Moray with supporting aims and objectives. An action plan is included in the strategy and work is on-going to identify active travel infrastructure projects in the action plan. The Vision for the strategy is:

'*to create a culture and environment where active travel is embedded within our communities as the automatic and obvious choice for everyday journeys to school, work and leisure, by providing a safe, integrated and accessible network for all.'*

5.2 There are 3 simple overarching aims for this strategy:

- to increase cycling and walking journeys to work;
- to increase cycling and walking journeys to education; and
- to increase the available infrastructure for active travel.

5.3 The aims of the strategy are based on six specific objectives which are focused around the provision of infrastructure and facilities, meaningful travel planning, skills training and education/ behaviour change.

5.4 There is on-going work to identify and prioritise infrastructure based on suggestions and improvements from the consultation (see para 4.8), which will include further consultation with the public as part of the review of the Local Development Plan, and will be the subject of a future report.

6. ACTION PLAN

6.1 The strategy sets out a clear Action Plan with quantifiable outputs geared towards achieving the objectives. There are 8 key actions within the plan all relating to various aspects of improving Active Travel. Each action has associated tasks with planned outcomes, leads and timescales through to 2027.

6.2 The Action Plan sets out how the Council will continue to plan for the future, and the need for maintenance requirements to be considered with existing and new active travel infrastructure, as well as behaviour change and education programmes.

6.3 As part of the future planning for Active Travel infrastructure in Moray, a full review of both the existing network (breakdown of adopted/ not adopted, core paths etc.) and potential future route map plan, is currently being undertaken. There will be further consultation and public engagement on Active Travel infrastructure as part of the engagement for the review of the Local Development Plan. Consultation will begin towards the end of 2022 on a pilot project through Participatory Budgeting (PB), seeking feedback on the provision of cycle parking and bike repair stations across Moray.

6.4 Subject to approval, the next steps are to:

- Identify membership of a working group comprising of both internal Moray Council officers and external partners.
- Completion of the route map plan exercise which will form a baseline picture and identify any gaps in provision of the network.
- Develop a project plan to deliver the action plan, based on key priorities of each year.
- Develop a short and long term funding plan, which will include all available sources of funding from Scottish Government, national and local bodies, communities and the private sector. Almost all funding for infrastructure and soft measures / behaviour change programmes comes exclusively from external agencies.
- Develop a monitoring plan which will include a number of measures that will be undertaken and assessed at regular intervals. This will enable a progress report to be made on an annual basis.

- Ongoing delivery of some of the day tasks included in the action plan will be supported by the Sustrans embedded officer.

7. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))

The Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan support Moray's 2026 priorities for healthier citizens as well as for older people to sustain active lives in their community. As well as supporting economic development targets by providing greater choice for travel within and between communities.

The Active Travel Strategy also supports all four of the priority areas of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan;

- Developing a diverse, inclusive and sustainable economy
- Building a better future for our children and young people in Moray
- Empowering and connecting communities
- Improving wellbeing of our population

(b) Policy and Legal

The Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan links to national and regional policy objectives, as set out in the strategy document, and Action 31 in the Moray Local Development Plan 2020 Delivery Programme and Action Plan – Encourage Active Travel.

There are no legal implications arising from this report.

(c) Financial implications

The Scottish Government has committed to increasing investment to at least £320 million or 10% of the total transport budget on active travel by 2024-25. As set out in the ATS, it is intended to fund the Action Plan through existing funding streams, as well as applications for external grant funding when the opportunity arises.

With the increase of planned infrastructure, a bigger proportion of maintenance budget will be needed to be spent in the future on any new Active Travel routes, including winter maintenance and gritting. Roads Maintenance are currently responsible for 25 miles of cycle tracks.

Based on the consultation and engagement feedback, cycle parking and repair station infrastructure has emerged as a key priority. Due to this, we intend to run a pilot project using a Participatory Budgeting* (PB) approach, and will allocate funds from our 'Cycling Walking Safer Routes' grant. As PB will be initially trialled as a pilot project, larger infrastructure projects are not within budget scope this year.

*(Participatory budgeting (PB) is a democratic process in which members of the public decide directly how to spend part of a public budget. We support PB as a tool for community empowerment and as a

resource to build on the wider development of participatory democracy in Scotland).
https://www.gov.scot/policies/community-empowerment/participatory-budgeting/

There are no financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report, however it should be noted that comprehensive delivery of the Action Plan will be contingent on successful sourcing of additional grant funding (subject to Council approvals).

(d) Risk Implications

Without an up to date Active Travel Strategy, there is a risk of a fragmented approach to the provision of Active Travel infrastructure and Behaviour Change programmes, which may not fully capitalise on existing and future funding opportunities.

(e) Staffing Implications

There are no staffing implications arising from this report as the delivery of the draft Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan will be part of existing staff duties. As part of Sustrans 'Strategic Partnerships programme', a Sustrans embedded project officer working within the Council and will be in post until May 2024. Their role is to support and help deliver the actions and tasks within the action plan with respect to infrastructure provision and community engagement on future active travel infrastructure projects.

The post is 100% funded through Transport Scotland for the first year of delivery. Following this Sustrans would continue to pay 50% of costs for a further two years, and the Council will match fund the other 50% through the 'Cycling Walking Safer Routes' (CWSR) grant funding.

(f) Property

There are no property implications arising from this report.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact

This strategy is subject to consultation with service users, which will feed into an assessment of impacts in relation to the Public Sector Equality Duty, The Fairer Scotland Duty, Human Rights and the Rights of the Child. The assessment will be carried out in consultation with the Council's internal equality forum.

Supporting active travel is beneficial for public health, and helps to tackle inequalities. Raising the profile of active travel choices will also help to improve accessibility for those with mobility disabilities. The provision of new shared use paths when developing the network in Moray, will create better accessibility for wheelchair users.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts

Promoting active travel is one of the key actions in the Council's Climate Change Strategy. The Active Travel Strategy can provide a positive impact on the climate through enabling and encouraging alternative modes of travel through Moray. Reduced emissions supports nature recovery and the overall improvement of environments.

(i) Consultations

The Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), Legal Services Manager, Equal Opportunities Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Committee Services Officer (L Rowan), and Principal Climate Change Strategy Officer have all been consulted and their comments taken into account in this report.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 The Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan sets out how the Council will take forward its vision for active travel in Moray.

8.2 Having a strategy with a clear vision, and relevant objectives and actions that has been shaped through engagement with the public, has the potential to have a real positive effect and enhance the health and environment for all people across Moray.

Author of Report: Janet MacDonald, Sustainable Travel Officer

Background Papers: Previous Committee Report 7 December 2021 for draft Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan

Ref: SPMAN-524642768-796

Moray Council

ACTIVE TRAVEL STRATEGY

2022 - 2027

moray council

Our Vision is...

'To create a culture and environment where active travel is embedded within our communities as the automatic and obvious choice for everyday journeys to school, work and leisure by: providing a safe, integrated and accessible network for all.'

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Introduction

N.B. Throughout this document you will notice a number of icons which relate to the various aspects of Active Travel

Behaviour Change

Education and Training

Infrastructure Provision

Equipment Provision

Active Travel involves making journeys by physically active means. Moray Council's Active Travel Strategy (ATS) aims to make active travel an attractive and realistic choice for journeys to enable and encourage people to walk and cycle as part of their daily lives.

The Active Travel Strategy sets out overarching aims, objectives and actions as to how Moray Council will seek to deliver high quality walking and cycling networks. It seeks to increase publicity and awareness of these routes, in order to encourage more trips by Walking and Cycling. This is our second ATS, with the previous one covering the period from 2016 to 2021.

The strategy is a 5 year plan from 2022 to 2027 that aims to harness the increase in walking and cycling seen over the last 5 years. Having an up to date and relevant strategy will enable us to effectively continue to increase opportunities for safe, attractive and enjoyable active travel. As part of the strategy, six objectives have been agreed, in consultation with key stakeholders, community groups and individuals with an interest in Active Travel. From these objectives an action plan has been developed with detailed steps that need to be carried out to achieve the objectives.

Details of how the key actions will be delivered, along with timescales, are included and will be subject to regular review. The ATS delivery will be through the Council's own programme of promoting sustainable and active travel, cross departmental work with other areas of the council, in addition to the ongoing partnership approach with external funders, the community and other interested parties.

The ATS has also been developed following Sustrans "Active Travel Strategy Guidance" 2014. The guidance advises that this type of Strategy should include four key elements:

- An action plan
- Walking and cycling infrastructure, including a network plan
- Behaviour change, promotional and training activities
- A monitoring plan

Our Active Travel Strategy

What is Active Travel?
Active Travel simply means making journeys in physically active ways. Be it walking, cycling or wheeling to work and school, or other everyday journeys you make to get from place to place such as access to green spaces, shopping and visiting friends and family, active travel can offer a convenient, accessible and affordable way to move more.

By supporting more people in Moray to walk, wheel, and cycle for everyday journeys, we will improve health, create safer communities, and reduce environmental impacts.

Why do we need a strategy? In this Strategy we aim to make active travel the natural choice for everyday journeys across all our communities. This strategy builds on the previous ATS and by providing clear objectives and actions seeks to enable engagement with communities. An ATS keeps walking, wheeling and cycling at the forefront of projects being delivered within Moray. The Strategy has been led by the Sustainable Travel Officer, guided by feedback and support through an internal working group, and public workshops with community groups and organisations with an interest in Active Travel. The initial consultation has taken place to ensure the proposed aims and objectives reflect the genuine needs and desires of existing current and potential Active Travel users.

The Scottish Government's Cycling Action Plan for Scotland (CAPS) 2017 recommends that every local authority in Scotland develops an Active Travel Strategy. Additionally the 2014 National Walking Strategy 2 recommends the development and promotion of high quality walking and cycling networks across local authority areas. Moray Council has developed this strategy to meet these recommendations.

Active Travel and COVID-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on active travel where we have seen large increases in cycling and walking during the pandemic, both locally and nationally. At the same time, however, some people have been working from home and have lost fitness and confidence to reintegrate and leave their homes and have deteriorated physically[1]. As we move forward from the pandemic there are opportunities to use the increase in active travel to support those who have struggled to stay active, so that everyone can feel the benefits of walking and cycling. However, it is recognised that an increase in active travel is likely to be more difficult for some groups, including those with long commuting distances, the socioeconomically disadvantaged and the disabled. It is also essential to consider that some businesses will be encouraging staff to work from home going forward.

Vision Statement

At the start of this process an internal working group was set up to help update and refresh the ATS. The purpose of the group was to work collectively to identify the goals, aims and needs for a renewed ATS, whilst linking the vision to other relevant local and national policies and strategies. The group comprised of officers from, Transportation, Development Management, Strategic Planning and Development along with a representative from HITRANS. A peer review and discussion took place and a new vision was collectively developed for the future of Active Travel in Moray. Following on from the consultation however, the Vision Statement was then revised and collectively developed with consultees for the future of Moray.

'To create a culture and environment where active travel is embedded within our communities as the automatic and obvious choice for everyday journeys to school, work and leisure by: providing a safe, integrated and accessible network for all.'

[1] https://www.pathsforall.org.uk/about-active-travel

Policy Rationale

Active travel is a key element in a number of national, regional and local strategies and the development of our ATS has been informed by them. This ATS supports the ambitions within Transport Scotland's Active Travel Framework to improve the uptake of walking and cycling across Scotland for travel. The strategy also sits alongside a number of other policies and strategies within Moray Council, and both compliments and strengthens the commitments being worked towards improving the quality of life for people in Moray, and for Moray Council to become Carbon neutral by 2030. The main related policies and strategies are outlined below:

- Moray Council Climate Change Strategy 2020
- Moray Council Local Development Plan 2020 - Placemaking and Infrastructure and Services Policies
- Moray Council Corporate Plan 2019 - 2024
- Moray Council Elgin Transport Strategy 2016
- Moray Council Open Space Strategy 2018
- Moray Council Road Safety Plan 2018 - 2022
- HITRANS Active Travel Strategy 2018 (Draft)
- Cycling Action Plan Scotland 2017 – 2020
- National Walking Strategy 2014
- A Long Term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland 2020 - 2030
- Cycling By Design 2021
- National Planning Framework 3 and 4
- Strategic Road Safety Plan 2016
- Public Health Strategy Scotland 2020 - 2023

The Moray Council Climate Change Action Plan has a number of actions which relate to Active Travel and how we can tackle climate change together:

1) **Active Travel to School campaign and promotion, including parking management around schools, and supporting modal shift from vehicles to active travel wherever feasible**

2) **Promotion of travel behaviour change through targeted programmes, including Active Travel infrastructure measures from the Active Travel Strategy and website information provision**

3) **Develop and promote Travel Plans for Moray Council, major employers and schools**

4) **Ensure all new developments make provisions for Cycle Parking, including secure cycle parking for flats and properties with no gardens.**

The National Planning Framework (NPF) is a long-term plan for Scotland that sets out where national developments and infrastructure is needed to support sustainable and inclusive growth. NPF3 was published in 2014, and NPF4 is currently in draft status and will be a longer term vision to 2050 with fuller regional coverage and improved alignment with wider programmes and strategies, including Active Travel and infrastructure.

The position statement for NPF4, as set out by the Scottish Government, is that a significant shift is required if Scotland is to achieve net-zero emissions by 2045, as climate change will be the guiding principle for all plans and decisions going forward. Of particular interest within the NPF4 for the ATS, is the 20 Minute Neighbourhood approach (having access to all goods and services we need within a twenty minute walk or cycle from home), being the key development opportunity to influence the way we plan places together with everyday local infrastructure to significantly reduce the need to travel longer distances. The concept will explore how a new emphasis on living locally could work in different parts of Scotland, from remote rural communities to our towns and cities, taking into account the needs of everyone in society so that equality is built in from the start. 20 minute neighbourhoods has the potential to provide solutions to a range of problems such as the climate emergency, health inequality and the decline of town centres.

The changes to NPF4 are intrinsically linked to Active Travel and infrastructure and include:

1. Building 20 minute neighbourhoods – Planning homes with everyday local infrastructure including schools, community centres, local shops and healthcare to significantly reduce the need to travel. This is not just about new buildings, but also a change in a way that also helps to transform our existing places.
2. Removing the need for planning permission for active travel and electric vehicle charging points to ensure that new infrastructure can be rolled out widely and quickly.
3. Strengthening support for development in town centres and restricting out-of-town retail and leisure to help transition away from car-dependent developments towards those that enable walking, cycling, wheeling and public transport accessibility.

The Moray Council Road Safety Plan also highlights that pedestrians and cyclists are the most vulnerable road users, albeit the number of pedestrians and cyclists injured on Moray Roads are still very low. However, the Road Safety Plan reinforces the need to provide Bikeability training across all our schools, as it not only increases children's confidence, but also gives them practical training on the road, improving their road sense. The ATS has noted the importance of this, and as part of our objectives of the strategy, included that 95% of primary schools will be delivering Level 2 Bikeability by 2027.

These are just a few points that illustrate the importance of the role that Active Travel plays within a range of policies and strategies. Scotland's Public Health Strategy 2020 – 2023 also puts great emphasis on Active Travel and its importance to Public Health. It states that the environment in which we live in and open spaces we have access to contribute to differences in the health and wellbeing of communities across Scotland.

Scottish Government Investment

In order to deliver the strategy actions, which are underpinned by Transport Scotland's 'Active Travel Framework', the Scottish Government allocate yearly funding to partner organisations and Local Authorities. Some partner organisations administer the grant funding to deliver both infrastructure and behaviour change programmes.

Below is a list of some of the main funds available to all local authorities for active travel projects:

- Places for Everyone - Sustrans
- Smarter Choices, Smarter Places (SCSP) - Paths for All
- Cycling Friendly Programme – Cycling Scotland
- Bikeability – Cycling Scotland
- E-bike grant and loans – Energy Savings Trust
- Workplace engagement - Sustrans
- School Cycle and Scooter Parking Grant – Sustrans

Moray Council apply annually for SCSP, Places for Everyone and Bikeability grant funding. Paths for All's SCSP fund enables Moray Council to deliver behaviour change initiatives each year to encourage less car use and more journeys by foot, bicycle, public transport and car share. Cycling Scotland's Bikeability fund is a cycle training scheme designed to give children the skills and confidence they need both to cycle safely on the roads, and to encourage them to carry on cycling into adulthood. This grant allows us to work towards having every primary school pupil in Moray between P5 – P7 competent in level 2 on road cycling.

The Sustrans Places for Everyone grant provides advice, support and funding for the creation of infrastructure projects that make it easier for people to walk and cycle for everyday journeys. This can range from feasibility studies and design, all the way through to the construction stage of local projects, and is most likely to fund higher cost projects.

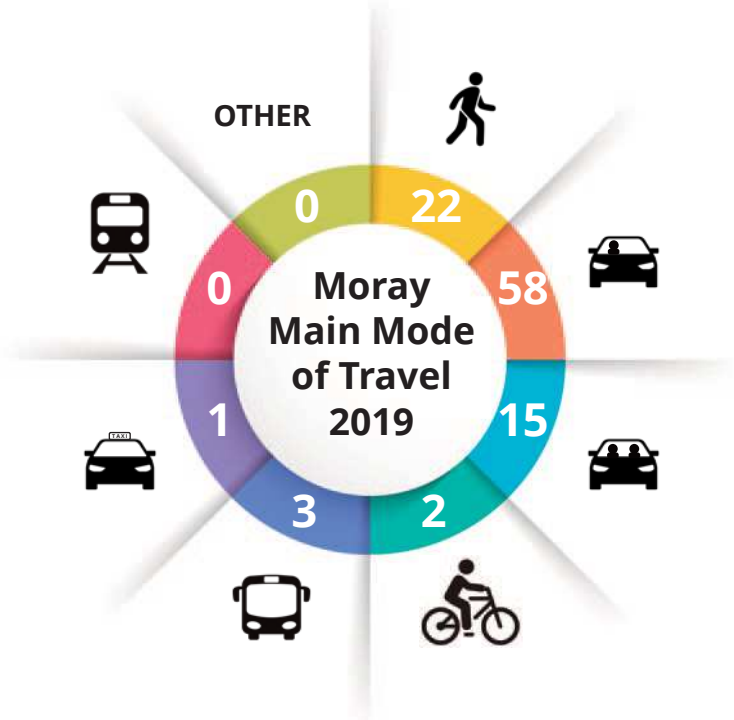
There are also smaller ad hoc grants available annually from our Regional Transport Partnership, HITRANS, to deliver small scale infrastructure projects, such as installation of bike repair stations and cycle parking.

Finally, as part of the Local Government Settlement, the Scottish Government also allocates all Local Authorities 'Cycling Walking Safer Routes' (CWSR) funds. The CWSR fund is a ring-fenced grant from Transport Scotland, which is used to undertake works for local cycling, walking and safer routes projects. The CWSR award has increased every year for the last 3 years from £131,000 in 2018 to £426,000 in 2021. Earlier in 2021 the Scottish Government announced that they have committed to ensuring that at least 10% of the total transport budget goes on active travel by 2024-25, an increase of some 7%. This additional funding will have a positive impact on the Council's ability to support the objectives and deliver the actions of the ATS.

Walking and Cycling Data in Moray

Moray is a rural local authority in North East Scotland which has a population of 95,820[2], so for many local residents a private vehicle is an important means of getting around; with walking and cycling being challenging for some journeys. Due to the rural nature of Moray, car ownership levels are relatively high (86%)[3] compared to much of the rest of Scotland (72%)[4]. Nevertheless, there is evidence to show that despite this Moray and the HITRANS region which has a larger amount of rural settlements than most of Scotland, have relatively higher statistics for Active Travel as a 'main mode of travel' than a large percentage of other local authority areas in Scotland.

Table 1: Scottish Household Survey 2019 Travel Diary - Main mode of travel by Council



	Walking	Driver car/van	Passenger car/van	Bicycle	Bus	Taxi/ minicab	Rail	Other
Argyll & Bute	27	56	8	0	5	2	1	1
Eilean Siar	18	60	12	0	6	0	1	3
Highland	21	61	12	2	3	0	0	1
Orkney Islands	18	56	19	3	2	0	0	1

[2] National Record Statistics, June 2019
[3] Scottish Household Survey 2019
[4] Scottish Household Survey 2019

Table 2: Scottish Household Survey 2019 Travel Diary - Main mode of travel by Regional Transport Partnership Area:

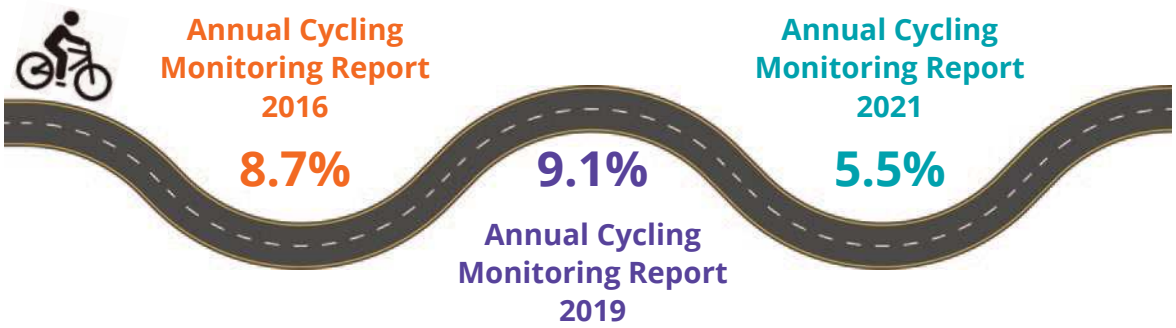
	Walking	Driver car/van	Passenger car/van	Bicycle	Bus	Taxi/ minicab	Rail	Other
Highlands & Islands	22	59	12	1	3	1	0	1
NE Scotland	20	59	10	1	7	1	1	1
Zetland	19	59	14	1	5	1	0	1
SE Scotland	23	51	12	2	9	1	2	1
SW Scotland	15	65	14	0	4	0	0	2
Strathclyde	20	52	13	1	7	2	4	1
Tayside & Central	31	49	1	1	5	1	1	1

A large proportion of the population in Moray is concentrated around the main settlements of Elgin, Forres, Buckie, Keith and Lossiemouth. As such, this means that whilst car ownership is higher here, there are still opportunities for many short trips (under 5km) that can be made in and around our towns by walking and cycling for work, education or leisure purposes. The 2011 census data shows that 64.6% of all journeys within Moray are 5km or less which is an ideal length for making active travel journeys. Therefore, a series of behaviour change programmes to encourage and promote the use of the existing and future network for these journeys of 5km or less is included within the actions for the ATS.

Active Travel Journeys to Work

Much has been done in recent years to enable and encourage more active travel in Moray, more of which will be discussed in the next section of the strategy, and in the most part we can see that this has translated into more people walking and cycling to work. However, there has been a drop in those numbers in the most recent data published in the Annual Cycling Report 2021, this could be due in part to more people working from home due to Covid-19. The national figure for Cycling to work is 4.9% in Scotland, so despite any changes associated with the pandemic Moray is still above average at 5.5%. Going forward there will be a focus on what can be done to increase levels back to, and beyond, 9%.

Diagram 1: **Those Cycling to Work Usually/ regularly in Moray**



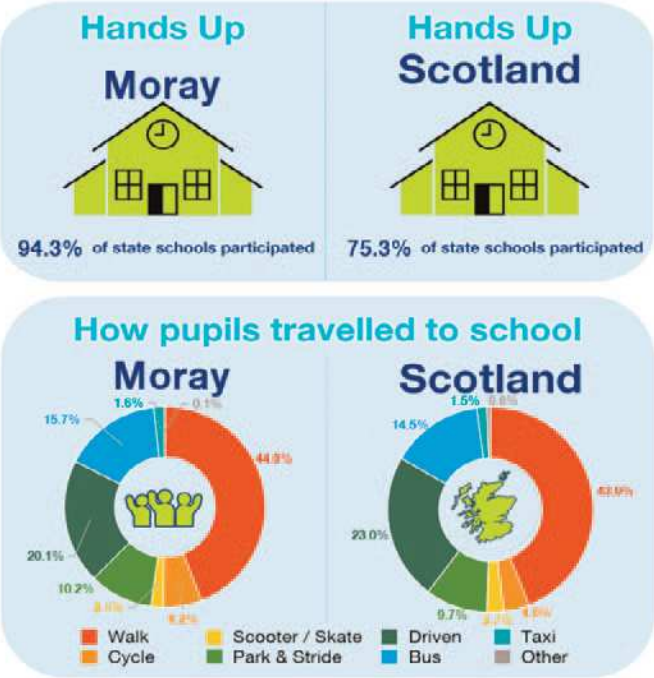
Whilst there is no annual monitoring of walking journeys published in the way that the annual cycling monitoring data is, the 2011 Census shows that 12.2% of journeys to work in Moray were made by walking. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic there was no Census completed in 2021, but is scheduled to take place in 2022 and once these results are available they will be reported as part of the monitoring of the Strategy.

Active Travel Journeys to School

Travel to school data in Moray is mainly monitored through the Living Streets Travel Tracker programme, as well as the Hands Up Scotland Survey (HUSS) done once a year by the Scottish Government.

Since 2015 Moray Council has been working with primary schools to install the Living Streets Travel Tracker programme through funding from the Scottish Government's Smarter Choices Smarter Places (SCSP) programme. Travel Tracker is an interactive tool for recording how primary children travel to school on a daily basis. It offers an incentive programme for pupils to travel actively as well as related classroom resources and integrates the recorded data into Curriculum for Excellence activities. Travel Tracker not only provides data on how the children travel on a daily basis rather than the once a year snapshot of HUSS, but allows better comparison with other local authority areas too. Data from Travel Tracker is also useful when schools produce a travel plan as it is a ready source of data on how the children travel to school as required by the school travel plan.

The data in the tables below are taken from the 2021 Hands Up Scotland Survey (HUSS) which is part of the National Statistics collected annually by the Scottish Government. However, the survey is carried out on one day only each September and can be subject to local variations e.g. weather or other activities taking place in school. The most recent Active Travel to school data in Moray for 2021 is at 52.3%, which is both higher than the National average at 50.2%, and the Highest in the HITRANS region (see table 4)



[5] Annual Cycling Monitoring Report 2020

Moray primary schools also have a high level of participation in Cycling Scotland's Bikeability Level 2 programme. Bikeability is the national cycle training programme for school children that is designed to give children the skills and confidence they need to cycle safely on the roads. Participation across primary schools has grown from 37% of schools participating in 2018 to 75% in 2022. As well as Active Travel, any primary or secondary school child in Moray who lives more than 2 miles (or 3 miles for some secondary pupils in Elgin) from their catchment school, is entitled to free school transport. There are 629 (9%) and 1660 (31%) pupils in Moray currently entitled to school transport. This reflects relatively well with the HUSS data showing that currently in 2021 8% of primary pupils use school transport instead of being driven, and 25% of secondary pupils..

Table 3: Moray Travel modes to school

Year	Walk	Cycle	Scooter /Skate	Park & Stride	Driven	Bus	Taxi	Other
2008	48.6%	6.1%	0.6%	5.7%	17.8%	19.0%	1.7%	0.5%
2009	49.6%	5.8%	0.6%	5.8%	18.3%	17.5%	2.2%	0.2%
2010	46.2%	5.1%	0.6%	6.0%	19.0%	20.9%	2.1%	0.1%
2011	45.9%	5.6%	0.6%	6.9%	17.0%	21.7%	1.9%	0.5%
2012	42.7%	5.0%	1.1%	5.9%	19.6%	23.1%	2.2%	0.4%
2013	44.8%	4.5%	2.3%	5.6%	19.7%	21.1%	1.9%	0.1%
2014	44.0%	5.0%	1.7%	5.4%	22.1%	19.9%	1.7%	0.1%
2015	42.8%	4.9%	2.5%	6.2%	21.3%	20.2%	1.9%	0.2%
2016	44.5%	4.9%	2.8%	8.1%	20.5%	17.4%	1.6%	0.1%
2017	43.1%	4.7%	2.1%	9.2%	20.8%	18.4%	1.5%	0.2%
2018	43.8%	5.6%	2.5%	11.0%	19.7%	15.9%	1.4%	0.1%
2019	42.9%	5.1%	3.5%	10.2%	19.5%	16.9%	1.8%	0.2%
2020	44.8%	4.7%	2.5%	10.7%	19.6%	16.0%	1.6%	0.2%
2021	44.0%	6.2%	2.1%	10.2%	20.1%	15.7%	1.6%	0.1%

Source: HUSS 2021, Sustrans

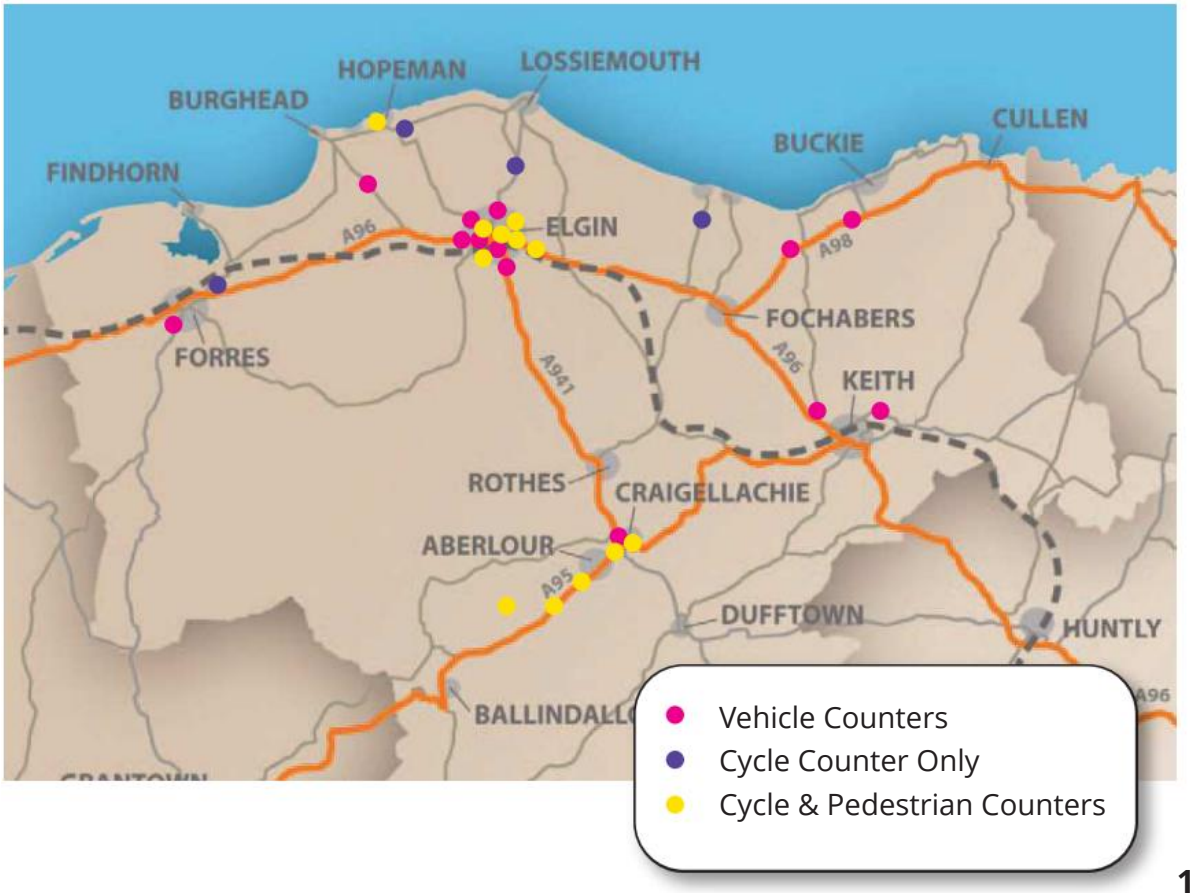
Table 4: Travel modes by Local Authority in 2021

Argyll & Bute	33.6%	3.8%	0.8%	8.1%
Eilean Siar	12.2%	2.0%	*	2.3%
Highland	35.5%	8.4%	1.9%	5.3%
Moray	**44.0%**	**6.2%**	**2.1%**	**10.2%**
Orkney Islands	30.2%	5.8%	0.7%	5.7%

Source: HUSS 2021, Sustrans

Moray Data

As part of the ongoing monitoring of walking and cycling in Moray, the Council has a number of locations where permanent counters are installed providing daily information on the number of pedestrians and cyclists using the route.
See Appendix 1.



Moray has an expanding network of active travel routes that provide good connectivity in parts of the region, particularly in some urban areas. However, cycling and walking infrastructure needs further development if Moray is to have a comprehensive network that offers real travel choices to everyone. Furthermore, infrastructure alone is insufficient to bring about the change that is required if Moray is going to meet the national targets for the number of journeys made by active travel and must be supported by behaviour change and education/training programmes.

Existing Active Travel

Over the years Moray Council has done a lot to improve accessibility and conditions for those travelling by walking and cycling, through both the provision of infrastructure and behaviour change initiatives.

The recent Elgin City Centre Masterplan consultation has shown Active Travel to be a top priority in shaping the thinking of the redesign of Morays main settlement. It envisages the City Centre as becoming a much more people focussed, rather than a car-focussed place, in recognition of the fact that vehicles currently dominate the City Centre streets and that this negatively impacts on the attractiveness and safety of walking and cycling. A change in travel behaviour is therefore desired, away from the dominance of the private car towards more walking, cycling and public transport use.

Moray Council have delivered in the past, and are currently engaged in a range of behaviour change initiatives to promote active travel in the region, which this strategy can build on and enhance. Notable examples include:

- Since 2015 Moray Council has been delivering the 'WOW Walk to School Challenge' programme across primary schools in Moray. This initiative is led by Living Streets, the everyday walking charity. WOW is a pupil-led initiative where children self-report how they get to school every day using the interactive WOW Travel Tracker. If they travel sustainably once a week for a month, they get rewarded with a badge.

- In 2017 an Active Travel Street Art Project, '789 Route Maps' was developed by NADFLY, an artist studio that specialises in place making and social engagement. Colourful glyph signs (symbols that conveys information non verbally) were erected across Elgin to create new walking routes, aimed at encouraging children and families to get more active and out and about more, and getting walkers to rediscover quieter paths and cul-de-sacs away from busy roads.

- In 2019 a new Employee Cycling Challenge initiative was run in partnership with Love to Ride. 'Love to Ride Moray' was an online platform designed to get more people across the region cycling to and from work. It included a full programme of cycling behaviour change and engagement activities to create a local business and community engagement programme that had incentives and rewards for cycling.

- Parksmart Moray was developed in 2020, but due to the Covid-19 pandemic was put on hold until the beginning of 2021. Parksmart is a Road Safety and Active Travel initiative which aims to reduce congestion and improve safety at the school gate. The purpose of Parksmart is to get parents to think about their behaviour whilst actively promoting walking to school or park and stride as the easier, safer and most stress-free option. Since its launch, 2 schools have participated, and there is increased demand to run at many other primary schools.

- In 2021 Moray Council began working in partnership with Cycling UK to bring together 'The Moray Bothy' programme. It is part of the Cycling UK Bothy programme, which works with local communities to bring together organisations that promote walking and cycling activities and providing any additional opportunities that are required to help people get active on wheels or by foot, particularly in the aftermath of Covid-19 restrictions. The programme focuses on promoting accessible and inclusive cycling and walking opportunities, supporting residents primarily, and eventually visitors to the area.

As well as behaviour change, there have been many successful small and large scale infrastructure projects delivered across Moray in the past. Notable infrastructure projects since 2016 are:

- Sanquhar Road, Forres (2016) – Shared use cycle track built on Sanqhuar Road, alongside Applegrove primary to Forres Academy through Roysvale Park

- Reiket Lane, Elgin (2017) - Widened existing pavement from the A96 to the Elgin Golf Club avoiding on road cycle routes, to create shared use path the whole way

- River Lossie Cycle Path, (2017) – A new cycle route from the A96 at Old Mills road in the west all the way to Lhanbryde in East along flood embankment

- Buckie A942, (2017) – Traffic lights on High Street to enable safe and accessible crossings for pedestrians

- Hay Street Traffic Lights, Elgin (2018) - Has provided dedicated crossings for pedestrians on busy section of A941

- School Brae, Lossiemouth (2019)– Traffic lights at bottom of School Brae to enable safe and accessible crossings for pedestrians, and additional cycle green lights to allow cyclists priority over traffic

- A95 Banff Road, Keith (2020) - Provision of shared use path from school road to new nursery, including a pedestrian crossing

- Moray School Streets Pilot Project (2021) - Roads around two Elgin primary schools closed off to vehicles at drop-off and pick-up times during term-time, as part of a new pilot project. Following a review of surveys and traffic/ pedestrian data throughout the trial, the scheme was approved to be made permanent from September 2022.

A project of particular significance that has been ongoing since 2018 is the creation of 'The Speyside Low Carbon Hub'. The hub and path project is sited in the heart of Scotland's Speyside area, and aims to make a step change in the use of low carbon transport modes in a number of different ways. The project was awarded funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Low Carbon Travel and Transport Challenge Fund, and Transport Scotland.

The first phase of the project was completed in December 2019 and has seen major path improvements of over 10km of the Speyside Way between Craigellachie and Carron; three new electric vehicle charge points at Aberlour, including two 'rapid' chargers (one of which will be dedicated for charging public transport buses) and a third, fast charger for the dedicated use of the Moray Carshare membership; electric car and e-bike hire services from Moray Carshare; and bike repair stations at key points along the Speyside Way.

Due to the success of the first phase improvements and the increased use of the route, Moray Council secured further funding from ERDF to make additional improvements to the Speyside Way. Phase 2 of the project begun construction work in early Spring 2022, and was completed in July 2022. This includes a further upgrading of 10.5km path from Carron to Cragganmore, and provides a high quality active travel route to access Aberlour and Craigellachie for a number of smaller settlements, individual properties and businesses.

Pedestrian and cycle numbers on the first phase of the path improvements more than doubled between July 2019 and July 2020. The increasing upwards trend has continued into 2022 data. See appendix 2 for data.

Furthermore, new cycling and walking infrastructure has been secured through the use of planning conditions for new developments, amongst others, in the south of Elgin, south of Forres and west of Buckie including the replacement of a pedestrian bridge over the river Mosset, which provides enhanced Active Travel access to Forres Academy and Applegrove Primary.

Despite our successes, there is more that can be done, and through this ATS we will continue to encourage people to think about the type of journey they are making and consider if it can be made by foot or bike. By doing so, we are seeking to change social norms so that all Moray residents consider active travel choices to be relevant and desirable alternatives to the car.

Moving forward the ATS Action Plan includes the development of Active Travel masterplans for key settlements. These masterplans will include a costed action plan, to deliver placemaking and infrastructure interventions to make active travel the obvious choice for everyday journeys based on the 20-minute neighbourhood concept. This will link in with the National Planning Framework 4 concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods across our cities, towns, and rural areas so that the places where we live and work are more resilient and sustainable. Active Travel will be an important layer within these neighbourhood plans.

The masterplans will form a basis for identifying opportunities for improvement to existing networks, identifying gaps and seeking to provide new infrastructure to close those gaps. It will also help demonstrate what is required in relation to new development, as part of the review of the Moray Local Development Plan which commences in 2022. Engagement for the masterplans will be undertaken in partnership with the communities to ensure any proposed changes or additions are agreeable. Key stakeholders within each community will be local businesses, schools, leisure facilities, Community Councils, community groups representing the various characteristics, with a special focus on disability, age and sex, existing active travel groups, third sector organisations and Council Members. The masterplans will be a cross-departmental collaboration within the council in order to successfully develop them.

Work is progressing on the development of detailed Active Travel mapping of existing routes which are available for use by cyclists, and by extension pedestrians. We are also in the process of assessing potential Active Travel routes as identified through the consultation process, and by officers and stakeholders.

The Benefits of Active Travel

Active Travel brings many obvious benefits to both communities and individuals. Investment in Active Travel has positive outcomes for public health, social inclusion, reducing the environmental impact of transport and for supporting local economic activity. By choosing to walk or cycle over private vehicle use, it delivers a low cost, high return for society as a whole and on individual health.

For the Environment

Through the Climate Change Scotland Act 2019, the Scottish Government has set a legally-binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2045. Changing to Active Travel can play a significant role in helping to achieve this. The largest benefit comes from changing from car use to active travel for business, social and commuting journeys. In 2018, Transport (excluding International Aviation and Shipping) was the largest source of net emissions in Scotland, followed by business and agriculture[6]. Data published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2019 shows that whilst emissions in general have fallen across Moray from domestic, industry and commercial use between 2005 and 2015, there has been an increase in Transport emissions from 160kt CO^2 in 2005 to 165kt CO^2 in 2018. Greater investment and promotion of active travel is an effective way of reducing Moray's transport emissions, meeting Government targets, and providing a cleaner local environment.

For the Economy

Walking and cycling are cheaper and more accessible forms of transport, and through investment in infrastructure, and promotion of Active Travel it can lead to an increase in local economic growth. Those walking, wheeling and cycling tend to spend more money locally than drivers, especially in retail areas[7]. People in pedestrianised areas have more time to "stop, look, and spend without the hassle of navigating busy roads and worrying about traffic"[8].

[6] https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-greenhouse-gas-emissions-2018/pages/3/
[7] Sustrans, Active Travel and Economic Performance Review
[8] Sustrans 2013 Retail vitality Report

Having good infrastructure in place for walking and cycling leads to higher footfall in town centres, and more time spent in shops than those who drive. A case study within Living Streets 'Pedestrian Pound 2018' document showed that following a £10 million investment in Stoke-on-Trent's city centre to make the area more pedestrian-friendly, it increased footfall by 30%. Measures such as widening footways, replacing existing footway surfaces, installing trees and seating were introduced and have encouraged large numbers of people back to the town centre.

The NICE Physical activity in the Workplace Report 2008, states that 'Workers that undertake physical activity take 27% fewer sick days'.

Organisations with higher levels of staff who travel to work by walking or cycling also have higher productivity levels and reduced absentee levels.

For Health

Increasing levels of physical activity is central to improving the nation's health and wellbeing. Active Travel has a major role in encouraging physical activity. The National Walking Strategy 2014 highlights that physical inactivity results in around 2,500 premature deaths in Scotland each year, costing the NHS around £91million annually.

Active Travel, when compared with other forms of exercise, is one of the easiest ways to incorporate physical activity into our everyday lives. The NHS recommends that adults do a minimum of 150 minutes of exercise a week, and children do a minimum of 60 minutes per day. The most recent Scottish Health Survey 2019 shows that the proportion of children (aged 2–15) who met the recommended physical activity level in Scotland was the lowest since 2008 at 69%, and only 66% of adults met the minimum recommendation. In the North East of Scotland 1 in 5 children (aged between 2 and 15) and 2 in 5 adults in the North East are not meeting the national guidelines for physical activity[9].

[9] Scottish Health Survey 2019

By changing the way we travel for work, education and leisure through walking and cycling, instead of car use, it can help contribute to a healthier lifestyle. Communities that have good walking and cycling links, help to provide easy healthy lifestyle choices for us all to make active travel part of our daily activity.

Walking and cycling, like many outdoor activities, is good for our physical and mental health. Switching more journeys to Active Travel will improve health, quality of life and local productivity whilst at the same time reducing costs to the public purse. These are substantial win-wins that benefit the individual and the community of Moray as a whole.

In our Active Travel Consultation the following benefits were highlighted by respondents;

All abilities paths would encourage people with disabilities

I feel with a young family we would be more inclined to do active travel to keep healthy

Prioritising 'active' users would benefit everyone

It would benefit the many more elderly expected in moray, this is vital to make more inclusive

Objective Setting

The objectives for the ATS have been developed through alignment with national, regional and local policies. The overarching aims of the strategy are to deliver increased levels of cycling and walking to education and work, and an increase in provision of physical infrastructure across Moray. A number of SMART objectives have been developed to enable these aims to be delivered, which is linked to an action plan, contained within Appendix 3. The aims help connect and achieve the overall vision of the ATS, 'To create a culture and environment where active travel is embedded within our communities as the automatic and obvious choice for everyday journeys to school, work and leisure by: providing a safe, integrated and accessible network for all.'

Objective Setting Process

Following a review of existing national, regional and local policy documents and guidance, an online consultation workshop was held on the 3rd September 2021 with the aim of bringing together key stakeholders to discuss the priorities for active travel in Moray. Discussions took place around the differing priorities for different communities within Moray. Some of those who attended were representing the smaller more rural villages, so highlighted the need for long distance routes connecting settlements, whilst others brought up the need to link up existing parts of the network in our larger towns. The highest priorities that were raised by the group were:

- Community engagement throughout projects
- Long term maintenance of un-adopted paths
- Dedicated space for cycling and walking (reallocated from existing road space where appropriate)
- Cycle parking and facilities at destinations
- Road closures around school zones
- Marketing promotion and signing of routes
- Speed limits and traffic calming.

It was also clear from the workshop that it was essential for the Council and Community to work together at all stages of project development, from design through to implementation. Amongst those who attended there was representation from Moray Transport Forum, Cycling UK, HITRANS, Community Councils, NHS Grampian, Moray Council Officers, Outfit Moray as well as other individuals and groups with an interest in cycling and walking.

Aims and Objectives

There are 3 simple overarching aims for this strategy, to increase cycling and walking journeys to work, to increase cycling and walking journeys to education and to increase the provision of physical infrastructure. These aims are quantified in six specific objectives focused around the provision of infrastructure and facilities, meaningful travel planning, skills training and education.

In order for the objectives to be achievable they needed to be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timed; SMART. Our detailed objectives have therefore been developed with these key points in mind and will allow for more effective planning and monitoring of the ATS action plan. The objectives have also been established using insight, and workshop feedback from these organisations and individuals that are currently involved in helping to promote walking and cycling in Moray.

Each of the objectives are supported and linked to one or more actions in the Action Plan and are listed in order, see Appendix 3.

Active Travel Strategy Aims

AIM - Increase in provision of Physical Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE

1) **Objective** - Increase AT on the public road network with an extra 5% infrastructure over the next 5 years –

2) **Objective** - Increase use of NCN1* route by pedestrians and cyclists by 2% on a year by year basis from 2022 to 2027
   ** National Cycle Network 1 is a 1264mile cycle route along the east coast of UK, cared for by Sustrans.*

3) **Objective** - Ensure all major transport connections and destinations (interchanges) and businesses have appropriate cycle parking* installed by 2025.

* please refer to Cycling by Designs appropriate cycle parking. All installations will be in line with this guidance. www.transport.gov.scot/media/50323/cycling-by-design-update-2019-final-document-15-september-2021-1.pdf

AIM - Increase in walking and cycle journeys to work

WORK

4) **Objective** - All large employers (over 250) to have a completed an up to date live Travel Plan Document by 2027.

AIM - Increase in walking and cycle journeys to education

EDUCATION

5) **Objective** - 95% of primary schools delivering Level 2 Bikeability by 2027. (Current baseline figures - 75% of primary schools delivering 2022, with a 67% completion rate)

6) **Objective** - 60% of all journeys to school to be walked, wheeled or cycled by 2027.
(Current baseline figures from HUSS 2021 - 52.3%)

Delivering the Strategy

To deliver the vision and objectives of the ATS, a 5 year Action Plan has been developed with clearly defined actions which will be measured and reported on regularly to provide evidence of progress towards the objectives. A copy of the ATS Action Plan can be found in Appendix 3. Data on walking and cycling activity levels is available from local and national sources and will be used to measure progress in the overall uptake of walking and cycling. The main actions from the plan are:

1. Further develop the Active Travel network
2. Develop Active Travel Masterplans for key settlements in Moray
3. Embed Active Travel opportunities within new developments
4. Encourage and facilitate walking and cycling as leisure and tourist activities to provide benefits to health and local economy
5. Provide new/improved cycle parking/ facilities at key destinations and transport interchanges in Moray
6. Work with local employers (including Moray Council) and their staff to encourage more walking and cycling to and from work
7. Work with students and school pupils, staff and parents to encourage more walking, cycling and scooting to and from school/ further education
8. Continue to seek funding from existing sources and identify new funding opportunities as they emerge to secure funding for Active Travel interventions, as appropriate.

Monitoring of the plan

A monitoring plan is an essential part of an ATS and is one of the key requirements outlined in guidance published by Sustrans and Transport Scotland. It is important to ensure an effective monitoring and evaluation framework is in place for assessing progress in delivering the vision and objectives of the Strategy. To deliver the vision and objectives of the strategy a 5 year Action Plan, see Appendix 3, has been developed with clearly defined actions and planned outcomes which will be measured and reported on regularly to provide evidence of progress towards the objectives.

The outcome measures will be reviewed annually, and a RAG report created at the start of each financial year, to ensure they are fit for purpose to monitor progress on actions for the duration of the strategy. An Action Plan progress report will then be produced on an annual basis and reported to the relevant Council Committee as required. Although annual reporting on the Action Plan will be managed by the Sustainable Travel officer, delivery of the targets within it will rely on continual input and partnership working from within relevant Moray Council departments, external partners and funding bodies, local businesses and residents to highlight, inform and provide feedback on how improvements can be made.

Active Travel monitoring is already undertaken by Moray Council through a number of various data sources, and the strategy monitoring plan will link existing data sources with new opportunities. Programmes such as Travel Tracker in primary schools already adds to the data gathered as to how people are travelling along with the annual Hands Up Scotland School (HUSS) surveys. Other programmes under SCSP also provide data on the number of participants or types of journey made adding to the overall picture of active travel in Moray. This kind of data feeds in to local reporting, e.g. Moray Council performance indicators as well as into national statistics e.g. HUSS & Sustrans national monitoring of walking and cycling. Using local data allows the council to monitor regional trends and to spot where problems might be occurring by observing a fall in usage figures. Conversely, achieving an increase in usage shows the success of both infrastructure and intervention programmes in encouraging people to travel actively. Additionally, all new infrastructure includes automatic counters so this monitoring will continue to provide usage data.

In addition to collecting data on the number of journeys made it is important that monitoring of the active travel programmes also takes place to determine their success or otherwise and to inform the Council as to what measures are most likely to achieve the required modal shift to active travel. It is also important that a programme of monitoring the delivery of the ATS is implemented using key performance indicators (KPI) to determine the success of the strategy.

KPI 1:	Modal share of active travel journeys to education
KPI 2:	Modal share of active travel journeys to work
KPI 3:	Number of active travel journeys recorded at fixed site counters
KPI 4:	Length of new active travel routes developed on: 1) Public Road Network 2) Core Path Network

A number of measures below will be undertaken and assessed at regular intervals with regular reporting. An Action Plan progress report will be produced on an annual basis and reported to the relevant Council Committee as required.

Existing Data Source	Measure	Frequency
Scottish Census	Percentage of Journeys to work by foot and cycle	Every 10 years (next census 2022)
Scottish Household Survey	Percentage of Journeys to work by foot and cycle	Annually
HUSS (Hands up School Survey)	Percentage of Journeys to education by foot and cycle	Annually
Travel Tracker	Percentage of Journeys to education by foot and cycle	Quarterly and Annually
Bikeability	Cycle Training – no of pupils trained	Annually
Automatic Counts	Pedestrian and cycle counts	Annually/ Adhoc
Manual Counts	Pedestrian and cycle counts	Adhoc
Cycle Parking Provision	Infrastructure provision	Annually
Spend/ Cost Reporting	Active travel spend (infrastructure and behaviour change)	Annually (March)
Sustrans Route Surveys	Qualitative NCN1 journey info	Adhoc

New Data Source	Measure	Frequency
Monitoring Progress Report	Progress against objectives and actions	Annually
Active Travel provision within new development	Infrastructure provision, (km of new paths, provision of new cycle storage),	Annually
Public Perception Survey on Active Travel in Moray	Level of public knowledge of Active Travel health and wellbeing benefits Public views on cycle parking facilities (and other Active Travel views as specific questions emerge)	Bi-Annually
Workplace Travel Surveys	Journeys to work	Adhoc

Partnership and Funding

Partnership working and funding are important elements in the delivery of Active Travel projects. Some of the plans can be delivered directly by Moray Council, others will mean working in partnership with Scottish Government, national and local bodies, communities and the private sector. Achieving our vision will require resources, time and investment. Funding for infrastructure and soft measures/behaviour change programmes comes almost exclusively from external agencies, as mentioned earlier on in the document in 'Scottish Government Investment'.

The majority of larger active travel infrastructure projects in Moray will be funded through the annual CWSR grant, an application to the Sustrans 'Places for Everyone' fund or in certain instances through the use of developer obligations (or the provision of new infrastructure as part of new developments). All behaviour change initiatives will be funded through Paths for All's 'Smarter Choices, Smarter Places'. There are other small grants available to help support the delivery of our smaller actions, and these will be utilised and applied for whenever possible. Longer term funding for revenue, maintenance and marketing can be a challenge, but working closely in partnership with all relevant organisations working towards a modal shift to Active Travel will be beneficial for our vision and goals of the strategy.

To ensure that the strategy remains relevant and accounts for any policy changes made at national and regional level, it will be subject to an annual review.

Equality Impact

The Equality Act 2010 introduced a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requiring public bodies to give due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations

To guide the ATS development and understand where we were starting from, public and stakeholder virtual engagement events were organised with key stakeholders, community groups and individuals with an interest in Active Travel. The aim was to gather views on barriers and issues preventing travelling more actively in Moray, and how we can make all forms of Active Travel attractive and accessible to everyone. Choices around active travel are affected not only by the existence of safe walking and cycling routes, but other factors such as accessing a cycle, skills and confidence, security concerns, or individual health conditions.

An overwhelming majority of respondents to the consultation felt that there would be no impacts of the strategy that would be a disbenefit to any particular group such as older people or those with a disability. Most individuals thought that it could only be of benefit to everyone, as it allows people more transport choices to access things they need such as work, education, food, health services and leisure. The recently upgraded Speyside Way path was used as an example of the diverse range of individuals and groups now using it since the works were completed. Having more active travel routes was felt to only benefit communities especially those on lower incomes, women and children.

Despite the general feedback to the consultation being that there was not much further that could be included within the Strategy which would ensure it was inclusive for all and inequalities addressed, some additional actions were proposed such as;

- Larger cycle racks for trailers and buggies to be parked
- Reasonably priced bike hire and disability equipment hire
- Seats and toilets strategically placed on routes
- Cycling for disabled people i.e. tandem hire and cycle buddy schemes
- Better maintenance of existing paths for all ability users to use
- Secure cycle storage at ground level for those without a garden (flats etc.)

We intend to address these proposals through the strategy by delivering cycle training and maintenance sessions to support people to develop skills, knowledge and confidence, and by looking at whether any new active travel infrastructure should be prioritised around areas of disadvantage, using SIMD data. The provision of new shared use paths when developing the network in Moray, will also create better accessibility for wheelchair users. As well as new infrastructure, the inclusion of a maintenance plan on the current, and new, network will further enhance equality for access to Active Travel. Anecdotal evidence suggests that more women tend to walk or cycle to access local services such as schools and hospitals, therefore, may help to reducing the gender pay gap.

Currently 85% of people aged over 65, 78% of disabled people, 76% of women, 75% of people at risk of deprivation and 74% of people from ethnic minority groups never cycle. (Sustrans/ Arup 2019). Through the strategy action plan, we aim to help deliver on outcomes in Scotland's 'National Performance Framework' that 'we live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe' and 'we tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally' partly through the use of Participatory Budgeting. PB is a way for people to directly vote on how local money should be spent, and we aim to use a proportion of our Cycling Walking Safer Routes Scottish Government grant fund to provide new and improved cycle parking. Through involving the public and communities on where infrastructure is needed and identifying locations, it is hoped this will increase confidence and safety in more people cycling.

The more we do to build the knowledge, skills and confidence of people of all ages and abilities, the more active journeys we will unlock. We will continue to work collaboratively with established community organisations to tackle inequalities and barriers that people face, and deliver programmes to members of our communities who currently walk and cycle less, to support diversity, inclusion and equality.

Appendix 1 - Moray Data

This is a summary of the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) across our counters over 3 years, which on the whole shows the trend for walking and cycling locally on the increase.

	Bikes		People	
Hopeman - Burghead				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**	**AADT**	**Growth D**
2018	**32**	**10.34%**	**127**	**5.83%**
2019	**33**	**3.13%**	**132**	**3.94%**
2020	**49**	**48.48%**	**159**	**20.45%**
2021	**48**	**-2.04%**	**189**	**18.87%**
Elgin - GM				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**	**AADT**	**Growth D**
2018	**26**	**-13.33%**	**204**	**-0.49%**
2019	**27**	**3.85%**	**199**	**-2.45%**
2020	**56**	**107.41%**	**225**	**13.07%**
2021	**54**	**-3.57%**	**226**	**0.44%**
Elgin - Library				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**	**AADT**	**Growth D**
2018	**68**	**17.24%**	**547**	**0.92%**
2019	**63**	**-7.35%**	**510**	**-6.76%**
2020	**63**	**0.00%**	**327**	**-35.88%**
2021	**63**	**0.00%**	**404**	**23.55%**
Elgin - Halfords				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**	**AADT**	**Growth D**
2018	**90**	**57.89%**	**544**	**-5.88%**
2019	**121**	**34.44%**	**477**	**-12.32%**
2020	**110**	**-9.09%**	**295**	**-38.16%**
2021	**213**	**93.64%**	**246**	**-16.61%**

	Bikes		People	
Elgin - Shaw Place				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	97	7.78%	209	3.47%
2019	121	24.74%	169	-19.14%
2020	130	7.44%	162	-4.14%
2021	130	0.00%	156	-3.70%
Elgin - Cathedral				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	62	24.00%	76	4.11%
2019	71	14.52	81	6.58%
2020	118	66.2	108	33.33%
2021	77	-34.75%	105	-2.78%
Elgin - Chanonry				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	69	11.29%	56	9.80%
2019	71	2.90%	68	21.43%
2020	136	91.55%	118	73.53%
2021	96	-29.41	106	-10.17%
Elgin - Morriston Playing fields				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	36	20.00%	175	6.06%
2019	35	-2.78%	190	8.57%
2020	81	131.43%	288	51.58%
2021	49	-39.51%	315	9.38%

	Bikes		People	
Elgin - Leisure Centre				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	55	5.77%	183	5.78%
2019	62	12.73%	210	14.75%
2020	112	80.65%	311	48.10%
2021	48	-57.14%	1888	507.07%
Elgin - Red Bridge East - West				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	82	9.33%	353	7.62%
2019	86	4.88%	380	7.65%
2020	131	52.33%	434	14.21%
2021	75	-42.75%	446	2.76%
Elgin - Red Bridge North-South				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2018	73	4.29%	605	6.51%
2019	72	-1.37%	606	0.17%
2020	124	72.22%	582	-3.96%
2021	94	-24.19%	597	2.58%
Elgin - Waulkmill				
Year	AADT	Growth D	AADT	Growth D
2019	24		129	
2020	51	112.50%	151	17.05%
2021	28	-45.10%	109	-27.81%

** These are tube bicycle counters only. They do not collect pedestrian data.*

	Bikes		People	
Elginshill				
Year	AADT	Growth D		
2018	66	15.79%		
2019	64	-3.03%		
2020	119	85.94%		
2021	86	-27.73%		
***Forres - Kinloss**				
Year	AADT	Growth D		
2018	54	20.00%		
2019	48	-11.11%		
2020	55	14.58%		
2021	48	-12.73%		
***Kinloss - Findhorn**				
Year	AADT	Growth D		
2018	91	13.75%		
2019	87	-4.40%		
2020	115	32.18%		
2021	94	-18.26%		
***Elgin - Lossiemouth**				
Year	AADT	Growth D		
2018	74	23.33%		
2019	62	-16.22%		
2020	89	43.55%		
2021	74	-16.85%		

** These are tube bicycle counters only. They do not collect pedestrian data.*

	Bikes		People	
***Cullen**				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**		
2018	**11**	**-15.38%**		
2019	**14**	**27.27%**		
2020	**25**	**78.57%**		
2021	**20**	**-20.00**		
***Garmouth**				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**		
2018	**28**	**12.00%**		
2019	**30**	**7.14%**		
2020	**44**	**46.67%**		
2021	**35**	**-20.45%**		
***Duffus - Hopeman**				
Year	**AADT**	**Growth D**		
2018	**19**	**11.76%**		
2019	**18**	**-5.26%**		
2020	**34**	**88.89%**		
2021	**26**	**-23.53%**		

Appendix 2 - Speyside Data

	Fiddich Park		Craigellachie Hotel		Aberlour Park		Carron	
2019								
Jul	67	60	62	53	84	15	18	6
Aug	57	18	38	46	79	18	31	34
Sep	54	11	31	34	71	18	22	26
Oct	39	22	48	20	68	15	10	9
Nov	27	8	30	4	56	7	4	3
Dec	35	7	35	5	60	6	6	4
Ave daily total	**46.5**	**21**	**41**	**27**	**70**	**13**	**15**	**14**
2020								
Jan	45	12	45	8	63	7	10	4
Feb	43	7	47	5	63	5	10	3
Mar	44	13	46	12	82	11	12	9
Apr	50	33	53	50	100	36	18	29
May	52	53	47	77	108	54	18	39
Jun	98	59	63	80	135	55	23	36
Jul	183	54	64	85	154	55	25	40
Aug	79	44	65	78	158	48	25	39
Sep	58	38	57	46	116	33	21	24
Oct	66	19	67	24	113	21	19	14
Nov	44	13	44	15	86	13	13	10
Dec	37	12	44	8	80	7	11	5
Ave daily total	**67**	**30**	**54**	**41**	**105**	**29**	**17**	**21**

The above figures are averaged out daily Mon-Sun.

Notes:

Fiddich Park June missed (Dead battery)

Fiddich Park July average from 14th onwards (Dead battery)

Craigellachie Hotel up to 22/07 (Dead battery)

October average up to 19/10

	Fiddich Park		Craigellachie Hotel		Aberlour Park		Carron	
2021								
Jan	37	5	44	3	89	2	19	1
Feb	53	12	58	15	102	14	23	9
Mar	60	27	87	15	126	24	31	13
Apr	63	26	70	20	123	29	34	13
May	76	29	86	25	120	30	34	12
Jun			97	52	169	50	33	30
Jul	56	86	95	58	154	49	40	23
Aug	60	68			158	42	59	8
Sep	59	44			116	33	49	5
Oct	98	45			144	22	65	7
Nov	44	9					15	4
Dec	35	8					12	6
Ave daily total	**59**	**32**	**77**	**27**	**130**	**30**	**35**	**11**
2022								
Jan	55	14					26	3
Feb	48	12	65	4	94	10	16	2
Mar	45	32	73	11	112	22	27	6
Apr	70	27	88	9	119	23	52	5
May	58	53	102	16	138	32	42	7
Jun	382	44	95	30	128	37	40	9
Ave daily total	**109**	**30**	**85**	**14**	**118**	**25**	**33**	**5**

The above figures are averaged out daily Mon-Sun.

