

Online consultation responses

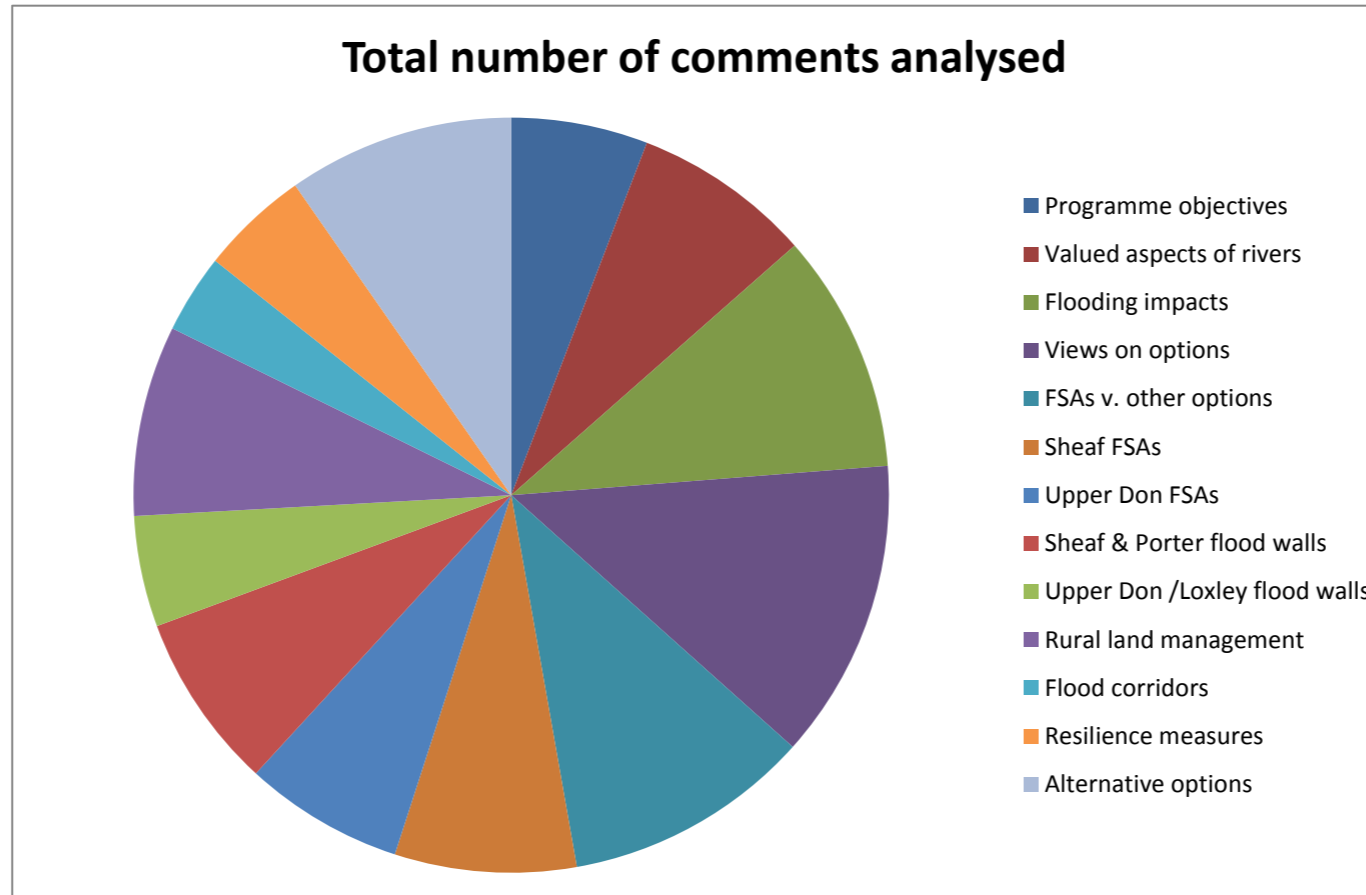
Total number of responses and comments analysed

758 online questionnaires were returned, generating 4583 comments for analysis

Total number of comments analysed

Q1	Programme objectives	268
Q2	Valued aspects of rivers	351
Q4	Flooding impacts	470
Q5	Views on options	589
Q6	FSAs v. other options	486
Q7	Sheaf FSAs	356
Q8	Upper Don FSAs	313
Q9	Sheaf & Porter flood walls	346
Q10	Upper Don /Loxley flood walls	218
Q11	Rural land management	374
Q12	Flood corridors	155
Q13	Resilience measures	213
Q14	Alternative options	444
Total		4583

NB:
There was no free text box for comments in Q3 or Q15-Q19



Analysis by Question

Q1: Programme objectives

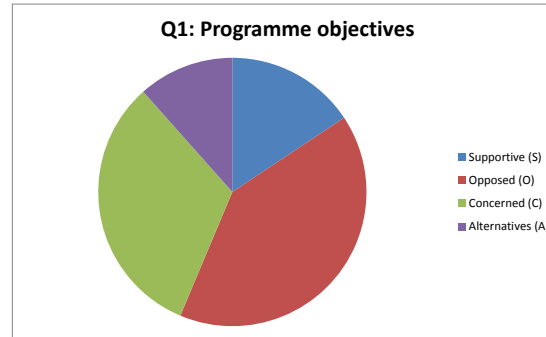
Responses by category

- 1 The same category of comment can appear in the responses as an alternative, a concern, support or opposition depending on the respondent's standpoint
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- 3 "Environment" is used to cover ecology, biodiversity, natural beauty etc

**Q1
Programme objectives**

Category
Supportive (S)
Opposed (O)
Concerned (C)
Alternatives (A)
Total

Total comments by category
42
109
86
31
<hr/>
268



Analysis by Question

Q2

Responses by category

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Q2

Valued aspects of rivers

Category

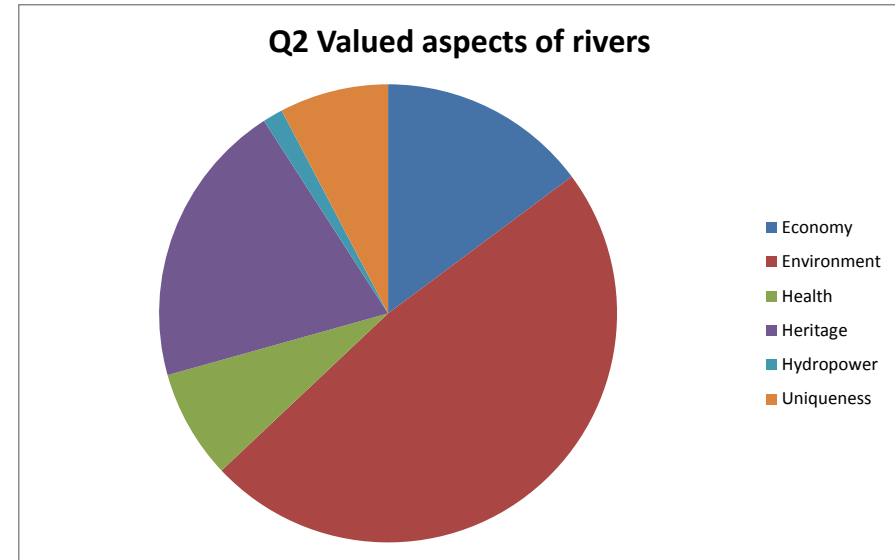
Economy
Environment
Health
Heritage
Hydropower
Uniqueness

