OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT BOARD

Venue: **Town Hall, Moorgate Street, Rotherham.** **Date:** **Friday, 9th September, 2011**

Time: **9.30 a.m.**

A G E N D A

1. Apologies for Absence.

2. To determine if the following matters are to be considered under the categories suggested in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972.

3. To determine any item which the Chairman is of the opinion should be considered as a matter of urgency.

4. Declarations of Interest.

5. Questions from Members of the Public and the Press.

For Discussion/Decision:-

6. Creating A Stronger Council During Testing Times (Presentation by the Chief Executive)

7. Review of Polling Places 2011 (report herewith) (Pages 1 - 17)

8. Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments for Rotherham (June 2011) (report herewith) (Pages 18 - 73)

9. Transfer of Private Sewers to Water Companies (Louise King, Yorkshire Water to report)

10. Localising Support for Council Tax (report herewith) (Pages 74 - 78)

11. Annual Report (report provided separately)

12. Recycling Group - To Appointment a Representative (meetings scheduled every two months on Tuesdays at 10.00am)

13. Local Democracy Campaign 2011/12 (report herewith) (Pages 79 - 90)

For Information/Monitoring:-

14. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 22nd July, 2011 (herewith) (Pages 91 - 95)

15. Work in Progress (Chairs of Select Commissions to report)

16. Call-in Issues - to consider any issues referred for call-in.

Agenda Item 7

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	**Meeting:-**	**Overview and Scrutiny Management Board**
2.	**Date:-**	**9 September 2011**
3.	**Title:-**	**Review of Polling Places 2011 – all wards affected**
4.	**Directorate:-**	**Chief Executive's**

5. Summary

To report the findings of the review of parliamentary polling districts and polling places as required under The Electoral Administration Act 2006 before presentation to Cabinet on 5 October 2011.

6. Recommendations

- **That the Board approves the Returning Officer's proposals for future polling arrangements so that a report can be provided to Cabinet on 5 October 2011**

7. Proposals and Details

The Electoral Administration Act 2006 requires that a full review of polling arrangements be completed every four years. The last was completed in December 2007 and the current review commenced on 22 June 2011 and must conclude by 1 December 2011.

The review has been conducted under the Terms of Reference at appendix 1 which were published along with the statutory Notice of Review on 22 June 2011.

Stakeholders, including elected members, MPs, political parties, parish councils, community groups and electors were offered an opportunity to make representations. Details are at appendix 2.

The Electoral Services team has considered polling arrangements throughout the borough and has taken account of the representations received during the review which are at appendix 3. The Facilities Management team has been involved in the review and Building Managers have provided expertise on accessibility issues and specific knowledge of many of the current and potential polling venues.

Every venue has been evaluated against issues of accessibility, voter convenience, fairness and availability for polling (including at short notice). It should be noted that the outcome of the RMBC Property Rationalisation Savings and Localities Review may affect the future availability of some venues.

The Returning Officer's proposals for future polling arrangements are at appendix 4

8. Finance

Additional costs are not significant and will be met from the existing election budget.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

Inadequate provision of polling places and polling stations could have a detrimental affect on voter turnout and could be the source of an election challenge.

There must be a sufficient number of suitable polling stations to allow the Returning Officer to allocate a reasonable number of voters to each. The Electoral Commission's report on queues in some areas at the 2010 elections concluded that in part the problems were as a result of a reduction in polling stations so that too many voters were allocated to each. There will be more combination of polls at future elections which increases the risk of queues where provision is inadequate.

The polling place review has highlighted an emerging risk to the adequate provision of polling venues. The current financial climate is forcing the council to continually review its property assets and council premises currently used or potentially suitable for polling may become unavailable. There are few suitable privately owned buildings and private premises always carry the risk that use for polling is not guaranteed and may be refused,

sometimes at short notice. There may be a change of ownership or policy or an alternative booking may be preferred.

It is likely that more schools will be required as polling places in the future if sufficient provision is to be assured.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

Provision of reasonably convenient polling arrangements is a statutory requirement and contributes to delivery of the council's objectives of fairness, equality and community cohesion. Such provision is an essential element of the free and fair elections required under Protocol 1, Article 3 of the Human Rights Act.

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Electoral Administration Act 2006
The Review of Polling Districts and Polling Places (Parliamentary Elections) Regulations 2006

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Review of Polling Districts, Places and Stations 2011 – Terms of Reference

Context

The Electoral Administration Act 2006 requires all local authorities to review parliamentary polling districts and polling places at least once every four years. The first review under these provisions was concluded by 1 December 2007. We must therefore conclude a further review by 1 December 2011. Though these four yearly reviews are now mandatory, Rotherham being a metropolitan authority has a cycle of elections such that all polling districts, places and stations are necessarily kept constantly under review.

Process

The Council is required to publish notice of the holding of the parliamentary polling places review which must conclude by 1 December 2011. The notice must be published at the Council's relevant office, at least one other conspicuous place in the area and on the Council's website. The Council is required to consult the Returning Officer and the Returning Officer is required to make representations as to the location of polling stations within polling places. Within thirty calendar days of their receipt, the Council is required to publish the Returning Officer's representations.

In reviewing polling places, the Council is required to actively seek representations from such persons as it thinks have particular expertise in relation to:

a) access to premises; or
b) facilities for persons who have different forms of disability.

Such persons must be given the opportunity to make representations and to comment on the representations made by the Returning Officer. Other key stakeholders will be offered an opportunity to make representations.

In addition any elector may make representations on the designation of polling places to the Council. Any representations made should ideally include proposals for specified alternative polling places and reasons for the suggestion.

On completion of the review the council must give reasons for its decisions in the review and publish;

i) all correspondence sent to the Returning Officer
ii) all correspondence sent to any person whom the council thinks has particular expertise in relation to access to premises or facilities for persons who have different forms of disability,
iii) all representations made by any person in connection with the review,
iv) the minutes of any meeting held by the Council to consider any revision to the designation of polling places,
v) details of the designation of polling districts or polling places within its area, and
vi) details of the places where the results of the review have been published.

Duties of the Council and the Returning Officer

It is the duty of the Council to divide its electoral areas (i.e. constituencies and wards) into polling districts seeking to ensure that all electors have such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances. This is achieved at a ward level with the additional requirement that every parish must be in a separate polling district. Each parish is likely to contain more than one polling district especially if the parish area extends across borough ward boundaries. As a general rule of thumb polling districts will be determined by the availability of suitable venues for polling places.

It is the duty of the Returning Officer to provide a polling station within the designated polling place. It is permissible for the Returning Officer to provide more than one polling station in a designated polling place.

The duties of the Council and the Returning Officer are therefore inextricably linked. In undertaking a review it is practical to consider the suitability of the available polling places first, i.e. to identify what premises are available, and then to designate the polling district boundaries and allocate electors to what is actually available.

Factors for Consideration

1. A sufficient number of polling places

Polling places must be designated such that there are sufficient suitable premises to allow the Returning Officer to allocate a reasonable number of voters to each. Inadequate provision of polling places and polling stations could have a detrimental effect on voter turnout. It could lead to queues such as those seen in some areas in the parliamentary elections in 2010 and could be the source of legal challenge to an election. Voter allocations should be within the limits set in any guidance issued by the Electoral Commission.

2. Availability of suitable venues

There are important factors to consider when considering suitable venues and not least of these is the absolute requirement that the premises must be available for each scheduled election and any other election called at short notice, e.g. parliamentary general elections and local or parliamentary by-elections.
Electoral law therefore gives the Returning Officer an important resource:

> The returning officer may use, free of charge, for the purpose of taking the poll or counting the votes--
>
> (a.) a room in a school maintained or assisted by a local education authority or a school in respect of which grants are made out of moneys provided by Parliament to the person or body of persons responsible for the management of the school;
>
> (b)a room the expense of maintaining which is payable out of any rate.

3. Use of schools

In relation to schools the Council operates a policy of requiring the school to set a teacher in-service training day to coincide with polling day if it is to close to pupils. Depending on the layout of the school, some head-teachers take the decision to remain open on polling day if they are satisfied that they can ensure the security of

the children whilst allowing unimpeded access to voters. There is often the perception that children lose a day's education when a school closes on polling day. This is not the case where a teacher in-service training day is set and to facilitate this schools are notified of scheduled election dates well in advance. In the case of by-elections, if possible within the statutory timetable requirements, the Returning Officer schedules polling day during school holidays.

In recent years, the tension between the head-teacher's responsibility for the security of the children and the right of the voters for free access to the polling station has resulted in more head-teachers deciding to close the school and schedule an in-service training day on polling day.

4. Use of other council owned buildings

In Rotherham, the current economic climate has resulted in closure or an uncertain future for some premises such as youth centres and community centres for which the Returning Officer has the right of use. The impact of this upon the number of polling places available will be one of the factors taken into account during the review.

5. Use of private premises

The Returning Officer's right to use schools and certain other premises is unlikely to provide a sufficient number of stations and so other premises, such as church halls, are used where practicable. The Returning Officer has less control over these and hire charges can be prohibitive. Private premises always carry the risk that use for polling may be refused, sometimes at short notice. There may be a change of ownership or policy or an alternative booking may be preferred.

Criteria and Scope for the review

Taking account of factors outlined above, the review process should

- seek to ensure that all electors have such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances
- seek to ensure that so far as is reasonable and practicable the polling places are accessible to those who are disabled, and
- have regard to the accessibility needs of disabled persons

Rotherham's cycle of elections means that polling places are kept under continual review and the number of polling places and the level of voter allocations are well within the Electoral Commission guidelines. The existing polling places and stations fit the criteria, no serious issues have been reported and no voter has been prevented from voting by being in a queue at the close of poll.

- Consultation with building owners or managers will be necessary to confirm the continued availability and suitability of polling places.
- Consultation with Planning Officers on future development will be required to ensure voter allocations will continue to meet guidelines.
- Following each election, comments from voters and reports from polling station inspectors and other stakeholders are reviewed and followed up where

practicable. The elections in May 2011 provided information and proposals which will be considered as part of this review.

- The statutory notice of the review will invite representations from the public and known stakeholders will be directly contacted and invited to make representations including alternative proposals.
- The review team will actively seek representations from persons with expertise in relation to access to premises or facilities with persons who have different forms of disability.

Known stakeholders for consultation

- All elected members of the council
- MPs for the 3 constituencies in RMBC area
- Candidates (locally based) standing at the most recent parliamentary & borough elections
- Parish councils

Timescale

The timescale for the review is tight; there is a statutory requirement that it be concluded by 1 December 2011. It is the Electoral Registration Officer's duty to make alterations to the registers of electors to reflect any changes in polling districts. If this is not done in time to be incorporated in the revised register published on 1 December it will have implications for the supply of registers to organisations and political parties and the planning of the elections to be held in May 2012.

Suggested Timetable

Event	By (date)
Publication of notice of review	22 Jun 2011
Relevant documents on website and available for inspection	22 Jun 2011
Invite representations & comments	22 Jun 2011
Publish RO representation and comments	30 Jul 2011
Deadline for representations	22 Aug 2011
Report proposals to Management Board	9 Sep 2011
Deadline for Cabinet Report	22 Sep 2011
Report to Cabinet Approval	5 Oct 2011
Council Approval	2 Nov 2011
Publication of review result (subject to council approval)	18 Nov 2011
Revised register of electors published	1 Dec 2011

Mags Evers
Electoral Services
21 June 2011

REVIEW OF POLLING DISTRICTS, POLLING PLACES & POLLING STATIONS 2011

CONSULTATION LIST

RMBC Website	Information and link from Electoral Services Pages to Public Consultation Area	From 23 June 2011
Public Notice	All libraries and Customer Service Centres	From 23 June 2011
All Borough Councillors	Letter and notice to all borough councillors	By email 24 June 2011
Parish Councils	Letter and notice to all parish councils	By email or post 24 June 2011. .
Local Election Candidates	Letter and notice to all those standing for election at borough council elections in May 2011	By post 24June 2011
Parliamentary Election Candidates	Letter and notice to all those standing for election in May 2010	By email or post 24 June 2011
MPs	Letter and notice to MPs for Rotherham, Rother Valley, Wentworth & Dearne	By email 24 June 2011
Disability Groups	Letter and notice to all groups in the list provided by RMBC Community Engagement Team	By email 28 June 2011
Facilities Management Team (RBC)	Advice and assistance on accessibility issues	From 22 June 2011

REVIEW OF POLLING DISTRICTS, POLLING PLACES & POLLING STATIONS 2011

REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED

Name	Ward	Comment
Councillor Judy Dalton	Anston & Woodsetts	Received via email I would like to propose that for Anston and Woodsetts, we should look at using the pavilion on the Greenlands park instead of using Anston Greenlands school, and that we should look at using S.Anston Methodist church instead of Hillcrest school. This would potentially save the schools from closure on polling day. I also believe we should try to eliminate the need for an additional polling station at Harthill for the Turner wood box, which I believe had one vote in it, and all the rest were postal votes.
Councillor John Turner	Hellaby	Verbal response Could we look to see if there is a building that would be suitable as a polling station in the top half of Addison Road polling district. *We were unable to find a suitable building in this area. No issues were raised by electors on polling day.*
Hellaby Parish Council (Joanne Fieldhouse)	Hellaby	Received via email Hellaby Parish Council are extremely keen for the Hall to be used as a polling station during future elections.
Councillor John Swift	Rother Vale	Received via email All the polling stations in my ward were very good, staff were great, nothing was too much trouble for them.
Councillor Dominic Beck	Wales	Received via email Regarding the Polling Districts and Polling Places Review in the case of the Wales ward I would like to say this. In light of the fact that the Wales ward is the largest Ward

		geographically and has many outlying villages and hamlets, the current location of the polling stations means that already it is very stretched. For instance in the south-east of the ward there are 3 villages that have one polling station to serve them in Harthill, serving Harthill itself, Thorpe Salvin and Woodall. Although I agree that it is very difficult indeed to make an argument to have a dedicated Polling Station in each of these villages it emphasises my point. Harthill itself is the largest by far of these villages and would actually benefit from a higher turnout, which we all have a duty to do by encouraging more of the electorate to engage in the political process by voting. Having a second polling station at the Peregrine Way Community Centre in Harthill which has been talked about for a few years now, as it surrounds a high population of elderly and young families would serve the community well. Where I fear there maybe more scrutiny is Kiveton Park & Wales. One of the most densely populated and equally diverse villages in the Borough it has 3 polling stations serving an electorate of approximately 5386. It is my belief that there is still one to few polling stations particularly in Kiveton Park itself. Imagine Kiveton as the M1 corridor, it is very thin in its geography but stretches for a significant distance. The problem would be solved by opening a 4th polling station at the Community Centre on Viking Way, Kiveton Park. Over the past 10 years there has been significant housing development at that end of the village which is furthest away from a polling station, plus the area has a high elderly population who aren't predominantly on a postal vote as is the case elsewhere. The Wales ward is a very large ward indeed but still has the same or even less polling stations than some more urban wards that are much smaller in size. The ward would benefit from having at least one additional polling station, preferably in Kiveton Park

		and it wouldn't necessarily have to cost more in terms of staffing and resource. I would like to discuss my thoughts further with you in a meeting at a convenient time.
Councillor Alan Atkin	Wath	Received via email In general no great problems with Wath Ward stations, except at St Pius school. The room is probably smaller than ideal. I appreciate that an extra member of staff was assigned this year after feedback from the General Election but I witnessed on one visit there some queuing, lead to congestion in corridor and in the room. I appreciate we have difficulties with alternative sites?! On another note, with the new developments at Manvers are you looking for another polling station, if so the Rugby Club could be a possibility, or thinking outside the box there is a community room at the Dearne Fire Station? Both are DDA compliant with good car parking.
Councillor Sue Ellis	Wickersley	Received via email I have not had any complaints about the polling stations, places or districts for many years. The only issue is the boundaries for the ward, which is not under your jurisdiction. I therefore do not anticipate that I will be making any representations.
Mrs P Boyer	Maltby	Verbal – suggestion from users of the Charles Foster Centre – Can we use the centre for polling? Elderly residents nearby have quite a trek to Edward Dunn or St Marys and would be happy to rearrange their bingo from Thursdays when there is an election. The building is very good and there is a small car park to the side and full disabled access etc.
Orgreave PC	Orgreave	Online response - Orgreave PC were happy with the mobile polling station (mobile library) which was situated on the estate in May 2011. We would like this service to continue for the residents of Orgreave in future.

RETURNING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIONS						
Constituency	Ward	Polling District Letters	Name	Current Polling Place	RO Proposals	Comments
Rother Valley	Anston & Woodsetts	AA	Greenlands	Anston Greenlands J & I School, Edinburgh Drive, North Anston, Sheffield S25 4HD	Site visit following suggestion to use pavilion on the Greenlands park instead of using Anston Greenlands School. The pavilion is situated on Quarry Lane and next to the Medical Centre. It has a large car park which is mainly used by the staff and patients at the medical centre when the centre is open. Subject to an internal inspection of the pavilion etc, the pavilion may be suitable as a polling station BUT as well as rather than instead of the school. The school is situated in the middle of a housing estate and it is ideally situated to the residents on this estate. Moving the polling station to the pavilion would be inconvenient for these voters.	On detailed inspection it was noted that there is inadequate exterior lighting and this would pose an unacceptable risk to voters given that polling hours are from 07:00-22:00. It is therefore recommended that existing arrangements continue.
	Anston & Woodsetts	AB	Whitegate	Anston Park Junior School, Park Avenue, North Anston, Sheffield S25 2QZ	Suitable for purpose, - no change to existing arrangements .	
	Anston & Woodsetts	AC	Anston Brook	Anston Parish Hall, 15A Ryton Road, North Anston, Sheffield S25 4DL	Suitable for purpose, - no change to existing arrangements .	
	Anston & Woodsetts	AD	South Anston	Anston Hillcrest Primary School, Hawthorne Avenue, South Anston, Sheffield S25 5GR	Site visit in response to suggestion to use South Anston Mehodist Church instead of Hillcrest school. Subject to agreement from the church and an internal inspection the church would be suitable as a polling station BUT as well as rather than instead of the school and not instead of it. The school is situated in the middle of a housing estate and moving the polling station to the church would be more inconvenient for the voters in this area.	RO does not recommend changing the existing arrangements. The school is convenient for voters and should continue to be used. There is no justification to move to the uncertainty of privately owned premises and no need for an extra station.
	Anston & Woodsetts	AE	Turnerwood	Harthill Village Hall, Winney Hill, Harthill, Sheffield S26 7YL	Polling stations for Harthill, Thorpe Salvin and Turnerwood in this venue. No buildings in Turnerwood suitable for use as a polling station and Returning Officer cannot support suggestion that we should try to eliminate the need for an additional polling station at Harthill for the Turnerwood box even though few voters turned out in May 2011. This is the geographical nature of the area and the 23 voters who live in Turnerwood would have to travel an extra 5km to vote at the next nearest location for their ward/parish. (See also RA & RB)	
		AF	Woodsetts	Woodsetts Village Hall, Gildingwells Road, Woodsetts, Worksop S81 8QB	See also DF. Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
Rotherham	Boston Castle	BA	St Anns	Central Library & Arts Centre, Nottingham Street Entrance, Rotherham S65 1JH	Central Library will close in 2012. Returning Officer proposes to use the theatre in the new "My Place" building on St. Ann's Road as a polling station. It is fully DDA compliant and has a car park and good facilities for polling purposes.	Relocation of venue - retains existing polling district boundaries
		BB	Feoffees	The Maltings Youth & Community Centre, Maltkiln Street, Rotherham S60 2HY	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		BC	Park	United Methodist Church, Lister Street, Rotherham S65 2AX	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		BD	Clifton	Beeversleigh Community Centre, Clifton Lane, Rotherham S65 2AD	Returning Officer proposes to continue using Beeversleigh because it is convenient for the electors in the streets surrounding it but to create an additional polling district to allow an additional polling venue. The electors in the new polling district will use the new Garden Building which is next to Clifton Park Museum. The new Garden Building was completed at the end of 2010. It is fully DDA compliant and has a car park and good facilities for polling purposes. Will make voting more convenient for voters in the new polling district but will avoid the necessity for those in streets surrounding Beeversleigh to cross a very busy road.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around the Garden Building.
		BE	Broom Valley	St Barnabas Centre, Brunswick Road, Rotherham S60 2RR	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		BF	Oakwood	Oakwood Technology College, Moorgate Road, Rotherham S60	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		BG	Canklow	Canklow Woods Primary School, Wood Lane, Rotherham S60 2XJ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
Rotherham	Brinsworth & Catcliffe	CA	Phoenix	Rotherham West Community Centre, Brinsford Road, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5DT	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		CB	Manor	Brinsworth Community Hall, Brinsworth Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5BU	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		CC	Howarth	Brinsworth Howarth Primary School, Whitehill Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5JR	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		CD	Howlett	Brinsworth Whitehill Primary School, Howlett Drive, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5HT	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		CE	Bonet Lane	St Andrews Church, Bonet Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham S60 5NF	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		CF	Catcliffe	Catcliffe Memorial Hall, Old School Lane, Catcliffe, Rotherham S60 5SP	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
Rother Valley	Dinnington	DA	Laughton-en-le-Morthen	Laughton Village Hall, Firbeck Avenue, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Sheffield S25 1YD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	

