## Appendix 1

Table 1: Option Appraisal Summary Table

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
	Maintenance plus small flood defence ancillary works (The Cross and Abercairney Place)	Property Level Protection (PLP) (residential properties only)	Direct Flood Defences (Tullibardine & Highland Spring) + Property Level Protection (PLP) (residential properties)	Diversion Channel (Danny Burn / Back Burn / Kinpauch Burn) plus Direct Defences (Highland Spring) plus Natural Flood Management
All properties protected (200 year event)?	No	No	Yes	Yes
Initial Capital cost	£841,769	£192,000	£4,635,345	£7,823,860
Benefit:Cost Ratio	1.4	2.9	1.77	1.36
Assessment of option	Option doesn't fully meet study objectives.	Option doesn't fully meet study objectives.	All properties offered a degree of protection but see below.	All properties defended – plus benefit to the A9.
	Only defends The Cross and Abercairney	PLP not suitable for non-residential		
	Place. Other properties still at risk.	properties, which therefore remain at risk.	Flood protection provided by PLP relies on measures being installed properly by	Diversion works are remote from the village thereby reducing impact (both
	Repeated dredging not recommended on environmental grounds.	Flood protection relies on measures being installed properly by homeowners (in	homeowners (in advance of flooding), and suitable maintenance.	during construction and longer-term).
		advance of flooding), and suitable maintenance.	Typical life span of PLP around 20-30 years before replacement required also.	Visual impact of direct defences also limited.
		Typical life span of around 20-30 years	years before replacement required also.	NFM opportunities through reuse of
		before replacement required.	Uptake of PLP measures is historically poor.	material claimed on site during construction.
		Uptake of PLP measures is historically poor.		
		Only effective up to certain flood depths (typically 0.6m) – modelled 1 in 200 year flood depths are up to 0.4m (for residential properties).	PLP only effective up to certain flood depths (typically 0.6m). – modelled 1 in 200 year flood depths are up to 0.4m (for residential properties).	Potential for multiple benefits (biodiversity/habitat creation/amenity) along diversion routes and NFM.
	Option 1 is not recommended	Option 2 is not recommended	Option 3 is not recommended	Option 4 is recommended