Total

Total comments by category

52
169
27
71
5
27

351



Analysis by Question

Q4: Impacts of flooding

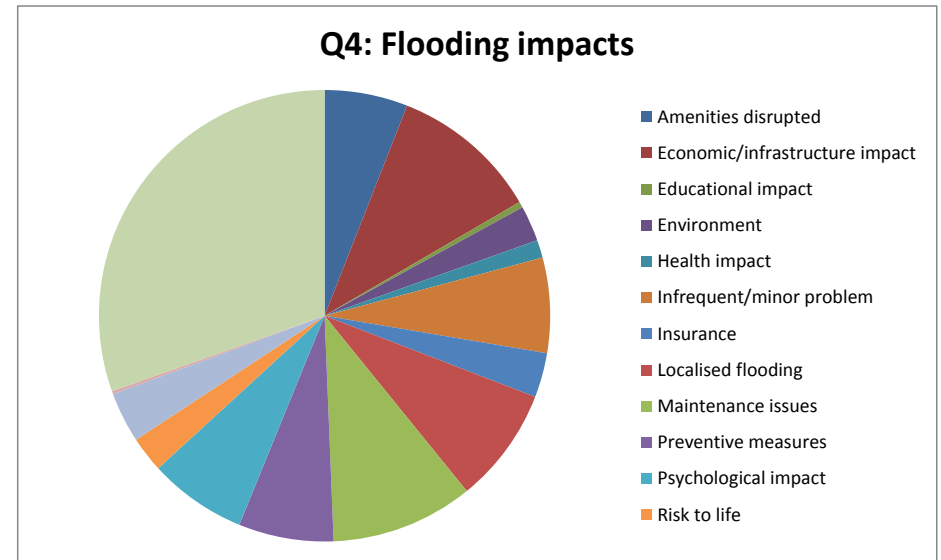
Responses by category

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Q4

Flooding impacts

Category	Total comments by category
Amenities disrupted	28
Economic/infrastructure impact	50
Educational impact	2
Environment	12
Health impact	6
Infrequent/minor problem	32
Insurance	15
Localised flooding	39
Maintenance issues	48
Preventive measures	32
Psychological impact	33
Risk to life	12
Serious impact (no details)	17
Some positives	1
Travel disrupted	143
Total	470



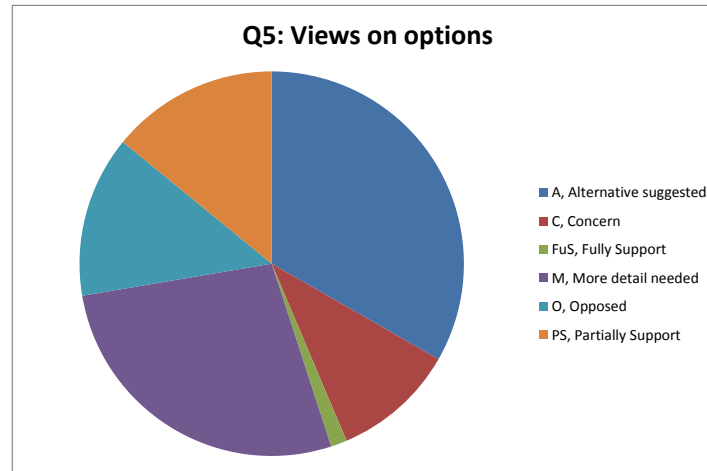
Analysis by Question Q5 : Views on options

Responses by category

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Q5 Views on options

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	196
C, Concern	61
FuS, Fully Support	8
M, More detail needed	161
O, Opposed	80
PS, Partially Support	83
Total	589
Total Concern + Opposed	141



Breakdown of comment

A, Alternative suggested	C, Concern	FuS, Fully Support	M, More detail needed	O, Opposed	PS, Partially Support
Types of alternative: Integrate with Streets Ahead	Concern over: Whiteley Woods sewer		More detail needed on: Location maps for all options	Reasons for opposition: Safety issues as with River Severn	Options supported: Pocket parks
Use Wardsend as FSA	Safety &/or contamination issues with FSAs		Site maps for all options	Lowers house value	Deculverting
Rivelin Dam	Keeping amenity use eg. canoeing		Visualisations	Downstream solutions to upstream problems	Endcliffe
Use Megatron	Gillfield Wood		Calculations used	Risk to tip by Loxley & to Myers Grove Lane	Millhouses
Whole river management	Protect/preserve ancient woodland		Alternatives already considered & discarded	Preserve Endcliffe/Porter	FSAs in parks
Floodplain restoration	Rivelin		Environmental impact	Preserve Oughtibridge	Reduce impact in urban centre
Beauchief Golf Course	Shifts problem rather than solves it		Economic impact	No FSAs in parks	FSAs in parks
Allow controlled flooding	Overdevelopment on floodplains			Preserve Rivelin	FSAs
Restrict to urban centre	Endcliffe			No FSAs	

Use upstream measures

Measures used in Pocklington

Measures used in Malton

Measures used in Hull

Measures used in Rotterdam

Measures used in Spain & Czech

Republic

Use Oughtibridge Cricket Ground

Small scale & landscaping measures eg.
SUDS, Green roofs

Maintain watercourses &/or drains

Carbon reduction measures

Address runoff issues at Graves Park

Use uplands &/or natural/historic
techniques

Use less sensitive areas

Tree &/or woodland management

Permeable surfacing

Planning policy - less/no floodplain
development

Storm drains

Household resilience measures eg.
build on stilts

Re-use existing/historic dams

Maintain existing defences

Review traffic calming measures for
environmental impact

Add cycling &/or walking routes

Use existing reservoirs

Hydropower

Archimedean Screws

Avoid urban centre

More underground FSAs in parks

Oughtibridge - Waterside Gardens

Involve YW

Measures used in Pickering

Leading question

Environment

Heritage

HS2

Understanding of impact &
limitations of work

Costs

Costs outweigh benefits

Puts business interests over
environment

Avoid heavy engineering solutions

Preserve Gillfield Wood

Preserve Loxley

Protect river valleys

Claims not credible

Scheme inadequate

Loss of amenity

Negative impact on environment

Negative impact on heritage

Wrong strategy

Use of river valleys

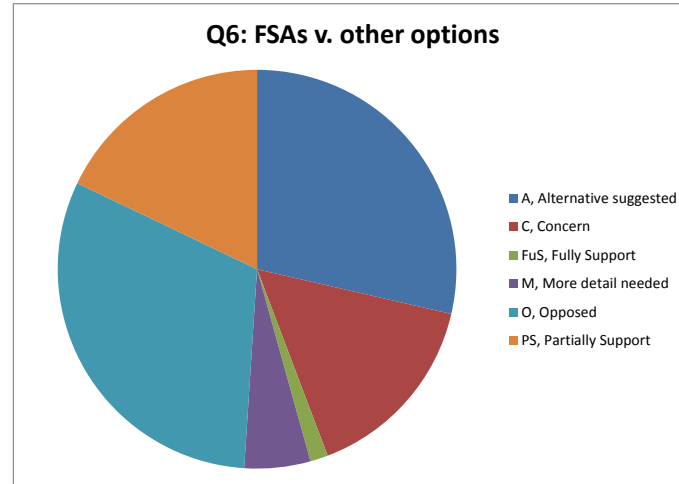
Analysis by Question Q6 : FSAs v. other options

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**Q6
FSAs v. other options**

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	139
C, Concern	76
FuS, Fully Support	7
M, More detail needed	26
O, Opposed	151
PS, Partially Support	87
Total	<u>486</u>
 Total Concern + Opposed	 <u>227</u>