Constituency	Ward	Polling District Letters	Name	Current Polling Place	RO Proposals	Comments
		DB	Laughton Common	Monksbridge Community Centre, Monksbridge Road, Dinnington, Sheffield S25 3QS	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		DC	Monksbridge	Monksbridge Community Centre, Monksbridge Road, Dinnington, Sheffield S25 3QS	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		DD	Lordens	Dinnington Resource Centre, Laughton Road, Dinnington, Sheffield S25 2PP	Returning Officer intends to rearrange polling districts slightly to include some electors who currently vote at Dinnington St. Josephs (see DE below). More convenient for those affected and will take some of the pressure off St. Josephs School and reduce risk of queues there.	Revision of polling district boundaries to increase number of voters allocated to this station.
		DE	St Leonards	Dinnington St.Joseph`s Catholic Primary School, Lidgett Lane, Dinnington, Sheffield S25 2QD	Risk of queues at busy elections but continue to use Nursery as it reduces disruption to main school. Revise polling boundaries to allow some voters to vote at Dinnington Resource Centre instead. (see DD above)	Revision of polling district boundaries to reduce number of voters allocated to this station.
		DF	Gildingwells	Woodsetts Village Hall, Gildingwells Road, Woodsetts, Worksop S81 8QB	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		DG	Letwell	Letwell Village Hall, Barker Hades Road, Letwell, Worksop S81 8DF	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		DH	Firbeck	Firbeck Village Hall, New Road, Firbeck, Worksop S81 8JY	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
Rother Valley	Hellaby	EA	Wickersley	The Church Barn, Church Lane, Wickersley, Rotherham S66 1ES	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements .	
		EB	Flash Lane	Bramley, Bill Chafer, Young People`s Centre, Flash Lane, Bramley, Rotherham S66 1TS	There was a queston as to whether the withdrawal of the Youth Service from this centre might affect Returning Officer's use as polling station. Bramley PC has confirmed that this should not be an issue and it is suitable for purpose so will continue to serve this polling district.	
		EC	Hellaby	Bramley, Bill Chafer, Young People`s Centre, Flash Lane, Bramley, Rotherham S66 1TS	Returning Officer intends to establish a polling station for Hellaby area in the re-opened Centenery Hall, Hellaby which is owned and managed by the newly established Hellaby PC. This will be a considerable improvement for Hellaby residents who previously had to travel to Bramley to vote.	Relocation of venue - retains existing polling district boundaries but allows voters to make use of newly re-opened convenient facility
		ED	Addison Road	Addison Day Centre, Addison Road, Maltby, Rotherham S66 8DG	Suitable for purpose with no complaints from voters . A question was asked as towhether there was another building at the top of hill which could be used by voters living in the top of the district. No such building exists in the specified area and no change to existing arrangements is recommended.	
Rother Valley	Holderness	FA	Rose Garth	Aston-cum-Aughton Parish Hall, Rosegarth Avenue, Aston, Sheffield S26 2DB	Returning Officer has agreed with Aston PC to use the main hall as polling station in future which will ensure sufficient space to minimise risk of queues.	Change of room only in existing polling place
		FB	Aston Park	Aston Hall J & I School, Church Lane, Aston, Sheffield S26 2AX	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		FC	Lodge Lane	Aston Lodge Primary School, Lodge Lane, Aston, Sheffield S26 2BL	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements. Poll cards and signage will indicate correct entrance for voters.	
		FD	Swallownest	Swallownest Community Centre, Rotherham Road, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 4UR	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		FE	Aughton	Aughton Primary School, Turnshaw Avenue, Aughton, Sheffield S26 3XQ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Wentworth & Dearne	Hoober	GA	Brampton Bierlow	Brampton Bierlow Parish Hall, Knollbeck Lane, Brampton Bierlow, Barnsley S73 0TX	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GB	Hoober	Wentworth Mechanics Institute, Main Street, Wentworth, Rotherham S62 7TL	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GC	Oaklea	Oaklea Community Centre, Oaklea Avenue, West Melton, Rotherham S63 6NB	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GD	West Melton	Christchurch Hall, Christchurch Road, Wath upon Dearne, Rotherham S63 6NW	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GE	Wentworth	Wentworth Mechanics Institute, Main Street, Wentworth, Rotherham S62 7TL	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GF	Harley	Harley Church, Harley Road, Harley, Rotherham S62 7UD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GG	Barley Hole	Trinity Community Centre, Sough Hall Avenue, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham S65 2QJ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GH	Nether Haugh	Greasbrough Public Hall, Coach Road, Greasbrough, Rotherham S61 4ET	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		GI	Upper Haugh	Manor Farm Community Centre, Harding Avenue, Upper Haugh, Rotherham S62 7ED	RBC Facilities Manager has reported that there are outstanding health & safety issues at this venue. The Returning Officer cannot put voters and staff at risk and has requested confirmation from leaseholder by 26 August, that the issues have been resolved. If Returning Officer cannot be satisfied on all issues rasied, a polling station will have to located in Rawmarsh Thorogate J&I School. (See also JA)	No confirmation received - relocate polling station to Rawmarsh Thorogate J&I School - retaining existing polling district boundaries
Rotherham	Keppel	HA	Thorpe Hesley	Trinity Community Centre, Sough Hall Avenue, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham S65 2QJ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	

Constituency	Ward	Polling District Letters	Name	Current Polling Place	RO Proposals	Comments
		HB	Scholes	Scholes Cricket Pavilion, Scholes Village, Scholes, Rotherham S61 2RQ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		HC	Roughwood	Roughwood Primary School, Roughwood Road, Rotherham S61 3HL	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		HD	Redscope	Chislett Young People`s Centre, Kimberworth Park Road, Rotherham S61 3JT	Kimberworth Park Community Partnership will be taking over the running of the building and have confirmed its future availability as polling station. Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		HE	Toll Bar	St Bede`s Catholic Primary School, Wortley Road, Rotherham S61 1PD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements. Signage and poll cards to indicate correct entrance for voters	
		HF	Keppel	Thorpe Hesley and Scholes OAP & Community Centre, Brook Hill, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham S61 2QF	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Rother Valley	Maltby	IA	Braithwell Road West	Maltby Linx Youth & Comm. Centre, Lilly Hall Road, Maltby, Rotherham S66 8BE	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		IB	St Bartholomews	The Grange Warden Centre, St. Bartholomew`s Close, Maltby, Rotherham S66 8NH	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		IC	Braithwell Road East	Maltby Manor Primary School, (Community Room), Davy Drive, Rotherham S66 8JN	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		ID	Maltby Market	Maltby Service Centre, Braithwell Road, Maltby, Rotherham S66 8JE	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		IE	Maltby Wood	Edward Dunn Memorial Hall, Tickhill Road, Maltby, Rotherham S66 7NQ	Suitable for purpose - but suggestion to redraw boundaries to allow use of the Charles Foster Centre as well. Elderly residents nearby have a long walk Edward Dunn or St Marys. The building is good and there is a small car park to the side and full disabled access etc. The centre is not owned by the council and its future seem secure.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around the Charles Foster Centre.
		IF	Queens	Maltby St Marys Catholic Primary School, Muglet Lane, Maltby, Rotherham S66 7JU	Suitable for purpose - but suggestion to redraw boundaries to allow use of the Charles Foster Centre as well. Elderly residents nearby have a long walk Edward Dunn or St Marys. The building is good and there is a small car park to the side and full disabled access etc. The centre is not owned by the council and its future seem secure.	
		IG	Maltby Crags	Ascension Close Warden Centre, Ascension Close, Maltby, Rotherham S66 7HQ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		IH	Hooton Levitt	The Grange Warden Centre, St. Bartholomew`s Close, Maltby, Rotherham S66 8NH	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Wentworth & Dearne	Rawmarsh	JA	Haugh Green	Manor Farm Community Centre, Harding Avenue, Upper Haugh, Rotherham S62 7ED	RBC Facilities Manager has reported that there are outstanding health & safety issues at this venue. The Returning Officer cannot put voters and staff at risk and has requested confirmation from leaseholder by 26 August, that the issues have been resolved. If Returning Officer cannot be satisfied on all issues rasied, a polling station will have to located in Rawmarsh Thorogate J&I School. (See also GI)	No confirmation received - relocate polling station to Rawmarsh Thorogate J&I School - retaining existing polling district boundaries
		JB	Monkwood	Monkwood Primary School, Monkwood Road, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 7JD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		JC	Rosehill	Salvation Army Hall, Quarry Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 7DB	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		JD	Rockcliffe	Rawmarsh Methodist Church, High Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 6LN	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		JE	Ashwood	Rawmarsh Ashwood J & I School, (Nursery Unit), Holm Flatt Street, Parkgate, Rotherham S62 6HT	Current arrangements mean that electors on the east side of Rawmarsh Hill have to cross a very busy main road and Returning Officer intends to divide the polling district such that electors on west side of Rawmarsh Hill will continue to vote at the school but electors on the east side of Rawmarsh Hill will vote at Marshall Close Community Centre.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around the Marshall Close Community Centre.
		JF	Green Lane	Rawmarsh St.Josephs Catholic Primary School, Green Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		JG	Ryecroft	Rawmarsh Ryecroft Infants School, South Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham S62 5QW	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Rother Valley	Rother Vale	KA	Treeton	Treeton Youth & Community Centre, Church Lane, Treeton, Rotherham S60 5PZ	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		KB	Orgreave	Mobile Library Unit, Rotherwood Avenue, Orgreave, Sheffield S13 9XY	Only other alternative polling station is Aston Fence J & I School which is approx. 1 mile away. RO intends to continue with existing arrangement as the most convenient available option for voters.	
		KC	Wetherby	Swallownest Community Centre, Rotherham Road, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 4UR	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		KD	Fence	Aston Fence J & I School, Sheffield Road, Woodhouse, Sheffield S13 9ZD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		KE	Ulley	Ulley Village Hall, Main Street, Ulley, Sheffield S26 3YD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		KF	Thurcroft	Gordon Bennett Memorial Hall, Green Arbour Road, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9DD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	

Constituency	Ward	Polling District Letters	Name	Current Polling Place	RO Proposals	Comments
Rotherham	Rotherham East	LA	Milton	Eastwood Village Community Centre, Erskine Road, Rotherham S65 1RF	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		LB	St Stephens	St Ann`s Centre, St Ann`s J & I School, St Leonard`s Road, Rotherham S65 1PD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		LC	St James	St James Vestry, (St. Francis Room), Cambridge Street, Rotherham S65 2SX	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		LD	Badsley Moor	Badsley Moor Infants School, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham S65 2QS	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		LE	Far Lane	Badsley Moor Infants School, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham S65 2QS	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements (see also LD)	
		LF	Mowbray Gardens	Mowbray Gardens Community Centre, Mowbray Gardens, Rotherham S65 2UH	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		LG	Eastwood View	Eastwood View Church Centre, Eastwood View, Rotherham S65 1NH	The premises are in the process of being sold but RMBC owned Springwell Gardens Community Centre next door would make a very suitable polling station and is fully DDA compliant. Returning Officer intends to establish polling station in the Community Centre for future elections.	Relocation of venue - retains existing polling district boundaries
		LH	Eastwood	The Place Young People's Centre, Coleridge Road, Rotherham S65 1LW	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		LI	Bakersfield	Bakersfield Warden Centre, Longfellow Drive, Rotherham S65 2LH	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Rotherham	Rotherham West	MA	Blackburn	Blackburn Primary School, Baring Road, Blackburn, Rotherham S61 2BU	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		MB	Kimberworth	Meadow View Primary School, (Community Room), Meadowhall Road, Rotherham S61 2JD	There is quite a long walk around to entrance and a sloped driveway out of school. Previously, polling station was Caine Gardens Warden Centre but this is no longer available as it has been converted to a residential property. This is the only other suitable building available in this polling district and Returning Officer intends no change to existing arrangements.	
		MC	Kelford	Kelford School, Oakdale Road, Rotherham S61 2NU	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		MD	Holmes	Ferham Primary School, Ferham Road, Rotherham S61 1AP	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		ME	Henley Grove	Henley Community Centre, Oates Close, Rotherham S61 1TP	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		MF	Thornhill	Thornhill Young People`s Centre, Clough Bank, Rotherham S61 1TD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		MG	Millmoor	Masbrough & Thornhill Community Centre, College Road, Rotherham S60 1JD	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		MH	Warren Hill	St John's Meeting Room, St John's Green, Kimberworth Park, Rotherham S61 3JL	Parking poor, not convenient for elderly and size of venue poses risk of queues. Returning Officer proposes to use St Johns Church, next to the meeting room instead. The church has ramped access at the rear and a car park is available. (See also UD)	Relocation of venue - retains existing polling district boundaries
		MI	Bradgate	Kimberworth Community Primary School, (Children's Centre), Kimberworth Road, Rotherham S61 1HE	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Wentworth & Dearne	Silverwood	NA	Sandhill	Rawmarsh Sandhill Primary School, Kilnhurst Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		NB	Kilnhurst	Kilnhurst Comm. Resource Centre, Victoria Street	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		NC	Roundwood	Rawmarsh St.Josephs Catholic Primary School, Green Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangments. (See also JF)	
		ND	Fullerton	Thrybergh Parish Hall, Park Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements (See also NI & QA)	
		NE	Reresby	March Flatts Community Centre, Gerard Avenue, Thrybergh	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		NF	Jenkin Wood	Sunnyside Community Centre, Flanderwell Lane	Tight access to rear car park but station has excellent layout to accommodate the 3 separate stations which are required as consequence of the 2004 periodic electoral boundary review. (See also QB & TB)	
		NG	Belvedere	Bramley Parish Hall, Cross Street	Car parking difficult and currently 3 stations at this venue so potential for queues and disruption to residents if busy. Returning Officer intends to revise polling boundaries to make use of Bramley Grange Primary School which will be more convenient for voters allocated and reduce risk of disruption and queues at Bramley Parish Hall.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around Bramley Grange Primary School
		NH	Ravenfield	Ravenfield Parish Hall, Birchwood Drive	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		NI	Hooton Roberts	Thrybergh Parish Hall, Park Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements (See also ND & QA)	
Rother Valley	Sitwell	OA	Stag	Herringthorpe United Reformed Church, Wickersley Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		OB	St Cuthberts	St Cuthberts Church Hall, Bent Lathes Avenue	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		OC	Broom	Broom Lane Methodist Church, Broom Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		OD	Sitwell	Newman School, East Bawtry Road, Rotherham	The driveway is long and at night is dark and potentially unsafe. Returning Officer intends to move to "The Bridge" which is next door to Newman School and which has a ramped access and space for parking.	Relocation of venue - retains existing polling district boundaries
		OE	Hungerhill	Whiston J & I School, Saville Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		OF	Worry Goose	Whiston Worry Goose J & I School, Hall Close Avenue	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	

Constituency	Ward	Polling District Letters	Name	Current Polling Place	RO Proposals	Comments
		OG	Whiston Brook	Whiston Parish Hall, Well Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Wentworth & Dearne	Swinton	PA	Valley Road	Swinton Fitzwilliam Primary School, Broadway	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements (See also SE)	
		PB	Bow Broom	Swinton Queen Primary School, Queen Street	Site visit in July 2011 confirmed building works and car park are now complete. RO intends to continue to use this venue as it remains suitable for purpose.	
		PC	Harrop	Swinton Civic Hall, Station Street	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		PD	Highthorn	St Thomas Primary School, Meadow View Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		PE	Brookfield	Swinton Brookfield Primary School, (Children`s Centre), Lime Grove	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements. Signage and poll cards to indicate correct entrance for voters	
		PF	Piccadilly	Piccadilly Methodist Church, Wentworth Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Rotherham	Valley	QA	Whinney Hill	Thrybergh Parish Hall, Park Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements (See also ND & NI)	
		QB	Woodlaithes	Sunnyside Community Centre, Flanderwell Lane	Tight access to rear car park but station has excellent layout to accommodate the 3 separate stations which are required as consequence of the 2004 periodic electoral boundary review. (See also NF & TB)	
		QC	Foljambe	Dalton Foljambe Primary School, Foljambe Drive	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QD	Brecks	Dalton Listerdale J & I School, Beech Avenue	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QE	Dalton Parva	Trinity Croft C of E J & I School, (Parish Room), Dalton Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QF	Dalton Brook	Dalton Parish Hall, Doncaster Road, Dalton	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QG	East Herringthorpe	High Greave Junior School, (Sports Hall), High Greave Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QH	St Bernards	St Bernards Catholic High School, Herringthorpe Valley Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QI	Chaucer	Herringthorpe Young People`s Centre, Chaucer Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		QJ	Shenstone	Durham Place Reading Room, Durham Place	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Rother Valley	Wales	RA	Harthill-with-Woodall	Harthill Village Hall, Winney Hill	Polling stations for Harthill, Thorpe Salvin & Turnerwood in this building (see AE & RB). Suggestion received to consider also using the community centre on Peregrine Way. Site visit indicates that centre is suitable but number voters allocated would have to be limited to those in walking distance - potential for severe disruption caused by car-parking. Returning Officer proposes to re-draw RA boundary to create new polling district for voters to be allocated to the community centre instead of the Village Hall.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around the Peregrine Way Centre
		RB	Thorpe Salvin	Harthill Village Hall, Winney Hill	Polling stations for Harthill, Thorpe Salvin & Turnerwood in this building (see RA & AE). No buildings in Thorpe Salvin suitable for use as a polling station but no adverse comments from voters in Thorpe Salvin RO proposes to continue with existing arrangement.	
		RC	Todwick	Todwick Village Hall, Kiveton Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		RD	Wales	Wales Primary School, School Road, Wales	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		RE	Kiveton Park	Kiveton Park Youth & Comm. Centre, Station Road	A suggestion to make use of the community centre on Viking Way has been considered and the centre is suitable except that there is no off-road parking available. Voters allocated should live within walking distance to reduce impact on the local residents.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around the Viking Way Centre
		RF	Walesmoor	Kiveton Park & Wales Village Hall, Walesmoor Avenue	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Wentworth & Dearne	Wath	SA	Montgomery	Trinity Methodist Church, Church Street	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		SB	Sandygate	Fir Close Meeting Centre, Fir Close	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		SC	Sandymount	Wath Victoria J & I School, Sandymount Road	Suitable for purpose but additional voting facilities are necessary due to the developments in Manvers area. Suggestion received that Wath Rugby Club be considered. Site inspection carried out and it would make a suitable polling venue. Returning Officer proposes to re-draw polling boundaries to allow for an additonal facility at the clubhouse. Voters from Wath Victoria and from Trinity Church will be re-allocated as appropriate for maximum convenience.	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around the Rugby Club
		SD	Racecourse	Saint Pius X Catholic High School, (Community Room), Wath Wood Road	Increased potential for combined elections means that room currently allocated for voting is too small. Site visit confirmed that the entrance to the Sports Hall would make a suitable polling station and is a larger space and is likely to cause less disruption to the school.	Change of room only in existing polling place
		SE	Rookery	Swinton Fitzwilliam Primary School, Broadway	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements. (see also PA)	
		SF	Newhill	Wath Central Primary School, Fitzwilliam Street	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Wentworth & Dearne	Wickersley	TA	Flanderwell	Silver Birch Children`s Centre, Flanderwell Primary School, Greenfield Court	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		TB	Sunnyside	Sunnyside Community Centre, Flanderwell Lane	Polling station feedback - Tight access to rear car park. Station has excellent layout for 3 separate stations. Building has 3 polling stations for 3 separate wards - this is as a consequence of the 2004 boundary review. (See also NF & QB)	

Constituency	Ward	Polling District Letters	Name	Current Polling Place	RO Proposals	Comments
		TC	Bramley	Bramley Parish Hall, Cross Street	Car parking difficult and currently 3 stations at this venue so potential for queues and disruption to residents if busy. Returning Officer recommends re-drawing polling boundaries to make use of Bramley Grange Primary School which will be more convenient for voters and reduce risk of disruption and queues. (See also NG)	Additional venue - revise polling district boundaries to create a new one around Bramley Grange Primary School
		TD	Northfield	Blessed Trinity Catholic Church, Northfield Lane	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
Rotherham	Wingfield	UA	Greasbrough	Greasbrough Public Hall, Coach Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		UB	Rockingham	Rockingham Professional Development Centre, Roughwood Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		UC	Wingfield	Wingfield Young Peoples Centre, Wingfield Road	Suitable for purpose - no change to existing arrangements.	
		UD	Kimberworth Park	St John's Meeting Room, St John's Green	Parking poor, not convenient for elderly and size of venue poses risk of queues. Returning Officer proposes to use St Johns Church, next to the meeting room instead. The church has ramped access at the rear and a car park is available. (See also MH)	Relocation of venue - retains existing polling district boundaries

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO OVERVIEW and SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT BOARD

1.	**Meeting:**	**OVERVIEW and SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT BOARD**
2.	**Date:**	**9 September 2011**
3.	**Title:**	**Draft Report – Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments for Rotherham (June 2011)** **All Wards**
4.	**Programme Area:**	**Environment and Development Services**

5. Summary

To provide a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments for Rotherham in accordance with the requirements the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and the European Floods Directive, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.

6. Recommendations

6.1 that the contents of the Draft Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham be noted (refer to Appendix A).

6.2 that the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham be submitted to Defra before December 2011 for approval.

6.3 that the Final Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham be published for public information.

7. Proposals and Details

The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. The regulations impose new duties on the Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Rotherham, including the responsibility for managing local flood risk in particular from ordinary watercourses, surface runoff and groundwater.

Under the requirements of the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and Flood and Water Management Act 2010, the Lead Local Flood Authorities are responsible for undertaking a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for local sources of flood risk, primarily from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. As a unitary authority, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority for the Borough of Rotherham.

The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment is a high level screening exercise which involves collecting information on past (historic) and future (potential) floods, assembling it into a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment report, and using it to identify Flood Risk Areas which are areas where the risk of flooding is locally significant. The following table summarises the main steps.

1	Set up governance & develop partnerships
2	Determine appropriate data systems
3	Collate information on past & future floods and their consequences
4	Determine locally agreed surface water information
5	Complete preliminary assessment report document
6	Record information on past & future floods with significant consequences in a spreadsheet
7	Illustrate information on past and future floods
8	Review indicative Flood Risk Areas
9	Identify Flood Risk Areas
10	Record information including rationale

The approach consists of a six year cycle of planning based on a four stage process of:

1 Undertaking a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA).
2 Identifying flood risk areas.
3 Preparing flood hazard and risk maps.
4 Preparing flood risk management plans.

The Draft Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment completed by Rotherham in June 2011, identifies over 8,500 residential properties in Rotherham as being potentially at risk from surface water flooding, compared with less than 300

properties at risk of flooding from rivers;106 areas have been identified for prioritisation in subsequent flood risk management planning.

Defra has defined all Indicative Flood Risk areas as areas that are deemed to be of **national** significance and are defined as clusters numbering in excess of 30,000 people at risk of surface water flooding.

Rotherham has no indicative flood risk areas which are deemed to be of **national** significance. The only flood event considered to be significant on a European scale and included on the reporting spreadsheet is the floods of June 2007

Under the requirements of the Floods and Water Management Act 2010 Rotherham, as the Lead Local Flood Authority, will develop and maintained its own Local Flood Risk Strategy. The general principles of the Local Flood Risk Strategy are:

- Community focus & partnership working
- Sustainability
- Risk Based Approach
- Proportionality
- Multiple benefits
- Beneficiaries allowed to invest in local flood risk management

Surface water flood modelling has been carried out by the Environment Agency to indicate the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. However, the Environment Agency surface water flood maps are not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood, this is because information on floor levels, construction characteristics or designs of properties is not considered.

The surface water modelling was carried out by applying rainfall to a digital terrain model, using 2 different methodologies, namely Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) and the Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (AStSWF). Both the Flood Map for Surface Water and the Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding were found to accurately represent the areas at higher risk. The Flood Map for Surface Water FMfSW was considered to by marginally better overall, so it was decided to use this map as locally agreed surface water information. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham does not consider flooding from main rivers, reservoirs or as a consequence of sewer blockages.

The programme for the final completion of the Final Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham is as follows:

- 21 June 2011, the Council submitted the Draft Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham to the Environment Agency, for checking.
- 9 September 2011, the Draft Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham will be presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.

- December 2011 the Final Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham will be submitted to Defra for approval.

8. Finance

The Council's Streetpride Drainage Team have now submitted the Draft Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham to the Environment Agency for checking. All minor amendments to the Draft Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment will be carried out by the Drainage Team, and submitted to Defra by December 2011 for approval. Defra has provided the Council with funding for the sum of £20,000 for the completion of the Final Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham.

In January 2011 the Government's Environment Secretary Caroline Spelman, confirmed that in 2011/2012, grants for the sum of £21 million rising to £36 million for 2012/2013 and subsequent years, would be made available to help Councils protect and support their own community when managing flood risk. In addition the funding will fully support Lead Local Flood Authorities in developing local flood risk management strategies; surface water management plans and priority actions; mapping, running overview and scrutiny committees; and administering consents for private changes to ordinary watercourses.

Defra allocated £120.2k in 2011/2012 to Rotherham through the Council's Area Base Grant, which will enable the Council to carry out its new duties under the Floods and Water Management Act 2010. A further £156.3k in 2012/2013 and subsequent years will be allocated to the Council to continue in its duties under the Act.

Defra has announced that the funding allocated to Lead Local Flood Authorities should be in addition to the funding provided by Defra through the Formula Grant funding for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management within the Environmental, Protection and Cultural services. It is likely that the Council will be audited by Defra in the future.

Please note any requirements for additional revenue funding are not reflected in the current medium term financial strategy.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, the Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority for Rotherham, is committed to carry out its new duties for local flood risk management, including surface water, throughout the Borough of Rotherham. Local knowledge in the management of surface water and the flood risk areas in Rotherham is important. It is likely that there will be

additional pressures on the Council's resources to carry out it duties as the Lead Local Flood Authority, under the Act.