Notes:

Fiddich Park June missed (Dead battery)

Fiddich Park July average from 14th onwards (Dead battery)

Craigellachie Hotel up to 22/07 (Dead battery)

October average up to 19/10

Appendix 3 - Action Plan

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure		Lead *(supported by)*
1.	**Further develop the Active Travel network** *Seeks to meet Objective 1 - Increase the AT network with an extra 5% infrastructure over the next 5 years*	a) Identify network of routes, including the identification and integration of the Core Path Network, that connect communities where 'every day' journeys could be made by cycle or foot b) Develop an online system where the public can identify new active travel routes and/or enhancement to existing routes, and promote its use. c) Develop a set of criteria, which includes landowner support, to enable the prioritisation of new routes for feasibility study and further development. d) Develop designs for prioritised routes in anticipation of submitting applications for funding. e) As funding becomes available, construct prioritised routes. f) Ongoing continued support for community group Active Travel projects.	Provision of new/improved active travel routes that reflect the needs of communities, which have been prioritised using a clear and transparent process.	Increase in the length of Active Travel infrastructure connecting communities, which accommodates both pedestrians and cyclists. Feedback from members of the public when new/improved infrastructure is completed.	a) by 2023 Q2 b) by 2023 Q3 c) by 2023 Q4 d) Ongoing e) Ongoing	Sustainable Travel Officer Moray Access Manager *(Traffic Team)*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
2.	**Develop Active Travel Masterplans for key settlements in Moray** *Seeks to meet Objective 1- Increase the AT network with an extra 5% infrastructure over the next 5 years*	a) Identify key settlements based on population and current transport network that would benefit from a co-ordinated approach to Active Travel infrastructure provision, including cycle parking, based on the 20-minute neighbourhood concept. b) Consult with relevant communities and stakeholders to identify demand for movement and 'missing' links in the network. c) Assess the feasibility of providing the infrastructure and determine outline costs. d) Identify funding sources and/or community/third sector groups who can work to develop and deliver infrastructure, where infrastructure proposals do not meet prioritisation criteria.	Co-ordinated approach to the identification and delivery of Active Travel infrastructure within the key settlements, based on the 20-minute neighbourhood concept as set out in National Planning Framework 4.	Increase in the length of Active Travel infrastructure within communities, which accommodates both pedestrians and cyclists. Feedback from members of the public when new/improved infrastructure is completed.	a) by 2023 Q2 b) by 2024 Q3 c) by 2025 Q1 d) Ongoing e) Ongoing	Sustainable Travel Officer *(Transport Development and Traffic Teams, Strategic Plans and Development Team)*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
3.	**Embed Active Travel opportunities within new developments** *Seeks to meet Objective 1 -Increase the AT network with an extra 5% infrastructure over the next 5 years*	a) Apply Local Development Plan policies to ensure that residential streets are designed to encourage walking and cycling over the use of the private car by providing well-connected, safe and appealing routes. b) Ensure that developments that are adjacent to un-developed sites make allowance for future- connections for pedestrians and cyclists. c) Assess the off-site walking and cycling infrastructure required to provide reasonable connection to nearby facilities such as schools, healthcare, shopping and leisure, and where required seek provision through the use of planning condition. d) Request Travel Plans for developments, which will attract people to the site, e.g. employment, hospitals and schools, and monitor their implementation.	Well-connected developments with the appropriate level of walking and cycling infrastructure provided which leads to Active Travel being the preferred mode of transport for local, every day journeys.	Surveys of residents of new developments to determine whether the physical infrastructure and environment provided has led to them making more journeys by Active Travel instead of by private vehicles. Pedestrian and cycle counts in new developments.	Action and Tasks are ongoing.	Sustainable Travel Officer *(Transport Development and Traffic Teams, Strategic Plans and Development Team)*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
4.	**Encourage and facilitate walking and cycling as leisure and tourist activities to provide benefits to health and the local economy** *Seeks to meet Objective 2 - Increase use of NCN1* route by pedestrians and cyclists by 2% on a year by year basis from 2022 to 2027 *National Cycle Network Route 1*	a) Continue partnership working with local organisations Outfit Moray, NHS Grampian and Cycling UK Moray to organise events and activities to trial electric bikes, pedal bikes etc. to promote the health benefits of cycling and walking to residents and visitors to the area. b) Develop a community engagement programme to link with national campaigns i.e. Walk to Work Week, Cycle to Work Week and Clean Air Day etc. c) Continue to work with Sustrans on improvements to, and promotion of, NCN1. d) Deliver cycle training and maintenance sessions to support people to develop skills, knowledge and confidence. e) Support Third Parties seeking to provide simple and affordable bike and eBike hire stations at key locations in Moray. f) Arrange and support Active Travel information events and training for employers. g) Work together with Road Safety North East Scotland to publicise changes to the Highway Code and driver behaviour as well as cyclist behaviour. h) Work together with bus operators to support and encourage additional Bikes on Buses services across Moray	Increased public awareness of health and wellbeing benefits of Active Travel. Increased levels in cycling tourism in Moray.	Results of Public Perception Survey to be undertaken on a bi-annual basis. Numbers of participants at events and promotional activities. Cycle count data from NCN1 and Speyside Way permanent count sites.	2023,Q2 Ongoing Ongoing	Sustainable Travel Officer *(other relevant council departments, NHS Grampian, Moray Speyside Tourism, local Businesses, External partners e.g. Paths for All, Sustrans and Cycling UK))*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
5.	**Provide new/improved cycle parking at key destinations and transport interchanges in Moray** *Seeks to meet Objective 3 -Ensure all major transport connections and destinations (interchanges) and businesses have appropriate cycle parking installed by 2025.*	a) Audit existing cycle parking facilities at transport interchanges and key destinations to determine the level and condition of existing cycle parking and identify where new/improved parking is required. b) Determine locations for additional cycle parking at transport interchanges/key destinations, where appropriate in consultation with the landowner and/or surrounding businesses. c) Where appropriate, seek funding for the provision of additional/improved cycle parking. d) Work with transport providers, local cycling groups and HITRANS to support solutions for carriage of bikes on public transport. e) Ensure all new developments provide secure cycle parking as set out in the Moray Local Development Plan. f) Signpost and promote to Housing Associations Cycling Scotland's 'Social Housing Partnership Fund'. This is for providers to install a range of infrastructure including secure cycle parking, safe spaces to store prams, buggies, mobility aids seating and planters etc.	Reduction in the number of bikes stolen/vandalised in public places. Increased level of public confidence that their cycle will not be stolen/vandalised .	Number of reports of stolen/vandalised cycles to Police Scotland where cycle has been left in a public place. Results of Public Perception Survey to be undertaken on a bi-annual basis.	a) by 2022 Q4 b) by 2023 Q2 c) Ongoing d) Ongoing e) Ongoing	Sustainable Travel Officer *(Traffic Team, Passenger Transport Team, Network Rail, Stagecoach and HITRANS)*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
6.	**Work with local employers (including Moray Council) and their staff to encourage more walking and cycling to and from work.** *Seeks to meet Objective 4 - All large employers (over 250) in Moray to have a completed an up to date live Travel Plan Document by 2027*	a) Work with local employers to achieve Cycling Scotland's "Cycle Friendly" employer status. b) Provide support, guidance and assistance for employers to develop or review their Travel Plan. Cluster organisations and smaller businesses may be targeted for joint travel plans. c) Continue to implement and publicise the Cycle2Work scheme to Council employees, and seek to extend the scheme through information to other employers in the area. d) Promote the use of Council pool bikes to encourage staff to undertake shorter work related journeys by bike. e) Offer cycle training/ confidence sessions to Council employees. f) Encourage a member of Moray Council Senior Management to act as an 'Active Travel Champion' to demonstrate Council commitment to Active Travel.	Increased confidence amongst employees to make some or all journeys to work by foot or cycle. Increase in the number of employees making some or all of their journeys to work by foot or cycle. Increased number of local employers with a Travel Plan.	Results of Moray Council staff surveys. Increased number of cycles being parked at Council offices. Results of surveys of local employers who have or are developing a Travel Plan to encourage more walking and cycling to work.	Action and Tasks are ongoing	Sustainable Travel Officer *(Cycling UK and Cycling Scotland)*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
7.	**Work with students and school pupils, staff and parents to encourage more walking, cycling and scooting to and from school/further education** *Seeks to meet Objective 5 - 95% of primary schools delivering Level 2 Bikeability by 2027* *and* *Objective 6 - 60% of all journeys to school to be walked or cycled by 2027*	a) Work with schools and further education sites to achieve Cycling Scotland's 'Cycle Friendly School and Campus' status. b) Develop a programme to work with schools to ensure that they have an up to date School Travel Plan. c) Continue to deliver and promote Bikeability Level 2 in primary schools. d) Continue to promote primary schools undertaking Sustrans Hands-Up Survey – which provides an annual count of mode choice among school pupils. e) Continue to promote the use of the Living Streets Travel Tracker programme in Primary Schools, including those currently not participating. f) Continue running educational events like 'Parksmart Moray' to encourage more pupils to travel actively to school. g) Audits of safe routes to school will be carried out for all Moray schools within a 3 mile radius. h Ongoing and improved working partnership with Education and Social Care teams, to ensure Active Travel messaging is being communicated effectively.	School campuses that provide secure cycle parking for their pupils and safe routes within the school grounds to access the parking. Increased confidence amongst pupils to make some or all journeys to school by Active Travel. Increased number of pupils travelling to school actively. Reduced numbers of vehicles around school entrances.	Number of schools/ further education sites with 'Cycle Friendly School and Campus' status. Number of schools/ further education sites with an up to date Travel Plan. Results of HUSS and Travel Tracker programmes. Number of cycles being parked at education sites. Results of traffic surveys on roads adjacent to school entrances. Number of customer contacts regarding indiscriminate parking behaviours at and around education sites.	a) by 2024 Q4 b) by 2023 Q4 c) Ongoing d) Ongoing e) Ongoing f) Ongoing	Sustainable Travel Officer *(Schools and colleges, Living Streets, Cycling Scotland and Education Department)*

Action Number	Action and Tasks		Planned Outcome	Outcome Measure	Timescale	Lead *(supported by)*
8.	**Continue to seek funding from existing sources and Identify new funding opportunities as they emerge to secure funding for Active Travel interventions, as appropriate.** *Supports the delivery of all objectives*	a) Continue to make applications for funding for pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and behaviour change initiatives. b) Identify new opportunities for funding through research and networking with funding bodies and fellow professionals. c) Seek to identify new funding sources for footpath and cycle path maintenance, particularly for new routes that are not adopted, and make applications for funding as necessary. d) Signposting and promotion of funding available for ebike loans and community grants. E.g. Paths for All, Energy Savings trust etc.	Provision of infrastructure and behaviour change programmes above that which can be secured through Council revenue and capital budgets and ring fenced Government grants. Maximise existing funding by taking opportunities to 'match fund' where appropriate thus securing an increased level of investment in the Active Travel network.	Level of funding received through grant applications for new/improved active travel infrastructure and behaviour change programmes.	Action and Tasks are on-going	Sustainable Travel Officer *(External partners Funding bodies e.g. HITRANS, Cycling Scotland, Paths for All, Sustrans)*

Consultation

The Consultation for the draft Active Travel Strategy (ATS) was led by the Sustainable Travel Officer, guided by feedback and support through an internal working group, and a key stakeholders group consisting of individuals, community groups and organisations with an interest in Active Travel. The consultation took place to ensure the proposed aims and objectives reflect the genuine needs and desires of existing current and potential Active Travel (AT) users.

Following on from the draft Strategy being approved at Economic, Development and Infrastructure committee on 7th December 2021, a 12 week consultation period took place between Monday 10th January 2022 and Sunday 3rd April 2022. Full details of the draft ATS and the consultation questionnaire were uploaded onto the Moray Council Sustainable Travel webpage. All consultation events were held virtually through Microsoft Teams, due to Scottish Government Covid 19 guidelines at the time.

Publicity

The draft strategy was publicised through local newspapers, the Moray Council website and social media, as well as posters erected across walking and cycling routes, transport interchanges and shared with community councils and committees. A printed version was also made available at various locations, including Elgin library.

The consultation process took two forms:

i. Two online consultations sessions/ workshops were held with a range of stakeholders, and

ii. An online survey facilitated through Survey Monkey.

As well as the online survey, there were two online stakeholder consultations held alongside two online public consultations on the 8th and 28th March 2022. There was a total of 9 in attendance for the stakeholder sessions, and 7 attended the public sessions. These meetings were made up of representatives of community councils, community groups, businesses, charities, local authority and active travel interest groups. Those invited were;

- Moray Local Outdoor Access Forum
- North East Sensory Services
- TSI Moray
- Community Wellbeing Development Team, Moray Council
- Moray Deaf Club
- HITRANS
- Accessible Moray
- ParentAble
- Laich O Moray Active Travel Routes
- All primary and secondary schools
- Outfit Moray
- Living Streets
- Cycling UK
- Buckie LOIP
- Active Schools, Moray Council
- Climate Change, Moray Council

- Moray Carshare
- NHS Grampian
- Moray Transport Forum
- Forres Green Spaces
- The Rothes Way

The details of the public sessions were shared through the Council website as well as the Councils social media and all community councils were invited to attend via email. The public sessions were also shared by;

- Moray Chamber of Commerce
- UHI Moray
- Elgin BID
- Education, Moray Council

These sessions allowed the public the opportunity to discuss and ask any questions about the draft ATS.

Engagement Sessions and Workshops

Discussions took place around the differing priorities for different communities within Moray. Some of those who attended were representing smaller rural villages, so highlighted the need for long distance routes connecting settlements, whilst others brought up the need to link up existing parts of the network within our larger towns. The key themes that were raised through the workshop sessions were:

- Community engagement throughout projects
- Long term maintenance of un-adopted paths
- Dedicated space for cycling and walking (reallocated from existing road space where appropriate)
- Cycle parking and facilities at destinations
- Road closures around school zones
- Marketing promotion and signing of routes
- Speed limits and traffic calming

Online Survey Questionnaire

The survey included questions on the proposed vision, aims and objectives and action plan, as well as additional socio – demographic questions and equality impact. The key questions were:

- Q1. Do you agree with the proposed vision? If not, what alternative do you propose?
- Q2. Where do you think there are current gaps in walking and cycling infrastructure provision?
- Q3. What would encourage you to make more trips by foot or by cycle?
- Q4. Do you agree with the overall aims and objectives of the ATS?
- Q5. Do you consider that the proposed actions and tasks will deliver the objectives?

- Q6. Are there any impacts of the Strategy which would either be a benefit or disbenefit to any particular group (e.g. older people, people with a disability, minority ethnic groups)?
- Q7. Is there anything else you think the Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan should include to ensure that Active Travel is inclusive for all, and inequalities addressed?

There were 84 respondents to the online survey questionnaire. There was a spread of ages, with the 55-64 age group forming the largest response rate. There was an equal representation of both males and females at 45% each, 9% prefer not to say and 1% other. All responses came from within Moray, with a good mix of locations, although most who responded were from Elgin, Forres or Speyside. Nearly 97% had access to a car and could drive, and 16% considered their day to day activities to be impacted by a health problem or disability.

Summary/ Key Findings from Survey

Question 1. **Do you agree with the proposed vision? If not, what alternative do you propose?**
The majority (80%) of the public and stakeholders were in agreement with the vision of the strategy. However, some respondent's highlighted areas that they felt were missing from the vision, such as the link between the benefits of active travel and reaching net zero as part of climate change mitigations. A few respondents also felt that the need to improve active travel safety on existing routes, and the need to include local travel for shopping, were also completely missed from the vision and strategy. Some respondents commented that they were unsure whether active travel does 'support economic development', and that it should focus more on how it improves physical wellbeing and climate change. Below are some of the proposed alternative vision statements:

'To create a culture and environment where active travel is embedded within communities as the automatic and obvious choice for short everyday journeys to school, work and leisure'.

"To create a culture and environment where active travel is the number one choice for short everyday journeys to school, work and leisure by: providing excellent active travel connections and accessibility through a safe, integrated, accessible network that supports economic development and the needs of local communities, and promoting a change in travel behaviour away from the use of motorised transport".

Following on from the consultation however, the Vision Statement was then revised and collectively developed with consultees from;

'To create a culture and environment where active travel is the number one choice for short everyday journeys to school, work and leisure, by providing excellent active travel connections and accessibility through a safe, integrated, accessible network that supports economic development and the needs of local communities' To

'*To create a culture and environment where active travel is embedded within our communities as the automatic and obvious choice for everyday journeys to school, work and leisure by: providing a safe, integrated and accessible network for all.'*

<u>Question 2</u>. Where do you think there are current gaps in walking and cycling infrastructure provision?

Feedback was received for all eight wards in Moray with respondents providing information on where they felt there was missing gaps in the current walking and cycling infrastructure. There was more feedback received for Elgin City North and South, Forres, Speyside and Lossiemouth and surrounding areas, than the other remaining 3 ward areas. More feedback was received in some areas over others due to having current active travel community groups such as Forres Green Spaces, Laich O' Moray Active Travel Routes and The Rothes Way group. Targeted community engagement though Local Outcome Improvement Plan meetings, for those areas not as engaged, could be a way of addressing lack of input from missing wards. There was no particular theme for Elgin that stood out as respondents highlighted various issues such as; no cycle lanes on nearly all Elgin roads, access to the town centre from any direction other than North is very difficult, especially south from the A941 into Elgin. In addition, a lack of safe cycling routes through older parts of the town from Bishopmill across town to New Elgin, with paths and footways being frequently blocked by parked cars and bins, making walking challenging around Bishopmill, particularly for parents/carers with prams/pushchairs or people with limitations on their mobility.

In Forres a number of the respondents highlighted a need to have a fully joined up cycle route between Rafford and Forres. In Speyside, linking Rothes to Elgin along the A941 was deemed to be a priority, as well Rothes to Craigellachie, which then joins in with the Speyside Way (where the recently upgraded path already links with some of the smaller settlements in Speyside). In Lossie the current ongoing community project for a cycle route from Lossiemouth to Hopeman was mentioned by nearly all respondents for that ward.

Additional comments on the general infrastructure provision across Moray highlighted issues such as:

- The current cycling network is very fragmented and needs better joined up as there is a lot of 'bitty' parts and not enough joined up direct, safe routes. Especially when connecting smaller settlements into the larger towns such as Elgin and Forres.
- The need for safer and better full links across major A roads A96, A98, A95 etc.

Some further comments and actions from respondents for this question was to:

- Include aspirational and existing route maps into the strategy.
- Name the settlements that will have AT masterplans done.
- Include a priority list of areas where there would be better returns on infrastructure provision.

<u>Question 3.</u> What would encourage you to make more trips by foot or by cycle?

The majority of respondents highlighted designated cycle routes and safety as the main priority for what would encourage them to make more trips by walking and cycling. Cycle parking provision, maintenance and transport integration (especially in rural areas) was also highlighted a number of times by respondents as a means to encourage more trips by active travel. A number of the respondents also noted that distance, weather, and safety was an important factor to consider for Active Travel in Moray. Below are some of the key observations made by the stakeholders and public on each of the different themes:

Maintenance

- Gritting of existing paths in winter, as most cyclists choose to use the road if not done.
- The Garmouth Spey viaduct path was an area of concern for maintenance due to severe tree root damage on the path.

Safety

- Lowering the speed limit to 20mph in towns and villages.
- Better lighting on existing and new routes.
- Segregated cycle paths from other users**.**
- Better cycle lanes at junctions.

Cycle Parking

- More cycle parking provision at shops
- Better provision of cycle parking in existing flatted dwelling
- More secure cycle parking in areas of low index of multiple deprivation, and throughout the larger towns.
- Cycle parking at all bus stops.

Designated Routes/ Cycle Paths

- All comments for cycle paths were similar highlighting common issues, and frequently mentioned more safe and dedicated cycle/walk routes away from busy main roads. Although in town areas cycle paths alongside a main road was deemed ok, due to lower speed of traffic.

Education/ Training

- Educating cyclists to use existing lanes, as it would be pointless creating new infrastructure if cyclists do not use them.
- Better enforcement of existing cycle lanes i.e. preventing drivers parking on and blocking them.
- More signage and advertisement of route locations to school

Transport Integration

- Ability to take bikes on buses.
- All buses to have bike holders/carriers, only some currently do.

Additional comments and actions from respondents to encourage more trips by foot or cycle was to provide toilets and benches along the longer distance routes.

<u>Question 4</u>. Do you agree with the overall aims and objectives of the ATS?

The majority (80%) of the public and stakeholders were in agreement with the overall aims and objectives of the strategy. The most common query was in relation to objective One, 'Increase the AT network with an extra 5% infrastructure over the next 5 years.' A number of respondents felt that a 5% target was not ambitious enough over a 5-year period, and recommended this be increased. It was also suggested that it needs to be made clear what baseline of AT infrastructure we are currently working from, 5% of what? And what 5% of increased infrastructure will actually provide.

Some respondents, primarily from the stakeholders working group, felt that objective Two should be omitted from the objectives as the NCN1 is more of a challenge/ leisure route and not one that commuters would use as it is largely on side roads which have 60 mph speed limits and, in some cases, the perception was that some of these side roads had higher vehicle usage than expected of a low trafficked road. More focus should be on routes which would support the 20minute neighbourhood vision promoted through planning policy.

It was decided upon meeting with the internal Stakeholder group, that objective two would remain as part of the objectives. The aim of Objective two is to increase the use of the route, not add or improve infrastructure. The NCN1 runs east to west through Moray and goes through many locations and provides good data with a large number of counters on it. Many people do use shorter sections as commuting routes, and more recently Sustrans completed an audit of the NCN1 and removed sections of the route which they deemed unsuitable to improve the use of it.

Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 6 were largely supported by all, but further information on delivery and measurement of this would be useful, such as how will we incentivise businesses to develop Travel Plans.

Additional comments and actions from respondents on the strategy's aims and objectives were;

- To rewrite the objectives with the current baseline figures included to see the difference in what we are aiming for
- The three overarching aims to be expanded to four and include everyday life shopping etc. and the benefits to Health, wellbeing and the economy
- Additionally further clarity and definition of objective three 'appropriate cycle parking' should be given.

<u>Question 5.</u> Do you consider that the proposed actions and tasks will deliver the objectives?

Just over half (53%) of respondents felt that the proposed actions and tasks would deliver the objectives of the strategy. Some respondents highlighted that they felt the Council were under resourced and underfunded to deliver the project, and only substantial funding would allow the strategy to move forward successfully. Although there are funding streams available, some do not believe there is not nearly enough money to undertake all the projects to provide new infrastructure that the communities may identify.

It was suggested that Moray Council needs to spend 2% of their budget on Active Travel, similar to what Edinburgh City Council have done with 10% of their overall budget. It was highlighted by some respondents that the actions and tasks will only deliver the objectives 'only if it is adequately funded'. The Action Plan itself has been described as a bit vague, with more detailed SMART targets needed, as well as a greater delivery plan with a detailed budget and timetable.

Additional comments and actions from respondents on the strategy's actions and tasks included:

- Adding in tasks around maintenance of existing paths
- Including the identification and integration of the core path network
- Providing support to existing community led ATR projects
- Assessment of landowner support which can then be included in the prioritisation criteria
- Further engagement with Education and social care to ensure schools produce Travel plans and deliver cycle training

- Adding in further measures associated with reducing quantity and speed of traffic such as 20mph speed limits.

Question 6. Are there any impacts of the Strategy which would either be a benefit or disbenefit to any particular group (e.g. older people, people with a disability, minority ethnic groups)?

The majority of respondents felt that there would be no impacts of the strategy that would be a disbenefit to any particular group such as older people or those with a disability. Most respondents thought that AT could only be of benefit to everyone. The upgraded Speyside Way path was used as an example of the diverse range of individuals and groups now using it since the works to improve the surface to make it all weather were completed. Other respondents said that having more active travel routes can only benefit communities especially those on lower incomes, women, children etc. However, the need to equally focus on buses within the strategy for those who cannot walk or cycle due to impairment was also highlighted.

It was also proposed that any new active infrastructure should be prioritised around areas of disadvantage, using SIMD data. Increased electric bike hire facilities and creation of a charging network, would make cycling more accessible for both older people and people with restricted mobility.

Question 7. Is there anything else you think the Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan should include to ensure that Active Travel is inclusive for all, and inequalities addressed?

The majority of respondents felt that there was no additional areas that could be included within the Strategy and Action Plan, which would ensure it was inclusive for all and inequalities addressed.

However, some suggested actions that had previously been answered within the survey were reiterated again, such as:

- Bikes on buses, as Active Travel needs to be link up and be supported by public transport.
- Larger cycle racks for trailers and buggies to be parked.
- Reasonably priced bike hire and disability equipment hire
- Seats and toilets strategically placed on routes
- Cycling for disabled people i.e. tandem hire and cycle buddy schemes
- Better maintenance of existing paths for all ability users to use
- Secure cycle storage at ground level for those without a garden (flats etc.)

Additional information providing the detailed comments and responses received from the online survey are contained in Annex 1.

Online Survey Monkey Questionnaire

Q1. Do you agree with the proposed vision? If not, what alternative do you propose?

Q2. Where do you think there are current gaps in walking and cycling infrastructure provision?

Q3. What would encourage you to make more trips by foot or by cycle?

Q4. Do you agree with the overall aims and objectives of the ATS? If not what do you think the aims and objectives should be?

Q5. Do you consider that the proposed actions and tasks will deliver the objectives? If not what do you think the aims and objectives should be?

Q6. Are there any impacts of the Strategy which would either be a benefit or disbenefit to any particular group (e.g. older people, people with a disability, minority ethnic group)?

Q7. Is there anything else you think the Active Travel Strategy and Action Plan should include to ensure that Active Travel is inclusive for all, and inequalities are addressed?

Q8. What is your postcode?

Q9. What age group do you fall into?

Q10. What gender do you identify as?

Q11. Do you have access to a car/van?

Q12. Can you drive?

Q13. Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months (include any problems related to old age?

Survey Monkey Link - https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/Draft_Active_Travel

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANGEMENT PLAN CYCLE 2 FINDHORN, NAIRN AND SPEYSIDE 2022-2028**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 To inform the Committee of:

(i) the proposed publication of the Final Report on the Local Flood Risk Management Plan for Cycle 1; and
(ii) the proposed publication of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan Cycle 2.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (19) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to exercising the functions of the Council under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 it is recommended that Committee:

(i) agrees the final report on Cycle 1 for the Local Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan), for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside (FNS) Local Plan District;
(ii) with the agreement of Highland Council, publish the Final Report;
(iii) agrees the Plan for Cycle 2 for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District; and
(iv) with the agreement of Highland Council, publish the Plan.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (the Act) places a duty on responsible authorities to manage flood risk on a plan-led, risk based, sustainable way. As part of this process every six years Moray Council, as Lead Local Authority, must produce and publish a Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside (FNS) Local Plan District. This Plan is developed working in partnership with other authorities including SEPA, Scottish Water, Highland Council, Cairngorm National Park Authority, Forestry Scotland and Transport Scotland.

3.2 The Plan includes actions to manage flood risk and identifies when these actions will be undertaken, who is responsible for them and how they will be funded. The actions in the Plan are taken from the National Flood Risk Management Plan, which is published by SEPA. Every six years SEPA undertakes a National Flood Risk Assessment, the findings of which are used to identify areas at significant risk of flooding. These areas are known as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs) and all actions to mitigate flood risk that are eligible for grant funding from Scottish Government are within a PVA. All PVAs and actions to mitigate flooding within them are included in the National Flood Risk Management Plan.

3.3 The Plan for the FNS Local Plan District for Cycle 1 was agreed by this Committee on 3 May 2016, (paragraph 7 of the minute refers). The Plan was published in July 2016. The main actions Moray Council was responsible for implementing in Cycle 1 are provided in the table below.

Action	PVA Location
Develop Surface Water Management Plans	Elgin, Forres, Rothes and Aberlour
Maintain Flood Protection Schemes	Lhanbryde, Forres, Findhorn, Elgin, Rothes and Aberlour
Flood Protection Studies	Spynie (Lossiemouth Seatown)

3.4 Moray Council is required to report on progress of the Plan twice during the six year cycle. An interim report was agreed by this Committee on 4 December 2018, (paragraph 11 of the minute refers). The main actions included in this report are provided below.

- The Lossiemouth Seatown Coastal Protection Flood Study was complete.
- The Surface Water Management Plans (SWMP) for Elgin, Rothes and Aberlour were complete.
- At this stage it was highlighted that the SWMP for Forres would not be undertaken in this cycle. The Integrated Catchment Study would not be undertaken by Scottish Water as this was no longer considered appropriate. However, an enhanced Sewer Model would be produced by Scottish Water and this would be used to inform a SWMP for Forres, to be developed in Cycle 2.

Cycle 1 Final Report

3.5 The Council is required to publish a Final Report on the implementation of the Plan. The final report measures performance against the original Plan, which was published in July 2016. The key outcomes from Cycle 1, delivered by Moray Council since the Interim Report, which was agreed by members, are:-

- Continued maintenance of our Flood schemes.
- Updated Planning guidance with regards to Drainage and Flooding.
- Continued maintenance to reduce wider flood risk as set out in the Schedule of Clearance and Repair which is published on a yearly basis.
- Review of the updated Enhanced Sewer Model for Forres from Scottish Water.

These above actions were delivered on time and within the resources allocated.

3.6 The final report highlights that SEPA, due to a cyber-attack, has not been able to complete a number of its modelling actions. These actions have commenced and they will continue into Cycle 2.

3.7 A copy of the Final Report is provided in **Appendix 1**

Cycle 2 Local Flood Risk Management Plan

3.8 The Plan for Cycle 2 has been developed in partnership with the other authorities over the last six years and is provided in **Appendix 2**. Since the development of the Plan for Cycle 1 a change has been made to further define specific areas at risk within a PVA. These areas are known as Objective Target Areas (OTAs). The OTAs for each PVA in Moray are listed in the table below.

PVA No	PVA Name	OTA No	OTA Name
02/05/01	Burghead to Lossiemouth	389	Hopeman
		391	Lossiemouth
02/05/02	Spynie	9991	Seatown, Lossiemouth
02/05/03	Lhanbryde	390	Lhanbryde
02/05/04	Kingston and Garmouth	463	Kingston
		393	Garmouth
02/05/05	Elgin	392	Elgin
02/05/06	Forres	427	Forres
02/05/07	Dallas	421	Dallas
02/05/09	Rothes and Aberlour	397	Rothes
		432	Aberlour
02/05/14	Kinloss	420	Kinloss

3.9 The actions identified for each OTA were agreed by this Committee on 1 December 2020 (Paragraph 20 of the minute refers). These actions are provided in the table below.

OTA	**Action Type**
Hopeman	Flood defence maintenance
Lhanbryde	Flood defence maintenance
Lhanbryde	Flood study (existing flood defences)
Elgin	Flood defence maintenance
	Flood study (existing flood defences)
	Flood scheme or works design
	Flood scheme or works implementation
Garmouth	Adaptation Plan
Rothes	Flood scheme or works design
	Flood scheme or works implementation
	Flood defence maintenance
	Flood study (existing flood defences)
Kinloss	Flood study
Dallas	Flood study (existing flood defences)
	Flood defence maintenance
Forres	Flood study (existing flood defences)
	Surface water management plan
	Flood defence maintenance

Aberlour	Flood study (existing flood defences)
	Surface water management plan
	Flood defence maintenance
Kingston	Adaptation Plan
Seatown, Lossiemouth	Flood scheme or works design
	Flood scheme or works implementation

3.10 Following the agreement of the actions a joint consultation was undertaken by SEPA and Moray Council on both The Plan and the National Flood Risk Management Plan. Due to the cyber-attack which SEPA suffered in December 2020, this consultation was delayed by 6 months taking place on 31 July 2021 and closing on 31 October 2021. Members agreed Moray Council's response to the consultation at Economic Growth, Housing and Environmental Sustainability Committee on 24 August 2021 (paragraph 10 of the minute refers). Following the closure of the consultation 18 responses were received for the FNS Local Plan District, of which 13 were associated with the Moray Council area. For further detail of the consultation responses refer Section 1.3.4 of **Appendix 2.**

3.11 The National Flood Risk Management Plan for Cycle 2 was published by SEPA in December 2021. The Plan for the FNS Local Plan District has been drafted in line with the National Plan and in consultation with our partner organisations. The Plan has a total of 68 actions across 19 OTAs and 48 of these actions are within 12 OTAs in the Moray area.

3.12 The majority of actions will be undertaken by the Council's Flood Team using the existing revenue allocation. However, subject to the observations at 3.14 below, projects that require significant spend, such as the development and construction of a flood protection scheme, will be subject to 80% grant funding from Scottish Government. How actions will be funded is set out in **Appendix 2**.

3.13 The current Flood Risk Management revenue budget and staffing levels are sufficient to undertake the actions not subject to grant funding from Scottish Government, identified in the Plan for the next six years.

3.14 Works that are subject to grant funding from Scottish Government have been included in the Plan. However, there is a significant gap in Flood Risk Management funding due to increased costs of works committed to in Cycle 1. It is currently unclear how much funding will be available for works in Cycle 2. Prioritisation of works will not be undertaken until issues relating to the funding gap have been resolved between COSLA and Scottish Government. The works that are subject to grant funding in Cycle 2 are provided in the table below.

Elgin:	Surface Water Management Schemes
Rothes:	Surface Water Management Schemes
Buckie and Portessie:	Portessie Coastal Flood Defence Scheme
Buckie and Portessie:	Buckie Surface Water Management Flood Scheme
Seatown, Lossiemouth:	Coastal Flood Defence Scheme

3.15 The Plan has been agreed by Scottish Water and SEPA and will be the subject of a report to Highland Council for agreement on 10 November 2022.

4. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))

Flood Risk Management is a key priority in the 10 year plan "Building a better future for our children and young people in Moray."

(b) Policy and Legal

Under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, the Council has a statutory duty to implement the Actions from the Local Flood Risk Management Plans. The Council can do works not included in the Plans that will manage flood risk, provided it does not affect the delivery of those Actions in the Plans.

(c) Financial implications

The proposed plan has financial implications on our capital spend if the schemes are prioritised and funded by Scottish Government. The 10 year Capital Plan currently has an allowance for these schemes from 2026 to 2028.

(d) Risk Implications

There are no risks associated with the recommendations in this report.

(e) Staffing Implications

The proposed Plan can be delivered from within the current resources within the Flood Risk Management Team.

(f) Property

The Plan currently does not have any implications on the Council's property portfolio. However, it should be noted that if the proposed schemes are progressed this position may change, as any new scheme would become the property of Moray Council. Progression of proposed schemes would be the subject of a separate report to a future meeting of this committee.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact

There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts

The Plan has significant impacts on our aims to manage the challenges of climate change. The action to produce Adaptation Plans will allow Moray Council to better use resources in the future to manage flooding. The Plan also has particular reference to planning policy which will be used to help ensure that development and design in such a way to manage the risk of flooding from climate change.

(i) Consultations

Depute Chief Executive (Economy Environment & Finance), Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, Chief Financial Officer, Legal Services Manager, Equalities Officer and Lissa Rowan, Committee Services Officer have been consulted and their comments incorporated into the report.

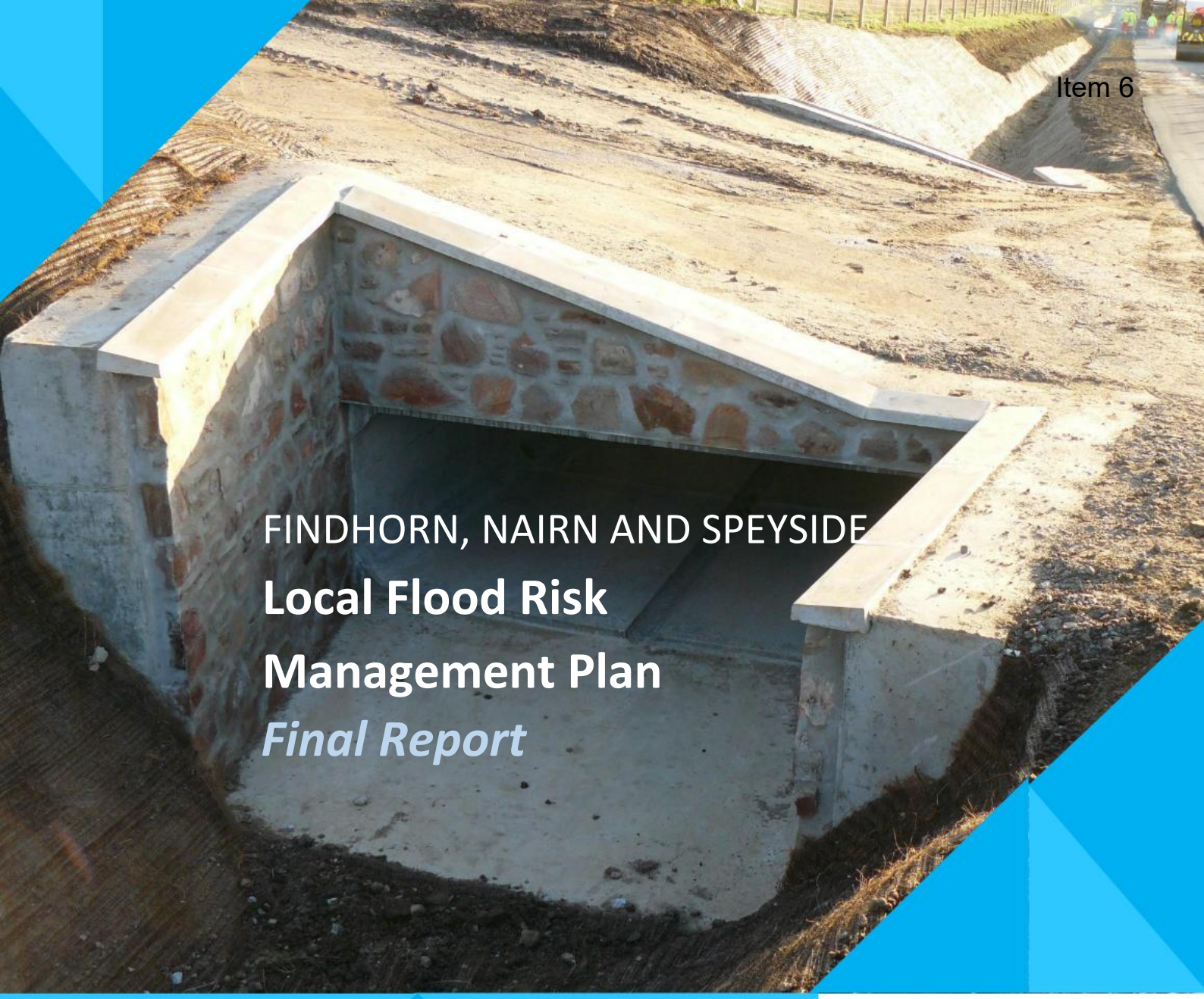
5. CONCLUSION

5.1 The majority of the actions identified in the Plan for Cycle 1 are complete and details are provided in the Final Report.

5.2 Actions identified for Cycle 2 in the National Flood Risk Management Plan must be included in the Plan. The Plan provides details of when the actions will be undertaken, how they will be funded (noting the current funding issues to be resolved), who is responsible for implementing them and how they will be coordinated and monitored.

5.3 Moray Council has a Statutory Duty to publish the Plan for Cycle 2 on or before 22 December 2022.

Author of Report: Will Burnish Senior Engineer Flood Risk Management
Background Papers:
Ref: SPMAN-524642768-800

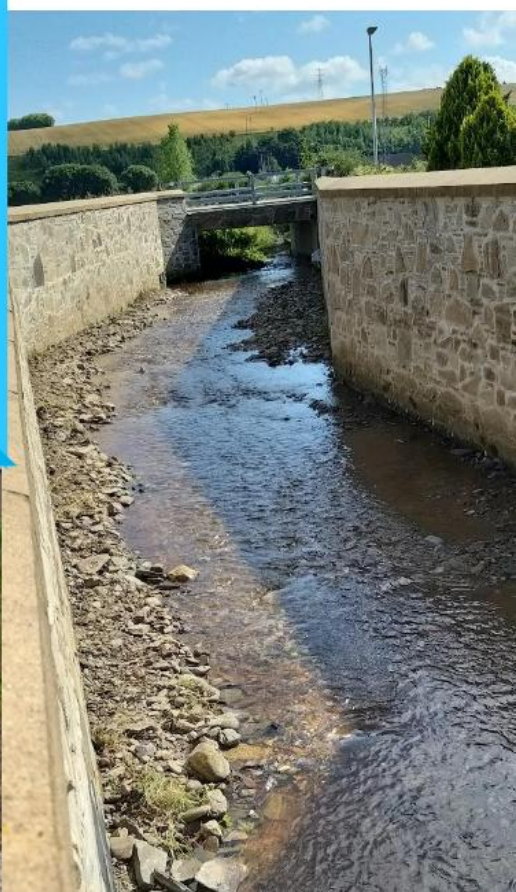


FINDHORN, NAIRN AND SPEYSIDE

Local Flood Risk Management Plan

Final Report

Published by Moray Council August 2022



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1 Foreword

This Final Report for the Local Flood Risk Management Plan shows the progress made in delivering the actions to avoid and reduce the risk of flooding, to allow us to prepare and protect ourselves and our communities across the breadth of the local plan district (LPD). The report also marks the completion of Cycle 1 as we now transition into Cycle 2.

"The impacts of flooding experienced by individuals, communities and businesses can be devastating and long lasting. It is vital that we continue to reduce the risk of any such future events and improve Scotland's ability to manage and recover from any events which do occur."

(Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Flood Risk Management Plan, June 2016)

The publication of this Final Report shows that the coordinated and collaborative efforts of public bodies can be brought together to deliver sustainable outcomes.

The Interim Report for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD is published by Moray Council on behalf of a partnership comprising two local authorities: Moray Council and The Highland Council; as well as Scottish Water; SEPA; Cairngorms National Park Authority and Forestry Commission Scotland.

Individuals are the first line of defense against flooding and have responsibilities to protect themselves from flooding. Through self-help and property level protection, awareness raising and signing up to Floodline (www.floodlinescotland.org.uk), individuals, businesses and communities can and have made key contributions to the delivery of the actions in the LFRMP (the 'Plan').

Since the publication of the Plan in June 2016, public sector finances in Scotland have continued to be under considerable pressure. This places an even greater responsibility on SEPA, local authorities and Scottish Water and other responsible authorities to deliver their flood risk management responsibilities and, in particular the actions in the Plan, to manage flooding in a sustainable way.

SEPA, local authorities, Scottish Water, and other responsible authorities will continue to work collaboratively to implement the actions set out in the 2nd planning cycle to June 2028.

2 Background

The Final Report is a statutory requirement of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (Section 38). The Final Report presents:

- an assessment of the progress made towards implementing the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Flood Risk Management Plan (the 'Plan');
- a summary of the planned actions which were not implemented, with reasons for their non-implementation; and
- a description of any other actions implemented since the plan was finalised which the lead authority considers have contributed to the achievement of the objectives.

Further details on flood risk management responsibilities in Scotland and the legal requirement for the publication of this Interim Report can be found in Appendix 1.

A copy of the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Cycle 1 Local Flood Risk Management Plan can be found at Moray Council FRM

3 Review of the plan

This section presents the review of the Plan including progress highlights, a statement on the planned actions not implemented, the significant challenges faced and the next steps to be taken forward during the 2nd planning cycle.

3.1 Progress Highlights

A selection of progress highlights since publication of the Plan in June 2016 are noted below to give a flavour of the work being undertaken across the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District to reduce flood risk. A summary of progress against every action in the Plan is presented in Sections 4 and 5.

- PVA 05/01 Burghead to Lossiemouth – SEPA have continued to maintain and operate the Findhorn to Lossiemouth flood warning service
- PVA 05/02 Spynie – Scottish water have completed of the Lossiemouth sewer catchment
- PVA 05/03 Lhanbryde – Moray Council have continued to maintain the flood prevention scheme
- PVA 05/04 Spey Bay – SEPA have developed hazard mapping to improve the understanding of coastal flooding
- PVA 05/05 Elgin – Moray Council have prepared a Surface Water Management Plan for the Elgin area
- PVA 05/06 Forres – SEPA have continued to maintain and operate the Forres flood warning service from the River Findhorn

- PVA 05/08 Nairn East and Auldearn – Strategic mapping and modelling has been carried out by Scottish Water for high risk sewer catchment areas
- PVA 05/09 Rothes and Aberlour – The Moray Council have continued to carry out maintenance of the flood protection schemes and the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk
- PVA 05/10 Carrbridge – The Highland Council have continued to carry out maintenance the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk
- PVA 05/11 Aviemore & Boat of Garten – SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area
- PVA 05/12 Kingussie – The Highland Council completed a flood protection study to help reduce the risk of flooding from the Gynack Burn
- PVA 05/13 Newtonmore – The Highland Council have continued to carry out maintenance the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk
- PVA 05/14 Dalwhinnie - SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting to the local area to help local prepare for a potential flood

3.2 Significant Deviations from the Plan

The status of the planned actions is summarised in Section 3 and detailed in Sections 4 and 5.

3.3 Significant Challenges

Based on a review of the assessment of the progress of actions detailed in this Interim Report, the following key challenges and issues have been identified, some of which have had an impact on the delivery of actions to manage flood risk. Where these challenges have had an impact on the delivery of specific actions, this impact is detailed in Sections 4 and 5.

3.3.1 Significant weather events

Whilst occasional flooding has occurred within the Findhorn, Nairn & Speyside LPD over recent years, the area has generally not experienced the exceptional flooding witnessed in other parts of Scotland e.g. Ballater and the Scottish Borders. Storms in 2016 and 2017 period, brought some flooding to the area, but the heaviest rainfall associated with these storm systems fell to the around Rothes and coastal flooding occurred along the Moray coast within the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District. More recently, intense summer rainfall scotland July 2021 brought localised flooding to a number of areas, including Forres. When flooding does occur, resources are directed away from strategic planning to respond to the incident.

3.3.2 COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID pandemic has impacted the delivery of the Plan actions including a requirement to suspend flood risk management construction works as part of the national effort to minimise the spread of the virus during the first national lockdown. The pandemic also disrupted flood risk

management studies due to the transition to home working and the challenges of effectively consulting flood vulnerable communities. These impacts have resulted in higher implementation costs and programme delays.

3.3.3 Resources

Whilst the majority of actions have either been progressed in line or have advanced further than set out in the Plan, the primary reason for actions not progressing as far as intended was a challenging resource environment. A range of resources were required to progress the actions set out in the Plan to reduce flood risk. These include the authorities responsible for progressing individual actions being able to allocate sufficient funding for that purpose.

The available human resource, with the necessary skills to manage and develop solutions to reduce flood risk, has also constrained progress. Much of this human resource pressure has arisen from the increased level of investment in flood risk management across Scotland and the wider UK, leading to challenging recruitment. This pressure is compounded by flood risk management demanding particular technical skills. This human resource pressure has been observed within the authorities responsible for progressing individual actions and the engineering consultants that these authorities seek to engage to support the development of solutions.

3.3.4 Technical Complexity

Developing an understanding of how flooding occurs and the most appropriate combination of solutions to reduce flood risk is technically challenging, including the need to build complex computer models to understand how storm events, tides, watercourse geometry, topography, land use and climate change all interact to cause flooding. This challenge has impacted progress on a number of actions which has delayed progress on subsequent actions. More appropriate technical solutions have also been identified for a number of actions, compared to the way forward envisaged when the Plan was prepared but these enhanced solutions, particularly in relation to strategic mapping and modelling, have taken longer to implement.

3.4 The Next Planning Cycle

This report marks the completion of Cycle 1 and we are now transitioning into Cycle 2. The Flood Risk Management Plan for Cycle 2 can be accessed via the following link:

[Insert Link]

The Cycle 2 Local Flood Risk Management Plan is scheduled to be published during December 2022.

Many of the Cycle 1 actions were to undertake studies that have led to the identification of further actions to be implemented in Cycle 2 and beyond. For example, a flood protection study may recommend that a community flood action group is set up to increase resilience to flooding, or that a flood defences are constructed.

3.5 Conclusions

Overall, through partnership working, by delivering the actions set out in the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LFRMP we have reduced flood risk and helped to inform future actions to further reduce flood risk that will be progressed during Cycle 2 and subsequent cycles. Whilst the majority of actions have either been progressed in line or have advanced further than set out in the Plan, a small number of actions have not progressed as far as intended, primarily due to a lack of resources. Other actions have been delayed where they have been dependent on the results from earlier studies. Some actions have also been superseded by a change in approach that will deliver better outputs but at a later date.

4 Assessment of Progress

This section sets out an assessment of the progress towards implementing the actions set out in the Plan. There are actions that apply across the whole of the Findhorn, Nairn & Speyside LPD and actions that are specific to each of the 14 Potentially Vulnerable Areas (as defined under Section 13 of the Act) in the Findhorn, Nairn & Speyside LPD, which are shown below in Figure 1.

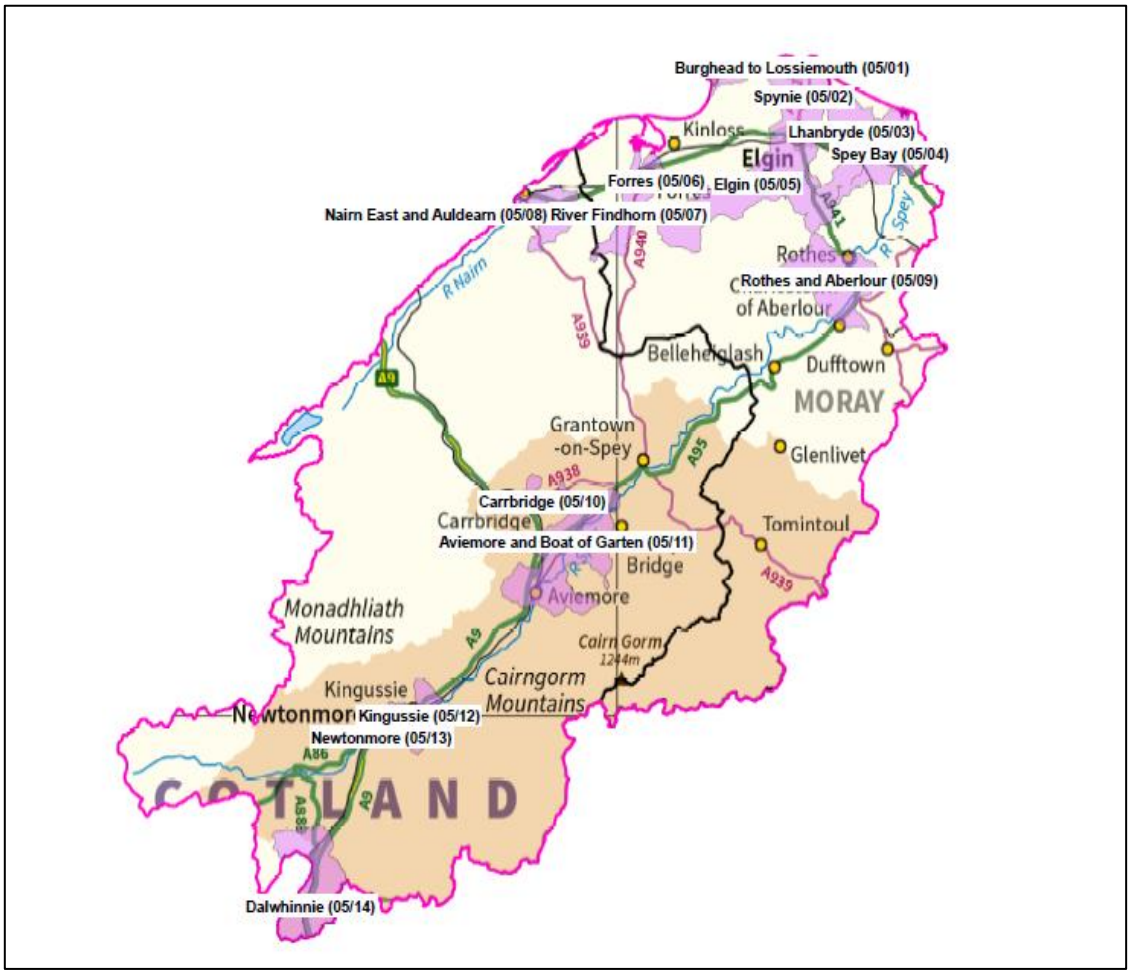

Figure 1: The Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD with Potentially Vulnerable Areas identified
Details of Potentially Vulnerable Areas taken from Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Flood Risk Management Strategy, SEPA (December 2015)

A progress summary of the actions set out in the Plan is shown overleaf in Figure 2. Progress is shown using a traffic light system based on data collected during February 2022, where each item is marked as Red, Amber or Green (RAG) to describe the status of the action as follows:

Green – Action has been completed.
Amber – Action has commenced but has not progressed as far as envisaged in the Plan.
Red – Action has not commenced.
O – Ongoing

The distribution of actions by Potentially Vulnerable Area is shown in Table 1. Further detail on specific actions can be found in the relevant Potentially Vulnerable Area section within Chapter 5.

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plans	Planning Policy
05/01 Burghead to Lossiemouth											O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/02 Spynie											O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/03 Lhanbryde										O		O			O	O	O		O	O
05/04 Spey Bay											O	O		O	O	O	O		O	O
05/05 Elgin										O	O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/06 Forres										O	O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/07 Findhorm										O	O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/08 Nairn East & Auldearn											O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/09 Rothes & Aberlour										O	O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/10 Carrbridge											O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/11 Aviemore & Boat of Garten											O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/12 Kingussie											O	O			O	O	O		O	O
05/13 Newtonmore											O	O		O	O	O	O		O	O
05/14 Dalwhinnie												O			O	O	O		O	O

Table 1: Range of Objectives and Actions identified for each Potentially Vulnerable Area

5 Progress with LPD-wide Actions

5.1 Actions applicable across the Local Plan District

Some flood risk management objectives and actions apply to all areas, whether designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area or not. For example, flood risk can be managed through national planning policy or as part of ongoing statutory duties discharged by local authorities.

The Local Plan District-wide objectives and the corresponding actions are set out in the following tables by lead authority. No additional LPD wide actions have been implemented.

List of councils and authorities:

MC – Moray Council

HC – Highland Council

NR – Network Rail

SEPA – Scottish Environment Protection Agency

SW – Scottish Water

TS – Transport Scotland

5.2 Progress of LDP-wide actions

5.2.1 Summary of progress of PVA-wide actions to manage flood risk

Summary of progress of PVA-wide actions to manage flood risk for Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside							
Action	**Status**	**PVA**	**Description**	**Start**	**End**	**Progress**	**Future actions**
Flood Forecasting	G	05/01 to 05/14	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.	2015	2022	SEPA has continued to operate the Scottish Flood Forecasting Service (SFFS) Partnership with the Met Office with daily, national Flood Guidance Statements issued to Category 1 and 2 agencies (such as emergency responders, local authorities and other organisations with flooding management duties) and regional Flood Alerts issued to the public. Each daily statement gives an assessment of the risk of flooding for the next five days to enable these organisations to put preparations in place to reduce the impact of flooding. SEPA's Flood Alert service is freely available to everyone and enables communities to be aware and prepared to reduce the impacts of flooding.	SEPA will continue and improve the Scottish Flood Forecasting Service (SFFS) with the Met Office, with daily Flood Guidance Statements and regional Flood Alerts issued as required to enable communities and responders to reduce the impacts of flooding. SEPA is currently exploring options to develop a public version of the daily Flood Guidance Statement to provide better and earlier information to the public.
Self Help	G	05/01 to 05/14	Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding. Local authorities, SEPA, Scottish water and other organisations support communities by providing advice and help in coordinating resilience measures.	2015	2022	The Highland Council work with Scottish Flood Forum to recommend areas which might benefit from independent Property Level Protection surveys and recommendations. To date no requests for support have been received by communities in the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD.	Local authorities, SEPA, Scottish water and other organisations will provide support to communities on request.

Awareness Raising	G	05/01 to 05/14	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.	2015	2022	SEPA has delivered a range of awareness raising activities through campaigning, education activities and partnership delivery. SEPA has run national and local digital and direct engagement campaigns to raise awareness of flood risk and SEPA's flood warning service, Floodline. SEPA publish and publicise an electronic newsletter (Flooding Gateway) four times a year which is distributed to a wide audience. SEPA is working with Education Scotland and Scottish Government Resilience team to embed flooding awareness within the Curriculum for Excellence, and resilience partners in Safer Communities programmes. SEPA has also developed an online tool that helps everyone share information on current flooding issues (Report-a-Flood). We have worked in partnership with local authorities, emergency services and community organisations (e.g. Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, Citizens Advice Scotland and others) to share our resources and help to promote preparedness and understanding of how we manage flood risk in Scotland. SEPA has actively supported the Scottish Flood Forum and worked closely with UK agencies to develop joint flooding information. The Highland Council, working with SFF and SEPA have begun developing a strategy for encouraging community resilience across the Highlands. The Highland Council continues to engage local members, community councils, schools and the public where Flood Protection Studies and Schemes are being carried out and aims to coordinate these events with SEPA and SFF. Moray Council has undertaken a number of visits to local schools to raise awareness and	SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood risk through campaigning, developing education and engagement tools, creating new partnerships and improving the flood warning and forecasting service. Many of our awareness raising activities currently underway will continue. Our focus will be on promoting flood warning and forecasting service, innovation, education and engagement with partners and customers and the public. The Highland Council is working towards a strategy to address flood resilience in relevant communities. Moray Council will continue its programme of school visits and will hold public information events as and when required.

Summary of progress of PVA-wide actions to manage flood risk for Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside							
Action	**Status**	**PVA**	**Description**	**Start**	**End**	**Progress**	**Future actions**
						has held public exhibitions where studies/works are planned.	
Maintenance	G	05/01 to 05/14	Local authorities have a duty to assess watercourses and carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. Scottish Water undertakes risk-based inspections, maintenance and repair on the public sewer network.	2015	2022	The Highland Council inspects watercourses within its region according to an inspection regime which also includes formal flood defences. The Highland Council's Schedule of clearance and repair works are published online at: https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/1226/emergencies/81/flooding/5 Moray Council inspects waterbodies and flood protection schemes within its region according to a risk based inspection regime and maintenance works are undertaken where required. Moray Council's schedule of Clearance and Repair Work is published online at www.moray.gov.uk/flooding. Scottish Water's risk based inspections are in progress.	The Highland Council will continue with its inspection regime and publish its Schedule of Clearance and Repair Work. Moray Council will continue with its inspection regime and publish its Schedule of Clearance and Repair Work. Scottish Water will continue to undertake risk based inspection and repair of the public sewer system.
Emergency Plans/ Response	G	05/01 to 05/14	Providing an emergency response to flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA.	2015	2022	The Highland Council Emergency Planners have in place and maintain Emergency Plans for all contingencies. The Highland Council is a member of the Highlands & Islands Local Resilience Partnership (HILRP). Moray Council's Emergency Planner has in place and maintains an Emergency Plan for all contingencies.	No further action planned.

Summary of progress of PVA-wide actions to manage flood risk for Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside							
Action	**Status**	**PVA**	**Description**	**Start**	**End**	**Progress**	**Future actions**
Planning Policy	G	05/01 to 05/14	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.	2015	2022	The Highland Council, as a planning authority, considers flood risk and drainage impact to be a material consideration for any new planning application. When a new planning application is submitted to The Highland Council it must satisfy local adopted supplementary guidance on Flood Risk and Drainage Impact Assessment. Moray Council, as Planning Authority ensure that any new developments satisfy relevant guidance and policies on flooding and drainage.	The Highland Council and Moray Council to continue with to ensure any new developments satisfy relevant guidance on flooding and drainage.

6 Progress with PVA-specific Actions

This chapter is focused on the actions being taken to manage flood risk in the Potentially Vulnerable Areas. For each Potentially Vulnerable Area, background information including a summary of flood impacts and the actions to manage flooding is presented. Additional information on flooding within each Potentially Vulnerable Area is available within the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Flood Risk Management Strategy, available on the SEPA website here - http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/

The background information sets the scene for the planned actions to manage flooding that have been prioritised for delivery between 2016 and 2022. The Potentially Vulnerable Area level action tables set out the flood management objective that is to be achieved, provide a description of the action, identify who will be responsible for the delivery and implementation and a timetable of when the actions will be undertaken. The Local Plan District wide actions noted in Section 4 apply to all Potentially Vulnerable Areas.

This information is provided for each of the 14 Potentially Vulnerable Areas Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District. Each Potentially Vulnerable Area has a separate sub-section with each sub-section following the same format.

The flood management objectives are the shared aims for managing flooding. Actions describe where and how flood risk will be managed. Objectives and actions have been set by SEPA and agreed by the flood risk management responsible authorities following consultation.

Many organisations, such as Scottish Water and energy companies, actively maintain and manage their own assets including the risk from flooding. Where known, these actions are described here. NatureScot 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 Local Flood Risk Management Plan.

6.1 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/01)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	Moray coastal

Summary of Progress for Burghead to Lossiemouth (PVA 05/01)

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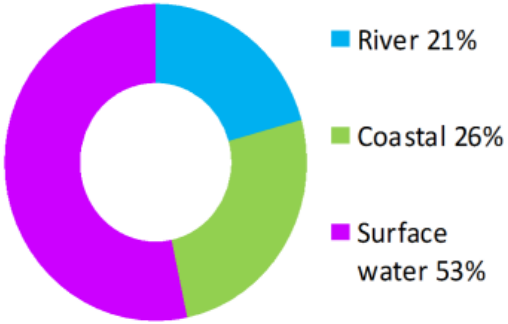
The area has a risk of surface water, coastal and river flooding. The majority of damages are caused by surface water flooding. There are approximately 30 residential properties and 40 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £120, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/01.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/01

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling – Coastal, SEPA have been updated the coastal flood maps
- Existing flood warnings are being maintained



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/01

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy

05/01																				

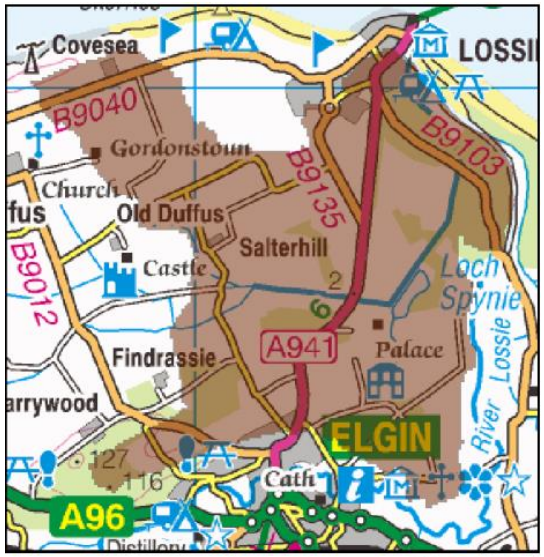
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/01						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Strategic mapping and modelling - Coastal	A	SEPA plan to develop the flood hazard mapping in the Banff to Lossiemouth area to improve understanding of coastal flood risk.	SEPA	2017	Following the establishment of a coastal flood hazard map, development framework and characterisation of the coastline, several projects are currently underway at this location: • Development of a national coastal joint probability dataset; • Update to the UK design extreme sea level dataset; • Coastal modelling and mapping project for north-east Scotland. These projects will collectively enable the revision of flood mapping for the coastline from Scrabster to Arbroath including the Orkney Islands.	It is planned to complete this action in 2023.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	

		knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.				
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain the Findhorn to Lossiemouth flood warning area which is part of the Moray Firth Flood Warning scheme.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.2 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/02)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	Moray coastal

Summary of Progress for Spynie (PVA 05/02)



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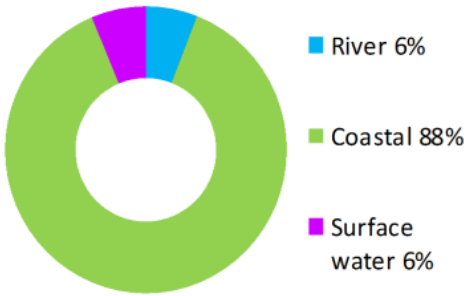
The area has a risk of coastal, surface water, river flooding. The majority of damages are caused by coastal flooding. There are approximately 80 residential properties and 10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £260, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/02.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/02

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling – Coastal, SEPA have been updated the coastal flood maps
- Maintenance to existing waterways has been carried out by Moray Council



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/02

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/02																				

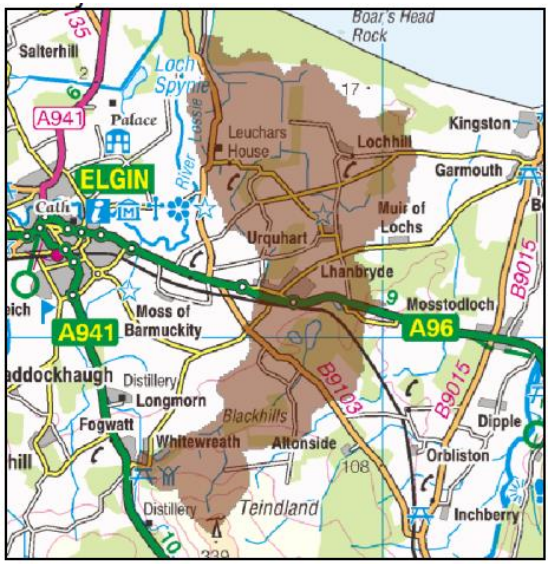
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/02						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Flood Protection Study	G	A flood protection study is underway to consider a coastal flood protection scheme for Seatown in Lossiemouth.	Moray Council	2019	The feasibility section of this study is now complete and the option development is on track for completion in 2019.	Complete
Strategic mapping and modelling - Coastal	A	SEPA plan to develop the flood hazard mapping in the Banff to Lossiemouth area to improve understanding of coastal flood risk.	SEPA	2017	Following the establishment of a coastal flood hazard map development framework and characterisation of the coastline, several projects are currently underway at this location: • Development of a national coastal joint probability dataset; • Update to the UK design extreme sea level dataset; • Coastal modelling and mapping project for north-east Scotland. These projects will collectively enable the revision of flood mapping for the coastline from Scrabster to Arbroath including the Orkney Islands.	It is planned to complete this action in 2023.

Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	Complete

6.3 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/03)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	Moray coastal

Summary of Progress for Lhanbryde (PVA 05/03)



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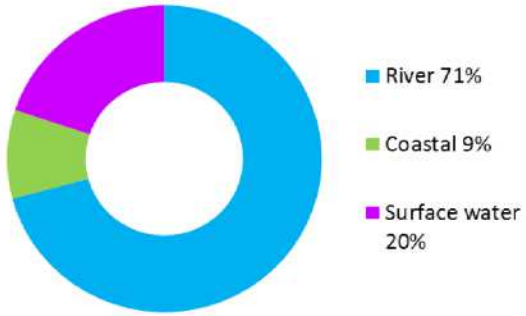
The area has a risk of river, surface water, coastal flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 60 residential properties and 10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £160, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/03.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/03

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling – Scottish Water have reviewed the highest risk sewer catchment areas
- Maintenance to existing Lhanbryde Flood Protection Scheme has been carried out by Moray Council



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/03

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/03																				

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/03						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Maintain Flood Scheme	G	Continue to maintain the Lhanbryde Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council continue to maintain the Lhanbryde Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	Complete

6.4 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/04)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	River Spey, Spey Bay coastal

Summary of Progress for Spey Bay (PVA 05/04)

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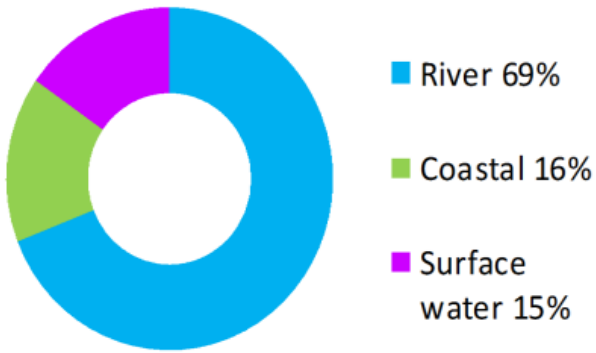
The area has a risk of river, surface water, coastal flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 40 residential properties and >10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £120, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/04.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/04

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling – Coastal, SEPA have been updated the coastal flood maps
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/04

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy

05/04																				

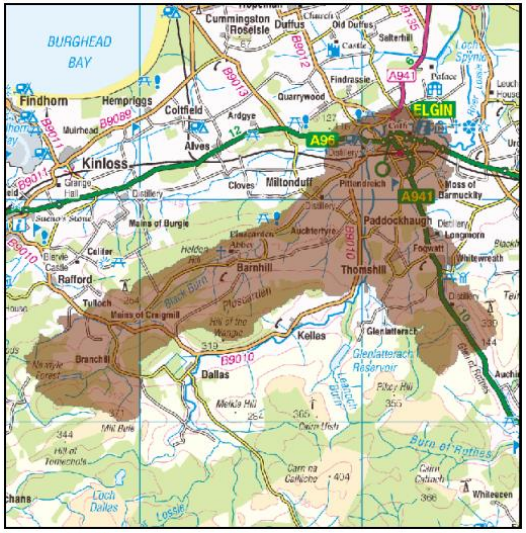
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/04						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Strategic mapping and modelling - Coastal	A	SEPA plan to develop the flood hazard mapping in the Banff to Lossiemouth area to improve understanding of coastal flood risk.	SEPA	2017	Following the establishment of a coastal flood hazard map development framework and characterisation of the coastline, several projects are currently underway at this location: • Development of a national coastal joint probability dataset; • Update to the UK design extreme sea level dataset; • Coastal modelling and mapping project for north-east Scotland. These projects will collectively enable the revision of flood mapping for the coastline from Scrabster to Arbroath including the Orkney Islands.	It is planned to complete this action in 2023.
Strategic mapping and modelling	A	SEPA undertook to incorporate additional surface water hazard mapping information into the flood maps to improve understanding of flood risk.	SEPA	2018	SEPA's current surface water hazard maps use design rainfall estimates based on FEH99 methodology, this has now been superseded by FEH13 methodology. The FEH13 dataset	This action will not be taken forwards as described. SEPA will develop new surface water flood hazard maps over the remainder of Cycle 1. It is anticipated that updated flood

					contains the latest science and understanding of rainfall across Scotland and represents a significant change in rainfall amounts compared to FEH99 dataset, as such it is no longer consider appropriate to deliver this action as originally intended.	mapping from this revised action will be available early in Cycle 2. Alongside this SEPA will investigate the feasibility of developing an interim approach to assess the change in surface water hazard (and risk) associated with FEH13, such that we could consider it in the development of the 2021 FRM Strategies.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	Complete
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain the Findhorn to Lossiemouth flood warning area which is part of the Moray Firth Flood Warning scheme.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service
Community Flood Action Group	A	Engage with flood action groups in the Garmouth and Kingston area with regard to flooding issues	Community	Ongoing	No flood action groups in this area have communicated with the responsible authorities since publishing the plan in 2016.	Moray Council will continue to work with interested parties to inform about flood risk

6.5 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/05)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	River Lossie

Summary of Progress for Elgin (PVA 05/05)



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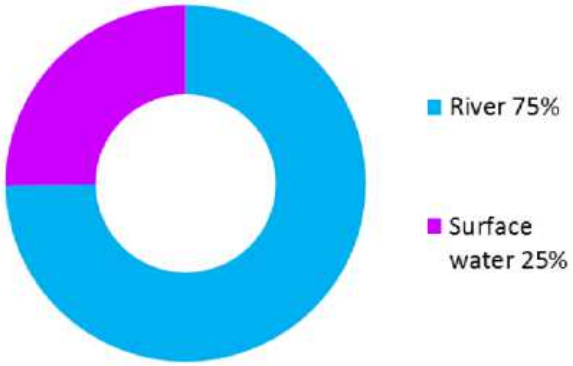
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 140 residential properties and 110 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £750, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/05.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/05

Key progress:

- Maintenance to existing Elgin Flood Protection Scheme has been carried out by Moray Council
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/05

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/05																				

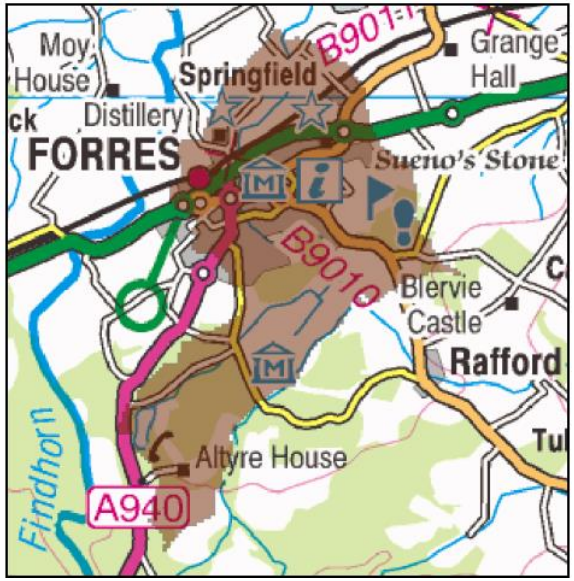
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/05						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Maintain Flood Scheme	G	Continue to maintain the Elgin Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council continue to maintain the Elgin Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Surface Water Plans/Study	G	Elgin is a priority area within the Surface Water Management Plan that Moray Council will prepare for Moray.	Moray Council	2019	The high level Surface Water Management Plan for this area is complete and actions identified will be developed for inclusion as works in future cycles.	Action complete.
Strategic mapping and modelling	A	SEPA undertook to incorporate additional surface water hazard mapping information into the flood maps to improve understanding of flood risk.	SEPA	2018	SEPA's current surface water hazard maps use design rainfall estimates based on FEH99 methodology, this has now been superseded by FEH13 methodology. The FEH13 dataset contains the latest science and understanding of rainfall across Scotland and represents a significant change in rainfall amounts compared to FEH99 dataset, as such it is no longer consider appropriate to deliver this action as originally intended.	This action will not be taken forwards as described. SEPA will develop new surface water flood hazard maps over the remainder of Cycle 1. It is anticipated that updated flood mapping from this revised action will be available early in Cycle 2. Alongside this SEPA will investigate the feasibility of developing an interim approach to assess the change in surface water hazard (and risk) associated with FEH13, such that we could consider it in the development of the 2021 FRM Strategies.

Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Elgin, which warns of flooding from the River Lossie.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales.	2019

6.6 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/06)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	Moray coastal

Summary of Progress for Forres (PVA 05/06)



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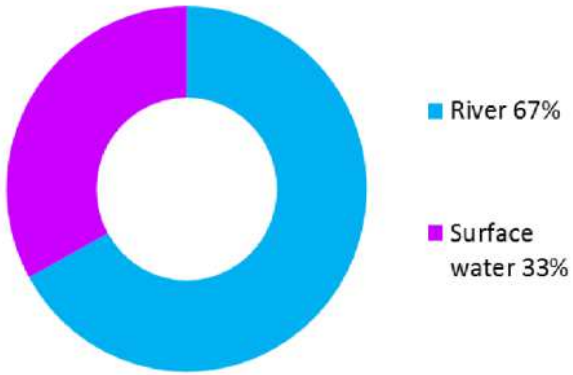
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 200 residential properties and 20 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £380, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/06.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/06

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling has been carried out by Scottish Water for high risk sewer catchment areas
- The Moray Council have continued to carry out maintenance of the flood protection schemes and the surrounding waterways to reduce the overall flood risk



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/06

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy

05/06																				

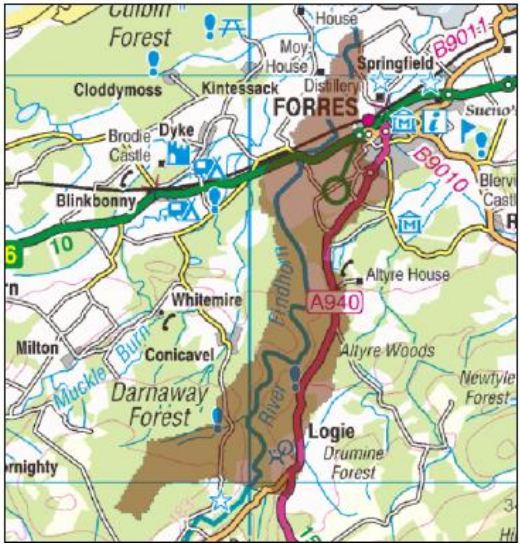
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/06

Action	Status (Red; Amber; Green)	Description	Delivery Lead	Planned Dates	Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates	Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay
Maintain Flood Scheme	G	Continue to maintain the Burn of Mosset Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council continue to maintain the Burn of Mosset Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Surface Water Plans/Study	A	Forres is a priority area within the Surface Water Management Plan that Moray Council will prepare for Moray.	Moray Council	2019	The proposed Integrated Catchment Study for Forres has been downgraded to a Section 16 assessment that will be completed in 2020. The findings of this assessment will inform the Surface Water Management Plan for Forres.	The Surface Water Management Plan for the Forres area will be developed between 2020 and 2024.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Forres sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2020	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	Complete
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Forres, which warns of flooding from the River Findhorn.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.7 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/07)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	River Findhorn

Summary of Progress for Findhorn (PVA 05/07)



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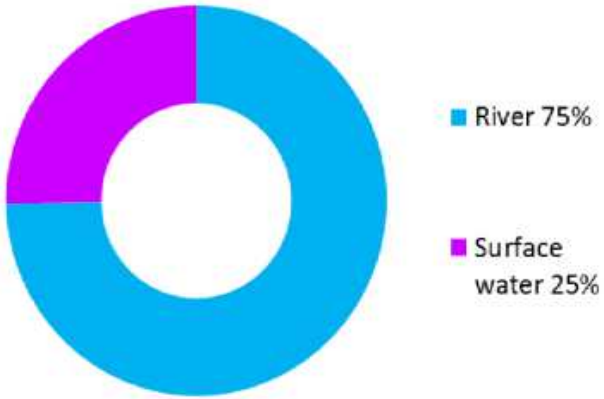
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 100 residential properties and >10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £200, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/07.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/07

Key progress:

- The Moray Council have completed a surface water plan/study to improve knowledge surrounding surface water floods to help reduce the risks
- The Moray Council have continued to carry out maintenance of the flood protection schemes to reduce the overall flood risk



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/07

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/07																				

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/07						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Maintain Flood Scheme	G	Continue to maintain the Findhorn Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council continue to maintain the Findhorn Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Surface Water Plans/Study	A	Forres is a priority area within the Surface Water Management Plan that Moray Council will prepare for Moray.	Moray Council	2019	The proposed Integrated Catchment Study for Forres has been downgraded to a Section 16 assessment that will be completed in 2020. The findings of this assessment will inform the Surface Water Management Plan for Forres.	The Surface Water Management Plan for the Forres area will be developed between 2020 and 2024.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Forres sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2020	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	Complete
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Forres, which warns of flooding from the River Findhorn.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.8 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/08)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Highland Council	River Nairn

Summary of Progress for Nairn East and Auldearn (PVA 05/08)

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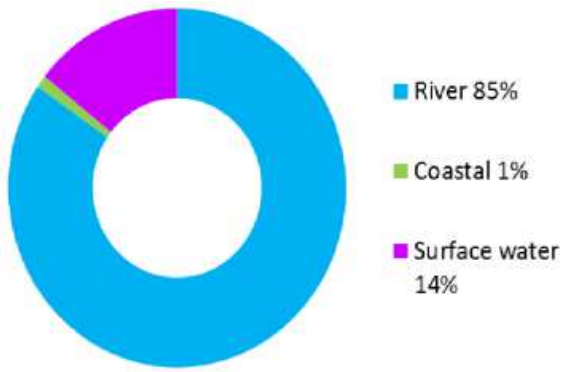
The area has a risk of river, surface water and coastal flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 80 residential properties and 30 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £230, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/08.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/08

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling has been carried out by Scottish Water for high risk sewer catchment areas
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/08

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/08																				

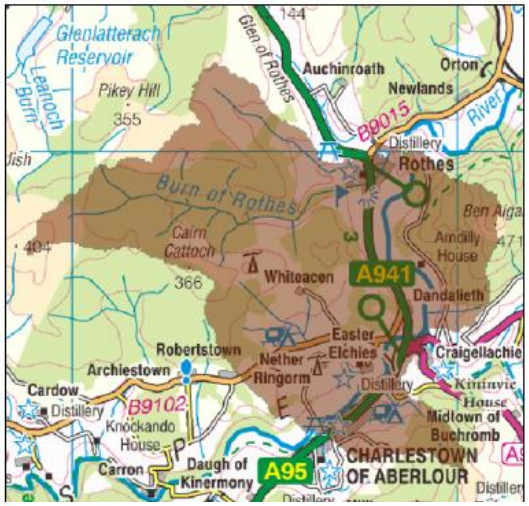
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/08						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Flood Protection Study	A	The Highland Council will undertake a Flood Protection Study to further investigate the feasibility of developing a Flood Protection Scheme (or Works) for central Nairn.	The Highland Council	2022	The Highland Council has started the Flood Protection Study for the River Nairn which also includes its tributary the Auldearn Burn in 2022 with a hydraulic modelling study of the river and a damages assessment. This study will continue into cycle 2 and depending on the outcome of the first stage of the study, will move on to an Option Appraisal Assessment, identifying a preferred solution to the flood risk.	The Highland Council plan to complete during cycle 2.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Nairn sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2020	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	2020

Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Nairn, which warns of flooding from the River Nairn.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service. SEPA has merged the 'Nairn (River Park)' and 'Nairn' flood warning areas to create a new flood warning area for 'Nairn'.	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.9 6.9 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/09)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Moray Council	River Spey

Summary of Progress for Rothes and Aberlour (PVA 05/09)



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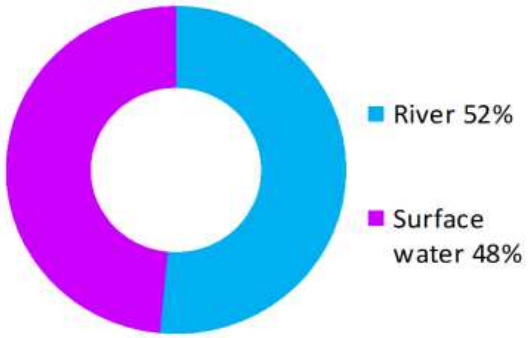
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 350 residential properties and 100 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £390, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/09.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/09

Key progress:

- The Moray Council have completed a surface water plan/study to improve knowledge surrounding surface water floods to help reduce the risks
- The Moray Council have continued to carry out maintenance of the flood protection schemes and the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/09

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/09																				

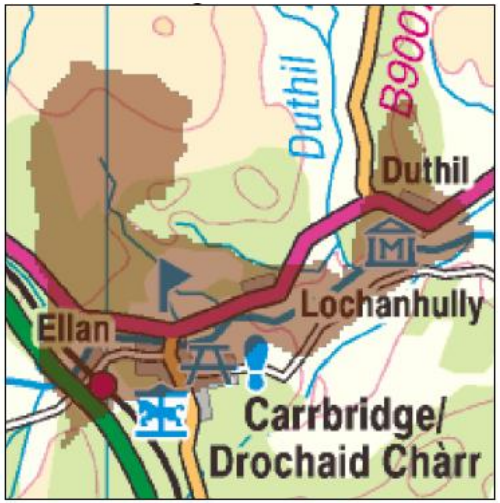
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/09						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Maintain Flood Scheme	G	Continue to maintain the Aberlour Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council continue to maintain the Aberlour Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Maintain Flood Scheme	G	Continue to maintain the Rothes Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council continue to maintain the Rothes Flood Prevention Scheme.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Surface Water Plans/Study	G	Rothes and Aberlour is a priority area within the Surface Water Management Plan that Moray Council will prepare for Moray.	Moray Council	2019	The high level Surface Water Management Plan for this area is complete and actions identified will be developed for inclusion as works in future cycles.	Action complete.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Aberlour and Rothes catchment to	Scottish Water	2020	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	2020

		improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.				
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Rothes and Aberlour, which warns of flooding from the River Spey.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service
Flood Protection Works	G	Flood protection works to reduce flooding to an electricity sub-station in Rothes.	Asset owner	2021	No information currently available	Works programmed for completion in 2033.

6.10 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/10)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Highland Council	River Spey

Summary of Progress for Carrbridge (PVA 05/10)



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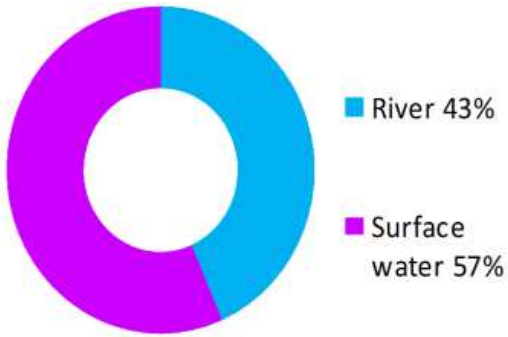
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by surface water flooding. There are fewer than 10 residential properties and non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £9, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/10.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/10

Key progress:

- The Highland Council have continued to carry out maintenance the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/08

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/08																				

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/10						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Rothes and Aberlour, which warns of flooding from the River Spey.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.11 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/11)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Highland Council	River Spey

Summary of Progress for Aviemore and Boat of Garten (PVA 05/11)

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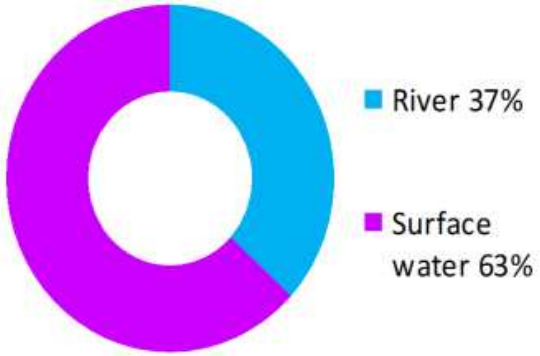
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by surface water flooding. There are approximately 70 residential properties and 30 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £180, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/11.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/11

Key progress:

- Strategic mapping and modelling has been carried out by Scottish Water for high risk sewer catchment areas
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/11

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/11																				

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/11						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Flood Protection Study	R	A flood study will investigate the feasibility of providing flood protection for the Dalfaber Road area of Aviemore from the River Spey.	The Highland Council	2022	Due to a reduction of funding to The Highland Council's Capital Programme (March 2018) this study did not progress.	This will be prioritised against actions in cycle 2.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Aviemore sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2018	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	2018
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Aviemore, which warns of flooding from the River Spey.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.12 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/12)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Highland Council	River Spey

Summary of Progress for Kingussie (PVA 05/12)

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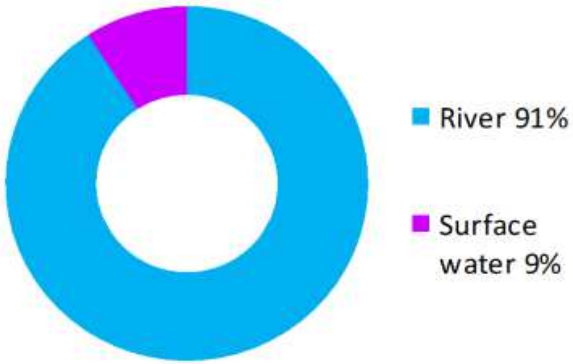
The area has a risk of river, surface water flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 30 residential properties and 20 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £92, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/12.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/12

Key progress:

- The Highland Council completed a flood protection study to help reduce the risk of flooding from the Gynack Burn
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/12

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/12																				

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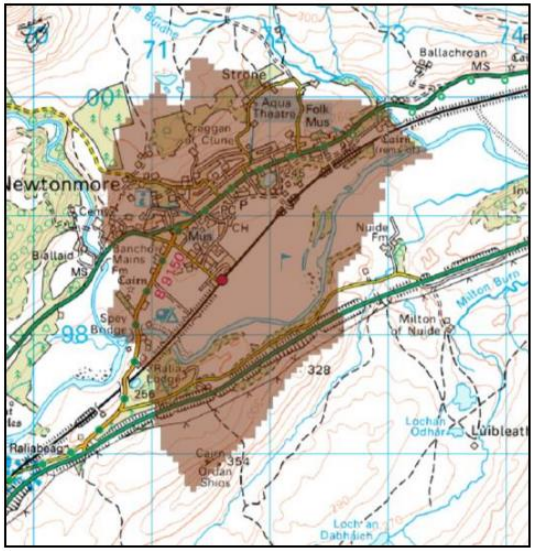
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/12						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Flood Protection Study	A	A flood study to investigate the feasibility of providing flood protection for Kingussie from the River Gynack.	The Highland Council	2019	The Highland Council have completed the first stage with a hydraulic modelling study of the River Gynack. This study will continue into cycle 2 with an Option Appraisal Assessment, identifying preferred solutions to reduce the flood risk.	The Highland Council plans to commission a Flood Protection Study during Cycle 2.
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Kingussie sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	2019
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Aviemore, which warns of flooding from the River Spey.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

6.13 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/13)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Highland Council	River Spey

Summary of Progress for Newtonmore (PVA 05/13)



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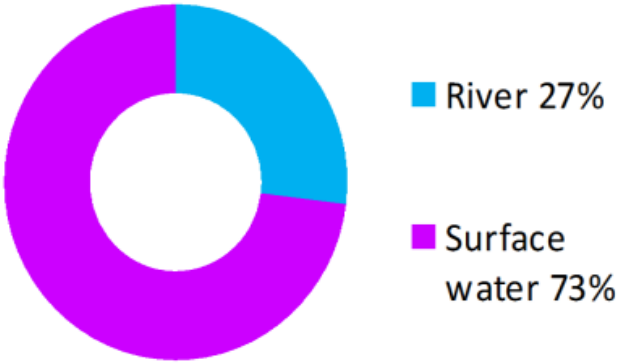
The area has a risk of surface water and river flooding. The majority of damages are caused by surface water flooding. There are approximately 20 residential properties and 20 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £41, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/13.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/13

Key progress:

- The Highland Council have continued to carry out maintenance the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting and flood warnings to the local area



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/13

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy

05/13																				

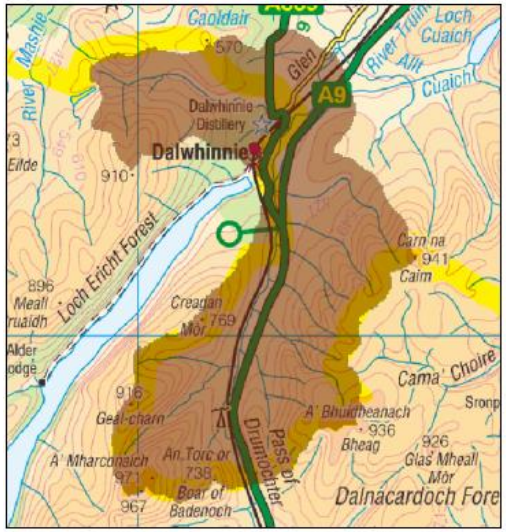
Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/13						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Surface Water Plan/Study	G	The Highland Council will develop a Highland-wide Surface Water Management Plan. Newtonmore will be one of the focus areas.	The Highland Council	Cycle 2	The Highland Council have started working on developing its SWMP. Hotspots within the priority areas have been identified and give priorities and objectives. For Newtonmore this initial assessment determined that it should no longer be considered a priority area and no further assessment for Newtonmore will be carried out.	
Strategic mapping and modelling	G	Scottish Water are undertaking investigation and modelling in the Newtonmore sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area.	Scottish Water	2019	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales	2019
Maintain flood warning	G	Continue to maintain flood warning in Newtonmore, which warns of flooding from the River Spey.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service.	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service

Community Flood Action Groups	G	The Newtonmore Community Council and Newtonmore Community Woodlands and Development Trust have engaged with authorities with respect to flooding issues in the past	Community		The Highland Council has engaged with local groups in the development of the Surface Water Management Plan.	Further engagement will be carried out to build resilience and raise awareness.

6.14 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Plan District (PVA 05/14)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	The Highland Council	River Spey

Summary of Progress for Dalwhinnie (PVA 05/14)



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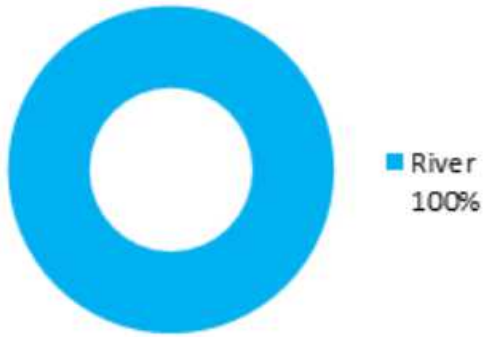
The area has a risk of river flooding. The majority of damages are caused by river flooding. There are approximately 20 residential properties and >10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £170, 000. Further information can be found in the LFRMP under PVA 05/14.

Link to LFRMP PVA 05/14

Key progress:

- The Highland Council have continued to carry out maintenance the local waterways to reduce the overall flood risk
- SEPA continuing to provide flood forecasting to the local area to help local prepare for a potential flood



Annual Average Damages by flood source

Overview of actions to manage flooding in PVA 05/14

PVA	Flood Protection Scheme Works	Natural Flood Management Works	New Flood Warning	Flood Protection Study	Natural Flood Management Study	Surface Water Plan/Study	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Coastal	Strategic Mapping and Modelling SEPA Pluvial/Fluvial	Strategic Mapping and Modelling Scottish Water	Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	Maintain Flood Warning	Flood Forecasting	Property Level Protection Scheme	Community Flood Action Group	Self Help	Awareness Raising	Maintenance	Site Protection Plan	Emergency Response Plan	Planning Policy
05/14																				

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in PVA 05/14						
Action	**Status (Red; Amber; Green)**	**Description**	**Delivery Lead**	**Planned Dates**	**Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates**	**Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay**
Strategic mapping and modelling	A	SEPA will develop the strategic mapping for the River Trium in Dalwhinnie, taking into consideration information from the A9 dualling.	SEPA	2021	As part of the ongoing A9 Dualling Programme, a topographic survey has been undertaken. A modelling study on the River Truim has been undertaken as part of the A9 Dalwhinnie to Crubenmore road project.	Clarification is being sought from Transport Scotland over the likely timescales for the availability of this study. SEPA will await the conclusion of this study and a final route selection for the A9 at this location before progressing further with this action. Given the ongoing A9 dualling programme it is anticipated that this action will not progress to a study prior to Cycle 2. SEPA will continue to engage with Transport Scotland and their contractors for any opportunities to progress this action prior to Cycle 2 if appropriate.

Annex 1: Actions

Annex 1 provides a full list of Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District Cycle 1 Actions and is available for download from the Moray Council website here –

http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray_standard/page_80332.html

Annex 2: Roles and Responsibilities

Individuals are the first line of defence against flooding. However, public bodies have responsibilities too and are working together to reduce the impacts of flooding in Scotland. Responsibility for flood risk management planning falls in the main to SEPA, local authorities and Scottish Water. However, individuals have a personal responsibility to protect themselves and their property.

Some of the key roles are outlined below and more information is available from the SEPA website.

Your responsibilities

Organisations and individuals have responsibilities to protect themselves from flooding. Being prepared by knowing what to do and who to contact if flooding happens can help you reduce the damage and disruption flooding can have on your life.

The first step to being prepared is to sign up to Floodline - www.floodlinescotland.org.uk - to receive messages to let you know where and when flooding is likely to happen. Other useful tools and advice on how to be prepared are available on the Floodline website including a quick guide to who to contact in the event of a flood. You can also check how your area could be affected by flooding by looking at SEPA's flood maps - www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps

SEPA

SEPA is Scotland's national flood forecasting, flood warning and strategic flood risk management authority. SEPA has a statutory duty to produce Scotland's Flood Risk Management Strategies. SEPA works closely with other organisations responsible for managing flood risk through a network of partnerships and stakeholder groups to ensure that a nationally consistent approach to flood risk management is adopted.

SEPA also has a responsibility to identify where in Scotland there is the potential for natural flood management techniques to be introduced. Natural flood management is the use of the natural features of the land to store and slow down the flow of water.

In running Floodline, SEPA provides live flooding information and advice on how to prepare for or cope with the impacts of flooding 24 hours a day, seven days a week. To help forecast for flooding SEPA works closely with the Met Office.

To raise awareness of flooding at a national level, SEPA runs education initiatives, community engagement programmes and an annual campaign to promote the useful advice and information available through Floodline. SEPA works in partnership with local authorities, Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, Ready Scotland and others to share resources and help to promote preparedness and understanding of how flood risk is managed.

SEPA has a statutory role in relation to the provision of flood risk advice to planning authorities. This role is expressed in Section 72 of the FRM Act, 2009. SEPA also has a duty to co-operate with planning authorities in the preparation of development plans. When consulted in relation to planning applications for development or site allocations in development plans, and where the planning authority considers there may be a risk of

flooding, SEPA will provide advice. The advice provided by SEPA will be with respect to the risk of flooding and on the basis of the relevant information it holds which is suitable for planning purposes. It will also be in line with the principles and duties set out in the FRM Act. Further information about how SEPA engage in the planning system, including guidance on flood risk and planning is available on SEPA website www.sepa.org.uk/environment/land/planning

Local authorities

Local authorities work together for flood risk management planning purposes through a single lead authority which has the responsibility to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Plan. Local authorities have been working collaboratively in the manner described above to develop these.

It is the responsibility of your local authority to implement its flood protection actions agreed within the Local Flood Risk Management Plan. You can help your local authority to manage flooding by not dumping material on the banks of a watercourse and by letting them know if flood defences are tampered with.

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

The Lead Local Authority for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District is:

Moray Council

Other local authorities who are responsible authorities for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District are:

Highland Council

Scottish Water

Scottish Water is a responsible authority for flood risk management and is working closely with SEPA, local authorities and other responsible authorities to coordinate plans to manage flood risk.

Scottish Water has the public drainage duty and is responsible for foul drainage and the drainage of rainwater run-off from roofs and any paved ground surfaces from the boundary of properties. Additionally, Scottish Water helps to protect homes from flooding caused by sewers either overflowing or becoming blocked. Scottish Water is not responsible for private pipework or guttering within the property boundary.

National Park

The National Park Authorities for Cairngorms National Park, were designated as responsible authorities for flood risk management purposes in 2013. Both have worked with SEPA, local authorities and Scottish Water to help develop Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans. They also fulfil an important role in land use planning, carrying out or granting permission for activities that can play a key role in managing and reducing flood risk.

Forestry Commission Scotland

Forestry Commission Scotland was designated in 2013 as a responsible authority for flood risk management planning purposes and has engaged in the development of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan. This reflects the widely held view that forestry can play a significant role in managing flooding.

Other organisations

- The **Scottish Government** oversees the implementation of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 which requires the production of Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans. Scottish Ministers are responsible for setting the policy framework for how organisations collectively manage flooding in Scotland.
- **NatureScot** has provided general and local advice in the development of this Flood Risk Management Strategies. Flooding is seen as a natural process that can maintain the features of interest at many designated sites, so NatureScot helps to ensure that any changes to patterns of flooding do not adversely affect the environment. NatureScot also provides advice on the impact of Flood Protection Schemes and other land use development on designated sites and species.
- During the preparation of the first flood risk management plans **Network Rail** and **Transport Scotland** have identified works to address flooding at a number of frequently flooded sites. Further engagement is planned with SEPA and local authorities to identify areas of future work. There is the opportunity for further works to be undertaken during the first flood risk management planning cycle although locations for these works are yet to be confirmed.
- **Utility companies** have undertaken site specific flood risk studies for their primary assets and have management plans in place to mitigate the effects of flooding to their assets and also minimise the impacts on customers.
- 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.
- 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.
- **Historic Environment Scotland** considers flooding as part of their regular site assessments. As such, flooding is considered as one of the many factors which inform the development and delivery of its management and maintenance programmes.
- The **Scottish Flood Forum** is a Scottish charitable organisation that provides support for those who are affected by, or are at risk of, flooding. It provides flood advice, information, awareness, education and training to individuals and communities to help reduce the risk of flooding; in partnership with the local authority, provides support during the recovery process following a flood incident and aims to support the development of resilient communities.

Annex 3: Links to other plans, policies, strategies and legislative requirements

S18 Schedule of Clearance and Repair

The table below provides details of how to access schedules of clearance and repair for each local authority under Section 18 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009:

Local Authority	Method of public access to the S18 Schedule
Moray Council	Information available on request. Details available here http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray_standard/page_92010.html or for further information contact flooding@moray.gov.uk
Highland Council	Information available on request. Details available here https://www.highland.gov.uk/info/1226/emergencies/81/flooding or for further information contact 01349 886601

Annex 4: Supporting information

Sources of flooding described in this Plan

The Local Flood Risk Management Plan addresses the risk of flooding from rivers, the coast and surface water. The risk of flooding from rivers is usually due to rainfall causing a river to rise above bank level spreading out and inundating adjacent areas. Coastal flooding is where the risk is from the sea. Sea levels can change in response to tidal cycles or atmospheric conditions. Over the longer term sea levels and coastal flood risk may change due to climate change. Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.

There can be interactions between these sources of flooding, and the Actions set out in this Plan take this into account.

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

- **Groundwater** is generally a contributing factor to flooding rather than the primary source. It is caused by water rising up from underlying rocks or flowing from springs.
- **Reservoir breaches** have been assessed under separate legislation (Reservoirs (Scotland) Act 2011). Further information and maps can be found on SEPA's website.
- The Flood Risk Management Act (Scotland) 2009 does not require SEPA or responsible authorities to assess or manage **coastal erosion**. However, SEPA has included consideration of erosion in the Flood Risk Management Strategies 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 has looked to see where the focus of coastal flood risk management studies coincides with areas of high susceptibility to coastal erosion. Subsequent detailed studies and scheme design will need to consider how coastal erosion in these areas.
- **Coastal flood modelling.** The information on coastal flooding used to set objectives and identify actions is based on SEPA modelling using simplified coastal processes and flooding mechanisms at work during a storm. Wave overtopping cannot be accurately modelled at a national scale due to the importance of local factors such as prevailing wind conditions, the depth and profile of the near-shore sea bed or the influence of any existing defences or management structures. As a result, coastal flood risk may be underestimated in some areas. Conversely, in locations with wide and flat floodplains, the modelling may overestimate flood risk. To address this, in a number of locations where more detailed local models were available they have been incorporated into the development of the Flood Risk Management Strategies. Where wave overtopping has been specifically identified as a concern – but where no further detailed modelling is available – particular compensation has been made in the selection of appropriate actions to address coastal flood risk.

Commonly used terms

Below are explanatory notes for commonly used terms in flood risk management. A glossary of terms is also available.

- **Reference to flood risk.** During the development of the Strategy and 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 1 in 200 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 1 in 10 chance/likelihood or 1 in 1000 chance/likelihood of flooding in any given year respectively.

Likelihood of Flooding	Return Period	Annual Exceedance Probability (chance of event occurring in any one year)
High	10 year	10%
Medium	200 year	0.5%
Low	1000 year	0.1%

- **Annual Average Damages** have been used to assess the potential 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 a very long period of time. It does not mean that damage will occur every year: in many years there will be no damages, in some year's minor damages and in a few years major damages may occur.
  High likelihood events, which occur more regularly, contribute proportionally more to Annual Average Damages than rarer events. Annual Average Damages incorporate economic damages to the following receptors: residential properties, non-residential properties, vehicles, emergency services, agriculture and roads. They have been calculated based on the principles set out in the Flood Hazard Research Centre Multi-Coloured Handbook (2010).

Flood risk management planning process

Flood risk management in Scotland aims to manage flooding in a sustainable way. Sustainable flood risk management considers where floods are likely to occur in the future and takes action to reduce their impact without moving the problem elsewhere. It considers all sources of flooding, whether from rivers, the sea or from surface water. It delivers actions that will meet the needs of present and future generations whilst also protecting and enhancing the environment.

The sustainable approach to managing flood risk works on a six year planning cycle, progressing through the key stages outlined below.

- ***Identifying priority areas at significant flood risk***

The first step to delivering a risk based, sustainable and plan-led approach to flood risk management was SEPA's **National Flood Risk Assessment**, which was published in 2011. The assessment considered the likelihood of flooding from rivers, groundwater and the sea, as well as flooding caused when heavy rainfall is unable to enter drainage systems or the river network. The likelihood of flooding was examined alongside the estimated impact on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment. It significantly improved our understanding of the causes and consequences of flooding, and identified areas most vulnerable to floods.

- ***Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts***

Based on the National Flood Risk Assessment, SEPA identified areas where flooding was considered to be nationally significant. These areas are based on catchment units as it is within the context of the wider catchment that flooding can be best understood and managed. These nationally significant catchments are referred to as **Potentially Vulnerable Areas**.

In Scotland, 243 Potentially Vulnerable Areas were identified. They are estimated to contain 92% of the total number of properties at risk.

A small number of Candidate Potentially Vulnerable Areas were identified after the National Flood Risk Assessment in light of new information that warranted further assessment and appraisal. They are included in the flood risk management planning process. The National Flood Risk Assessment will be updated to inform each subsequent planning cycle.

For flood risk management purposes, Scotland was divided into 14 Local Plan Districts. Each Local Plan District will have a Flood Risk Management Strategy and a Local Flood Risk Management Plan.

- ***Improving the understanding of flooding***

SEPA developed **flood hazard and flood risk maps** between 2012 and 2014. These maps improved the understanding of flooding and helped inform the subsequent selection of actions to manage flood risk in Potentially Vulnerable Areas. The flood hazard maps show information such as the extent of flooding, water level, as well as depth and velocity where appropriate. The flood risk maps provide detail on the impacts on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment.

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.

Flood hazard and flood risk maps and the assessment of the potential for natural flood management can be viewed on the SEPA website www.sepa.org.uk.

- ***Identifying objectives and selecting actions***

The objectives and actions to manage flooding will provide the long-term vision and practical steps for delivering flood risk management in Scotland.

Working collaboratively with local partnerships, SEPA has agreed the objectives for addressing the main flooding impacts. Actions that could deliver these agreed objectives have been appraised for their costs and benefits to ensure the right combinations are identified and prioritised. The actions considered in the development of this strategy include structural actions (such as building floodwalls, restoring flood plains, or clearance and repair works to rivers) and non-structural actions (such as flood warning, land use planning or improving our emergency response). Structural and non-structural actions should be used together to manage flood risk effectively.

An assessment of the potential for natural flood management was used to help identify opportunities for using the land and coast to slow down and store water. Natural flood management actions were recommended in areas where they could contribute to the management of flood risk. In such instances these actions were put forward as part of flood protection or natural flood management studies.

- ***Lead local authority***

The FRM Act requires a lead local authority to be identified for each Local Plan District. The lead local authority is crucial to the successful implementation of the FRM Act and, as such, must perform several important functions over and above the general duties and powers given to local authorities elsewhere in the FRM Act.

The lead local authority, having contributed with other local authorities to the production of the Flood Risk Management Strategy, must prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Plan of co-ordinated actions to reduce flood risk within the Local Plan District. Although the lead local authority is responsible for the production of the plan, its content will be drawn from and agreed by all local authorities, other responsible authorities and SEPA within the Local Plan District.

- ***Surface Water Management Plans***

A Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) is a best practice plan which outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location. In this context surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small water courses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.

A SWMP study is undertaken in consultation with key local partners who are responsible for surface water management and drainage in their area. Partners work together to understand the causes and effects of surface water flooding and agree the most cost effective way of managing surface water flood risk for the long term. The process of working together as a partnership is designed to encourage the development of innovative solutions and practices.

A SWMP should establish a long-term action plan to manage surface water in an area and should influence future capital investment, drainage maintenance, public engagement and understanding, land-use planning, emergency planning and future developments.

The UK Government SWMP guidance seeks to provide a simplified overarching framework, which allows different organisations to work together and develop a shared understanding of the most suitable solutions to surface water flooding problems. The SWMP guidance has

been written for local authorities to assist them as they co-ordinate and lead local flood risk management activities.

- ***Integrated Catchment Studies***

Integrated Catchment Studies (ICS) are led by Scottish Water in partnership with local authorities and SEPA. These studies will improve knowledge and understanding of the interactions between the above ground and below ground drainage network e.g. with the sewer network, watercourses and (where appropriate) the sea. This will improve the understanding of contributions these drainage networks play in local surface water flood risk.

Five ICS's were undertaken in Scotland during SR10 (2010-2015), to Modelling and Flood Risk Assessment stage, which have provided a fuller understanding of the sources and mechanisms of flooding across these catchments. These studies are expected to undertake an Pioneering phase between 2015-2021. This will identify the actions to reduce flood risk across the catchments, with the outputs feeding into the Local Authority led Surface Water Management Planning process.

Fifteen ICS's will begin in Scotland during SR15 (2015-2021). These studies will go through the Scoping and Modelling phases, which culminates in defining the sources and mechanisms of flooding in the catchment, and an understanding of the impacts of that flooding. It is expected that the ICS partnerships will remain and it is anticipated that the Optioneering phase for these studies will be initiated directly after the preceding phases.

- ***Natural flood management assessment and mapping of artificial and natural features***

The new approach to Flood Risk Management requires SEPA to consider whether techniques that restore, enhance or alter natural features and characteristics can contribute to managing flood risk. This means looking at the potential to work with natural hydrological and morphological processes.

Because the National Flood Risk Assessment provides only a strategic assessment of flood risk, further refined assessments may be required in Potentially Vulnerable Areas, including the mapping of artificial and natural features whose removal could increase flood risk.

The development of catchment characteristics and methodologies, to assess the potential for natural flood management, commenced in 2012 alongside work to identify natural flood management actions, which could contribute to the management of flood risk. The information was published in 2013. The assessment of natural flood management was a consideration in the setting of objectives and actions in the Flood Risk Management Strategies. In January 2016 SEPA published the Natural Flood Management Handbook to provide practitioners with information on how best to implement natural flood management measures.

- ***Flood hazard and flood risk maps***

The production of flood hazard and flood risk maps has improved our understanding of flooding and helped inform the selection of actions required to manage flood risk in Potentially Vulnerable Areas. Work on production of these maps began in January 2012.

These maps show details of flood events for a range of probabilities and cover flooding from rivers, the sea, sewers, surface water run-off and groundwater.

A flood hazard map shows information that describes the nature of a flood, such as the extent of flooding, water level, depth and velocity where appropriate.

A flood risk map provides detail on the impacts on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment.

Further information regarding the development of the flood maps and providing a link to the maps, is available online on the SEPA website here – http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/

Annex 5: Acknowledgments

The information described in this Annex relates to the Figures and Maps that have been generated by SEPA as part of the Flood Risk Management Strategy and have been reproduced in this Local Flood Risk Management Plan. The Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District Partners gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and input that various parties have provided, including inter alia, the following organisations:

SEPA

Local authorities acknowledge the inclusion of Figures, Maps and text generated by SEPA in preparation of the Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Strategy. Figures and Maps produced by SEPA for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Flood Risk Management Strategy have been reproduced in the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Flood Risk Management Plan with authorisation from SEPA under SEPA Licence number 100016991 (2015).

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The James Hutton Institute

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British Geological Survey

Flood risk information has been derived from BGS digital data under licence. British Geological Survey ©NERC

Local authorities

Lead authorities acknowledge the provision of flood models and other supporting data and information from local authorities and their collaboration in the production of flood risk management information.

Scottish Water

Local authorities acknowledge the inclusion of surface water flooding data generated by Scottish Water in preparation of flood risk information.

Glossary

Actions - 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 has been based on a detailed assessment and comparison of economic, social and environmental criteria. The FRM Act uses the term 'measures' rather than 'actions'.

Annual Average Damages (AAD) - Depending on its size or severity, each flood will cause a different amount of damage to a flood prone area and we can calculate the cost of this damage. Annual Average Damages for an area are the average costs per year that would occur from flooding over a very long period of time. Scottish figures have been calculated based on the method set out in the Flood Hazard Research Centre's Multi-Coloured Handbook (2010).

Appraisal - Appraisal is the process of defining objectives, examining options and weighing up the costs, benefits, risks and uncertainties before a decision is made. The FRM Strategy appraisal method is designed to set objectives and identify the most sustainable combination of actions to tackle flooding from rivers, sea and surface water.

Awareness Raising - Public awareness, participation and community support are essential components of sustainable flood risk management. SEPA and the responsible authorities have a duty to raise public awareness of flood risk. This is undertaken both individually and collaboratively by a range of organisations. Improved awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses for flooding can reduce the overall impact.

Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) - A benefit cost ratio summarises the overall value for money of an action or project. It is expressed as the ratio of benefits to costs (both expressed as present value monetary values). A ratio of greater than 1:1 indicates that the economic benefits associated with an action are greater than the economic costs of implementation; therefore this is taken as the threshold of economic viability. It should be acknowledged that it is not always possible to accurately estimate economic values for all elements of benefit, and BCR is just one of a number of techniques used in appraisal.

Candidate Potentially Vulnerable Area – A small number of Candidate Potentially Vulnerable Areas were identified after the National Flood Risk Assessment in light of new information that warranted further assessment and appraisal. They are included in the flood risk management planning process. The National Flood Risk Assessment will be updated to inform each subsequent planning cycle.

Catchment – The area of land drained by a drainage system – either natural or piped.

Category (CAT) 1 and 2 Responders – As defined by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Category 1 responders are 'core' responders: local authorities, police, fire and rescue services, ambulance service, NHS health boards, SEPA and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. Category 2 responders are key co-operating responders in support of Category 1 responders. These include gas and electricity companies, rail and air transport operators, harbour authorities, telecommunications providers, Scottish Water, the Health and Safety Executive and NHS National Services Scotland.

Coastal Flooding – Flooding that results from sea level rise from a combination of high tides and stormy conditions. The term coastal flooding is used under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, but in some areas it is also referred to as tidal flooding and covers areas such as estuaries and river channels that are influenced by tidal flows.

Combined Sewer - Combined sewers transport foul sewage from homes and industry as well as carrying surface water runoff from gutters, drains and some highways. Heavy or prolonged rainfall can rapidly increase the flow in a combined sewer until the amount of water exceeds sewer capacity.

Combined Sewer Overflow - Combined sewer overflows are purposely designed structures to ensure any excess water from sewerage systems is discharged in a controlled way and at a specific managed location.

Confluence - Where two or more rivers meet.

Conveyance - Conveyance is a measure of the carrying capacity of a watercourse. Increasing conveyance enables flow to pass more rapidly and reducing conveyance slows flow down. Both actions can be effective in managing flood risk depending on local conditions.

Cultural Heritage Site - Sites of particular cultural significance may be designated. The highest level of designation is a World Heritage Site. Historic Environment Scotland maintains lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest; these buildings are referred to as 'listed buildings'.

Culvert - A pipe, channel or tunnel used for the conveyance of a watercourse or surface drainage water under a road, railway, canal or other obstacle.

Damages - Flood damages are categorised as direct or indirect i.e. as a result of the flood water itself, or subsequent knock on effects. Damage to buildings and contents caused by flood water are an example of direct damages, whilst loss of industrial production, travel disruption or stress and anxiety are indirect. Some damages can be quantified in monetary terms, and others can only be described. The potential damages avoided by implementation of a flood risk management action are commonly referred to as the benefits of that action. When comparing the effectiveness of different actions, it is useful to consider estimated damages and damages avoided across the lifespan of the action. Within the FRM Strategies, a 100 year appraisal period has been used as standard. This allows costs, damages and benefits across this time frame to be compared in present value terms. See also 'Annual Average Damages'.

Economic Impact - An assessment of the economic value of the positive and negative effects of flooding and / or the actions taken to manage floods.

Embankment – A flood embankment is an engineered earthfill structure designed to contain high river levels or protect against coastal flooding. They are commonly grass-covered, but may need additional protection against erosion by swiftly flowing water, waves or overtopping.

Emergency Plans / Response - Emergency response plans are applicable for all types of flooding. They set out the steps to be taken during flooding in order to maximise safety and minimise impacts where possible. Under the Civil Contingencies Act, Category 1 Responders

have a duty to maintain emergency plans. Emergency plans may also be prepared by individuals, businesses, organisations or communities.

Environmental Impact - A change in the environment as a result of an action or activity. Impacts can be positive or negative and may vary in significance, scale and duration.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - A process which identifies the potential environmental impacts, both negative and positive, of a proposal.

Estuary - A coastal body of water usually found where a river meets the sea; the part of the river that is affected by tides.

Flood - In the terms of the FRM Act, 'flood' means a temporary covering by water, from any source, of land not normally covered by water. This does not include a flood solely from a sewerage system, as a result of normal weather or infrastructure drainage. A flood can cause significant adverse impacts on people, property and the environment.

Flood Bund - A constructed retaining wall, embankment or dyke designed to protect against flooding to a specified standard of protection.

Flood defence - Infrastructure, such as flood walls, embankments or flood storage intended to protect an area against flooding to a specified standard of protection.

Flood Extent - The area that has been affected by flooding, or is at risk of flooding from one or more sources for a particular likelihood.

Flood Frequency - The probability that a particular size/severity of flood will occur in a given year (see likelihood).

Flood Hazard - In terms of the FRM Act, hazard refers to the characteristics (extent, depth, velocity) of a flood.

Flood Hazard Map - Flood hazard maps are required by the FRM Act to show information that describes the nature of a flood in terms of the source, extent, water level or depth and, where appropriate, velocity of water. Flood hazard and risk maps are referred to collectively as flood maps and are available on the SEPA website.

Flood Prevention / Protection Scheme - A flood protection scheme, as defined by the FRM Act, is a scheme by a local authority for the management of flood risk within the authority area. This includes defence measures (flood prevention schemes) formerly promoted under the Flood Prevention (Scotland) Act 1961.

Flood Protection Study - Flood protection studies aim to refine understanding of the hazard and risk associated with flooding in a particular area, catchment or coastline. They will involve detailed assessment of flood hazard and / or risk and may develop options for managing flood risk.

Flood Protection Works - Flood protection works can include the same flood defence measures that would make up a formal Flood Protection Scheme but without the legal process, protections and requirements that would come by delivering the works as a scheme.

Flood Risk - A measure of the combination of the likelihood of flooding occurring and the associated impacts on people, the economy and the environment.

Flood Risk Assessment - Flood Risk Assessments are detailed studies of an area where flood risk may be present. These are often used to inform planning decisions, may help to develop flood schemes and have also contributed to the National Flood Risk Assessment.

Flood Risk Management Strategy - Sets out a long-term vision for the overall reduction of flood risk. Contains a summary of flood risk in each Local Plan District, together with information on catchment characteristics and a summary of objectives and actions for Potentially Vulnerable Areas.

Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (FRM Act) - The flood risk management legislation for Scotland. It transposes the EC Floods Directive into Scots Law and aims to reduce the adverse consequences of flooding on communities, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.

Flood Risk Management Cycle - Under the FRM Act flood risk management planning is undertaken in six year cycles. The first planning cycle is 2015 – 2021. The first delivery cycle is lagged by approximately 6 months and is from 2016 - 2022.

Flood Warning Scheme - A flood warning scheme is the network of monitoring on a coastal stretch or river, which provides SEPA with the ability to issue Flood Warnings.

Floodplain - Area of land that borders a watercourse, an estuary or the sea, over which water flows in time of flood, or would naturally flow but for the presence of flood defences and other structures where they exist.

Floodplain Storage - Floodplains naturally store water during high flows. Storage can be increased through natural or man-made features to increase flood depth or slow flows in order to reduce flooding elsewhere.

Green (Blue-Green) Infrastructure - The European Commission defines green infrastructure as “the use of ecosystems, green spaces and water in strategic land use planning to deliver environmental and quality of life benefits. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, road verges, allotments and private gardens. Green infrastructure can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, natural disaster risk mitigation, protection against flooding and erosion as well as biodiversity conservation.”

Historic Environment Scotland - The new lead public body for the country’s historic environment. It brings together Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland.

Habitats Regulations Appraisal - The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to assess certain plans or projects which affect Natura sites. Any development proposal, which requires planning permission or other consent, is a 'project' which may require consideration under the Habitats Regulations.

Land Use Planning – The process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options for the use of land, including consideration of long term economic, social and environmental objectives and the implications for different communities and interest groups.

Lead Local Authority - A local authority responsible for leading the production, consultation, publication and review of a Local Flood Risk Management Plan.

Local Development Plan – A Local Development Plan (LDP) provides the vision for how communities will grow and develop in the future. The intention is that they provide certainty for communities and investors alike about where development should take place and where it should not and the supporting infrastructure required for growth. A LDP is required for each council area across Scotland.

Local Flood Risk Management Plan - Produced by lead local authorities, these will take forward the objectives and actions set out in Flood Risk Management Strategies. They will provide detail on the funding, timeline of delivery, arrangements and co-ordination of actions at the local level during each six year FRM planning cycle.

Local Plan District - Geographical areas for the purposes of flood risk management planning. There are 14 Local Plan Districts in Scotland.

Local Plan District Partnerships - Each Local Plan District has established a local partnership comprised of local authorities, SEPA, Scottish Water and others as appropriate. These partnerships are distinct from the FRM Local Advisory Groups and they retain clear responsibility for delivery of the FRM actions set out in the Local Flood Risk Management Plans. It is the local partnership that makes decisions and supports the delivery of these plans.

Maintenance - Sections 18 and 59 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 put duties of watercourse inspection, clearance and repair on local authorities. In addition, local authorities may also be responsible for maintenance of existing flood protection schemes or defences.

National Flood Risk Assessment (NFRA) - A national analysis of flood risk from all sources of flooding which also considers climate change impacts. Completed in December 2011 this provides the information required to undertake a strategic approach to flood management that identifies areas at flood risk that require further appraisal. The NFRA will be reviewed and updated for the second cycle of FRM Planning by December 2018.

Natural Flood Management - A set of flood management techniques that aim to work with natural processes (or nature) to manage flood risk.

Non-Residential Properties - Properties that are not used for people to live in, such as shops or other public, commercial or industrial buildings.

Potentially Vulnerable Area - Catchments identified as being at risk of flooding and where the impact of flooding is sufficient to justify further assessment and appraisal. There were 243 Potentially Vulnerable Areas identified by SEPA in the National Flood Risk Assessment and these will be the focus of the first FRM planning cycle.

Property Level Protection - Property level protection includes flood gates, sandbags and other temporary barriers that can be used to prevent water from entering individual properties during a flood.

Q&S - Quality and Standards (Q&S) is the process, governing costs and outputs, through which the planning and delivery of improvements by Scottish Water to the public drinking water and sewerage services in Scotland is carried out.

Receptor - Refers to the entity that may be impacted by flooding (a person, property, infrastructure or habitat). The vulnerability of a receptor can be reduced by increasing its resilience to flooding.

Residual Risk - The risk that remains after risk management and mitigation. This may include risk due to very severe (above design standard) storms or risks from unforeseen hazards.

Resilience - The ability of an individual, community or system to recover from flooding.

Responsible Authority - Designated under the FRM (Scotland) Act 2009 and associated legislation as local authorities, Scottish Water and, from 21 December 2013, the National Park Authorities and Forestry Commission Scotland. Responsible authorities, along with SEPA and Scottish Ministers, have specific duties in relation to their flood risk related functions.

Return Period - A measure of the rarity of a flood event. It is the statistical average length of time separating flood events of a similar size.

River Basin Management Planning (RBMP) - The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 transposed the European Water Framework Directive into Scots law. The Act created the River Basin Management Planning process to achieve environmental improvements to protect and improve our water environment. It also provided the framework for regulations to control the negative impacts of all activities likely to have an impact on the water environment.

Runoff Reduction - Actions within a catchment or sub-catchment to reduce the amount of runoff during rainfall events. This can include intercepting rainfall, storing water, diverting flows or encouraging infiltration.

Scottish Advisory and Implementation Forum for Flooding (SAIFF) - The stakeholder forum on flooding set up by the Scottish Government to ensure legislative and policy aims are met and to provide a platform for sharing expertise and developing common aspirations and approaches to reducing the impact of flooding on Scotland's communities, environment, cultural heritage and economy.

Scottish Flood Forecasting Service - SEPA operates a network of over 250 rainfall, river and coastal monitoring stations throughout Scotland that generate data 24 hours a day. 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 flood guidance statements provide an assessment of the risk of flooding for a five day period allowing responders time to put preparations in place to reduce the impact of flooding. 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.

Self Help - Self help actions can be undertaken by any individuals, businesses, organisations or communities at risk of flooding. They are applicable to all sources, frequency and scales of flooding. They focus on awareness raising and understanding of flood risk.

Site Protection Plans - Site protection plans are developed to identify whether normal operation of a facility can be maintained during a flood. This may be due to existing protection or resilience of the facility or the network.

Site of Special Scientific Interest - Sites protected by law under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to conserve their plants, animals and habitats, rocks and landforms.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - Strictly protected site designated under the European Habitats Directive. The Directive requires the establishment of a European network of protected areas which are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.

Strategic Environmental Assessment - A process for the early identification and assessment of the likely significant environmental effects, positive and negative, of activities. Often considered before actions are approved or adopted.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) - A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is designed for the purposes of specifically informing the Development Plan Process. A SFRA involves the collection, analysis and presentation of all existing and readily available flood risk information (from any source) for the area of interest. It constitutes a strategic overview of flood risk.

Standard of protection (SoP) - All flood protection structures are designed to be effective up to a specified flood likelihood (Standard of Protection). For events beyond this standard, flooding will occur. The chosen Standard of Protection will determine the required defence height and / or capacity.

Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) - A plan that takes an integrated approach to drainage accounting for all aspects of urban drainage systems and produces long term and sustainable actions. The aim is to ensure that during a flood the flows created can be managed in a way that will cause minimum harm to people, buildings, the environment and business.

Surface Water Plan / Study - The management of flooding from surface water sewers, drains, small watercourses and ditches that occurs, primarily in urban areas, during heavy rainfall. FRM Strategy actions in this category include: Surface Water Management Plans, Integrated Catchment Studies and assessment of flood risk from sewerage systems (FRM Act Section 16) by Scottish Water. These have been selected as appropriate for each Potentially Vulnerable Area.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) - A set of techniques designed to slow the flow of water. They can contribute to reducing flood risk by absorbing some of the initial rainfall and then releasing it gradually, thereby reducing the flood peak and helping to mitigate downstream problems. SuDS encourage us to take account of quality, quantity and amenity / biodiversity.

Sustainable Flood Risk Management - The sustainable flood risk management approach aims to meet human needs, whilst preserving the environment so that these needs can be

met not only in the present, but also for future generations. The delivery of sustainable development is generally recognised to reconcile three pillars of sustainability – environmental, social and economic.

Surface Water Flooding - Flooding that occurs when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.

Vulnerability - A measure of how likely someone or something is to suffer long-term damage as a result of flooding. It is a combination of the likelihood of suffering harm or damage during a flood and the ability to recover following a flood (resilience).

FINDHORN, NAIRN AND SPEYSIDE

Local Flood Risk Management Plan

Cycle 2

Published by Moray Council October 2022

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1 Flood Risk Management in Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District

1.1 What is a flood risk management plan?

Flood Risk Management Plans are required under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 and are updated every 6 years.

Flood Risk Management Plans are Scotland's route map for reducing the effects of flooding on our communities. This is key to 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.

The Local Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan) for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District has been designed to ensure effort to reduce flood risk in this catchment area is coordinated. This is achieved by working in partnership with all organisations responsible for flood risk management and the plan focuses 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 the plan.

The Plan sets out how and when actions to reduce the impact of flooding in the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District (LPD) identified in the National Flood Risk Management Plan will be delivered. The Plan identifies where the risk of flooding and benefit of investment is greatest and says how and when actions will be delivered. Flood Risk Management Plans are delivered over six-year cycles. This plan is for Cycle 2 and will be delivered between 2022 and 2028.

The content of the Plan has been produced by Moray Council as the Lead Local Authority for this LPD, in agreement with the designated Responsible Authorities, that are listed below..

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- The Highland Council;
- Scottish Water;
- SEPA;
- Forestry Commission Scotland; and
- Cairngorms National Park Authority

This plan replaces the flood risk management plan for Cycle 1, which was published in 2016.

High Springtide at Lossiemouth 2019

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1.2 Managing flooding in Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD

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 Flood Risk Management 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: 2016-2022

The 2016 local flood risk management plan outlined the long term objectives to tackle flooding in the areas at highest risk within Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside.

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

In 2019 Moray Council published the interim report for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD. This report gave the status of each action at that time and reported them 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. The final report was published December 2022. These reports are published here. http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file124908.pdf

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 the Plan and will be central to delivery of the objectives and actions set out.

Strong relationships between these organisations were developed through the first cycle of The Plan. Working with these organisations has allowed us to gather local knowledge, expertise and 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 the 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 Moray Council website.

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 SEPA's 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 SEPA's Floodline website and on the Scottish Flood Forum website.

a) 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.

b) SEPA

SEPA is Scotland's national flood forecasting, flood warning and strategic flood risk management authority. SEPA works in partnership with the Met Office to forecast flooding and operate Floodline to warn the public and emergency responders when flooding is likely. SEPA produces 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 provides flood risk advice on land use planning when requested and raises awareness of flooding at a national level through education initiatives, community engagement and campaigns.

c) 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.

d) 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.

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e) 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 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.

1.3.3 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. Public consultations have been held, jointly with SEPA, during the development of the Plan.

The most recent consultation ran from July 2021 to October 2021 nd covered information on the objectives and actions planned for each target area within the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD. The consultation was advertised widely by both Moray Council and SEPA . A summary of the consultation is provided in section 1.3.4.

Moray Council submitted a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report to the SEA Gateway. The SEA Gateway advised that a Strategic Environmental Assessment was not required for the Plan.

A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been undertaken for the National Flood Risk Management Plan that has informed the Plan. Where the HRA identified mitigation measures to protect the nature interests, these have been incorporated into the Plan, this only includes actions identified in the National Flood Risk Management Plan. Studies included in the National Flood Risk Management Plan and the Plan may recommend schemes or works that will be the subject of future plans and full assessment would be undertaken as part of the development process. Where studies identify actions likely to have significant effects on qualifying interests of nature sites an appropriate assessment will be required. Where it cannot be shown that there will be no adverse effect on site integrity, proposals will be refused.

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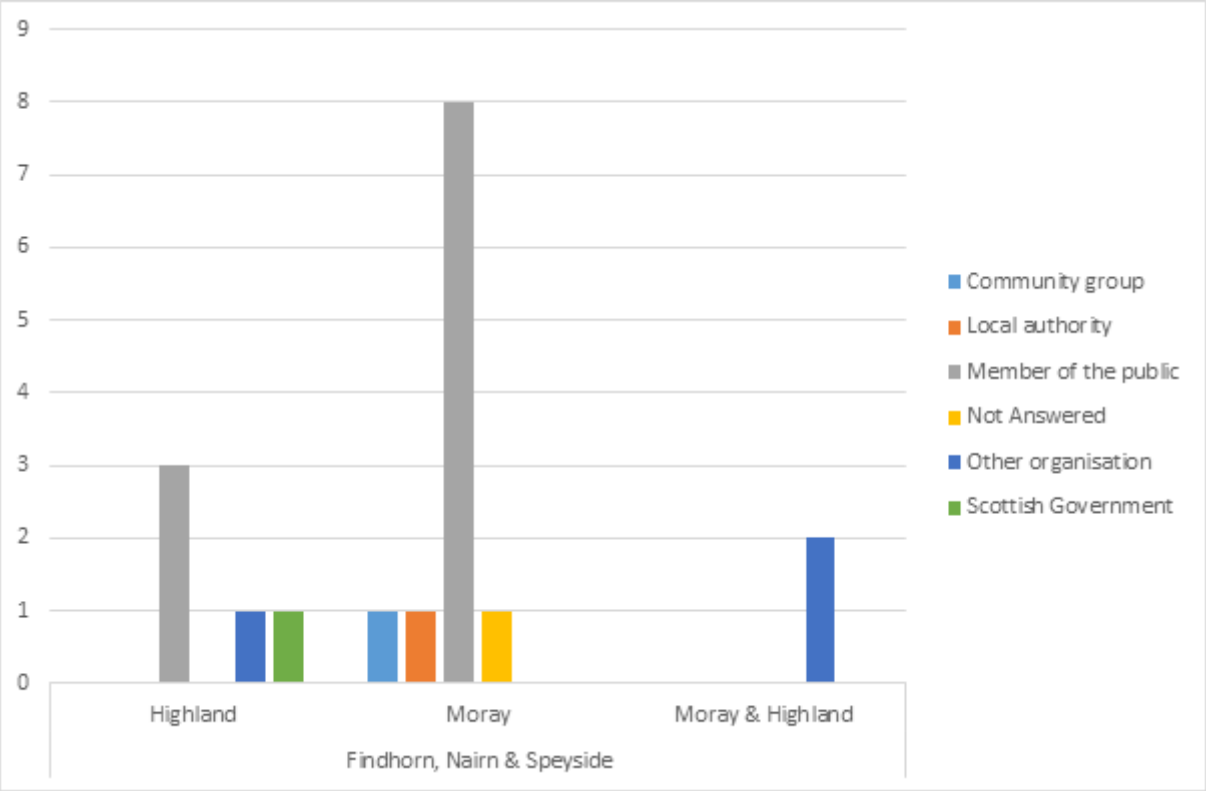
1.3.4 Consultation Report

A joint consultation was undertaken for both the National and Local Flood Risk Management Plans between 31 July and 31 October 2021. A total of 18 replies were received for the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD area. The responses received were split across the following representatives:-



There were 3 key areas highlighted in the majority of the responses received, details of which are provided below.