Breakdown of comment

A, Alternative suggested Types of alternative:	C, Concern Types of concern:	FuS, Fully support Options supported:	M, More detail needed More detail needed on:	O, Opposed Reasons for opposition/Opposed to:	PS, Partially Support Options supported:
Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques	Risk to property from flooding	FSAs	Size of FSA defences	FSAs in parks	Balance of land uses
Address at flooding source	Built form should respect local environment	FSA in Endcliffe	Impact of FSAs on surrounding properties	Restrict to urban centre	FSAs in parks
More underground FSAs in parks	Protect/preserve ancient woodlands		Impact on local roads	Loss of amenity	FSAs
Use Wharnciffe Side for FSA	Chapelton balancing pond works but Endcliffe & Millhouses are on different terrains		Clearer labelling on visualisations	No development on flood plains	Pocket parks
Use Mary St/Sidney St car park as FSA	Solutions for urban centre will have negative impact on actual location		Provide evidence behind options & decisions	Address at flooding source	Improve amenity value
Use Loxley brownfield sites as FSAs	Negative impact on river valleys		Alternatives already considered & discarded	No FSAs	Use of natural flood plains
Upstream solutions	Negative impact on heritage		Involvement with YW	Avoid heavy engineering solutions	Protect environment)

Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Loss of amenity	Anticipated frequency of usage	Protect/preserve ancient woodlands	Prioritising homes & businesses over green spaces
Re-use existing/historic dams	No flood plain development	Clear up procedures after usage	Negative impact on heritage	Positive economic impact from works in urban areas
No flood plain development	Negative impact on environment	Long term maintenance programme	Negative impact on environment	Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques
Re-use canals	Provide more cycle/pedestrian routes	Environmental impact assessments	Negative impact on Rivelin Valley (not a flood plain)	Principles
Speed up drainage	Impact of removing weirs for fish	Relative costs/benefits of larger v. cumulative smaller measures	Negative impact on Loxley Valley	Create new cycle/pedestrian/riding/routes
Use flood plain woodland	Drainage at Endcliffe	Impact of previous underground storage areas at Endcliffe & Millhouses	Negative impact on Oughtibridge Park	Improvements as at Centenary Park
Whole city plan needed	Impact of FSAs on surrounding properties	Storage capacity	Negative impact on river valleys	Rowell Bridge & Loxley embankments
Use Oughtibridge Mill site as FSA not for housing	Measure FSAs potential impacts on soils	Relationship between upland & downstream measures	disproportionate over reaction	
Re-use brownfield sites as FSAs	Landowner compensation		SCC don't care	
Flood resilient properties	Safety &/or contamination issues with FSAs		Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques	
Only use Council owned open land	Technical challenges of FSAs		Valleys unsuited to water storage	
Safety &/or contamination issues with FSAs	Long term maintenance programme		Maintain watercourses &/or drains	
Use Broadfield Way area for FSA/pocket park	Avoid already developed flood plains		Not all options are on existing flood plains	
Maintain woodlands	Costs/benefits don't add up		Negative impact on parks	
SUDS	Negative impact on environment		Negative impact on Porter Brook	
Planning policy for water management	Scale of works proposed		Negative impact on health	
Avoid heavy engineering solutions	Costs may outweigh benefits		Risk of adjoining land collapsing	
Green roofs	Maintain watercourses &/or drains		Prioritises urban centre over rural environment	
Measures as at Knaresborough	Locations not on existing flood plains		Negative impact on Endcliffe	
Temporary storage for all new builds			Wrong locations	
Extend Megatron			Negative impact on Gillfield Wood	
Use existing reservoirs			Wrong proposals	
Underground storage beneath car parks eg. Waitrose			Negative impact on economy	
Measures as at Pocklington			Proposals ineffective	
Measures as at Grafham Water			Proposals ineffective /destructive & out of date	
Planning policy			Embanking does not create a flood plain	
Create flood resilient buildings			Culverting in one area while de-culverting in others	
Permeable surfaces			Require long-term maintenance programme	
Floodplains in Upper Derwent			Potential to negate current fish management projects	

Use for hydro electric power

Overdevelopment on flood plains
More smaller measures

Restrict to urban centre
Plant more trees

Involve YW
Use brownfield sites as wetlands
Flood corridors
Measures as in Calder Valley
Protect against flash floods
Reduce wastage & leaks in existing system
Measures as at Doncaster & Rotherham
De-culvert watercourses
Climate change & effects on inland rivers
Single strategy from YW/SCC/EA
Extend underground culverts
Add interrupting drains
Downstream locations
Slow the flow
Measures as at Pickering
Ban feeding of ducks- silting issue

Negative impact on neighbouring
properties at Malin Bridge

Waste of money
Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it

Wrong strategy
Endcliffe not an existing flood plain

Not justified at Wolf Wheel
Safety &/or contamination risk

Analysis by Question

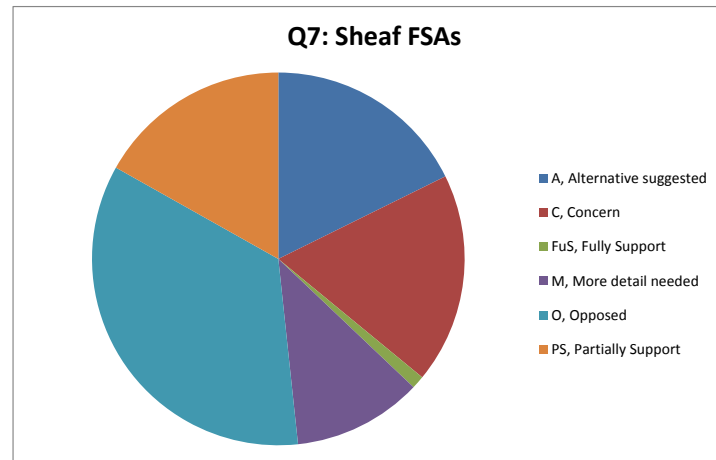
Q7 : Sheaf FSAs

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**Q7
Sheaf FSAs**

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	63
C, Concern	65
FuS, Fully Support	4
M, More detail needed	40
O, Opposed	124
PS, Partially Support	60
Total	356
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Total Concern + Opposed	189



A, Alternative suggested

Types of alternative:

- Underground FSAs
- Improve Don at lowest point
- Maintain watercourses &/or drains
- Old Hay Brook FSA
- Use upstream solutions
- Re-use existing/historic dams
- More smaller measures
- Underground FSAs
- More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes)

C, Concern

Types of concern:

- Impact on YWS assets in Millhouses Park
- Minimise tree loss
- Protect/preserve ancient woodland
- Negative impact on environment
- Flood walls may create false sense of security as at Keswick
- Measures as in York - though geography is different
- Options oversized
- Negative impact on heritage
- Negative impact on neighbouring properties

FuS, Fully support

- Improved amenities (Endcliffe & Millhouses)
- Reduce risk of repeat fatality at Millhouses FSAs

M, More detail needed

- More detail needed on:**
- Location maps for all options
 - Environmental impact
 - Consult businesses
 - Detail of schemes
 - Impact of construction works
 - Environmental impact analyses
 - Clearer maps & visualisations
 - Hydrological modelling
 - Further investigation required

O, Opposed

- Reasons for opposition/**
- Wrong to flood Millhouses where a life was lost
 - Loss of amenity
 - Use urban centre only
 - Negative impact on heritage
 - Safety &/or contamination with issues with FSAs
 - Avoid felling healthy, mature trees
 - Wrong strategy
 - Geological implications
 - FSAs in parks

PS, Partially Support

- Options supported:**
- Endcliffe FSA
 - Improved cycle &/or pedestrian routes
 - FSAs in parks
 - FSAs in general
 - Avoid nimbyism
 - Ignore "nimby-ism" & perceived risk to property value
 - Protection for at risk properties
 - Restrict to Council owned land
 - FSAs much more cost effective than walls