The Government funding provided is part of the £2.1 billion the Government expects to spend on flood and coastal erosion risk management by 2015. Local authorities also receive funding under formula grant arrangements administered by Communities and Local Government. The Government expects local authorities to spend about £100million on flood and coastal erosion risk management supported through formula grant arrangements. The grants provided by Defra for Rotherham, will be required to fulfil the Council's duties under the Act.

The Environment Agency surface water flood maps show various flood risk areas throughout the Borough of Rotherham. In some cases the Council has no records of flooding in these predicted flood risk area, as indicated on the maps. These maps will be published for public information as part of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Rotherham. This could lead to confusion and uncertainty with some residents whose properties will now be shown within flood risk areas, although they may not have experienced or be aware of any potential flooding to their property or surrounding area.

It is likely that there will be additional pressures on the Council to obtain future funding to carry out some of the improvement works identified in the Council's future surface water plans and reports.

The majority of the surface water overland flooding problems are from privately owned land and will require the full corporation of the landowner(s). The duty of all riparian owners (i.e. landowners) is to ensure that all flows within a watercourse are not impeded. The Council has a duty to ensure that the watercourses are satisfactorily maintained.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

(1) Floods and Water Management Act 2010
(2) Flood Risk Regulations 2009

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Appendix A – Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Draft Report for Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment June 2011, including Maps, Preliminary Assessment Report Sheet, and Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Checklist.

The issues contained within this report support the Council's main Corporate Priorities.

Ward Members in the Wards listed above have not been consulted.

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Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Where Everyone Matters

APPENDIX A

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Report

June 2011

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.

The regulations impose new duties on Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) including responsibility for managing local flood risk in particular from ordinary watercourses, surface runoff and groundwater.

The approach consists of a six year cycle of planning based on a four stage process of:

1 Undertaking a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA).
2 Identifying flood risk areas.
3 Preparing flood hazard and risk maps.
4 Preparing flood risk management plans.

The PFRA is a high level exercise based on existing and available information.

Over 8,500 residential properties in Rotherham have been identified as potentially at risk from surface water flooding, compared with less than 300 at risk of flooding from rivers.

106 areas have been identified for prioritisation in subsequent flood risk management planning, items 3&4 above.

Indicative Flood Risk areas are areas deemed to be of national significance and are defined as clusters numbering in excess of 30,000 people at risk of surface water flooding.
There are no indicative flood risk areas within Rotherham. The only flood event considered to be significant on a European scale and included on the reporting spreadsheet is the flood of June 2007

Rotherham has no indicative flood risk areas which are deemed to be of national significance. The requirement of the Floods and Water Management Act (F&WMA) is for Rotherham as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to develop and maintained its own Local Flood Risk Strategy (LFRS). The general principles of the Local Flood Risk Strategy:

- Community focus & partnership working
- Sustainability
- Risk Based Approach
- Proportionality
- Multiple benefits
- Beneficiaries allowed to invest in local flood risk management

The unaltered Flood Map for Surface Water produced by the Environment Agency is to be used to define Locally Agreed Surface Water Information.

This report does not consider flooding from main rivers, reservoirs or as a consequence of sewer blockages.

GLOSSARY

Assets	Structures, or a system of structures used to manage flood risk.
AStSWF	Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding
Catchments	An area that serves a watercourse with rainwater. Every part of land where the rainfall drains to a single watercourse is in the same catchment.
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
Cultural heritage	Buildings, structures and landscape features that have an historic value. These are also known as heritage assets.
Defences	A structure that is used to reduce the probability of floodwater or coastal erosion affecting a particular area (for example a raised embankment or sea wall)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
FCERM	Flood and coastal erosion risk management
FEO	Flood Event Outline.
Flood	The temporary covering by water of land not normally covered with water
Flood Risk Area	An area determined as having a significant risk of flooding in accordance with guidance published by Defra and WAG.
FMfSW	Flood Map for Surface Water
Groundwater	Water which is below the surface of the ground and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
HSWGW	Historic Surface Water and Groundwater.
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
Indicative Flood Risk Areas	Areas determined by the Environment Agency as indicatively having a nationally significant flood risk, based on guidance published by Defra.
ISWMG	Integrated Surface Water Management Group.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority.
Local flood risk	Flood risk from sources other than main rivers, the sea and reservoirs, principally meaning surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.
MAFP	Multi-Agency Flood Plan
Main River	A watercourse shown as such on the Main River Map, and for which the Environment Agency has responsibilities and powers
NRD	National Receptor Dataset – a collection of risk receptors produced by the Environment Agency.
Ordinary watercourses	All watercourses that are not designated Main River, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, IDBs.
Pathway	The connection between a particular source and a receptor that may be harmed.
Preliminary assessment report	A high level summary of significant flood risk, based on available and readily derivable information, describing both the probability and harmful consequences of past and future flooding.
Preliminary assessment spreadsheet	Reporting spreadsheet which LLFAs need to complete. The spreadsheet will form the basis of the Environment Agency's reporting to the European Commission.

PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control.
Receptor	Something that may be harmed by flooding.
Regulations	The Flood Risk Regulations
Resilience	The ability of the community, services, area or infrastructure to withstand the consequences of an incident.
RFDC	Regional Flood Defence Committee.
Risk	Measures the significance of a potential event in terms of likelihood and impact.
Risk assessment	A structured and auditable process of identifying potentially significant events, assessing their likelihood and impacts, and then combining these to provide an overall assessment of risk, as a basis for further decisions and action.
River basin district	There are 11 river basin districts in England and Wales, each comprising a number of contiguous river basins or catchments. The Environment Agency is responsible for collating LLFA reports at a river basin district level.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – spatial planning documents prepared by local planning authorities under PPS25 in England.
S-P-R	Source-Pathway-Receptor.
Source	The origin of a hazard (e.g. heavy rainfall, strong winds, surge etc).
Surface runoff	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan

CONTENTS Page

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope

This Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA), has been undertaken by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, to assess the flood risk within Rotherham Borough. The report satisfies the first requirement of the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. The Regulations implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.

The approach consists of a six year cycle of planning based on a four stage process of:

- Undertaking a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA).
- Identifying flood risk areas.
- Preparing flood hazard and risk maps.
- Preparing flood risk management plans.

Under the Regulations, and in line with responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the Act), Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) are responsible for undertaking a PFRA for local sources of flood risk, primarily from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. As a unitary authority, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council is therefore the LLFA for the Borough of Rotherham.

The PFRA is a high level screening exercise which involves collecting information on past (historic) and future (potential) floods, assembling it into a preliminary flood risk assessment report, and using it to identify Flood Risk Areas which are areas where the risk of flooding is locally significant. The following table summarises the main steps.

1	Set up governance & develop partnerships
2	Determine appropriate data systems
3	Collate information on past & future floods and their consequences
4	Determine locally agreed surface water information
5	Complete preliminary assessment report document
6	Record information on past & future floods with significant consequences in spreadsheet
7	Illustrate information on past and future floods
8	Review indicative Flood Risk Areas
9	Identify Flood Risk Areas
10	Record information including rationale

Table 1 Flood Risk Screening (from Environment Agency 2010)

LLFAs are required to submit their preliminary flood risk assessment report to the Environment Agency (EA) by 22 June 2011.

1.2 Sources of Flooding

The PFRA considers local flood risk, namely the following sources of flooding:

Surface water runoff – rainwater (including snow and other precipitation), which is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer. Flooding from surface runoff is sometimes called pluvial flooding. Note that the term 'surface water' is used generically to refer to water on the surface.

Ordinary watercourse – any river, stream, ditch, cut, sluice, dyke or non-public sewer which is not a main river.

Artificial water bearing infrastructure – includes reservoirs (see below), sewers, water supply systems and canals. Flooding from canals that are non main river should be included in a PFRA. LLFAs do not need to assess flooding from sewers, unless wholly or partly caused by rainwater or other precipitation entering or otherwise affecting the system. Floods of raw sewage caused solely, for example, by a sewer blockage do not fall under the Regulations. The Regulations also do not apply to floods from water supply systems, e.g. burst water mains.

Groundwater – water which is below the surface of the ground and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil. It is most likely to occur in areas underlain by permeable rocks, called aquifers. Within Rotherham, deep flows within aquifers do not cause flooding. Whilst flow of groundwater underground at shallow depths may contribute to localised flooding where it emerges as springs, the flow closely mirrors surface flows and is not related to a widespread rise in groundwater levels. Groundwater flooding has therefore not been addressed separately to surface water flooding.

The PFRA does not consider the following sources of flooding:

Main river – watercourses legally defined and marked as such on the main river map. Generally they are larger streams or rivers, but can be smaller watercourses. The Environment Agency has legal responsibility for them.

Reservoirs – The Environment Agency are responsible for regulating large (presently over 25,000 m³) raised reservoirs under the Reservoirs Act 1975. This will reduce to10,000 m³ by the commencement of provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act. Reservoirs below this size are unlikely to present significant flood risks in the context of the Regulations.

The interaction of surface water flooding with river flooding or reservoirs is considered, for example where high water levels within river impede the discharge from an ordinary watercourse.

Further information on river flooding is contained in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.
A Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA 1) for the whole Borough was published by RMBC in 2008.
A Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA 2) for the town centre is expected to be published shortly by RMBC.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

Aims and objectives; identifying Flood Risk Areas and supporting local flood risk management strategy. The aims and objectives of the PFRA are as follows:

- Compile historical flood record
- Review predicted flood data based on local knowledge and historical data

- Produce report which satisfies the requirements of the Regulations
- Develop strategy for flood risk management and prioritise areas based on relative flood risk

1.4 Introduction to the Study Area

The Borough of Rotherham is situated in South Yorkshire and covers an area of 286km^2 and has a population of approximately 253,900 (2009 census).

The north-west and central areas of the Borough drain to the river Don, which runs from Sheffield, through Rotherham town centre, where it is joined by the River Rother, then to the north east where it is joined by the River Dearne near the Boundary with Doncaster.

The south east third of the Borough drains towards the River Ryton and is hydrologically independent of the Don catchment. The boundaries between two water companies and Environment Agency (EA) regions reflect this catchment boundary, the south east being Severn Trent Water Ltd and EA Midlands region, the remainder being Yorkshire Water Services Ltd and EA North East region.

The principal rivers are shown on **Figure 1** below.

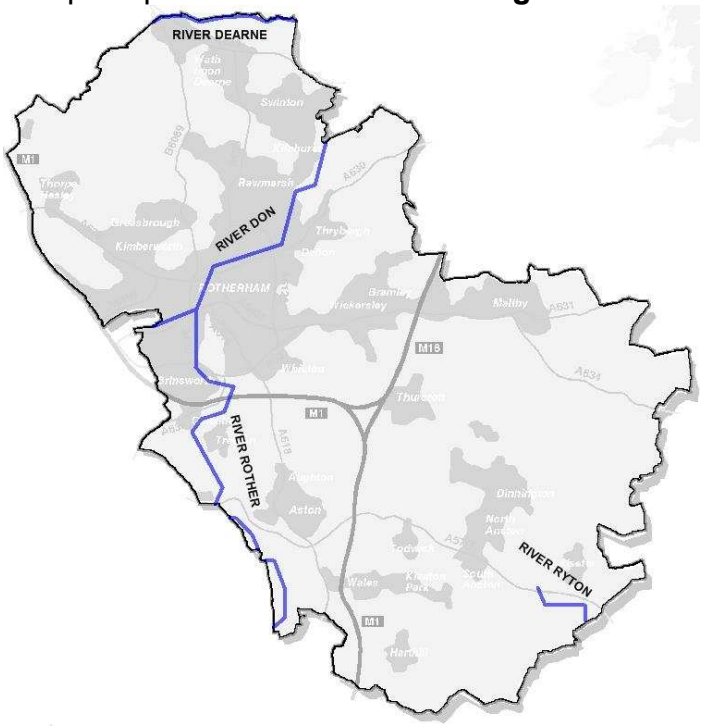

Figure 1 Rivers

Rotherham is generally underlain by the middle coal measures with predominantly impermeable soils and underlying strata. Consequently, the hydrology of the area is dominated by surface or shallow depth flows.

2 LOCAL LEAD FLOOD AUTHORITY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Governance and Partnership Arrangements

An organogram of governance and partnership arrangements is provided in **Figure 2** overleaf.

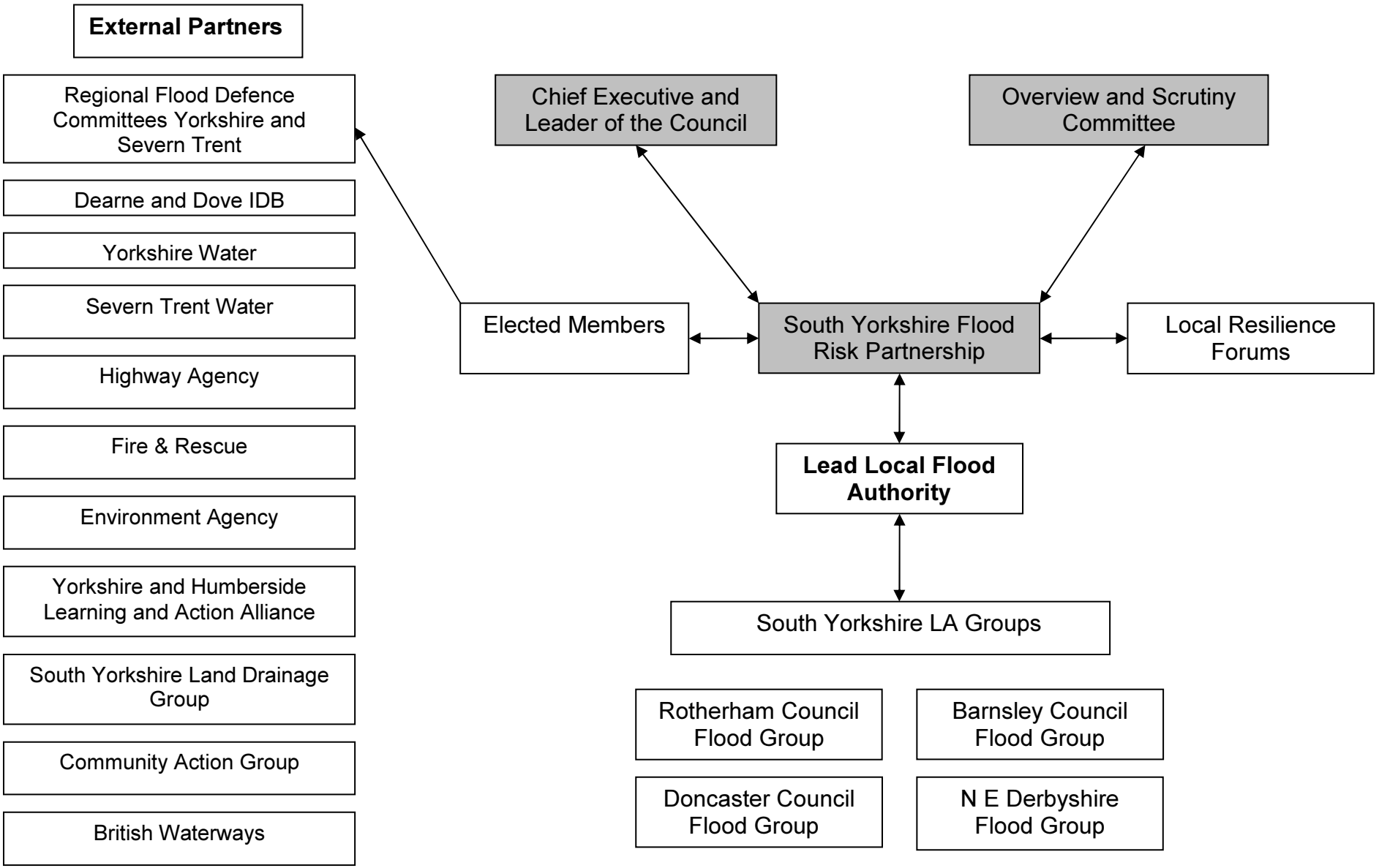

Figure 2 ROTHERHAM FLOOD MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE

2.2 Communication with partners and the public

Information for the purposes of the PFRA has been requested and received from the following organisations:

- Yorkshire Water Services Ltd
- Severn Trent Water Ltd
- Environment Agency
- Dearne & Dove IDB
- Regional Flood Defence Committees
- Highways Agency
- South Yorkshire Fire Service
- British Waterways

Rotherham Council has engaged with the public and Community Action Groups regarding future flood risk management, to build trust, raise awareness, and gain local knowledge.

The draft PFRA report will be presented to Rotherham Council's Scrutiny Committee for approval in September 2011.

3 METHODOLOGY AND DATA REVIEW

Records of past flooding incidents were collated from several sources. Flood events in 2000, 2007 and 2009 were well documented and investigated by Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council. Information from these flooding incidents was collated and converted into mappable MapInfo format. Where possible, records of other flooding incidents were also collated. Any available records of flooding which affected property have been mapped, even when they are below the threshold for local significance adopted for this assessment.

3.1 Availability and limitations of information

This information is located in a wide variety of other locations and formats. The information gathered provides an accurate record of recent larger flood events. Older and / or smaller flooding incidents are not well recorded.

Records of past flooding have been collated in recent years and detailed in Rotherham's Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA). Rotherham Council has previously published SFRA Level 1 and is in the process of publishing its SFRA Level 2. However, detailed information about the floods had not always been recorded consistently across the Borough in capturing local knowledge relating to the flooding incidents in various areas throughout the Borough. Rotherham Council's PFRA's has captured this information and should be read with Rotherham Council's SFRA's.

Information on the 3 recent flooding incidents 2000, 2007 and 2009 was readily available, and some of this information can be found on Rotherham Council's database.

In order to be compatible with existing Council mapping systems, data has been obtained in or converted to, MapInfo format. All data is held in a format which can easily be converted to other formats such as ArcGIS, which is used by other stakeholders and the Environment Agency.

The information will be stored on Rotherham Council's network system for security purposes.

3.2 Quality assurance, security, data licensing and restrictions

All information obtained and stored shall be in accordance with Rotherham Council's quality assurance procedures.

Details of past flooding events are recorded in the Council's database and network system for security purposes. Information obtained from Stakeholders, which contain details of apparatus etc are again contained on the Council's network system. Protocols have been agreed and signed by the Council and the appropriate Stakeholder for security reasons.

Detailed or personal information contained on Rotherham Council's network system will require the permission of the Council and Stakeholder where appropriate, before the information is released.

4 PAST FLOOD RISK

4.1 Past flood events

Rotherham has experienced 3 flooding events of major local significance since 2000, the nationally significant flood event in June 2007 and by more localised events in November 2000 and June 2009.

The flooding problems in 2000 and 2007 were mainly caused by surface water overland flows with some flooding problems caused by rivers overtopping at various locations throughout the Borough of Rotherham. The flooding problems in 2009 were caused by surface water overland flows only.

Other historical flood incidents are recorded in old hard copy files and reports. A desk study of historical flooding confirms that there have been many significant floods on the Don and Rother for as long as they have been recorded.

Records of local flooding incidents do exist in some cases, but are incomplete and in many cases difficult to collate. The easily accessible records have been extracted and mapped. As further historical information becomes available, the flooding records will be updated.

A desk study of historical flooding confirms that there have been many significant floods on the Don and Rother for hundreds of years, including before the catchment was significantly developed. The development of the catchment and changes to the watercourses and sewers mean that the older historical information is not useful for assessment of current flood risk.

Incidents of historical flooding, based on data from Council records, British Waterways, Severn Trent and Yorkshire Water are shown on **Drawing 187/44/DR004** in **Appendix A**.

4.2 Significant harmful consequences

The only flood event considered to be significant on a European scale is the flood of June 2007, which was much more widespread than just the Rotherham borough. A combination of river and

surface water overland flooding problems caused over 400 properties in Rotherham to be flooded internally. Widespread disruption was experienced on the road network throughout the town, over 400 businesses suffered damage and 77 schools were closed. It was estimated that this event was equivalent to a 1 in 100 year return period or greater.

On a local scale, harmful consequences are significant at a much smaller level refer to **Section 6.2**. The consequences of the two flood events in Rotherham which occurred in 2000 and 2009 are also detailed in **Table 2** below:

Flood Event	Source	Significant Consequences	Included in PFRA Spreadsheet	Likely to re-occur
November 2000 Flooding was experienced in many parts of the borough, but the most serious flooding occurred at Catcliffe, where 90 properties were flooded internally. The flooded properties are all located below the level of the flood defence wall on the river Rother. The flood defences did not overtop, but water from the river did get through the flood wall in several locations. High river levels also prevented sewers and watercourses from discharging to the river. Approximate return period 50 years. Flooding problems caused by combination of river and surface water overland flows.	Surface Water / Main River	No	No	Yes
June 2007 Major flooding incident of national significance. Over 400 properties in Rotherham were flooded internally. Widespread disruption was experienced by businesses and infrastructure and on the road network throughout the town. River flooding and surface water flooding. Approximate return period 100 years. Flooding problems caused by combination of river and surface water overland flows.	Surface Water / Main River	Yes	Yes	Yes
June 2009 Very localised intense rainfall caused widespread flash flooding at Aston, Aughton and Swallownest and 175 properties flooded internally, predominantly caused by overland flows and flooding from ordinary watercourses. Approximate return period 150 years. Flooding problems caused by surface water overland flows.	Surface Water	No	No	Yes

Table 2 – Past floods and their consequences

5 FUTURE FLOOD RISK

5.1 Flood Risk Receptors

The National Receptor Dataset (NRD) supplied by the EA is a collection of risk receptors primarily intended for use in flood and coastal erosion risk management. It is a spatial dataset containing a number of GIS layers categorised into themes of information including the following:

- Residential properties
- Non residential properties
- Critical services such as schools, electricity sub-stations, hospitals
- Roads and Railways
- Environmentally sensitive sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Designated heritage assets.: World Heritage sites
  Scheduled Monuments (SMs)
  Listed buildings
  Registered parks and gardens

5.2 Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Risk Modelling

Surface water flood modelling has been carried out by the Environment Agency to indicate the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. However, **Environment Agency surface water flood maps are not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood.** This is because information on floor levels, construction characteristics or designs of properties is not considered.

The modelling was carried out by applying rainfall to a digital terrain model and this was done using 2 different methodologies, namely Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) and the Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (AStSWF).

The flood maps produced by the 2 methodologies were compared against each other to determine which most accurately represented the actual areas at risk of surface water flooding. This was done by comparison with recorded flooding, local knowledge of watercourses and flood routes and investigation and modelling of past floods. The 2009 flood in the Aston, Rotherham area, was primarily used for the comparison, because this was a surface water flooding incident of a magnitude close to that modelled. Both FMfSW and AStSWF were found to accurately represent the areas at higher risk. Where there were discrepancies between the two methodologies, both were found to be better in some areas. FMfSW was considered to by marginally better overall, so it was decided to use it as locally agreed surface water information.

Predicted flood areas based on FMfSW and AStSWF are shown on **drawings DR187/44DR001 & DR187/44/DR002** respectively in **Appendix A**.

Numbers of residential properties identified as at risk by the 2 methodologies are given in **Table 3** below.

	AStSWF	FMfSW	Both	Total identified by either or both methods
Residential Properties	3201	8528	1553	10176

Table 3 - Comparison between AStSWF and FMSW

Properties at risk were counted in MapInfo where any part of the predicted flooded area intersected any part of a property outline.