- Land use planning and the possibility of a large housing development taking place in Nairn and the Impacts that this development will have on flood risk due to surface water flooding. **As part of the Plan Highland Council will continue to ensure that planning applications will be dealt with in line with the current guidlines and polices**
- Surface water flooding in Forres and the plans which moray council intend to undertaken with particular reference to Bank Lane. **Moray Council during this cycle will complete a Surface Water Management Plan. If actions from th plan propose a solution, funding for this solution will be looked for in Cycle 3 of the flood risk management planning process.**

- Surface water flooding within Elgin. **Moray Council has developed a Surface Water Management Plan for Elgin. Actions from this plan have been forward for national prioritisation by Scottish Government and subject to resources and funding a surface water scheme will be progressed within Elgin.**
-

Surface Water Flooding in Elgin

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 pivotal to achieving sustainable flood risk management. Flood risk management can have significant implications for the location of development and similarly the location of development can have an impact on flood risk. Actions that deliver national land use planning policies are summarised in Annex 3.

The Moray Council develops and adopts a new Local Development Plan every five years. It sets out the Council's strategy for delivering appropriate development in Moray, considering a number of potential constraints, including flooding. The current plan was adopted in July 2020.

Periodically The Highland Council will review and update its Local Development Plans. These plans set out the strategy for delivering appropriate development within each area and take into account a number of constraints, including flooding. The current Highland-wide Local Development Plan was adopted in 2012, a review of this plan has begun and consultation on the Main Issues Report (carried out by The Highland Council) concluded in January 2016. The new plan was published in the summer of 2016 and adopted in winter 2017. The new Highland-wide plan has taken into account of the flood risk and the actions proposed in this Plan.

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The Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan is the part of the Highland wide development plan relevant to this Plan.

1.4.3 Emergency planning and response

Emergency planning and response is undertaken by Category 1 and 2 responders including Police Scotland, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, the Scottish Ambulance Service, both local authorities, the NHS, the Met Office and SEPA. Emergency plans are prepared under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. The Moray Council produces it Emergancy plans, while the Highland Council is a member of the Highlands and Islands Local Resilience Partnership. These partnerships coordinate the emergency response to flood events, such as road closures, evacuations and temporary accommodation.

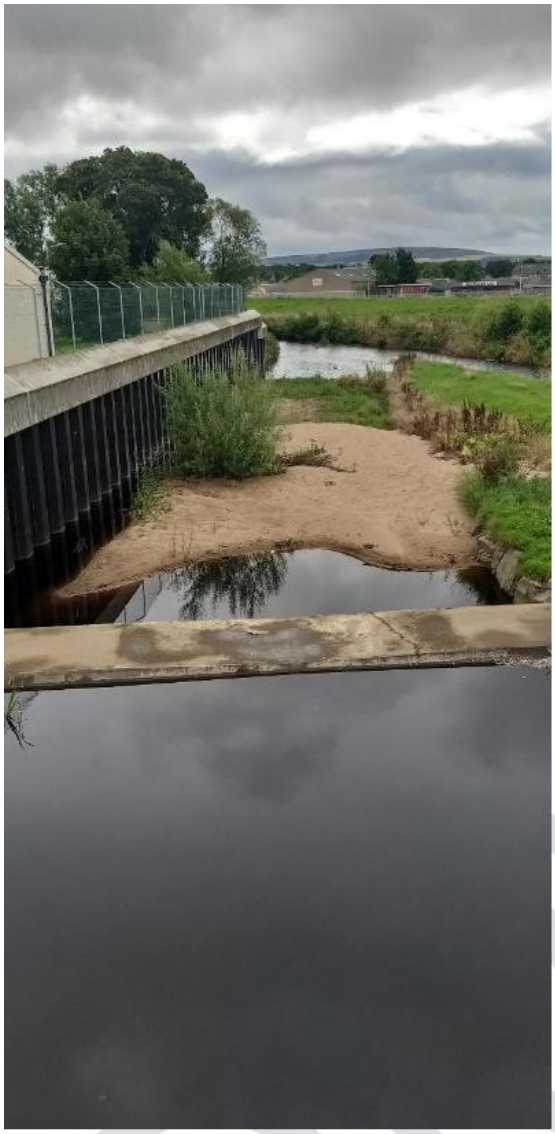
1.4.4 Scottish Water investment plans

There is a close relationship between Local 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.

1.4.5 Duty to assess bodies of water and schedule clearance and repair works

The duty to assess bodies of water and schedule clearance and repair works lies with Moray Council and The Highland Council.

Moray Council has a risk-based approach to assessing bodies of water that may give rise to flooding. Where potential flood risk has been identified the relevant water body has been included in the Council's routine inspection schedule. The frequency of inspection is dependent on the assessed risk, any works identified during these inspections are included in the Council's schedule of clearance and repair. The Moray Council's schedule of clearance and repair works is published online at: www.moray.gov.uk/flooding



Example of Clearance and Repair works

The Highland Council has implemented a plan-led, risk-based approach to assessing bodies of water that may give rise to flooding and has documented over 500 watercourses and 2,000 related structures throughout the Highland Council area. A full-time watercourse inspector is employed to assess routinely the risk of flooding from each structure (e.g. a culvert inlet or screen). Should any routine clearance work be required that cannot be carried out at the time of inspection, the work required substantially to reduce the risk of flooding is entered in a schedule of clearance and repair works and made available for public inspection. The Highland Council's schedule of clearance and repair works is published online at: http://www.highland.gov.uk/info/1210/environment/81/flooding/5

1.5 Next steps and monitoring progress

Moray Council and the other responsible authorities are committed to continue 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.

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 Local flood risk management actions

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 group[1]. 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 Plan 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.

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 within this LPD. 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,

[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.

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 5** of this plan.

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2 Flood Risk Management in Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District

2.1 Local Flood Risk Management Plans 2022 – 2028

The Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District covers an area of around 4,800km² and has a population of approximately 100,000 people. It includes the low-lying coastal areas around Nairn and Lossiemouth in the north and the steeper, more rugged landscape of the Cairngorms National Park in the south.

The area is largely rural with the main land cover including heather grassland, bog, coniferous woodland and agricultural land. The main rivers are the River Spey, the River Findhorn and the River Nairn. The coastline is approximately 70km long and includes rocky shorelines and extensive beaches.

There is river, surface water and coastal flood risk in the Local Plan District, with the main risk coming from river and surface water flooding. The area has been affected by several large floods. In December 2012 a storm led to coastal flooding in Lossiemouth and Kingston and in August 2014 ex-hurricane Bertha caused widespread river flooding with Elgin and Dallas particularly affected.

Currently it is estimated that there are 11,000 people and 7,300 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 15,000 people and 9,900 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. The annual cost of flooding is approximately £8.2 million. Note however that flooding from wave overtopping is not fully represented in the assessment of flood risk and the impact of coastal flooding may be underestimated.

The Plan is led by Moray Council, Other responsible authorities include The Highland Council, Cairngorms National Park Authority, SEPA, Forestry and Land Scotland and Scottish Water.

They are supported by Scottish Government agencies including Transport Scotland.

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

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2.2 Actions across the Local Plan District

Responsible authorities carry out actions in all areas of the LPD 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	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. Local authorities will undertake additional awareness raising activities when developing any specific project proposals and will engage with community resilience groups and local communities. 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.

	Data to support climate resilience
Action	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. 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. 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.

	Emergency plans
Action	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. 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	SEPA has published a new flood warning development framework for 2022 – 2028, which will detail its ambitions and strategic actions to maintain and improve its flood warning service across Scotland. 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. 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.

	Future flood risk management planning
Action	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 2028 flood risk management plans will be more ambitious than ever before. We have 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. SEPA has set its own target to be a regenerative organisation by 2030 and the next set of plans will further this ambition. 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.

	Guidance development
Action	The Scottish Government and SEPA have developed and updated guidance to inform flood risk management projects. This guidance has 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. Technical guidance to support flood risk management partners will be reviewed and updated by SEPA where required.

	Scottish Forestry, in collaboration with its UK counterparts, will produce guidance on designing and managing forests to reduce flood risk. 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.

	Hazard mapping updates
Action	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: https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/flood-maps/. 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.

	Land use planning
Action	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. Locally determined planning policies place further requirements within their area of operation to restrict inappropriate development and prevent unacceptable risk.

	Maintenance
Action	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. Scottish Water will continue to undertake risk-based inspection, maintenance 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.

	Natural flood management mapping
Action	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

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	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.

	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 wholescale 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.

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	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.

	Self help
Action	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: https://www.floodre.co.uk/ https://www.biba.org.uk/current-issues/flood-insurance/ https://floodlinescotland.org.uk/ https://scottishfloodforum.org/ Responsible authorities will continue to develop the understanding of flood risk to communities and promote measures to help individuals and businesses to reduce their risk.

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 15 Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs) in this Local Plan District. Following sections provide more information on these areas.

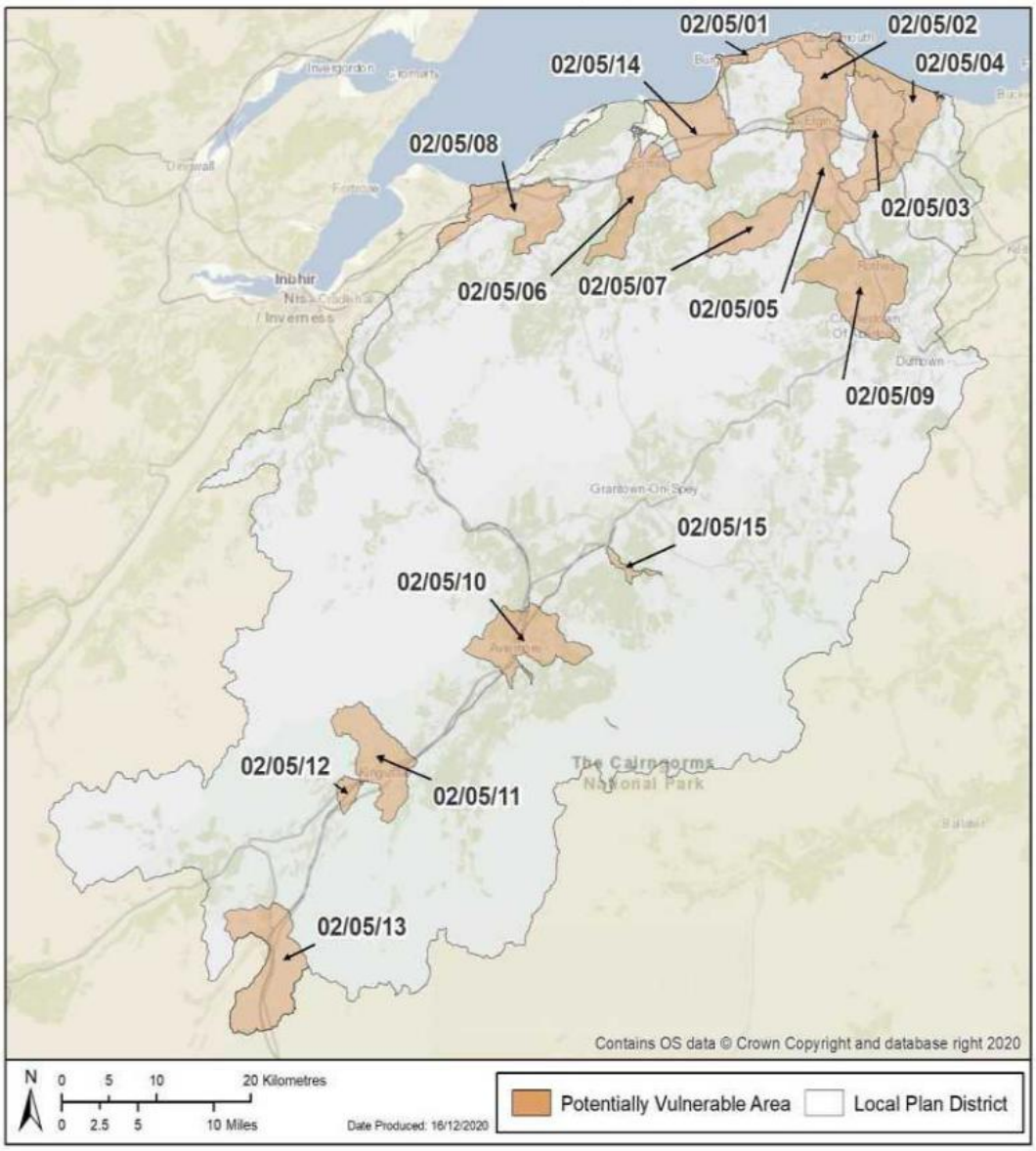

Figure 1. Potentially vulnerable areas in Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Plan District

2.4 LPD 5 Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside – List of PVAs

Click the blue text to select your area of interest

PVA Ref	PVA Name	Local authority area	Page number
02/05/01	Burghead to Lossiemouth	Moray	31
02/05/02	Spynie	Moray	38
02/05/03	Lhanbryde	Moray	43
02/05/04	Kingston and Garmouth	Moray	47
02/05/05	Elgin	Moray	53
02/05/06	Forres	Moray	58
02/05/07	Dallas	Moray	44
02/05/08	Nairn	Highland	67
02/05/09	Rothes and Aberlour	Moray	75
02/05/10	Aviemore	Highland	85
02/05/11	Kingussie	Highland	89
02/05/12	Newtonmore	Highland	93
02/05/13	Dalwhinnie	Highland	98
02/05/14	Kinloss	Moray	101
02/05/15	Nethy Bridge	Highland	106

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2.4.1 02/05/01 (Burghead to Lossiemouth)

This area is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of surface water flooding to Hopeman and the risk of coastal flooding to Lossiemouth. Both areas have a history of flooding.

There are 2 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

Hopeman (target area 389)
Lossiemouth (target area 391)

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Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet

2.4.1.1 Hopeman 389

Summary	Location Map
Hopeman is located along the southern shore of the Moray Firth and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in the area is surface water flooding. There are approximately 180 people and 110 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 240 people and 150 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of surface water flooding in this target area. Hopeman has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment is improved for surface water flooding by the development of private works to reduce the risk of surface water flooding in the Hopeman area. Heavy rainfall is known to run off the steep surrounding hills overwhelming the local drainage systems. There are frequent records of surface water flooding in Hopeman, including floods during August and October 2014.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3891	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Hopeman
Avoid flood risk	3892	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of flood protection works at Hopeman
Improve data and understanding	3893	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection asset in Hopeman
Prepare for flooding	3894	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Hopeman

Action ID	Hopeman		38901
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-28
Description	Continue to maintain the flood protection works at Hopeman. The scheme is to be maintained by the current landowner.		
Funding	Not Applicable		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to liaise with the Land owner to ensure the works are maintenance in accordance with the maintenance schedule		

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Action ID	Hopeman		38902
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-28
Description	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Lossiemouth 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.		
Funding	Funding for this action is secure within Scottish Water's business plan.		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.		

Action ID	Hopeman		38903
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-28
Description	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet

2.4.1.2 Lossiemouth 391

Summary	Location Map
Lossiemouth is located on the southern shore of the Moray Firth south and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Lossiemouth is coastal flooding. There are approximately 140 people and 90 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 200 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. There is a long history of coastal flooding in Lossiemouth.

The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3911	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Lossiemouth
Prepare for flooding	3912	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Lossiemouth
Reduce flood risk	3913	Reduce the risk of coastal flooding to Lossiemouth

Action ID	Lossiemouth		39101
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Scottish Water	Indicative Delivery	2025-2027
Description	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009		
Funding	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan		
Coordination	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA		

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Action ID	Lossiemouth		39102
Action Type	Strategic mapping improvements		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	2023-2024
Description	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.		

Action ID	Lossiemouth		39103
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA will maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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2.4.2 02/05/02 (Spynie)

This area is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of coastal flooding to the Seatown area of Lossiemouth. There is a history of flooding in the area, recently caused by combined coastal and river flooding.

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

Seatown, Lossiemouth (target area 9991)

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Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet

2.4.2.1 Seatown, Lossiemouth 9991

Summary	Location Map
Seatown is an area of Lossiemouth, facing onto the River Lossie estuary, in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Seatown is coastal flooding. There are approximately 390 people and 200 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to increase to 490 people and 250 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for coastal flooding by the Lossiemouth Coastal Flood Study. There are records of coastal flooding in the Seatown area of Lossiemouth including floods in December 2012.

The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	99911	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in the Seatown area of Lossiemouth
Prepare for flooding	99912	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in the Seatown area of Lossiemouth
Reduce flood risk	99913	Reduce the risk of coastal flooding to the Seatown area of Lossiemouth

Action ID	Seatown, Lossiemouth		999101
Action Type	Flood scheme or works design		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-2028
Description	Further development of the preferred option will be required prior to commencing with the detailed design. This is to address current and future flood risk. The need for an adaptation plan should also be assessed. Moray Council proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available by Scottish Government. 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 Moray Firth Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area, and the Lower River Spey - Spey Bay Special Area of Conservation.		
Funding	This works is subject to funding via the Scottish Government flood capital monies. This funding has not been allocated at the time of the production of this report.		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is Moray Council in coordination with otherRresponsible Authorities including community engagement		

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Action ID	Seatown, Lossiemouth		999102
Action Type	Flood scheme or works implementation		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-2028
Description	Progress the Seatown Flood Protection Scheme based on the detailed design. As built drawings should be made available to SEPA, for consideration in the Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database, flood map improvements and flood warning scheme updates. Moray Council proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available.		
Funding	This works is subject to funding via the Scottish Government flood capital monies. This funding has not been allocated at the time of the production of this report.		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is Moray Council in coordination with other Responsible Authorities including community engagement		

Action ID	Seatown, Lossiemouth		999103
Action Type	Community engagement		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2025-2028
Description	The responsible authorities to continue to engage with the community, with particular focus on the detailed design of the flood protection scheme, and building community resilience		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray will coordinate with Responsible Authorities to ensure that communities are aware of the risk and resilient to the risk of flooding		

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Action ID	Seatown, Lossiemouth		999104
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Scottish Water	Indicative Delivery	2027-2028
Description	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009		
Funding	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan		
Coordination	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA		

Action ID	Seatown, Lossiemouth		999105
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required		

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Action ID	Seatown, Lossiemouth		999106
Action Type	Strategic mapping improvements		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	0
Description	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.		

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2.4.3 02/05/03 (Lhanbryde)

This area is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of river flooding in Lhanbryde. This has been reduced by the Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme and incidents of flooding have been infrequent since its completion.

There is one 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

Lhanbryde (target area 390)

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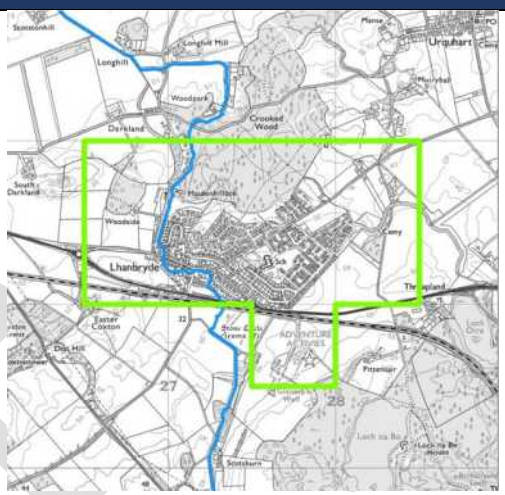
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.3.1 Lhanbryde 390

Summary	Location Map
Lhanbryde is located east of Elgin in the Moray Council area. The national assessment estimates that there are approximately 180 people and 100 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. The Lhanbryde Flood Protection Scheme benefits an estimated 30 homes and 5 businesses up to a 1 in 100 year standard of protection. The number of people, homes and businesses at risk is expected to increase by approximately 10% by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 underpinned for river flooding by the design of the Lhanbryde Flood Protection Scheme (2005) and is improved for surface water flooding by a sewer flood risk assessment. There were frequent records of flooding prior to completion of the flood scheme including notable floods in 1997. Since completion, surface water flooding has been recorded, and there are also records of floods in nearby areas not protected by the scheme.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3901	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme
Avoid flood risk	3902	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Lhanbryde
Improve data and understanding	3903	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme
Prepare for flooding	3904	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Lhanbryde

Action ID	Lhanbryde		39001
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	The Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme will be maintained as per the design requirements in order to continue to reliably provide the appropriate level of protection.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with Responsible Authorities and the community on issues that may arise		

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Action ID	Lhanbryde		39002
Action Type	Flood study (existing flood defences)		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2023
Description	Assess the performance of the Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme. This is because our understanding of hydrology and climate change has improved since the construction of the scheme in 2005. The need for an adaptation plan will be evaluated. The impact of the sediment trap on the channel will be assessed as part of this.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will coordinate with Consultants and landowners to deliver this work		

Action ID	Lhanbryde		39003
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Scottish Water	Indicative Delivery	2025-2027
Description	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009		
Funding	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan		
Coordination	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA		

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2.4.4 02/05/04 (Kingston & Garmouth)

This area is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of coastal flooding to Kingston and the risk of river flooding to Garmouth. Sea level rise as a result of climate change is expected to increase the risk of flooding. Recent flooding has been caused by river and coastal flooding.

There are 2 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

Kingston (target area 463)

Garmouth (target area 393)

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Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.4.1 Kingston 463

Summary	Location Map
Kingston is located on the Moray Firth by the west bank of the River Spey as it flows into Spey Bay. It is in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Kingston is coastal flooding. The area is particularly vulnerable to erosion and the River mouth shifts periodically. There are approximately 30 people and 20 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. Based on a local assessment, this may be overestimated. This is likely to increase to 70 people and 40 homes and businesses by the 2080's due to climate change.	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for coastal flood risk by the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. The understanding of flood risk is also being improved by monitoring of the shingle bank in front of Kingston. There are frequent records of coastal flooding. The access roads are often affected, resulting in Kingston being cut off from the surrounding area.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4631	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kingston
Prepare for flooding	4632	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kingston

Action ID	Kingston		46301
Action Type	Data collection		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	The shingle bank in front of Kingston should be monitored in line with the study recommendations. Once the bank is within 25m of the landline, the actions outlined in the adaptation plan (to be developed) should be implemented.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to take yearly survey in spring.		

Action ID	Kingston		46302
Action Type	Adaptation plan		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2023
Description	Climate change is expected to cause rising sea levels and changes to storm patterns. This could lead to flooding happening more often and changes to erosion. It is important to plan for this and ensure future risk to communities and infrastructure is managed appropriately. An adaptation plan will be developed in conjunction with community engagement and the monitoring strategy for the shingle bank. The plan should consider the current and future flood risk to receptors and assets and consider how they can be modified to manage the flood risk or removed from the flood risk register.		
Funding	Moray Council Capital Funds		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council and will work with Responsible Authorities /communities to deliver the appropriate outcomes		

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Action ID	Kingston		46303
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the River Spey and the Moray Firth coastal flood warning schemes.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required		

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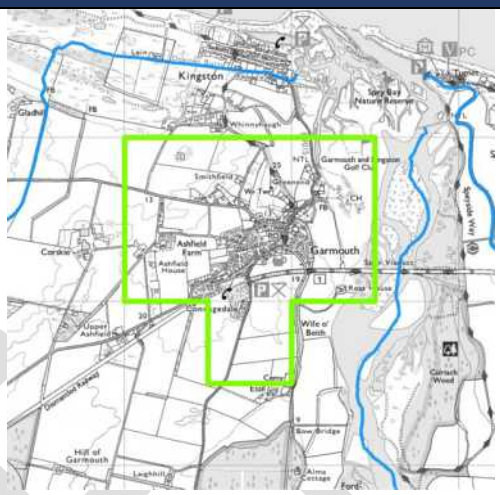
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.4.2 Garmouth 393

Summary	Location Map
Garmouth is located near the mouth of the River Spey within in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Garmouth is the River Spey. There is also a risk of surface water and coastal flooding. Combined river and coastal flooding may also be an issue. There are approximately 80 people and 50 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. A local assessment indicates that this may be over-estimated. This is estimated to increase to 90 people and 60 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved by studies and inspections carried out by Moray Council. Understanding of both river and coastal flooding is improved by the development and operation of the Moray Firth and the River Spey flood warning schemes. The understanding of surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There are frequent records of flooding in Garmouth.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3931	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Garmouth
Prepare for flooding	3932	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Garmouth

Action ID	Garmouth		39301
Action Type	Adaptation plan		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2024-2026
Description	An adaptation plan will be developed in conjunction with community engagement. The plan will consider the current and future flood risk to receptors and assets and consider how they can be modified to manage the flood risk or removed from the flood risk register.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue Fund		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council and will work with Responsible Authorities /communities to deliver the appropriate outcomes		

Action ID	Garmouth		39302
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA will maintain the River Spey and the Moray Firth coastal flood warning schemes.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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2.4.5 02/05/05 (Elgin)

Elgin is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of river and surface water flooding. The Elgin Flood Protection Scheme benefits over 800 properties. Recent flooding occurred in August 2019 as a result of surface water flooding.

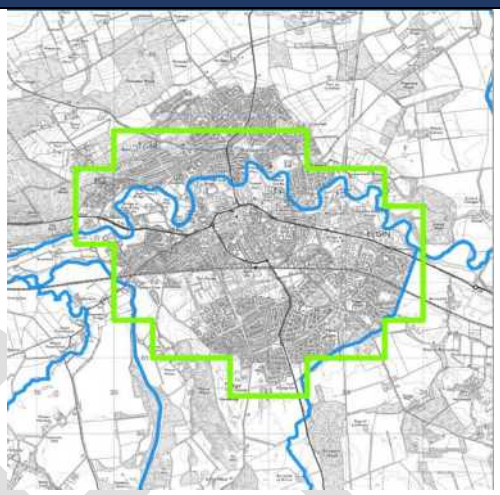
There is one target area in this Potentially Vulnerable Area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Elgin (target area 392)

DRAFT

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.5.1 Elgin 392

Summary	Location Map
Elgin is located in the north of Scotland on the banks of the River Lossie in the Moray Council area. The main sources of flooding in Elgin are river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 1,200 people and 780 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 3,400 people and 2,000 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for flooding from the River Lossie due to the development of the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme and the River Lossie flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. There is a long history of river flooding in the Elgin target area including notable floods prior to the construction of the flood scheme in July 1997 and in November 2002. There are also records of surface water flooding, including recent flash floods in August 2019.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3921	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Elgin Flood Protection Scheme
Avoid flood risk	3922	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Elgin
Improve data and understanding	3923	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection assets in Elgin
Prepare for flooding	3924	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Elgin
Reduce flood risk	3935	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Elgin

Action ID	Elgin		39201
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Continue to maintain the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with Responsible Authorities and the community on issues that may arise		

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Action ID	Elgin		39202
Action Type	Flood study (existing flood defences)		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2023
Description	Assess the performance of the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme. This is because new climate change data has become available since the construction of the scheme. The need for an adaptation plan will be evaluated.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will coordinate with Consultants and landowners to deliver this work		

Action ID	Elgin		39203
Action Type	Flood scheme or works design		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-2028
Description	Works are proposed to address flood risk from surface water in Elgin. Further work may be required to determine business case prior to progressing to detailed design. The detailed design for the flood works identified in the Surface Water Management Plan will be progressed. Proposals could include development of new overland flood paths, installation of non-return valves and road re-profiling. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available by Scottish Government.		
Funding	This work is subject to funding via the Scottish Government flood capital monies. This funding has not been allocated at the time of the production of this report.		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other Responsible Authorities including community engagement		

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Action ID	Elgin		39204
Action Type	Community engagement		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	The Responsible Authorities to continue to engage with the community, with particular focus on the detailed design of works identified in the Surface Water Management Plan and building community resilience		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray will coordinate with Responsible Authorities to ensure that communities are aware of the risk and resilient to the risk of flooding		

Action ID	Elgin		39205
Action Type	Flood scheme or works implementation		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2027-2028
Description	Progress the flood works based on the detailed design to reduce surface water flood risk in Elgin. The Responsible Authorities proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available by Scottish Government.		
Funding	This work is subject to funding via the Scottish Government flood capital monies. This funding has not been allocated at the time of the production of this report.		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is Moray Council in coordination with other Responsible Authorities including community engagement		

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2.4.6 02/05/06 (Forres)

Forres is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of river and surface water flooding. Forres benefits from 2 flood protection schemes, one on the Burn of Mosset and the other on the River Findhorn.

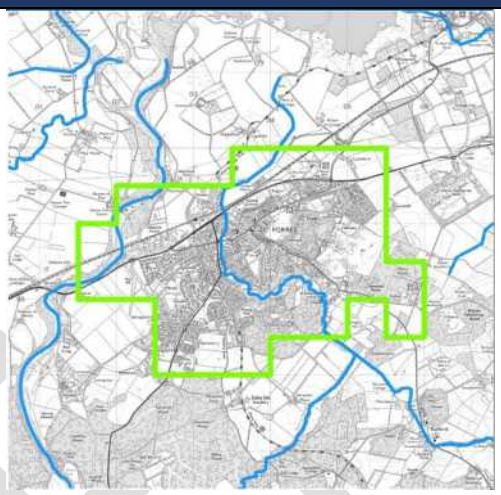
There is 1 target area in this Potentially Vulnerable Area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Forres (target area 427)

DRAFT

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.6.1 Forres 427

Summary	Location Map
Forres is located in the north east of Scotland and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Forres is surface water flooding. However there is also a risk of river flooding, which is largely managed by the 2 flood schemes. There are approximately 2,000 people and 1,000 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 2,400 people and 1,200 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for river flooding by the studies to develop the Forres (River Findhorn and Pilmuir) and the Forres (Burn of Mosset) Flood Alleviation Schemes. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. Prior to the development of the flood protection schemes there was a long history of river flooding in Forres, including notable flooding in 1997 when the Burn of Mosset burst its banks. There are frequent records of surface water flooding.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4271	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Forres (Burn of Mosset) Flood Prevention Scheme 2005 and the Forres (Findhorn and Pilmuir) Flood Prevention Scheme 2008

Avoid flood risk	4272	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Forres
Improve data and understanding	4273	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection assets in Forres
Prepare for flooding	4274	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Forres
Reduce flood risk	4275	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Forres

Action ID	Forres		42701
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Continue to maintain the Forres (Burn of Mosset, 2005) Flood Alleviation Scheme and the Forres (Findhorn and Pilmuir, 2008) Flood Alleviation Scheme.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with Responsible Authorities and the community on issues that may arise		

Action ID	Forres		42702
Action Type	Flood study (existing flood defences)		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2023
Description	Assess the performance of the Forres (Burn of Mosset, 2005) Flood Alleviation Scheme and the Forres (Findhorn and Pilmuir, 2008) Flood Alleviation Scheme. This is because new climate change data has become available since the construction of the scheme. The need for an adaptation plan should be evaluated.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will coordinate with Consultants and landowners to deliver this work		

Action ID	Forres		42703
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Scottish Water	Indicative Delivery	2025-2027
Description	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Forres sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009		
Funding	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan		
Coordination	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA		

Action ID	Forres		42704
Action Type	Surface Water Management Plan		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Continue to develop the Surface Water Management Plan, working with Scottish Water to identify opportunities with regard to surface water flooding in Forres		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council and coordinated with Scottish Water.		

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Action ID	Forres		42705
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA will maintain the River Findhorn flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with Moray Council on the potential to use information from the flood study to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

Chapelton Flood Storage Reservoir.

2.4.7 02/05/07 (Dallas)

This area is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to a large proportion of Dallas being at risk of flooding from the River Lossie. Recent floods have occurred as a result of river flooding. Moray Council delivered flood protection works to benefit properties, however, surrounding roads remain at risk of flooding.

There is one 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

Dallas (target area 421)

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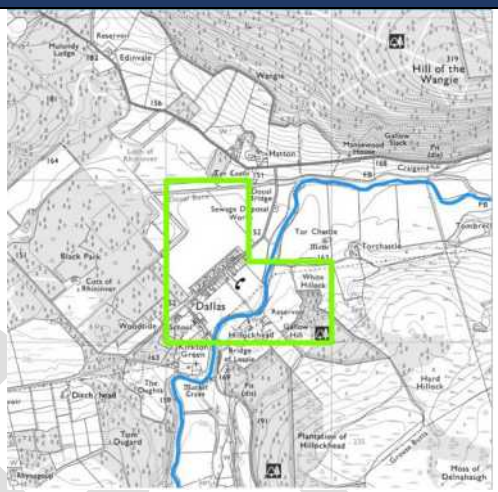
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.7.1 Dallas 421

Summary	Location Map
Dallas is south west of Elgin on the banks of the River Lossie. It is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Dallas is river flooding. There are approximately 30 people and 20 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 40 people and 30 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. Dallas benefits from a flood protection embankment, which reduces flood risk from the River Lossie.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding from the River Lossie to a significant proportion of the community in Dallas. Access roads are also at risk. Dallas has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment of flooding from the River Lossie has improved through the Dallas Flood Appraisal Study (2016) which identified the option of a set-back embankment to reduce flood risk. The embankment was built in 2017. Prior to its construction there was periodic flooding from the River Lossie in the Dallas target area.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4211	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Dallas
Avoid flood risk	4212	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Dallas flood retaining embankment
Improve data and understanding	4213	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection asset in Dallas
Prepare for flooding	4214	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Dallas

Action ID	Dallas		42101
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Continue to maintain the existing flood defences in Dallas.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to maintain the embankment liaising with Responsible Authorities and the community on issues that may arise		

Action ID	Dallas		42102
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA will maintain the River Lossie flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with Moray Council on the potential to use information from the flood studies to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

Action ID	Dallas		42103
Action Type	Flood study (existing flood defences)		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2024-2025
Description	Assess the performance of the existing flood defences in Dallas. The impacts of climate change on flood risk will also be considered. As built drawings will be made available to SEPA, for inclusion in the Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will coordinate with landowners to deliver this work		

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2.4.8 02/05/08 (Nairn)

Nairn is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of river, coastal and surface water flooding. The main sources of river flooding are the River Nairn and Auldearn Burn. Coastal wave overtopping has recently caused minor flooding in Nairn.

There are 2 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

Nairn (target area 428)

Newmill (Nairn) (target area 9992)

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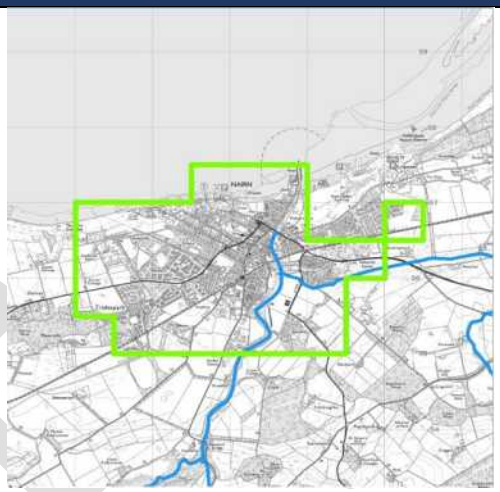
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.8.1 Nairn 428

Summary	Location Map
Nairn is located along the southern shore of the Moray Firth in the Highland Council area. Nairn is at risk from river, coastal and surface water flooding. There are approximately 1,300 people and 760 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 1,700 people and 990 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for coastal flooding by the operation and maintenance of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. Understanding of surface water flooding is improved for surface water by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of periodic flooding recorded in Nairn from the River Nairn and the Auldearn Burn. There are also records of flooding to Harbour Street caused by combined high tide and river levels. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk.

Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4281	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Nairn
Prepare for flooding	4282	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Nairn
Reduce flood risk	4283	Reduce the risk of flooding from the sea, River Nairn, Auldearn Burn and Alton Burn in Nairn
Reduce flood risk	4284	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Nairn

Action ID	Nairn		42801
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2024
Description	The Highland Council to develop a coastal flood model and a flood model of the River Nairn and Auldern Burn to determine the extent of flood risk to Nairn. Subject to the outcome of the modelling an appraisal of options to mitigate flooding will be carried out, determining a preferred option. The Highland Council to explore working with SEPA due to the potential River Basin Management Planning objectives for the Auldern Burn.		
Funding	Allocated in The Highland Council Capital Programme		

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Coordination	SEPA will work with The Highland Council on the potential to coordinate this action with work on coastal flood mapping and flood warning actions. The Highland Council will coordinate the development of the Study with actions of other responsible authorities and engage local community groups.

Action ID	Nairn		42802
Action Type	Strategic mapping improvements		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	2023-2024
Description	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.		

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Action ID	Nairn		42803
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal and River Nairn flood warning schemes.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with The Highland Council on the potential to use information from the flood study to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

Action ID	Nairn		42804
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	2028-2034
Description	The Highland Council to develop a flood model of the Alton Burn to determine the extent of flood risk to parts of Nairn from the burn. Subject to the outcome of the modelling an appraisal of options to mitigate flooding will be carried out, determining a preferred option.		
Funding	Not yet allocated in Capital Programme		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Highland Council		

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Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.8.2 Newmill (Nairn) 9992

Summary	Location Map
Newmill is a village to the south east of Nairn in the Highland Council area. Newmill is at risk from river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 20 people and 10 properties currently at risk of flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is unlikely to increase significantly by the 2080s due to climate change.	Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are limited records of flooding in the Newmill (Nairn) target area.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	99921	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Newmill
Prepare for flooding	99922	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Newmill
Reduce flood risk	99923	Reduce the risk of flooding in Newmill from the Auldearn Burn

Action ID	Newmill (Nairn)		999201
Action Type	Flood risk management review		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	2022-2028
Description	No local actions specific to this target area have been identified yet. There are national actions planned that will cover this area, including an update to SEPA's surface water flood maps and an update to the national flood risk assessment. These, along with other actions that are carried out across the whole local plan district covering this area, will help to manage flood risk in the long term. The need for actions for this area will be reviewed again in 2026.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the other responsible authorities to review flood risk management for this area, through the Local Plan District Partnerships. A public consultation on priority areas will be held in 2024 by SEPA, which will be open for three months. A public consultation on future flood		

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	management actions will be held in December 2026 and will be open for at least three months.

Action ID	Newmill (Nairn)		999202
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	Cycle 3
Description	The Highland Council to develop a flood model of the Auldearn Burn to determine the extent of flood risk to Newmill from the burn. Subject to the outcome of the modelling an appraisal of options to mitigate flooding will be carried out, determining a preferred option.		
Funding	Not yet allocated in Capital Programme		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Highland Council		

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2.4.9 02/05/09 (Rothes & Aberlour)

This area is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of surface water flooding in Aberlour and Rothes. River flood risk (including from the Back Burn, Burn of Rothes and Black Burn) is managed by the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme.

There are two 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

Rothes (target area 397)

Aberlour (target area 432)

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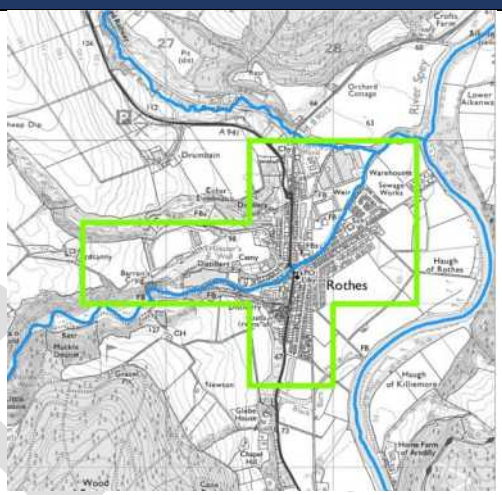
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.9.1 Rothes 397

Summary	Location Map
Rothes is on the banks of the River Spey and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Rothes is from surface water flooding, however there is also a risk from river flooding. There are approximately 780 people and 520 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 830 people and 560 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for surface water by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. The understanding of flood risk from the Burn of Rothes, Back Burn and Black Burn is underpinned by the studies to develop the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme. The understanding of flood risk from the River Spey is improved by the development and operation of the Spey flood warning scheme. There is a long history of flooding in Rothes, including notable flooding in September 2009 from the River Spey, the Back Burn and the Burn of Rothes, prior to the completion of the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3971	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Rothes
Avoid flood risk	3972	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Rothes Flood Prevention Schemes
Improve data and understanding	3973	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection assets in Rothes
Prepare for flooding	3974	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Rothes
Reduce flood risk	3975	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding to Rothes

Action ID	Rothes		39701
Action Type	Flood scheme or works design		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-2027
Description	The selected preferred approach for managing surface water 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. The responsible authority proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The		

	delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available. In accordance with the flood risk management plan, as part of the scheme or works, the responsible authority should aim to ensure that the action will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Spey Special Area of Conservation.
Funding	This works is subject to funding via the Scottish Government flood capital monies. This monies has not been allocated at the time of the production of this report.
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other responsible authority including community engagement

Action ID	Rothes		39702
Action Type	Community engagement		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	The Responsible Authorities to continue to engage with the community, with particular focus on the detailed design of works identified in the Surface Water Management Plan, and building community resilience		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray will coordinate with Responsible Authorities to ensure that communities are aware of the risk and resilient to the risk of flooding		

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Action ID	Rothes		39703
Action Type	Flood scheme or works implementation		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2027-2028
Description	The Surface Water flood scheme/works is to be built following agreement of the design, costs and timescales. The responsible authority proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available.		
Funding	This works is subject to funding via the Scottish Government flood capital monies. This funding has not been allocated at the time of the production of this report.		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other Responsible Authorities including community engagement		

Action ID	Rothes		39704
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Continue to maintain the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme (2011).		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with Responsible Authorities and the community on issues that may arise		

Action ID	Rothes		39705
Action Type	Flood study (existing flood defences)		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2023-2024
Description	Assess the performance of the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme (2011). This is because new climate change data has become available since the construction of the scheme. The need for an adaptation plan will be evaluated.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will coordinate with Consultants and landowners to deliver this work		

Action ID	Rothes		39706
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA will maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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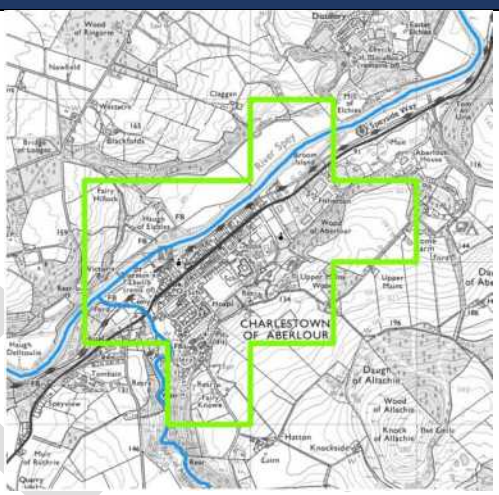
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.9.2 Aberlour 432

Summary	Location Map
Aberlour lies 20km south of Elgin and is within the Moray Council Area. The main source of flooding in Aberlour is surface water flooding, however there is also risk of river flooding. There are approximately 130 people and 90 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 140 people and 110 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improved for surface water flooding by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. Understanding is improved for river flooding by the development and operation of the River Spey flood warning scheme. There is a long history of flooding in the Aberlour target area.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4321	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Aberlour - Moray Flood Prevention Scheme 1984
Avoid flood risk	4322	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Aberlour
Improve data and understanding	4323	Improve data and understanding of the Aberlour - Moray Flood Prevention Scheme 1984
Prepare for flooding	4324	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Aberlour
Reduce flood risk	4325	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding to Aberlour

Action ID	Aberlour		43201
Action Type	Flood study (existing flood defences)		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2023-2024
Description	Assess the performance of the Aberlour Flood Protection Scheme. The scheme was designed in the 1980s. Since then new modelling techniques and data have emerged. The impacts of climate change on flood risk will also be considered. The need for an adaptation plan should be evaluated.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will coordinate with Consultants and landowners to deliver this work		

PUBLIC

Action ID	Aberlour		43202
Action Type	Surface Water Management Plan		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Implement the Surface Water Management Plan, working with Scottish Water as appropriate. This may be progressed further as part of the flood study and a wider adaptation plan for Aberlour.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue Funds		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with Scottish Water.		

Action ID	Aberlour		43203
Action Type	Flood defence maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	Continue to maintain the Aberlour Flood Protection Scheme.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with Responsible Authorities and the community on issues that may arise		

DRAFT

Action ID	Aberlour		43204
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

DRAFT

2.4.10 02/05/10 (Aviemore)

Aviemore is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the risk of flooding from the River Spey, Aviemore Burn and from surface water. Recent flooding was caused by rivers.

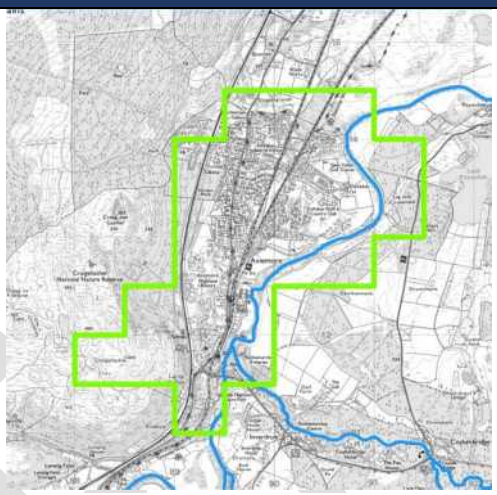
There is 1 target area in this Potentially Vulnerable Area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Aviemore (target area 396)

DRAFT

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.10.1 Aviemore 396

Summary	Location Map
Aviemore is in the Cairngorms National Park on the banks of the River Spey. It is within the Highland Council area. Aviemore is at risk from river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 430 people and 240 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 490 people and 270 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 development and operation of the River Spey flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in Aviemore from the River Spey including a notable flood in December 2015 when the River Spey overflowed its banks during Storm Desmond. There are also records of flooding from the Aviemore Burn.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3961	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Aviemore
Prepare for flooding	3962	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Aviemore

Reduce flood risk	3963	Reduce the risk of flooding from the River Spey and Aviemore Burn in Aviemore

Action ID	Aviemore		39601
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2028
Description	The Highland Council to develop a flood model of the Aviemore Burn to determine the extent of flood risk to Aviemore from the burn. Subject to the outcome of the modelling an appraisal of options to mitigate flooding will be carried out, determining a preferred option.		
Funding	Not currently allocated in THC Capital Programme		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Highland Council and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised, but would include Transport Scotland given their studies for A9 dualling.		

Action ID	Aviemore		39602
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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Action ID	Aviemore		39603
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	ongoing
Description	SEPA should investigate improvements to the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use any information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warnings. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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PUBLIC

2.4.11 02/05/11 (Kingussie)

This is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to river flood risk to Kingussie. The main source of flooding is the Gynack Burn. Recent flooding was caused by rivers.

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

Kingussie (target area 395)

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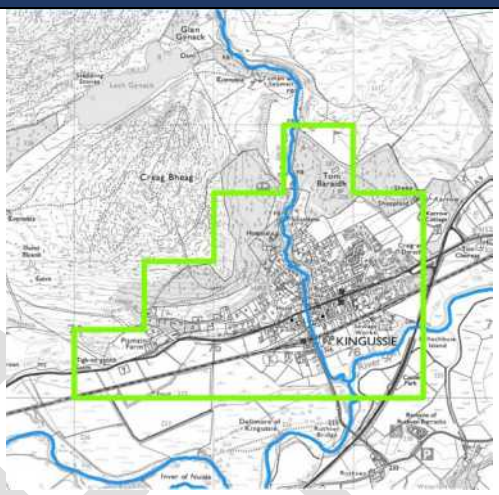
PUBLIC

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.11.1 Kingussie 395

Summary	Location Map
Kingussie is situated in the Cairngorms National Park on the banks of the River Spey. It is within the Highland Council Area. The main source of flooding in Kingussie is river flooding. There are approximately 270 people and 180 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 330 people and 220 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 understanding of river flooding has improved by the recent flood modelling of the River Gynack to determine the extent of flood risk to Kingussie. Whilst the River Gynack is the main source of flooding in Kingussie, the understanding of flooding from the River Spey has also improved through the development and operation of the River Spey flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There are records of regular flooding from the River Gynack in Kingussie including a notable flood in August 2014 due to ex-Hurricane Bertha.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3951	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kingussie
Prepare for flooding	3952	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kingussie

Reduce flood risk	3953	Reduce the risk of flooding from the Gynack Burn in Kingussie

Action ID	Kingussie		39501
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	2022-2028
Description	The Highland Council has developed a flood model of the River Gynack to determine the extent of flood risk to Kingussie. Based on the outcome of the modelling an appraisal of options to mitigate flooding will be carried out, determining a preferred option.		
Funding	Not currently allocated in THC Capital Programme		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Highland Council		

Action ID	Kingussie		39502
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by the Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use any information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warnings. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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Action ID	Kingussie		39503
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should investigate improvements to the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by the Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use any information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warnings. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

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2.4.12 02/05/12 (Newtonmore)

This is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area as Newtonmore is at risk of flooding from surface water. Past flooding in the area was caused by 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

Newtonmore (target area 443)

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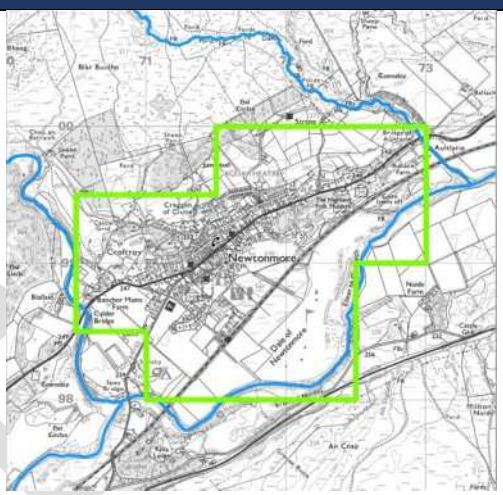
Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.12.1 Newtonmore 443

Summary	Location Map
Newtonmore is in the Cairngorms National Park within the Highland Council area. The River Spey is located to the south and south-west of the village. The main source of flooding in Newtonmore is surface water flooding. There are approximately 130 people and 100 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 140 people and 110 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 understanding of surface water flood risk is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface wide management plan which includes Newtonmore as a priority area. A sewer flood risk assessment has also been completed. There are periodic records of flooding in Newtonmore.

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Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4431	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Newtonmore
Prepare for flooding	4432	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Newtonmore
Reduce flood risk	4433	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Newtonmore

Action ID	Newtonmore		44301
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Scottish Water	Indicative Delivery	2022/28
Description	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Newtonmore 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.		
Funding	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.		

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Action ID	Newtonmore		44302
Action Type	Surface Water Management Plan		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	2022/28
Description	The Highland Council to continue to develop and implement the Highland wide Surface Water Management Plan, which includes Newtonmore as a priority area. The Surface Water Management Plan identifies areas most at risk from surface water flooding in Newtonmore and identifies options that could alleivate this risk.		
Funding	Allocated in THC Capital Programme		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Highland Council in coordination with Scottish Water and other actions in the area.		

Action ID	Newtonmore		44303
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey Catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the services when require.		

DRAFT

Action ID	Newtonmore		44304
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should investigate improvements to the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey Catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the services when require.		

DRAFT

2.4.13 02/05/13 (Dalwhinnie)

This is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area as Dalwhinnie is at risk of river flooding. Recent flooding was caused by both river and surface water.

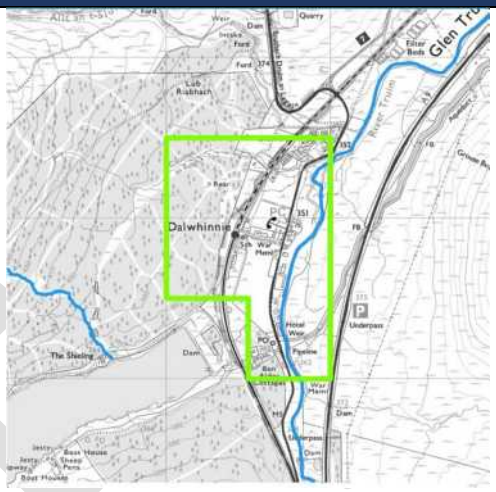
There is 1 target area in this Potentially Vulnerable Area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Dalwhinnie (target area 394)

DRAFT

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.13.1 Dalwhinnie 394

Summary	Location Map
Dalwhinnie is on the edge of the Cairngorms National Park in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Dalwhinnie is river flooding. There are approximately 30 people and 30 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is not expected to change significantly by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 improving as a result of the ongoing mapping and modelling of the River Truim and its tributaries. There are limited records of flooding in the Dalwhinnie target area.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	3941	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Dalwhinnie

PUBLIC

Improve data and understanding	3942	Improve data and understanding of the risk of river flooding in Dalwhinnie
Prepare for flooding	3943	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Dalwhinnie

Action ID	Dalwhinnie		39401
Action Type	Flood risk management review		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	2022-2028
Description	No local actions specific to this target area have been identified yet. There are national actions planned that will cover this area, including an update to SEPA's surface water flood maps and an update to the national flood risk assessment. These, along with other actions that are carried out across the whole local plan district covering this area, will help to manage flood risk in the long term. The need for actions for this area will be reviewed again in 2026.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the other responsible authorities to review flood risk management for this area, through the Local Plan District Partnerships. A public consultation on priority areas will be held in 2024 by SEPA, which will be open for three months. A public consultation on future flood management actions will be held in December 2026 and will be open for at least three months.		

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2.4.14 02/05/14 (Kinloss)

Kinloss is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to the flood risk from rivers and surface water. A small number of properties are at risk of coastal flooding. Due to climate change induced sea-level rise, this flood risk is expected to increase. Recent flooding was a result of surface water.

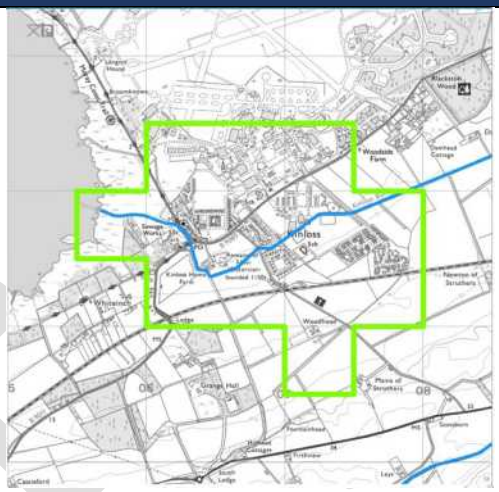
There is one target area in this Potentially Vulnerable Area, which has been the focus of further assessment, this is identified below. Further information on the objectives and actions to manage flood risk within this area is provided below.

List of target areas

Kinloss (target area 420)

DRAFT

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet
2.4.14.1 Kinloss 420

Summary	Location Map
Kinloss is a village located near the shore of Findhorn Bay in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Kinloss is from river flooding, however there is also a risk of surface water and coastal flooding. There are approximately 320 people and 220 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 390 people and 270 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding to a significant proportion of the community in Kinloss. This risk is also expected to increase with climate change. Kinloss has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment is improved for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. There are limited records of flooding in Kinloss.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4201	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kinloss
Prepare for flooding	4202	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kinloss
Improve data and understanding	4203	Improve understanding of the risk of surface water, river and coastal flooding in Kinloss

Action ID	Kinloss		42001
Action Type	Sewer flood risk assessment		
Action Delivery Lead	Scottish Water	Indicative Delivery	2025-2027
Description	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Forres sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009		
Funding	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan		
Coordination	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA		

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Action ID	Kinloss		42002
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA will maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the services when require.		

Action ID	Kinloss		42003
Action Type	Data collection		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-2028
Description	Data collection and monitoring will be carried out to improve the confidence in flood sources, mechanisms and risk. A review may be required to assess the need for rain and/or river gauges. Post flood event surveys may be required to collect data on flooding mechanisms, risk and damage caused.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council working with SEPA and Scottish water to ensure appropriateness of results		

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Action ID	Kinloss		42004
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Moray Council	Indicative Delivery	2026-2027
Description	A flood study will be carried out to improve understanding of flood risk in Kinloss. The impacts of climate change on flood risk should be assessed.		
Funding	Moray Council Revenue		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other responsible authority including community engagement.		

DRAFT

2.4.15 02/05/15 (Nethy Bridge)

This is designated as a Potentially Vulnerable Area due to a risk of river flooding to Nethy Bridge. There are no records of recent flooding in Nethy Bridge.

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

Nethy Bridge (target area 434)

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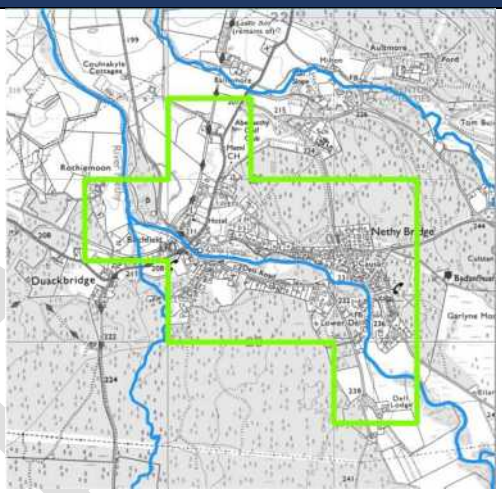
PUBLIC

Local Flood Risk Management plan datasheet

2.4.15.1 Nethy Bridge 434

Summary	Location Map
Nethy Bridge is a village on the banks of the River Nethy in the Highland Council area. Nethy Bridge is at risk of river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 180 people and 120 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 200 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2012. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023422.

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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding (principally from the River Nethy) in this area. Nethy Bridge has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. There are limited recent records of flooding in the Nethy Bridge target area.

Objective	ID	Description
Avoid flood risk	4341	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Nethy Bridge
Improve data and understanding	4342	Improve data and understanding of the risk of flooding from the River Nethy in Nethy Bridge
Prepare for flooding	4343	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Nethy Bridge

Action ID	Nethy Bridge		43401
Action Type	Flood study		
Action Delivery Lead	Highland Council	Indicative Delivery	2024-2026
Description	The Highland Council to develop a flood model of the River Nethy and Duack Burn to determine the extent of flood risk to Nethy Bridge from the river and the burn. Subject to the outcome of the modelling an appraisal of options to mitigate flooding will be carried out, determining a preferred option.		
Funding	Not currently allocated in THC Capital Programme		
Coordination	The action delivery lead is The Highland Council and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.		

Action ID	Nethy Bridge		43402
Action Type	Community flood alert		
Action Delivery Lead	Nethy Bridge Community	Indicative Delivery	2

PUBLIC

Description	A river level alerting system is being installed with the help of the Scottish Flood Forum.
Funding	Not currently allocated in THC Capital Programme
Coordination	The action delivery lead is the community and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.

Action ID	Nethy Bridge		43403
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	Ongoing
Description	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		
Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.		
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.		

Action ID	Nethy Bridge		43404
Action Type	Flood warning maintenance		
Action Delivery Lead	SEPA	Indicative Delivery	2028-2034
Description	SEPA should investigate improvements to the River Spey flood warning scheme.		

PUBLIC

Funding	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.
Coordination	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.

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PUBLIC

3 Next Steps

3.1 Next Steps and Monitoring Progress

This Plan will run for six years from 2022. Over this period the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside LPD partnership will meet from time to time to monitor progress on implementing the actions detailed in Section two of the Plan. Each partner organisation will receive reports through its governance processes and actions arising will be considered by the Steering Group.

Between years two and three of the cycle (i.e. before Decemeber 2025), Moray Council, as lead local authority will publish a report on the conclusions of a review of the Plan, including information on the progress that has been made towards delivering the actions identified in the Plan.

Between years five and six of the cycle (i.e. before June 2028), Moray Council, as lead local authority will publish a report on the Plan containing an assessment of the progress made towards delivering the “current actions”, a summary of the actions not implemented, with reasons why, and a description of any other actions undertaken since the plan was finalised, which the lead local authority considers have contributed to the achievement of the objectives in the Plan.

Moray Council will make these reports available for public inspection.

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4 Annexes

4.1 LPD Roles & Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities for flood risk management planning

Individuals are the first line of defence against flooding. However, public and private bodies have responsibilities too and are working together to reduce the impacts of flooding in Scotland. SEPA, the local authorities and Scottish Water are predominantly responsible for flood risk management planning. However, individuals have a personal responsibility to protect themselves and their property.

Some of the key roles are outlined below and more information is available from the SEPA website.

Your responsibilities

Organisations and individuals have responsibilities to protect themselves from flooding. Being prepared by knowing what to do and who to contact if flooding happens can help you reduce the damage and disruption flooding can have on your life.

The first step to being prepared is signing up to Floodline so you can receive messages to let you know where and when flooding is likely to happen. Other useful tools and advice on how to be prepared are available on the Floodline website including a quick guide to who to contact in the event of a flood. You can also check how your area could be affected by flooding by looking at SEPA's flood maps.

SEPA

SEPA is Scotland's national flood forecasting, flood warning and strategic flood risk management authority. SEPA has a statutory duty to produce Scotland's Flood Risk Management Strategies. SEPA works closely with other organisations responsible for managing flood risk through a network of partnerships and stakeholder groups to ensure that a nationally consistent approach to flood risk management is adopted.

SEPA also has a responsibility to identify where in Scotland there is the potential for natural flood management techniques to be introduced. Natural flood management is the use of the natural features of the land to store and slow down the flow of water.

Floodline provides live flooding information and advice on how to prepare for or cope with the impacts of flooding 24 hours a day, seven days a week. To help SEPA forecast for flooding they work closely with the Met Office.

To raise awareness of flooding at a national level SEPA runs education initiatives, community engagement programmes and an annual campaign to promote the useful advice and information available through Floodline. SEPA works in partnership with local authorities, Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, Ready Scotland and others to share our resources and help to promote preparedness and understanding of how flood risk is managed.

Local authorities

Moray Council as lead local authority with the responsibility to produce the Plan has worked together with The Highland Council, SEPA and other responsible authorities for flood risk management planning purposes. It is the responsibility of each organisation to implement its flood protection actions, including flood protection schemes or works, operations and maintenance and the clearance and repair of water bodies. You can help your local authority to manage flooding by letting them know if debris is blocking watercourses or if flood defences are tampered with.

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

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 foul drainage and the drainage of rainwater run-off from roofs and any paved ground surface from the

boundary of properties. Additionally, Scottish Water helps to protect homes from flooding caused by sewers either overflowing or becoming blocked. Scottish Water is not responsible for private pipework or guttering within the property boundary.

National parks

The Cairngorms National Park was designated as a responsible authority for flood risk management purposes in 2012. It has worked with SEPA, local authorities and Scottish Water to help develop the Strategy and Plan. It fulfils an important role in land use planning, carrying out or granting permission for activities that can play a key role in managing and reducing flood risk.

Other organisations

- The **Scottish Government** oversees the implementation of the Act which requires the production of Strategies and Plans. Scottish Ministers are responsible for setting the policy framework for how organisations collectively manage flooding in Scotland. They have approved Strategy for this LPD.
- **NatureScot** has provided general and local advice in the development of the Strategy. Flooding is seen as a natural process that can maintain the features of interest at many designated sites, so SNH helps to ensure that any changes to patterns of flooding do not adversely affect the environment. SNH also provides advice on the impact of Flood Protection Schemes and other land use development on designated sites and species.
- **Forestry Commission Scotland** was designated in 2012 as a responsible authority for flood risk management planning purposes and has engaged in the development of the Strategy through national and local advisory groups. This reflects the widely held view that forestry can play a significant role in managing flooding.
- During the preparation of the first flood risk management plans **Network Rail** and **Transport Scotland** have agreed works to address flooding at a number of frequently flooded sites. Further engagement is planned with SEPA and the local authorities to identify areas of future work. There is the opportunity for further works to be undertaken during the first flood risk management planning cycle although locations for these works are yet to be confirmed.

- **Utility companies** have undertaken site specific flood risk studies for their primary assets and have management plans in place to mitigate the effects of flooding to their assets and also minimise the impacts on customers.
- 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.
- The **emergency services** provide emergency response when flooding occurs and can coordinate actions. 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.
- **Historic Environment Scotland** considers flooding as part of their regular site assessments. As such, flooding is considered as one of the many factors which inform the development and delivery of its management and maintenance programmes.
- The **Scottish Flood Forum** is a Scottish charitable organisation that provides support for those who are affected by, or are at risk of flooding. It provides flood advice, information, awareness, education and training to individuals and communities to help reduce the risk of flooding; in partnership with the local authority, provides support during the recovery process following a flood incident and aims to support the development of resilient communities.