FSA in Beeley Woods	Property insurance and devaluation risks	Height of embankments	Negative impact on health	FSAs in Mayfield, Abbey Brook, Endcliffe & Millhouses
Build new reservoir	Allocating sufficient budget	Remediation works after a flood	Speed up drainage	Benefits outweigh risks
Use existing reservoirs	Negative impact at Oughtibridge	Widen consultation - info in the parks themselves	Restrict to Council owned land	FSAs in Endcliffe & Millhouses
Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques	Strategy for existing underground storage at Endcliffe	Construction materials to be used for embankments	Address at source	FSAs on existing flood plains
Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Adequate budget	More detail needed on background & alternatives not taken forward	FSAs in river valleys	Scope to enhance amenity value & environment
Measures as in Greenwich	Avoid large scale FSAs in urban centre	Artists' impressions	Whiteley Woods & Endcliffe not viable	Embankments at Rowell Bridge & Loxley
Plant more trees	Safety &/or contamination risk)	Exemplar schemes already built elsewhere	Negative impact on environment	Scope to enhance Millhouses cricket pitch
Measures as at Pickering	Negative impact on environment	Costs and resources for maintenance	Negative impact on Whiteley Woods	Excessive height of bunds
No overdevelopment on flood plains	Loss of amenity		See ongoing issues with Todmorden FSA - events cancelled, public dissatisfaction, legal challenges	Limited support due to lack of alternative locations downstream
Use site opposite former Dyson's refractory above Gillfield Wood	Long term maintenance programme		Embankments at Whiteley Woods & Totley Brook	FSAs in parks reduce negative impact on woodland & heritage
Pocket parks	Negative impact on Gillfield Wood		Waste of funding	
FSAs on managed sites eg playing fields	FSAs in river valleys		Long term maintenance programme	
Use existing flood plains	Disproportionate overreaction		Overdevelopment on flood plains	
Work with YW	Consult with direct neighbours		No more white elephant developments	
Fund from carbon intensive industries	Maximise environmental improvements from embankments		Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	
Address at source	Don't build on same scale as Ladybower		FSAs at Whiteley Woods & Endcliffe	
Find alternative locations near the Sheaf	Negative impact on existing park features at Millhouses		Use natural flood plains	
Prioritise areas worst affected in 2007	Impact of construction works		Protect/preserve ancient woodlands	
Use Council owned land by the upper Porter Brook	Restitution of FSAs post flooding		disproportionate over reaction	
Maintain woodlands	Negative impact on Mayfield		Public reaction against use of	
Use smaller measures	Costs outweigh benefits		Reduction in house value	
Involve other agencies	Risks to health & property of not acting		Impact on house insurance/no future insurance	
Create plantations	Measures insufficient for scale of problem		Independent assessment needed	
Link to overall water basin	FSAs as last resort only		FSAs on Porter	
Storage solutions next to rivers not on the river	Negative impacts for fish		Maintain woodlands	

Seek alternatives already in use elsewhere

Locate FSAs in areas that routinely flood

Defence walls in unaccessed parts of the rivers

Don't use concrete holes - they don't work

Covering full costs of remediation post flooding

Impact on neighbouring properties

FSA in Endcliffe

Lack of consultation

Maintain woodlands;

FSA at Whiteley Wood

Funding for long term maintenance

Don't ignore other options

Enhance access & amenity value

Flood reduction modelling for Sheaf needs re-checking

Learn from measures in Calder Valley

Height of embankments/bunds

Scale of remediation works required

Remediation restricted to parks

Interference with badger setts illegal

Address overdevelopment on flood plains

Address Streets Ahead works blocking natural drainage channels

Lack of consultation

FSA at Endcliffe

Perimeter bunds insufficient for scale of flooding experienced

Embankments create more problems than they solve

Avoid city

Use existing reservoirs

Parks are not existing flood plains

Negative impact on economy

Ignoring existing underground sewage flood storage tank at Endcliffe

Lack of alternative parks

Plans not credible

FSA at Malin Bridge

No tree felling

Budget will not be adequate

Run off into Endcliffe is the problem not flooding

FSA at Abbey Brook

Costs

FSAs at Mayfield

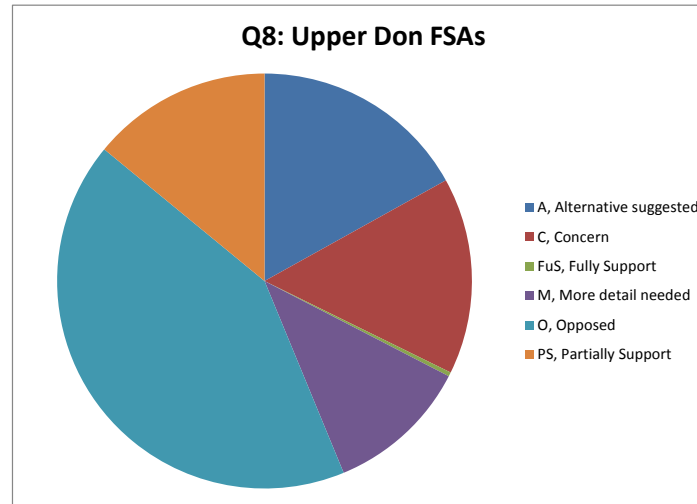
Analysis by Question Q8 : Upper Don FSAs

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**Q8
Upper Don FSAs**

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	53
C, Concern	48
FuS, Fully Support	1
M, More detail needed	35
O, Opposed	132
PS, Partially Support	44
Total	313
 Total Concern + Opposed	 180



A, Alternative suggested	C, Concern	FuS, Fully support	M, More detail needed	O, Opposed	PS, Partially Support
Address at source	Protect/preserve ancient woodland FSA at Beeley	FSAs	Impact on neighbouring communities Larger scale maps	Loss of amenity	Better cycle/pedestrian/ riding routes FSAs on existing flood plains
Use upland &/or natural/historic techniques Plant trees	Negative impact on environment		Which sports area at Oughtibridge (there are 2)? More detail on maps	Felling of mature trees	FSAs
Just use 1 FSA for Oughtibridge, on sports ground Involve YW	FSAs in Rivelin Negative impact on Rivelin allotments		Indicative sketches/artists' impressions required as per Sheaf options Environmental impact assessments	Negative impact on environment Don't sacrifice rivers to save city	FSAs on grassed areas Increased amenity use
Re-use existing/historic dams	Impact on canoe club & its storage facilities at Oughtibridge		Other options considered	Negative impact on Rivelin	FSAs in Rivelin
Maintain existing watercourses &/drains More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes	Negative impact on Coronation Park Negative impact on climate change mitigation		Consultation inputs and outputs to date Exact locations proposed Flow rate calculations for peak flooding Flow rates & flood risk	Negative impact on heritage FSA in Coronation Park FSAs in river valleys Overdevelopment on flood plains	FSAs in Loxley FSA at Wolf Wheel FSA at Roscoe dam FSAs in Rivelin & Loxley
Better drainage of floodwaters Restrict to Council owned land	Negative impact on heritage Negative impact on Rivelin & Loxley Valleys			Consultation invalid/will have no effect	Increased opportunity for amenity use of Loxley Valley Restrict works to inner city
Address at source	Minimise impact of works		Option for Coronation Park	FSAs on private land	
Plant more trees	Impact on neighbouring properties				