Several areas identified at risk of flooding by the FMSW methodology were at risk only because of the presence of buildings across overland flood routes preventing the natural overland flow. Due to the inaccuracies of the digital terrain model, which is based on LIDAR data obtained aerially, flooding was sometimes predicted where it would not happen in practice because any flood water would bypass the buildings through the gaps between them which were not present in the model. It was decided not to alter these areas to create the locally agreed surface water information because it was considered useful for them to be identifiable as areas where infill development should be avoided, for example not permitting development of side extensions which would block flood routes between existing properties. The AStSWF methodology does not model buildings, so identifies a smaller number of properties as at risk, despite predicting more flooded areas. This mode of flooding affected many properties in 2009. Walls and fences, which are not modelled, were also responsible for causing flooding in 2009. Overland flow routes are therefore critical to flood risk and should be considered, even when the depths of such flow are below that which would normally flood properties internally.

5.3 Locally agreed Surface Water Information

The unaltered Flood Map for Surface Water is to be used as Locally Agreed Surface Water Information.

It was decided not to make any changes to FMSW at this stage, as there is generally not enough evidence to confidently contradict the modelled findings, but see **Section 5.2**. More detailed surveys and investigation of the identified flood risk areas will be carried out over the next two years and it is considered more appropriate to wait until this has been completed before making changes to the modelled data.

	River Flooding	FMfSW	Both	Total
Dwellings	273	8528		
Non Residential Buildings	849	2754		
A & B Roads	31	64	25	70
Listed Buildings	24	28	13	39

Table 4 - Comparison between river flooding and surface water flooding

The above figures show that whilst the infrastructure and industry is at a similar risk from river and surface water flooding, the threat to residential properties numerically is overwhelmingly from surface water flooding. See **drawings 187/44/DR001 & 003** in **Appendix A**.

The unaltered Flood Map for Surface Water has been used to predict the possible impact of future floods and their consequences. This information has been entered into the spreadsheet in **Appendix B** for national collation by the Environment Agency and submission to the European Union.

Both FMfSW and AStSWF results will be used during the next stage of flood risk planning, when at risk areas are assessed in more detail.

5.4 Effects of Climate Change

The Environment Agency commissioned work to consider the varying impacts of climate change on sources of local flood risk for each River Basin District across England and Wales.

i) The Evidence

There is clear scientific evidence that global climate change is happening now. It cannot be ignored. Over the past century around the UK we have seen sea level rise and more of our winter rain falling in intense wet spells. Seasonal rainfall is highly variable. It seems to have decreased in summer and increased in winter, although winter amounts changed little in the last 50 years. Some of the changes might reflect natural variation, however the broad trends are in line with projections from climate models.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) levels in the atmosphere are likely to cause higher winter rainfall in future. Past GHG emissions mean some climate change is inevitable in the next 20-30 years. Lower emissions could reduce the amount of climate change further into the future, but changes are still projected at least as far ahead as the 2080s.

We have enough confidence in large scale climate models to say that we must plan for change. There is more uncertainty at a local scale but model results can still help us plan to adapt. For example we understand rain storms may become more intense, even if we can't be sure about exactly where or when. By the 2080s, the latest UK climate projections (UKCP09) are that there could be around three times as many days in winter with heavy rainfall (defined as more than 25mm in a day). It is plausible that the amount of rain in extreme storms (with a 1 in 5 annual chance, or rarer) could increase locally by 40%.

ii) Key Projections for Humber River Basin District

If emissions follow a medium future scenario, UKCP09 projected changes by the 2050s relative to the recent past are:

- Winter precipitation increases of around 12% (very likely to be between 2 and 26%)
- Precipitation on the wettest day in winter up by around 12% (very unlikely to be more than 24%)
- Relative sea level at Grimsby very likely to be up between 10 and 41cm from 1990 levels (not including extra potential rises from polar ice sheet loss)

· Peak river flows in a typical catchment likely to increase between 8 and 14%

iii) Implications for Flood Risk

Climate changes can affect local flood risk in several ways. Impacts will depend on local conditions and vulnerability. Wetter winters and more of this rain falling in wet spells may increase river flooding. More intense rainfall causes more surface runoff, increasing localised flooding and erosion. In turn, this may increase pressure on drains, sewers and water quality. Storm intensity in summer could increase even in drier summers, so we need to be prepared for the unexpected.

Drainage systems in the district have been modified to manage water levels and could help in adapting locally to some impacts of future climate on flooding, but may also need to be managed differently. Rising sea or river levels may also increase local flood risk inland or away from major rivers because of interactions with drains, sewers and smaller watercourses. Even small rises in sea level could add to very high tides so as to affect places a long way inland. Where appropriate, we need local studies to understand climate impacts in detail, including effects from other factors like land use. Sustainable development and drainage will help us adapt to climate change and manage the risk of damaging floods in future.

iv) Adapting to Change

Past emission means some climate change is inevitable. It is essential we respond by planning ahead. We can prepare by understanding our current and future vulnerability to flooding, developing plans for increased resilience and building the capacity to adapt. Regular review and adherence to these plans is key to achieving long-term, sustainable benefits. Although the broad climate change picture is clear, we will have to make local decisions where there are any uncertainties. We will therefore consider a range of measures and retain flexibility to adapt. This approach, embodied within flood risk appraisal guidance, will help to ensure that we do not increase our vulnerability to flooding.

v) Long Term Developments

It is possible that long term developments might affect the occurrence and significance of flooding. However current planning policy aims to prevent new development from increasing flood risk.

In England, Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) on development and flood risk aims to "ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall."

Adherence to Government policy ensures that new development does not increase local flood risk. However, in exceptional circumstances the Local Planning Authority may accept that flood risk can be increased contrary to Government policy, usually because of the wider benefits of a new or proposed major development. Any exceptions would not be expected to increase risk to levels which are "significant" (in terms of the Government's criteria).

6 IDENTIFICATION OF FLOOD RISK AREAS

6.1 Identification of Nationally Significant Flood Risk Areas

The Environment Agency has identified “places above flood risk thresholds” using 1km grid squares which satisfy one or more of the following criteria for properties for surface water flood risk based on the new Flood Map for Surface Water (deep - for 1 in 200 annual probability rainfall):

1. Number of People > 200
2. Critical Services > 1
3. Number of Non-Residential Properties > 20

Clusters are formed from all 3km squares that contain 5 or more places above the Flood Risk thresholds that are touching.

Places within Rotherham above the flood risk threshold and the 4 clusters located either wholly or partly within Rotherham Borough boundary and are shown on **Figure 3** below.

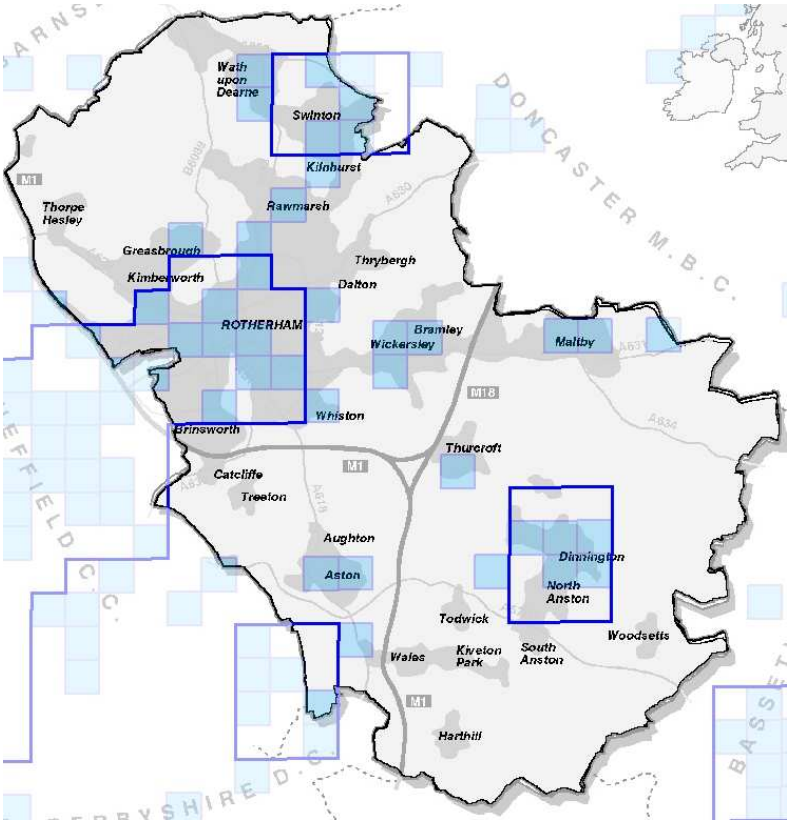

Figure 3 - 1 Km Squares and Clusters

Indicative Flood Risk areas are areas deemed to be of national significance and are defined as clusters numbering in excess of 30,000 people at risk of surface water flooding.
There are no indicative flood risk areas within Rotherham.

6.2 Identification of Locally Significant Flood Risk Areas

The above methodology based on 1km grid squares is not suitable for flood risk planning within Rotherham because flood risk areas are locally significant at a much lower threshold. Flood risk areas are considered to be locally significant where the number of residential properties is 10 or more.

The above methodology identified 132 areas which satisfied the above criteria. All these areas were visited to make an initial assessment of the accuracy of the FMfSW predictions. During these visits the following were considered:

- Topography
- The effect of buildings or other features on overland flows
- Existing drainage features, watercourses, culverts, etc.
- Floor levels of properties relative to surrounding ground levels

Generally during these initial site visits residents were not questioned about flood history, but where they were, report of past flooding or near misses correlated well with predicted flood risk. Consultation with the public in affected areas will be carried out during the next stage of investigation and planning.

Following the site visits, some amendments were made to these locally significant flood risk areas to more closely reflect whether adjacent flooded areas are hydraulically related.

100 areas with 10 or more properties at risk were then prioritised for the next stage of investigations based on number of properties. **Drawing 187/44/DR007** in **Appendix A** shows these areas and the priority assigned to each. Of the 3140 properties identified as possibly at risk, 1814 are within the areas prioritised for investigation. 6 additional areas of locally significant risk to non residential properties have also been identified.

Critical services identified as at risk are shown on **Drawing 187/44/DR006** and verification of the actual risk to each will be carried out individually.

Principal highways (A and B Roads), identified as at risk are indicated on **Drawing 187/44/DR005.**

6.3 Local Flood Risk Strategy

Rotherham has no indicative flood risk areas which are deemed to be of national significance.

The requirement of the Floods and Water Management Act (F&WMA) is for each Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to develop and maintained its own Local Flood Risk Strategy (LFRS). Consultation with other risk management authorities and key stakeholders, such as affected residents within the local authority area will be necessary.

6.4 Future Development

Large areas at Wath Manvers and Waverley are either currently being developed or are to be developed in the near future. Balancing lakes or reservoirs, which maintain runoff at green-field rates have been constructed at these locations and therefore the developments will not increase local flood risk.

7 NEXT STEPS

7.1 Scrutiny and Review

The PFRA report should be presented to the Council's Scrutiny Committee in September 2011.

7.2 Future Requirements of the Flood Risk Regulations

Managing Flood Risk

The Flood Risk Regulations specify a six year cycle of planning based on a four stage process of:

		Deadline
1	Undertaking a PFRA	December 2011
2	Identifying flood risk areas.	December 2011
3	Preparing flood hazard and risk maps.	December 2013
4	Preparing flood risk management plans	December 2015

The PFRA satisfies 1 and 2 and identifies and prioritises 3 and 4, see **Drawing 187/44/DR007** in **Appendix A**

In addition, Rotherham will complete its local Flood Risk Strategy by June 2012. This strategy should be read in conjunction with other flood risk management documents as detailed in **Section 7.5** below.

7.3 Flood Risk Asset Register and Records

Under section 21 of the Flood and Water Management Act, each Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) in England and Wales has to establish and maintain:

(a) a register of structures or features which, in the opinion of the authority, are likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in its area, and

(b) a record of information about each of those structures or features, including information about ownership and state of repair.

In order to produce flood risk management plans, an asset database in excess of the above legal requirements will be required. Initially data collection will be carried out as flood risk within individual areas is investigated. It is not a requirement to create a comprehensive record of all relevant assets, but the database will be updated and added to as information becomes available.

7.4 Investigation of future flooding

Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 imposes a duty on Lead Local Authorities to investigate flooding incidents to:

(a) determine which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions

(b) whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.

(c) publish the results of its investigation

(d) notify any relevant risk management authorities.

The records of past flooding collated and mapped for the PFRA, will be maintained and updated with future flooding as it occurs.

7.5 Local Flood Risk Strategy for Rotherham

Rotherham has no indicative flood risk areas which are deemed to be of national significance. The requirement of the Floods and Water Management Act (F&WMA) is for each Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to develop and maintained its own Local Flood Risk Strategy (LFRS). Consultation with other risk management authorities and key stakeholders, such as affected residents within the local authority area, will be carried out. The general principles of the Local Flood Risk Strategy:

- Community focus & partnership working
- Sustainability
- Risk Based Approach
- Proportionality
- Multiple benefits
- Beneficiaries allowed to invest in local flood risk management

The main purpose of the Local Strategy is to present a single coherent policy for flood risk management within each LLFA. The Strategy should be carried out in conjunction with any Government national guidance and flood risk management plans, such as:

- SFRAs
- Catchment Flood management Plans (CFMPs)
- Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)
- Reservoir Inundation Plans
- Surface Water Management Plans
- Environment Agency's (EA) National Flood Risk Strategy
- River Basin Management Plans

The Local Strategy will form the flood risk management policy for that LLFA area. A key challenge for the LLFA will be to identify the Aims and Objectives of the Local Strategy and also to set its priorities within the increasingly challenging financial constraints present at the current time.

PFRAs should now been completed and submitted to the EA by 22nd June 2011. It is thought the Local Flood Risk Strategy's are to be completed by the end of June 2012; however the exact date for completion is still to be set.

8 REFERENCES

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http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO1210BTGH-e-e.pdf

Environment Agency (2010a) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA), Annexes to the final guidance, Report – GEHO1210BTHF-E-E
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO1210BTHF-e-e.pdf

Environment Agency Using Surface Water Flood Risk Information
Guidance for Local Resilience Forums, Regional Resilience Teams, Local Planning Authorities and Lead Local Flood Authorities v1 November 2010

Defra / Welsh Assembly Government - Selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas for local sources of flooding. - Guidance to Lead Local Flood Authorities
http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/documents/interim2/flood-risk-method.pdf

Communities of Practice for Public Services – Flood Risk and Water Management Network - Flownet.
http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk/c/2050378/home.do

Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA 1) Rotherham 2008.

Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA 2) Rotherham Town Centre 2010 (to be published)

Appendix A

Appendix B

Appendix C

Introduction:

This spreadsheet contains 3 sheets, for reporting details of a preliminary assessment report.
The sheets are labelled Annex 1, 2 and 3 and should remain so.
This Environment Agency's PFRA Guidance should be referred to when completing the Annexes.
Reporting information on past floods (Annex 1) is described in section 3.4 of the PFRA Guidance.
Reporting information on future floods (Annex 2) is described in section 3.5 of the PFRA Guidance.
Note that information might not be available for many of the optional fields in Annexes 1 and 2.
Reporting information on Flood Risk Areas (Annex 3) is described in section 4.4 of the PFRA Guidance.
If a PFRA does not identify a Flood Risk Area, Annex 3 does not have to completed.

Please select a Lead Local Flood Authority from the following list:

Note that only one LLFA name can be selected. Where several LLFAs are working together, select one of the LLFAs, and then list the others below. If a particular LLFA is leading the exercise then it should be identified in the box in row 15. If there is no particular lead then it does not matter which one is selected; for example you might enter the LLFA that comes first among the group alphabetically.

Select here:	Rotherham
Working with:	*(only complete this box where several LLFAs are working together to produce a PFRA)*

For Annexes 1, 2 and 3:

Mandatory content to meet European Commission reporting requirements is shown in **red**.
If an optional field is not applicable, record "Not applicable" or "NA".
If an optional field is not known, record "Unknown".

For Annex 1 in particular:

Note that only past floods with significant consequences need to be reported in Annex 1.
Each past flood record must have significant consequences for at least one type of consequence (human health, economic, environment, or cultural).
Some information on past floods is optional, but only for this first PFRA cycle. In future cycles, the European Commission will require more information to be reported for floods that occur after 22 Dec 2011. This is shown by the fields labelled "Optional for first cycle".
LLFAs should record the following information from 22 Dec 2011: Start date, Days duration, Probability, Main source, Main mechanism, Main characteristics, and Significant consequences of flooding.

ANNEX 1: Records of past floods and their significant consequences (preliminary assessment report spreadsheet)

Field:	Flood ID	Summary description	Name of Location	National Grid Reference	Location Description	Start date	Days duration	Probability	Main source of flooding	Additional source(s) of flooding	Confidence in main source of flooding
Mandatory / optional:	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional for first cycle	Optional for first cycle	Optional for first cycle	Optional for first cycle	Optional	Optional
Format:	Unique number between 1-9999	Max 5,000 characters	Max 250 characters	12 characters: 2 letters, 10 numbers	Max 250 characters	'yyyy' or 'yyyy-mm' or 'yyyy-mm-dd'	Number with two decimal places	Max 25 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters, same source terms	Pick from drop-down
Notes:	A sequential number starting at 1 and incrementing by 1 for each record.	Description of the flood and its adverse or potentially adverse consequences. Where available, information from other fields (Start date, Days duration, Probability, Main source, Main mechanism, Main characteristics, Significant consequences) should be repeated here.	Name of the locality associated with the flood, using recognised postal address names such as streets, towns, counties. If the flood affected the whole LLFA, then record the name of the LLFA.	National Grid Reference of the centroid (centre point, falls within polygon) of the flood extent, or of the area affected if there is no extent information.	A description of the general location that was flooded.	The date when the flood commenced - when land not normally covered by water became covered by water.	The number of days (duration) of the flood - that land not normally covered by water was covered by water. Values should be within the range 0.01 - 999.99 (permitting records to the nearest quarter of an hour, where appropriate).	The chance of the flood occuring in any given year - record X from "a 1 in X chance of occurring in any given year". Where this is difficult to estimate, a range can be recorded.	Pick the source from which the majority of flooding occurred. Refer to the PFRA guidance for definitions of sources.	If flooding occurred from, or interacted with, any other sources (other than the Main source of flooding), report the source(s) here, using the same source terms.	Pick a broad level of confidence in the Main source of flooding from; 'High' (compelling evidence of source - about 80% confident that source is correct), 'Medium' (some evidence of source but not compelling - about 50% confident that source is correct) 'Low' (source assumed - about 20% confident that source is correct) or 'Unknown'.
Example:	1	On the 14 April 1998 an intense storm system produced surface water flooding across Essex, concentrated in the west of the county. The flooding lasted about 6 hours, and 23 residential properties were recorded as suffering internal flooding, in Epping and North Weald. The surface runoff exceeded the drainage capacity in several places, and so probably had a 1 in 30 to 1 in 50 chance of occuring in any given year.	Essex	SX1234512345	Several towns and villages across west Essex	1998-04-15	0.25	20-50	Surface runoff		High
Records begin here:	1	On 25th June 2007 intense storm event lasting 24 hours caused river flooding throughout the entire Rotherham borough area . Flooding lasted 48hours and 400 properties were recorded as suffering internal flooding along the river. Storm event estimated 1% 1 in 100) chance of occuring in any given year. The flooding in Rotherham was a part of a much larger flood also affecting many other LLFA areas.	Rotherham	SK4300093000	Throughout Rotherham borough, but particularly, the town centre, Wath, Laughton Common and Dinnington	25/06/07	2	100	Main rivers	Artificial infrastructure, surface runoff and ordinary watercourses	High

Main mechanism of flooding	Main characteristic of flooding	**Significant consequences to human health**	Human health consequences - residential properties	Property count method	Other human health consequences	**Significant economic consequences**	Number of non-residential properties flooded	Property count method	Other economic consequences	**Significant consequences to the environment**	Environment consequences	**Significant consequences to cultural heritage**	Cultural heritage consequences
Optional for first cycle Pick from drop-down	Optional for first cycle Pick from drop-down	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Number between 1-10,000,000	Optional Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Number between 1-10,000,000	Optional Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters
Pick a mechanism from; 'Natural exceedance' (of capacity), 'Defence exceedance' (floodwater overtopping defences), 'Failure' (of natural or artificial defences or infrastructure, or of pumping), 'Blockage or restriction' (natural or artificial blockage or restriction of a conveyance channel or system), or 'No data'.	Pick a characteristic from; 'Flash flood' (rises and falls quite rapidly with little or no advance warning), 'Natural flood' (due to significant precipitation, at a slower rate than a flash flood), 'Snow melt flood' (due to rapid snow melt), 'Debris flow' (conveying a high degree of debris), or 'No data'. Most UK floods are 'Natural floods'.	Were there any significant consequences to human health when the flood occurred, or would there be if it were to re-occur?	Record the number of residential properties where the building structure was affected either internally or externally by the flood, or that would be so affected if the flood were to re-occur.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from; 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If there were other Significant consequences to human health, describe them including information such as the number of critical services flooded.	Were there any significant economic consequences when the flood occurred, or would there be if it were to re-occur?	Record the number of non-residential properties where the building structure was affected either internally or externally by the flood, or that would be so affected if the flood were to re-occur.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from; 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If there were other Significant economic consequences, describe them including information such as the area of agricultural land flooded, length of roads and rail flooded.	Were there any significant consequences to the environment when the flood occurred, or would there be if it were to re-occur?	If there were Significant consequences to the environment, describe them including information such as national and international designated sites flooded, and pollution sources flooded.	Were there any significant consequences to cultural heritage when the flood occurred, or would there be if it were to re-occur?	If there were Significant consequences to cultural heritage, describe them including information such as the number and type of heritage assets flooded.
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	23	Observed number		No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	400	Observed number	Pollution	Yes	100	Observed number	Main railway station closed for several weeks, many business premises flooded	No		No	

Comments	Data owner	Area flooded	Flood event outline confidence	Flood event outline source	Survey date	Photo ID	Lineage	Sensitive data	Protective marking descriptor	European Flood Event Code
Optional Max 1,000 characters Any additional comments about the past flood record.	Optional Max 250 characters	Optional Number with two decimal places The total area of the land flooded, in km^2	Optional Pick from drop-down Choose from; 'High' (data includes one of: Aerial video, Aerial photos, Professional survey, Flood level information, EA flood data recording staff notes), 'Medium' (data includes one of: EA/LA ground video, EA/LA ground photos, EA/LA flood event outline map, LA/professional partner officer site records, Public ground video), 'Low' (not confident) or	Optional Pick from drop-down	Optional 'yyyy' or 'yyyy-mm' or 'yyyy-mm-dd'	Optional Max 50 characters Provide references to relevant specific photographs, or to a set of relevant photographs. It may not be practical to reference all relevant photographs for each flood event.	Optional Max 250 characters Lineage is how and what the data is made from. Has this data been created by using data owned or derived from data owned by 3rd party (external) organisations? If yes please give details.	Optional Pick from drop-down Has the information been classified under the Government's Protective Marking Scheme? Include protective marking time limit where known. Note: If "Approved for Access" then report "Unmarked".	Optional Max 50 characters For use where organisations apply the Government's Protective Marking Scheme.	Auto-populated Max 42 characters This field will autopopulate using the LLFA name provided on the "Instructions" tab, and the Flood ID. It is an EU-wide unique identifier and will be used to report the flood information. Format: UK<ONS Code><P or F><LLFA Flood ID>. "ONS Code" is a unique reference for each LLFA. "P or F" indicates if the event is past or future. "LLFA Flood ID" is a sequential number beginning with 0001.
	Epping Forest District Council		Medium	Site survey	1998-04-20		Ordnance Survey AddressPoint; CEH 1:50k River Centreline; NextMap DTM.	Unmarked	Private	UKE10000012P0001
	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	4.5	High	Site survey	2007-06	Photos from local paper & post flood survey		Unmarked		UKE08000018P0001