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4.2 Links to Schedules of Clearance and Repair

S18 Schedule of Clearance and Repair

The following are links for each local authority to access schedules of clearance and repair under Section 18 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009:

Local Authority	Method of public access to the S18 Schedule	Hyperlink or web access
The Moray Council	Website	www.moray.gov.uk/flooding
The Highland Council	Website	www.highland.gov.uk/info/1210/environment/81/flooding/5

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4.3 Land Use Planning

Flood risk management actions from national planning policies
AVOID DEVELOPMENT IN MEDIUM TO HIGH RISK AREAS a) **Planning authorities** work in partnership undertaking catchment-wide Strategic Flood Risk Assessments to inform their development plan allocations in line with SEPA's guidance and Land Use Vulnerability. b) **Planning authorities and SEPA** require the submission of flood risk assessments that accord with SEPA's Technical Flood Risk Guidance for Stakeholders, to support planning applications where there is a potential flood risk. The flood risk assessment should be used to demonstrate as far as possible that the development will be safe for its lifetime, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, takes opportunities to reduce flood risk overall. c) **SEPA** ensures that its flood risk advice to planning authorities is clear and appropriate. SEPA, in consultation with planning authorities, undertakes an annual assessment of planning advice and its contribution to flood risk. d) **SEPA and planning authorities** engage at an early stage of the development plan process to agree appropriate forms of development to help inform the preparation and implementation of Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.
REDUCE IMPACTS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS a) **SEPA, planning authorities and local communities** are required to engage at an early stage of the development plan process to agree the best long term land uses for areas where relocation, abandonment and/or change of use have been identified to deliver sustainable flood risk management. Where possible, new land uses should aim to achieve multiple benefits for local communities such as the creation of blue / green infrastructure and increased resilience to climate change.
PROTECT AND ENHANCE NATURAL FEATURES THAT HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON REDUCING OVERALL FLOOD RISK a) **SEPA and planning authorities** are required to engage early in the development plan process to identify opportunities for the restoration and protection of natural features which help manage flood risk. Opportunities should be maximised to achieve multiple benefits such as the development of green / blue infrastructure and improved place making. Areas of land that may contribute to flood management should be identified and protected.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE DOES NOT INCREASE FLOOD RISK ON OR OFF SITE a) **SEPA** prepares guidance for planning authorities and developers on the use of surface water hazard maps for land use planning purposes. b) **Planning authorities** support the implementation of Surface Water Management Plans, developed by the local authorities, through development plan allocations and policies. Surface Water Management Plans should take account of development opportunities that could contribute to the reduction of surface water flood risk. c) **SEPA** engages at an early stage of the development plan process to progress exemplar projects that demonstrate the potential for land use planning to mitigate surface water flooding and contribute to wider environmental benefits
NEW DEVELOPMENT IS RESILIENT TO PREDICTED FUTURE CHANGES IN CLIMATE a) **Planning authorities** ensure that climate change is considered in Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and Flood Risk Assessments, based upon the best scientific evidence and the information requirements of planners to make informed decisions.

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4.4 Supporting Information

1. Sources of flooding described in the Strategy and this Plan

The Strategy and this Plan address the risk of flooding from rivers, the coast and surface water. The risk of flooding from rivers is usually due to rainfall causing a river to rise above bank level spreading out and inundating adjacent areas. Coastal flooding is where the risk is from the sea. Sea levels can change in response to tidal cycles or atmospheric conditions. Over the longer term sea levels and coastal flood risk may change due to climate change. Surface water flooding happens when rainwater does not drain away through the normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.

There can be interactions between these sources of flooding, but for the purposes of this Plan they are dealt with independently.

The following aspects of flooding have not been incorporated:

- **Groundwater** is generally a contributing factor to flooding rather than the primary source. It is caused by water rising up from underlying rocks or flowing from springs.
- **Reservoir breaches** have been assessed under separate legislation. Further information and maps can be found on SEPA's website.
- The Act does not include powers for SEPA or responsible authorities to assess or manage **coastal erosion**. SEPA has included consideration of erosion in the Strategy by identifying areas that are likely to be vulnerable to erosion and therefore where erosion can exacerbate flood risk. As part of considering where actions might deliver multiple benefits, SEPA has looked to see where the focus of coastal flood risk management studies coincides with areas of high susceptibility to coastal erosion. Subsequent detailed studies and scheme design will need to consider how coastal flood risk management actions interact with coastal erosion. The Moray Council has a policy in relation to erosion whereby it may take action if erosion may substantially increase flood risk or its assets are at risk.

- **Wave overtopping**. The information on coastal flooding in the Strategy is based on SEPA modelling using still water level predictions. The method used simplifies the coastal processes and flooding mechanisms at work during a storm. Wave overtopping cannot be accurately modelled at a national scale due to the importance of local factors such as prevailing wind conditions, the depth and profile of the near-shore sea bed or the influence of any existing defences or management structures. As a result the Strategy underestimates coastal flood risk in some areas. Conversely, in locations with wide and flat floodplains, the modelling may overestimate flood risk because the volumes of water able to inundate an area over a tidal cycle are not taken into account. Where wave overtopping has been specifically identified as a concern – but where no further detailed modelling is available – particular compensation has been made in the selection of appropriate actions to address coastal flood risk.

2. Understanding commonly used terms in flood risk management

Below are explanatory notes for the approach taken in this strategy and commonly used terms in flood risk management. A glossary of terms is also available.

- **Reference to flood risk**. During the development of the Strategy flood risk has been assessed over a range of likelihoods. For consistency in reporting information within the Strategy, unless otherwise stated, all references to properties or other receptors being 'at risk of flooding' refer to a medium likelihood flood (up to a 1 in 200 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 1 in 10 chance/likelihood and 1 in 1000 chance/likelihood of flooding in any given year respectively.

Likelihood of flooding	Return Period
High	10 year
Medium	200 year

Low	1000 year

- **Annual Average Damages** have been used to assess the potential 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 a very long period of time. It does not mean that damage will occur every year: in many years there will be no damages, in some years minor damages and in a few years major damages may occur. High likelihood events, which occur more regularly, contribute proportionally more to Annual Average Damages than rarer events. Within the Flood Risk Management Strategies Annual Average Damages incorporate economic damages to the following receptors: residential properties, non-residential properties, vehicles, emergency services, agriculture and roads. They have been calculated based on the principles set out in the Flood Hazard Research Centre Multi-Coloured Handbook (2010).
- **History of flooding.** The history of flooding sections of this document report floods that have occurred up to July 2015.

3. **Flood Risk Management Planning Process**

Flood risk management in Scotland aims to manage flooding in a sustainable way. Sustainable flood risk management considers where floods are likely to occur in the future and takes action to reduce their impact without moving the problem elsewhere. It considers all sources of flooding, whether from rivers, the sea or from surface water. It delivers actions that will meet the needs of present and future generations whilst also protecting and enhancing the environment.

The sustainable approach to managing flood risk works on a six year planning cycle, progressing through the key stages outlined below.

Identifying priority areas at significant flood risk

The first step to delivering a risk-based, sustainable and plan-led approach to flood risk management was SEPA's **National Flood Risk Assessment**, which was Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Flood Risk Management Plan 92 June 2016 published in 2011. The assessment considered the likelihood of flooding from rivers, groundwater and the sea, as well as flooding caused when heavy rainfall is unable to enter drainage systems or the river network. The likelihood of flooding was examined alongside the estimated impact on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment. It significantly improved our understanding of the causes and consequences of flooding, and identified areas most vulnerable to floods.

Based on the National Flood Risk Assessment, SEPA identified areas where flooding was considered to be nationally significant. These areas are based on catchment units as it is within the context of the wider catchment that flooding can be best understood and managed. These nationally significant catchments are referred to as **Potentially Vulnerable Areas**. In Scotland, 243 Potentially Vulnerable Areas were identified. They are estimated to contain 92% of the total number of properties at risk.

A small number of Candidate Potentially Vulnerable Areas were identified after the National Flood Risk Assessment in light of new information that warranted further assessment and appraisal. They are included in the flood risk management planning process. The National Flood Risk Assessment will be updated to inform each subsequent planning cycle.

Improving the understanding of flooding

SEPA developed **flood hazard and flood risk maps** between 2012 and 2014. These maps improved our understanding of flooding and helped inform the subsequent selection of actions to manage flood risk in Potentially Vulnerable Areas. The flood hazard maps show information such as the extent of flooding, water level, as well as depth and velocity where appropriate. The flood risk maps provide detail on the impacts on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment.

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.

Flood hazard and flood risk maps and the assessment of the potential for natural flood management can be viewed on the SEPA website www.sepa.org.uk.

Identifying objectives and selecting actions

The objectives and actions to manage flooding will provide the long-term vision and practical steps for delivering flood risk management in Scotland.

Working collaboratively with local partnerships, SEPA has agreed the objectives for addressing the main flooding impacts. Actions that could deliver these agreed objectives have been appraised for their costs and benefits to ensure the right combinations are identified and prioritised. The actions considered in the development of this strategy include structural actions (such as building floodwalls, restoring flood plains, or clearance and repair works to rivers) and non-structural actions (such as flood warning, land use planning or improving our emergency response). Structural and non-structural actions should be used together to manage flood risk effectively.

An assessment of the potential for natural flood management was used to help identify opportunities for using the land and coast to slow down and store water. Natural flood management actions were recommended in areas where they could contribute to the management of flood risk. In such instances these actions were put forward as part of flood protection or natural flood management studies.

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4.5 Acknowledgements

The Moray Council gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and input that various parties have provided, including inter alia, the following organisations:

SEPA

The Moray Council and The Highland Council acknowledge the inclusion of text generated by SEPA in preparation of the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Flood Risk Management Strategy. Figures and Maps produced by SEPA for Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Flood Risk Management Strategy have been reproduced in the Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside Local Flood Risk Management Plan with authorisation from SEPA under SEPA Licence number 100016991 (2015).

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British Geological Survey

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Local authorities

Lead authorities acknowledge 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

Moray Council and The Highland Council acknowledge the inclusion of surface water flooding data generated by Scottish Water in preparation of flood risk information.

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REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN CYCLE 2 NORTH EAST 2022-2028**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 To inform the Committee of the:

(i) proposed publication of the Final Report on the North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan for Cycle 1; and
(ii) proposed publication of the North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan for Cycle 2.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (19) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to exercising the functions of the Council under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 It is recommended that Committee agree the Moray Council content of The Local Flood Risk Management Plan (the Plan) Final Report, for the North East (NE) Local Plan District for planning Cycle 1; and ii) the Moray Council content of the Plan for the NE Local Plan District for planning Cycle 2.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (the Act) places a duty on responsible authorities to manage flood risk on a plan-led, risk based, sustainable way. As part of this process every six years Moray Council, as a responsible authority, must provide information to Aberdeenshire Council to allow them to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Plan for the NE Local Plan District. This Plan is developed working in partnership with other authorities including SEPA, Scottish Water, Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City, Cairngorm National Park Authority and Forestry Scotland and Transport Scotland.

3.2 The Plan includes actions to manage flood risk and identifies when these actions will be undertaken, who is responsible for them and how they will be

funded. The actions in the Plan are taken from the National Flood Risk Management Plan, which is published by SEPA. Every six years SEPA undertakes a National Flood Risk Assessment, the findings of which are used to identify areas at significant risk of flooding. These areas are known as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs) and all actions to mitigate flood risk that are eligible for grant funding from Scottish Government are within a PVA. All PVAs and actions to mitigate flooding within them are included in the National Flood Risk Management Plan.

3.3 The Plan for the NE Local Plan District for Cycle 1 was agreed by this Committee on 3 May 2016, (paragraph 6 of the minute refers). The Plan was published in July 2016. The main actions Moray Council was responsible for implementing in Cycle 1 are provided in the table below.

Action	**PVA Location**
Develop Surface Water Management Plans	Keith and Buckie
Flood Protection Works	Newmill
Maintain Flood Protection Schemes	Newmill
Flood Protection Studies	Portgordon

3.4 Aberdeenshire is required to report on progress of the Plan twice during the six year cycle. An interim report was agreed by this Committee on 4 December 2018, (paragraph 11 of the minute refers). The main actions delivered by Moray Council included in this report are provided below.

- Newmill Flood Protection works complete
- The Surface Water Management Plans (SWMP) for Buckie and Keith complete
- Coastal Protection study for Portgordon complete.

Cycle 1 Final Report

3.5 The second report that Aberdeenshire Council is required to publish is a Final Report on the implementation of the Plan. The final report measures performance against the original Plan, which was published in July 2016. The key outcomes from Cycle 1, delivered by Moray Council since the Interim Report was agreed by members are:-

- Continued maintenance of our Floods Schemes
- Updated planning guidance with regards to Drainage and Flooding
- Continued maintenance to reduce wider flood risk as set out in the Schedule of Clearance and Repair which is published on a yearly basis

These above actions were delivered on time and within the resources allocated.

3.6 The final report highlights that SEPA, due to a Cyber-attack, has not been able to complete a number of its modelling actions. These actions have commenced and they will continue into Cycle 2.

3.7 An extract of the data, which affects Moray Council area, from the Final report is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Cycle 2 Local Flood Risk Management Plan

3.8 The Plan for Cycle 2 has been developed in partnership with the other authorities over the last six years and an extract of the data, which affects Moray Council, is provided in **Appendix 2**. Aberdeenshire Council are responsible for the completion of The Plan and its publication. Since the development of the Plan for Cycle 1 a change has been made to further define specific areas at risk within a PVA. These areas are known as Objective Target Areas (OTAs). The OTAs for each PVA in Moray are listed in the table below.

PVA No	PVA Name	OTA No	OTA Name
02/06/06	Keith and Newmill	444	Newmill
		404	Keith
02/06/01	Portgordon and Buckie	398	Portgordon
		455	Buckie and Portessie

3.9 The actions identified for each OTA were agreed by this Committee on 1 December 2020 (Paragraph 20 of the minute refers). These actions are provided in the table below.

OTA	**Action Type**
Portgordon	Strategic mapping improvements
	Sewer flood risk assessment
	Flood defence maintenance
	Flood warning maintenance
	Adaptation Plan
Keith	Flood warning maintenance
	Surface Water Management Plan implementation
Newmill (Keith)	Flood defence maintenance
	Flood warning maintenance
Buckie and Portessie	Flood scheme or works implementation Coastal
	Flood scheme or works implementation Surface Water
	Community engagement
	Sewer flood risk assessment
	Surface Water Management Plan implementation
	Strategic mapping improvements
	Flood warning maintenance

3.10 Following the agreement of the actions a joint consultation was undertaken by SEPA and Aberdeenshire Council on both The Plan and the National Flood Risk Management Plan. Due to the cyber-attack, which SEPA suffered in December 2020, this consultation was delayed by 6 months and took place on 31 July 2021 and closed on 31 October 2021. Members agreed Moray

Council's response to the consultation at Economic Growth, Housing and Environmental Sustainability Committee on 24 August 2021, (paragraph 10 of the minute refers). Following the closure of the consultation, Moray Council received 4 responses to actions which affect Moray Council. The concerns were with regard to:-

- Maintenance of the Cullen Sea Defence. Moray Council currently monitor this defence structure and take appropriate action when required. The sea defences here are also included as an Adaptation Plan.

- Flooding along the River Isla Downstream of Newmill. During Cycle 2 Moray Council will look to promote awareness and self-help within this area.

3.11 The National Flood Risk Management Plan for Cycle 2 was published by SEPA in December 2021. The Plan for the NE Local Plan District has been drafted in line with the National Plan and in consultation with our partner organisations. The Plan has a total of 138 actions across 40 OTAs and 15 of these actions are within 4 OTAs in the Moray area.

3.12 The majority of actions will be undertaken by the Council's Flood Team using the existing revenue allocation. However, subject to the observations at 3.14 below, projects that require significant spend such as the development and construction of a flood protection scheme will be subject to 80% grant funding from Scottish Government. How actions will be funded is identified in **Appendix 2**.

3.13 The current Flood Risk Management revenue budget and staffing levels are sufficient to undertake the actions not subject to grant funding from Scottish Government, identified in the Plan for the next six years,

3.14 Works that are subject to grant funding from Scottish Government have been included in the Plan. However, there is a significant gap in Flood Risk Management funding due to increased costs of works committed to in Cycle 1. It is currently unclear how much funding will be available for works in Cycle 2. Prioritisation of works will not be undertaken until issues relating to the funding gap have been resolved between COSLA and Scottish Government. The works that are subject to grant funding in Cycle 2 are provided in the table below.

Buckie and Portessie:	Portessie Coastal Flood Defence Scheme
Buckie and Portessie:	Buckie Surface Water Management Flood Scheme

3.15 The Plan has been agreed by Scottish Water and SEPA and will be the subject of a report to Aberdeenshire Council for agreement on 1 December 2022.

4. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))

Flood Risk Management is a key priority in the 10 year plan "Building a better future for our children and young people in Moray."

(b) Policy and Legal

Under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, the Council has a statutory duty to implement the Actions from the Local Flood Risk Management Plans. The Council can do works not included in the Plans that will manage flood risk, provided it does not affect the delivery of those Actions in the Plans.

(c) Financial implications

The proposed Plan has financial implications on our capital spend if the schemes are prioritised and funded by Scottish Government. The 10 year Capital Plan currently has allowance for these schemes from 2026 to 2028.

(d) Risk Implications

There are no risks associated with the recommendations in this report.

(e) Staffing Implications

The proposed Plan can be delivered from within the current resources within the Flood Risk Management Team.

(f) Property

The Plan currently does not have an implications on the Council's property portfolio. However, it should be noted that if the proposed schemes are progressed this position may change, as any new scheme would become the property of Moray Council. Progression of proposed schemes would be the subject of a separate report to a future meeting of this committee.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact

There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts

The plan has significant impacts on our aims to manage the challenges of climate change. The action to produce Adaptation Plans will allow Moray Council to better use resource in the future to manage flooding. The Plan also has particular reference to planning policy which will be used to help ensure that development is designed in such a way to manage the risk of flooding from climate change.

(i) Consultations

Depute Chief Executive (Economy Environment and Finance), Head of Environment and Commercial Services, Chief Financial Officer, Legal Services Manager, Equalities Officer and Lissa Rowan, Committee Services Officer have been consulted and their comments incorporated into the report.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 The majority of the actions identified in the Plan for Cycle 1 are complete and details are provided in the Final Report.

5.2 Actions identified for Cycle 2 in the National Flood Risk Management Plan must be included in the Plan. The Plan provides details of when the actions will be undertaken, how they will be funded (noting the current funding issues to be resolved), who is responsible for implementing them and how they will be coordinated and monitored.

5.3 Aberdeenshire Council has a Statutory Duty to publish the Plan for Cycle 2 on or before 22 December 2022.

Author of Report:	Will Burnish, Senior Engineer Flood Risk Management
Background Papers:	
Ref:	SPMAN-524642768-801

Assessment of Progress

This section sets out an assessment of the progress towards implementing the actions set out in the North East Local Plan District – Local Flood Risk Management Plan.

There are actions that apply across the whole of the NELPD and actions that are specific to each of the 23 Potentially Vulnerable Areas (as defined under Section 13 of the Act) in the North East LPD, which are shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The North East Local Plan District with Potentially Vulnerable Areas identified

Reproduced from North East Local Plan District Flood Risk Management Strategy, SEPA (December 2015)

A progress summary of the actions set out in the Plan is shown overleaf in Figure 2. Progress is shown using a traffic light system based on data collected during February 2022, where each item is marked as Red, Amber or Green (RAG) to describe the status of the action as follows:

Green – Action has been completed.
Amber – Action has commenced but has not progressed as far as envisaged in the Plan.
Red – Action has not commenced.

The distribution of actions by Potentially Vulnerable Area is shown in Table 4. Further detail on specific actions can be found in the relevant Potentially Vulnerable Area section within Chapter 5.

*Note: N/A is used where there is no formal Flood Protection Scheme or flood warning scheme present.

APPENDIX 1

PVA	Flood protections scheme/work	Natural flood management works	New flood warning	Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Surface water plan/study	Strategic mapping and modelling	Maintain flood protection scheme*	Maintain flood warning	Flood forecasting	Property level protection scheme	Community flood action groups	Self help	Awareness raising	Maintenance	Site protection plans	Emergency plans/response	Planning policies
06/01 Portgordon				G		G	A		G	G			A	G	G		G	G
06/02 Portsoy							G			G			G	G	G		G	G
06/03 Banff							A		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/04 Macduff							A		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/05 Fraserburgh and Rosehearty						A	R		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/06 Newmill	G					G	G	G	G	G		G	A	G	G		G	G
06/07 Turriff							G		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/08 Peterhead			G			A	G			G			G	G	G		G	G
06/09 Methlick										G			G	G	G		G	G
06/10 Huntly	G					A	G	G	G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/11 Insch				G			R			G			G	G	G		G	G
06/12 Ellon				G			G			G			G	G	G		G	G
06/13 Inverurie and Kintore				G		A	A		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/14 Heugh-head										G			G	G	G	A	G	G
06/15 Bridge of Don			G	A		A	A		G	G	G		G	G	G		G	G
06/16 Denmore				G		A	G	G		G	G		G	G	G		G	G
06/17 Westhill						A	G			G			G	G	G		G	G
06/18 Deeside			G	A		A	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	G		G	G
06/19 Peterculter	A				G	A	G			G	G		G	G	G		G	G
06/20 Aboyne						A	G		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/21 Banchory and Torphins							G		G	G			G	G	G		G	G
06/22 Ballater				G			G		G	G		G	G	G	G		G	G
06/23 Stonehaven	A		G	G		A	G	G	G	G		G	G	G	G		G	G

1 Progress with PVA-specific Actions

This chapter is focused on the actions being taken to manage flood risk in the Potentially Vulnerable Areas. For each Potentially Vulnerable Area, background information including a summary of flood impacts and the actions to manage flooding is presented. Additional information on flooding within each Potentially Vulnerable Area is available within the North East Flood Risk Management Strategy, available on the SEPA website here - http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/

The background information sets the scene for the planned actions to manage flooding that have been prioritised for delivery between 2016 and 2022. The Potentially Vulnerable Area level action tables set out the flood management objective that is to be achieved, provide a description of the action, identify who will be responsible for the delivery and implementation and a timetable of when the actions will be undertaken. The Local Plan District wide actions noted in Section 4 apply to all Potentially Vulnerable Areas.

This information is provided for each of the 23 Potentially Vulnerable Areas (in cycle 1). Each Potentially Vulnerable Area has a separate sub-section with each sub-section following the same format.

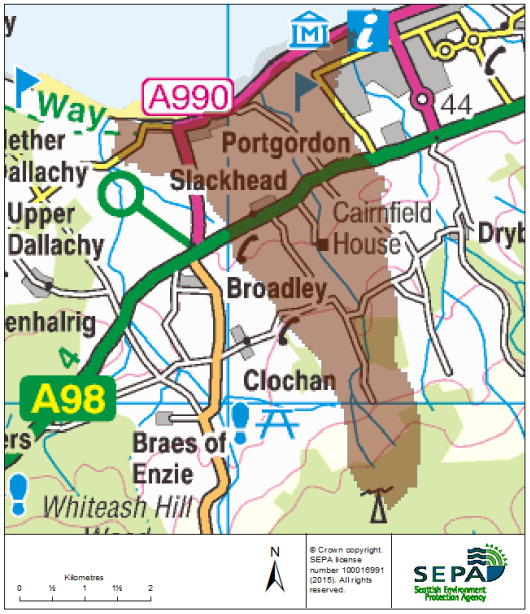
The flood management objectives are the shared aims for managing flooding. Actions describe where and how flood risk will be managed. Objectives and actions have been set by SEPA and agreed by the flood risk management responsible authorities following consultation.

Many organisations, such as Scottish Water and energy companies, actively maintain and manage their own assets including the 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 Local Flood Risk Management Plan.

1.1 North East Plan District

• Portgordon (Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/01)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
North East	Moray Council	Banff Coast



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Summary of Progress for Portgordon

There are fewer than 10 residential and non-residential properties at risk of flooding in this PVA. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £8,500. The majority of these damages are attributed to surface water flooding, however, it is recognised that wave overtopping causes flooding to a number of properties in Portgordon and Buckie.

Further information can be found in NELFRMP under PVA 06/01.
https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17347/pva-06_01-portgordon.pdf

Key progress:

Since the NELFRMP was published in May 2016, a flood protection study has been undertaken for Portgordon. The findings of this study will be taken forward for consideration in the NELFRMP for Cycle 2. A high level Surface Water Management Plan has been undertaken for Moray, in which Buckie is a priority area. Any actions to mitigate flooding identified in this Plan will be taken forward for consideration in Cycle 2

Overview of actions to manage flooding in Portgordon

PVA	Flood protections scheme/works	Natural flood management works	New flood warning	Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Surface water plan/study	Strategic mapping and modelling	Maintain flood protection scheme*	Maintain flood warning	Flood forecasting	Property level protection scheme	Community flood action groups	Self help	Awareness raising	Maintenance	Site protection plans	Emergency plans/response	Planning policies
06/01				G		G	A		G	G			A	G	G		G	G

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in Portgordon (PVA 06/01)

Action	Status (Red; Amber; Green)	Description	Delivery Lead	Planned Dates	Progress	Future Actions
Flood protection study	**G**	Flood study for Portgordon to investigate coastal flooding, including wave action.	Moray Council	2019	The flood study for Portgordon is complete.	No further action required.
Surface water plan/study	**G**	Surface Water Management Plan for the Portgordon/Buckie area will be developed by Moray Council.	Moray Council	2019	A high level Surface Water Management Plan was completed in 2017.	Additional investigation will be undertaken in identified hotspots.
Strategic mapping and modelling	**A**	SEPA will be seeking to develop the flood hazard mapping in the Banff to Lossiemouth area to improve understanding of the coastal flood risk.	SEPA	2018	Following the establishment of a coastal flood hazard map development framework and characterisation of the coastline, several projects are	It is intended to complete this action in 2019.

					currently underway at this location: • Development of a national coastal joint probability dataset; • Update to the UK design extreme sea level dataset; • Coastal modelling and mapping project for north-east Scotland. These projects will collectively enable the revision of flood mapping for the coastline from Scrabster to Arbroath including the Orkney Islands.	
Strategic mapping and modelling	**G**	Scottish Water will undertake modelling of the Buckie sewer catchment.	Scottish Water	2019	The Scottish Water assessment of flood risk within the sewer catchment has been completed. The assessment helps to improve knowledge and understanding of surface water flood risk	
Maintain flood warning	**G**	SEPA will Continue to maintain the 'Portgordon to Cullen' flood warning area which is part of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service.
Flood forecasting	**G**	The Scottish Flood Forecasting Service is a joint initiative between SEPA and the Met Office that produces daily, national flood	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA continues to provide flood forecasting.	

		guidance statements which are issued to Category 1 and 2 Responders. The flood guidance statements provide an assessment of the risk of flooding for a five day period allowing responders time to put preparations in place to reduce the impact of flooding.				
Self help	**A**	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.	Property owners	Ongoing	SEPA continues to assist members of the public to sign up to Floodline. Moray Council has not received any requests for assistance from property owners in this area.	Moray Council has not received any requests for assistance from property owners in this area.
Awareness raising	**G**	Moray Council will seek opportunities to raise awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses as described in the Act.	Responsible Authorities	Ongoing	SEPA's principle awareness raising approaches have been through: 1. Direct campaigning and general awareness raising. 2. Education and tools. 3. Partnership delivery development. Moray Council has consulted with the public in relation to	SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood risk through direct campaigning, general awareness raising, developing education and engagement tools, creating new partnerships and improving its flood forecasting and warning services (e.g. Scottish Flood Forecasting Service and

					the Portgordon Flood Protection Study.	Floodline). This will continue with many of the actions reported for the interim progress summary. Further information is contained within SEPA's Flood Warning Development Framework, published in 2017 and for the period 2017 to 2021. Raising Awareness will form part of each of the 3 key themes identified: • Aim 1: Maintenance of existing and delivery of new flood warning schemes. • Aim 2: Development and innovation. • Aim 3: Engagement with partners and customers. Moray Council will undertake additional awareness raising activities as and when required.
Maintenance	**G**	Local authorities have a duty to assess watercourses and carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. Moray Council has a schedule of clearance and repair, which identifies routine	Moray Council, asset / land manage rs	Ongoing	Moray Council inspects flood management assets within its region according to an inspection schedule. This schedule is reviewed annually to ensure resources are	Moray Council will continue with its programme of clearance and repair work, which is reviewed annually.

		maintenance and repairs to address areas known to be at risk of flooding.			targeted at the areas at greatest risk.	
Emergency plans/response	**G**	Providing an emergency response to flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA.	Category 1 and 2 Responders	Ongoing	SEPA continues to support emergency planning. Moray Council Emergency Planners have in place and maintain Emergency Plans for all contingencies	Moray Council's emergency plan is reviewed and updated when required.
Planning Policy	**G**	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.	Planning Authority	Ongoing	Moray Council, as a Planning Authority, ensures that new developments satisfy relevant guidance and policies on flooding and drainage.	Continue to consider flood risk when determining planning applications. Ensure final version of emerging 2020 Local Plan maintains robust policy to avoid new development in areas that are at risk of flooding or would increase flood risk elsewhere, and encourages the most sustainable approach to managing surface water.

• Newmill (Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/06)

Local Plan District	Local authority	Main catchment
North East	Moray Council	River Deveron

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Summary of Progress for Newmill

There are approximately 13 residential and fewer than 10 non-residential properties at risk of flooding. The Annual Average Damages are approximately £24,000. These damages are evenly distributed between surface water and river flooding.

Since the NELFRMP was published in May 2016, a flood protection scheme for Newmill has been constructed and this scheme is now operational. This scheme provides protection from surface water runoff to eighteen properties that were previously at risk of flooding. A high level Surface Water Management Plan has been undertaken for Moray, in which Keith is a priority area. Any actions to mitigate flooding identified in this plan will be taken forward for consideration in Cycle 2.

Further information can be found in NELFRMP under PVA 06/06.
https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17341/pva-06_06-newmill.pdf

Key progress:

- Moray Council have continued to main the flood scheme including ditch clearance and sediment clearance

Overview of actions to manage flooding in Newmill

PVA	Flood protections scheme/works	Natural flood management works	New flood warning	Flood protection study	Natural flood management study	Surface water plan/study	Strategic mapping and modelling	Maintain flood protection scheme*	Maintain flood warning	Flood forecasting	Property level protection scheme	Community flood action groups	Self help	Awareness raising	Maintenance	Site protection plans	Emergency plans/response	Planning policies
06/06	G					G	G	G	G	G		G	A	G	G		G	G

Summary of progress of actions to manage flood risk in Newmill (PVA 06/06)

Action	Status (Red; Amber; Green)	Description	Delivery Lead	Planned Dates	Progress in Delivery, including key deliverables and dates	Revised dates and planned actions to complete / address delay
Flood protection Scheme	**G**	Moray Council will construct a flood protection scheme in Newmill to address surface water flooding issues. The scheme includes a network of ditches, a cascade, flood walls and a replacement bridge.	Moray Council	2016 - 2021	The Newmill Flood Protection Scheme was completed in December 2016 and is now operational.	No further action required.
Surface water plan/study	**G**	Moray Council is developing a Surface Water Management Plan for the Keith/Newmill area.	Moray Council	2019	Moray Council completed a Surface Water Management Plan for Keith / Newmill in 2017.	Actions identified in the Surface Water Management Plan will be taken forward

						for inclusion in the LFRMP for Cycle 2.
Strategic mapping and modelling	**G**	Scottish Water will undertake modelling of the Keith sewer catchment.	Scottish Water	2020	The Scottish Water assessment of flood risk within the sewer catchment has started. The assessment will improve knowledge and understanding of surface water flood risk.	On track to deliver within agreed LFRMP timescales.
Maintain Flood Protection Scheme	**G**	Moray Council will continue to maintain the Newmill Flood Protection Scheme, including Phase 2, once completed.	Moray Council	Ongoing	Moray Council has continued to maintain the Newmill Flood Protection Scheme. Phase 2 was included in January 2017.	Moray Council will continue to maintain this scheme.
Maintain flood warning	**G**	SEPA will continue to maintain the 'Keith' flood warning area which is on the River Isla and forms part of the Deveron River flood warning scheme	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA has continued to operate the flood warning service	SEPA will continue to operate the flood warning service.
Flood forecasting	**G**	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 flood guidance statements provide an assessment of the risk of flooding for a five day period allowing responders time to put preparations in place to reduce the impact of flooding.	SEPA	Ongoing	SEPA continues to provide flood forecasting.	

Community Flood Action Group	**G**	Newmill Community Association has worked with Moray Council, and tenants to reduce the impact of surface water flooding.	Community	Ongoing	Newmill Community Association and Moray Council worked together to keep local residents informed during the construction of the Newmill Flood Protection Scheme	**Moray Council will continue to work with this group on request.**
Self help	**A**	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.	Property owners	Ongoing	SEPA continues to assist members of the public to sign up to Floodline. Moray Council has not received any requests for assistance from property owners in this area.	
Awareness raising	**G**	Moray Council will seek opportunities to raise awareness of flood risk and actions that prepare individuals, homes and businesses as described in the Act.	Responsible Authorities	Ongoing	SEPA's principle awareness raising approaches have been through: 1. Direct campaigning and general awareness raising. 2. Education and tools. 3. Partnership delivery development. Newmill Community Association and Moray Council worked together to keep local residents	SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood risk through direct campaigning, general awareness raising, developing education and engagement tools, creating new partnerships and improving its flood forecasting and warning services (e.g. Scottish Flood Forecasting Service and Floodline). This will

					informed during the construction of the Newmill Flood Protection Scheme	continue with many of the actions reported for the interim progress summary. Further information is contained within SEPA's Flood Warning Development Framework, published in 2017 and for the period 2017 to 2021. Raising Awareness will form part of each of the 3 key themes identified: • Aim 1: Maintenance of existing and delivery of new flood warning schemes. • Aim 2: Development and innovation. • Aim 3: Engagement with partners and customers. Moray Council will undertake additional awareness raising activities as and when required.
Maintenance	**G**	Local authorities have a duty to assess watercourses and carry out clearance and repair works where such works would substantially reduce flood risk. Moray Council has a schedule of clearance and repair, which identifies routine	Moray Council, asset / land managers	Ongoing	Moray Council inspects flood management assets within its region according to an inspection schedule. This schedule is reviewed annually to ensure resources are targeted at the areas at greatest risk.	Moray Council will continue with its programme of clearance and repair work, which is reviewed annually.

		maintenance and repairs to address areas known to be at risk of flooding.				
Emergency plans/response	**G**	Providing an emergency response to flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including local authorities, the emergency services and SEPA.	Category 1 and 2 Responders	Ongoing	SEPA continues to support emergency planning. Moray Council Emergency Planners have in place and maintain Emergency Plans for all contingencies	Moray Council's emergency plan is reviewed and updated when required.
Planning Policy	**G**	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.	Planning Authority	Ongoing	Moray Council, as a Planning Authority, ensures that new developments satisfy relevant guidance and policies on flooding and drainage.	Continue to consider flood risk when determining planning applications. Ensure final version of emerging 2020 Local Plan maintains robust policy to avoid new development in areas that are at risk of flooding or would increase flood risk elsewhere, and encourages the most sustainable approach to managing surface water.

Flood risk management plans publication spreadsheet

1. Guidance notes on how to use this spreadsheet

1.1 This spreadsheet contains the information used to populate the target area datasheets for final publication of the flood risk management plans in December 2021. It also includes additional information on coordination of actions and opportunities for joint working which can be used by local authorites when preparing the local flood risk management plans (LFRMPs).

1.2 Columns with headers highlighted in **blue** were used for the FRM Plans publication.

1.3 Following the consultation, SEPA has only altered the FRM Plans based on responsible authorities' consultation responses. No significant changes were made without consulting with the respective responsible authority. Public responses were not used to make alterations to the plans. SEPA will use the public responses to inform the next cycle national flood risk assessment and FRM Plans and will share the responses with local authorities for

1.4 Columns with headers highlighted in **green** were not published in the FRM Plans but may help inform the LFRMPs. These columns have not been changed since the public consultation. Consultation responses suggesting/requesting changes to be made to these sections, either by the public or by responsible authorities, have **NOT** been reflected in these columns of this spreadsheet. These consultation responses will be made available by SEPA for local authorities to consider when preparing their LFRMPs.

1.5 Please note that a "***Flood risk management review*** " action has been added to every target area without a cycle 2 action to allow the target area datasheet to read well. These actions also act as a reminder of the national actions which will be carried out in cycle 2. The local detail for these actions explains '*No local actions specific to this target area have been identified yet. There are national actions planned that will cover this area, including an update to SEPA's surface water flood maps and an update to the national flood risk assessment. These, along with other actions that are carried out across the whole local plan district covering this area, will help to manage flood risk in the long term. The need for actions for this area will*

Target area ID	Target area name	Number of cycle 2 actions	Number of cycle 3 actions
1	Hamilton west	3	0
2	Vale of Leven	5	0
3	Barrhead	2	0
4	Bishopbriggs west	4	0
5	Bishopbriggs east	4	0
6	Bishopton	3	0
7	Bowling	2	0
9	Giffnock and Merrylee	3	0
10	Holytown and New Stevenston	2	0
11	Johnstone and Linwood	6	0
12	Paisley east	6	0
13	Renfrew	5	0
14	Kirkmichael	1	1
15	Kilbarchan	5	0
16	Sorn	2	0
17	Catrine	3	1
18	Drongan	2	0
19	Cumnock	1	1
20	Kilmarnock	6	0
21	Irvine	6	0
22	Irvine Coastal	2	1
23	Brodick	4	1
24	Lamlash	6	1
25	Whiting Bay	4	0
26	Helensburgh	6	2
27	Prestwick south	7	0
28	Prestwick north	8	0
29	Crossford (South Lanarkshire)	2	0
30	Kirkfieldbank	1	0
31	Ecclefechan	1	0
33	Eaglesfield	1	0
34	Kirkton	1	0
35	Bridge of Dee	1	0
36	Castle Douglas	1	0
37	Cargenbridge	3	0
38	Locharbriggs	1	0
39	Dumfries	8	1
40	Howwood	2	0
41	Cathcart & Shawlands	6	0
42	Castlemilk west	3	0
46	Kelvinside	5	0
47	Glasgow east end	3	1
49	Carntyne	3	0
50	Glasgow west end	6	0
51	Yoker	7	0
52	Drumchapel	3	0
53	Old Kilpatrick	3	2
54	Clydebank	1	1
55	Hillington and Cardonald	5	0
56	Pollok	5	0

57	Thornliebank	6	0
58	Newton Mearns	3	0
59	Busby	1	2
60	Cumbernauld	4	0
61	Dumbarton	11	0
62	Duntocher and Hardgate	1	1
64	Greenock	5	3
65	Houston and Crosslee	4	0
66	Inchinnan	2	0
67	Kilcreggan	2	0
68	Auchinleck	1	1
69	Springholm	2	0
70	Sorbie	1	0
71	Ayr	6	2
72	Ayr east	3	1
73	Ayr south east	6	0
74	Ayr Doon	4	0
75	Crosshouse	2	1
76	Dalry	4	0
77	Dalrymple	2	0
78	Girvan	4	2
79	Kilsyth	6	0
80	Kilwinning and Dalgarven	3	0
81	Kirkintilloch South and Lenzie	4	1
82	Larkhall	1	2
83	Lochwinnoch	3	0
84	Milngavie	6	2
86	Motherwell	5	0
87	Newarthill	1	1
88	Rothesay and Port Bannatyne	4	0
89	Port Glasgow east	3	3
90	Port Glasgow west	7	1
91	Queenzieburn	1	1
93	Uddingston	3	1
94	Wishaw south	1	1
95	Barrhill	1	1
96	Dalmellington	1	0
97	Kilbirnie and Glengarnock	6	0
98	Lennoxtown	3	0
99	Quarrier's Village	3	0
100	Sandbank	5	0
101	Strathaven	1	0
102	Airdrie	3	0
103	Bearsden	6	0
104	Bellshill	1	2
105	Cardross	4	0
106	Coatbridge	2	2
107	Dunoon	8	0
108	East Kilbride east	2	0
109	East Kilbride west	2	0
110	Erskine	2	0
111	Garelochhead	3	0

112	Hamilton east	4	0
113	Kilmacolm	2	2
114	Symington	1	2
115	Coulter	1	0
116	Kilchattan Bay	1	1
117	Gourock	7	0
118	Powfoot and Cummertrees	3	0
119	Millport	9	0
120	Newmilns	4	1
121	Saltcoats and Stevenston	4	0
122	Stewarton	3	1
123	Troon	6	0
124	West Kilbride	1	3
125	Southerness	4	0
126	Garlieston	3	0
127	Carsphairn	3	0
128	Carsethorn	3	0
129	Annan	5	1
130	Creetown	3	1
131	Dalbeattie	3	3
132	Gretna	3	0
133	Kirkconnel	6	0
134	Kirkcudbright	3	0
135	Langholm	4	0
136	Moffat	3	0
137	Moniaive	1	3
138	New Cummock	3	0
139	Newcastleton	5	0
140	Newton Stewart	4	1
141	Portpatrick	4	1
142	Stranraer	4	0
143	Port William	3	0
144	Isle of Whithorn	3	0
146	Inverkip	2	1
147	Kilmaurs	2	1
148	Largs north	5	2
149	Largs south	2	1
150	Lockerbie	1	0
151	Lesmahagow	1	2
152	Strathblane	4	0
153	Galston	4	1
154	Darvel	3	1
155	Fairlie	3	0
156	Easterhouse south	2	0
157	Kirkintilloch north	5	2
158	Possil Park	2	0
159	Milton	1	1
160	Summerston	1	1
161	Chapelhall	1	1
162	Straiton	1	1
163	Lochmaben	1	0
164	Patna	1	0

165	Paisley west	4	0
167	Springburn	2	0
169	Allanton	1	0
171	Strathyre	5	0
172	Blair Atholl	3	0
173	Dunshalt	2	1
174	Marykirk	1	0
175	Pitscottie and Kemback	3	0
177	South Alloa	2	0
179	Spittalfield	3	2
182	Weem	2	2
183	Aberfeldy	5	1
184	Aberfoyle	6	0
185	Airth	4	0
186	Alloa	5	0
187	Almondbank	2	1
188	Alva	7	0
189	Alyth	3	0
190	Arbroath	12	1
191	Armadale	1	0
192	Auchenblae	1	0
193	Auchtermuchty	3	1
194	Bankfoot	1	0
195	Bannockburn	3	0
196	Bathgate	2	1
197	Blackburn	2	0
198	Blackford	3	0
199	Blairgowrie and Rattray	4	0
200	Bo'ness	5	1
201	Bonnybridge	2	0
202	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	3	0
203	Brechin	7	0
204	Bridge of Allan	7	0
205	Bridge of Earn	5	1
206	Broxburn	6	1
207	Cairneyhill	6	1
208	Callander	6	0
209	Cardenden	6	0
210	Carnoustie	7	0
211	Carron and Carronshore	9	0
212	Cockenzie and Port Seton	5	0
213	Comrie	7	2
214	Coupar Angus	3	0
215	Cowdenbeath	4	0
216	Crail	1	1
217	Crossford	3	0
218	Cupar	4	1
219	Dalkeith	3	0
220	Denny and Dunipace	3	0
221	Dollar	6	0
222	Dunbar	4	0
223	Dunblane	5	0

224	Dunfermline	5	1
225	Dunkeld and Birnam	4	2
226	East Wemyss	4	1
227	Eyemouth	8	1
228	Falkirk	6	0
229	Fauldhouse	2	0
230	Forfar	3	0
231	Glenrothes, Markinch and Kinglassie	4	0
232	Grangemouth west	8	0
233	Haddington	5	1
234	Culross	6	0
235	Invergowrie	3	0
236	Inverkeithing	3	1
237	Kincardine	4	2
238	Kingskettle and Kettlebridge	2	0
239	Kinross	6	0
240	Kirkcaldy	6	1
241	Kirriemuir	5	0
243	Larbert and Stenhousemuir	6	0
244	Leven	6	0
246	Linlithgow	7	0
247	Luncarty	3	0
248	Menstrie	8	1
249	Methven	2	0
250	Monifieth	10	0
251	Montrose and Ferryden	6	0
252	Newburgh	5	1
253	Perth	11	2
254	Pitlochry	5	1
255	Scone	5	0
256	Springfield	2	0
257	St Andrews	7	0
258	Stirling	7	0
260	Tillicoultry	9	0
262	Grangemouth east	7	0
263	Dalkeith (north east)	2	0
264	Edinburgh west	5	1
265	Edinburgh north	6	1
266	Edinburgh Water of Leith	8	0
267	Edinburgh Braid Burn	8	1
268	Edinburgh Niddrie Burn and Burdiehouse	6	0
269	Broughty Ferry	9	0
270	Dundee	11	0
271	Broughton	2	2
272	Fettercairn	2	0
273	Dalguise	2	1
274	Lindean	4	0
275	Eddleston	2	1
276	Bonchester Bridge	4	1
278	Upper Ettrick	5	0

281	Biggar	2	0
282	Blackridge	1	3
284	Ceres	1	1
285	Coldstream	3	1
286	Cumbernauld east	1	1
287	Earlston	4	2
288	Freuchie	2	0
289	Galashiels	6	0
290	Hawick	9	0
291	Innerleithen	5	1
292	Jedburgh	6	0
293	Kelso	3	0
295	Livingston and Mid Calder	2	1
296	Loanhead	2	0
297	Longniddry	3	0
298	Lower Largo and Lundin Links	2	1
300	Newtongrange	2	0
301	Melrose	2	1
302	Methil and Buckhaven	5	1
303	Milnathort	5	1
304	Musselburgh	8	1
305	North Berwick	3	0
306	Peebles	7	1
307	Penicuik	3	0
308	Polmont, Redding and Westquarter	4	0
309	Prestonpans	6	0
310	Edinburgh Airport	4	0
312	Rosyth	6	0
313	Selkirk	2	0
314	Slamannan	4	0
315	South Queensferry	2	0
316	Stow	3	1
318	Torryburn	6	0
319	Tranent	4	0
321	Walkerburn	3	1
322	West Barns	3	0
323	West Calder	2	0
325	Whitburn	2	0
326	Bowmont Valley	4	1
327	Manor Valley	3	0
329	Straiton	2	0
330	Corpach and Caol	5	0
332	Fort William	3	1
333	Golspie	5	0
334	Dornoch	1	1
335	Blairninich	2	0
336	Dingwall	7	0
337	Alness	1	0
338	Portmahomack	3	0
339	Inver	3	0
340	Conon Bridge	2	1

341	Garve	2	0
342	Smithton and Culloden	3	0
343	Drumnadrochit	4	0
345	Ardersier	2	0
346	Campbeltown	5	0
347	Taynuilt and Brochroy	1	2
348	Glencoe	1	1
349	Ballachulish	1	1
350	Kinlochewe	1	0
351	Lochinver	1	0
352	Halkirk	1	0
353	Clachan	5	0
354	Gairloch	1	0
357	Beauly	1	0
358	Avoch	3	0
359	Fort Augustus	2	1
361	Tarbert	6	0
362	Invergordon	1	0
363	Maryburgh	2	0
364	Inveraray	1	1
365	Lochgilphead	2	2
366	Oban	5	0
367	Thurso	3	0
368	Walls	1	0
369	Vidlin	1	0
370	Sanday	3	0
371	Whitehall	3	0
372	Stromness	3	0
373	St Mary's	4	0
374	Graemeshall	3	0
375	Kirkwall	5	0
377	Little Ayre	3	0
378	Stornoway	4	0
379	North Uist	4	0
380	South Uist	7	0
381	Benbecula	8	0
382	St Margaret's Hope	3	0
383	Lerwick	1	0
384	Castlebay / Bágh a' Chaisteil	2	0
385	Burray Village	4	0
386	Wick	2	0
387	Inverness	8	1
388	Cullivoe	4	0
389	Hopeman	3	0
390	Lhanbryde	3	0
391	Lossiemouth	3	0
392	Elgin	8	0
393	Garmouth	2	1
394	Dalwhinnie	1	0
395	Kingussie	2	1
396	Aviemore	2	1
397	Rothes	6	1

398	Portgordon	4	1
399	Portsoy	1	2
400	Banff	3	1
401	Whitehills	2	2
402	Macduff	2	2
403	Huntly	3	0
404	Keith	1	1
405	Ellon	3	2
406	Boddam	3	0
407	Peterhead	4	1
408	Fraserburgh	3	0
409	Inverurie	7	0
410	Kintore	4	0
411	Insch	1	2
412	Bridge of Don	10	0
413	Aberdeen Central	11	0
414	Ballater	5	0
415	Peterculter	5	0
416	Westhill	2	0
417	Aboyne	3	0
418	Tarland	1	0
419	Stonehaven	12	0
420	Kinloss	2	2
421	Dallas	2	1
422	Kemnay	5	0
423	Newburgh (Aberdeenshire)	2	1
424	Cove Bay	2	0
425	Portlethen	2	0
426	Nigg Bay	2	0
427	Forres	5	0
428	Nairn	3	1
430	Dyce	4	0
431	Aultbea	1	1
432	Aberlour	4	1
433	Banchory	1	1
434	Nethy Bridge	3	1
435	Muir of Ord	1	0
436	Strathpeffer	1	0
438	Balintore	3	0
439	Rockfield	3	0
440	Pierowall	3	0
441	The Ayre	3	0
442	Scalloway	2	0
443	Newtonmore	3	1
444	Newmill (Keith)	2	0
445	Kingswells (north)	2	0
446	Churchill Barriers	3	0
447	Cruden Bay	3	0
448	Cunningsburgh	1	0
449	Turriff	1	1
450	Methlick	1	0
455	Buckie and Portessie	9	0

456	A960 Deerness	2	0
457	Kerrysdale	1	0
458	Gardenstown	2	1
459	Crovie	2	1
460	Pennan	2	1
461	Sandhaven	2	1
462	Rosehearty	3	1
463	Kingston	3	1
466	Barlanark	2	0
9991	Seatown, Lossiemouth	6	0
9992	Newmill (Nairn)	1	1
10300	Plains	1	1
16310	Heck and Greenhill	2	0
16702	Balornock	1	1
16800	Garthamlock	2	1
21001	Dundonald	1	2
31900	Macmerry	4	0
43001	Rutherglen	5	1
43002	Polmadie	5	0
43003	Mount Florida	3	0
43004	Castlemilk east	3	0
44001	Plantation	5	0
44002	Pollokshields	3	0
45001	Glasgow centre west	7	0
45002	Glasgow centre east	5	0
48001	Dalmarnock	5	0
48002	Tollcross	3	0
65001	Bridge of Weir	2	0
80001	Carmyle	3	1
80002	Cambuslang west	4	0
80003	Cambuslang east	5	0
81001	Torrance and Balmore	2	1
94001	Wishaw north	2	0

Target area ID	Target area name	Local authority	Target area summary	What is the current understanding of flood risk
330	Corpach and Caol	Highland	The villages of Caol and Corpach are near Fort William, on the northern shore of Loch Linnhe, within the Highland Council area. Caol and Corpach are at risk from surface water, coastal and river flooding. There are approximately 750 people at risk from flooding and approximately 440 homes and businesses. This is estimated to increase to 1,400 people and 790 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. The Caol and Lochyside Flood Protection Scheme has started construction.	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 understanding of surface water flood risk is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface wide management plan which includes Caol and Corpach as priority areas. A sewer flood risk assessment has also been completed. Understanding of river and coastal flood risk has improved by the studies supporting the development of the Caol and Lochyside Flood Protection Scheme. There is a long record of flooding in this target area with notable flooding in January 2005 when a coastal storm surge combined with high flows in the River Lochy. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

332	Fort William	Highland	Fort William is a town in the Scottish Highlands, located on the shore of Loch Linnhe within the Highland Council area. Fort William is at risk from surface water, coastal and river flooding. There are approximately 730 people and 500 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 1,100 people and 730 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of surface water flood risk is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface wide management plan which includes Fort William as a priority area. A sewer flood risk assessment has also been completed. The understanding of river and coastal flood warning is improved by the operation and development of the Nevis and Lochy river flood warning schemes and the Loch Linnhe coastal flood warning scheme. There are frequent records of flooding in the Fort William target area including recent coastal flooding in January 2020 during Storm Brendan. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
333	Golspie	Highland	Golspie is on the north east coast of Scotland within the Highland Council area. Golspie is at risk from coastal flooding and surface water flooding. There are approximately 190 people and 130 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 210 people and 150 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of coastal flood risk has improved due to the completion of the Golspie Flood Protection Study (2019). The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long record of flooding in Golspie including notable coastal flooding in October 2014. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

334	Dornoch	Highland	The town of Dornoch is in the Highland Council area. Dornoch is at risk from river flooding and surface water flooding. There are approximately 150 people and 100 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 200 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. Periodic flooding from the Dornoch Burn and surface water is recorded in Dornoch.
335	Blairninich	Highland	Blairninich is a village within the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Blairninich is river flooding. There are approximately 40 people and 30 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is expected to remain the same by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of river flood risk has improved due to the completion of the River Peffery Flood Study (2019). There is a long record of flooding from the River Peffery in Blairninich including floods in October 2012 and December 2013.
336	Dingwall	Highland	Dingwall is located in the inner Cromarty Firth and is within the Highland Council area. Dingwall is at risk from surface water, river and coastal flooding. There are approximately 640 people and 460 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 950 people and 660 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. Areas of Dingwall are protected from river and coastal flooding by the Dingwall Flood Protection Scheme.	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 understanding of river flood risk has improved due to the completion of the River Peffery Flood Study (2019) and for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improving through the development of the Highland wide surface water management plan which includes Dingwall as a priority area. A sewer flood risk assessment has also been completed. There are frequent records of flooding in Dingwall, including notable floods in October 2006 and July 2019.
337	Alness	Highland	Alness is located on the northern bank of the Cromarty Firth in the Highland Council area. Alness is at risk from river flooding and surface water flooding. There are approximately 310 people and 200 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 420 people and 280 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 flood risk assessment is improved for river flooding by the flood map update of the River Averon and Contullich Burn in 2018. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There are limited records of flooding in the Alness target area.

338	Portmahomack	Highland	Portmahomack is on the Tarbat Ness Peninsula, in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Portmahomack is from coastal flooding. There are approximately 100 people at risk from flooding and approximately 50 homes and businesses. This is not expected to increase significantly by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 flood risk assessment is improved for coastal flood risk through the development and operation of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. There are limited records of flooding in the Portmahomack area. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
339	Inver	Highland	Inver and Skinnerton are on the south shore of Inver Bay in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding is coastal flooding. There are approximately 110 people and 80 homes and businesses at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is estimated to increase significantly to 200 people and 120 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 flood risk assessment is improved for coastal flood risk through the development and operation of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. There are no records of flooding in the Inver target area but this does not confirm that there is no flood risk. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

340	Conon Bridge	Highland	Conon Bridge is located on the banks of the River Conon in the Highland Council area. Conon Bridge is at risk of surface water and river flooding. This can be affected by high sea levels, which may slow discharge of the River Conon into the sea at high tide. There are approximately 180 people and 100 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 220 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. Areas of Conon Bridge are protected from river and coastal flooding by the Conon Bridge Flood Protection Scheme.	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 flood risk assessment is underpinned for river flooding through the development and maintenance of the Conon Bridge Flood Protection Scheme which was completed in 1990. The understanding of surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. Prior to the completion of the flood protection scheme, there was a long history of periodic flooding recorded in Conon Bridge. Since scheme completion, there are records of surface water flooding (from the Eil Burn).
341	Garve	Highland	Garve is a small village in the Highland Council area, located on the banks of the Black Water. The main source of flooding in Garve is river flooding. There are approximately 30 people and 20 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 50 people and 30 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 flood risk assessment is improved by the development and operation of the Conon Valley flood warning scheme. There are periodic records of flooding in Garve, including records of flooding from the Black Water affecting the school in 1966, 1983 and 1989.
342	Smithton and Culloden	Highland	Smithton and Culloden are on the outskirts of Inverness within the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in the area is surface water flooding which includes small watercourses. There are approximately 470 people and 250 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 680 people and 350 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. Areas of Smithton and Culloden are protected from surface water flooding from small water courses from the Smithton and Culloden Flood Protection Scheme.	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 understanding of surface water flooding from small watercourses has improved due to the completion of the Smithton and Culloden Flood Protection Scheme which was completed in 2020. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improving through the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface water management plan which includes Smithton and Culloden as a priority area. The integrated catchment study and sewer flood risk assessment has also improved understanding of flood risk. Prior to scheme completion there had been a long record of flooding in Smithton and Culloden including notable floods in July and August 2011 when persistent rainfall caused extensive flooding from the Smithton Burn and Culloden Burn West.

343	Drumnadrochit	Highland	Drumnadrochit is located on the western banks of Loch Ness within the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Drumnadrochit is river flooding. There are approximately 250 people and 180 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 310 people and 230 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. The Drumnadrochit Flood Protection Scheme, which will provide protection to properties at risk of flooding from the River Enrick, has started construction.	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 understanding of flooding from the River Enrick has improved by the various studies used to develop the Drumnadrochit Flood Protection Scheme. There is a long history of periodic flooding from the River Enrick and the River Coiltie recorded in Drumnadrochit.
345	Ardersier	Highland	The former fishing village of Ardersier is located on the eastern shore of the Moray Firth, near Inverness Airport. It is in the Highland Council area. The main flooding concern is from the impact of climate change on coastal flooding. There are approximately 160 people and 110 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 320 people and 200 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 flood risk assessment is improved for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. There are limited records of flooding in the Ardersier target area. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
348	Glencoe	Highland	The village of Glencoe is located on the coast of Loch Leven within the Highland Council area. Glencoe is at risk from coastal, river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 90 people and 60 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 110 people and 80 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are periodic records of flooding in Glencoe in recent years, including flooding during Storm Desmond in December 2015.

349	Ballachulish	Highland	The village of Ballachulish is located on the southern shore of Loch Leven within the Highland Council area. Ballachulish is at risk from river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 150 people and 100 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 220 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are periodic records of flooding in Ballachulish in recent years, including floods in February 1998 as a result of heavy rainfall and blocked culverts and flooding during Storm Desmond in December 2015. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
350	Kinlochewe	Highland	Kinlochewe is a village located on the eastern edge of Loch Maree in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Kinlochewe is the A' Ghairbhe. There are approximately 30 people and 30 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is not estimated to change by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are no records of flooding in the Kinlochewe target area but this does not confirm that there is no flood risk.
351	Lochinver	Highland	Lochinver is located in the north west of Scotland within the Highland Council area. Lochinver is at risk of coastal and river flooding with a school being at risk from river flooding. There are approximately 90 people and 70 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 120 people and 90 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are limited records of flooding in the Lochinver target area. In February 1998 heavy rainfall caused flooding which is understood to have affected Lochinver Primary School.

352	Halkirk	Highland	Halkirk is in Caithness, within the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Halkirk is from surface water, however this is not accurately reflected in the current SEPA flood maps. There are approximately 90 people and 50 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to approximately 60 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding, (principally associated with surface water flood risk) in this target area. Halkirk has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface wide management plan which includes Halkirk as a priority area and a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in Halkirk including records of surface water flooding in November 2013 and January 2016.
354	Gairloch	Highland	The Gairloch target area includes the villages of Strath and Gairloch, which are located south west of Poolewe. The target area is included in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Gairloch is from coastal flooding. There are approximately 70 people at risk from flooding and approximately 40 homes and businesses. This is estimated to increase to 80 people and 50 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. Gairloch has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. There are limited records of flooding in the Gairloch target area. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

357	Beauly	Highland	Beauly is located west of Inverness on the River Beauly within the Highland Council area. Beauly is at risk from surface water, river and coastal flooding. However there is also risk of river and coastal flooding. There are approximately 170 people and 90 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 250 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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, (principally associated with the risk of flooding from the River Beauly) in the area. Beauly has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national level assessment is improved for surface water by a sewer flood risk assessment. Understanding for river and coastal flood risk is improved by the development and operation of the river and coastal flood warning schemes. There is a long history of flooding in the Beauly target area including in March 2015 after melting snow and heavy rainfall led to the River Beauly to overtop its banks.
358	Avoch	Highland	Avoch is located on the northern coastline of the Moray Firth in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding is coastal flooding. There are approximately 110 people and 70 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 200 people and 110 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 coastal flooding, (principally associated with climate change) in this target area. Avoch has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national level assessment is improved for coastal flood risk by the development and operation of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. There are limited records of flooding in the Avoch target area. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

359	Fort Augustus	Highland	Fort Augustus is located within the Highland Council area at the south west end of Loch Ness. Fort Augustus is at risk from river and surface water flooding. Areas of Fort Augustus are protected against flooding from the River Oich by the Fort Augustus Flood Protection Scheme. There are approximately 150 people and 120 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is unlikely to change significantly by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 underpinned by the studies used to develop The Riggs, Fort Augustus Flood Protection Scheme (1994). Understanding is also improved for river flooding by the development and operation of the River Oich flood warning scheme. Prior to the development of the flood protection scheme there had been several records of flooding from the River Oich, primarily in the Riggs estate, including notable floods in 1989 and 1990.
362	Invergordon	Highland	Invergordon is located in Easter Ross in the north of Scotland within the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Invergordon is surface water flooding. There are approximately 290 people and 210 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to increase to 480 people and 330 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 sewer flood risk assessment. There are limited records of flooding in the Invergordon target area.
363	Maryburgh	Highland	Maryburgh is a village on the northern banks of River Conon, within the Highland Council area. Maryburgh is at risk from surface water and river flooding. There are approximately 150 people and 80 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 160 people and 90 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding, in this target area. A significant number of homes and businesses in Maryburgh are at risk of surface water and river flooding. Maryburgh has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. There are limited records of flooding in the Maryburgh target area.

367	Thurso	Highland	Thurso is located in Caithness on the north coast of Scotland and is within the Highland Council area. Thurso is at risk from river flooding and coastal flooding. Thurso has flooded in the past from a combination of high sea levels and high water levels on the River Thurso. This combined flood risk is not reflected in SEPA's flood maps. There are approximately 140 people and 90 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 200 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of river and coastal flood risk has improved due to the completion of the River Thurso Flood Protection Study (2019). There is a long history of flooding in Thurso, including combined tidal and river flooding in January 2005.
386	Wick	Highland	Wick is located in eastern Caithness within the Highland Council area. Wick is at risk from surface water, river and coastal flooding. There are approximately 320 people and 250 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 400 people and 330 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 has been improved by the flood map improvements for the Burn of Newton and Mill Lade between Loch Hempriggs to the confluence with the River Wick. The understanding of surface water flood risk has improved through a sewer flood risk assessment and for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray flood warning scheme. There is a long history of flooding in Wick. This includes coastal flooding in 2012 and flooding in January 2016 from surface water following heavy rain.

387	Inverness	Highland	Inverness is located on the Beauly Firth, within the Highland Council area. There is a risk from coastal, river and surface water flooding in Inverness. There are approximately 4,800 people and 2,800 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 12,000 people and 6,600 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. Areas of Inverness are protected by river and coastal flooding by either the River Ness (Tidal) Flood Protection Scheme or the Inverness South West Relief Channel.	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 understanding of river and coastal flooding has been improved by various studies including the Mill Burn Flood Study (2019) and the studies to develop The River Ness (Tidal) Flood Protection Scheme and the Inverness South West Relief Channel. The understanding of surface water flooding is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface water management plan which includes Inverness as a priority area. The understanding of flood risk has also been improved by the integrated catchment study and the development and operation of the Moray Firth and Ness River flood warning schemes. Prior to the construction of the flood protection schemes there was a long history of flooding from the River Ness and the small watercourses in the south west of the city. In areas not protected by schemes there is frequent flooding recorded, including from the Mill Burn, the Dell Burn and from surface water.
389	Hopeman	Moray	Hopeman is located along the southern shore of the Moray Firth and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in the area is surface water flooding. There are approximately 180 people and 110 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 240 people and 150 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of surface water flooding in this target area. Hopeman has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment is improved for surface water flooding by the development of private works to reduce the risk of surface water flooding in the Hopeman area. Heavy rainfall is known to run off the steep surrounding hills overwhelming the local drainage systems. There are frequent records of surface water flooding in Hopeman, including floods during August and October 2014.

390	Lhanbryde	Moray	Lhanbryde is located east of Elgin in the Moray Council area. The national assessment estimates that there are approximately 180 people and 100 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. The Lhanbryde Flood Protection Scheme benefits an estimated 30 homes and 5 businesses up to a 1 in 100 year standard of protection. The number of people, homes and businesses at risk is expected to increase by approximately 10% by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 underpinned for river flooding by the design of the Lhanbryde Flood Protection Scheme (2005) and is improved for surface water flooding by a sewer flood risk assessment. There were frequent records of flooding prior to completion of the flood scheme including notable floods in 1997. Since completion, surface water flooding has been recorded, and there are also records of floods in nearby areas not protected by the scheme.
391	Lossiemouth	Moray	Lossiemouth is located on the southern shore of the Moray Firth south and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Lossiemouth is coastal flooding. There are approximately 140 people and 90 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is estimated to increase to 200 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. There is a long history of coastal flooding in Lossiemouth. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

392	Elgin	Moray	Elgin is located in the north of Scotland on the banks of the River Lossie in the Moray Council area. The main sources of flooding in Elgin are river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 1,200 people and 780 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 3,400 people and 2,000 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for flooding from the River Lossie due to the development of the Elgin Flood Alleviation Scheme and the River Lossie flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. There is a long history of river flooding in the Elgin target area including notable floods prior to the construction of the flood scheme in July 1997 and in November 2002. There are also records of surface water flooding, including recent flash floods in August 2019.
393	Garmouth	Moray	Garmouth is located near the mouth of the River Spey within in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Garmouth is the River Spey. There is also a risk of surface water and coastal flooding. Combined river and coastal flooding may also be an issue. There are approximately 80 people and 50 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. A local assessment indicates that this may be over-estimated. This is estimated to increase to 90 people and 60 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved by studies and inspections carried out by Moray Council. Understanding of both river and coastal flooding is improved by the development and operation of the Moray Firth and the River Spey flood warning schemes. The understanding of surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There are frequent records of flooding in Garmouth.
394	Dalwhinnie	Highland	Dalwhinnie is on the edge of the Cairngorms National Park in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Dalwhinnie is river flooding. There are approximately 30 people and 30 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is not expected to change significantly by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improving as a result of the ongoing mapping and modelling of the River Truim and its tributaries. There are limited records of flooding in the Dalwhinnie target area.