Use existing reservoirs	Impact on storage facilities [in Coronation Park]	Scope and scale of embankments	FSA's [in principle]	FSA at Wharnccliffe Side
Underground FSAs	Long term maintenance programme required	Visuals from schemes already built	Disproportionate reaction	FSAs in Beeley and Wharnccliffe Side
Flood gates at Coronation Park	Disproportionate reaction	3D modelling of options	Avoid heavy engineering works	FSA at disused works on Loxley
Use stone cladding to blend in	Housing shown below Coronation Park		Negative impact on health	FSA at Oughtibridge Sports Ground
Use woodland if not too environmentally damaging	Compensation for landowners affected		Contradicts Council policies (Outdoor City)	FSAs in woodlands
Use upstream solutions	FSAs in parks		FSA at Roscoe dam	
Use riverside solutions	Negative impact on Oughtibridge		FSA at Wolf Wheel	
Restrict works to inner city	Maintain woodlands		Locations are too close to existing developments	
Former Oughtibridge Paper Mill site	Provide alternative allotments		Base information out of date	
Claywheels	Maintain existing watercourses &/or drains		Loss of allotments	
Middlewood Park	Remediation works after a flood		Protect/preserve ancient woodland	
New catchment ponds	Risk of Loxley tip		Involve those affected in the consultation	
Relocate allotments	Risk of creating panic		Negative impact on neighbouring properties	
Use existing dam in Loxley	Negative impact on insurance		FSAs in Rivelin & Loxley	
Measures as at Pickering	Loss of trees		Negative impact on tourism	
Flood resilience measures on properties	Scale of works		Needs independent appraisal	
Lower existing Rivelin dams if flooding predicted	Other locations needed		Remediation works after a flood	
Use rainfall records from Weston Park Museum	Not just about capital funding		Risk of safety/contamination	
Alternatives meeting wider range of criteria	Consider entire river basin		Maintain woodlands	
FSA above Rivelin Water Treatment Works	Relocating problem doesn't solve it		Protect passage for fish	
Old FSA below Dam Flask	Protect passage for fish		Inadequate consultation	
Consult on each option individually	Angling rights		Consultation misleading due to lack of detail	
Wall round Waterside Gardens			Not just about capital funding	
Locate Beeley Wood dam close to works			No positive flood reduction impact from Coronation Park proposals	
			Costs outweigh benefits	
			More traffic congestion in Rivelin	
			FSA at Wisewood	
			Unintended negative consequences	
			Lack of local knowledge	
			Consultation misleading	
			Consultation suppresses facts	
			Consultation ignores national & EU legislation	
			Cost calculations ignore quantifiable value of trees	

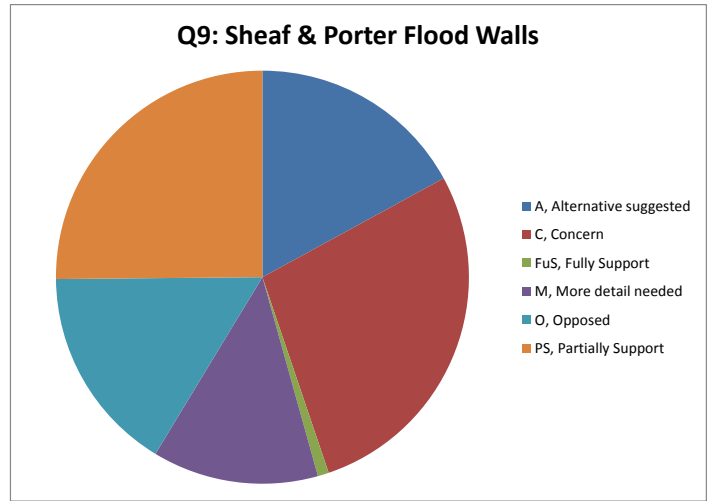
Analysis by Question Q9

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Q9
Sheaf & Porter flood walls

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	59
C, Concern	96
FuS, Fully Support	3
M, More detail needed	45
O, Opposed	56
PS, Partially Support	87
Total	346
Total Concern + Opposed	152



A, Alternative suggested	C, Concern	FuS, Fully support	M, More detail needed	O, Opposed	PS, Partially Support
Prefer FSAs to flood walls	Maintain natural appearance	Improved maintenance	Heights of walls	False sense of security	Lower is better
Use upstream solutions	Maximise safety	High flood walls	Standard of protection sought	Daily impact outweighs potential benefit	Locations in built-up areas
Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques	Consult with affected communities	Protect city centre	Material(s) to be used	Not a real solution	Flood walls
Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Adaptability to future impact of climate change		Greater accuracy of models	Visually obtrusive	Pocket parks
Hard landscaping	Don't put walls in rural locations		More visual representations	No flood walls	Better amenity use of rivers
Measures as at Shrewsbury - allowing for their longer reaction time	Protect property over roads		More detail on schemes	More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes needed	Raise levels of interest & care for rivers
Inner city SUDs	Negative impact on walking routes		Better data on the level of previous flooding	Higher flood walls	Opens up river access
Permeable surfaces for new inner city developments	Loss of amenity		1 of the locations as described is not on the Porter	Waste of money	Better riverside paths
Use upstream solutions	Risk of vandalism		Illustrations need to be far more accurate	See example of Keswick	Introduce living /green walls
Integrated approach to landscape	Should look acceptable		Alternatives to proposals	Biased question	Height should relate to level of protection required

Increase brownfield outflow channels in city centre	Keep as low as possible	Precise locations	No embankments	Unlikely to further damage appearance of city centre
Increase amenity use of rivers	Wrong question	Detail on visual impact of schemes	Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	Right strategy
Allow flooding on traditional flood plains to save others downstream	Dishonest question	Give max height of wall envisaged	Loss of amenity	If effective
Keep low & unobtrusive in rural areas, higher in city centre	Negative impact on environment	Height of wall needs to be given in relation to ground or water level	Negative impact on environment	Little impact where river is already hidden
Add walkways & seating	Allow for max recorded flood level + margin of error		Not needed	Include in redevelopment of brownfield sites
City wide scheme needed	Safety concerns		Full environmental impact assessment required	Preferable to FSAs
Address at source	Walls downstream require FSAs upstream		Full cost/benefit analysis required	Little visual impact
Potential for temporary barriers (as at Pisa)	Prioritise protection for inner city & major infrastructure		Negative impact on tourism	Little impact on access to rivers
Use existing walls & culverts	Prioritise protection of railway		Avoid heavy engineering solutions	Flood walls at medium height
Increase amenity value of walls	Avoid open channels of no amenity value		No hard landscaping	Flood walls beside rivers, not roads
Soft landscaping	Wrong strategy		Easy fix for financial gain only	Protect densely populated areas
Potential for further city centre FSAs	Protect local areas		Unreasonable question	Max medium height only
FSAs in parks + controlled outflow	Incorporate viewing panels		Nonsense question	Flood walls together with FSAs
Minimise visual impact with soft landscaping	Consider all aspects of scheme		No FSAs in parks	Protect homes & businesses
Incorporate terracing for extra protection	Don't block access to/view of rivers		Consultation suppresses facts	Low level flood walls
Full environmental impact assessment	Costs of scheme		Consultation ignores national & EU legislation	Including flood walls over 1.1m high
Use transparent materials	Depends on size of flood plain		Cost calculations ignore quantifiable value of trees	
Use appropriate materials - stone, brick or glass & steel as at Keswick	Follow National Planning Policy framework		Consultation inadequate	
Temporary barriers as on the Severn at Bewdley	No point in areas not subject to flooding		Consultation misleading	
Scheme for Tinsley area needed	max height 1.25m			
Lower existing walls to increase amenity value of rivers & reduce fly tipping	Keep as low as possible for access			
Wall rather than embankment at Coronation Park	Visually obtrusive			
	Conflicting strategies for Antiques Quarter within Council			
	Max height 0.5 m			
	Max height 1.1m			