ANNEX 2: Records of future floods and their consequences (preliminary assessment report spreadsheet)

Field:	Flood ID	Description of assessment method	Name of Location	National Grid Reference	Location Description	Name	Flood modelled	Probability	Main source of flooding	Additional source(s) of flooding	Confidence in main source of flooding
Mandatory / optional:	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional	Optional	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional
Format:	Unique number between 1-9999	Max 1,000 characters	Max 250 characters	12 characters: 2 letters, 10 numbers	Max 250 characters	Max 250 characters	Max 250 characters	Max 25 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters, same source terms	Pick from drop-down
Notes:	A sequential number starting at 1 and incrementing by 1 for each record.	Description of the future flood information and how it has been produced. Cover Regulation 12(6) requirements of (a) topography, (b) the location of watercourses, (c) the location of flood plains that retain flood water, (d) the characteristics of watercourses, and (e) the effectiveness of any works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. Information from other relevant fields (Probability, Main source, Name) should be repeated here.	Name of the locality associated with the flood, using recognised postal address names such as streets, towns, counties. If the flood affects the whole LLFA, then record the name of the LLFA.	National Grid Reference of the centroid (centre point, falls within polygon) of the flood extent, or of the area affected if there is no extent information. If the flood affects the whole LLFA, then record the centroid of the LLFA.	A description of the general location that could be flooded.	Name of the model or map product or project which produced the future flood information	Background, or additional information on the probability of the flood modelled - such as whether Probability refers to probability of rainfall or water on the ground.	The chance of the flood occuring in any given year - record X from "a 1 in X chance of occurring in any given year".	Pick the source which generates the majority of flooding. Refer to the PFRA guidance for definitions of sources.	If the flood is generated by, or interacts with, any other sources (other than the Main source of flooding), report the source(s) here, using the same source terms.	Pick a broad level of confidence in the Main source of flooding from; 'High' (compelling evidence of source - about 80% confident that source is correct), 'Medium' (some evidence of source but not compelling - about 50% confident that source is correct) 'Low' (source assumed - about 20% confident that source is correct) or 'Unknown'.
Example:	1	See records below for examples of description of assessment method.	Essex	SX1234512345		Flood Map for Surface Water - 1 in 200 deep	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.3m depth.	200	Surface runoff		High
Records begin here:	1	• Topography is derived from LIDAR (in larger urban areas, on 1, 2 and 3m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and Geoperspective data (original accuracy ± 1.5m), processed to remove buildings and vegetation, then degraded to a composite 5m DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; no allowance made for manmade drainage. The DTM may miss flow paths below bridges. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 6.5 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year, over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 is used throughout, to allow broad scale effects of buildings and other obstructions to be approximated. • No allowance made for drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The 'less susceptible' layer shows where modelled flooding is 0.1-0.3m deep; you must not interpret this as depth of flooding, rather as indicative of susceptibility to flooding because of modelling uncertainties.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (AStSWF) - Less	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event. This identifies areas which are 'less susceptible' to surface water flooding. For more information refer to "What are Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding" Environment Agency December 2010.	200	Surface runoff		High
	2	• Topography is derived from LIDAR (in larger urban areas, on 1, 2 and 3m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and Geoperspective data (original accuracy ± 1.5m), processed to remove buildings and vegetation, then degraded to a composite 5m DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; no allowance made for manmade drainage. The DTM may miss flow paths below bridges. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 6.5 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year, over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 is used throughout, to allow broad scale effects of buildings and other obstructions to be approximated. • No allowance made for drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The 'intermediate susceptibility' layer shows where modelled flooding is 0.3-1.0m deep; you must not interpret this as depth of flooding, rather as indicative of susceptibility to flooding because of modelling uncertainties.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (AStSWF) - Intermediate	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event. This identifies areas with 'intermediate susceptibility' to surface water flooding.	200	Surface runoff		High
	3	• Topography is derived from LIDAR (in larger urban areas, on 1, 2 and 3m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and Geoperspective data (original accuracy ± 1.5m), processed to remove buildings and vegetation, then degraded to a composite 5m DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; no allowance made for manmade drainage. The DTM may miss flow paths below bridges. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 6.5 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year, over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 is used throughout, to allow broad scale effects of buildings and other obstructions to be approximated. • No allowance made for drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The 'more susceptible' layer shows where modelled flooding is >1.0m deep; you must not interpret this as depth of flooding, rather as indicative of susceptibility to flooding because of modelling uncertainties.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding (AStSWF) - More	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event. This identifies areas which are 'more susceptible' to surface water flooding.	200	Surface runoff		High
	4	• Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings & vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 30 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas. • No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The '>0.1m' layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.1m deep.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) - 1 in 30	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.1m depth.	30	Surface runoff		High

Field:	Flood ID	Description of assessment method	Name of Location	National Grid Reference	Location Description	Name	Flood modelled	Probability	Main source of flooding	Additional source(s) of flooding	Confidence in main source of flooding
Mandatory / optional:	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Optional	Optional	Optional	Mandatory	Mandatory	Optional	Optional
	5	• Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings & vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 30 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas. • No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The '>0.3m' layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.3m deep.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) - 1 in 30 deep	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.3m depth.		30 Surface runoff		High
	6	• Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings & vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas. • No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The '>0.1m' layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.1m deep.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) - 1 in 200	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.1m depth.		200 Surface runoff		High
	7	• Topography is derived from 64.5% LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m) and 35.5% NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings & vegetation, then combined on a 2m grid; buildings added with an arbitrary height of 5m based on OS MasterMap 2009 building footprints, then resampled to a 5m grid DTM. Manual edits applied where flow paths clearly omitted e.g. below bridges. • Flow routes dictated by topography; a uniform allowance of 12mm/hr has been made for manmade drainage in urban areas. Infiltration allowance reduces runoff to 39% in rural areas and 70% in urban areas. • Areas that may flood are defined by dynamically routing a 1.1 hour duration storm with 1 in 200 chance of occurring in any year over the DTM using JBA's JFLOW–GPU model. • Manning's n of 0.1 in rural areas; 0.03 in urban areas, to reflect explicit modelling of buildings in urban areas. • No allowance made for local variations in drainage, pumping or other works constructed for the purpose of flood risk management. • The '>0.3m' layer shows where modelled flooding is greater than 0.3m deep.	Rotherham	SK4300093000	Rotherham Borough Boundary	Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) - 1 in 200 deep	Probability refers to the probability of the rainfall event, in this case producing flooding of greater than 0.3m depth.		200 Surface runoff		High
	8	• Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding (AStGWF) is a strategic scale map showing groundwater flood areas on a 1km square grid • This data has used the top two susceptibility bands of the British Geological Society (BGS) 1:50,000 Groundwater Flood Susceptibility Map, which was developed on a 50m grid from: • NEXTMap 5m grid DTM. • National Groundwater Level data on a 50m grid • BGS 1:50 000 geological mapping, with classifications of permeability • It covers consolidated aquifers (chalk, limestone, sandstone etc.) and superficial deposits. • Flood plains are not explicitly identified; the mapping identifies where groundwater is likely to emerge, and not where the water is subsequently likely to flow or pond. • No allowance is made for engineering works, or for groundwater rebound or abstraction to prevent groundwater rebound. • Shows the proportion of each 1km grid square which is susceptible to groundwater emergence, using four area categories.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding (AStGWF)	Does not describe a probability, but shows places where groundwater emergence more likely to occur.	Unknown	Groundwater		High
	9	• Modelling developed from combination of national (2004) and local (generally 1998-2010) modelling. • Topography derived from LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m), NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings & vegetation. For local modelling, topography may include ground survey. • Location of watercourses and tidal flow routes dictated by topographic survey. • Areas that may flood are defined for catchments >3km² by routing appropriate flows for that catchment through the model to ascertain water level and thus depth and extent. • Manning's n of 0.1 used for national fluvial modelling; variable (calibrated) values for national tidal modelling; appropriate values selected for local modelling. Channel capacity assumed as QMED for national fluvial modelling; local survey methods used for local modelling. • For the purpose of flood risk management, models assume that there are no raised defences.	Rotherham	SK4300093000		Flood Map (for rivers and sea) - flood zone 3	Fluvial 1 in 100, tidal 1 in 200		100 Main rivers	Sea, ordinary watercourses	Medium
	10	• Modelling developed from combination of national (2004) and local (generally 2004-2010) modelling. • Topography derived from LIDAR (on 0.25m-2m grids; original accuracy ± 0.15m), NEXTMap SAR (on 5m grid; original accuracy ± 1.0m), processed to remove buildings & vegetation. For local modelling, topography may include ground survey. • Location of watercourses and tidal flow routes dictated by topographic survey. • Areas that may flood are defined for catchments >3km² by routing appropriate flows for that catchment through the model to ascertain water level and thus depth and extent. • Manning's n of 0.1 used for national fluvial modelling; variable (calibrated) values for national tidal modelling; appropriate values selected for local modelling. Channel capacity assumed as QMED for national fluvial modelling; local survey methods used for local modelling. • For the purpose of flood risk management, models assume that there are no raised defences.	Rotherham	SK4300093000	Rotherham Borough Boundary	Flood Map (for rivers and sea) - flood zone 2	Extreme flood outline is 1 in 1000.		1000 Main rivers	Ordinary watercourses	Medium

Main mechanism of flooding	Main characteristic of flooding	Significant consequences to human health	Human health consequences - residential properties	Property count method	Other human health consequences	Significant economic consequences	Number of non-residential properties flooded	Property count method	Other economic consequences	Significant consequences to the environment	Environment consequences	Significant consequences to cultural heritage	Cultural heritage consequences
Mandatory	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional	Optional	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional	Optional	**Mandatory**	Optional	**Mandatory**	Optional
Pick from drop-down	Pick from drop-down	Pick from drop-down	Number between 1-10,000,000	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Number between 1-10,000,000	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters
Pick a mechanism from; 'Natural exceedance' (of capacity), 'Defence exceedance' (floodwater overtopping defences), 'Failure' (of natural or artificial defences or infrastructure, or of pumping), 'Blockage or restriction' (natural or artificial blockage or restriction of a conveyance channel or system), or 'No data'.	Pick a characteristic from; 'Flash flood' (rises and falls quite rapidly with little or no advance warning), 'Natural flood' (due to significant precipitation, at a slower rate than a flash flood), 'Snow melt flood' (due to rapid snow melt), 'Debris flow' (conveying a high degree of debris), or 'No data'. Most UK floods are 'Natural floods'.	Would there be any significant consequences to human health if the future flood were to occur?	Record the number of residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally if the flood were to occur.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from; 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If there would be other Significant consequences to human health, describe them including information such as the number of critical services flooded.	Would there be any significant economic consequences if the future flood were to occur?	Record the number of non-residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally if the flood were to occur.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from; 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If there would be other Significant economic consequences, describe them including information such as the area of agricultural land flooded, length of roads and rail flooded.	Would there be any significant consequences to the environment if the future flood were to occur?	If there would be Significant consequences to the environment, describe them including information such as national and international designated sites flooded, and pollution sources flooded.	Would there be any significant consequences to cultural heritage if the future flood were to occur?	If there would be Significant consequences to cultural heritage, describe them including information such as the number and type of heritage assets flooded.
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	12000	Detailed GIS		No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No	Available from EA			No	Available from EA			No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No	Available from EA			No	Available from EA			No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No				No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes				Yes				Yes		No	

Main mechanism of flooding	Main characteristic of flooding	Significant consequences to human health	Human health consequences - residential properties	Property count method	Other human health consequences	Significant economic consequences	Number of non-residential properties flooded	Property count method	Other economic consequences	Significant consequences to the environment	Environment consequences	Significant consequences to cultural heritage	Cultural heritage consequences
Mandatory	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional	Optional	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional	Optional	**Mandatory**	Optional	**Mandatory**	Optional
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No				No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No	Available from EA			No	Available from EA			No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	8500	Detailed GIS		Yes	2700	Detailed GIS		No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No				No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	No				No				No		No	
Natural exceedance	Natural flood	Yes	600	Detailed GIS		Yes	500	Detailed GIS		No		No	

Comments	Data owner	Area flooded	Confidence in modelled outline	Model date	Model Type	Hydrology Type	Lineage	Sensitive data	Protective marking descriptor	European Flood Event Code
Optional Max 1,000 characters Any additional comments about the future flood record.	Optional Max 250 characters	Optional Number with two decimal places The total area of the land flooded, in km^2	Optional Pick from drop-down Pick a broad level of confidence in the modelled flood outline from; 'High' (good match to past flood extents - about 80% confident that outline is correct), 'Medium' (reasonable match - about 50% confident that outline is correct), 'Low' (poor match, sparse data - about 20% confident that outline is correct) or 'Unknown'.	Optional 'yyyy' or 'yyyy-mm' or 'yyyy-mm-dd'	Optional Max 250 characters Type of software used to create future flood information.	Optional Max 250 characters Type of hydrology method used to create future flood information.	Optional Max 250 characters Lineage is how and what the data is made from. Has this data been created by using data owned or derived from data owned by 3rd party (external) organisations? If yes please give details.	Optional Pick from drop-down Has the information been classified under the Government's Protective Marking Scheme? Include protective marking time limit where known. Note: If "Approved for Access" then report "Unmarked".	Optional Max 50 characters For use where organisations apply the Government's Protective Marking Scheme.	Auto-populated Max 42 characters This field will autopopulate using the LLFA name provided on the "Instructions" tab, and the Flood ID. It is an EU-wide unique identifier and will be used to report the flood information. Format: UK<ONS Code><P or F><LLFA Flood ID>. "ONS Code" is a unique reference for each LLFA. "P or F" indicates if the event is past or future. "LLFA Flood ID" is a sequential number beginning with 0001.
	Epping Forest District Council		Medium-Low	2008-08	2D-TuFlow	FEH (Revised Rainfall Runoff)	Ordnance Survey AddressPoint; CEH 1:50k River Centreline; NextMap DTM.	Unmarked	Private	UKE10000012F0001
	JBA Consulting (distributed by Environment Agency under licence)		Low	2009-07	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 6.5 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile.		Protect	Commercial	UKE08000018F0001
	JBA Consulting (distributed by Environment Agency under licence)		Low	2009-07	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 6.5 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile.		Protect	Commercial	UKE08000018F0002
	JBA Consulting (distributed by Environment Agency under licence)		Low	2009-07	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 6.5 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile.		Protect	Commercial	UKE08000018F0003
	Environment Agency		Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:30 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See "Description of assessment method" for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE08000018F0004

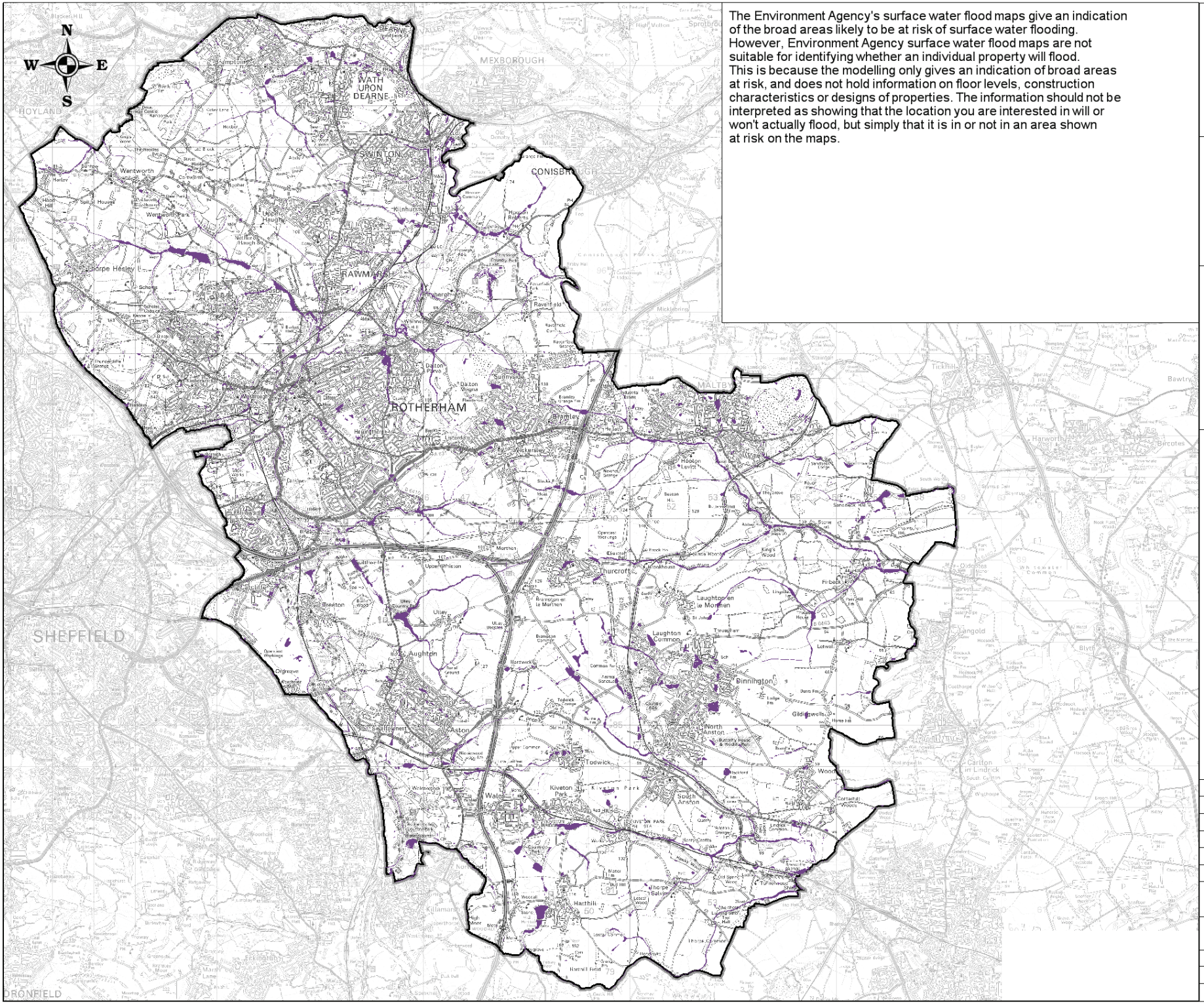
Comments	Data owner	Area flooded	Confidence in modelled outline	Model date	Model Type	Hydrology Type	Lineage	Sensitive data	Protective marking descriptor	European Flood Event Code
Optional	Optional Environment Agency	Optional	Optional Medium-Low	Optional 2010-11	Optional JFLOW-GPU	Optional Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:30 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See "Description of assessment method" for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Optional Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Optional Unmarked	Optional	Auto-populated UKE08000018F0005
	Environment Agency		Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See "Description of assessment method" for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE08000018F0006
Data developed specifically for PFRA, and is unlikely to be suitable for any other purposes.	Environment Agency		8.02 Medium-Low	2010-11	JFLOW-GPU	Depth-duration-frequency curves derived from FEH CD-ROM, from centre of each 5km model, with areal reduction factor applied to convert point rainfall estimate to more representative figure. Curve then used to derive 1.1 hr, 1:200 chance rainfall depth; this is converted to hyetograph, using summer rainfall profile. See "Description of assessment method" for allowances for infiltration and drainage.	Rainfall Hyetograph, EA 2m Composite DTM, OSMM Topography	Unmarked		UKE08000018F0007
Data developed specifically for PFRA, and is unlikely to be suitable for any other purposes.	Environment Agency		Low	2010-11	ArcGIS	Uses data which is developed from published BGS groundwater level contours, groundwater levels in BGS WellMaster database and some river levels. No probability is associated with this data.	British Geological Society (BGS) DiGMapGB-50 [Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding].	Unmarked		UKE08000018F0008
Data updated quarterly. To understand the likelihood of future flooding, taking account of defences, refer to Areas Benefitting from Defences and National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) data. Marked 'Protect' for complete national dataset only.	Environment Agency		Medium	2010-11	Varies but mainly JFLOW, ISIS, HEC-RAS, TUFLOW for fluvial, and HYDROF for tidal.	National methodology described in "National Generalised Modelling for Flood Zones - Fluvial & Tidal Modelling Methods - Methodology, Strengths and Limitations". A national dataset (for England and Wales) of fluvial flood peak estimates was derived from the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) to generate a 1 in 100 chance fluvial flood. Local fluvial modelling uses FEH methods. Peak tidal water levels from either Dixon & Tawn (DT3) or local data sets to derive 1 in 200 chance tide levels including surge from POL CSX model.	NextMap SAR DTMe, UKHO Admiralty Charts, 1:50K CEH River Centre Line, CEH FEH Q(T) Grids, POL CSX Peak Extreme Water Levels, POL CS3 Astronomical Tides, UKHO Admiralty Tide Time-Series Calibration Locations, OS 1:10 Boundary Line MHW	Protect	Commercial	UKE08000018F0009
Data updated quarterly. To understand the likelihood of future flooding, taking account of defences, refer to National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) data. Marked 'Protect' for complete national dataset only.	Environment Agency		Medium	2010-11	Varies but mainly JFLOW, ISIS, HEC-RAS, TUFLOW for fluvial, and HYDROF for tidal.	National methodology described in "National Generalised Modelling for Flood Zones - Fluvial & Tidal Modelling Methods - Methodology, Strengths and Limitations". A national dataset (for England and Wales) of fluvial flood peak estimates was derived from the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) to generate a 1 in 1000 chance fluvial flood. Local fluvial modelling uses FEH methods. Peak tidal water levels from either Dixon & Tawn (DT3) or local data sets to derive 1 in 1000 chance tide levels including surge from POL CSX model.	NextMap SAR DTMe, UKHO Admiralty Charts, 1:50K CEH River Centre Line, CEH FEH Q(T) Grids, POL CSX Peak Extreme Water Levels, POL CS3 Astronomical Tides, UKHO Admiralty Tide Time-Series Calibration Locations, OS 1:10 Boundary Line MHW, Historic	Protect	Commercial	UKE08000018F0010

ANNEX 3: Records of Flood Risk Areas and their rationale (preliminary assessment report spreadsheet)

Field:	Flood Risk Area ID	Name of Flood Risk Area	National Grid Reference	Main source of flooding	Additional source(s) of flooding	Confidence in main source of flooding	Main mechanism of flooding	Main characteristic of flooding
Mandatory / optional:	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**	Optional	Optional	**Mandatory**	**Mandatory**
Format:	Unique number between 1-9999	Max 250 characters	12 characters: 2 letters, 10 numbers	Pick from drop-down	Max 250 characters, same source terms	Pick from drop-down	Pick from drop-down	Pick from drop-down
Notes:	A sequential number starting at 1 and incrementing by 1 for each record.	Name of the locality associated with the Flood Risk Area; a town, city, or county.	National Grid Reference of the centroid (centre point, falls within polygon) of the Flood Risk Area.	Pick the source from which there is a significant flood risk. Refer to the PFRA guidance for definitions of sources.	If there is also significant flood risk generated by another source (other than the Main source of flooding), report the source(s) here, using the same source terms.	Pick a broad level of confidence in the Main source of flooding from; 'High' (compelling evidence of source - about 80% confident that source is correct), 'Medium' (some evidence of source but not compelling - about 50% confident that source is correct) 'Low' (source assumed - about 20% confident that source is correct) or 'Unknown'.	Pick a mechanism from; 'Natural exceedance' (of capacity), 'Defence exceedance' (floodwater overtopping defences), 'Failure' (of natural or artificial defences or infrastructure, or of pumping), 'Blockage or restriction' (natural or artificial blockage or restriction of a conveyance channel or system), or 'No data'.	Pick a characteristic from; 'Flash flood' (rises and falls quite rapidly with little or no advance warning), 'Natural flood' (due to significant precipitation, at a slower rate than a flash flood), 'Snow melt flood' (due to rapid snow melt), 'Debris flow' (conveying a high degree of debris), or 'No data'. Most UK floods are 'Natural floods'.
Example:	1	London	SX1234512345	Surface runoff	NA	High	Natural exceedance	Natural flood
Records begin here:								