395	Kingussie	Highland	Kingussie is situated in the Cairngorms National Park on the banks of the River Spey. It is within the Highland Council Area. The main source of flooding in Kingussie is river flooding. There are approximately 270 people and 180 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 330 people and 220 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of river flooding has improved by the recent flood modelling of the River Gynack to determine the extent of flood risk to Kingussie. Whilst the River Gynack is the main source of flooding in Kingussie, the understanding of flooding from the River Spey has also improved through the development and operation of the River Spey flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There are records of regular flooding from the River Gynack in Kingussie including a notable flood in August 2014 due to ex-Hurricane Bertha.
396	Aviemore	Highland	Aviemore is in the Cairngorms National Park on the banks of the River Spey. It is within the Highland Council area. Aviemore is at risk from river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 430 people and 240 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 490 people and 270 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 development and operation of the River Spey flood warning scheme. The understanding of surface water flooding is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of flooding in Aviemore from the River Spey including a notable flood in December 2015 when the River Spey overflowed its banks during Storm Desmond. There are also records of flooding from the Aviemore Burn.

397	Rothes	Moray	Rothes is on the banks of the River Spey and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Rothes is from surface water flooding, however there is also a risk from river flooding. There are approximately 780 people and 520 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 830 people and 560 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for surface water by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. The understanding of flood risk from the Burn of Rothes, Back Burn and Black Burn is underpinned by the studies to develop the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme. The understanding of flood risk from the River Spey is improved by the development and operation of the Spey flood warning scheme. There is a long history of flooding in Rothes, including notable flooding in September 2009 from the River Spey, the Back Burn and the Burn of Rothes, prior to the completion of the Rothes Flood Protection Scheme.
398	Portgordon	Moray	Portgordon lies 2km south west of Buckie, in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Portgordon is surface water flooding, however there is also risk of coastal flooding. The risk of coastal flooding is underestimated as wave overtopping is not currently accounted for in the SEPA strategic mapping. There are approximately 100 people and 50 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 120 people and 70 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for coastal flooding by the Portgordon Flood Study (2019). The understanding of surface water flooding is improved by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. There is a long history of coastal flooding in the Portgordon target area including notable flooding during the North Sea flood of January 1953. There are also periodic records of surface water flooding. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

404	Keith	Moray	Keith is located in north east Scotland within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Keith is from surface water flooding. There are approximately 60 people and 70 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to remain the same by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of surface water flooding. Keith has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment is improved for surface water by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. The understanding of river flooding is improved by the operation of the River Deveron flood warning scheme. There are records of surface water flooding in the Keith target area.
420	Kinloss	Moray	Kinloss is a village located near the shore of Findhorn Bay in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Kinloss is from river flooding, however there is also a risk of surface water and coastal flooding. There are approximately 320 people and 220 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 390 people and 270 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding to a significant proportion of the community in Kinloss. This risk is also expected to increase with climate change. Kinloss has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment is improved for coastal flooding by the development and operation of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. There are limited records of flooding in Kinloss.
421	Dallas	Moray	Dallas is south west of Elgin on the banks of the River Lossie. It is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Dallas is river flooding. There are approximately 30 people and 20 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 40 people and 30 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. Dallas benefits from a flood protection embankment, which reduces flood risk from the River Lossie.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding from the River Lossie to a significant proportion of the community in Dallas. Access roads are also at risk. Dallas has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. The national assessment of flooding from the River Lossie has improved through the Dallas Flood Appraisal Study (2016) which identified the option of a set-back embankment to reduce flood risk. The embankment was built in 2017. Prior to its construction there was periodic flooding from the River Lossie in the Dallas target area.

427	Forres	Moray	Forres is located in the north east of Scotland and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Forres is surface water flooding. However there is also a risk of river flooding, which is largely managed by the 2 flood schemes. There are approximately 2,000 people and 1,000 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 2,400 people and 1,200 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for river flooding by the studies to develop the Forres (River Findhorn and Pilmuir) and the Forres (Burn of Mosset) Flood Alleviation Schemes. The understanding of surface water flood risk is improved by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. Prior to the development of the flood protection schemes there was a long history of river flooding in Forres, including notable flooding in 1997 when the Burn of Mosset burst its banks. There are frequent records of surface water flooding.
428	Nairn	Highland	Nairn is located along the southern shore of the Moray Firth in the Highland Council area. Nairn is at risk from river, coastal and surface water flooding. There are approximately 1,300 people and 760 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 1,700 people and 990 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for coastal flooding by the operation and maintenance of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. Understanding of surface water flooding is improved for surface water by a sewer flood risk assessment. There is a long history of periodic flooding recorded in Nairn from the River Nairn and the Auldearn Burn. There are also records of flooding to Harbour Street caused by combined high tide and river levels. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

431	Aultbea	Highland	Aultbea is located north of Poolewe in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding that affects the village of Aultbea is coastal flooding. This could worsen due to climate change and sea level rise, possibly leading to tide locking of the Allt Beithe. There are approximately 70 people and 40 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is likely to increase to 90 people and 50 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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, (principally associated with coastal flood risk) in this area. The risk is expected to increase due to climate change, as sea levels are expected to rise and winter storms become more frequent. Aultbea has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. There are no records of flooding in the Aultbea target area but this does not confirm that there is no flood risk. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
432	Aberlour	Moray	Aberlour lies 20km south of Elgin and is within the Moray Council Area. The main source of flooding in Aberlour is surface water flooding, however there is also risk of river flooding. There are approximately 130 people and 90 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 140 people and 110 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for surface water flooding by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. Understanding is improved for river flooding by the development and operation of the River Spey flood warning scheme. There is a long history of flooding in the Aberlour target area.

434	Nethy Bridge	Highland	Nethy Bridge is a village on the banks of the River Nethy in the Highland Council area. Nethy Bridge is at risk of river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 180 people and 120 homes and businesses at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 200 people and 130 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding (principally from the River Nethy) in this area. Nethy Bridge has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. There are limited recent records of flooding in the Nethy Bridge target area.
435	Muir of Ord	Highland	Muir of Ord is in the Highland Council area. Muir of Ord is at risk from river and surface water flooding. There are approximately 220 people and 120 properties currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to increase to 250 people and 140 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change. There is reason to suggest flood risk may currently be overestimated.	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 is improved by a sewer flood risk assessment. There are limited records of flooding in the Muir of Ord target area.
436	Strathpeffer	Highland	Strathpeffer is in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Strathpeffer is surface water. There are approximately 90 people and 60 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to increase to 140 people and 90 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of surface water flood risk is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface wide management plan which includes Strathpeffer as a priority area. A sewer flood risk assessment has also been completed. There are periodic records of surface water flooding in Strathpeffer including recent flooding in August 2019.

438	Balintore	Highland	Balintore is located along the northern shore of the Moray Firth. There are 2 other villages located close by, Hilton of Cadboll and Shandwick which are also included in the Balintore target area. These are known as the Seaboard Villages. This area is in the Highland Council area. The main flood source in the Balintore area is coastal flooding. There are approximately 90 people and 60 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to remain the same by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 flood risk assessment is improved for coastal flood risk through the development and operation of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. There are limited records of flooding in the Balintore target area. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
439	Rockfield	Highland	Rockfield is on the Tarbat Ness Peninsula, in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding in Rockfield is coastal flooding, however this is not reflected currently in our understanding as wave overtopping is not accounted for in the SEPA strategic mapping.	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 flood risk assessment is improved for coastal flood risk through the development and operation of the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. There is a record of coastal flooding caused by wave overtopping in 2012. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.

443	Newtonmore	Highland	Newtonmore is in the Cairngorms National Park within the Highland Council area. The River Spey is located to the south and south-west of the village. The main source of flooding in Newtonmore is surface water flooding. There are approximately 130 people and 100 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 140 people and 110 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 understanding of surface water flood risk is improving due to the ongoing development of a Highland wide surface wide management plan which includes Newtonmore as a priority area. A sewer flood risk assessment has also been completed. There are periodic records of flooding in Newtonmore.
444	Newmill (Keith)	Moray	Newmill lies just north of the town of Keith and is within the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Newmill is from surface water flooding. There are approximately 40 people and 20 homes and businesses at risk of flooding. This is expected to remain the same by the 2080s, despite the impact of climate change.	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 improved for surface water by the studies to develop the Newmill Flood Protection Scheme (2016) and the development of the Moray Surface Water Management Plan. Prior to the construction of the flood protection scheme there are records of periodic flooding from surface water including notable flooding in September 2009 and September 2013. Flooding was also recorded in June 2017 when surface water flooding damaged flood defences.

455	Buckie and Portessie	Moray	Buckie and Portessie front onto Spey Bay on the south coast of the Moray Firth in the Moray Council area. The main sources of flooding are coastal and surface water flooding. The flood maps currently don't include the impact of waves. As a result, the assessment of coastal flood risk is considered to be an underestimate. There are approximately 520 people and 300 homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding. This is likely to increase to 810 people and 460 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for surface water by the Moray Surface Water Management Plan which includes Buckie as a priority area. The understanding of coastal flooding is improved in Portessie by the coastal flood risk assessment completed in 2016 and is improved across the target area by the development and operation of the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. There is a long history of flooding in the Buckie and Portessie area including notable coastal flooding during the North Sea flood of January 1953. There are also frequent records of surface water flooding in Buckie. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
457	Kerrysdale	Highland	Kerrysdale is a small community in the Highland Council area. The main source of flooding is the River Kerry, which affects the junction of the A832 and B8056. The road flooding can affect a large number of communities along the B8056, cutting them off from essential services. This may occur more frequently in future due to climate change. There are less than 10 people, homes and businesses currently at risk from flooding.	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 and flood history has highlighted the risk of flooding, (principally to vital roads) in this target area. Kerrysdale has therefore been identified as a new target area for the 2021 flood risk management plans. There is a history of flooding to the road and communities are known to be affected by the road closure. Flooding at the junction of the A832 and B8056 cuts off road access to the communities of Shieldaig, Badachro, Opinan, Port Henderson, South Erradale and Redpoint which are all accessed by the B8056.

463	Kingston	Moray	Kingston is located on the Moray Firth by the west bank of the River Spey as it flows into Spey Bay. It is in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Kingston is coastal flooding. The area is particularly vulnerable to erosion and the River mouth shifts periodically. There are approximately 30 people and 20 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. Based on a local assessment, this may be overestimated. This is likely to increase to 70 people and 40 homes and businesses by the 2080's due to climate change.	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 improved for coastal flood risk by the Moray Firth flood warning scheme. The understanding of flood risk is also being improved by monitoring of the shingle bank in front of Kingston. There are frequent records of coastal flooding. The access roads are often affected, resulting in Kingston being cut off from the surrounding area.
9991	Seatown, Lossiemouth	Moray	Seatown is an area of Lossiemouth, facing onto the River Lossie estuary, in the Moray Council area. The main source of flooding in Seatown is coastal flooding. There are approximately 390 people and 200 homes and businesses currently at risk of flooding. This is likely to increase to 490 people and 250 homes and businesses by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 improved for coastal flooding by the Lossiemouth Coastal Flood Study. There are records of coastal flooding in the Seatown area of Lossiemouth including floods in December 2012. The Dynamic Coast project has shown that parts of the shoreline in or adjacent to this target area are subject to erosion at present or are considered likely to erode in the future. Consideration should be given to how erosion might impact flood risk. Any actions taken should aim to support building natural resilience to flooding and not lead to an increase in erosion.
9992	Newmill (Nairn)	Highland	Newmill is a village to the south east of Nairn in the Highland Council area. Newmill is at risk from river and surface water flooding. There is also a risk of surface water flooding. There are approximately 20 people and 10 properties currently at risk of flooding, which is a significant proportion of the community. This is unlikely to increase significantly by the 2080s due to climate change.	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 national assessment has highlighted the risk of flooding in this target area. There are limited records of flooding in the Newmill (Nairn) target area.

LPD_ID	LPD name	Target area ID	Target area name	Category (called 'objective type' in final target area datasheets)	Type	Source	Objective description	Objective_ref
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	389	Hopeman	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Hopeman	3891
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	389	Hopeman	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Pluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of flood protection works at Hopeman	3892
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	389	Hopeman	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Pluvial	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection asset in Hopeman	3893
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	389	Hopeman	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Hopeman	3894
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	390	Lhanbryde	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Fluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme	3901
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	390	Lhanbryde	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Lhanbryde	3902
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	390	Lhanbryde	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the Lhanbryde Flood Alleviation Scheme	3903
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	390	Lhanbryde	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Lhanbryde	3904
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	391	Lossiemouth	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Coastal	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Lossiemouth	3911
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	391	Lossiemouth	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Coastal	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Lossiemouth	3912
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	391	Lossiemouth	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Coastal	Reduce the risk of coastal flooding to Lossiemouth	3913
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	392	Elgin	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Fluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Elgin Flood Protection Scheme	3921
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	392	Elgin	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial & Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Elgin	3922
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	392	Elgin	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection assets in Elgin	3923
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	392	Elgin	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial & Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Elgin	3924
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	392	Elgin	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Pluvial	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Elgin	3925

5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	393	Garmouth	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial & Coastal	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Garmouth	3931
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	393	Garmouth	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial & Coastal	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Garmouth	3932
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	394	Dalwhinnie	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Dalwhinnie	3941
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	394	Dalwhinnie	Improve data and understanding	Flooding issues	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the risk of river flooding in Dalwhinnie	3942
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	394	Dalwhinnie	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Dalwhinnie	3943
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	395	Kingussie	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kingussie	3951
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	395	Kingussie	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kingussie	3952
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	395	Kingussie	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Fluvial	Reduce the risk of flooding from the Gynack Burn in Kingussie	3953
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	396	Aviemore	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial & Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Aviemore	3961
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	396	Aviemore	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial & Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Aviemore	3962
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	396	Aviemore	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Fluvial	Reduce the risk of flooding from the River Spey and Aviemore Burn in Aviemore	3963
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	397	Rothes	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial & Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Rothes	3971
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	397	Rothes	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Fluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Rothes Flood Prevention Schemes	3972
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	397	Rothes	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection assets in Rothes	3973
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	397	Rothes	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial & Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Rothes	3974
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	397	Rothes	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Pluvial	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding to Rothes	3975
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	420	Kinloss	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Pluvial, Fluvial & Coastal	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kinloss	4201
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	420	Kinloss	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Pluvial, Fluvial & Coastal	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kinloss	4202

5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	420	Kinloss	Improve data and understanding	Inappropriate development	Pluvial, Fluvial & Coastal	Improve understanding of the risk of surface water, river and coastal flooding in Kinloss	4203
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	421	Dallas	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Dallas	4211
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	421	Dallas	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Fluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Dallas Flood Prevention Scheme	4212
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	421	Dallas	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection asset in Dallas	4213
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	421	Dallas	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Dallas	4214
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	427	Forres	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Fluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Forres (Burn of Mosset) Flood Prevention Scheme 2005 and the Forres (Findhorn and Pilmuir) Flood Prevention Scheme 2008	4271
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	427	Forres	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial & Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Forres	4272
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	427	Forres	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the performance of the flood protection assets in Forres	4273
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	427	Forres	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial & Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Forres	4274
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	427	Forres	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Pluvial	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Forres	4275
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	428	Nairn	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Pluvial, Fluvial & Coastal	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Nairn	4281
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	428	Nairn	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Pluvial, Fluvial & Coastal	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Nairn	4282
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	428	Nairn	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Fluvial & Coastal	Reduce the risk of flooding from the sea, River Nairn, Auldearn Burn and Alton Burn in Nairn	4283
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	428	Nairn	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Pluvial	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Nairn	4284
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	432	Aberlour	Avoid flood risk	Existing flood scheme	Fluvial	Avoid an increase in flood risk by the appropriate management and maintenance of the Aberlour - Moray Flood Prevention Scheme 1984	4321
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	432	Aberlour	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial & Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Aberlour	4322

5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	432	Aberlour	Improve data and understanding	Flood asset performance	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the Aberlour - Moray Flood Prevention Scheme 1984	4323
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	432	Aberlour	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial & Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Aberlour	4324
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	432	Aberlour	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Pluvial	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding to Aberlour	4325
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	434	Nethy Bridge	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Nethy Bridge	4341
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	434	Nethy Bridge	Improve data and understanding	Flooding issues	Fluvial	Improve data and understanding of the risk of flooding from the River Nethy in Nethy Bridge	4342
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	434	Nethy Bridge	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Nethy Bridge	4343
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	443	Newtonmore	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Pluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Newtonmore	4431
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	443	Newtonmore	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Pluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Newtonmore	4432
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	443	Newtonmore	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Pluvial	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding in Newtonmore	4433
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	463	Kingston	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Coastal	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Kingston	4631
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	463	Kingston	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Coastal	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Kingston	4632
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9991	Seatown, Lossiemou	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Coastal	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in the Seatown area of Lossiemouth	99911
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9991	Seatown, Lossiemou	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Coastal	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in the Seatown area of Lossiemouth	99912
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9991	Seatown, Lossiemou	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Coastal	Reduce the risk of coastal flooding to the Seatown area of Lossiemouth	99913
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9992	Newmill (Nairn)	Avoid flood risk	Inappropriate development	Fluvial	Avoid inappropriate development that increases flood risk in Newmill	99921
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9992	Newmill (Nairn)	Prepare for flooding	Current and future flood risk	Fluvial	Prepare for current flood risk and future flooding as a result of climate change in Newmill	99922
5	Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9992	Newmill (Nairn)	Reduce flood risk	Overall flood risk	Fluvial	Reduce the risk of flooding in Newmill from the Auldearn Burn	99923

Target area ID	Local authority	Target area name	Action_ID	Action type	General description (called 'action' in final target area datasheets)	Description of Action for Cycle 2	Indicative Delivery	Coordination	Funding	Delivery lead
398	Moray	Portgordon	39801	Strategic mapping improvements	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.	2023-2024	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to co	SEPA's role in this action is func	SEPA
398	Moray	Portgordon	39802	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Buckie (Moray East) sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	2023-2025	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Scottish Water
398	Moray	Portgordon	39803	Flood defence maintenance	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.	Maintenance of the existing coastal defences should continue and updates to the maintenance regime be made based on the findings of the flood study. The surface water management plan did not make any recommendations for improvement works in Portgordon.	Ongoing	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with responsible authority and the community on issues that may arise	Moray Council Revenue	Moray Council
398	Moray	Portgordon	39804	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.	Ongoing	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to	SEPA's role in this action is func	SEPA
398	Moray	Portgordon	39805	Adaptation plan	Information on climate change is to be used to develop an adaptation plan to allow for the impacts of climate change to be monitored, understood and managed.	limate change is expected to cause rising sea levels and changes to storm patterns. This could lead to flooding happening more often and changes to erosion. It is important to plan for this and ensure future risk to communities and infrastructure is managed appropriately. An adaptation plan will be developed in conjunction with community engagement and the monitoring strategy for the shingle bank. The plan should consider the current and future flood risk to receptors and assets and consider how they can be modified to manage the flood risk or removed from the flood risk.	2022-2023	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council and will work with responsible authorities/communities to deriver the appraoite outcomes	Moray Council Capital Funds	Moray Council
404	Moray	Keith	40401	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.	2026-28	SEPA will maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme.	SEPA's role in this action is func	SEPA
404	Moray	Keith	40402	Surface water management plan	Areas at risk of heavy or prolonged rainfall causing flooding due to water ponding on man-made surfaces or overwhelming the drainage system have been identified. Next steps in managing such water ponding or over-whelmed drainage systems have been identified and should be implemented. The plan is to be reviewed and updated as needed.	Implement the surface water management plan, working with Scottish Water as appropriate. This may include further assessments of surface water flood risk, following surface water flood events	Ongoing	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with Scottish Water.	Moray Council Revenue Funds	Moray Council
444	Moray	Newmill (Keith)	44401	Flood defence maintenance	The existing flood defences are to be maintained by the asset owner to ensure they are in good condition.	Continue to maintain the Newmill Flood Protection Scheme.	Ongoing	Moray Council will continue to maintain the scheme liaising with responsible authority and the community on issues that may arise	Moray Council Revenue	Moray Council
444	Moray	Newmill (Keith)	44402	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.	2026-28	SEPA will maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme.	SEPA's role in this action is func	SEPA
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45501	Flood scheme or works design	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.	The detailed design for the coastal flood works identified in the Portessie Options Appraisal Report (2016) should be progressed. It is proposed that the existing setback wall is rebuilt to a greater height. This option would provide a 200yr (0.5% annual exceedance probability) event plus climate change standard of protection. The responsible authority proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available.	2025-27	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other responsible authority including community engagement	This works is subject to funding	Moray Council

455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45502	Flood scheme or works implementation	The flood scheme/works is to be built following agreement of the design, costs and timescales.	Progress the coastal Portessie Flood Protection Scheme based on the detailed design. As built drawings should be made available to SEPA, for consideration in the Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database, flood map updates and flood warning scheme updates. The responsible authority proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available.	2027-28	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other responsible authority including community engagement	This works is subject to funding	Moray Council
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45503	Flood scheme or works design	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.	Further work may be required to determine business case prior to progressing to detailed design. The detailed design for the flood works identified in the surface water management plan should be progressed. The preferred options for surface water management in Buckie provides a 30 year (3.33% annual exceedance probability) event standard of protection and consists of drainage improvements, including a new combined sewer overflow, flap valves and an interception trench. The responsible authority proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available.	2026/27	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other responsible authority including community engagement	This works is subject to funding	Moray Council
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45504	Flood scheme or works implementation	The flood scheme/works is to be built following agreement of the design, costs and timescales.	Progress the flood works identified in the surface water management plan based on the detailed design. As built drawings should be made available to SEPA, for consideration in the Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database, flood map updates and flood warning scheme updates. The responsible authority proposes this action as the best viable option for managing flood risk in this community. The delivery of this action is subject to capital funding being made available.	2027/28	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with other responsible authority including community engagement	This works is subject to funding	Moray Council
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45505	Community engagement	Community engagement is to continue to be carried out in the area by the responsible authorities to raise awareness of flood risk.	The responsible authorities to continue to engage with the community, with particular focus on the detailed design of the Portessie Flood Protection Scheme and the works identified in the surface water management plan for Buckie, and building community resiliance	Ongoing	Moray will coordinate with responsible authority to ensure that communities are aware of the risk and resilient to the risk of flooding	Moray Council Revenue	Moray Council
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45506	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Buckie (Moray East) sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	2023-2025	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Scottish Water
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45507	Surface water management plan	Areas at risk of heavy or prolonged rainfall causing flooding due to water ponding on man-made surfaces or overwhelming the drainage system have been identified. Next steps in managing such water ponding or over-whelmed drainage systems have been identified and should be implemented. The plan is to be reviewed and updated as needed.	The surface water management plan will be implemented. It should regularly be updated and reviewed.	Ongoing	The action delivery lead is The Moray Council in coordination with Scottish Water.	Moray Council Revenue Funds	Moray Council
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45508	Strategic mapping improvements	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.	2023-2024	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to co	SEPA's role in this action is fund	SEPA
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45509	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.	Ongoing	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to	SEPA's role in this action is fund	SEPA

Target area ID	Local authority	Target area name	Action_ID	Action type	General description (called 'action' in final target area datasheets)	Local detail (called 'description' in final target area datasheets)	Timing	Coordination	Delivery Lead	Indicative Delivery	Funding	Co-ordination	Local Plan Descritption.
389	Moray	Hopeman	38902	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Lossiemouth 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
390	Moray	Lhanbryde	39003	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Lossiemouth 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
391	Moray	Lossiemouth	39101	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Lossiemouth 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
392	Moray	Elgin	39206	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Lossiemouth 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
398	Moray	Portgordon	39802	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Buckie Moray East 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2023-2025	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Buckie (Moray East) sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
420	Moray	Kinloss	42001	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Forres 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Forres sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
427	Moray	Forres	42703	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Forres 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Forres sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45506	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Buckie Moray East 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2023-2025	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Buckie (Moray East) sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009
9991	Moray	Seatown, Lossiemouth	999104	Sewer flood risk assessment	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	Scottish Water will carry out an assessment of sewer flood risk within the highest priority sewer catchments, which includes Lossiemouth 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.	2	The action delivery lead is Scottish Water in coordination with the local authority and SEPA.	Scottish Water	2025-2027	Funding for this action is secured within Scottish Water's business plan	Outputs of this modelling assessment will be shared with local authorities and SEPA	Scottish Water will undertake a modelling assessment in the Lossiemouth sewer catchment to improve knowledge and understanding of flood risk in this area as required under Section 16 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009

LPD name	Target area ID	Local authority	Target area name	Action_ID	Action type	General description (called 'action' in final target area datasheets)	Local detail (called 'description' in final target area datasheets)	Local Detail Update for SEPA's FRM Review Actions and Kirkconnel SMAM Action	Cycle	Coordination (as published in the consultation in 2021)	Action Delivery Lead	SEPA Actions Coordination Statement	SEPA Actions Detailed Timing	SEPA Actions funding statement	SEPA suggested coordination statement for Council/Others Actions
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	389	Moray	Hopeman	38903	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	391	Moray	Lossiemouth	39102	Strategic mapping improvements	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.	2023-2024	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	391	Moray	Lossiemouth	39103	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	392	Moray	Elgin	39208	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Lossie flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with Moray Council on the potential to use information from the flood studies to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	393	Moray	Garmouth	39302	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Spey and the Moray Firth coastal flood warning schemes.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	397	Moray	Rothes	39706	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	

North East	398	Moray	Portgordon	39801	Strategic mapping improvements	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.	2023-2024	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
North East	398	Moray	Portgordon	39804	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
North East	404	Moray	Keith	40401	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Second half of cycle	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	420	Moray	Kinloss	42002	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	421	Moray	Dallas	42102	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Lossie flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with Moray Council on the potential to use information from the flood studies to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	427	Moray	Forres	42705	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Findhorn flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with Moray Council on the potential to use information from the flood study to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	

Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	432	Moray	Aberlour	43204	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Spey flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
North East	444	Moray	Newmill (Keith)	44402	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme. The scheme should be investigated for improvement and/or recalibration.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will maintain the River Deveron flood warning scheme. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Second half of cycle	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
North East	455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45508	Strategic mapping improvements	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.	2023-2024	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
North East	455	Moray	Buckie and Portessie	45509	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	463	Moray	Kingston	46303	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the River Spey and the Moray Firth coastal flood warning schemes.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies in the Spey catchment to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	
Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9991	Moray	Seatown, Lossiemouth	999105	Flood warning maintenance	The Floodline flood warning service is to be kept operational through maintenance to the existing system and updates being undertaken as required.	SEPA should maintain the Moray Firth coastal flood warning scheme.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authorities on the potential to use information from any flood studies around the Moray Firth coast to inform ongoing flood warning. SEPA will continue to raise awareness of flood warning, and engage with communities about the service when required.	Ongoing	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	

Findhorn, Nairn and Speyside	9991	Moray	Seatown, Lossiemouth	999106	Strategic mapping improvements	SEPA will continue to update flood maps based on new information.	SEPA has undertaken improved coastal modelling in this target area including taking account of the impact of waves on coastal flooding. We will complete and publish the outcomes of this modelling work to inform decision making with respect to flooding at the coast.		2	The action delivery lead is SEPA and coordination will be determined once the actions have been finalised.	SEPA	SEPA will work with the local authority on the potential to coordinate the flood map update with any other actions being carried out to understand or reduce coastal flooding.	2023-2024	SEPA's role in this action is funded by Scottish Government through SEPA's grant in aid settlement.	

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **UPDATE ON COUNCIL SANDBAG POLICY AND PROPERTY PROTECTION PRODUCTS**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 To ask the Committee to approve a revised policy on the issue of sandbags.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (32) of the Council's Administrative Scheme relating to emergency planning and home defence.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 **It is recommended that Committee agree:**

(i) the updated Council policy on the issue of sandbags and property protection set out in Appendix 2; and
(ii) to note the property level protection products that were previously sanctioned at committee are now available to purchase.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Multiple individuals and agencies have responsibilities in relation to flooding. The Council and other statutory agencies such as SEPA have a responsibility to manage the risk of flooding, both on a long term and emergency response basis. During severe flooding the council works with other agencies as part of its emergency response – although there is no legal requirement to provide flood protection such as sandbags. In these instances the Council does distribute sandbags to strategic collection points. Property owners are responsible for protecting their own property from flooding.

3.2 The current Council Policy with regards to the issue of sandbags (**Appendix 1**) was agreed at a meeting of this Committee on 25 November 2014 (Para 8 of the Minute refers).

3.3 The Council receives a number of requests for sandbags and sandbagging assistance in the build up to and during flooding events. To assist local communities the Council aims to distribute pallets of sand bags to strategic points to allow the public to help themselves during flood events. Locations are advertised by the issue of press releases, updates on the Council's website or via the Council's Contact Centre.

3.4 The speed and timing of any flood event can result in flooding occurring before the Council has had time to respond and provide sandbags at strategic locations. So whilst the Council will help, of necessity that help is limited so property owners are encouraged to make their own preparations where they are at risk of flooding.

3.5 To assist local residents, the Council strongly recommends local residents engage with their local Community Council to consider more resilience planning in areas where no current arrangements are in place. The Council will fully support to help develop local resilience plans and provide assistance were possible.

3.6 A report was presented to this Committee on 7 December 2021 (Para 13 of the minute refers), with regards to proposals for the Council to make property level protection products available, at cost price, to Moray residents who may be affected by flooding. Following consideration the Committee agreed the proposed scheme to purchase £5,000 of Property Level Protection Products for sale to the public and if demand was high, to purchase a further £15,000 of products.

3.7 The Council now has the initial £5,000 worth of property level flood protections available and information on how these may be purchased will be advertised on the Councils website. The success of this trial and update on sale of this stock will be reported to a future committee before any further products are purchased by the Council.

3.8 Following on from this approved report, it was felt an opportune time to review the 2014 policy with regards to the provision of Sandbags and Sandbagging Operations and encompass into a new proposed combined policy on; Property Protection, the Provision of Sandbags and Sandbagging Operations.

3.9 The proposed updated policy is set out in full in **Appendix 2**. The key points within the updated policy are as follows:

- A clear statement of who is responsible for protecting personal property during a flood event.
- Providing Moray residents with advice in regards to what property level products are available to purchase from the Council.
- Setting out how these products may be ordered.
- Encouraging people/communities to sign up to SEPA's flood warning service to receive automatic advance flood warnings for their area.
- Setting out the role of local community councils and resilience groups in emergency resilience planning and that further Council support is available for other local communities to consider developing their own resilience plans.

- Making it clear what the use of any distributed sandbags are for and how these are to be disposed of once they have come into contact with flood water.

3.10 Specific web pages have been developed which detail all of the above and are ready to go LIVE subject to proposed policy being approved. These pages provide more detail in respect of the property protection products the Council has purchased and details the cost, description and photographs of products and how these may be ordered.

4. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))
"Empowering and Connecting Communities". This report supports building community capacity by supporting and encouraging self-help during flooding events.

(b) Policy and Legal
There are no policy or legal implication associated with the recommendations in this report.

(c) Financial implications
Whilst the Council incurs financial costs in delivering sandbags to local communities, and removing them when not disposed of by residents, there are no financial risks associated from this report.

(d) Risk Implications
There are no risk implications as a result of this report.

(e) Staffing Implications
None.

(f) Property
There are no property implications associated directly arising from this report. Whilst in a flood event there can be consequences for property, the Council's policy position continues to provide a proportionate response.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact
Equalities issues may arise in respect of groups who are unable to avail themselves of sandbags via 'self-help' however, the proposed policy does not preclude provision of direct help to such equalities groups.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts
There are no climate change and biodiversity impacts as a result of this report.

(i) Consultations

The Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, Legal Services Manager, Head of Financial Services, Committee Services Officer (L Rowan), and Equalities Officer have all been consulted and their comments incorporated into this report.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 This proposed combined policy on Property Protection, the Provision of Sandbags and Sandbagging Operations sets out, given the context set out in the report, that in the first instance it is the property owner's responsibility to protect their premises during a flood event.

5.2 The report and policy highlights what the Council will do to assist Moray residents and if approved will be more in line with recent experience, will better guide officers and so ensure a consistent approach to requests for sandbags and sandbagging operations.

Author of Report: Mark Atherton, Roads Maintenance Manager
Background Papers:
Ref: SPMAN-524642768-805

APPENDIX 1

Current Policy on the Provision of Sandbags and Sandbagging Operations

The responsibility for protecting property during a flood rests with the property owner and there is no statutory duty for a Local Authority to provide sandbags. However, the Council may, where resources and priorities allow, react to anticipated or reported incidents and provide assistance including sandbagging operations where such action can reduce the flood inundation.

For health and safety reasons, access to Council depots will be controlled and limited. The Council may distribute pallets of sandbags to strategic points to allow the public to help themselves during flooding events. Locations will be advised by, for example, press releases, the Council's web site or via the Contact Centre. Individuals who, due to for example age or disability, need assistance with accessing sandbags for self help at strategic points, should get in touch with the Council to request assistance.

The Council will not generally provide sandbags in advance to communities at risk of flood inundation as a precautionary measure unless the forecast conditions and/or SEPA indicate a high level of risk.

Property owners are strongly advised to make prior preparations for protecting their own property as flood incidents can occur with little warning and can be widespread.

Any individual wishing to purchase sandbags for private use should do so from a local builder's merchants or garden centres.

The Council encourages individuals to be prepared for emergencies, including flooding.

Information on preparing for emergencies is available at www.readyscotland.org/athome/ and on flood awareness and preparation at www.sepa.org.uk/flooding.

There are more effective means of property level protection than sandbags and the Council recommends consulting the independent Scottish Flood Forum (www.scottishfloodforum.org) and seeking competent professional advice on which products are most suitable for each individual property.

The Council encourages people to sign up with SEPA's flood warning service to receive automatic advance flood warnings for their area – see www.floodlinescotland.org.uk.

Proposed Policy on Property Protection, the Provision of Sandbags and Sandbagging Operations

Multiple individuals and agencies have responsibilities in relation to flooding. The Council and other statutory agencies such as SEPA have a responsibility to manage the risk of flooding, both on a long term and emergency response basis. During severe flooding the Council works with other agencies as part of its emergency response – although there is no legal requirement to provide flood protection such as sandbags, in these instances the Council does distribute sandbags to strategic collection points. Property owners are responsible for protecting their own property from flooding.

Who is responsible for protecting your property?

As set out above, the responsibility for protecting property during a flood rests with the property owner and there is no statutory duty for a Local Authority to provide sandbags. The Council suggests that those living within areas identified at being at risk from flooding follow the advice of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (http://www.sepa.org.uk/flooding/) to protect their homes. In addition, the Scottish Flood Forum (http://www.scottishfloodforum.org/) also provides useful advice about how to prepare for a flood.

The Council encourages residents who may be affected by flooding to sign up to SEPA's flood warning service to receive automatic advance flood warnings for their area.

What the Council can offer?

Property Flood protection advice and support

As identified above, the prime responsibility for the protection of properties against damage by flooding rests with the owner of the property. Though it will not always be possible to prevent flooding, there are products on the market which can be purchased to help reduce the risk of damage.

Moray Council has a small selection of property flood protection products available for sale to the public at cost price. The prices reflect the discounts that are available to the Council due to bulk purchasing, and are likely to be less than can be obtained by individuals purchasing direct from suppliers.

The products available are flood gates, vent guards and floodsaxs. Flood gates are used for protecting against water ingress through doorways and come in different sizes to suit the door opening. Vent guards are used to cover air vents, and come in two sizes. Floodsaxs are a lightweight, easily stored and biodegradable alternative to sandbags, which come flat and contain an absorbent polymer gel which expands on contact with water.

If you wish to obtain further details, including current prices, about any of these products, or wish to place an order, please see www.moray.gov.uk/* for further details

Many other products are commercially available and in some cases may better suit your specific needs. It is recommended that you compare products and prices before making a purchase.

Advice about how to best protect your property is available on the SEPA website along with a list of flood prevention product providers. The Scottish Flood Forum website also provides useful advice about how to prepare for a flood.

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The provision of sand bags

Sandbags should only be seen as a last resort in protecting properties from flooding and we would advise that there are far better ways of protecting properties.

The Council may, where resources and priorities allow, react to anticipated or reported incidents and provide assistance including sandbagging operations where such action can reduce the flood inundation. However, transportation and the correct positioning of sandbags on a timely basis (before flooding has occurred) often prove difficult, particularly in the event of widespread flooding disruption.

The Council may distribute pallets of sandbags to strategic points to allow the public to help themselves during flooding events. Locations will be advised by, for example, the issue of press releases, updates on the Council's website or via the Council's Contact Centre.

Individuals who, due to for example age or disability, need assistance with accessing sandbags for self-help at strategic points should get in touch with the Council to request assistance. The Council will not generally provide sandbags in advance to communities at risk of flood inundation as a precautionary measure unless the forecast conditions and/or SEPA indicate a high level of risk.

The Council strongly recommends engaging with your local Community Council to consider more resilience planning in areas where no current arrangements are in place, and will fully support and engage to provide assistance were possible.

It is important to be aware that:

- It is the prime responsibility of the property owner to protect their premises
- If flooding is a regular threat at a particular location, please consider purchasing sandbags from a builders' merchant or trade supplier
- Residents should consider purchasing property flood protection products either through the Council or other external suppliers
- Sandbags are for emergency use only and they are offered to deal with real emergencies rather than perceived ones
- Sandbags are for the protection of houses and business premises rather than sheds, garages or outbuildings
- The Council will use its best endeavours to distribute sandbags to strategic points during forecast flood events
- There is a limit of 20 sandbags per address
- There is no charge for sandbags provided for emergency purposes
- Hessian sandbags should be stored indoors, and polypropylene sandbags should be stored out of sunlight, to maximise their life
- Only in circumstances where there is a lack of storage space or where they are causing a 'litter' nuisance, will sandbags be removed by the council
- Once sandbags have come in to contact with flood water, they should not be re-used as they are considered to be contaminated.
- Once sandbags have become contaminated, it is the responsibility of the property owner to arrange for their disposal.

Communications

-For those living within areas identified at risk of flooding follow the advice of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency: (http://www.sepa.org.uk/flooding/) to protect their homes.
-Advice on how to prepare for a flood: (http://www.scottishfloodforum.org/)
-property flood protection products available from the Council: www.moray.gov.uk/* for further details.

*full link to be established as part of final policy publication

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REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **NATURE RESTORATION FUND LONG TERM PLAN**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 The Committee is asked to approve delegated authority to the Head of Economic Growth and Development to spend grant monies from the Nature Restoration Fund, within the identified priority areas.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (11) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to exercising functions in relation to parks, open spaces and woodland management and maintenance.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 It is recommended that the Committee:-

(i) note the challenge of achieving the full benefit of the Nature Restoration Fund each year, due to the short timescale between receipt of the fund and requirement for all project to be completed;

(ii) agree to delegate authority to the Head of Economic Growth and Development to spend direct grant monies from the Nature Restoration Fund, within the identified priority areas, for the remaining three years of the fund with annual progress reports delivered to this Committee; and

(iii) approve the approach outlined in Paras 5.7-5.9 recognising that staffing constraints will limit the Council's ability to develop projects and funding bids to protect and enhance biodiversity.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Scottish Government's Nature Restoration Fund was introduced in 2021 to address the twin crises of biodiversity loss and climate change. The purpose of the fund is to support actions that help nature recover by enhancing biodiversity and local ecosystems and/or using nature based solutions to mitigate and adapt to the climate emergency and its impacts.

3.2 The fund will run for five years across several streams. One stream, the Edinburgh Process, has allocated £5 million each year in the first two years in direct capital grants divided between all Scottish Local Authorities. Other, competitive, streams are administered by NatureScot and are open to local authority applicants working in partnership with other organisations.

3.3 Spending areas for the first two direct grant allocations were approved by Planning and Regulatory Services Committee on 16 November 2021 (para 15 of the minute refers) and by Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee on 6 September 2022 (para 8 of the minute refers).

3.4 The Council has a duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to further the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their duties and this was reaffirmed by the Council agreeing to sign the Edinburgh Declaration on 10 August 2022 (para 21 of the minute refers). This fund presents a key opportunity to deliver on this commitment and enable the recovery of nature on Council land and other appropriate sites that would otherwise not take place due to budget constraints.

3.5 Supporting the recovery of local wildlife is very important to people. Not only has Scotland almost lost 25% of its wildlife, but 11% of our species now face extinction. Pressures include changes in land and sea use, climate change impacts, pollution, over exploitation and invasive non-native species. NatureScot recognises the underlying driver of these combined pressures as stemming from people's disconnect with nature and lack of recognition for its value.

4. PRIORITY AREAS

4.1 Priority areas for the Nature Restoration Fund in 2022/23 included:

- Habitat and species restoration: Management for enhancement and connectivity
- Freshwater restoration, including restoration of natural flows in rural catchments
- Coastal and marine initiatives which promote restoration, recovery, enhancement or resilience
- Control of invasive non-native species (INNS) impacting on nature
- Urban: Enhancing and connecting nature across, and between, towns and cities.

4.2 These may change slightly each year and following the publication of the new Biodiversity Strategy for Scotland, but are fairly broad areas so should not impact the identified priority areas listed below.

4.3 Future direct grants received through the Nature Restoration Fund will be used to progress the following project areas:

1. The Council's action for pollinators: living lawns, wildflower meadows, reducing the use of glyphosate based herbicides
2. Biodiversity enhancement of key nature sites (Millbuies and the Wards, other locations as they are identified)
3. INNS removal (e.g. giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed along Findhorn, Lossie and Spey rivers)
4. Actions arising from emerging habitat and species data and the woodland strategy
5. Rain gardens at schools and council buildings for storm water management
6. School conservation projects
7. Community led nature projects

5. DIRECT AND COMPETITIVE GRANTS

DIRECT GRANTS – DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

5.1 At the meeting of this Committee on 6 September 2022, concerns were raised by councillors that the 2021-22 monies were not fully spent (para 13 of the draft minute refers). This is a sentiment shared by council officers involved, and it is felt that these monies are an extremely valuable resource to the council.

5.2 Significant challenges have emerged over both years of the fund so far, with limited capacity within services to plan and deliver meaningful biodiversity enhancement within the short cycle between receipt of the funds and the spending deadline at year end. Grant amounts are uncertain year on year, and the requirement for committee approval following announcement of the council's allocation in early summer has therefore limited projects to activities suitable only to late autumn and winter work and are also subject to the availability of external contractors, given limited in-house capacity.

5.3 Granting delegated authority to the Head of Economic Growth and Development would enable quick and responsive delivery of the funds as soon as the grant is received, reducing the risk of returning any funds to the Scottish Government. This will also allow planned projects to proceed during the summer months, broadening the scope of possible direct actions and increasing their effectiveness.

5.4 There are indications that the remaining three years up to 2025/26 will see a reduced direct grant allocation as the Scottish Government encourage local authorities to work with partners on larger, landscape scale, projects to bid for grants competitively.

COMPETITIVE GRANTS

5.5 The competitive strands of the fund include two competitive rounds each year, accepting applications for grants of £25k to £250k, and £250k+ via NatureScot. The requirement this year (and expected in future years) is that

local authorities cannot bid for these independently and must work with partners on landscape scale projects.

5.6 It is accepted that existing staff capacity to deliver additional projects is limited. Nevertheless, the costs of inaction on nature recovery are likely to include catastrophic impact on biodiversity, food systems, economy, health and wellbeing, as well as climate change. Taking decisive action now will minimise future costs and should therefore be a priority. Upon weighing these considerations, it is therefore proposed that any potential competitive bids would be sought with partner organisations willing to take a lead role, and would be subject to existing available staff resource. This could involve working with organisations such as neighbouring local authorities, the Scottish Invasive Species Initiative or the North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership. Such partnership based applications would be subject to committee approval in line with normal practice

5.7 Members should note that staff in Strategic Planning and Development and the Economic Growth and Regeneration teams are already delivering on major projects which provide cross cutting impacts relating to the economy, climate, community, place making and biodiversity. These funds include the Moray Growth Deal, the Just Transition Fund, Place Based Investment Fund, Heritage and Place Programme and Rural Tourism Infrastructure Fund and this currently represents in the region of £125m investment in Moray. As referenced in a report to full Council on 29 June 2022 (para 16 of the minute refers), there is still potential through further bidding rounds and new funding opportunities to attract significant further investment in Moray that could match or exceed the existing investments but only if we provide the staffing capacity to continue to develop the strategies, plans and business cases that support funding bids. Potential future funding includes Just Transition Fund, Capital Regeneration Fund, UK Shared Prosperity Fund, Vacant and Derelict Land Fund, Energy and Climate Change related funds.

5.8 With the volume of work associated with the existing funding streams and projects these teams have little if any capacity for the development of further bids beyond what has recently been achieved or is in progress. In light of this, should the funding streams set out at 5.7 be prioritised, there may be insufficient capacity remaining within existing staffing resources to enable applications for competitive grants to be pursued. Council is asked to approve this application of a priority based approach, following on from the report to Council in June referenced above.

5.9 The approach outlined in para 5.6 is a pragmatic one which recognises that biodiversity needs positive action to mitigate the challenges faced, provides a limited approach to Council involvement in that action and utilises funding readily available without necessarily seeking to maximise the funding to enhance biodiversity due to the limited available staffing resource we now have across the teams involved. Should capacity and identification of an external lead agency suggest a competitive bid can be resourced as set out above, a report would be submitted to council for consideration.

6. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))

Enhancing local biodiversity delivers a wide range of social and environmental benefits that will support the corporate and community planning objectives.

(b) Policy and Legal

The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 places a duty on public bodies in Scotland to further the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their duties.

Efficient delivery of the Nature Restoration Fund will contribute to the Council meeting its biodiversity duty and align with the Council's Climate Change Strategy aim to 'Work to retain, protect and enhance biodiversity across Moray'.

(c) Financial implications

There are no additional costs arising from this report. The proposal is intended to enable more efficient and thorough use of available external grant funding using existing staffing resources and minimise loss of the same, underpinned by a prioritised approach to competitive bids.

(d) Risk Implications

If delegation of decision making is not agreed, there is a real risk that the full benefits of this funding are not realised, due to the limited timescales involved.

(e) Staffing Implications

Delivery of the grant will continue to place pressure on officers from Strategic Planning and Development who manage the received grant funding and lead on several of the projects within available capacity and workloads, working with officers from Environmental Protection and other departments and agencies where relevant and on a prioritised basis.

(f) Property

Proposals are considered to enhance land owned and/or managed by the Council, and within the Moray area.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact

By increasing biodiversity, projects should also contribute to community health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities of access to nature. The impact of this challenge is outlined in para 5.9.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts

All proposals will chiefly and directly support mitigation of, and adaptation to, the climate and biodiversity crisis.

(i) Consultations

The Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), the Head of Economic Growth and Development, the Legal Services

Manager, the Open Space Manager, the Principal Accountant, Tracey Sutherland (Committee Services Officer) and Equal Opportunities Officer have been consulted and comments received have been incorporated into the report.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 The Scottish Government's Nature Restoration Fund is currently in year two of a five year commitment, running to 2025/26 and is considered a valuable resource to the council, enabling biodiversity enhancements that would otherwise have been limited, or not taken place.

7.2 Effective delivery of the fund has been challenging as a result of timing of grant delivery, committee cycle and seasonal nature of certain actions.

7.3 The Committee are asked to delegate authority to the Head of Economic Growth and Development to spend the direct grant allocation within the identified areas, for the remaining three years of the fund. Annual progress reports will be delivered to this Committee and to support the prioritised approach to competitive bids proposed.

Author of Report:	Sophie Ward, Climate Change Strategy Officer and Emma Gordon, Planning Officer
Background Papers:	
Ref:	SPMAN-813460984-314

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **ANNUAL REPORT ON ENERGY STRATEGY/ACTIONS**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1 REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 This report sets out the annual energy and water performance of the Council's non-domestic building portfolio in 2021/22.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (33) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to the monitoring of the Council's Economic Development and Infrastructure Services.

2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 **It is recommended that Committee:-**

(i) considers and notes the Annual Energy Report for 2021/22 set out in the report;

(ii) notes that in 2021/22 the Council's energy consumption in non-domestic operational properties increased by 14.2%, and the energy bill increased by 19.7% (£543,809);

(iii) approves the revisions made to the council's Heating Policy at Appendix 2 of a 1°C reduction in the temperature set point from 20^{0}C to 19^{0}C and to take account of revised ventilation requirements; and

(iv) approves the interim update of Energy Policy at Appendix 1 to align with the mandatory targets set by the Scottish Government and agrees that officers review the Energy Policy and Strategy in order to align its goals with the Route Map to Net Zero and the Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Annual reports have been presented to Committee since 2006; the last report was submitted for noting to the Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee on 19 October 2021 (paragraph 9 of the minute refers). This report is submitted as the Council's Annual Energy Report for 2021/22.

3.2 Improving energy efficiency not only minimises costs, but also reduces on-going carbon emissions in the most cost-effective manner.

3.3 During the financial year 2021/22 Moray Council's expenditure on utilities (including street lighting) was approximately £3.7M, with associated carbon emissions of 10,022 tonnes CO_2.

4 PERFORMANCE

Consumption and Costs

4.1 Table 1 provides a summary of the Council's utilities consumption, costs and emissions during 2021/22. Heat refers to kWh from Biomass plant.

Table 1

Annual Report Figures 21-22			
Commodity	**Consumption (kWh/m3)**	**Net Cost (£)**	**Carbon (tonnes CO_2)**
Heat	2,324,492	£120,070	35
Oil	3,336,476	£195,372	923
Gas	25,784,297	£688,094	4,743
Electricity	11,360,814	£1,816,774	3,490
Street Lighting & Unmetered Elec	2,343,106	£392,373	720
Water (m3)	106,151	£483,453	112
Totals		**£3,696,136**	**10,022**

4.2 The operation of the Council's non-domestic buildings cost £3,303,763.00 with further expenditure of £392,373 on street lighting and unmetered electricity.

Combined Energy Consumption

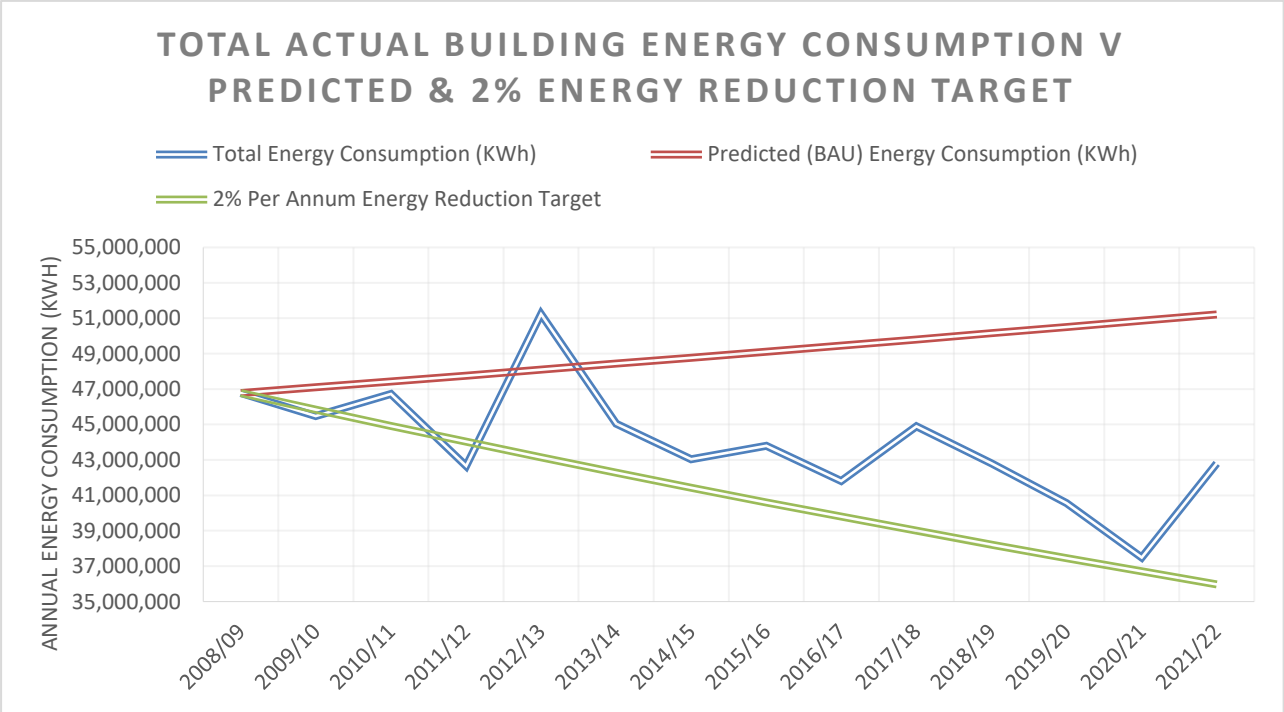
4.3 Table 2 below provides a comparison of energy consumption between 2020/21 and 2021/22 for individual utilities.

Table 2

Utility	**20-21**	**21-22**	**Difference**	**%**
Heat (Biomass)	2,258,199	2,324,492	66,293	3%
Oil	2,921,881	3,336,476	414,595	14%
Gas	23,469,901	25,784,297	2,314,396	10%
Electricity	8,837,942	11,360,814	2,522,872	28.5%
Overall Building Total (kWh)	**37,487,923**	**42,806,079**	**5,318,156**	**14.2%**
Street Lighting & Unmetered Elec	2,439,372	2,343,106	-96,266	-4%
Overall Total (kWh)	**39,927,295**	**45,149,185**	**5,221,890**	**13.1%**
Water (m3)	103,558	106,151	2,593	2.5%

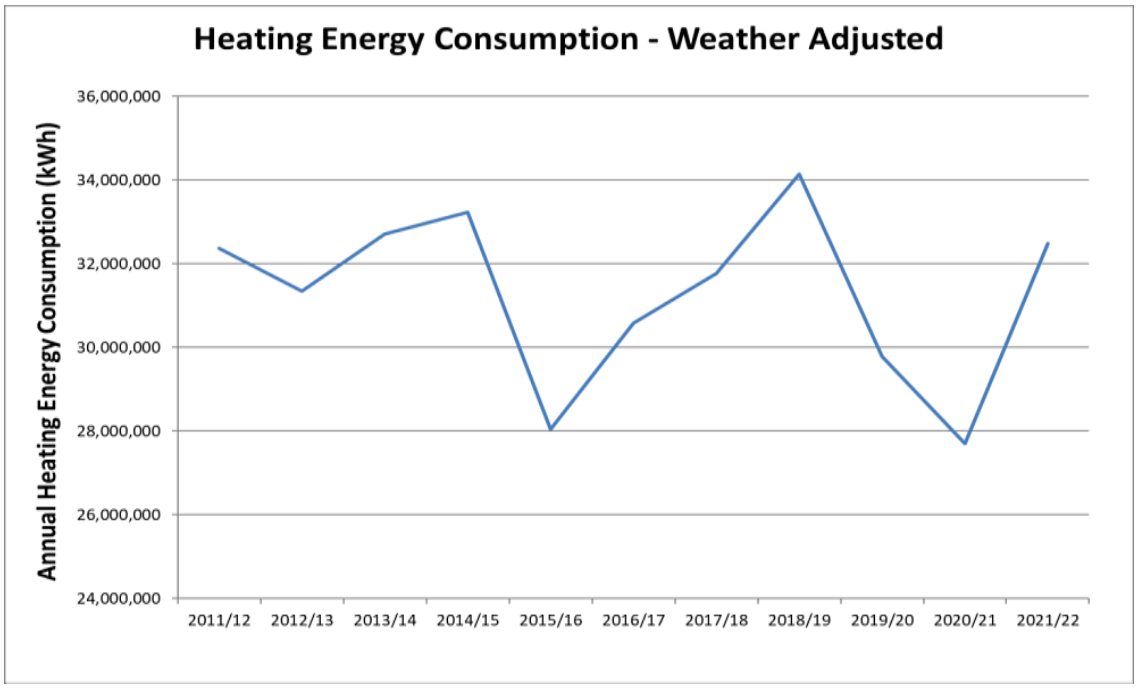
4.4 The combined energy consumption from the Council's buildings, for 2021/22 was 42,806,079 kWh compared with consumption of 37,487,923 kWh for 2020/21, equivalent to a 14.2% increase.

4.5 The graph below shows the Council's total energy consumption in its non-domestic buildings against a 2008/09 baseline, compared to the 2% energy consumption reduction target and predicted increases, (based upon Government forecasts of a Business-as-Usual uplift of 0.7% per annum).



4.6 <u>Heating-related Energy Consumption</u>
To take account of weather conditions a measure termed "Degree Days" is utilised to incorporate the effect of warmer or colder conditions – permitting a comparison of heating related efficiency.

4.7 The graph below shows the Council's weather adjusted heating consumption for the last 11 years.



4.8 Heating accounts for a significant proportion of the Council's energy consumption. The weather in 2021/22 was 3% warmer than in 2020/21 and the graph above shows a weather adjusted increase in heating consumption of 14% compared to 2020/21. This can be attributed to effect of lockdowns closing buildings, particularly schools in 2020/21. Followed by the re-opening of buildings in 2021/22 with increased ventilation requirements.

4.9 Table 3 summarises the absolute and relative variations in gas consumption for the various property groupings within the Council's property estate.

Table 3

Property Grouping	2020/21 KWh	2021/22 KWh	Difference	% Difference
Community Centres	458,468	469,547	11,079	2.42%
Day Centres	1,034,925	1,037,708	2,783	0.27%
Depots	400,445	415,624	15,179	3.79%
Halls	119,607	162,760	43,153	36.08%
Hostels	2,904	2,576	-329	-11.32%
Industrial Premises	214,339	177,035	-37,304	-17.40%
Libraries	560,627	704,831	144,204	25.72%
Minor Sites	11,669	12,678	1,009	8.65%
Museums/Visitor Centres	83,512	80,006	-3,506	-4.20%
Lady Cathcart Nursery	160,653	181,069	20,416	12.71%
Offices Total	1,503,622	1,524,765	21,142	1.41%
Primary Schools	7,368,873	7,874,244	505,371	6.86%
Residential Homes	915,681	962,611	46,930	5.13%
Secondary Schools	7,331,978	8,789,972	1,457,994	19.89%
Sports Facilities	5,368	5,123	-245	-4.56%
Buckie Swimming Pool*	996,506	1,263,572	267,067	26.80%

*other pools are within schools

4.10 Main points to note in relation to the above table are as follows:-

- The increased consumption can be attributed to buildings reopening post pandemic with enhanced ventilation.
- Schools account for the largest increases in consumption. Lossiemouth High School is omitted from the above figures, as there was incomplete data for the year 2020/21. Milnes High School was omitted as gas is used only as a backup to the Biomass. With these removed the percentage uplift is more representative of the impact that the increased ventilation requirements.

4.11 The impact of Covid 19 on the operation of Council properties continues to affect the energy performance, with the changes in how buildings are occupied and ventilated. This has meant comparisons to typical historic performance are less meaningful. As resources allow, officers continue to investigate properties with largest increases of consumption and mitigation measures to the deal with the need for enhanced ventilation.

Water Consumption

4.12 The Council's water consumption for 2021/22 was 106,151m^3 compared with consumption of 103,558 m^3 for 2020/21, an increase of 2,593 m^3, equivalent to a 2.5% increase. A post pandemic return to buildings, especially schools has caused this increase.

Street Lighting

4.13 The management and maintenance of street lighting is undertaken by Direct Services. The associated energy consumption in 2021/22 was 2,343,106 kWh, 4% lower than the 2020/21 consumption of 2,439,372 kWh. It is expected that the LED replacement programme will be fully completed during 21/22. There are approximately 600 lanterns outstanding with 17,182 changed to date. Electricity consumption has dropped by 67% compared to that being used prior to the project's inception.

Carbon

4.14 Carbon dioxide emissions provides a single common denominator between disparate activities such as electricity, transport and waste recycling. Table 4 details the carbon emissions associated with energy and water consumptions attributable to Moray Council building related operations (figures are in tonnes of CO_2).

Table 4

Utility	**20-21**	**21-22**	**Difference**	**%**
Heat	34	35	1	3%
Oil	808	895	87	11%
Gas	4,318	4,723	405	9%
Electricity	2,715	2,626	-89	-3%
Street Lighting & Unmetered Elec	749	542	-208	-28%
Water	109	112	3	3%
Overall Total $C0_2e$	**8,733**	**8,931**	**198**	**2%**

4.15 Carbon emissions from the Council's non-domestic buildings and street lighting in 2021/22 were 2% higher than in in 2020/21. Contributory factors which would have affected the above performance include:

- Changes in building operations due to Covid 19 with an associated significant increase in energy use to heat buildings.
- More street lighting provided from LED technology reduced carbon emissions.
- A reduction in the UK Government carbon conversion factor for electricity makes the increase of carbon emissions less than the increase in the Council's consumption.

5 UTILITY MANAGEMENT

Utility Expenditure

5.1 In 2021/22 the Council's total utility bill amounted to £3,696,136 an increase of £543,809 (17%) compared to 2020/21 - with buildings constituting the largest element at £3,303,763. The cost of street lighting continued to fall as a result of LED replacements. Table 5 below gives a breakdown of costs.

Table 5

Net Cost				
Utility	**20-21**	**21-22**	**Difference**	**%**
Heat	£111,777	£120,070	£8,293	7%
Oil	£114,841	£195,372	£80,531	70%
Gas	£640,192	£688,094	£47,902	7%
Electricity	£1,416,174	£1,816,774	£400,600	28%
Water	£476,970	£483,453	£6,483	1%
Overall Total - Buildings Only (£)	**£2,759,954**	**£3,303,763**	**£543,809**	**19.7%**
Street Lighting & Unmetered Elec	£399,085	£392,373	-£6,712	-1.7%
Overall Total (£)	**£3,159,039**	**£3,696,136**	**£537,097**	**17.0%**

5.2 Scottish Procurement

The Scottish Government have a national framework in place with Total Energies Gas & Power for the supply of natural gas, EDF Energy Customers Ltd for electricity and Business Stream Ltd for water. These frameworks have been in place since 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively, and are used by 98% of Scottish public sector organisations.

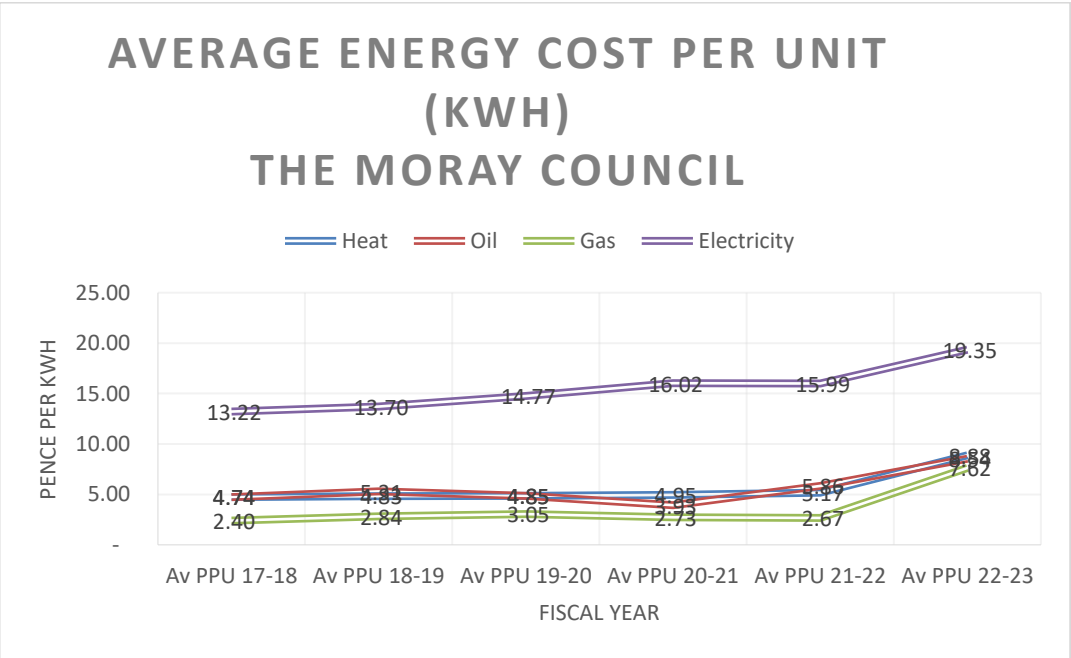
5.3 Scottish Procurement (SP) have a Risk Management Committee (RMC) who oversee policy, procedures and the purchasing strategy. Gas and electricity is purchased up to 2.5 years in advance, this has provided a high level of protection by purchasing over a long period of time. SP give the council a fixed wholesale price of gas and electricity for the fiscal year. Therefore the impact of the high cost of energy on the council has been partially mitigated. SP's due diligence means that there are no security of supply concerns for Natural Gas or Electricity. Our suppliers are stable and not exposed to the financial pressures which have seen smaller energy firms collapse.

5.4 **The wholesale cost of gas and electricity for Moray Council was fixed for the fiscal year 2022/23 in March 2022. Gas was set at 5.2618/kWh and Electricity at 8.043 p/kWh.** This does not include the non-energy charges that are included in the invoices the Council pays. As a guide to the savings made by the trading strategy overseen by the RMC - a customer looking to secure a fixed price from April 2022 for 12 months would have been quoted circa 11p/kWh for gas and 33p/kWh for electricity.

Inflation

5.5 With inflation forecast to rise to as high as 10% this year a number of non-energy costs will be impacted. The tariffs that we pay as part of electricity invoices that are indexed to inflation are; charges that pay for renewable subsidies, the capacity market that balances the grid, and for use of the distribution and transmission network. This increase will particularly be seen from April 2023.