Analysis by Question

Q10 : Upper Don/Loxley flood walls

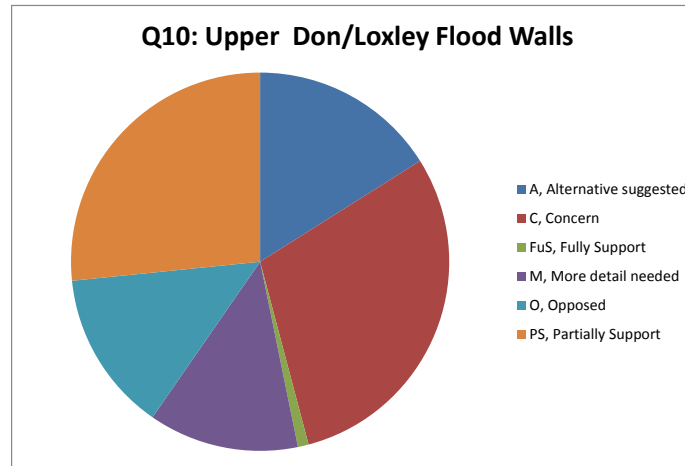
Responses by category

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- 3 "Environment" is used to cover ecology, biodiversity, natural beauty etc

Q10

Upper Don/Loxley flood walls

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	35
C, Concern	65
FuS, Fully Support	2
M, More detail needed	28
O, Opposed	30
PS, Partially Support	58
Total	218
<hr/>	
Total Concern + Opposed	95



A, Alternative suggested

Incorporate public art like the Childrens' Hospital elephants
Add walkways &/or seating

Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques

Increase amenity value of riverside
Soft landscaping

Maintain watercourses &/or drains
Minimise visual impact with soft landscaping
Use living/green walls

Long term management required

C, Concern

Safety concerns

Consult with affected communities

Height should relate to level of protection required

Depends on materials used in construction

Impact of future climate change

Prioritise protecting property over roads

Keep low in rural areas

Risk of vandalism

Visually obtrusive

FuS, Fully support

Protect homes & businesses

M, More detail needed

Impact of embankments

Specific details of schemes

Better modelling showing calculations

More detail required

Visualisations required

Flood risk data from previous events

Site inspections

Height of previous flood levels

Size of flood plain

O, Opposed

No flood walls

More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes needed

Flood wall at Oughtibridge sports field would result in invasion of privacy

Negative impact on environment

No flood walls in Rivelin & Loxley

Visually obtrusive

Disproportionate reaction

Wrong strategy

Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it

PS, Partially Support

Locations in built-up area

Flood walls

Height should relate to level of protection required

Flood walls for higher risk areas

Height should relate to level of protection required + margin for error

Protect green areas

Preferable to FSAs in green spaces

Medium height walls

Flood wall Neepsend to Kelham Island

Use upstream solutions	Don't block access to/views of the river	Give max. height of "High" walls	Negative impact on Rivelin	The higher the better
Integrated landscape approach needed	Avoid felling trees to create flood walls	Height of wall needs to be given in relation to ground or water level	Full environmental impact assessment required	Only as last resort
Design as for Thames or Seine	Negative impact in Oughtibridge		Waste of money	Height over 1.1m acceptable
Consult with affected communities	Negative impact in rural areas		FSAs at Rivelin	Higher would be more effective
Integrate walls, upstream storage tanks, maintenance & weather forecasting	Should look acceptable/blend in		No hard landscaping	
Increase amenity value of river	Keep as low as possible		Easy fix for financial gain only	
Reconnect with natural environment	Max height 1.1m		Avoid heavy engineering solutions	
Site visits	Wrong question/ Shouldn't be subject to popular vote		Nonsense question	
Use transparent materials	Dishonest question		No FSAs in parks	
Use glass & steel barriers as at Keswick	More low level walls will require a higher one somewhere else		Negative impact on Coronation Park	
Use temporary barriers	Negative impact on environment		Negative impact on environment	
Encourage connection with rivers	Wrong strategy		No walls in river valleys	
	False sense of security			
	Needs FSAs as well			
	Long term maintenance programme			
	Protect city centre transport infrastructure over radial routes			
	Medium height max			
	Negative impact on Kelham Island			
	Consider all factors in decision making			
	Negative impact on urban green spaces			
	Negative impact on health			
	Comply with National Planning Policy Framework			
	If effective			
	Nonsense question			
	Exact locations unclear			
	Keep as low as possible			

Analysis by Question Q11 : Rural land management

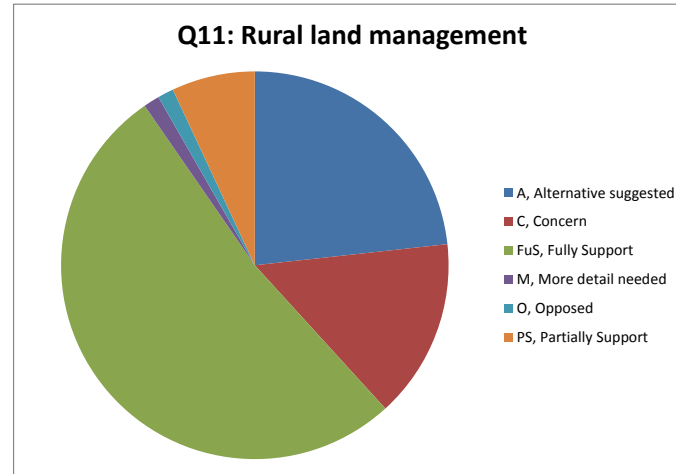
Responses by category

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Q11

Rural land management

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	87
C, Concern	56
FuS, Fully Support	195
M, More detail needed	5
O, Opposed	5
PS, Partially Support	26
Total	<u>374</u>
Total Concern + Opposed	<u>61</u>



A, Alternative suggested
Combination of measures is required

Involve communities

Plant urban trees & hedges

More permeable surfacing

Slow down entry of water into river systems

Use urban micro storage options - verges, front gardens - to slow flow downstream

Retain mature urban trees eg in Oughtibridge

Locations in built-up areas eg Abbeydale Road/Heeley Baths

More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes required

C, Concern
Wrong strategy

Links between peatland restoration & biodiversity
Long term maintenance programme

Don't remove trees to create walls
Trees are long term solution - low & medium planting also required

Aimed at compensating for damage

We should be open to different techniques
Evidence varies - not necessarily a panacea

Commercial woodlands can increase water run-off initially, not decrease it

FuS, Fully support
Right strategy

Cost effective

Uses upstream solutions

Preferable to hard landscaping solutions
Uses uplands &/or natural/historic techniques

Preferable to heavy engineering solutions

Reverses non-sustainable techniques
Prevention better than cure

Rural land management

M, More detail needed
More detail needed on the measures
Exact locations

Detail on benefits envisaged

O, Opposed
Negative impact of FSAs in Rivelin
Wrong strategy

Afforestation of moors

PS, Partially Support
Improves river environment & amenity value
Positive impact on environment