Significant consequences to human health	Human health consequences - residential properties	Property count method	Other human health consequences	**Significant economic consequences**	Number of non-residential properties flooded	Property count method	Other economic consequences	**Significant consequences to the environment**	Environment consequences	**Significant consequences to cultural heritage**	Cultural heritage consequences
Mandatory Pick from drop-down	Optional Number between 1-10,000,000	Optional Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Number between 1-10,000,000	Optional Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down	Optional Max 250 characters
Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant consequences to human health?	Record the number of residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally by the flood.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from; 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of other Significant consequences to human health, describe them (such as information about the number of critical services flooded).	Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant economic consequences?	Record the number of non-residential properties where the building structure would be affected either internally or externally by the flood.	Where residential or non-residential properties have been counted, it is important to record the method of counting, to aid comparisons between counts. Choose from; 'Detailed GIS' (using property outlines, as per Environment Agency guidance), 'Simple GIS' (using property points), 'Estimate from map', or 'Observed number'.	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of other Significant economic consequences, describe them (such as information about the area of agricultural land flooded, length of roads and rail flooded).	Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant consequences to the environment?	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of Significant consequences to the environment, describe them (such as information about national and international designated sites flooded, and pollution sources flooded).	Has the Flood Risk Area been identified as a result of significant consequences to cultural heritage?	If the Flood Risk Area has been identified as a result of Significant consequences to cultural heritage, describe them (such as information about the number and type of heritage assets flooded).
Yes	50000	Detailed GIS		No				No		No	

Origin of Flood Risk Area	Amended Flood Risk Area rationale	New Flood Risk Area rationale	Rationale detail	European Flood Risk Area Code
Mandatory Pick from drop-down Pick the origin from either; 'Indicative' Flood Risk Area, 'Amended' Flood Risk Area (in which case Amended Flood Risk Area rationale is mandatory), or 'New' Flood Risk Area (in which case New Flood Risk Area rationale is mandatory).	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down Pick the main rationale from either; 'Geography', 'Past floods', or 'Future floods'. Then provide further detail in Rationale detail. This is not mandatory if the Flood Risk Area was an indicative Flood Risk Area and has not been amended, or is a new Flood Risk Area.	**Mandatory** Pick from drop-down Pick the main rationale from either 'Past floods', or 'Future floods'. Then provide further detail in Rationale detail. This is not mandatory if the Flood Risk Area was an indicative Flood Risk Area.	**Mandatory** Max 1,000 characters Summarise the rationale for amending an indicative Flood Risk Area, or identifying a new Flood Risk Area. Refer to Defra & WAG guidance to LLFAs on "Selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas for local sources of flooding". If the Flood Risk Area was an indicative Flood Risk Area and has not been amended, record "indicative Flood Risk Area".	Auto-populated Max 42 characters This field will autopopulate using the LLFA name provided on the "Instructions" tab, and the Flood Risk Area ID. It is an EU-wide unique identifier and will be used to report the Flood Risk Area information. Format: UK<ONS Code><A><LLFA Flood ID>. "ONS Code" is a unique reference for each LLFA. "A" indicates it is a Flood Risk Area. "LLFA Flood ID" is a sequential number beginning with 0001.
Indicative	NA	NA	indicative Flood Risk Area	UKE10000012A0001



The Environment Agency's surface water flood maps give an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. However, Environment Agency surface water flood maps are not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood. This is because the modelling only gives an indication of broad areas at risk, and does not hold information on floor levels, construction characteristics or designs of properties. The information should not be interpreted as showing that the location you are interested in will or won't actually flood, but simply that it is in or not in an area shown at risk on the maps.

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Environment & Development Services

Strategic Director:
Karl Battersby Bsc (Hons) MRTPI MRTPI

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Environment & Development Services
Bailey House, Rawmarsh Road,
Rotherham, S60 1TD

Client:

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

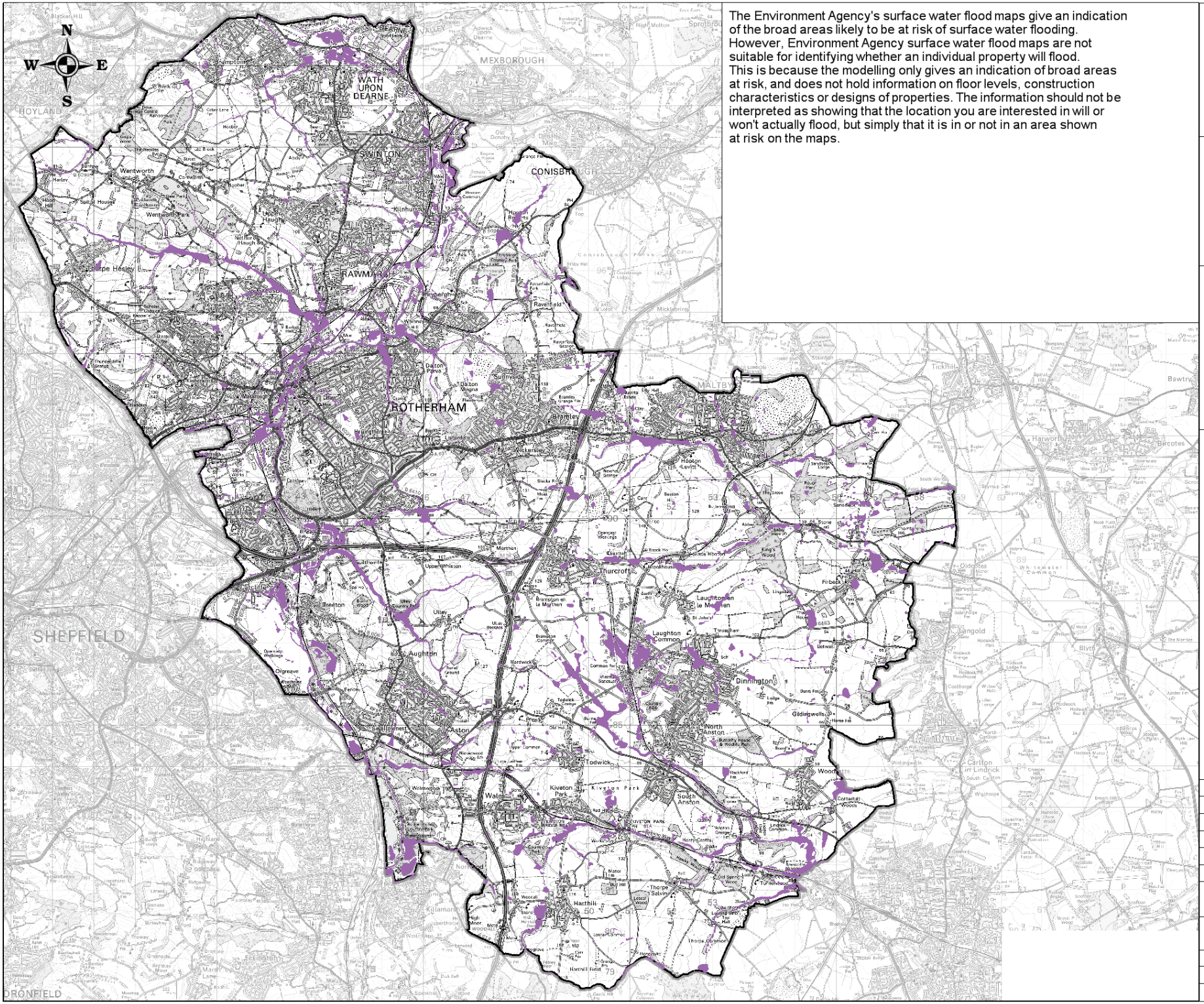
Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: Flood Map for Surface Water 1:200 Year Flood > 300mm Deep

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR001 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.



The Environment Agency's surface water flood maps give an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. However, Environment Agency surface water flood maps are not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood. This is because the modelling only gives an indication of broad areas at risk, and does not hold information on floor levels, construction characteristics or designs of properties. The information should not be interpreted as showing that the location you are interested in will or won't actually flood, but simply that it is in or not in an area shown at risk on the maps.

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Environment & Development Services
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Client:

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

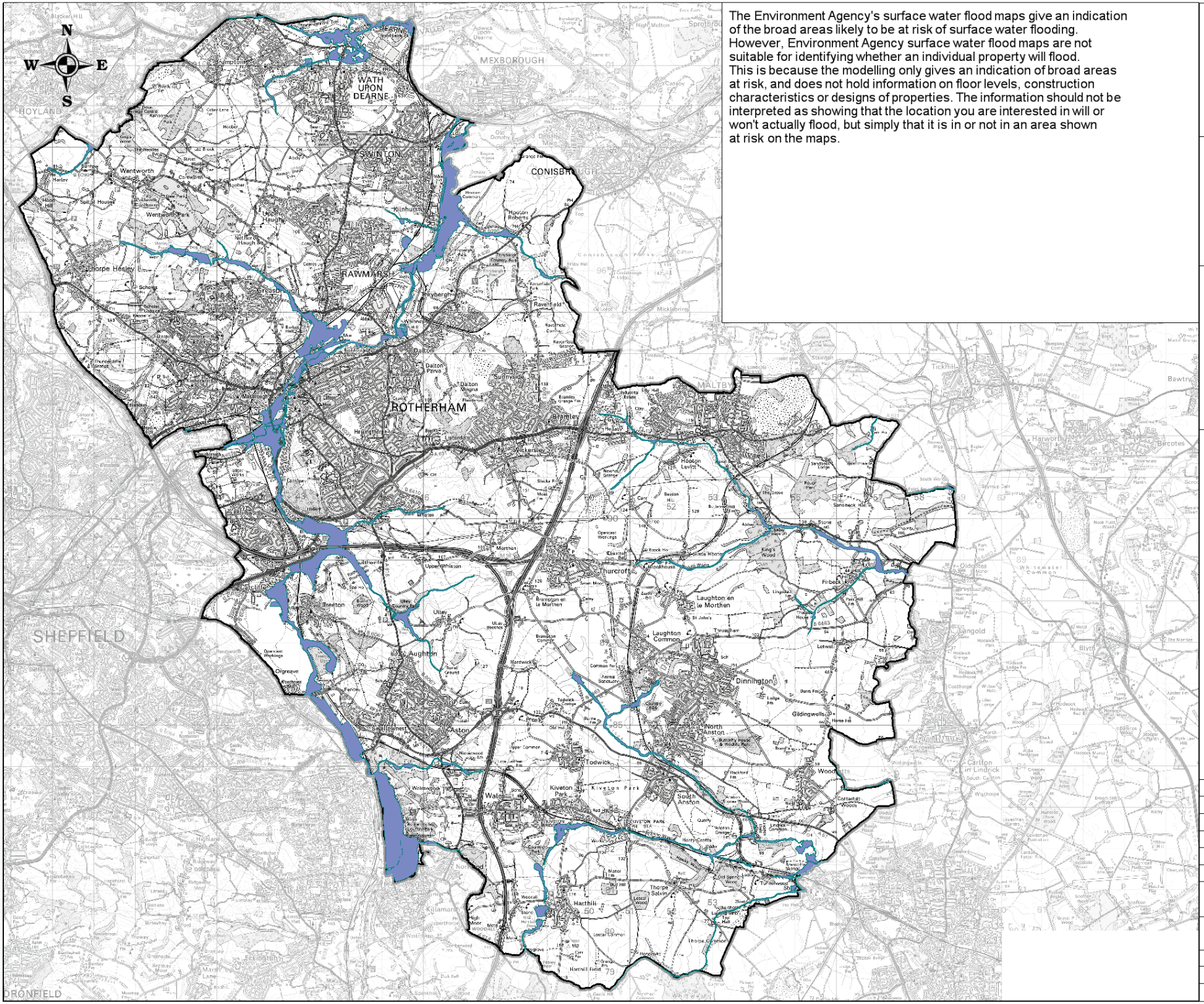
Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding 1:200 Year Flood > 300mm Deep

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR002 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.



The Environment Agency's surface water flood maps give an indication of the broad areas likely to be at risk of surface water flooding. However, Environment Agency surface water flood maps are not suitable for identifying whether an individual property will flood. This is because the modelling only gives an indication of broad areas at risk, and does not hold information on floor levels, construction characteristics or designs of properties. The information should not be interpreted as showing that the location you are interested in will or won't actually flood, but simply that it is in or not in an area shown at risk on the maps.

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Client:

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

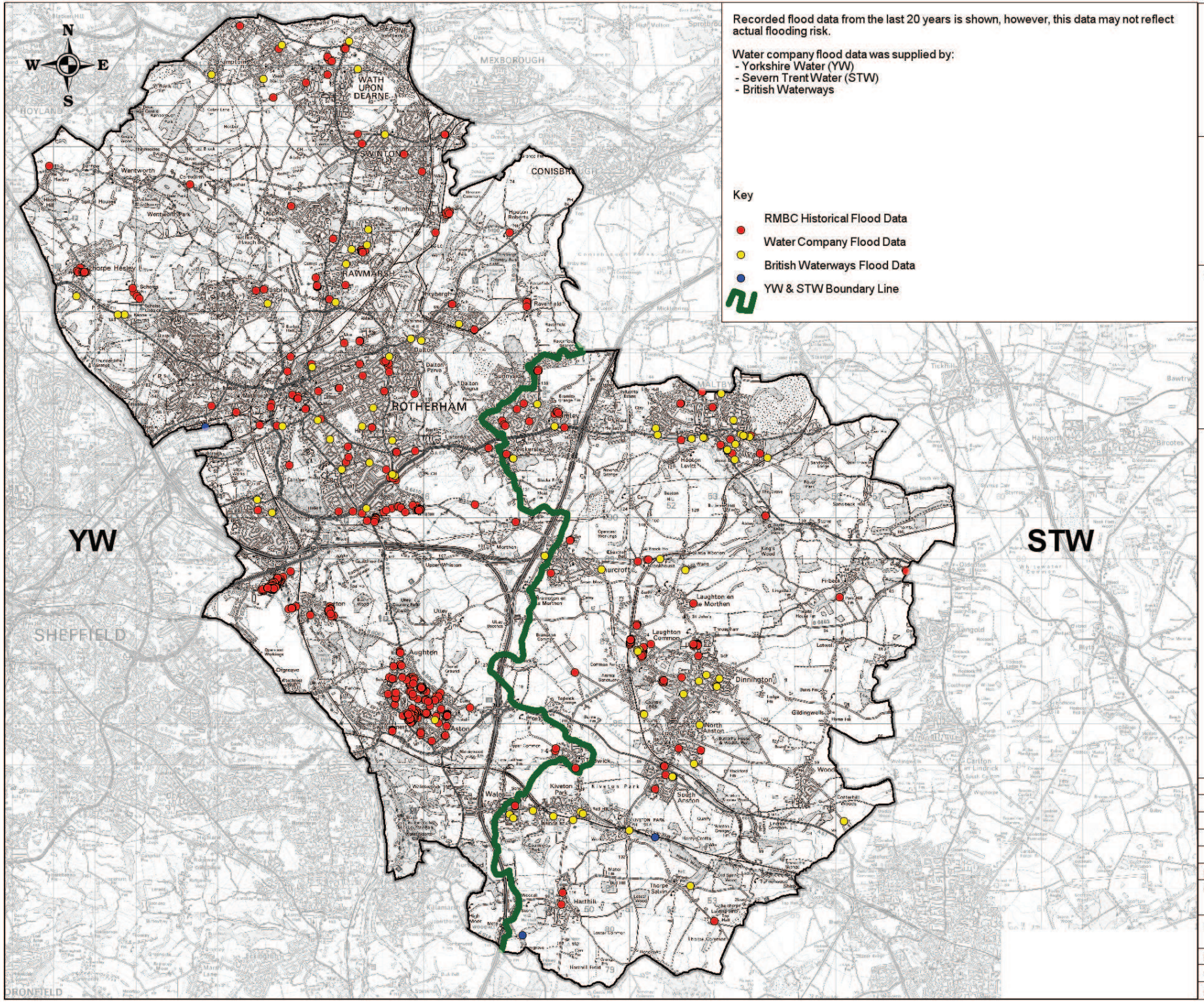
Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: River Flooding > or = 1% Chance of Flooding

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR003 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.



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Client:

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

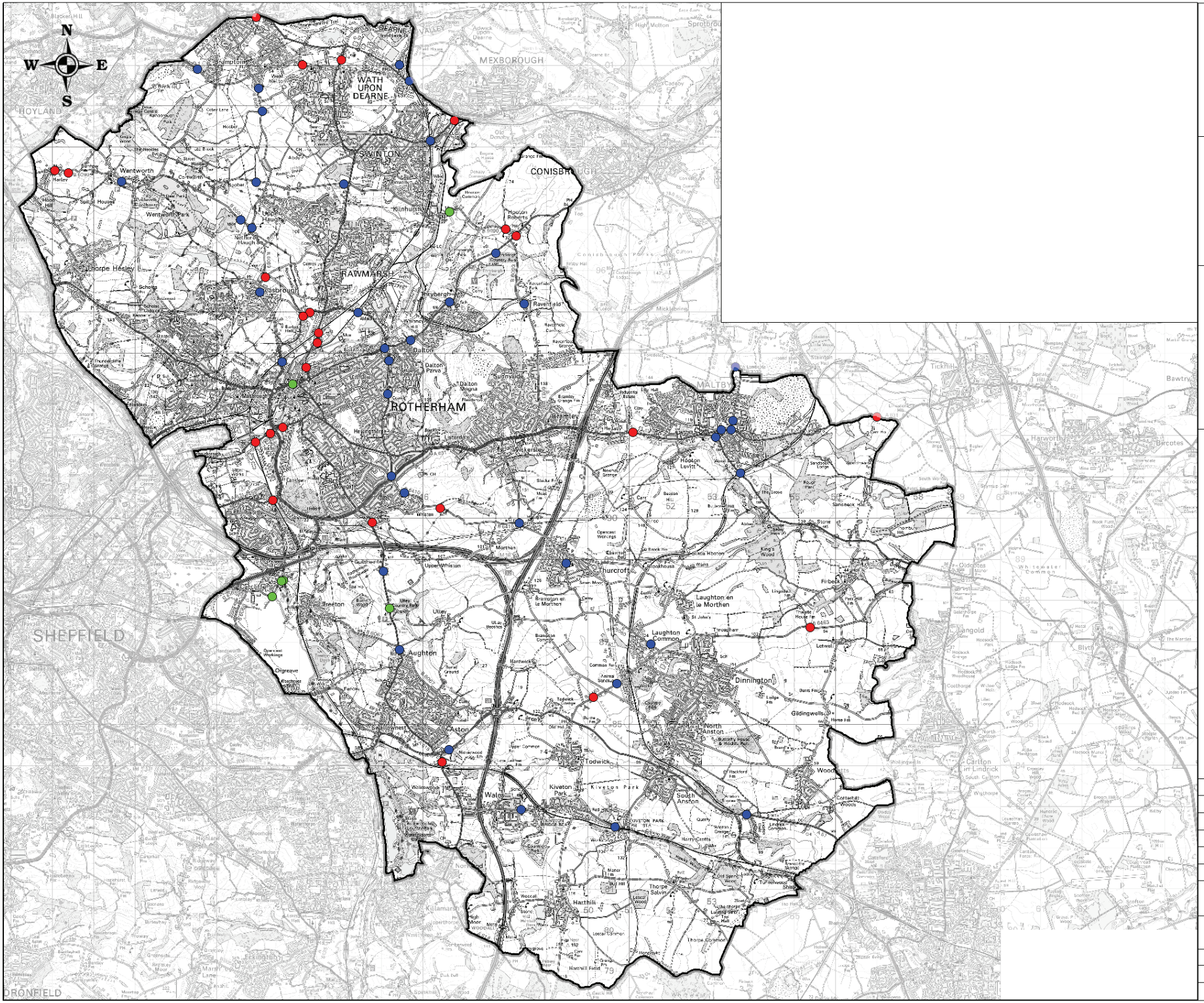
Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: Historical Flooding

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR004 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.



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Client:

Key

- FMfSW
- River Flooding
- Bcth FMfSW & River Flooding

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

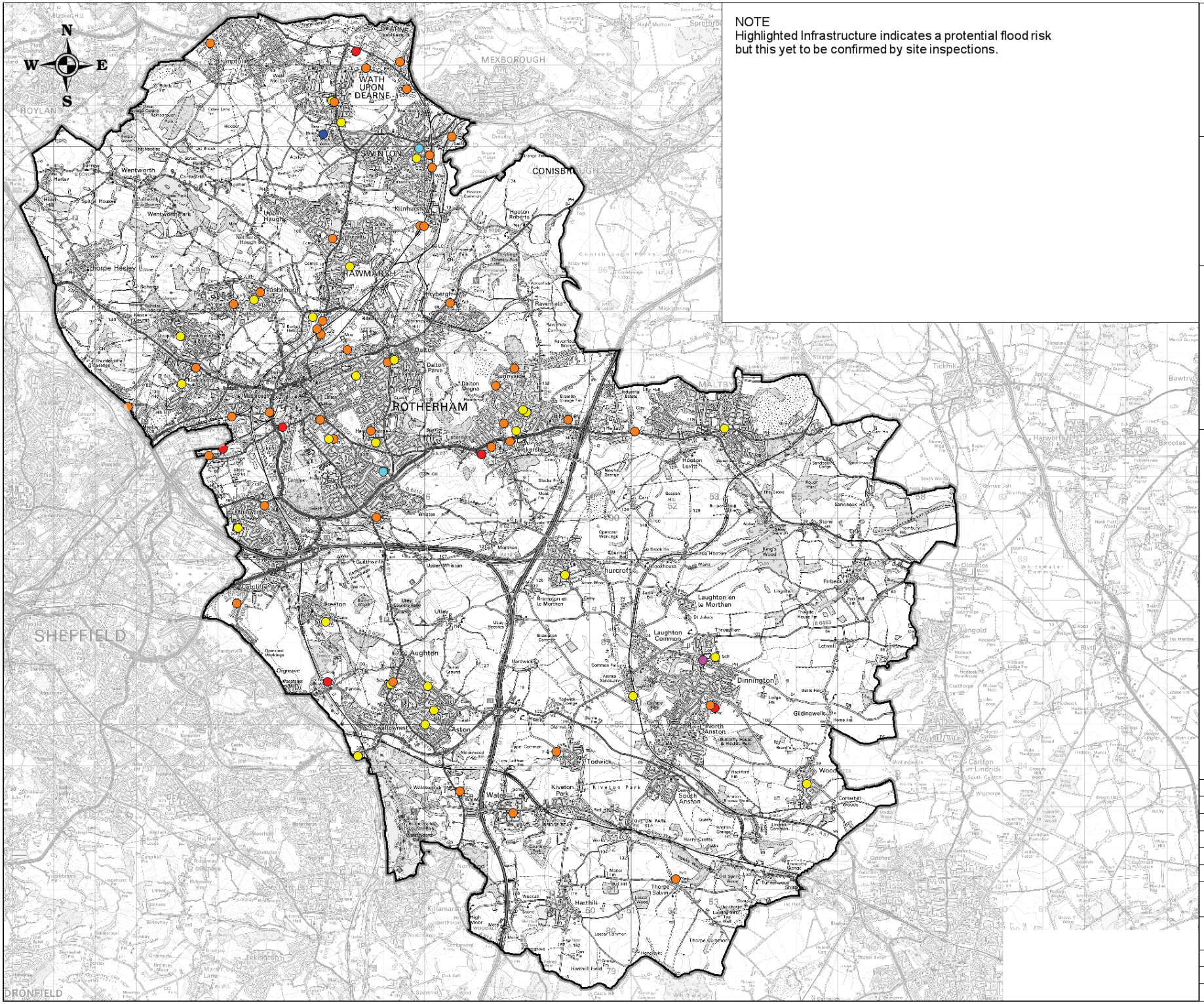
Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: A & 3 Roads At Risk From Flooding

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR005 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.