5.6 Despite the protection offered by SP to the council there has been a substantial rise in energy price, when compared to previous years. Gas and electricity standing charges vary across the Council's sites depending on the size and type of the supply. Electricity consumption charges also vary depending on the site and what time of day the electricity is used. One way to quantify the price is to calculate a pence per unit (PPU) cost.



Future Budget Guidance

5.7 Projections have been made to estimate the financial outturn to year end 2022/23.

Table 6

	21-22	22-23	Increase	%
Electricity (Total)	£2,209,147	£2,643,778	£434,631	20%
Gas	£688,094	£1,783,450	£1,095,356	159%
Biomass & Oil	£315,442	£447,234	£131,792	42%
Overall Total	£3,212,683	£4,874,462	£1,661,779	52%

5.8 The above figures are based on Sigma Accruals reports that apply this year's price rates to last year's consumption figures. The actual outturn may vary greatly as

consumption changes according to building use, weather conditions and non-energy costs are applied to invoices.

5.9 Scottish Procurement periodic updates on price forecasts for the electricity and gas contracts. The most recent, Contract notice #52 was released in July 2022. It predicts the cost increase set out below.

Table 7

		2023-24	2024-25
Variance to 22-23	Gas	+8%	+18%
	Electricity	+ 53%	+79%

5.10 Biomass Contract – The previous contract with AMP Clean Energy covered the 4-year period 1 September 2017 to 31 August 2021 and the option to extend had been exercised with a termination date of 31 August 2022. A procurement exercise was carried out throughout July and August 2022. AMP Clean Energy were again the successful bidder. The Call-Off Contract will cover the period from 01/09/2022 to 31/10/2025 with the option to extend for 2 further periods of 12 months. (Subject to an annual review at the financial year end in April, incorporating price negotiations and KPI performance.)

Renewable Energy Generation Revenue

5.11 The council currently operates 2 biomass heating systems, at Speyside and Milne's High Schools and a solar thermal system at Forres Swimming Pool.

5.12 For the 2021/22 period the Council received combined Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) payments of £102,513.

Table 8

Total RHI Income	**20-21**	**21-22**	**Difference**	**%**
Milnes HS	£52,999	£52,127	-£872	-2%
Speyside HS	£56,990	£49,473	-£7,517	-13%
Forres Pool	£1,995	£912	-£1,082	-54%
Total RHI Income	**£111,983**	**£102,512**	**-£9,471**	**-8%**

5.13 The reduction in payments for Forres Pool relate to a malfunction in the system, then delays in repair due to supply chain issues in getting a replacement pump. This has now been rectified.

5.14 The council operates a single site which benefits from the Feed In Tariff (FIT) scheme. This is the Solar PV array on Elgin High School.

Total FIT Income	**20-21**	**21-22**	**Difference**	**%**
Elgin HS	£1,739	£1,938	£199	11%

Invoice Processing

5.15 All utility invoices go directly to the Energy Team for verification and validation prior to centralised authorisation and payment. The vast majority of utility invoices are received electronically and uploaded directly onto the Council's monitoring and targeting system – TEAM Sigma. The software automatically performs validation checks on the data received, highlighting any abnormalities for the Energy Team to investigate.

5.16 During 2021-22 the active management, checking and validation of utility consumptions and invoices identified over £66,300 of erroneous charges which were resolved by the Energy Team.

6 POLICY AND STRATEGY

Scottish Government

6.1 In December 2020 the Scottish Government issued an update to the 2018 Climate Change Plan. The update committed to reducing emissions by 75% by 2030 (compared with 1990) and to net zero by 2045.

6.2 In October 2021 the Scottish Government published The Heat in Buildings Strategy. This sets a requirement for all local authorities to produce a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) by the end of 2023. At time of writing the Council is recruiting a LHEES officer to assist in producing this strategy.

Moray Council Energy Policy and Strategy

6.3 On 10 March 2021 (paragraph 13 of minute refers) the council adopted the Climate Change Strategy which set a goal of the Council being carbon neutral by 2030. On 6 April 2022 (paragraph 18 of minute refers), the Council approved the Route Map to Net Zero. This creates a framework for our actions aimed at reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2030.

6.4 The Council's Energy Policy and Strategy (EPS) was first produced in 2005 and subsequent revisions have been agreed by this Committee and made available publicly via the Council's Energy Internet website.

6.5 The EPS is now out-dated and has been updated to reflect the policy changes in the Scottish Government's policy. **Appendix I** contains an interim update to the EPS. It is recommended that Committee approves the updated strategy.

6.6 It is also recommended that committee agrees that officers work to further update the EPS in order to align its goals, strategy and delivery plan with the Route Map to net Zero and the LHEES. It would be intended to report to Committee next year to consider the proposals for a further revised EPS. This work will not be to the detriment of the on-going monitoring and managing the council's energy consumption. Alongside energy efficiency measures that reduce consumption which can be actioned in the short term.

Heating Policy

6.7 On 19 October 2021, this Committee agreed that officers review the Council's Heating Policy, with a view to reporting a revised Heating Policy in 2022 (paragraph 9 of the minute refers). The greatest savings to be made are by reducing the temperature set point. Therefore the heating policy (Appendix II) has been amended changing the temperature set point from 20°C to 19°C. By reducing the set point from 20°C to 19°C there are potential savings to be made of in the region of £200,000 across the Council's non-domestic building stock, based on 2021/22 consumption and the 2022/23 unit rate for gas. Wording has also been updated to reflect current ventilation requirements. The revised policy is produced as **Appendix 2**.

7. ENERGY INITIATIVES

Energy Projects

7.1 In 2021/22 there was no spend on minor Energy Efficiency Projects. There is £15,000 for minor energy efficiency projects in 2022/23. The energy team are currently working with maintenance to identify LED lighting replacement projects that will be implemented over the coming months. All of these projects will have a payback period of less than two years.

7.2 There was £193,000 spent on LED lighting projects, replacing older inefficient lighting with LED. These have been funded as spend-to-save projects.

Future Energy Initiatives

7.3 To achieve the target within the Climate Change Strategy of net zero carbon emissions by 2030 it is essential to incorporate energy efficiency/carbon management as a prime consideration into all on-going work. This should be done in conjunction with the rationalisation of the council's offices, depots and stores as well as the delivery strategy that will be set out in the LHEES.

7.4 The energy team continue to work with the Maintenance and climate change teams to identify and implement minor capital energy efficiency projects. Projects currently implemented or in planning with a view to being completed in the short term include; engagement with schools during climate week to raise awareness of behaviours on energy usage, engagement with all staff however initially focused on office based staff to raise awareness of personal actions on our energy usage, LED light replacements and Solar PV installations, medium term projects including assessment and evaluation of heating systems with option to install heat pumps or bio mass boilers as appropriate. Long term projects may include heat networks, community energy generation and alternative fuel sources.

7.5 Moray Council has recently received a letter from the Scottish Government regarding the Scottish Procurement Framework encouraging all users to reduce energy consumption to "create some headroom for new organisations such as Charities and GP practices to join the framework". Within this letter a number of capital projects are suggested all of which are currently under consideration or action by the Council.

8. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan) (LOIP)

The Energy Policy and Strategy along with actions to minimise the Council's energy use support the aim of the Corporate Plan of a financially stable Council.

The Council's Corporate Plan 2019 – 2024 identifies the environment as a key principle in the delivery of the Council's priorities.

"Environment – look after the world we live in to protect it for the future"

and for Moray Council to be

"A resource efficient, carbon neutral council that works with partners to mitigate the worst effects of Climate Change, to create a resilient, fair and more sustainable future for everyone within Moray".

On 10 March 2021 (paragraph 13 of minute refers) the council adopted the Climate Change Strategy, the strategy set a goal of the Council being carbon neutral by 2030. On 6 April 2022 (paragraph 18 of minute refers), the Route Map to Net Zero was approved. This creates a framework for our actions aimed at reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2030.

(b) Policy and Legal

In October 2021 the Scottish Government published The Heat in Buildings Strategy. This sets a requirement for all local authorities to produce a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) by the end of 2023.

(c) Financial Implications

In 2021/22 the Council's total utility bill amounted to £3,696,136, an increase of £543,809 (17%) compared to 2020/21.

Unit electricity costs have increased by 20% and gas costs have increased by 157% from 2021/22 to 2022/23. With 2022/23 actual spend to end of August and current cost is applied to energy consumption of 2021/22, the projected annual costs of electricity and gas in 2022/23 will be £2,643,778 and £1,783,450 and respectively.

During 2021-2 the active management, checking and validation of utility consumptions and invoices identified over £66,300 of erroneous charges.

£15,000 has been allocated for energy efficiency projects in the Council's 2022/23 capital plan, officers will also continue to take forward spend to save proposals.

(d) Risk Implications

Budget guidance issued in June 2021 by Scottish Procurement indicates that in 2023-24 electricity unit costs are forecast to increase by 53% and gas unit costs by 8%, whilst in 2024-25 electricity will increase by 79% and gas by 79% - compared to 2022-23. However, energy markets remain volatile, there is a significant risk that future prices may change dramatically.

(e) Staffing Implications

The workload associated with transforming the Council's property portfolio to net zero carbon is expected to increase year on year.

(f) Property

The property implications are as set out in this report.

(g) Equalities

There are no equalities implications.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts

Updating the EPS to reflect the Councils goals to achieve net zero and the developing LHEES strategy will assist in setting out strategic cohesion in achieving reductions in climate emissions.

(i) Consultations

The Head of Housing and Property, the Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Economic Growth and Development Services, the Design and& Construction Manager, the Principal Climate Change Officer the Legal Services Manager, the Equal Opportunities Officer and Lissa Rowan, Committee Services Officer have been consulted and any comments incorporated in this report as appropriate.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 The Council's utility consumptions rose by 14.2% and utility costs rose by 17% in 2021/22. . It should be noted that this increase can be attributed to an increase in the use of our buildings along with a requirement for increased ventilation. Primarily the reoccupation of schools following the relaxation of Covid 19 restrictions.

9.2 There is still potential for reductions in energy consumption through a programme of energy projects, Energy Management Systems and staff awareness/behaviour changes in the short term as outline within this report. . These are necessary to minimise the Council's carbon emissions and energy costs. The energy team continue to progress these actions to reduce consumption and costs.

9.3 The rationalisation of the council's corporate building stock and the way in which we use buildings post pandemic continues to evolve. The long term energy reduction strategy needs to align its goals and actions with this rationalisation and the council's Route Map to Net Zero.

Author of Report:	Iain Highet, Energy Officer
Background Papers:	As referred to in this report.
Ref:	SPMAN-1285234812-1183

APPENDIX I

THE MORAY COUNCIL

ENERGY POLICY AND STRATEGY – NON DOMESTIC OPERATIONAL PROPERTIES

Energy Policy – Statement of Commitment

The use of energy is vital in our operation and the provision of services to our community. The importance of controlling our energy consumption and associated carbon dioxide emissions has never been so high.

The Scottish Government updated the 2018 Climate Change Plan in December 2020. This set out a new ambitious target to end Scotland's contribution to climate change by 2045. Making a commitment to reduce emissions by 75% by 2030 (compared with 1990) and to net zero by 2045. On 10 March 2021 (paragraph 13 of minute refers) the Council adopted a Climate Change Strategy for 2020-2030. The strategy set a goal of the Council being carbon neutral by 2030 and that the Council, its officers and members will work with others across Moray to deliver that goal.

As a signatory to the Scottish Climate Change Declaration the Council has demonstrated its commitment to playing its part in mitigating the effects of climate change. To achieve this the Council will ensure that:-

- Energy management is fully integrated across all relevant decision making to reduce energy consumption, costs and carbon emissions in all buildings it occupies or operates.
- Sufficient resources are in place to meet the objectives of the policy.
- Energy awareness of all staff is raised and maintained within the Council.
- A Heating Policy document is used to provide guidance on the use of heating systems.
- This policy and strategy document is made public and that progress against its objectives is reported to Policy and Resources Committee on an annual basis.

Aims

- Reduce the Council's energy consumption by 2% per annum on a year to year basis.
- Ensure that the Council's position in respect of the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme is optimised.

Energy Strategy

Key to achieving our policy aims is to develop an Energy Strategy setting out how the policy objectives will be met.

This strategy applies to all energy use within buildings occupied or operated by the Council. The specific aims of the strategy are:-

1. To record energy and carbon consumption by using monitoring and targeting processes.
    - Energy consumption in Council buildings is monitored and the information recorded on a suitable database and reported back to the Site Responsible Person.
    - Consumption in buildings is analysed against benchmarks to identify those buildings with the best opportunities for savings.
    - Energy audits will be targeted at inefficient buildings to determine what improvements can be made.
    - Energy invoices will be checked and approved by the Energy Officer for accuracy.
    - Review procedures for processing and checking energy invoices.
    - Ensure that high quality energy consumption data is collated to comply with Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme requirements.

2. To increase awareness of energy efficiency measures.
    - Improve Site Responsible Persons' and Council staffs' awareness of energy issues.
    - Provide training via internal and external advisers/experts to staff directly involved in energy saving activities.

3. Promote and develop new and innovative ways of saving energy/water.
    - Include energy efficiency requirements in design briefs, planning permissions and building warrants.
    - Share information about projects with other organisations in order to spread best practice.
    - Consult an energy specialist when developing new build/refurbishment projects.
    - Implement energy efficiency projects/measures identified from site surveys and data analysis.
    - Improve use of Building Energy Management Systems.
    - Monitor compliance with corporate Heating Policy.

4. To reduce water consumption and costs and use water efficiently.
    - Carry out site surveys to identify projects that will improve water efficiency and produce cost savings.
    - Implement water efficiency projects identified from site surveys.

<u>Monitoring and Review</u>

This policy and strategy will be reviewed annually by the Energy Officer and revisions reported to Committee for approval.

MORAY COUNCIL – HEATING POLICY

PURPOSE OF HEATING POLICY:
The Moray Council is committed to responsible Energy and Carbon Management. This policy sets out the Council's aims to comply with Health and Safety requirements, providing reasonable standards of thermal comfort conditions for staff whilst minimising emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide (CO_2).

ORGANISATIONAL DEFINITION OF HEATING POLICY:
The policy for The Moray Council is to set and control the temperature ranges in the heating season, approximately October 13th to 31st May. By adopting and implementing these measures the need to manage our Carbon Footprint, conserve environmental resources and reduce expenditure will be addressed.

THE SCOPE OF THE POLICY
During core occupancy times in the heating season:

- the temperature set point will be 19°C.
- heating will apply between the hours of 0800 and 1800 Monday to Friday.
- buildings are required to be at their operating temperature within one hour of occupancy.
- Outside of core occupation times, all buildings default to a temperature setting of 10 to 12°C to maintain the fabric of the building and to protect water pipes.

Exceptions will apply to swimming pools, sports facilities, school buildings and nurseries with young children, buildings with vulnerable and elderly occupants and buildings which operate outside normal office hours. Depots and buildings where manual labour is performed will have their heating set to16°C.
Heating time schedules to be agreed with the principal users of buildings and represent the best possible balance between the need to provide comfortable working conditions and the requirement to conserve energy and avoid waste.
In spaces where occupants have direct control of their heating temperature it is expected that they will set the work place thermostats in accordance with the Council's heating policy.

"1°C increase causes energy consumption to rise by 9%".

On days that are warm for the specific time of the year, heating may not be switched on where it is judged that temperatures will rise quickly to target levels during the working day.

The heating for the building:

- will normally be turned off 31st May to 13th October to save energy and to allow time for the heating system maintenance,
- the domestic hot water system will be left on to provide hot water at sinks and for Legionella control.

Unseasonal weather conditions may determine changes to these dates. The actual times and dates of daily heating operations can be altered on the authority of the Site Responsible Person to meet local conditions and situations.

- As electrical heating generates at least twice the CO_2 emissions of gas heating: individual heating systems may not be brought in from home
- and are prohibited for safety reasons.

Supplemental electric heaters, which are Portable Appliance Tested annually and held by the Maintenance Section of Housing & Property Department, may be authorised by the Site Responsible Person in special agreed circumstances by contacting the Maintenance Helpdesk.

In particular circumstances, where an individual for health reasons may need special consideration then their Line Manager should refer to the Occupational Health Service for advice.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR DELIVERY

Responsibilities

Responsibility for formulating and implementing the Heating Policy lies with the Property Asset Manager.

Responsibility for extending or shortening the heating season in view of weather conditions lies with the Energy Officer.

Responsibility for reducing/exceeding localised set temperatures in temporary unseasonal weather conditions lies with the Site Responsible Person.

Responsibility for setting/altering set times to meet localised situations lies with the Site Responsible Person. The Energy Officer and Building Services Engineer should be consulted, via the Property Asset Manager, prior to any major alteration to the system settings.

Responsibility for investigating complaints lies with the Housing & Property Department. Depending on the nature of the complaint, the appropriate manager will respond accordingly and provide suitable feedback.

Responsibilities of all staff

All staff are responsible for keeping heat in the building by closing windows and doors as appropriate and to ensure that radiators are not blocked with furniture, clothing etc. This is the default position however while guidance from Scottish Government remains encouraging increased ventilation staff are expected to act responsibly and use appropriate judgement in managing the need for appropriate ventilation verses increased heating requirements taking account of each buildings specific circumstances.

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL REVIEW 2021/22**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 To present to committee the Economic Development Annual Review for 2021/22. The purpose of the report, the sixth such iteration, is to provide an overview of the primary economic development activity in Moray in which Moray Council has either been a lead or key partner. The full Economic Development Annual Review 2021/22 has been included as **Appendix 1**.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (2) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to the exercise of functions that promote economic development.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 **It is recommended that the Committee approve the publication of the Economic Development annual Review for 2021/22**

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Economic Development Annual Review was last reported to committee on 21 January 2020 for the 2018/19 financial year (paragraph 9 of the minute refers). This was the last such report prior to the COVID pandemic.

3.2 At its meeting on 25 August 2015 (paragraph 9 of the minute refers), the Council agreed broad headings for the Economic Development Annual Review. These were selected to bring together the broad span of economic development activities undertaken across the Council which are reported across a range of committees.

3.3 This report, covering the 2021-22 financial year, is the 6th annual report and covers the period which commenced during the second national lockdown. As a result, the data included must be viewed within the context of the latest in a

series of significant events which have had a major impact upon economic performance in Scotland, including the challenges arising from Brexit. These events have led to an increase in the number of people out of work, created new challenges in exporting goods and services, and resulted in a constricted labour market.

3.4 To reflect some of the resultant changes to the local economic development approach, the 2022 report has been reframed to align, in terms of format, with the latest version of the Moray Economic Strategy (MES). These changes will assist in providing a more strategic approach to reviewing economic development activity in future years.

4. MORAY ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2022-2031

4.1 The refreshed Moray Economic Strategy (MES) 2022-2031 was agreed by MEP at its meeting on 5 July 2022 and approved by the Moray Community Planning Partnership Board as its meeting on 9 November 2022. The MES 2022-2031 has been uploaded to CMIS as an additional meeting document, along with the agenda. MEP brings together Moray Council, Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE), Moray Chamber of Commerce, UHI Moray, NHS Grampian, tsiMORAY, Visit Moray Speyside, Federation of Small Businesses (FSB), and Skills Development Scotland (SDS).

4.2 The Vision of the Moray Economic Strategy is for Moray to be "*a distinctive and attractive place to live, work, operate a business or social enterprise, study and visit. That will be through taking advantage of a decade of opportunities for employment growth and higher wages, supporting a resilient and increasingly thriving economy with communities that are strong, sustainable and more equal*."

4.3 The 10-year strategy is based around this vision and six strategic outcomes, to enable Moray to take advantage of the opportunities that exist through the transition away from carbon intensive industries, towards renewables and new sustainable careers. These six strategic outcomes form the sections of the Annual Review:

- Delivery of the Moray Growth Deal
- Maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits of the transition to net zero and Community Wealth Building
- Increasing employment levels and number of companies
- A labour market that provides the required numbers of workers to take advantage of available opportunities-notably attraction and retention of those aged 16-29
- Ensuring alignment between skills provision and the changing economy
- Increased productivity leading to growing wages and contributing to closing the gender pay gap

5. COVID BUSINESS SUPPORT

5.1 Given the unprecedented scale of its impact in preserving businesses and preventing local job losses, it is important to highlight the success of the COVID Business Support Grants administered by Council officers, across a range of services.

5.2 Over the course of the Pandemic, around £43m in business support grants was administered, with around £12m of this paid during 2021/22. Restart grants totalling around £9.2m were issued under the Strategic Framework Business Fund (SFBF) and Small Accommodation Providers (SAP) scheme. The Discretionary Business, Restriction and Restart Funds allocated a total of around £1.17m to businesses not eligible to apply for the SFBF. Further detail is included in the Annual Review, outlining the further range of supplementary support programmes administered.

6. MORAY GROWTH DEAL

6.1 Undoubtedly, the key highlight in the 2021/22 calendar was the signing of the full Moray Growth Deal in December 2021. This confirmed the approval of the Moray Growth Deal Programme and the associated funding by the Moray Council, the Scottish Government and the UK Government.

6.2 The Moray Growth Deal will support economic recovery and provide investment of £100m over the 10 year programme period. It signals the confidence from both the UK and Scottish governments as well as external project partners in plans to drive innovation and growth in the region, with projects within the Deal designed to maximise Moray's economic competitiveness.

7. WELLBEING ECONOMY

7.1 The Scottish Government's National Strategy for Economic Transformation (NSET) was published on 1 March 2022. It sets out a programme for action for the next ten years, with "the vision for 2032 is for Scotland to become a wellbeing economy, thriving in economic, social and environmental terms. The aspiration is for Scotland's economy to outperform the previous decade, both in terms of economic performance and tackling structural economic inequalities."

7.2 In light of the Scottish Government's commitment to developing a Wellbeing Economy, the Improvement Service have prepared a Wellbeing Economy briefing. This defines the key concept of a Wellbeing Economy as one which broadens the outcomes by which economic success is measured. It states that *"a Wellbeing Economy can be viewed as an attempt to measure the economy by looking at the quality of people's lives."* There is a growing recognition that a move towards actively developing Wellbeing Economies is essential to help tackle climate change, to protect the mental and physical health of citizens, and to tackle a range of challenges, such as growing wealth inequalities.

7.3 The Moray Economic Strategy is committed to the creation of a low carbon economy built around increased community wealth. It is important that the Council supports the delivery of the strategy and continues to lead on actions relating to CWB, Climate Change and Poverty to ensure there is a coordinated approach across significant strands of work. This will ensure alignment between the vision of the Scottish Government's NSET and local economic development activity.

8. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))

Effective monitoring and review of economic activity supports the corporate plan priority of promoting economic development and growth, as well as the LOIP priority of a growing and sustainable economy.

(b) Policy and Legal

There are no policy and legal issues arising directly from this report.

(c) Financial implications

There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

(d) Risk Implications

There are no risk implications arising directly from this report.

(e) Staffing Implications

There are no additional staffing implications arising directly from this report.

(f) Property

There are no property issues arising directly from this report.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact

There are no equalities impacts arising directly from this report.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts

There are no biodiversity issues arising directly from this report.

(i) Consultations

Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), the Head of Housing and Property, the Head of Economic Growth and Development, the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, the

Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Education, the Head of Education Resources and Communities, the Head of HR, ICT and& Organisational Development, the Head of Governance, Strategy and Performance, the Principal Climate Change Officer, the Equal Opportunities Officer**,** and Lissa Rowan (Committee Services Officer) have been consulted and comments received have been incorporated into the report. Officers from a range of services across the Council have also contributed information to inform the Annual Review.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 The Economic Development Annual Review provides the Council with a periodic overview of the Council's role in developing a vibrant and sustainable Moray economy. The report outlines the key economic development activities which are either driven or supported by the Council and provides a valuable perspective for support decision making related to economic development.

Author of Report: Chris Muir, Senior Officer Economic Strategy and Development

Background Papers: Improvement Service; Wellbeing Economy Briefing
Moray Economic Strategy 2022-2031

Ref:
http://spman.moray.gov.uk/MANComRepDraftSite/_layouts/15/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=SPMAN-813460984-309

MORAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL REVIEW 2021/22

moray council

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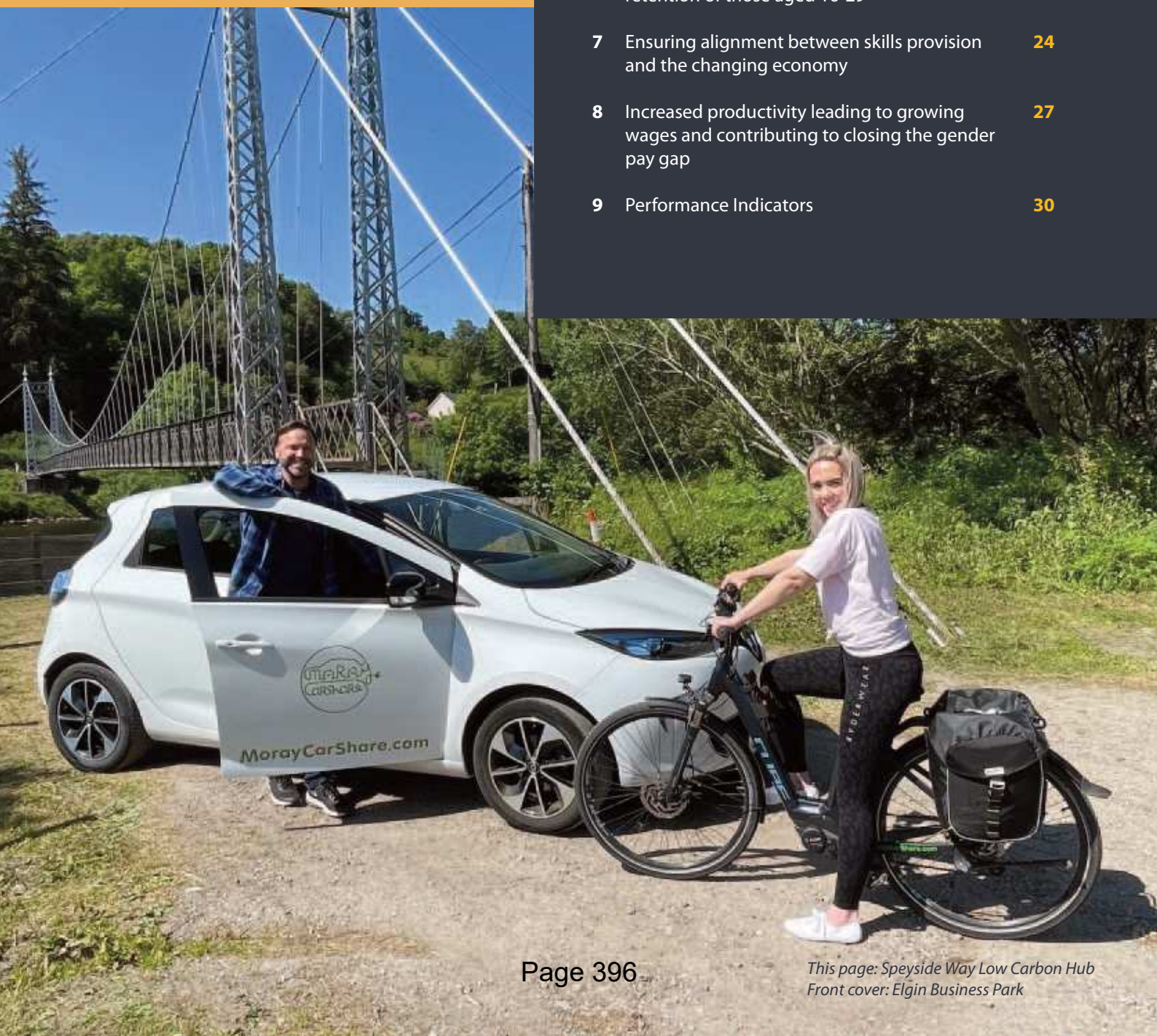


This page: Speyside Way Low Carbon Hub
Front cover: Elgin Business Park

1 Introduction

The purpose of this, the sixth Economic Development Annual Review, is to provide an overview of the primary economic development activity in Moray in which Moray Council has either led or been a key partner. The report also highlights key economic development activity aligned with Council priorities which is led by strategic partners also represented on the Moray Economic Partnership, such as tsiMORAY and Highlands and Islands Enterprise. Effective partnership working is key to economic development.

This is the first such report since 2018/19, as the focus forcibly shifted towards providing more agile and responsive services to help stabilise the local economy during the turbulence of the COVID-19 pandemic. This report therefore provides the first snapshot of the economic development activity prioritised to support the local economy recover.

COVID-19 hit the local economy hard, exacerbating pre-existing issues and raising new challenges. The emergence of complex pressures such as labour shortages, supply chain disruption and inflation have all placed strain upon Moray businesses.

Prior to the pandemic, Brexit was a key source of uncertainty for the Moray economy given the reliance of our key industries upon EU export trade. Ongoing Brexit concerns had also created additional labour market uncertainty. Given the time period over which these two events occurred, it is difficult to separate the extent to which COVID-19 and Brexit impacted upon the economy.

In Moray, 41.98% of employees were furloughed through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme at some point during the pandemic. This was above the national rate of 39.33% across the whole of Scotland and below only 5 other local authorities. To further highlight the significance of the scheme those employed in the public sector were only eligible for furlough in limited circumstances. With these jobs removed from the calculation, significantly more than 50% of the private sector workforce would have been furloughed.

Despite this, there has been cause for optimism since the last annual review of 2018/19. On the 20th December 2021 the Moray Council Leader was joined (virtually) by ministers from Holyrood and Westminster to complete the official signing of the Moray Growth Deal. This confirmed investment of more than £100 million in Moray over the next decade. This combined investment will see up to £32.5 million pledged from the Scottish and UK Governments respectively, with regional partners including Moray Council contributing up to £35.8 million. The Moray Growth Deal programme will see the creation of new high-quality jobs in existing sectors and support diversification into new high-value areas, as well as bringing forward opportunities for future community prosperity and addressing inequality.

In addition to the Moray Growth Deal, there has also been considerable investment from the private sector in recent years. This has supported expansion of Moray's traditional industries in manufacturing and distillation, alongside development of the North Space Cluster.

To reflect some of the changes to the economic development approach post-pandemic, the 2022 report has been reframed to align, in terms of format, with the latest version of the Moray Economic Strategy (MES), approved by the Moray Economic Partnership (MEP) in July of this year. This will assist in providing a more strategic approach to reviewing economic development activity in future years.

Councillor Marc Macrae
Chair
Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee

COVID Business Support Grants

Over the course of the Pandemic, around £43m in business support grants was administered, with around £12m of this paid during 2021/22. Around £24.5m of these funds were administered by the Economic Growth and Regeneration Team, supported by colleagues in other departments. April 2021 saw the lifting of restrictions with return to business for many and Restart grants totalling around £9.2m were issued under the Strategic Framework Business Fund (SFBF) and Small Accommodation Providers (SAP) scheme. The Discretionary Business, Restriction and Restart Funds allocated a total of around £1.17m from April 2021 to June 2021 to businesses not eligible to apply for the SFBF.

As a result of local restrictions in May 2021 due to rising cases in Moray, 646 businesses received a total of £390k in small grants and 218 businesses received a total of £244k for local restrictions during July.

211 businesses received the Hospitality Business Support Top Up, 245 the Hospitality and Leisure Business Support Top Up and 41 Public House Table Services Restriction funding, by way of a one-off payment based on rateable value for those that lost bookings during key trading periods in December/January 2022. Payments totalled around £1.5m.

In January 2022, 9 businesses received a total of £13k from the Business Ventilation Fund, helping small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) to improve their ventilation, with claims up to £2,500 per eligible premise to recover costs of work to improve air quality.

£43M
administered in business support grants

£9.2M
Restart grants were issued

646
Moray businesses received
£390k
in small grants

218
Moray businesses received
£244k
in July 2021

211
Moray businesses received Hospitality Business Support Top Up

9
Moray businesses received
£13k
in January 2022 from Business Ventilation Fund

Moray Economic Recovery Plan

To provide support for local business struggling as a result of the pandemic, Moray Economic Partnership (MEP) established an **Economic Recovery Plan** for the region in the early autumn of 2020. This was reported to the Economic Growth, Housing, and Environmental Sustainability Committee on 6th October of that year. The Economic Recovery Plan delivered a local response to the crisis, based around the principles of:

- Smart growth
- Clean growth
- Inclusive growth
- Fair work
- Targeting disadvantage
- Smart procurement

After establishing these principles, MEP established a Business Resilience Forum to engage with key sectors to obtain feedback and better understand the local impacts on business and the main areas of concern and support needed. The agreed approach aimed to deliver business continuity and resilience, ensuring that future growth was built around equality and sustainability, while maximising the local economic impact from public sector expenditure.

2 Strategic Landscape

Moray Economic Strategy 2022-2031

The Moray Economic Strategy 2022-2031, developed by MEP, was approved in July 2022. MEP brings together The Moray Council, Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE), Moray Chamber of Commerce, UHI Moray, NHS Grampian, tsiMORAY, Visit Moray Speyside, Federation of Small Businesses (FSB), and Skills Development Scotland (SDS). The refreshed strategy reflects the strong ethos of partnership between Moray's key economic agencies.

The Vision of the Moray Economic Strategy is for Moray to be ***"a distinctive and attractive place to live, work, operate a business or social enterprise, study and visit. That will be through taking advantage of a decade of opportunities for employment growth and higher wages, supporting a resilient and increasingly thriving economy with communities that are strong, sustainable and more equal."***

The 10-year strategy is based around this vision and six strategic outcomes, to enable Moray to take advantage of the opportunities that exist through the transition away from carbon intensive industries, towards renewables and new sustainable careers.

These six strategic outcomes form the sections of this report. These are:

- Delivery of the Moray Growth Deal
- Maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits of the transition to net zero and Community Wealth Building
- Increasing employment levels and number of companies
- A labour market that provides the required numbers of workers to take advantage of available opportunities-notably attraction and retention of those aged 16-29
- Ensuring alignment between skills provision and the changing economy
- Increased productivity leading to growing wages and contributing to closing the gender pay gap

Corporate Plan

Currently under review, the Moray Council Corporate Plan 2019-2024 sets a Vision for Moray to have "a life of opportunity for all where people can thrive in vibrant communities and we work together to enrich our future." It also identifies the three priorities, which underpin all economic development activity delivered by the Council, underpinned by a core priority of financial sustainability, as set out below:

- Our People: Provide opportunities for people to be the best they can be throughout their lives with a strong and sustained focus on those individuals and groups in our society who experience the most disadvantage and discrimination
- Our Place: Empower and support communities to build capacity
- Our Future: Drive economic development to create a vibrant economy for the future

The Moray Economic Strategy supports delivery of the Corporate Plan. The strategic outcomes of the strategy are structured around reducing inequality and providing increased employment opportunities to attract and retain the best talent in the local area.

The commitment to building an economy around community wealth building and the transition to net zero will ensure increased focus is placed upon delivery of social and environmental outcomes, as well as economic prosperity. This is paramount to building healthy, prosperous, and resilient communities, ready to harness the opportunities presented in the future economy.

Local Outcome Improvement Plan

The Moray Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP), also currently under review, sets out a framework for developing a diverse, inclusive and sustainable economy. The aim of the plan is that, "by the year 2030 Moray will have a sustainable and inclusive economy which generates improved opportunities for everyone, including more skilled and higher paid jobs."

A growing and diverse economy will provide a stable, sustainable employment base for our communities, providing opportunities for our young people as well as tackling work-based gender inequality. The resulting positive outcomes experienced at an individual level will also impact the wider community: helping young people and women to achieve their full potential here in Moray will ensure continued population diversity which is as essential for the vibrancy and culture of our local area as it is for the sustainability of our local economy.

The priorities of the LOIP align with the strategic outcomes of the Moray Economic Strategy, particularly around proving opportunity for attracting and retaining 16-29 year olds, and addressing inequality through growing wages and contributing to closing the gender pay gap.

Scotland's National Strategy for Economic Transformation

The Scottish Government's National Strategy for Economic Transformation (NSET) was published on 1st March 2022. It sets out a programme for action for the next ten years, which includes:

"The vision for 2032 is for Scotland to become a wellbeing economy, thriving in economic, social and environmental terms. The aspiration is for Scotland's economy to outperform the previous decade, both in terms of economic performance and tackling structural economic inequalities."

NSET recognises the need for all people and communities to share in the country's economic prosperity, with the ambition for Scotland to become:

- **Fairer:** reducing poverty and improving life chances
- **Wealthier:** building a competitive economy founded on entrepreneurship and innovation
- **Greener:** demonstrating global leadership in delivering a just transition to a net zero

The strategic outcomes of the Moray Economic Strategy will assist in the delivery of the NSET ambitions at a local level.

Investment via the Moray Growth Deal, alongside actions aimed at strengthening the local labour market, growing Moray's young and working age populations, and ensuring better alignment between local skills and the needs of industry, will ensure Moray's economy is competitive and our population are wealthier.

Targeting economic development towards maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits of the transition to net zero will ensure the Moray economy is Greener While development of a Community Wealth Building Strategy and Poverty Strategy will help ensure Moray becomes a more equal society.

The Moray Economic Strategy is committed to the creation of a low carbon economy built around increased community wealth. However, there is an opportunity to expand upon this to ensure that there are no gaps in relation to the NSET vision for Scotland to become a wellbeing economy, where there is targeted action at addressing structural economic inequalities. When priorities in terms of the revised Corporate Plan and LOIP have been determined, the Council could progress an Economic Wellbeing Strategy. This would ensure full alignment between the vision of the Scottish Government's NSET and local economic development activity.

3 Delivery of the Moray Growth Deal

Official Signing of the Moray Growth Deal

In December 2021, the Moray Growth Deal Programme and the associated funding was agreed by the Moray Council, the Scottish Government and the UK Government. This signing of the full deal will support economic recovery and provide £100m of funding over a 10 year period. It signals the confidence from both the UK and Scottish governments as well as external project partners in plans to drive innovation and growth in the region, with projects within the Deal designed to maximise Moray's economic competitiveness.

At the time of signing, UK Government Minister for Scotland Iain Stewart said: "This major investment into Moray will be truly transformational, supporting the area, its people and businesses to reach their full potential.

"Projects including a world-class aerospace campus, manufacturing innovation centre and digital health centre will help turn Moray into a hub for engineering, research and development, fuelling the regional economy and creating high quality jobs. The development of a Cultural Quarter in Elgin will also support economic growth while proudly showcasing the area's unique heritage and culture.

"The UK Government's £32.5 million support for the deal is part of £1.7 billion we are investing right across Scotland to level up communities and build back better from the pandemic."

Scottish Government Economy Secretary Kate Forbes said: "I am delighted to sign the Moray Growth Deal today confirming Scottish Government investment of up to £32.5 million in a range of projects that will boost the region's economy.

"At a time of such unprecedented challenge and uncertainty it is important that we continue to build strategically for the longer term to drive innovation in key sectors, create jobs and equip local people with the skills they need to compete for opportunities. The growth deal package is supporting a range of projects designed by local partners that will do exactly that.

"Projects supported with Scottish Government investment will improve access to sustainable transport, deliver affordable housing, grow the region's visitor economy, support business growth – including cutting edge innovation in manufacturing – and develop the pipeline of future talent in technology and engineering needed to support key industry sectors.

"The deal is about investing in local people, local projects, and local priorities, with our partners to create opportunities for all and I am delighted we have reached this milestone today."

Some of the key outcomes from the programme expected are:

- Creation of 450 direct jobs
- Attracting 50,000 additional tourists
- Provision of over 300 new affordable homes
- Help for 450 businesses to scale up

The Moray Growth Deal consists of the 8 projects outlined below:

- **Moray Aerospace, Advanced Technology and Innovation Campus (MAATIC):** Establishment of a cutting edge commercial and academically supported training and research centre for excellence that will provide advanced skills for the region's industries
- **Manufacturing Innovation Centre for Moray (MICM):** A focal point for businesses to learn best practice and collaborate, stimulating the creation of new and growth of existing micro businesses throughout Moray
- **Digital Health:** Creation of an anchored demonstration and simulation environment (DSE) and living lab testbeds for the Moray region
- **Bus Revolution:** Increase in the number of people using public transport to get to and from rural areas to work, education and leisure
- **Cultural Quarter:** Investment in key local assets, including the refurbishment of Grant Lodge, the Town Hall and investment in the region's tourism infrastructure designed to leverage private sector investment in a new hotel
- **Early Years STEM:** Growing interest in STEM amongst children aged 3-8
- **Housing Mix Delivery:** Stimulating housing development in town centres, unlocking constrained sites and promoting the integration of pilot exemplar sustainable design and construction techniques
- **Business Enterprise Hub (BE HUB):** Provision of education, research and business support functions to support new business start-ups, whilst helping to upscale existing micro businesses

The first project to enter delivery was Moray Council's partnership with the University of Strathclyde Digital Health and Innovation Centre. The Bus Revolution, Business Enterprise Hub, and Moray Aerospace, Advanced Technology and Innovation Campus projects are scheduled to commence delivery in the 2022/23 financial year.

4 Maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits of the transition to net zero and Community Wealth Building

Climate Change Strategy and Routemap

On 10th March 2021 the Council adopted a **Climate Change Strategy (CCS) for 2020-2030.** The strategy set the strategic delivery approach to meeting the Council's goal of being carbon neutral by 2030 and that the Council, its officers and members will work with others across Moray to deliver that goal. The creation of a Climate Change Team to lead, co-ordinate and support the Strategy was agreed, with staff recruited in October 2021.

It was agreed that there was a need to commission further consultancy reports for key actions relating to hydrogen, buildings and transport.

- **Hydrogen Strategy:** to consider opportunities for the transition of Council owned buildings and transport fleet, associated infrastructure and opportunities for business and industry. The **Hydrogen Strategy for Moray** was adopted by the Council on 6th September 2022.
- **Transport Strategy:** to develop a strategy for on and off street public charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and to identify a rolling procurement programme for converting the Councils transport fleet to low emission vehicles. The strategy is due to be reported to committee in February 2023.
- **Buildings Strategy:** to calculate current emissions of the Council property assets and review the planned projects through the Property Asset Management Plan and the 10 year Capital Plan to create an outline plan and recommendations. Officers are developing information on assets to establish early areas of focus, with the Buildings Strategy due to be reported to committee in 2023.

The three consultancy reports will contribute to developing the CCS to include more detailed targets, costings, milestones and KPIs.

On 6th April 2022 the Council adopted a **Route Map to Net Zero Carbon Emissions**. This evaluated current commitments and actions and determined that 2030 remains in the range of possible dates when net zero will be met. However, there is still insufficient data to guarantee that the actions the Council is taking to reduce carbon emissions will meet the 2030 target with minimal carbon sequestration. When plans on fleet and property decarbonisation are agreed this will contribute to a more detailed route map for the Council to reach net zero, acknowledging the challenges around funding which net zero presents.

The Council, along with local partners completed carbon calculations on the Moray Growth Deal projects as part of business case development. This included an economic evaluation of the impact of carbon within the Moray Growth Deal projects for which the Council is lead delivery partner. All council growth deal projects are intended to operate at net zero carbon output.

Other economic development activity around climate change actions during the period included initial discussions with partners and stakeholders in Moray relating to the Scottish Government's Just Transition Fund and support on how to evaluate climate impact as part of non-cash weighting in the procurement process. Work will be ongoing as to how best to support small business to evidence their climate change actions while they tender for contracts.

Moray's economy is expected to undergo a transformation in the years ahead through the transition away from carbon intensive industries, towards renewables and new sustainable careers. Over the next ten years this will be accelerated through funding from the £500m Just Transition Fund, for which Moray is one of only three local authorities which can access this investment.

Initial workshops and discussions with the Scottish Government's Minister for Just Transition took place towards the end of the period, including a session with Moray Council officers and another with Moray Economic Partnership. An Expression of Interest for the first round was submitted by the Council covering a range of initiatives, with a grant of £881,000 awarded in October 2022 to develop a Moray Just Transition Masterplan.

Moray Climate Assembly

Moray Council has been a key supporter of the Moray Climate Assembly, founded and hosted by tsiMORAY, which serves as a cross-sector melting pot, catalysing action to deliver a just and green recovery. The assembly's aim is to INSPIRE new thinking, provide a platform to SHARE the latest environmental actions in Moray, and CONNECT cross-sector change makers together. Anyone with an interest in tackling climate change in Moray is welcome to join this assembly.

The Council has also actively supported the development of a Moray area Climate Change Action Steering Group, also hosted by tsiMORAY, to regularly convene motivated and willing cross-sector leaders within the Moray Community Planning Partnership area to tackle climate change through a just and green recovery leading up to COP26 and beyond.

Community Wealth Building

Community Wealth Building (CWB) is a people-centred approach to local economic development, conceived to redirect wealth back into the local economy and placing more control in the hands of local people. There are five core principles, or pillars, of CWB:

- **Progressive Procurement** – Developing local supply chains of businesses likely to support local employment and keep wealth within communities
- **Fair Employment and Just Labour Markets** – Using anchor institutions to improve prospects of local people by removing barriers to employment opportunities, providing learning and skills development opportunities, and increasing access to career pathways
- **Shared Ownership of the Local Economy** – Supporting and growing business models that are more financially generative for the local economy, including social enterprise, cooperative, and employee ownership
- **Socially Just Use of Land and Property** – Developing the function and ownership of local assets held by anchor organisations, so local communities benefit from financial and social gain
- **Making Financial Power Work for Local Places** – Increase flows of investment within local economies by harnessing and recirculating the wealth that exists

As part of the activity linked to the Economic Recovery Plan, a Community Wealth Building (CWB) Officer was recruited by the Council in June 2021. Charged with responsibility for developing a CWB Strategy, the Officer prepared a **Routemap to Community Wealth Building Strategy and Delivery** which was reported to the Economic Development and Infrastructure Services Committee on 19th October 2021. An additional Procurement Officer has also been successfully recruited, to assist with CWB activity and provide increased capacity to support the additional work associated with accelerating elements of the Moray Growth Deal.

Supplier Development

The initial focus in developing a CWB approach has been aligned to the progressive procurement pillar, targeted towards reducing the current level of leakage from the local economy through public procurement spend. A partnership approach between Council procurement and economic development colleagues saw the reinvigoration of a supplier development forum. The remit of the group is to work collaboratively in providing support for local SMEs and social enterprises to tender for public contracts and participate in supply chains.

The forum includes procurement officers from HIE, NHS Grampian, UHI Moray and Moray Council, as well as business development officers from HIE, tsiMORAY, and Business Gateway (BG). Initial activity has included an exploration of current support available for local enterprises and how procurement opportunities can be better promoted to the local market. At the forum meeting on 13th February 2022, a presentation was provided by the national Supplier Development Programme at this meeting to ensure all stakeholders were aware of the support available to business and social enterprises, and discuss how this could be best coordinated across all partners.

During 2021/22, the total value of procurement spend with Moray based suppliers from each of the local public anchor institutions equated to:

Moray Council:	**£33,874,277**
NHS Grampian:	**£1,830,191**
UHI Moray:	**£640,374**
Highlands and Islands Enterprise:	**£51,140**

The proportion of Council spend with Moray based suppliers increased by in excess of 2% year on year, from 2020/21. This equated to an additional £3m being retained in the local economy. Procurement colleagues have advised that prior to the pandemic the Council had seen a year on year increase in contractual volume from 2017/18 onwards, mainly down to the increasing use of mini competitions and call offs from frameworks. Though this had stalled during the pandemic with little work being done at a local level, this trend has since reversed. A process for capturing sub-contract spend will be devised by the CWB Officer, to try and capture the full extent of Council spend within the local market. This should be in place by the start of the 2023/24 financial year.

Through the Economic Recovery Plan a procurement consultancy initiative was implemented to support Moray based businesses, providing assistance with Public Contract Scotland (PCS) registration and tender preparation. This has included availability of 1-2-1 support via an external consultant to prepare and write a tender bid, which was accessed by 6 businesses in Moray.

Moray Social Enterprise Network

The Moray Social Enterprise Network (MSEN) promotes the growth and development of the already thriving social enterprise scene in Moray. The network is an open door to everyone that has a keen interest in social enterprise, whatever stage they are at and whatever their focus.

HIE and tsiMORAY have led the development of a new Social Enterprise for Moray Strategy and of the supporting Action Plan, which continues to be relevant to and supported by the Council. This aims to support and grow the social economy in Moray, helping to maximise the environmental, social and economic benefits of the transition to net zero and Community Wealth Building.

Community Led Local Development

During 2021/22, tsiMORAY managed two 'tests of change' projects funded by Scottish Government to build on the legacy of the European Union funded LEADER Programme:

- Community Priorities explored how community and stakeholder engagement centred around community capacity building, Participatory Budgeting (PB) and Participatory Grant Making (PGM) could enable the LAG (Local Action Group) to achieve a more capillary and granular understanding of local priorities from a community perspective as well as extend the reach of the LAG in involving a larger number of people in its decision-making, without detriment to its strategic focus
- Carbon Neutral Communities (also known as Rural Living in a Carbon Neutral Moray) engaged with communities across Moray to develop materials to describe and illustrate, as well as promote and develop, deeper and more widespread understanding of what life in a carbon-neutral Moray might look and feel like. It also supported and facilitated the development, collation and sharing of ideas, plans and actions that can be further developed and taken forward with and by a wide range of actors and stakeholders to support the transition to a zero-waste and carbon-neutral Moray.

The two projects distributed a total of £17,898.30 through Participatory Grant Making and £17,379 through Trust Based Grant Making to community-led projects across Moray, as well as laying the foundation for a number of collaborative initiatives on climate action and just transition for the future.

Strengthening Communities

To support community resilience and capacity, the HIE Moray Area Strengthening Communities team provided 32 funding awards during 2021/22. These awards provided £759,764 towards total project costs of £2,118,226, and supported delivery of the following outcomes:

Increase in the turnover in the social economy	**£273,157**
Capital asset investment	**£294,502**
Securing external funding	**£501,501**
No. of organisations supported to secure external investment	**1**
No. of community organisations/social enterprises with increased resilience and capacity	**8**
No. of organisations supported to enhance digital capacity	**1**
No. of temporary jobs supported	**8**
No. of strategy workshops	**1**
No. of board governance health checks	**3**
No. of Community Recovery Fund phase 2 awards	**8 (£118,807)**

The Moray Area Team provided further funding for HIE's place based approach to supporting community capacity and resilience in support of Community Anchor Organisations. This included the funding of 4 Development Officer posts in the following Community Development Trusts:

- Forres Area Community Trust
- Portgordon Community Trust
- Lossiemouth Community Development Trust
- Dufftown and District Community Association

HIE retains a commitment to providing support for organisations in relation to community assets. There was no direct capital investment in community owned assets during this year, however, the following organisations were supported in their efforts with potential asset transfers:

- **Leanchoil Trust** – Funding for Development Officer post for 12 months to continue with community engagement and progress towards proposed asset transfer of the former Leanchoil Hospital in Forres from NHS Grampian into community ownership
- **Portgordon Development Trust** – Business planning support for proposed asset transfer of Richmond Arms in Portgordon from Crown Estate Scotland
- **Forres Area Community Trust** – Design and Planning for development of Forres Town Hall
- **Stramash Social Enterprise** – supported to expand Early Learning and Childcare facility in Elgin
- **Transition Town Forres and Leanchoil Trust** – Both organisations supported with social impact forecasts to strengthen asset transfer business plans

In support of the net zero transition and green recovery, HIE are also able to offer support for community organisations to develop new assets. Outcomes from this activity included support for Three Kings Association in Cullen to install an EV Charging point:

No of assets with Net Zero Objectives	**1**

From Coast to Country

Throughout the year, the Moray Council Economic Growth and Regeneration team provided vital support for the third sector in navigating the effects of the pandemic, which included COVID-19 Business Hardship Funds. Social enterprises and community groups were also supported with applications to the Scotland Towns Partnership, Scotland Loves Local Fund, and the Regeneration Capital Grant Fund.

A successful application was submitted by the Council to the Rural Tourism Infrastructure Fund (RTIF) for the Coast to Country project in September 2021. The project is an integral part of a Moray wide strategic staycation programme, delivered in partnership between the Council, Visit Moray Speyside, HIE, and various Community Trusts and Associations. The total investment from the project will be £652,952, with an RTIF award of £346,065 match funded through £40,000 from HIE and £266,887 from the Crown Estate Coastal Community Fund.

The project will address issues in areas that have faced pressure on the infrastructure or had negative impacts on communities due to significant increases in visitor numbers, in particular from growth of the motorhome sector during the pandemic. Some of the improvements will include provision of camper van parking and facilities, car parking enhancements, signage and installation of Electric Vehicle charging points.

Moray's Routes

In 2021, VisitScotland announced a new fund for the development of Strategic Tourism Infrastructure Development Plans with the caveat that future rounds of RTIF can only be accessed by those with approved strategic development plans in place. In March 2022, Moray Council secured a grant of £31,500 with HIE providing match funding of £3,500 and Business Gateway contributing £4,850 towards preparation of the Moray's Routes Development Plan. The strategic development plan will focus on enhancing long distance active travel/leisure routes in rural Moray to bring significant, long term benefits to the visitor experience; positively impacting the visitor economy and the local landscape, whilst contributing towards the new Active Travel Strategy. It will create a potential pipeline of projects for Moray to reduce the pressures on communities associated with visitor hot spots, whilst enhancing the visitor experience.

Findhorn Motorhome Stopover, included within the Moray wide staycation programme, and funded via HIE

5 Increasing employment levels and number of companies

Business Growth and Resilience

Business growth and resilience has suffered as a result of the pandemic. This resulted in 31% fewer new business start-ups through Business Gateway (BG) between 2018-19 and 2020-21. To address this a number of new programmes were developed by BG within the Economic Recovery Plan to stimulate small enterprise.

A consultancy programme to work through the challenges presented by Brexit was developed with this specialist support delivered to 18 businesses, across a total of 29 days.

There were a further 22 businesses supported with more complex Investor Ready advice sessions in order to help them secure the funding needed to grow, create new jobs, and complete business purchases successfully. As a direct result of these interventions total loan funding of £1.625m was secured by these businesses.

BG also collaborated with Developing the Young Workforce (DYW) Moray to deliver an event at Moray College UHI. The event was targeted at young people to try and stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit and encourage them to consider setting up a new venture.

Start-up Support

The Moray Business Start-up Grant was launched by BG Moray on 13th September, funded jointly by the Council and HIE. 50 businesses were approved for finance to help them get off the ground, with the total budget of £75,000 fully committed. These businesses would have otherwise struggled to get the much needed finance to do so. The impact of the Moray Business Start-up Grant has been a positive one with start-up numbers up by 32 compared to 2020/21.

The project was set up to respond to the unprecedented effects of the COVID-19 crisis on new business start-up rates in Moray, by enabling BG to continue to provide relevant support, specific to the changing needs of the business community. Support was put in place to mitigate and plan for a potential increase in furloughed employees not being retained once the scheme ended in September 2021 and as many of those starting new ventures were likely to require additional financial support, to help applicants with the capital costs related to starting a new business venture where they meet key eligibility criteria.

A total of 123 Start-ups received 1-2-1 advice from Business Gateway Moray. Start-up support was delivered through webinars and 1-2-1 adviser sessions, delivered both via online platforms and at business premises.

The new business start-ups from across the year created an additional 176.5 FTE jobs in Moray.

DigitalBoost

The DigitalBoost Development Grant was open to Scottish businesses to help gain confidence with using digital platforms. Businesses were able to apply for grants of up to £20,000. There were 20 applications successfully processed from Moray businesses.

BG Moray contracted Inverness based, Tuminds to deliver the DigitalBoost programme in 2021/22. Throughout the year 4 digital surgeries were delivered on specific areas of concern around digital processes. Additionally, there have been 6 digital projects completed with Moray businesses, and 96 Moray businesses have attended DigitalBoost webinars.

Through collaboration with Visit Scotland, a series of Digital Boost webinars were also delivered for the tourism sector, which was particularly badly hit by the restrictions imposed during the pandemic.

Selected Business Gateway Moray performance statistics 2021/22

	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
New business start-ups	123	91	157
Total number of enquiries	854	946	901
Instances of placed-based growth support provided	14	N/A	N/A
Number of start-up webinar attendees	101	172	N/A
Number of growth webinar and investor ready attendees	102	221	100
Number of digital boost attendees –	229	161	155
Number of businesses receiving Brexit 1-2-1 support	18	5	N/A
Number of businesses receiving procurement 1-2-1 support	6	1	N/A
Number of businesses receiving a start-up grant	50	N/A	N/A

Building successful, productive, and resilient businesses

HIE have provided assistance for business in Moray to build resilience in our key sectors through advice and support targeted at adaptation to support restart and recovery.

Across the entire Highlands and Islands region, £1m was made available through HIE to support emerging businesses through the Young Company Capital Investment Scheme. Grants of up £50,000 have been available for investment in equipment, through COVID Consequential short term funds. Within Moray, 6 businesses received support with a total aid value of £91,771.

HIE have undertaken work with partners and industry to support the recovery of the tourism sector. This has included support for the local tourist economy via funding for the tourism destination management organisation. In January 2021, Visit Moray Speyside were awarded £350,000 over the 3 years in support of its Moray Tourism Recovery Plan. Additionally, the Visit Moray Speyside Community Toolkit was created with consultancy support from HIE's Support for Communities Framework.

The toolkit provides advice for community organisation in the management and running of essential local facilities and provided the basis for a successful application to the Beatrice Partnership Fund (£48,000). The funding covered the costs of small early-stage expenditure for community organisations to progress a lease or Community Asset Transfer, including valuations, condition surveys, legal costs and provision of basic equipment.

To help develop awareness of opportunities presented by new technologies and automation, HIE have awarded funding of £690k to 4 local businesses. This included supporting one local business with the purchase of automated machinery and plant to enhance processes leading to the creation of 20 jobs and an increase in turnover of £1.3m.

A further 13 businesses were referred to the innovation team for support to access tailored support to address climate change. This included support for a local firm to develop a feasibility project associated with the potential to recycle CO2.

HIE have delivered a programme of activities aimed at supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring a green recovery from the pandemic. Support provided has included resource efficiency planning though close collaboration with partners, which saw 10 businesses referred to Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) for advice and funding support.

To embed net zero actions into client engagements and assistance, two Moray businesses were awarded grants totalling £366,000 supporting the creation of 33 green jobs. One of these interventions supported the purchase and installation of innovative technology, plant, and equipment to increase capacity and volume of product supporting the creation of 19 jobs and an increase in turnover of £2.79m. While the other award of £87k supported the purchase and installation of innovative plant and machinery to produce low carbon modular buildings leading to the creation of 14 jobs and an increase in turnover of £2.4m.

CASE STUDY

North Highland and Moray Space Cluster

A **North Highland and Moray Space Cluster Strategy** was published in September 2021, setting out the vision that 'by 2026 North Highland and Moray will have established one of the most significant Space Clusters in the UK' and aims to deliver a set of actions that will see real activity and positive progress in the North of Scotland Space sector. The report estimated that the Northern Space Cluster could create 740 jobs in the Highlands and Islands and boost the regional economy by £56m per year by the end of this decade.

Space Hub Sutherland

Space Hub Sutherland will be a key enabler for the emerging space cluster in the North Highland and Moray region. The area will also be home to the first orbital vertical space launch facility in the UK, and as a result, it will be able to leverage first-mover advantages. These include developing strong brand recognition, establishing key supply chains, and retaining and growing the existing highly skilled workforce in the North Highlands and Moray region.

The development of Space Hub Sutherland, Sutherland Spaceport and the vehicle manufacture, engine testing and mission control centre at Forres means that the upstream sector is a particular opportunity for North Highland and Moray. The expanding Orbex launch vehicle development and manufacturing facility at Forres forms a growing nucleus for the space sector. There is the potential for a clustering of innovative businesses at the Forres Enterprise Park, complementing the existing aviation and defence sector supply chain and talent pool serving RAF Lossiemouth. It is vital to sustain the emerging Moray space cluster as without a spaceport it is highly likely that existing launch providers will relocate. Space Hub Sutherland will unlock further development of the Moray space cluster and support UK and Scottish government objectives for growing the space sector.

Orbex

Orbex have stated that they intend to increase their number of employees in the Highlands and Moray region from 90 at the end of 2021 to 400 by 2030. Highlands and Islands Enterprise provided a package of support to help the company establish its operations in Moray. This included funding towards the development of the Orbex 'Prime', a micro-launcher designed to transport small satellites, weighing up to 180kg, to low-Earth orbit. It boasts the first commercial rocket engine designed to work with bio-propane, a clean-burning, renewable fuel source that cuts carbon emissions by 90%, compared to fossil hydrocarbon fuels. The launch vehicle is poised to become the world's most environmentally friendly space rocket with a carbon footprint up to 96 per cent lower than comparable space launch programmes.

The Enterprise Park Forres is a key asset in the region's emerging Space sector proposition for both upstream and downstream activity. With significant interest from the private and public sector in land and buildings, HIE are considering extending the park to be able to realise its full potential as a high value, advanced manufacturing hub of activity servicing several existing and emerging sectors. HIE are moving forward with a master planning and options appraisal exercise to inform future infrastructure decisions.

Northern Space Cluster Leadership Group

Officers from HIE and Moray Council have served as representatives on the Northern Space Cluster Leadership Group. The HIE Moray area team has assisted with marketing the opportunities available to space companies and the wider supply chain in Moray. Work started this year on developing marketing materials and a dedicated website for the cluster. The Leadership Group will develop and drive forward an action plan and will be instrumental in the Space Cluster achieving its forecast potential.

Roy Kirk: Project Director, Highlands and Islands Enterprise

Buckie Harbour

With the announcement surrounding ScotWind and the decision by Ocean Wind to use Buckie Harbour and its immediate surrounding infrastructure for Operations and Maintenance, there is significant investment across regional partners to stimulate the renewables industry. Public and private sector partners have collaborated to identify a sustainable learning, teaching, and skills development provision to support the offshore wind sector and its supply chain. As a result of this investment at least 50 direct jobs will be created, alongside the wider economic opportunities.

The Council has used Place Based Investment Funding to enable site provision for both the direct operations and maintenance, along with supply chain opportunities. This investment was worth in the region of £680k. Collaboration between Moray Council and HIE has provided funding for the creation of a Buckie Harbour Master Plan to support this development.

Employment Land

Availability of land for employment purposes is vital to meet the needs of newly forming and expansion of existing businesses as well as for attracting inward investment opportunities. Moray has experienced problems historically in ensuring a suitable supply of land is available for employment and to address this, significant new releases of land were identified in the Moray Local Development Plan 2020, which included new sites at Mosstodloch and Burnside of Birnie as well as smaller mixed use opportunities in a number of locations such as Keith and Aberlour. However, there are still challenges to ensure that these land designations come forward and are available for development.

A Masterplan for a large employment land site west of Mosstodloch is being progressed and has the opportunity to link to other initiatives being investigated by the Council such as hydrogen and solar projects. There has been notable developments of new private sector small business units that have recently been completed in Elgin with 14 units developed by Saltire at I7 Barmuckity and I8 by Excell at I2 Chanonry.

Moray Council's Industrial Portfolio Annual Report 2020-21 showed continual high levels of occupancy within the Council's industrial portfolio with strong demand for smaller units. The provision of further serviced sites and units is an issue and a number of projects are being considered with a focus on Speyside where there are shortages and limited private sector interest in providing units on a speculative basis. The Council is also working with HIE to progress opportunities in Forres to address deficiencies in supply there.

Meantime, HIE has responded to demand at the Enterprise Park, Forres by obtaining consent for 8 office pods adjacent to the Horizon building and for two small business units and are working to deliver these. A road extension has been built to open up part of the site for development. HIE are also working to secure further opportunities within the aerospace industry and progress a North Highland and Moray space cluster.

The Employment Land Audit 2022 identifies that there is an established employment land supply of 226.48 ha over 36 sites, of which just over 100 ha over 21 sites are considered to be marketable/ effective.

There was 4.74 ha of employment land completed in the year to 1st January 2022, including completion of occupation of sites at I7 Barmuckity, I2 Chanonry, I6 Linkwood east and OPP4 Ashgrove in Elgin and I1 Greshop in Forres. This is a similar level of take up and construction as recorded in 2021 when 4.68ha was recorded and a substantial increase in the area of land developed prior to the pandemic, with only 1.29 ha of land completed in 2018.

The area around Keith and Blackhillock sub station is experiencing considerable interest in battery and data storage type uses and officers are considering a Masterplan process to control development opportunities within this area and to allow for infrastructure planning.

To help inform future employment land requirements in the next Local Development Plan, officers will be carrying out a Business Needs Survey starting in early 2023.

Town Centre Improvements

51 businesses received grants of £1.2m through the Town Centre Capital Fund to transform empty space into living space, convert large retail units into smaller units and for shopfront improvement. When the work comes to fruition it is expected to lead to investments worth £3.8m, however, construction costs continue to rise preventing, or challenging, the completion of projects. Public realm improvements are also ongoing with a total investment of £357,315 towards the work.

There is a dedicated point of contact for Elgin town centre with Elgin Bid, for coordinating and arranging meetings across services in Environmental Health, Building Standards and Planning to assist with free pre-application advice prior to formal submission.

A programme of Town Centre Improvement Plans have been developed and consulted upon. The Council commitment of £200,000 has been carried over into 2023/24. Final versions of the plans will be reported to Moray Council's Planning and Regulatory Services Committee in October 2022.