Afforestation of moors

Preferable to FSAs in green spaces
Rural land management

Tree planting

Woody dams

Prioritise FSAs

More palatable to public

A, Alternative suggested	C, Concern	FuS, Fully support	PS, Partially Support Less efficient
Further upstream barriers as at York	Objections from vested interests of grouse moor landowners	Any measures to reduce run off into rivers	
Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Protect/preserve ancient woodlands	Preferable to any downstream measure	Upland trees
Options for integrated urban flood risk management	Tree clearance at Wadsley & Loxley Commons has increased run off	Prioritise over downstream measures	Long term, partial solutions only
Measures as at Pickering	Compensate landowners if necessary	More palatable to public	As part of integrated package of measures
Avoid heavy engineering solutions	Affects landowners as well as farmers & communities	Best long term solution	
Don't fell trees	Full EIA required for each scheme	Uses soft landscaping	
Plant mixed native trees	Clear evidence in favour of rural land management - no pilot schemes needed	Part of integrated package of measures	
Increase amenity value of uplands	Rural techniques not funded in programme	Restore lost woodland cover	
Use existing reservoirs when flood risk rises	Stop felling trees	Educational value of promoting land techniques	
Maximise peatland drainage when flood risk rises	Don't compensate grouse moor landowners	As part of integrated package of measures	
Plant trees on valley slopes	Overdevelopment on flood plains	Clear evidence in favour of rural land management - no pilot schemes needed	
Re-wet moorland to encourage blanket bog & trap carbon and water	Need to engage rural communities	Preferable to expensive downstream solutions	
Maintain watercourses &/or drains Stop building on flood plains	Cover all options Needs to fit in with wildlife/farming	Positive impact on Kinder Preferable to hugely damaging downstream solutions	
Consult with rural communities	Council is acting in contradictory way by felling trees	Supported by evidence in UK	
Stop canaling rivers on farmland	Won't prevent a large scale flood	Supported by evidence	
Stop draining peatland	Urban population should not pay for mismanagement upstream	Preferable to walls downstream	
Restrict upland sheep grazing to protect saplings	Help moorland adapt in the face of climate change	Top priority	
Reduce dominance of moorland bracken	Impact of Streets Ahead on increasing flood risk	Could obviate need for downstream solutions	
Afforestation of moors	Overdue strategy	Preferable to walls	
Flood resilience measures in city centre developments	Proposals weak	Reversible if ineffective	
Convert all Sheffield moorland to woodland	Education needed on value of trees in flood & landscape protection	Works with farmers - they know how to manage the land	
Restore peatland	Protect/preserve internationally significant heather moorlands	Invests in rural areas	

A, Alternative suggested

Consult with communities

Agroforestry

Re-use existing/historic dams

Legislative enforcement powers if needed

Create linked temporary storage areas in uplands and farmland

Compulsory purchase of grouse moor for conversion to peatland

More trees - but not wholesale afforestation of moors

Engage communities in the long term maintenance programme

Tackle management of grouse moors

Slow down run off on urban hills

Hydro electric schemes in uplands

More permeable surfacing

Plant more trees - see Carrifran in Scotland

Increase broad leaf tree cover

involve YW

Use temporary upland storage areas

Return overdeveloped areas to flood plains

Involve volunteer groups more

Choose more conservation friendly options use brownfield innovations as happens abroad

Use brownfield innovations as happens abroad

Don't tarmac over green spaces

Use green roofs

Woody dams

Reconnect rivers to their flood plains

Re-create meanders in rivers

Measures as in Pontbren project

Urban upland management

Educational benefits of integrating urban green space measures

Temporary upland FSAs

Ban driven grouse shooting to improve heather moors

Hydro electric schemes

C, Concern

Strategy must protect landscape

Preserve urban green spaces

Take proper advice on proposals

Project driven by funding & hard engineering solutions

Need allies in rural communities

Protect farmers' incomes

Protect/preserve environment

Consult with local communities

Upland soil run off

Maintain watercourses &/or drains)

Long term maintenance programme

Waterlogging

Conflicts of opinion & interest over right approach to upland tree management

Pointless if other, destructive, works go ahead

FuS, Fully support

Preferable to FSAs in green spaces

Positive impact on health

Plant more trees

Measures as at Pickering

Woodlands important in flood management

Follows example of YW with reservoirs

Upland FSAs

Preferable to downstream measures

Long term benefits for water quality & levels

Supported by evidence in NYorks

Sustainable, low carbon solutions

Restore peatland

Reduce run off

Temporary upland FSAs)

Only correct strategy

Sustainable solutions

Upland tree planting

Supported by evidence of

Pickering v. Hebden Bridge

Prioritise over heavy engineering solutions

Supported by evidence as at

Pickering

Integrate with flood walls

Avoids damage to environment

Add value

A, Alternative suggested

Upstream solutions
Involve voluntary/community through
media campaign
Soft landscaping solutions
Work with farmers - they know how to
manage the land
Involve landowners
Involve RVCG in river maintenance
Hold water upland & reduce run off
Any counter evidence
Improve grouse moors to reduce
upland run off
Address at flood source
Integrate with Streets Ahead
Incentivise farmers & landowners to get
on with works
Use natural techniques not old
technology such as dams
Involve voluntary groups in river
management
Involve voluntary/community groups in
upland management
Consider Old Hay Brook
Consider the old Dyson's site
Obviate need for heavy engineering
solutions
Involve water companies
Use existing reservoirs
Restore grouse moors to peatland
Incentivise grouse moor landowners if
necessary

Analysis by Question

Q12 : Flood corridors

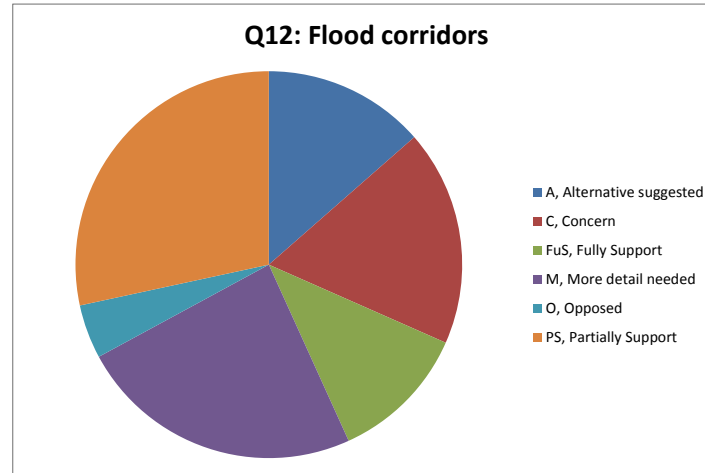
Responses by category

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Q12

Flood corridors

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	21
C, Concern	28
FuS, Fully Support	18
M, More detail needed	37
O, Opposed	7
PS, Partially Support	44
Total	155
Total Concern + Opposed	35



A, Alternative suggested

Downstream beneficiaries contribute to costs
 More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes
 Consult with occupants of neighbouring properties
 Check for old drains
 Maintain watercourses &/or drains
 New river park development along Penistone Road
 De-culvert at Little London Road
 SUDs
 Improvements on Little London Road

C, Concern

Safety concerns
 Impact on Hillsborough College
 Impact on neighbouring properties
 Impact on Penistone Road - major transport corridor
 Long term maintenance programme
 Funding led & driven
 Poor drains locally
 Impact downstream in Lower Don Valley
 Impact of construction

FuS, Fully support

Flood corridors
 Action needed
 Positive impact on environment
 Preferable to measures upstream
 Right strategy
 Locations in built-up areas
 Address known issues at both sites
 Penistone Road
 Based on 2007 experience

M, More detail needed

How would this work?
 Specific changes required to implement
 Impact on neighbouring properties
 Impact on neighbouring landscapes
 When would these be activated?
 Protection for neighbouring properties
 Cost details
 Viability of scheme

O, Opposed

Impact on neighbouring properties
 Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it
 Wrong strategy
 Too hard to maintain
 Ineffective against blockages in storms
 Upstream measures are higher priority
 Impact on Penistone Road - major transport corridor

PS, Partially Support

But rural land management preferable
 Logical measure to consider
 Could improve amenity value of these locations
 Flood corridors
 Flood corridor on Penistone Road
 Locations in built-up areas
 Investigate all options
 Positive impact on environment
 Locations in built-up areas