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Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
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Bailey House, Rawmarsh Road,
Rotherham, S60 1TD

Client:

Key

- Schools
- Nursing/Care/Retirement
- Police Stations
- Hospitals
- Sewerage Treatment Works
- Electricity Installations

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

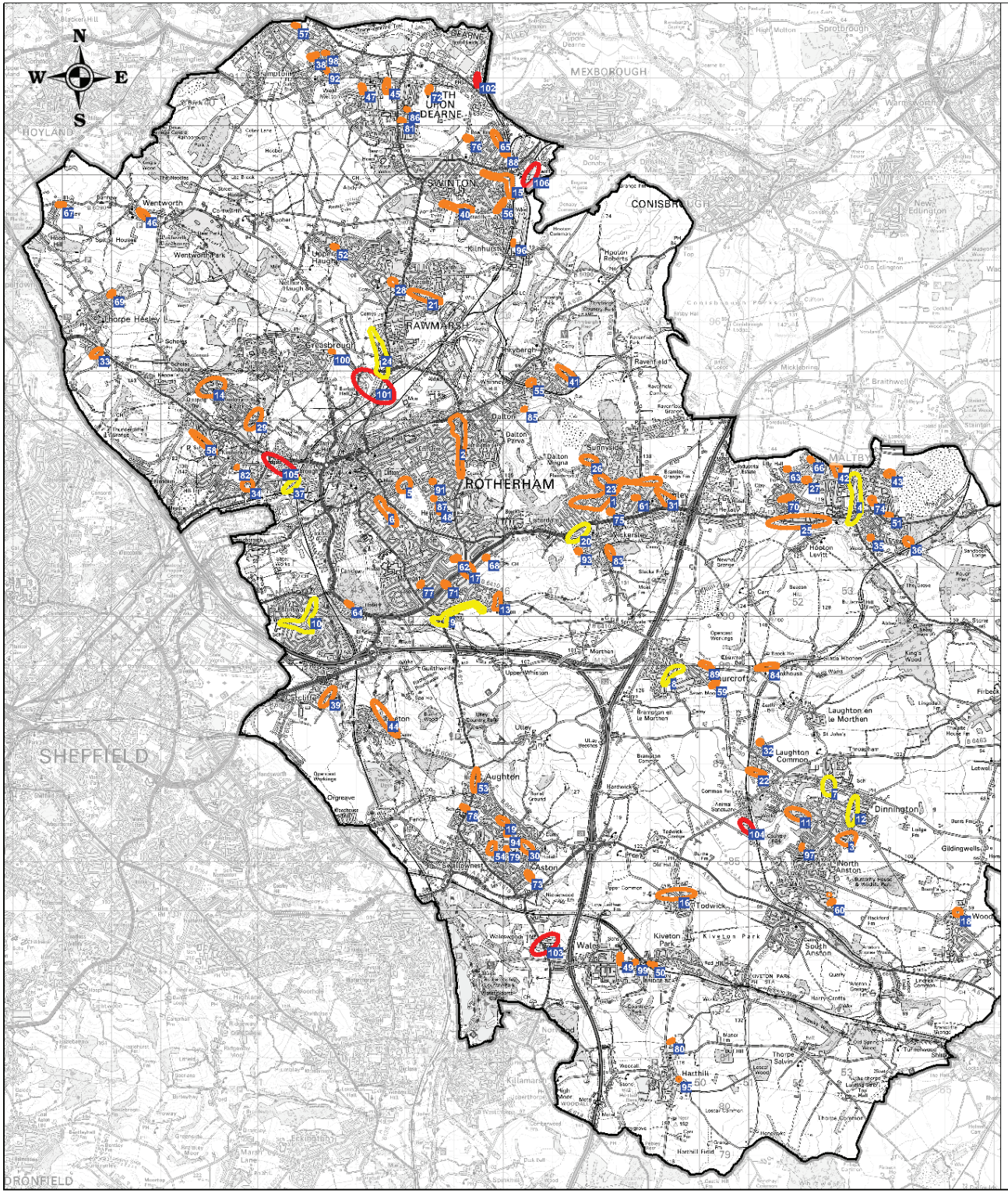
Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: Critical Infrastructure At Risk From Surface Water Flooding

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR006 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.



Rank	FMSW Residential Properties	FMSW Residential Properties	Rank	FMSW Residential Properties	FMSW Residential Properties
1	195	0	54	21	0
2	145	4	55	20	4
3	134	0	56	20	0
4	131	14	57	18	0
5	130	0	58	18	0
6	129	2	59	18	0
7	96	7	60	18	0
8	95	16	61	18	0
9	92	6	62	17	1
10	83	9	63	17	0
11	83	0	64	17	0
12	71	5	65	17	0
13	64	0	66	17	0
14	62	0	67	16	0
15	60	1	68	16	0
16	56	1	69	16	0
17	51	0	70	16	0
18	48	0	71	16	0
19	48	0	72	15	0
20	47	11	73	15	0
21	45	0	74	15	0
22	41	4	75	15	0
23	41	0	76	14	0
24	38	15	77	14	0
25	38	3	78	14	0
26	38	0	79	14	0
27	38	0	80	14	0
28	37	0	81	13	1
29	36	0	82	13	0
30	36	0	83	13	0
31	35	0	84	12	1
32	34	0	85	12	1
33	33	0	86	12	0
34	33	0	87	12	0
35	32	0	88	12	0
36	32	0	89	12	0
37	31	7	90	12	0
38	30	0	91	11	2
39	29	2	92	11	0
40	29	0	93	11	0
41	28	1	94	11	0
42	28	0	95	11	0
43	27	0	96	11	0
44	27	0	97	11	0
45	26	3	98	11	0
46	26	2	99	10	2
47	25	1	100	10	0
48	25	0	101	1	45
49	24	1	102	0	17
50	23	0	103	0	11
51	23	0	104	0	10
52	22	0	105	0	8
53	22	0	106	0	2

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
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Rotherham, S60 1TD

Client:

Key

- Both Residential & Non-Residential
- Non-Residential
- Residential

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Chd.

Project: Rotherham Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

Title: Locally Significant Surface Water Flood Risk Areas

Dwg. No. 187/44/DR007 Rev

Scales: NTS

Drawn: P.H. Date: June 2011 Chd. by: S.L.

Notes for Completing PFRA Review Checklist

	General Notes for Users
a	This review checklist has been prepared by the Environment Agency as Annex 3 of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) guidance. The checklist is intended to help Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) review their PFRAs and any Flood Risk Areas. It should be used in conjunction with the Environment Agency's PFRA guidance, and Defra/WAG's guidance on selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas for local sources of
b	The same review checklist will be used by the Environment Agency for review of PFRAs and Flood Risk Areas
c	The worksheet titled PFRA Review Coversheet is a summary sheet, which should be completed by LLFAs before submitting to the Environment
d	The worksheet titled Review Checklist has been developed using the 10 steps contained in the PFRA Guidance (Table 1, page 9).
e	In the Review Checklist there is a column for LLFA completion which is coloured pale blue, one for Environment Agency local office staff (yellow), and one for the national Review Panel (green).
f	Boxes which are greyed out do not need to be completed.
g	Supporting notes are provided in Column C of the Review Checklist to help LLFAs and the Environment Agency respond to the questions.
h	Some of the questions have drop-down responses to select from, and others are for free-text comments. The notes for completion in column C identify the type of response required.
i	Additional columns or questions should not be added to the spreadsheet.

LLFAs should complete the pale blue sections with the relevant information, and send to their Environment Agency Local Area Contact along with the Preliminary Assessment Report and Annexes. Yellow and green boxes on this coversheet are for Environment Agency completion

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Review	
LLFA Name	
If collaboration, list other LLFAs	
LLFA Lead contact name	
Email address	
Contact telephone number	
Date sent to Environment Agency	

Documents submitted		
	LLFA	**EA date received**
Preliminary Assessment Report		
Annex 1 - Past floods reporting template		
Annex 2 - Future floods reporting template		
Annex 3 - Flood Risk Area reporting template		
Annex 4 - Review checklist		

Flood Risk Areas	
Was there an indicative Flood Risk Area?	
Is a Flood Risk Area proposed?	

Approvals	
LLFA approval	
Name	
Title	
Date	

For completion by Environment Agency		
Region		
Area		
Lead contact name		
	Review date	**Recommendation**
Environment Agency area		
National review panel		
RFCC/FRMW		
Regional Director Sign-off		
Ministerial referral (if applicable)		

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Checklist					
LLFA Name: Rotherham M. B. C.					
Checklist questions		**Notes for completion**	**LLFA**	**Environment Agency area review**	**Environment Agency national review**
Step 1	**Set up governance and develop partnerships**				
1.1	Have appropriate governance and partnership arrangements been set up?	Refer to section 2.3 of guidance. Governance and partnership arrangements should be to the satisfaction of the LLFA.	Yes		
1.2	Who in the LLFA reviewed the PFRA and when was it done?	Please state the review and approval process and when approval was gained e.g. Officer, Scrutiny Committee, Cabinet. Refer to Section 5 of the guidance.	Graham Kaye, Principle Engineer, Council's Scrutiny (Sept 2011), Cabinet (Sept 2011)		
Step 2	**Determine appropriate data systems**				
2.1	Has a data management system been established and implemented?	See Annex 5 for information about data standards	Yes		
Step 3	**Collate information on past and future floods and their consequences**				
3.1	Has information been requested from all relevant partners?	See Flood Risk Regulations Part 6 Co-operation.	Yes		
3.2	Are there any gaps in available information? (This could include gaps which could have been filled but weren't, or gaps which couldn't be filled because the information wasn't available)	LLFAs - Are there gaps in certain locations, or for certain events that you are aware of, or for certain sources of flooding (such as groundwater). Respond with Yes/No and provide comments on any missing information. EA Review - Has all available information has been gathered and included?	All readily accessible information has been included.		
Step 4	**Determining locally agreed surface water information**				
4.1	Which dataset (or combination of datasets) has been determined as "locally agreed surface water information"?	LLFAs - Select from drop down. Refer to "Locally agreed surface water information" text box in section 3.5.1 (p.17) of guidance. EA review - Has this been agreed?	Flood Map for Surface Water		
4.2	Has the locally agreed surface water information been clearly stated and presented (on a map) in the Preliminary Assessment Report?	LLFAs - Select Yes/No from drop down list. Refer to "locally agreed surface water information" text box in section 3.5.1 (p.17) of guidance.	Yes		
4.3	If available, what is the total property count for locally agreed surface water information in the LLFA?	If known, please enter the total number of properties at risk in the LLFA.	8500		
4.4	If applicable, has the method for counting properties been described in the Preliminary Assessment Report?	Refer to text box on page 17 of guidance	Yes		
4.5	Has available information on local drainage capacity (where used to inform the determination of locally agreed surface water information) been included in the report?	Refer to text box on page 17 of guidance. Information provided on drainage may inform options for any future improvements to the Flood Map for Surface Water.	Yes		

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Checklist					
LLFA Name: Rotherham M. B. C.					
	Checklist questions	**Notes for completion**	**LLFA**	**Environment Agency area review**	**Environment Agency national review**
Step 5	**Complete Preliminary Assessment Report Document**				
5.1	Does the Preliminary Assessment Report cover all the content described in Annex 1 of the Environment Agency's PFRA guidance?	LLFAs - If the Preliminary Assessment Report contains all the content described in Annex 2 of the PFRA guidance, respond with a 'Yes'. If there are some elements missing, please provide a brief explanation. EA Review - Include comments on any missing content.	Yes		
5.2	Has a summary table of flood events been produced?	Refer to section 3.4 and 3.5 of guidance	Yes		
5.3	Has a description of past flood events been included?	Refer to section 3.4 and 3.5 of guidance	Yes		
5.4	Has additional information been included on climate change and long term developments?	Refer to 3.6 of guidance. Standard text has been provided for Preliminary Assessment Reports which meets the minimum requirements of the Flood Risk Regulations. Please respond with Yes or No, and if additional information has been included, please state the information source(s)	Yes		
Step 6	**Record information on past and future floods with significant consequences in spreadsheet**				
6.1	Are records of past flooding with significant harmful consequences recorded on the Preliminary Assessment Report spreadsheet (Annex 1 of Prelminary Assessment Report) ?	LLFAs - past flooding should be recorded on the spreadsheet and included as Annex 1 of the Preliminary Assessment Report. EA review - Are all the mandatory fields complete?	Yes		
6.2	Are there any past floods with significant harmful consequences that have not been recorded? If so, please explain why not.	LLFAs - Respond with Yes or No. If No, provide additional information e.g. anecdotal information on flood, but not enough evidence to include EA review - Do you agree with LLFA response and comments?	No		
6.3	Have any additional records of future flooding (other than the national dataset information which is already completed) been recorded on the future flooding Preliminary Assessment Report spreadsheet (Annex 2 of Preliminary Assessment Report)	LLFAs - future flooding information should be recorded on the spreadsheet and included as Annex 2 of the Preliminary Assessment Report. EA review - Are all mandatory fields complete?	No		
Step 7	**Illustrate information on past and future floods**				
7.1	Have summary maps been produced for past and future floods?	Refer to section 3.4 and 3.5 of guidance	Yes		
Step 8	**Review indicative Flood Risk Areas**				
8.1	Is your LLFA within an indicative Flood Risk Area?	Indicative Flood Risk Areas were provided to LLFAs by the Environment Agency in December 2010.	No		
8.2	If the answer to 8.1 is yes, have you reviewed it using the locally agreed surface water information, and relevant local information in the Preliminary Assessment Report?	Refer to section 4 of guidance. LLFAs should identify whether they have reviewed against local information or just used the indicative Flood Risk Area information provided by the Environment Agency.			

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Checklist					
LLFA Name: Rotherham M. B. C.					
	Checklist questions	**Notes for completion**	**LLFA**	**Environment Agency area review**	**Environment Agency national review**
Step 9	**Identify Flood Risk Areas**				
9.1	Is a Flood Risk Area proposed?	LLFA - select a response from the drop down list and then complete the relevant questions 9.1.1 - 9.1.5. (NB. Indicative Flood Risk Areas can be amended due to Geography, past flooding and/or future flooding.)	No - no Flood Risk Area is proposed (go to question 9.3)		
9.1.1	If the proposed Flood Risk Area is exactly the same as the indicative Flood Risk Area, please confirm.	LLFA - please confirm that the boundary of the indicative Flood Risk Area has not been changed and no change has been made to the flood risk indicators. EA review - please confirm			
9.1.2	If changes have been made to the indicative Flood Risk Area because of geography, please identify what changes have been made.	Use the drop down list to identify the reasons for the change. Options are the same as the table on page 26 of the PFRA guidance. EA review - please confirm evidence supports change			
9.1.3	If changes have been made to the indicative Flood Risk Area because of past / historic flooding, please indicate the changes and the reasons why.	LLFA - identify the scale of the changes made e.g. major/minor increase or decrease in size of Flood Risk Area and the source of information used e.g. records of historic flooding. EA review - confirm scale of the changes made and provide indication of confidence in the evidence provided e.g. anecdotal evidence versus detailed report on flooding event.			
9.1.4	If changes have been made to the indicative Flood Risk Areas because of future flooding, please indicate the changes and the reasons why.	LLFA - identify the scale of the changes made e.g. major/minor increase or decrease in size of Flood Risk Area and the source of information used e.g. detailed modelling as part of SWMP. EA review - confirm scale of the changes made and indication of confidence in the evidence			
9.1.5	If a new Flood Risk Area is being proposed, does it meet the Defra / WAG thresholds?	Criteria and thresholds are set out in the Defra/WAG guidance on selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas for local sources of flooding EA review - identify the evidence provided to support this and indicate degree of confidence in the evidence.			
9.2	Does the proposed Flood Risk Area include flooding from interactions with main river, reservoirs or the sea?	LLFAs should respond with Yes or No. EA Review - Summarise the location and nature of interactions i.e. river or sea.			
9.3	Has an indicative Flood Risk Area been deleted?	LLFA - Respond with Yes/No and if an indicative Flood Risk Area has been deleted please provide a short description why. EA - confirm the evidence presented to support this is aligned to 'locally agreed surface water information'	No		
Step 10	**Record information including rationale - ONLY COMPLETE IF ANSWER TO 9.1 IS YES**				
10.1	If proposing Flood Risk Areas, have the mandatory fields in the spreadsheet been completed?	LLFAs - the spreadsheet indicates mandatory columns to be completed. EA Review - Are all mandatory fields complete?			
10.2	Has a rationale and evidence for amending/adding/deleting Flood Risk Areas been included in the Preliminary Assessment Report?	LLFAs - Refer to Table 5 on page 26 of the PFRA guidance and Annexes A-D of the Defra/WAG Guidance. Rationale should be included in "Identification of Flood Risk Areas" section of Preliminary Assessment Report. EA Review - Confirm that supporting evidence for any amendments/additions/deletions has been provided in the Preliminary Assessment Report and annexes			

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	**Meeting:**	**Overview and Scrutiny Management Board**
2.	**Date:**	**9th September, 2011**
3.	**Title:**	**Localising Support for Council Tax**
4.	**Directorate:**	**Commissioning, Policy and Performance**

5. Summary

As part of the Government's reform of welfare, they announced that Council Tax Benefit would be abolished and be replaced with new local schemes for support for Council Tax, together with a 10% cut in funding. The Government is now consulting on the new arrangements.

This report raises issues from the "scheme" element of the consultation for consideration by members. A further report on a recommended response will be produced in time for the close of the consultation.

6. Recommendations

That OSMB:

a) Note scope of the Localising Support for Council Tax consultation.

b) Comment as appropriate on issues arising from the proposal for local schemes for inclusion in the Council's response to the consultation.

c) Receive a further report on the Council's recommended response to the consultation.

7. Proposals and Details

The Government announced as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review that Council Tax Benefit would be localised with the amount paid out to be cut by 10%. This consultation sets out how the Government intends to take this forward and invites comments by 14th October. The proposals sit alongside the provisions in the Welfare Reform Bill that will remove the current benefit arrangements for both Council Tax and housing. The Government intends that the new arrangements will be effective from March 2013 and will provide for the changes in a Local Government Finance Bill, to be introduced in the autumn.

Whilst a report will be produced recommending a response to the consultation, this report provides members with a brief overview of the Government's proposals, with a more in depth look at issues potentially arising from the development of a local scheme, as this component will place the most significant policy challenge for the Council.

A brief overview of the key elements of a framework for local support for council tax is as follows:

Scheme
The support for council tax will be delivered through a local scheme adopted by the Council. However, the Government have committed that pensioners will be protected and should not notice any change. The scheme will also need to make provision for vulnerable groups. For working age people, the scheme will be expected to support the Government's approach being taken with Universal Credit, where the benefit acts as an incentive for people to return to work. Other aspects of the scheme include provisions for joint working and managing risk. The Council will be expected to consult on the scheme before bringing it into effect.

Administration
Whilst the Government are promoting localised schemes, they are also looking consistency between schemes including eligibility criteria. This is said to simplify claims for people who move from one authority area to another. The Government propose that support for council tax should be delivered as a new form of council tax discount, which reduces council tax liability once other discounts have been taken into account (single person etc). It is envisaged that arrangements will need to provide for transitional arrangements for claimants and appeals. Other proposals include data sharing, joint working with other councils and dealing with fraud and error. A national single fraud service is to be provided for other benefits and Councils will be expected to collaborate with them in dealing with Council Tax fraud.

Funding
The Government envisages funding to be paid to local authorities in the form of an un-ringfenced special grant. However, in calculating the level of grant to be provided, the Government is considering the options of either providing a grant level over several years or re-assessing the grant level more frequently to more closely align with the actual level of claimants over time.

Administrative costs
The Government states that it does not intend the administration of local schemes to put pressure on local government finances, in line with the new burdens doctrine. However, further detailed work will be required to separate out the administration of Housing Benefit to arrive at a figure.

Transitional and implementation issues
The Government envisages a one-off transition to the localised schemes in April 2013. This is said to minimise processes for both councils and claimant. Questions arise as to weather existing claimants will need to re-apply and what happens to claims that are in process at that time.

Local Scheme

The Government intends to introduce major benefits changes from April 2013 that will create "Universal Credit" for working age people, and remove the current systems for housing and Council Tax benefit. Whilst support for housing will become part of Universal Credit, with arrangements also in place for pensioners, support for Council Tax will be administered by the Council through its own scheme.

There will be arrangements for government funding of the costs of the support and administration. The details of these will be covered in the further report, however, in considering making the local scheme; recognition needs to be given to the Government's intention to cut the amount spent on Council Tax benefit by 10%.

Whilst it will be for the Council to devise and implement a scheme, the Government are setting out objectives to protect low income pensioners; vulnerable groups; and align to Universal Credit, providing an incentive for people to return to work. In the case of pensioners, the Government intends to prescribe the criteria, allowances and support for Council Tax. No other vulnerable groups are specified in the consultation, whilst the Government recognises that there are others who could not be expected to raise their incomes through work.

The requirement for support for Council Tax to support the objectives of Universal Credit, incentivising people to return to work raises issues of compatible entitlement. In particular, the use of tapers for benefit reduction as earnings rises. Currently, housing and Council Tax benefits have a taper of 85% of net earning (meaning for £1 extra net income, the benefits are reduced by 85 pence). The proposed taper for Universals Credit is intended to be about 65%, as single taper replacing current different tapers for benefits and tax credits. The Government views that the 65% taper will provide an incentive for people to move into work, but that maintaining the current taper for Council Tax for low earning workers could act as a disincentive for working at all. To avoid this, the Government is seeking views on establishing one or a combination of the following:

- Guidance on setting taper rates and earnings disregards.
- Guidance on maximum participation tax rates that low earning households should face.
- Guidelines on the treatment of income and earnings to avoid the double counting of different income types.
- Model schemes, demonstrating how this could be achieved.

Local schemes will need to be drawn and consulted on before implementation. In developing a scheme, the Council would be required to take account of:

- Any national framework produced by the Government, including support for pensioners;
- Duties and responsibilities including tackling child poverty;
- Forecast demand and assumptions on take-up; and
- Budget impact including level of government grant, and potential collection fund deficits arising from non-payment where benefit has been reduced or stopped.

The scheme will require consultation before it is adopted, but there is no suggestion from government about the form of this. However, precepting authorities should be consulted, including the sharing of risk between the Council as the billing authority and precepting authorities in relation to Council administered on their behalf.