A budget of £70,000 was identified to support the Local Development Plan delivery programme. This has been used to support development of Masterplans for Town Centres and for the delivery of a Moray Retail Study.

A study on development of vacant and derelict land and property has been undertaken by the Strategic Planning and Development section, with a final report also to be submitted to the Planning and Regulatory Services Committee in October 2022.

Funding will be sought for future projects identified within these reports from appropriate sources such as the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, Place Based Investment Fund, and Vacant and Derelict Land Investment Programme.

Elgin City Centre Masterplan

The Elgin City Centre Masterplan was approved by the Planning and Regulatory Services Committee on 16th November 2021 following an extensive period of engagement which informed the final projects included within the Masterplan. Proposals within the Masterplan included;

- Plans within Cooper Park for bringing the pond back into use, repurpose and extend the toilet block into new café and toilet facilities and an outdoor performance space to complement the Cultural Quarter Growth Deal project

- Redevelopment of vacant, derelict and underused historic buildings in the Centre for a new boutique hotel, restaurant, creative arts centre, business enterprise hub, residential units and student social space, supported by traffic control and streetscape measures to encourage the development of an evening economy and café culture

- Taking a nature based solution to develop new wetland park and alleviate flooding issues at the Auction Mart and former sawmill site and provide pockets of development as well as new junction and active travel measures to improve connectivity to the Centre from the south of the City

Bid to UK Levelling Up Fund

A team of Moray Council officers, supported by HIE and other local partners, supported the preparation of a **bid to the second round of the UK Levelling Up Fund**. The bid, for an investment of £18.29m, was submitted to the UK Government in August of 2022, with the outcome expected to be publicised in the autumn.

The proposals aim to deliver on elements of the Elgin City Centre Masterplan, which was subject to widespread public consultation prior to its approval.

The fund is designed to invest in infrastructure that improves everyday life by supporting town centre and high street regeneration, local transport projects, and cultural and heritage assets. Proposed projects are set to deliver significant economic, social and environmental benefits to whole region, including the creation of jobs.

Aligned with the Cultural Quarter project within the Moray Growth Deal, part of the funding package would be used to redevelop Cooper Park by bringing the pond back into use, creating accessible walkways, planting for biodiversity, new seating, and boat and paddleboard hire.

A Central Elgin project would support the development of the evening economy in Elgin and see Elgin Club reopen after 20 years as a boutique hotel, bar and restaurant. The ground-floor Reading Room will provide a quality space for small scale events. A proposed creative arts centre on South Street also aims to deliver support to the local creative community.

The final element of the proposals would seek to redevelop the vacant Auction Mart and former Sawmill sites by Linkwood Road in the south of Elgin, to bring forward commercial development.

Pop-Up Shops

As part of the Economic Recovery Action Plan, Moray Council agreed to set-up and develop a pop-up shop scheme to allow businesses to test the market with a high street presence on a 4 weekly basis. Expression of interest forms were received from 25 new or existing businesses and 67 enquiries were received from those interested in learning more about the scheme. An associated grant scheme was also established to enable participating businesses wishing to set up a permanent base in the town centre following a successful trial period, to apply for a capital start-up grant of up to £10,000.

Two pop-up shops were launched in Buckie, helping to bring vacant properties back into use and increase footfall in the town centre. One of the properties in Buckie has since secured a long term tenant following participation in the scheme. Efforts are underway to launch two pop-up shops in Elgin High Street in the near future, utilising Moray Council premises which are currently unoccupied.

Moray Loves Local

As an extension of the national 'Scotland Loves Local' campaign led by Scotland's Town Partnership, local authorities were invited to participate in the 'Scotland Loves Local Gift Card' scheme to support local businesses emerging from the impact of COVID-19, protect local jobs, and encourage consumers to think local first. Moray Council participated in Year 1 of the scheme with support from the Economic Growth and Regeneration section. 179 businesses registered and 119 businesses completed the on-boarding process, including a wide range of shopping, food and drink, accommodation services and health and beauty businesses. The Moray Gift Card scheme was launched in November 2021 and from December 2021 to March 2022, 54 gift cards were sold generating £1,730 for the Moray economy. Further dedicated support to the scheme has been committed for the 2022-23 period.

6 A labour market that provides the required numbers of workers to take advantage of available opportunities-notably attraction and retention of those aged 16-29

Moray Pathways

Moray Pathways is the local employability partnership in Moray. Through Moray Pathways, a programme of employability activities have been launched, through collaboration with local partners, in support of the Economic Recovery Plan.

On 28th June 2021, Moray Council Employability Team, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), Skills Development Scotland (SDS) and Elgin Youth Development Group opened the new Moray Pathways Employability and Training Hub at the Inkwell in Elgin and in collaboration with the Café at the warehouse employability project.

The role of the Moray Pathways Hub is not to replicate existing provision but to encourage a range of additional partner resources via Moray Pathways and was initially set up to support individuals hit by the pandemic, who would benefit from accessing face to face services. The partners within the wider Moray Pathways network have access to the larger Inkwell space and the smaller Inkwell room is a multi-agency hot desk facility. Partners can use the rooms to deliver training provision, digital workshops and support workers can hold 1:1 meetings and be served refreshments in the comfort of the café area during the day.

The following outputs were delivered across the period:

- 500 individuals were engaged and supported by Moray Pathways Network partner organisations
- 124 people progressed into employment opportunities
- 218 training sessions delivered
- 36 partner organisations from the Moray Pathways network delivered support and training provision within the hub
- 51 digital support sessions took place in the hub on a 1:1 basis
- 275 digital devices were secured for households in Moray

Moray Employer Recruitment Incentive

The Moray Employer Recruitment Incentive (MERI) scheme was launched in April 2021 offering up to £10,000 for employers to provide a supported job placement for up to 25 hours a week, for a duration of 12 months.

MERI was designed to assist people of all ages who were facing the greatest barriers to employment. The incentive was coordinated by the Moray Pathways local employability partnership, funded by the Scottish Government, and administered by the Moray Council.

Employers from Public, Private and Third sector organisations were able to apply for this funding, for newly created job placements. Additional funding of £420,000 was also made available for a second MERI strand, exclusively for third sector and public sector work placements, to continue into the following financial year.

The fund supported individuals within the following target groups, as agreed by the Moray Pathways local employability partnership:

- Long-term unemployed
- Physical and mental health conditions, including disabilities
- Low income families and lone parents with children experiencing poverty
- Care Experienced young people
- Minority Groups
- Veterans
- Underemployed

Funding was approved for a total of 102 placements with employers across the public, private and third sectors during 2021/22.

Mentoring Young Talent

Mentoring young talent was launched in 2019, however it was a vital project in the last year for young people who were struggling with their mental health as a result of the pandemic. The project was supported by the Young Person's Guarantee funding from the Scottish Government, the Scottish Attainment Challenge Fund for Care experienced young people and the European Social Fund. Outcomes in the current year included:

- 40 Care Experienced S1-S6 pupils actively being supported by a 1:1 Keyworker to build up a relationship before matching them to a suitable 1:1 volunteer mentor
- 25 young people aged between the ages of 16 and 25 engaging with a keyworker from the Mentoring Young Talent team before being matched to a 1:1 volunteer mentor

Kickstart

Through the Kickstart scheme, which was administered by Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), 6 month work placements were made available for 16-24 year olds. Over the duration of the scheme commenced there were 161 Kickstart placements filled through Moray Chamber of Commerce members. Complete Kickstart data across Moray was not made publically available by DWP.

European Social Fund

Two main projects continued to be delivered during the year in the face of the challenges of the COVID-19 lockdowns, for example it was particularly difficult to obtain the required paperwork and signatures from clients. Both of the following European funded projects will end in March 2023.

The Employability project, which aims to help out-of-work people (who face barriers) to move closer to and into work continued to be delivered by Council staff. During the year, 25 clients were registered on the project and received support, with 3 moving into work.

Towards the end of the year, the Council advertised for other organisations to deliver European Social Fund (ESF) funded employability projects in Moray and 6 organisations were awarded contracts to start in 2022. They aim to work with 372 clients with 100 moving into work (by March 2023).

The Poverty and Social Inclusion project provided advice and assistance to people facing financial difficulties in Moray. This ESF funded project is delivered by the Council who worked with 204 clients during the year, which resulted in 200 individuals having an improved financial situation.

The Council also advertised for other organisations to deliver similar ESF funded Poverty and Social Inclusion projects. Two charities were awarded contracts which started in late 2021/early 2022. They aim to work with 110 clients, and in particular will concentrate on families facing some kind of trauma in their life, with 83 of them having an improved financial situation by the project end.

Developing the Young Workforce

Developing the Young Workforce (DYW) have led an integrated approach to employer engagement with schools to ensure every young person receives an entitlement to work based learning. To support this 6 new DYW Co-ordinators have been recruited across the 8 Secondary Schools in Moray. This has resulted in new collaborative projects, as well as an improvement in the range of work experience placements and sector based opportunities available for secondary pupils.

7 Ensuring alignment between skills provision and the changing economy

Regional Skills Assessment

SDS has developed **Regional Skills Assessments** (RSAs) for Moray and monthly Labour Market Insight reports. RSA's were published quarterly throughout 2021/22, and are developed to provide a coherent evidence base to inform future investment in skills In Moray. Built up from existing datasets and forecasts, they offer the most detailed picture yet of the effect the COVID-19 pandemic had on regional labour markets.

The latest RSA for Moray now includes high level 'at a glance' infographics with accompanying context slides to provide further insight. The reports also contain a spotlight chapter and this iteration focuses on regional specific data from the Scottish Employer Skills Survey. They also feature data aimed at illustrating the impact of the pandemic including furlough data, job vacancies and Partnership Action for Continuing Employment (PACE) support. Oxford Economics forecast data has been updated in the latest release of the RSA. These reflect, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic, the current economic conditions for businesses, and continued uncertainty over Brexit.

SDS has also developed Sectoral Skills Assessments (SSAs), which look at current and future skills demand in the key sectors across Scotland and provide UHI and other partners and additional high-level evidence base to inform future investment in skills.

In support of ensuring alignment between skills provision and the changing economy, SDS have also delivered a range of other local activities:

- The 2021 Annual Participation Measure showed that of the 3,572 young people in Moray who are 16-19 year old, 91.8% were in education, employment or training and personal development. This was slightly below the national level of 92.2%.
- SDS has been working with UHI Moray to inform local provision using RSAs and insight from HIE and industry. A series of workshops and presentations involving SDS, Scottish Funding Council (SFC), HIE, UHI Moray, Moray Pathways, and DYW Moray have taken place over the past year, focussing on determining the short and medium-term employment opportunity areas in the economy
- SDS have provided baseline data for DYW Moray to identify the number of new employers referring to / engaging with the apprenticeship family and / or other key Government initiatives (e.g. Pathways apprenticeships)
- For each of the 8 secondary schools in Moray we now have a partnership agreement and a delivery plan agreed with a school coordinator from DYW Moray. From 1st June 2021 to 31st May 2022 we delivered 6,014 Career Information, Advice and Guidance engagements for 3,120 school pupils through a mix of group and one-to-one sessions
- As of 31st March 2022 there were 697 Modern Apprentices in training, including 366 Modern Apprenticeship starts in 21/22. 54.6% of the starts in the local area were aged 16-24
- There were 10 registered Graduate Apprentices with a home address in the local authority and 12 registered with employers based in the area
- A total of 43 pupils started Foundation Apprenticeships in schools, with Moray being outperformed by 20 other local authorities and below the Scottish average of 93.

Apprenticeships

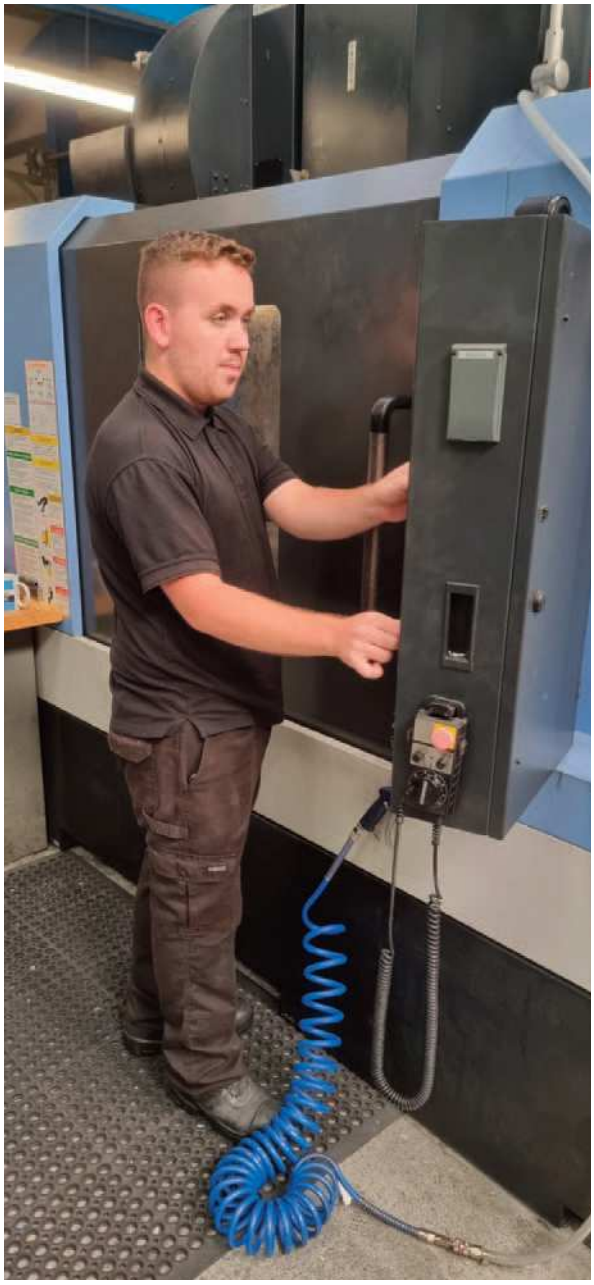
The Delivery Framework for developing a diverse, inclusive and sustainable economy from the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) set out a number of key actions to deliver against the economic objectives. To support the outcome of increased participation, skill and pay levels with reduced gender inequality through apprenticeships at all levels, the following actions were identified:

- Creation of a partnership apprenticeship strategy and action plan developed for public and private sector partners
- New apprenticeships in the public and private sector

A working group of partners from Moray Pathways, consisting of officers from Moray Council, UHI Moray, DYW Moray, and SDS is working on development of an Apprenticeship Strategy for Moray.

Initial research identified that there is scope for significant growth in the availability of Foundation Apprenticeships and Modern Apprenticeships across the Moray Community Planning Partnership (CPP). The research also identified a complete absence of any Graduate Apprenticeship opportunities among the partners.

Coordinated delivery of an Apprenticeship Strategy for Moray should result in significant growth in the availability of apprenticeship opportunities locally. It is hoped this will have a lasting impact on the local skills base and ensure that more young talent opts to remain in or relocate to Moray.



VISIT MORAY SPEYSIDE

"There had been significant growth in the tourism industry in Moray pre-COVID with record figures for the industry for 2019 with the economic impact reaching £134.2million, representing growth in the industry of 67% over the past 10 years.

Meanwhile, the equivalent of 2,911 FTE jobs were supported by the sector in 2019 across the region, an increase of 240 over the same period.

Impact of COVID-19

As a result of the pandemic, tourism in the region has seen a drastic downturn. The tourism industry's economic impact on the region declined from £134m in 2019 to £58m in 2020. Meanwhile tourist numbers fell by 55% in 2020 year on year. Additional challenges and pressures facing the sector include the lack of a major hotel operator in the area. This has long been highlighted as an issue with pressure on available overnight rooms and a reliance on self-catering accommodation.

Bounce Back

The message from the industry was that the region was well-placed to bounce back as we possess sufficient outdoor space, self-catering accommodation, and capacity to meet the changing needs of social restrictions.

As mentioned above, historically the lack of a major hotel operator was been seen as a major disadvantage for the industry. However, self-catering operators are now ideally placed to provide a socially distanced break in our incredible landscapes.

Moray's tourism sector received a £350,000 boost from HIE to help the recovery of tourism within the region through a series of initiatives to support businesses over a three-year period.

The tourism industry has begun to bounce back with a 27% increase of visitor numbers from April – June 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. This has been supplemented with an increase in turnover of 32% compared to the previous year.

Looking to the Future

There are positive signs looking towards the future of the tourism industry in Moray, but with the caveat that there will be challenges to overcome if the industry is to reach the aimed tourism recovery at pre-COVID levels by 2025.

The lack of visitors, especially those from overseas, together with issues such as significant staff shortages and the need to repay debts built up over the pandemic, present challenges for many tourist businesses. These challenges have since been exacerbated by the pressing concerns for many of the rising costs of energy and the imminent cost of living crisis.

Tourism is central to the local economy in Moray and a vital source of rural employment. It is essential for Moray that it continues to grow and flourish."

Gemma Cruickshank: Chief Executive Officer, Visit Moray Speyside

8 Increased productivity leading to growing wages and contributing to closing the gender pay gap

Childcare provision

All families of 3 and 4 year olds in Moray now have access to the flexible 1140hrs. The funded offer is provided by a combination of 39 Private, Voluntary and Independent settings (PVI) and 24 Local Authority settings, this includes two privately funded outdoor nurseries. We also have 37 childminders in contract with Moray council to offer funded hours to 3 and 4 year olds. The service models vary however we have some services that offer from 8am – 6pm Monday to Friday, and childminders may take children from earlier as may some PVI providers.

After families have registered they will receive confirmation of a funded place. When they receive this depends on their child's date of birth. Not all families get their first choice of nursery but all have access to a nursery to benefit from the funded hours.

The offer of 1140hrs also extends to Eligible 2 year olds. We are not currently offering all those eligible the full 1140hrs and this is something we are working on. We believe there are a high percentage of families across Moray that aren't aware of the offer for Eligible 2's however with the pandemic we are not as far ahead in increasing uptake as we would like to be.

Community Support

The Community Support Unit (CSU) have provided a range of support services over the period which have helped not only with Community Learning and Development but in driving forward economic activity. In addition to the Moray wide Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP), two separate locality plans have been developed for communities in Buckie and New Elgin to address significant challenges with deprivation.

In Buckie, a monitoring group carried out a review of the Locality Plan under the three themes of Health and Wellbeing, Economy and Place. The Monitoring Group have since reviewed this information to identify future priorities for the local community. They have also promoted digital health initiatives as this fits well with the priorities for improved connectivity and aligns with the Digital Health Initiative project from the Moray Growth Deal.

The New Elgin working group have also been revisiting their Plan and are developing a three-tier working document which will improve the focus on the plan and create mechanisms for tracking the progress of priorities within it. This involves identifying issues which are New Elgin specific, those which take in a wider geographic area, and issues which are Moray wide. Developing social capital remains a key priority in recognition of the low number of community groups and organisations in the area. One aspect of this relates directly to the lack of community meeting spaces and conversations and plans are developing around how that can be addressed.

Support was provided for Lossiemouth Community Development Trust to carry out a major community survey to be incorporated into a five year plan for the Trust. The themes of the consultation were Local Economy; Welfare and Wellbeing and Place. The CSU have since provided guidance on options for progressing other workstreams not included in the Development Trust's own plan with other CPP partners and stakeholders.

Forres Area Community Trust (FACT) have been working with the CSU in hosting community engagement events to build on the progress that has been made since the Forres 2020 vision, which stemmed from the Spirit of Community event in 2015. There will be a revisit of the four thematic areas within the 2020 vision to look at what the local community feel are current priorities and how best to take these forward. Support for community anchor organisations such as this is crucial to developing the social economy.

The CSU team have also set out plans to support the Lands and Parks Services through 4 separate Participatory Budgeting exercises in Rothes, Cullen, Findochty and Forres, with the Rothes process now completed. Each of the 4 projects will oversee the expenditure of a £50k budget allocation to create a new play park. The exercise in Rothes secured positive levels of engagement with families and a local group secured an additional £57k to support total project costs. Ideas were shared through the online CONSUL platform, with 203 votes cast by pre-school, primary and secondary age children as well as those in the wider community. The park is due to be completed and opened to the public later in 2022.

Housing

Availability of land for housing is vital to meet existing need and future demand from in-migration. Moray enjoys a very good supply of land for housing to meet demand. The Housing Land Audit 2022 highlights that there is an overall established land supply of 12,192 units which includes extensive areas of LONG term land, which act as a reserve and can be released should a shortfall be projected. The 2022 data also highlights that the effective housing land supply, which is land free of significant constraint and available within 1 five year period, is 5,365 units, which is equivalent to a 13 year supply.

The new National Planning Framework 4 is expected to be approved in late 2022 and will place a greater focus on brownfield redevelopment and support town centre living with the resultant economic benefits for local businesses.

However, within the land supply, there are issues ensuring availability of a range of house and tenure types, particularly in Speyside, Buckie Coastal towns and villages and in the vicinity of the Enterprise Park, Forres. The Moray Growth Deal Housing Mix Delivery project aims to address some of these challenges with Council officers discussing site options with partners.

A new Housing Need and Demand Assessment is currently being prepared and this will inform the housing land requirements in the next Local Development Plan. The Assessment will also review the impact short term lets are having on the availability of housing in the local market.

Over the next 2 years, the Strategic Housing Investment Plan is expected to provide 338 affordable homes with spend of approximately £140m, via the investment from Scottish Government, Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and Registered Social Landlords (RSL).

Transport Infrastructure

The Transportation Service within Moray Council have been supporting the delivery of projects aimed at assisting in the transition to a low carbon economy. This has included the expansion of the local Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, with 11 new fast and rapid chargers installed or commissioned across Moray during the year.

New active travel infrastructure was provided in a number of locations throughout Moray, to encourage an increase in low carbon forms of transport. This includes Keith, where a new active travel path was created as part of the works associated with a new nursery facility.

Funding was secured for the second phase of the Speyside Low Carbon Hub project, which will upgrade the path infrastructure on the section of the Speyside Way between Carron and Cragganmore. However, this work was not completed until later in 2022. This project has transformed the section of this nationally important long distance route, recognised as one of Scotland's 'Great Trails', between Cragganmore and Craigellachie. These improvements will benefit both visitors and local residents, for whom the route provides valuable active travel provision.

Funding was secured to improve the active travel connections to the new footbridge over the River Lossie in Lossiemouth, but again this project was not delivered until later in 2022.

9 Performance Indicators

The Moray Economic Strategy identified a suite of performance indicators to be used to assess the success of initiatives in delivering against the strategy. The data below provides a baseline against these indicators using the most recent data available, from which future performance can be measured. This will assist in providing an insight into the relative health of the Moray economy. It is recognised that Moray is currently underperforming against the national average for many of these indicators. This report highlights the action being implemented to improve the performance of the economy:

Increased Gross Value Added (GVA) per employee

GVA per job filled	Moray	Scotland
2019	£49,701	£52,252

Increased share of employment in higher level occupations (SOC1-3)

Employment by occupation April 2021 – March 2022	Moray (%)	Scotland (%)
Standard Occupational Classification Major Groups 1-3	43.2	48.5
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	10.0	8.4
2 Professional Occupations	16.3	25.2
3 Associate Professional Occupations	16.6	14.7

Increase in the number of start-ups, including social enterprises

Number of births of new enterprises	Moray	Scotland
2020	220	17,795

Increase in the number of businesses employing between 50 and 249 people

Number of medium enterprises (50 to 249 employees)	Moray	Scotland
2021	35	2,715

Increase in average pay in Moray and a closing of the gender pay gap

Gross weekly pay for full time employees	Moray	Scotland
2021	£565.80	£622.00

Median gender pay gap	Moray (%)	Scotland (%)
2021	22.6	11.5

A more balanced demographic – with greater numbers in the 16-29 age range

Percentage of population aged 16-29	Moray (%)	Scotland (%)
2020	15.11	17.27

Employment rate (Annual Population Survey)

Number of people economically active in employment	Moray (%)	Scotland (%)
April 2021 – March 2022	73.6%	73.8%

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **PERFORMANCE REPORT (ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES) – PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 2022**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 To inform the Committee of the performance of the service for the period to 30 September 2022.

1.2 This report is submitted to Council in terms of Section III (A) (4) of the Council's Scheme of Administration to monitor performance of the services within the Committee's remit in accordance with the Council's performance management framework.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 It is recommended that Committee:

(i) scrutinises performance in the areas of Service Planning, Service Performance and other related data to the end of September 2022; and

(ii) notes the actions being taken to improve performance where required.

3. BACKGROUND

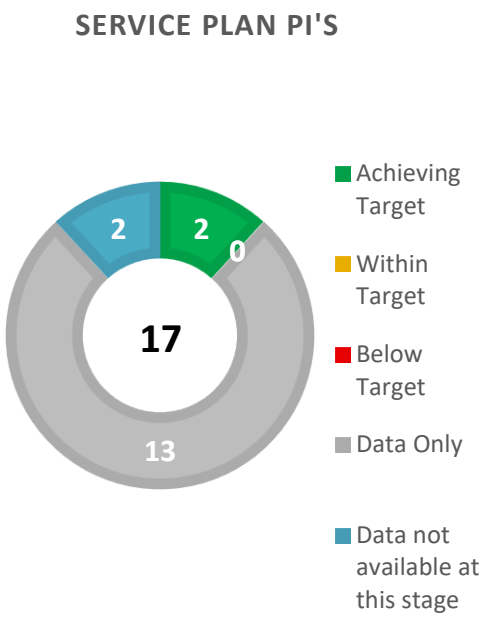
3.1 On 7 August 2019, the Moray Council, approved a revised Performance Management Framework for services (para 5 of the minute refers).

4. SERVICE PLANNING

4.1 Each service plan sets out the planned strategic and service level priorities and outcomes it intends to deliver in the coming year aligning closely with financial planning, corporate and community planning partnership strategic priorities. This report provides an interim update on progress on the service plan, key outcomes and performance indicators. The Committee is invited to review progress to secure assurance that it is satisfactory and to provide scrutiny and further direction where performance requires attention.

4.2 The narrative included is by exception, links to Service Plan Actions and Performance Indicators can be accessed within the Backing Papers of this report.

SERVICE PLAN PRIORITIES		RAG
STRATEGIC LEVEL	Partnership Apprenticeship Strategy and action plan developed for public and private sector partners	100%
SERVICE LEVEL	Recover service from the pandemic response to meet statutory requirements and duties associated with Environmental Health and Trading Standards	60%
	Manage increased work related demands across the existing service resources to ensure we continue to provide an acceptable service level when processing applications.	75%
	Recover service from pandemic to enable delivery of economic recovery plan and develop strategic response to new funding opportunities such as shared prosperity fund and take on responsibility for employability	30%
	Annual Economic Recovery Plan report including KPIs	35%
	Manage workloads across the service to progress major work with the Local Development Plan 2025. New legislative requirements. Community Wealth Building, Levelling Up Fund, Growth deal projects and Climate change.	51%
	Succession planning: identify needs and provide apprenticeship/training opportunities, career pathways, continuing professional development and job-specific learning.	0%
OVERALL PLAN PROGRESS		50%



Strategic Outcomes - successes

4.3 The Apprenticeship Strategy for Moray, developed in partnership by officers from Moray Council, UHI Moray, DYW Moray and Skills Development Scotland was presented as planned to the Community Planning Board on 21 September 2022 (item 7a of the Agenda refers). The Strategy will contribute to increased participation, skill and pay levels with reduce gender inequality. (**ACTION**: EGD23-4.1b)

Strategic Outcomes – challenges and actions to support

4.4 Nothing to report.

Service Level Outcomes - successes

4.5 Building Standards 'Green Status' was achieved following the timely submission of statutory returns to the Scottish Government, update of the Customer Service Charter and reflection against annual performance to identify areas for improvement. (**ACTION**: EGD23-5.2)

4.6 Economic recovery continues through business, skills and infrastructure investments; year to date there have been 75 new business start-ups through Business Gateway creating 87 jobs in the key sectors of creative industries, food and drink, manufacturing, construction and tourism. In the same period last year there were 63 new business start-ups. Applications to the Town Centre Capital Fund, aimed at making transformational and visual differences to the heart of Moray's towns have now closed. In the two years to March

2021, funding proposals totalling £1.7m were approved. Moray has received an allocation of £4.3m from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, aimed at building pride in place and increasing life chances over the 3 years to March 2025. To gain access to allocated funds, an Investment Plan has been submitted. Moray hosted the fifth Supplier Development Programme Meet the Buyer North event in September at UHI Moray, nearly 700 businesses registered for the event and it was a lively day for the 30+ Buyers who attended to include officers from Business Gateway, Moray Council Procurement and Moray Growth Deal teams. (**ACTIONS**: EGD23-5.3a, EGD23-5.4b**, INDICATOR**: ENVDV266)

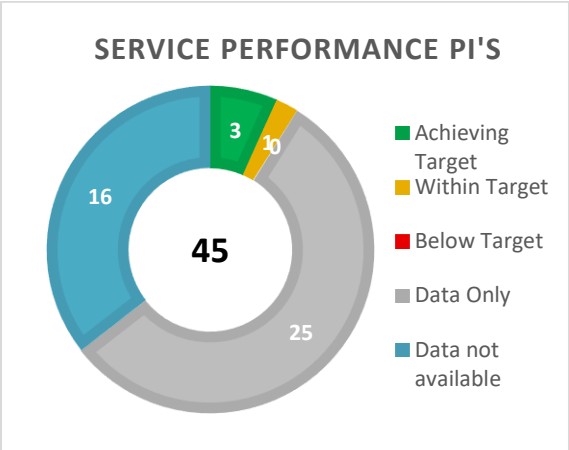
Service Level Outcomes – challenges and actions to support

4.7 The revised Community Safety Strategy, required by the Scottish Government, was approved by the Community Planning Board on 21 September 2021 (item 6 of the Agenda refers), just out with the original due date of June 2022. (ACTION: EGD23-5.1b)

5. SERVICE PERFORMANCE

5.1 In line with the Performance Management Framework, operational performance is reviewed quarterly by departmental management. Areas performing well and/or areas subject to a decreasing trend or where benchmarking results show performance significantly below comparators will be reported to this committee for member scrutiny.

5.2 The narrative included in this report is by exception, links to Service Performance Indicators can be accessed within the Background Papers at the end of this report. Service Performance Indicators are being reviewed with a view to enabling greater quarterly updates than are currently available.



Operational Indicators - successes

5.3 Nothing to report as indicator results are either not due or unavailable as a result of changes to national reporting arrangements.

Operational Indicators - challenges and actions to support

5.4 Development Management and Building Standards indicator results are now submitted to Scottish Government for validation checks, therefore subject to slight delays with quarter 2 indicator results published in November.

5.5 In accordance with the revised Food Safety Code of Practice, food inspection categories and frequencies have changed. Premises have been reassessed in terms of risk and work is ongoing to collect and report results against the new framework.

6. OTHER PERFORMANCE RELATED DATA

Complaints & MP/MSP Enquiries

6.1 In line with the Performance Management Framework, complaints are reviewed quarterly by departmental management in terms of time taken to respond, outcome and learning points. Links to complaints tables can be accessed within the Backing Papers of this report.

6.2 A total of 11 complaints were closed in the half year to September 2022, of which 6 (55%) were frontline stage and 5 (45%) were investigative stage. As a comparison, in the same period last year, 26 complaints were closed.

6.3 Of those complaints closed one frontline complaint was upheld and 82% were completed within target timescales. .

6.4 A total of 55 MP/MSP enquiries were received during the first half of 2022/23, all have been responded to.

Other Performance (not included within Service Plan)

6.5 No announcement has been made for the Levelling Up Fund bid by the UK Government, potentially this will be announced near the end of November.

Case Studies

6.6 Nothing to report

Consultation and Engagement

6.7 Nothing to report

7. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))
Performance measurement is used to ensure the efficient and sustainable delivery of services to meet the Council's priorities in both the Corporate Plan and the LOIP.

(b) Policy and Legal
The Council has a statutory requirement to publish a range of information that will demonstrate that it is securing best value and assist in comparing performance both over time and between authorities where appropriate.

(c) Financial implications
None.

(d) Risk Implications
None

(e) Staffing Implications
None

(f) Property
None

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact
An Equality Impact Assessment is not required as this report is to inform the Committee on performance.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts
None

(i) Consultations
The Head of Economic Growth & Development Services, Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment & Finance) and Service Managers, have been consulted with any comments received incorporated into this report.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 As at 30 September 2022 the plan overall is 43% complete, with five sub-actions having completed in the reporting period.

Author of Report:	Christopher Dewhurst, Research & Information Officer
Background Papers:	Service Plan Actions Service Plan Performance Indicators Service Performance Indicators Service Complaints
Ref:	SPMAN-813460984-313

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **PERFORMANCE REPORT (ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES) – PERIOD TO SEPTEMBER 2022**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

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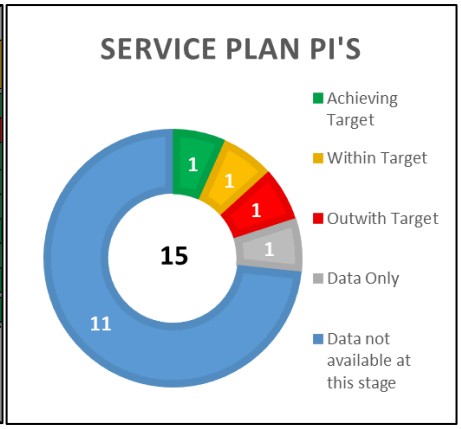
4.2 The narrative included is by exception, links to Service Plan Actions and Performance Indicators can be accessed within the Background Papers section of this report.

SERVICE PLAN OUTCOMES		RAG
STRATEGIC LEVEL	Growing, diverse & sustainable economy	39%
SERVICE LEVEL	Improving the Transportation Network	25%
	Growing, diverse & sustainable economy/Our Future	90%
	Establishing Joint Energy from Waste Facilities	80%
	Improving our operations	62%
	Improving our tourism and visitor economy	100%
	Delivering capital projects	30%
	Delivering capital projects and promoting wellbeing	35%
	Workforce development	15%
OVERALL PLAN PROGRESS		53%

Comment: At the end of September, the Environmental and Commercial Services Service Plan is progressing well. Two actions (1 Strategic and 1 Service Level) have not met original target timescales with work now planned to continue for both during the second half of the year.



Strategic Outcomes – successes

4.3 Nothing to report.

Strategic Outcomes – challenges and actions to support

4.4 Following guidance from the Scottish Government, the scope of the charging infrastructure strategy has changed. Costings are due with the Scottish Government by early December and thereafter will be reported to this committee on 7 February 2023. In the meantime, work has progressed where possible with Transport Scotland data analysed and locations for network expansion identified. (Action ECS22-25 Section 4c i).

4.5 Work on the first draft of an investment strategy for electric vehicles is ongoing however key information from the Electric District Network Operator has taken longer than expected. This may lead to a slight delay with the final strategy. (Action ECS22-25 Section 4c ii).

Service Level Outcomes – successes

4.6 Two actions have been delivered during the first half of 2022/23. An improvement plan for the Council's Dredger is now in place with progress incorporated in the Marine Safety and Operational Update report presented to this committee on a quarterly cycle. The new footbridge in Lossiemouth was officially opened on 31 May 2022. The bridge, now formally owned by Moray Council, is fully accessible ensuring the beach is available to all including buggy and wheelchair users. (Actions ECS22-25 - Section 5f, ECS22-25 5e).

4.7 The rollout of free school meals to all P1-P5 pupils is complete with uptake at the end of quarter 2 increasing to 74.6%, just below target. Improvement has also been noted for free and paid meals taken by P6 and P7 pupils with uptake for these now above target at 39%. (Action ECS22-25 Section 5g, PIs ECSEPBCC02 and ECSEPBCC01a).

Service Level Outcomes – challenges and actions to support

4.8 Recycling in Moray fell for the second consecutive year to 52.2%. Against all other authorities, Moray Council is now ranked 7th highest. To help reverse this trend, the Waste Team have engaged with residents and commercial customers with further PR campaigns planned. To provide Elected Members with a greater understanding of the recycling process, visits to the waste transfer station are planned for November. (Action ECS22-25 Section 5h, PI ENV6).

4.9 Work to develop an action plan to improve accessibility of core paths is ongoing with the asset system configured and a Temporary Core Path auditor appointed. Auditing work is projected to continue until early 2023, resulting in a delay in the delivery of a final action plan. Originally anticipated by December 2022, this is now expected by Summer 2023. (Action ECS22-25 Section 5jk).

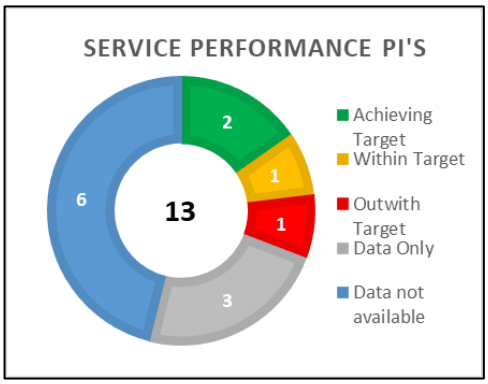
4.10 Following input from stakeholders involved with the Moray West wind farm project, the draft masterplan for Buckie Harbour will be reviewed. This is now expected to be finalised by the end of quarter 3. (Action ECS22-25 Section 5b).

5 SERVICE PERFORMANCE

5.1 In line with Performance Management Framework, operational performance is monitored quarterly by departmental management. Areas performing well and/or areas subject to a decreasing trend or where benchmarking results show performance below comparators will be reported to this Committee for member scrutiny.

5.2 Following approval of the Service Plan by Committee, a review of performance indicators has been undertaken and amendments made to align indicators with service outcomes.

5.3 The narrative included is by exception, links to Service Performance Indicators can be accessed within the Background Papers section of this report.



Operational Indicators – successes

5.4 Average occupancy of paid car parks in Elgin continued to improve with quarter 2 reported above (covid adjusted) target at 51%. The Pay by Phone app also continued to be popular, now accounting for 23.5% of all car park payments received. (PIs ECSTCP01 and Management PI ECSTCP04).

Operational Indicators – challenges and actions to support

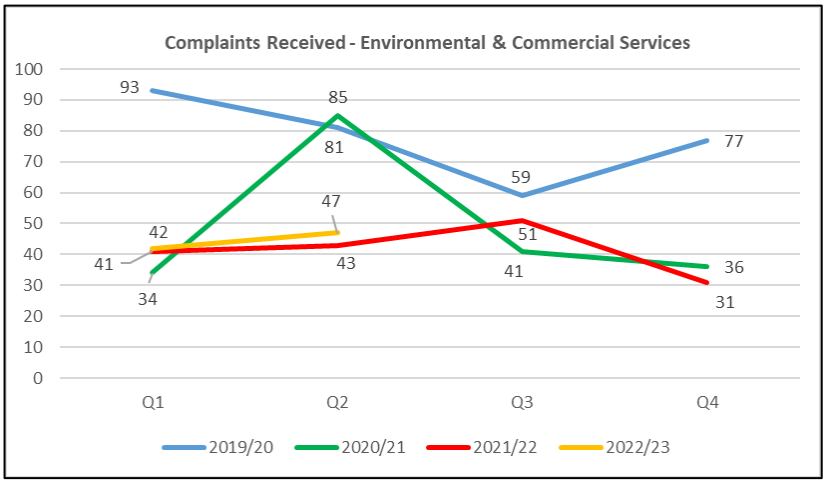
5.5 Although still above target (£5.20), costs relating to m-connect/Dial M Services have improved over the summer with the net subsidy falling from £6.84 in quarter 1 to £5.76 in quarter 2. The joint marketing campaign with Stagecoach "On your Bus Stop" launched in September with the aim of rebuilding passenger confidence and highlighting public transport options. The success of this campaign will be evaluated over the coming months. (PI ECSTPT01)

6. OTHER PERFORMANCE RELATED DATA

Complaints & MP/MSP Enquiries

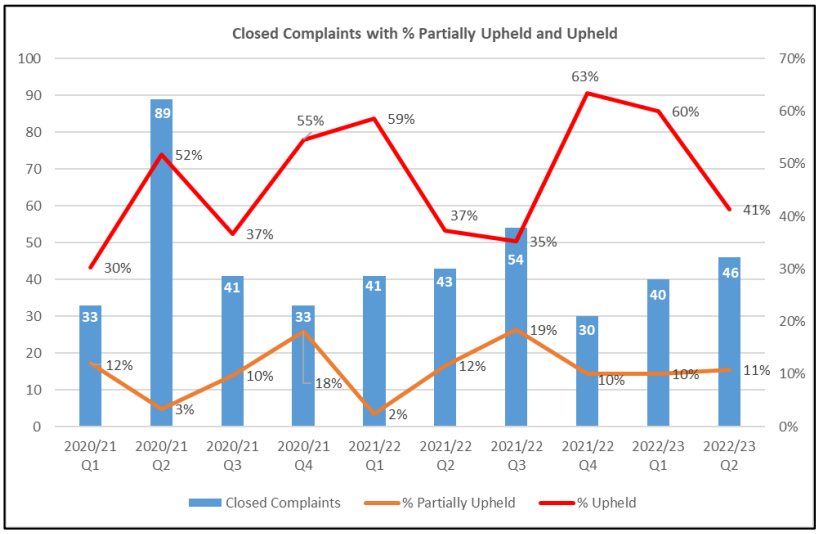
6.1 In line with the Performance Management Framework, complaints are reviewed quarterly by departmental management in terms of time taken to respond, outcome and learning points. Detailed tables can be accessed within the Background Papers section of this report.

6.2 Between April and September 2022, Environmental and Commercial Services received a total of 89 complaints; an increase of 5 (6%) compared to the same period last year but 30 (25%) less than quarters 1 and 2 in 2020/21. Against pre-pandemic figures from the first half of 2019/20, complaints received have fallen by 85 (49%).



6.3 During quarter 2, 42 complaints (91%) were closed as frontline with 4 (9%) closed at investigative stage. 35 frontline complaints (83%) received a response within 5 working days taking an average 3.76 days. With investigative complaints, 2 (50%) were dealt with within the 20 working days target with an average response time of 24.75 days. No authorised extensions were recorded against those complaints not meeting target timescales. Going forward, the Complaints Officer will liaise with Administrators to reinforce the need for an authorised extension when the 5 or 20 working day limit is unlikely to be achieved.

6.4 24 closed complaints (52%) were upheld or partially upheld with 12 (50%) categorised as Household Collections. Most related to missed collections and non-delivery of bins. Each complaint has been investigated and procedures updated to ensure requests are recorded correctly.



6.5 In addition to complaints, 22 MP/MSP enquiries were received during quarter 1 with a further 56 in quarter 2. Over a quarter of all enquiries related to Road Safety with speeding concerns in particular. These enquiries relate to a range of sites with differing speed limits, and in almost all instances recorded speeds are within the prevailing speed limit and there are no relevant road traffic incidents.

Other Performance (not included in the Service Plan)

6.6 Nothing to report.

Case Studies

6.7 Nothing to report.

Consultation and Engagement

6.8 The Catering and Procurement Teams worked together to engage with local suppliers through a “Food for Moray” event at Elgin Town Hall in June. Aimed at encouraging applications for fresh food contracts, businesses had the chance to learn about the criteria and application process and hear first-hand the experiences of existing suppliers.

6.9 A customer satisfaction survey, covering a range of areas within Environmental and Commercial Services, is underway with Community Councils. The results of this survey are expected by the end of 2022.

6.10 Alongside other local authorities, a National Road Survey is currently ongoing to determine satisfaction levels and priorities of local residents and road users. Results are expected to be published by the Association for Public Sector Excellence (APSE) by Spring 2023.

7 SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP))
Performance measurement is used to ensure the efficient and sustainable delivery of services to meet the Council's priorities in both the Corporate Plan and the LOIP.

(b) Policy and Legal
The Council has a statutory requirement to publish a range of information that will demonstrate that it is securing best value and assist in comparing performance both over time and between authorities where appropriate.

(c) Financial implications
None.

(d) Risk Implications
None.

(e) Staffing Implications
None.

(f) Property
None.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact
An Equality Impact Assessment is not needed because the report is to inform the Committee on performance.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts
None.

(i) Consultations
The Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), Service Managers, Legal Services Manager, the Equal Opportunities Officer and the Committee Services Officer have been consulted, with any comments received incorporated into this report.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 At the end of September 2022, progress against the Environmental and Commercial Services Service Plan sits at 53% with two actions delivered on time.

Author of Report: Suzanne Wilson, Research and Information Officer
Background Papers: Service Plan Actions
Service Plan Performance Indicators
Service Performance Indicators
Complaints Monitoring Report

Ref: SPMAN-524642768-798

REPORT TO: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE ON 15 NOVEMBER 2022**

SUBJECT: **MARINE SAFETY AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE Q2 2022-2023**

BY: **DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND FINANCE)**

1. REASON FOR REPORT

1.1 To inform the Committee on matters of Marine Safety and compliance with the Port Marine Safety Code (PMSC) for the period Q2 year 2022/23.

1.2 This report is submitted to Committee in terms of Section III (F) (25) of the Council's Scheme of Administration relating to the functions of Council as Statutory Harbour Authority (SHA).

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 **Committee is asked to consider and note the safety performance, fulfilling its function as Duty Holder under the Port Marine Safety Code.**

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Under the statutory requirements of the Port Marine Safety Code (PMSC) the organisation (Moray Council) must appoint a duty holder to ensure compliance with the PMSC is achieved. The organisation must provide a report on PMSC performance annually as a minimum.

3.2 The role of Duty Holders is held by Members of the Economic Development & Infrastructure Services committee. The role requires accountability for ensuring the organisation’s compliance with the PMSC.

3.3 At a meeting of this committee on 20 March 2018 it was agreed that a report on PMSC would be submitted quarterly (paragraph 6 of the minute refers)

3.4 Moray Council, in its capacity as a Statutory Harbour Authority, is committed to undertaking and regulating marine operations to safeguard all its harbour areas, the users, the public and the environment through its Safety Management System (SMS).

4. Q2 Review

4.1 The following sections of the report set out an overview of marine safety performance for Q2 of 2022/23.

PMSC Audit

4.2 A full annual audit of Moray Council compliance with PMSC was carried out by Marex Marine, within their capacity as designated person. The Audit was conducted at Buckie Harbour Office on 12 October 2021 and concluded that the Moray Council harbours are compliant with the PMSC. The Audit process made observations. The open items from this are provided in the table below.

Observation	Progression
Review Harbour Bye-laws with particular regard to continued relevancy	Liaison with legal department required to establish a time to review bye-laws during 2022/23. Target Date completion 31/03/23
Consider cyber security protocols	Addition of cyber security policy to be added to SMS during review cycle including update of IT systems in new harbour office. IT consultation is ongoing with council officers during process of office move. Target Date completion 30/11/22
SMS updates, rewording suggestions	Review of SMS completed. Compilation draft of new document being finalised ready to be presented for consultation and Duty Holder approval at end of quarter 3, Target date completion 31/12/22.
Consideration of adding extra safety signs around harbour	In conjunction with ongoing water safety group meetings and work stream considerations for signs required to be discussed. Signs on order and being produced currently. Target Date for completion 30/11/22
Increasing drills carried out with external institutions suggested	Plans to be made to include exercises with local fire brigade large scale cross council drill to be organised with Aberdeenshire council with Emergency planning officer. Target date TBC no later than 31/03/23

4.3 The 2022/23 Annual Audit conducted by Marex Marine will take place on 6 December with the report and findings brought to this committee at the next scheduled date.

4.4 It should be noted that duty holders are required to be conversant with PMSC and its relevant content. Training for Duty Holders was provided by the designated person on 15 August 2022.

Key Performance Indicators

4.5 Details of the Council's compliance with PMSC are provided below.

Q2 Accident, Incident and Near Miss Statistics

4.6 **Incident statistics Summary Table**

Quarter	Injuries	Incidents	Near Misses
2	1	1	0

4.7 On 26 September, Harbour Watchman boarded a fishing boat during heavy weather (force 6 North-westerly gales) to replace a mooring line that had broken. The watchman boarded the vessel as the vessel owners were not able to conduct the work themselves in an appropriate time, this action is in line with harbour staff prescribed role and powers. While on board moving forward, a mooring line tightened and a weld on the vessel's mooring bit failed.The mooring bit, as a result, catapulted toward the quayside under tension and struck the watchman on the left side of his rib cage. The injured watchman was assessed and at the time of the accident showed no obvious signs of trauma or injury. Following the incident, the injured Watchman was sent home from work to rest and scheduled to visit the doctor the following morning. On Friday 7 October the watchman was declared fit and no injury or effects identified.

4.8 Moray Council Health and Safety team was advised of the incident and relevant incident reporting was carried out, including the watchman's statement of events.

4.9 Investigation into the event has determined that there was no possible indication that a failure of the weld was going to occur. There was no error in mooring arrangements and the watchman was practicing safe protocols on board, as well as wearing the full personal protective equipment required. The incident was a direct result of adverse weather conditions. The dynamic risk assessment undertaken by the Watchman indicated he should board the vessel rather than waiting for the owner to arrive. This is considered the correct decision as the risk of injury appeared low compared to the risk associated with not attending to the vessel. Communication with the vessel owner has been ongoing to remind them of their responsibilities, with regard to maintaining access and safe mooring whilst in harbour.

Aids to Navigation

4.10 As a Local Lighthouse Authority, Moray Council is required to report the availability of all of its navigational lights to the Northern Lighthouse Board in March of each year. Currently the Port Closed light on the North Pier in Buckie is unavailable, resulting in availability figures being decreased. This has been discussed with the Northern Lighthouse Board and they have noted it is not an urgent requirement as the light is not mandatory and other provisions to communicate any port closures are available.

4.11 New solar powered lights will be installed in Burghead and Buckie. The new solar powered lighting will decrease the number of faults observed and as a result lead to an increase in the availability figures for all navigational aids.

This work has been funded by Scottish Government Marine Fund Scotland Scheme.

4.12 A risk assessment for changing the lighting system is in preparation by Harbourmaster and after completion by end of Nov 22 will be approved by the Northern Lighthouse Board. A Notice to Mariners has been prepared and this will be sent to all harbour users and the UKHO so visiting vessels can be informed of this change.

4.13 The table below summarises the availability of Navigational lights under Moray Council's responsibility.

IALA Category	No Of Aids	Total Hours	No Of Failures	OOS Hours	MTTR	MTBF	Availability	Target Availability
Moray Council								
CAT 1	1	26,304	0	0:00	0:00	0:00	100.00 %	99.80 %
CAT 2	15	394,560	6	31333:58	5222:20	60537:40	92.06 %	99.00 %
CAT 3	4	105,216	1	5222:00	5222:00	99994:00	95.04 %	97.00 %
No Category	0	0	0	0:00	0:00	0:00	0.00 %	0.00 %
Totals	20							

The 'Availability Objective' is calculated over a rolling 3-year period. This means that over this period a Cat 1 Aid to Navigation needs to be functional for 99.8% of the time. Currently Moray Council is meeting this target. The availability of Cat 2 and 3 lights is below the target availability.

4.14 The target for the year 2022/23 is to increase the availability figures of Cat 2 lights to 95% and Cat 3 lights to 97%. This will be achieved by utilisation of new solar powered lights that once installed, planned by end of Feb 23, will provide more efficiency due to less reliance on unsuitable cabling, prone to faults.

Pilotage

4.15 Pilotage is not compulsory at Buckie harbour, therefore, not all cargo movements require the services of a pilot. The number of pilotage acts carried out in the second quarter of 2022/23 was 12, in relation to 38 vessel movements in and out of the harbour. This included 1 act of pilotage in hours of darkness.

Training

4.16 There are currently two members of staff deemed competent to pilot, one unrestricted and one restricted to daylight hours. By end of Q3 it is anticipated that both members of staff will be competent to pilot without restrictions and that a third member of staff will be fully trained. Training will begin for other harbour staff after Q3 with 2 new harbour assistants beginning training.

4.17 During Q2 training was completed for:

- First aid refresher training for 2 members of staff.
- Oil spill level 3 training was completed by 1 member of staff
- Duty Holder PMSC training carried out by designated person (Marex Marine).

Training for Port Facility Security is currently being sourced to be completed by 2 members of staff. Currently harbours are compliant with PMSC and International ship and port facility code (ISPS) however additional trained staff will provide additional resilience and shared responsibilities.

Staffing

4.18 One member of staff remains absent from work due to long term sickness and this post is being covered by an agency appointed watchman until Occupational Health recommendations and advice have been confirmed.

4.19 Recruitment for MV Selkie staff is ongoing with a new recruitment round for vessel master being undertaken during Q3/4.

Conservancy

4.20 Dredging has continued into the quarter 2 of 2022/23, with priority given to Buckie navigational channel and Burghead channel. There has also been significant work undertaken at Findochty.

4.21 From 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022 the total amount of spoil removed to designated spoil grounds was 3260 Tonnes over 24 digging days. This includes the harbours at Findochty, Burghead and Buckie (see table 2 para 4.32).

4.22 Burghead groyne is at the end of its serviceable life, which is increasing the deposition of sediment at the harbour channel. A contract has been awarded to undertake significant maintenance work to the groyne. This work is subject to a marine licence which is currently being progressed by Marine Scotland.

4.23 In Buckie the current depth under chart datum is officially 2.1 Metres with relevant Notice to Mariners promulgated. There has been significant improvement in the depth of the channel as a result of work carried out in Q1 and Q2. Indication from Selkie and pilot boat sounding is that depth under chart datum exceeds 2.5 metres. These soundings are subject to official bathymetric survey of the channel which is being organised for Q3.

4.24 There is a Notice to Mariners published warning vessels of the fluctuating depths within the entrance channel of Burghead advising all mariners to contact Harbourmaster for accurate information and tidal information.

4.25 The priority areas for dredging remain Burghead (sand bank approaching harbour entrance) and Buckie (entrance channel).The agreed capital works to undertake outsourced dredging, (agreed on 29 June 2022 paragraph 22 of the minute refers,) is currently progressing with preparation works. Sediment sampling and its analysis is being procured and conducted to satisfy Marine Scotland licencing requirements. The planned works will incorporate work to dredge all harbour basins in Buckie utilising a combination of Selkie and external vessel. Other dredging requirements include:

- Hopeman: Different options to increase the efficiency of dredging at Hopeman are being considered and a plan detailing these will be developed in 2022/23.
- Cullen: dredging by the Selkie will focus on the beach side of the basin.

- Portknockie: Work at Portknockie was undertaken in Q1 with a plan for some minor additional work to be carried out during November.
- Findochty: Further dredging is required at the entrance channel to complete work started in Q2.

4.26 There has been an increase in available water under chart datum of 1.0 metre in the west basin and channel at Findochty harbour as a result of the dredging campaign in 2021/22. Dredging in Q2 of 2022/23 has removed 540 tonnes of spoil from the entrance area and approach to the new pontoons, maintaining good access to all vessels.

Selkie

4.27 MV Selkie has completed works within Buckie, Burghead and Findochty during the second quarter of 2022/23. The table below summarises the work carried out during this quarter:

Table 1: Days worked and total tonnage removed Q2 2022/23 vsQ1 2022/23 and Q4 2021/22

Year	Days working	Weather days	Maintenance	Working days %	Tonnage Removed
2022/23 Q2	24	17	14	44	3,260
2022/23 Q1	30	12	20	48	3,460
2021/22 Q4	24	30	9	38	3,330

Table 2: Summary of works carried out per harbour during Q2

Harbour	Cumulative working days	Cumulative weather days	Cumulative maintenance days	Tonnage removed
Buckie	15	13	14	2,000
Burghead	4	4	0	720
Findochty	5	0	0	540
Total (%)	24 (44)	17 (31)	14 (25)	3,260

4.28 During the Q2 of 2022/23 there has been a slight decrease in the total tonnage removed to spoil by MV Selkie (200 tonnes approx. 1 load) compared to the previous quarter (Q1 3,460, see Table 1 para 4.29). This total has been completed over 24 working days which is a decrease in working day percentage from 48% to 44%.

4.29 The updated figures for the current year 2022/23 are now 46% working days 25% weather days and 29% maintenance days (planned and unplanned). This is still below the target KPI of 50% working days (see paragraph 4.35). There has been a decrease in days lost to unplanned maintenance down to 25% however this is still not at the target of 20% or less.

Table 3: Comparison of working days compared to weather and maintenance

Year	Days working %	Weather days %	Maintenance %
2022/23 Total	46	25	29
2022/23 Q2	44	31	25
2022/23 Q1	48	20	32

4.30 The plan for increased efficiency moving forward is to maximise the number of days crewed on vessel and continue to work effectively with maintenance to lower the number of maintenance days. A computer based planned maintenance system on board Selkie and throughout the harbours is now delivered and is currently being readied and tested for full use starting in Q3. This system will increase efficiency of auditing maintenance, allow greater ability to scrutinise maintenance and its history and allow remote access monitoring of all maintenance.

4.31 The procurement process to install Marine mammal observation equipment is currently underway with a planned date of installation to occur in January 2023. This equipment will allow Selkie to work in more marginal weather conditions above a force 3 at spoil dumping grounds. This will further improve the efficiency of dredging operations.

Environmental Considerations

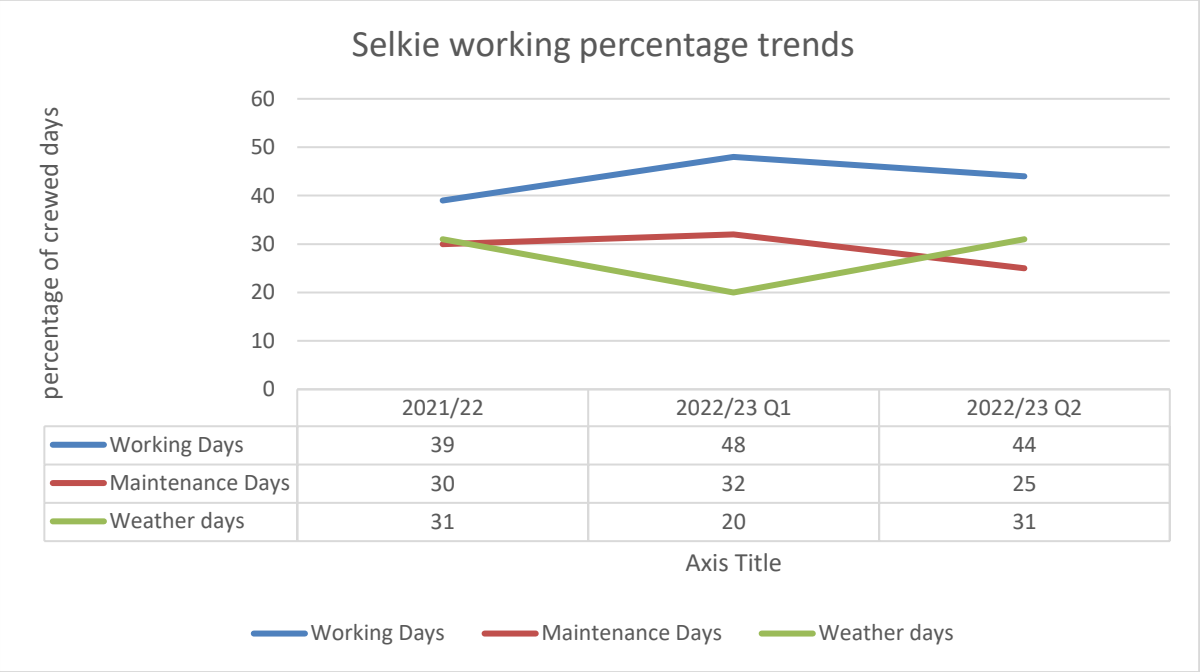
4.32 There has been continuing work carried out with the focus on lowering carbon emissions and promoting overall environmentally sound practices within the harbours. This includes plans to upgrade the electrical infrastructure available within Buckie harbour, allowing less reliance on fossil fuel generators for power.

4.33 **KPI Summary Table**

KPI	Progress at the end of Q2	Completion Target Date
Conservancy		
Buckie Channel Depth 3.0M	Current official depth 2.1M (2.5 M sounded by pilot boat)	31/03/23
Buckie Basin 1/2/3 depth 3.0M	Current depth 2.2M	Review of progress 31/03/23 Fully achieved by 31/08/23
Provide 0.3M channel Burghead	Current depth 0.0M	Review of progress 31/03/23 Fully achieved by 31/08/23
Productivity		
Maintenance days less than 20%	Currently 29%	Continuous review
Working days greater than 50%	Currently 46%	Continuous review
Total minimum tonnage removed above 14,120 Tonnes (aspirational target 18,000 Tonnes)	End of Q2 6,720 (annual projection therefore 13,440)	31/03/23
Total working days above 77 (target 100)	54 end of Q2 (currently on target)	31/03/23
Staffing		
Full Time master	Q3/4 recruitment campaign (long term skilled agency worker currently)	30/09/22 postponed due to staffing issues within harbour office and reviewed target 31/12/22
Safety management/ Maintenance		

SMS review and Update	Reviewed and new document being drafted	31/10/22
Full Risk assessment update	In progress annual review completed.	31/10/22
Planned maintenance system implementation	Procured and installed, assets being added to database for complete functionality	31/08/22
Financial		
Lower Running costs to within Budget	To be reviewed	31/03/23

4.34 **Graph of Selkie Working availability trends**



4.35 The general pattern of Selkie working day availability compared across quarters in 2022/23 vs 2021/22 shows a slight decrease in maintenance days and overall a slight increase in working days. There is however still continued improvement required to reach the desired KPIs highlighted in the table in paragraph 4.34 above. A trend graph will continue to be added in future reports to highlight progress toward KPIs identified for working day and maintenance day targets.

5. General Safety Updates

Safety related works

5.1 There have been a number of jobs completed during Q2 improving safety conditions within all harbours, these works include:

- Repair to wheeled steps
- Repaired small holes on pier 2
- Painting various equipment around harbour
- Created additional ventilation points to aid Ice Machine ventilation

- Removal of various ropes posing a threat to vessel safety navigating harbours
- Repair to concrete slab in the centre channel of pier 3 Buckie
- Installation and removal of handrails on pier 1 Buckie for Lady of Avenal (Tall Ship).
- Lighthouse navigation light reinstated and windows and access cleaned to allow safer/easier access.
- Reattached fairlead on pier 2
- Repair Burghead net store access
- Cleaned tide board Burghead
- Toilet repaired Burghead
- Cleared waste oil drums
- Weeding in Burghead
- Replaced life rings and lines all harbours
- Installed ladder top handrails where required
- Installed additional mooring rings at slipway in Findochty to make berthing safer and easier for bigger boats.
- Portknockie slipway treated with algicide
- Barrier installed at end of west pier in Cullen to prevent persons driving on it whilst quay repairs are being planned and carried out
- Various issues on workboat Pathfinder rectified including the power steering and screenwasher. Mooring lines all replaced and seats removed from internals to create storage space for loose equipment.

Master action List

5.2 *List of safety related jobs required to be completed in all harbours comprising the Master action list:*

Priority category	Number of safety related jobs needing completion at beginning of Q2	Number of safety related jobs still outstanding at end of Q2	Total safety related jobs completed during Q2
1	8	4	4
2	31	15	16
3	44	23	21
4	31	20	11
Totals	112	62	52

5.3 Master action list is a list of all safety related jobs required within the harbours segregated in to 4 categories. Category 1 deemed the most important.

The remaining Priority 1 items are as follows:

- Repair to Pathfinder pilot boat steering. Repair work can be completed without interference to vessel operations.
- Repair works currently being completed to the North pier by a contracted diving team as per capital plans.

- Work being carried out to address outages in lighting on piers in the harbour. This work is being delivered presently by Moray Council street lighting team.

Signage

5.4 The signs listed below have been ordered and will be erected when received.

1. Four signs to restrict general access to the pontoons
2. Harbour operations signs.
3. Designated visitor berths.
4. Operational speed restrictions
5. Keep slipway clear signs.

6. Objectives identified for remaining quarters of 2022/23

- Publishing of updated SMS: the revised SMS will be presented to a future meeting of this committee.
- Undertake further reviews of Marine Policy and Harbour Bye-laws.
- Review training requirements and request necessary training.
- Continue momentum of Pilot training and accreditation leading to 2 fully competent Pilots within the Harbour team by end of Q3.
- 2022/23 PMSC audit 6 December and provide report at end of Q3.

7. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS

(a) Corporate Plan and 10 Year Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)
Sustainable harbours maintained to operate safely and efficiently contribute to the economic development of Moray.

(b) Policy and Legal
Non-compliance with the PMSC will have legal implications.

(c) Financial implications
Non-compliance of the PMSC may have financial implications.

(d) Risk Implications
Failure to comply with the PMSC could result in prosecution of the authority.

(e) Staffing Implications
No staffing implications arise from this report.

(f) Property
There are no property implications arising from this report.

(g) Equalities/Socio Economic Impact
There are no specific equalities matters, however, the Equalities Officer has been consulted and comments incorporated into this report.

(h) Climate Change and Biodiversity Impacts
There are no climate change and biodiversity implications arising from this report.

(i) Consultations
The Depute Chief Executive (Economy, Environment and Finance), Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, Legal Services Manager, Head of Financial Services, Committee Services Officer (L Rowan), and Equalities Officer have all been consulted and their comments incorporated into this report.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 The Council is currently deemed to be compliant with the PMSC, however, work to maintain a safe environment remains an ongoing matter in a dynamic environment. Diligent staffing and constant monitoring and risk assessing will be utilised to maintain compliance as demands evolve.

Author of Report: Stuart Akass, Harbours Development and Operations Manager

Background Papers:

Ref: SPMAN-524642768-792