Revisions to the scheme would require proportionate consultation and could be undertaken on an annual basis, but in year reviews would not be permitted.

Given that the full level of detail to be provided by the government is not yet available, it is difficult to estimate the real impact on the Council or community of the proposed changes, including the 10% cut in financing. However, work is underway to identify the make-up of the Council's current Council Tax Benefit caseload, which would at least help to identify who will be left to feel the impact of the cuts once pensioners and vulnerable groups have been accounted for. As an indication, the Local Government Group (LGG) has modelled the results from a small sample of 8 authorities (a London borough, 3 metropolitan authorities and 4 shire districts).
The results show that:

- 80% of total CTB is paid out to those who receive 100% CTB;
- 35% of total CTB is paid to pensioners;
- If both those on 100% CTB (the vast majority of whom will be in receipt of other benefits) and pensioners are excluded, the 10% cut would be restricted to 9% of the total paid out.

The LGG's view is that this "would clearly be financially impossible".

Furthermore a research paper by Dr Phil Agulnik of "Entitledto" reveals that, based on Department for Work and Pensions figures, the average cut to support for Council Tax for non-pensioners would be an average of 19%. For England, this ranges from 14% to 30%. The figure for Rotherham is 19%.

However, details of the Council's caseload show an increase in the number of pensioners claiming Council Tax Benefit of 2.5% per year over the last two years. Should this trend continue, the cuts required for others would increase year on year.

The questions associated with the scheme component of the consultation are:

- Given the Government's firm commitment to protect pensioners, is maintaining the current system of criteria and allowances the best way to deliver this guarantee of support?
- What is the best way of balancing the protection of vulnerable groups with the need for local authority flexibility?

- What, if any, additional data and expertise will local authorities require to be able to forecast demand and take-up?
- What forms of external scrutiny, other than public consultation, might be desirable?
- Should there be any minimum requirements for consultation, for example, minimum time periods?
- Do you agree that councils should be able to change schemes from year to year? What, if any restrictions, should be placed on their freedom to do this?
- How can the Government ensure that work incentives are supported, and in particular, that low earning households do not face high participation tax rates?

Members are invited to express views on the issues arising for the development and operation of a scheme, including the consultation questions. View expressed will be incorporated into the recommended response from the Council to the Government's consultation.

8. Finance

There will be financial implications arising from the government's proposals. These will be assessed as part of producing the Council's response to the consultation. However, details of the proposed grant are not included in the consultation paper, but are promised in a further technical paper.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

There will be a range of risks associated with the government's proposals. These will be assessed as part of producing the Council's response to the consultation.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

There are likely to be implications for achieving the policy priorities set out in the Corporate Plan, whilst complying with the national requirements imposed on a local scheme, and remaining within financial limits.

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Source: "Localising Support for Council Tax in England" DCLG August 2011.
Research paper: Dr Phil Agulnik of "Entitledto"
http://www.solutions.entitledto.co.uk/docs/Localising%20support%20for%20Council%20Tax.pdf

This report will enable members to contribute to the recommended Council response to the Government's consultation.

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ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	**Meeting:**	Overview and Scrutiny Management Board
2.	**Date:**	Friday 9th September 2011
3.	**Title:**	Local Democracy Campaign 2011/12
4.	**Directorate:**	Commissioning, Policy &, Performance

5. Summary

This report provides an update on the Local Democracy Campaign including what activities are going to take place in Local Democracy Week (LDW) taking place between 10th-16th October this year and the latest annual programme of events to ensure local democracy is a year long campaign.

6. Recommendations

That Members:

- To note the activities taking place in this years Local Democracy Week and Local Democracy Campaign.
- Refer to Cabinet Member for Community Development, Equality & Young People's issues.

7. Proposals and details

7.1 Background

The Local Democracy Campaign (LDC) is supported by the Local Government Association (LGA) is and about getting young people more involved with, and aware of, their local council. Research for the LGA by Ipsos MORI shows that just a quarter of 11-16 year olds believe that their local councillor is the best person to approach in order to change something in their community. The same research shows that just one in three 11-16 year olds have ever met a councillor or MP, and states that those who have are much more likely to express feelings of political engagement and interest.

The LDC therefore is aimed at bringing politicians and young people closer together through various networking events. The main focal point for the campaign is Local Democracy Week (LDW) which takes place during October each year and involves councils and schools across the country taking part in various events to promote democracy in their area. The Local Democracy Week in 2011 is taking place between 10th and 16th October and includes activities such as the 'launch of the Youth Cabinet Manifesto', 'Panel Discussion on Campaigning', 'Political Speed Dating', 'Top Dog Challenge' and 'Take your Councillor to School'.

7.2 Local Democracy Campaign Activities

Rotherham has been celebrating LDW for 6 years now, with many different events taking place across the borough. See Appendix 1 for an outline of all the events that have taken place since April 2011 to date.

The 2010/11 programme was a fantastic success and saw a much greater enthusiasm and involvement across the whole council than in previous years and this year's (2011/12) campaign is continuing in the same vain. It seems the Local Democracy message through the 'One Town One Community' vision is spreading and more people are seeing the potential these events can have on citizenship, cohesion and community empowerment, as well as improving understanding and awareness in Rotherham of the Council and roles of local councillors.

Although the target group for LDC and LDW is 11 – 16 year olds, a number of events have also taken place within primary schools across the borough in previous years, as well as colleges. The Local Democracy Campaign in Rotherham is aimed at everyone; the Cabinet Member for Community Development, Equalities and Young People's Issues has strongly advocated that

democracy affects everyone which is why we have taken a much more open approach towards including activities.

The Local Democracy Week and Campaign 2011/12 includes a diverse range of activities ranging from mainstream activities in our Voice and Influence Unit in the Young People Services and Area Assemblies to externally funded activities such as VAR activities, Parliamentary Outreach Service, Golden 7 Project and Tackling Race Inequalities Funding, which have added value to our existing activities such as Area Assemblies, VCS organisations and One Town One Community activities.

8. Finance

The costs of running the existing events that comprise LDW have been met from within current resources and external funding, and the programme should be continued subject to mainstream resources been maintained in this challenging climate.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

There is a risk that some of the local people and vulnerable groups will continue to be disengaged, if we do not engage them in our political and democratic processes.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

New guidance emerging across a range of community empowerment and engagement issues is being reflected in the new Localism Bill and the Big Society.

The Localism Bill is seeking to put an end to the hoarding of power within central government and top-down control of communities, allowing local people the freedom to run their lives and neighbourhoods in their own way. The Bill contains a radical package of reforms that seeks to devolve greater power and freedoms to councils and neighbourhoods, establish powerful new rights for communities, revolutionise the planning system, and give communities control over housing decisions.

The Big Society is about helping people to come together to improve their own lives. It's about putting more power in people's hands – a massive transfer of power from Whitehall to local communities.

There are three key parts to the Big Society agenda:

- **Community empowerment**: giving local councils and neighbourhoods more power to take decisions and shape their area. Planning reforms lead by DCLG, will replace the old top-down planning system with real power for neighbourhoods to decide the future of their area.

- **Opening up public services**: our public service reforms will enable charities, social enterprises, private companies and employee-owned co-operatives to compete to offer people high quality services.
- **Social action**: encouraging and enabling people to play a more active part in society. National Citizen Service, Community Organisers and Community First will encourage people to get involved in their communities.

On a local level, engaging communities and ensuring no community is left behind by talking and listening to all our customers and treating everyone fairly and with respect is a council priority through the Corporate Plan.

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Appendix 1- Programme of Activity (2011/12)

12. Author:

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Appendix 1- Local Democracy Campaign 2011/12

Programme of Events for Local Democracy Week 10th to 16th October 2011

Lead	Date	Activity
Voice & Influence Unit	Tues 11th October 2011	Youth Cabinet Manifesto Launch @ Town Hall with Daniel Wood (Houses of Parliament Outreach Service)
Rother Fed	Wednesday 12th October 2011	Panel Discussion on Campaigning
Rother Valley South Area Assembly activities		
	Monday 10th October	Top Dog Challenge, Dinnington Resource Centre
		Political Speed Dating, St. Bernards School, 4pm
	Tuesday 11th October	Political Speed Dating, Dinnington Comprehensive School, 4pm
	Wednesday 12th October	Take your councillor to school, Dinnington and Wales Schools, AM/PM
		Meet your councillor on the bus, evening
	Thursday 13th October	Political Speed Dating, Riverside, 1-3pm
		Political Speed Dating, Wales School, 4pm
	Friday 14th October	Primary School Events TBC
		Visit to Parliament, date to be confirmed
		Tea with Mayor and tour of Town Hall, date to be confirmed.
Activities in other Area Assemblies TBC		

Voice & Influence activities where young people have made positive contributions towards democracy, engagement and empowerment that have taken place this financial year from April 2011

Lead	Date	Activity
RMBC Voice & Influence Team	11th April	Youth Cabinet, UKYP & LAC Council Training Day
	12th April	Anti Fascism Day Trip to Beth Shalom for Youth Cabinet, UKYP & LACC
	3rd May	Youth Cabinet Meeting @ Town Hall
	18th May	Voice & Influence group

Lead	Date	Activity
		making a positive contribution by Interviewing adults for Youth Service positions in new Youth Service restructure
	25th June	Youth Cabinet, UKYP & LAC Council Training Day @ Thornhill
	28th June	UK Youth Parliament Meeting – Community Involvement
	July 10	Looked After Children's Council Meeting – Consultation Development (28th June)
	5th July	Youth Cabinet Meeting @ Town Hall
	9th July	IYSS Conference @ Magna – Voice & Influence Standards & Principles
	13th July	Local Development Framework Consultation – V&I Subgroup
	15th July	Voice & Influence Presentation at Town Hall by young people to inform 'Your Turn' democracy course for Rotherham young people.
	19th July	UK Youth Parliament Meeting – Community Involvement.
	19th July	Looked After Children's Council Meeting – Consultation Development
	23rd July	UK Youth Parliament Regional Meeting in Leeds
	3rd August	Youth Cabinet, UKYP & LAC Council Training Day & Activity
	5th & 6th August	V&I Residential Sycamore Lakes – Activities around Globalisation, Famine in East Africa & Fair Trade
	1st Sept	Youth Cabinet, UKYP & LAC Council Training Day

General VAR Activities

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
VAR	19.04.11	Volunteer Centre Open Day	Let people know how to volunteer, what volunteering opportunities are available and how VCS can be supported to recruit and support volunteers.
VAR	06.05.11	Dave's Big Idea	To give people the opportunity to find out more about what a social enterprise is and how to go about setting up a

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
			social enterprise
DART	07.05.11	DART Open Day	Local communities finding out about what is available in their area and how to get involved.
Rotherfed	12.05.11	Rotherham Deaf Community Open Meeting	An open meeting for all the deaf community to discuss and influence services available for deaf people in Rotherham.
Rotherham Stay Put	13.05.11	Rotherham Staying Put Launch	Offering support and advice for vulnerable people providing options to get your home repaired, improved or adapted so they can stay in their own homes for longer.
Age UK Rotherham	16.05.11	Information day for older people	An information day has been arranged for the older people within Rotherham to find help and support about the services AGE UK provides.
RAIN	10.06.11	RAIN Information day	An opportunity for VCS to publicise their services and for members of the public to find out about what is happening locally
VAR	14.06.11	Volunteer strategy interactive workshop	Development of a borough wide volunteer strategy
LINk Rotherham	17.06.11	National Carers Week Event	Helping carers get the recognition they deserve, helping carers understand that they are carers and raising awareness of where carers can go for support.
Rotherham Older peoples Forum	21.06.11	Older people's event - What Matters to You?	An opportunity for older people to influence Borough wide policy and find out about the help and support available to them.
VAR	27.06.11	Changes in Rotherham - better or worse?	Raising awareness of the latest results of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation for Rotherham and finding ways in which the VCS may be able to improve the results in Rotherham in the future
Inspire Rotherham	27.06.11	Inspired Rotherham Dissemination event	Getting involved in a literacy strategy for Rotherham
Rotherfed	28.07.11	Rotherfed Quality Awards	The awards not only recognise the hard work of the 34 TARAs affiliated to Rotherfed, but are designed to improve quality standards by providing examples of excellence.
VAR	29.06.11	Demonstrating the value of 3rd sector in Rotherham	Results of research aimed to help VCS be more effective at demonstrating the value of their own organisations
Rotherham Older peoples Forum	29.06.11	Older peoples event	An opportunity for older people to influence Borough wide policy and find out about the help and support available to them.
Rural Action Yorkshire	30.06.11	Rotherham Rural Network Meeting	Advice and information for VCS in Wentworth on funding, volunteers, running groups, and rural issues
Rotherham	01.07.11	Older peoples event	An opportunity for older people to

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
Older peoples Forum			influence Borough wide policy and find out about the help and support available to them.
LINk Rotherham	07.07.11	Getting to the heart of the matter	An opportunity for young people to find out about services that is available to them.
Sheffield YWCA	07.07.11	Fleming Gardens drop in	An opportunity for young people to find out about services that is available to them.
Rotherham Interfaith Group	11.07.11	Community Garden Course	The course aims to support local people to design and develop a garden with fruit, vegetables, flowers and trees.
Rotherham Cancer Care Centre	21.07.11	Cancer Care Centre open day	Opening of Care Centre.
Tassibee	28.07.11	Tassibee cancer awareness event	An opportunity for women to meet health care professionals specialising in cancer care , to find out about support available, get questions answered around cancer and find out about volunteer opportunities
VAR	20.09.11	VCS meeting with RMBC Chief Executive	An opportunity for VCS to maintain links with RMBC and understand and influence any policy or strategic direction.
VAR	23.09.11	The odd couple	An opportunity for VCS to find out more about Trade Unions and provide opportunities for the VCS to work in partnership with Community TU.
Rural Action Yorkshire	26.09.11	Rotherham Rural Network Meeting	Advice and information for VCS in Maltby on funding, volunteers, running groups, and rural issues
VAR and TfR	27.09.11	Advice Surgeries	One to one advice sessions for VCS in need of information or advice on building the capacity of their group or organisation

Golden 7 Project Activities

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
Rother fed	15th April	A Community Action Day held at Lee Croft, Birks Holt, Maltby	The fun-packed event included a children's litter pick, Easter egg hunt and community clean up with two skips. A colouring competition allowed all children to take part in an activity. The Community Bus gave out free lunches for 60 children. A volunteer from Flanderwell TARA drove the Mayor's bus so 16 young people from their community could come and join the fun. Rawmarsh TARA volunteers manned the community bus all day helping children complete a basic questionnaire, asking what they thought

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
			of their local estate. These questionnaires were provided to Area Assembly teams and will help inform future safer neighbourhood priorities on the estate. The Rotherham Wardens provided litter-pickers and helped children find egg tokens which had been placed near sites which need to be cleaned up. Staff from Willmott Dixon Partnerships was on hand to help residents load the skips and remove rubbish. This estate action day was a great example of joint working and resident action with community members taking a leadership role.
Rother Fed	**17th August**	**Picnic by the Water Event at Thrybergh Country park**	**More than 100 people attended the Picnic By the Water event for the elderly. Organised by Golden Seven volunteers from the Wentworth North area, a fantastic time was had by all with a mixture of great food, entertainment and much more. Many people travelled to Thrybergh Country Park on a vintage bus loaned by South Yorkshire Transport Museum. Entertainment included a giant pass the parcel, a prize raffle and music from Shiloh Choir as well as an excellent lunch provided by volunteers. The more craft orientated attendees made jewellery during the afternoon. Picnic by the Water was an opportunity to ask questions and work with officers from various agencies including Council officers in an informal and unthreatening way. Area Assembly consultation forms were shared with and completed by people attending.**

Rotherham's One Town One Community

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
REMA	**May 2011**	**REMA Hustings event**	**BME communities in Rotherham were able to directly engage with political leaders and voice their opinions**
REMA	**2011**	**Active Citizens Programme**	**REMA is co-delivering this international project with Voluntary Action Rotherham in Rotherham and Mirpur (Kashmir). 15 young adults (18-35**

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
			year olds) are participating in the programme to improve their understanding about a multicultural society both locally and globally and to make change happen in their communities.
RMBC, Yemeni Centre, Police & RUSCT	18th June	Arab Women's engagement event	Organised as a follow up to the last Arab Engagement Event in February 2011 where women at the event raised issues relating to education and schools. Approximately 25 women from Arabic-speaking communities attended. The event was organised by Police with support from RMBC Community Engagement Team. The RMBC School Effectiveness Service ran a workshop for women to explain her role and the support available to pupils and parents. Women were then able to raise questions and concerns which Bev will take forward to find solutions. RUCST also ran a workshop to listen to the needs of women in promoting health and physical exercise.
RMBC Community Engagement Team/Common	July 7th	'Your Turn' course	26 year 9 students from five schools in

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
Purpose Programme			**Rotherham took part in an exciting 'Your Turn' course that is part of the Common Purpose programme, designed to encourage young people to take a more active part in influencing change in our society. The students had the chance to interview Cllrs Mahroof Hussain and Dominic Beck about their journey into local politics, followed by an in-depth question and answer session about what a difference they felt they had made in the community and their advice on getting involved in roles in public life.** **The Voice and Influence officers attended, alongside a number of young special guests who have all played an active part in the local community and brought about positive change as a result of Voice and Influence.**
RMBC Community Engagement Team/Parliamentary Outreach Team	**21st November 2011**	**Getting Involved in Parliament**	**To raise awareness amongst the VCS about the work of the Outreach Service & what they can provide for community organisations; and Parliamentary processes such as Select Committees and legislation. Further workshops**

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
			will be organised for RMBC officers and Elected Members in Jan/Feb 2012

Tackling Race Inequalities Fund Activities 2011

Lead	Date	Activity	Outcomes
RMBC Community Engagement team/WEA	**July-August 2011**	**Making Your Voice Heard Course**	**Empowering BME communities to overcome their cultural and language barriers to get involved in decision making. The outcomes from this course enabled the learners to access mainstream services such as community safety and health and social care services. They also learnt how to get involved in local politics and local democracy such as Area Assemblies and PACT meetings.**

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT BOARD
22nd July, 2011

Present:- Councillor Hughes (in the Chair); Councillors Gilding, J. Hamilton, Jack, License, G. A. Russell, Steele and Whysall.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Falvey and Whelbourn.

33. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST.

There were no declarations of interest made at this meeting.

34. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.

There were no questions from members of the public or the press.

35. ROTHERHAM PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY STRATEGY 2011 - 2014 SUPPORTED BY THE PARTNERSHIP DRAFT ACTION PLAN 2011 - 12

Carole Haywood, Manager, Rotherham Partnership and Michael Clark, Partnership Officer, Rotherham Partnership presented the submitted report relating to the production of Rotherham's third Community Strategy currently in development and due for publication later in the year. The report detailed the process for developing the strategy and progress to date.

The report covered:-

- background
    - The Partnership
    - Community Strategy
    - Partnership review

- Development of the Community Strategy 2011-2014

- Process and progress

- Vision

- Priorities and objectives

    - Ensuring the best start in life for children and families

    - Providing additional support to the (most) vulnerable in our community who are disadvantaged because of disability, age, ill health, financial exclusion or social isolation

    - Supporting the growth of a sustainable and competitive local economy

- Delivery

The new Rotherham Partnership structure was submitted.

Discussion and a question and answer session ensued and the following issues were covered:-

- partnership restructure
- need for support relating to communication for the wider engagement of stakeholders
- rationale behind the '100 families' terminology
- potential overlap with safeguarding issues through the Safeguarding Board and need for a joined up effort
- information flow with the NHS and data sharing protocols
- various partners as referral sources
- correlation between resources and making a difference
- monitoring of families at the 'tipping point'
- targeting of resources and making a tangible difference
- benchmarking criteria
- Chief Executive Officer Group away day
- involvement with the Community Stadium
- Economy Board
- Implications for the work programmes of the select commissions

Resolved:- (1) That the information be noted, including the evolving nature of the draft action plan supporting the overarching priorities.

(2) That scrutiny advisers and select commission chairs and vice-chairs liaise to pick out issues of interest for consideration by the respective commissions.

(3) That any further comment/feedback be forwarded to Deborah Fellowes or Carole Haywood.

(4) That Brian Chapple be wished a speedy recovery.

36. REVIEW OF OUTCOMES FROM FIRST COMMISSION MEETINGS

Following completion of the first round of select commission meetings, the Board heard, in turn, from respective select commission chairs and support officers on the outcome of the meetings focussing on what had gone well and what had gone not so well.

Issues covered, of which some had resulted in differences of opinion, included:-

- attendance levels and dwindling attendance during the course of the meetings
- briefings prior to the meetings
- committee room venue rather than the council chamber
- strengthening the role of vice-chairs
- positioning of vice-chair in meetings either alongside the chair or in the body of the meeting
- positioning of the support officer in meetings alongside the chair
- need for work programmes to be commission driven rather than imposed
- need for clear focus of how to take commission roles forward
- length and focus of reports and meetings
- concern relating to the size of the Improving Places Select Commission membership
- use, when appropriate, of alternative venues to the Town Hall
- need to work closely with cabinet members
- some views that the commissions were like the former scrutiny panels
- need for focused and not too lengthy agendas – agenda planning important
- quorum clarification
- scepticism about select commissions achieving goals
- level of discussion indicating interest and engagement
- changing work and members' expectations
- need to utilise any select commission to share workload where appropriate

Resolved:- (1) That the information be noted.

(2) That the logistical issues raised be for each select commission to determine its own way of working.

(3) That the roles of vice-chairs be discussed at a future meeting of the Members' Training and Development Panel.

(4) That the position be reviewed in three months.

37. MINUTES

Resolved:- That the minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board held on 8th July, 2011 be appointed as a correct record for signature by the Chairman.

38. WORK IN PROGRESS

(a) Councillor Hughes reported that the Self Regulation Select Commission had received a presentation from Mark Edgell of what self regulation meant in practice. The Commission had also identified the following areas for the work programme:-

- budget process
- review of 2010 Rotherham Ltd. reintegration
- RBT contractual issues
- priority areas within the quarterly performance report
- area assemblies and parish council network views of the Council
- value for money : review of spend in the town centre

(b) Councillor Jack reported that the Health Select Commission had considered:-

- the Commission's remit under the new arrangements
- future of PALS (Patient Advisory Liaison Service) at the health advice centre
- specialist children's heart surgery consultation
- introduction to the new health and wellbeing cabinet portfolio
- Centre for Public Scrutiny : development areas
- future work programme

(c) Councillor Whysall reported that the Improving Places Select Commission had considered:-

- way forward under the new arrangements
- introduction to the cabinet portfolios of (i) Town Centres, Economic Growth and Prosperity and (ii) Safe and Attractive Neighbourhoods

- work programme

- refresh : Rotherham Town Centre Strategy and the national review of high streets

- NAS projects in local neighbourhood centres

- planning for traveller sites : government consultation

(d) Councillor G. A. Russell reported that the Improving Lives Select Commission had considered:-

- way forward under the new arrangements

- introduction to the cabinet member portfolios of (a) Lifelong Learning and Culture) (b) Community Development, Equality and Young People's Issues and (c) Safeguarding Children and Adults

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010/11

- National Indices of Deprivation 2010

- School Admissions Code consultation

- Work programme

(e) Deborah Fellowes, Policy Manager, reported that Cabinet had:-

- accepted the Board's request for a scrutiny review to examine the impact of regeneration funding on deprivation in Rotherham

- referred the LINkrotherham/healthwatch review to be scrutinised by the Health Select Commission

39. CALL-IN ISSUES

There were no formal call-in requests.