Brownfield sites along Penistone Road	Minimising traffic disruption	Preferable to measures in green spaces
Re-use existing/historic dams	Instead of upstream measures, not as well as	Part of integrated package of measures
Plant urban trees in soakaways	Consult with occupants of neighbouring properties	Preferable to destructive FSAs
Don't fell urban trees without replacing them	Funding for long term maintenance programme	Keep traffic moving
Improve Sheaf along London Road	Inadequate consultation	Penistone Road site
Flood corridor at Broadfield Road	Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	Upstream measures are higher priority
SUDs scheme at Broadfield Road	Consultation on next steps needed	Locations in areas of flood risk
Offline storage basin at Broadfield Road	Ambiguous term	If using roads as the corridor
Other dual purpose sites - FSA & recreation - on both main rivers	Nonsense question	
Start with existing systems	Impact on neighbouring communities	
Combine with SUDS	Impact of methods used	
Create SUDs & pocket parks on waste ground and areas of hard surfacing	Traffic disruption	
Enhance urban environment - greener road surfaces & drainage, green roofs, green walls		
Positive impact on health		
River walkways with built in flood defences as at San Antonio, Texas		
Flood resilient city park as at Keriville, Texas		
De-culvert the Sheaf along London Road		

Analysis by Question **Q13 : Resilience measures**

Responses by category

- 1 The same category of comment can appear in the responses as an alternative, a concern, support or opposition depending on the respondent's standpoint
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Q13

Resilience measure Category

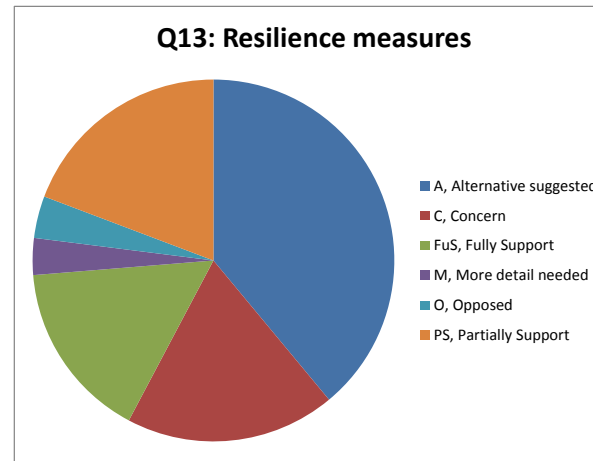
A, Alternative suggested
 C, Concern
 FuS, Fully Support
 M, More detail needed
 O, Opposed
 PS, Partially Support
Total

Total comments by category

83
40
34
7
8
41
213

Total Concern + Opposed

48



A, Alternative suggested

Stop building on flood plains

Council incentives for household resilience measures

Advice on household resilience measures

Ask downstream beneficiaries to help pay for upstream prevention measures

More education on negative impact of impermeable surfaces

More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes needed

More detail on flood risk for prospective buyers

Maintain watercourses &/or drains

C, Concern

Wrong strategy

Profit motive driving development on flood site at Oughtibridge Paper Mill

Climate change will increase flood risk

Consider all options

Difficult to engage individuals who see this as up to the state

Include more education for all citizens on the risks from floods

Risk of crying wolf

Aimed at private home owners only

FuS, Fully support

Right strategy

Easy to organise

Resilience measures essential

Preparation essential - no prevention measure can be 100% effective

Gives more time to respond to emergencies

Essential part of integrated package of measures

Emergency planning is essential

Emergency planning already quite good

M, More detail needed

What would be expected of such groups

Define "householder resilience"

How groups would be set up

What flood alert systems already exist

What emergency planning is already in place

O, Opposed

May never happen

Too much responsibility on individuals

Warnings arrive too late

Flood risk to city is low compared to York or Leeds

Waste of money

Risk very low

Groups not needed

Support groups are a waste of money

PS, Partially Support

Improved information in an emergency

Revive community spirit

Resilience measures

Needed due to climate change

Quicker response needed than in 2007

Tertiary line of defence

Happy to get involved

SMS text network for residents at risk of flooding

A, Alternative suggested

Create emergency network using all available media

Training & practice for responders

More education on negative impact of flooding events

Join up existing flood alert services

Create fund to help with insurance cover

Increased monitoring of upstream river levels

Build appropriate flood defences first

Use existing flood watch systems

Consultants' report for every property

Flood barriers at top of roads

Provide defences for high risk properties

Use taxation to support local residents not rich businessmen

Use existing service to report blocked drains

Educate landlords in high risk areas

Use existing flood alert systems

Consult with environmental groups

Protect rivers

Protect/preserve ancient woodland

Flood resilient buildings in new developments

Warning sirens needed

More gradual release of water from reservoirs

Use groups for planning rather than responding

Create fun educational programme for residents

Don't build on flood plains

Include insurance cover for at risk properties

C, Concern

Any network must include workplaces 24/7

Cost should not fall on home & business owners

Query over effectiveness in practice

Early flood warning essential - see 2012 experience

Little time for effective warnings given the narrow river valleys

Prevalence of impermeable surfacing

Potential for new embankments to give way

Traffic management worse than emergency management

No advice for residents

Groups not a practical solution

Better consultation needed

Include insurance cover for at risk properties

Clear action plan needed to back up flood alert system

Businesses not just home

Council's actions pose more of a threat than flooding does

Groups could end up a waste of money

Council is acting in contradictory way by felling trees

Check standard of current emergency planning

Lack of action from elected representatives

Don't rely on social media to reach those worst affected

Availability of funding

Inadequate time for consultation

No need for system as developed as that in York

Safety &/or risk of contamination in FSAs post-flooding

Needs professional support rather than relying on volunteer groups

FuS, Fully support

Householder advice

Improved advice & alert systems

M, More detail needed**O, Opposed****PS, Partially Support**

Not needed if floodwater can drain quickly

Need to be part of integrated package of measures

Support groups after a flood

Flood risk to city is very low

Could be a waste of time

Proposals overdue

Obvious measures

Improvement on current situation

May not be that effective

Advance warning of flood risk

A, Alternative suggested

Use existing volunteer groups

Use bottom-up not top-down approaches

Educational programme around value of water

More voluntary/community groups to care actively for the rivers

Address at source

Use planning policy to promote right sort of development on flood plains

Council should stand up to developers

Package of defences to minimise need for resilience measures

Learn from public reaction in Hull

Automated monitoring of flood defences

Use local residents to help monitor flood defences & report on any issues

Use planning policies to avoid increasing flood risk

Use planning policies to involve developers in improving rivers

City wide strategy required

Consult with environmental groups city wide

Educational programme for homes & businesses city wide

More frequent updates on current EA flood alert website

Better use of social media to deliver alerts

Learn from flooding in West Yorkshire

Focus on existing alert systems & advice programme

Educate public around flood risks

Partnership working needed as per the 2016

Bonfield action plan

Use local knowledge

Emergency planning

Support for those affected

Involve local residents in planning and actions

Involve existing faith groups as well as voluntary/community groups

Build appropriate flood defences first

Use planning policy to reduce and reverse impermeable surfacing

C, Concern

Streets Ahead work has blocked some surface water drainage routes in riverside walls at

Oughtibridge

Consider flooding from surface water not just river water

Improve consultation with residents

Flood waters move very rapidly through the city

This is the role of the Council not volunteers

Strategy overdue

Negative impact of FSAs on environment

How to tackle lack of resident engagement

A, Alternative suggested

Stick with basic communication methods to maximise reach

Co-ordinate with Streets Ahead

Resilience measures for new developments in at risk areas

Financial incentives for householder resilience measures

Householder advice & action plans as for volcanoes in New Zealand

Programme beneficiaries should make their properties more flood resilient

Council & insurers together should incentivise property-based flood resilient measures

Create teams to clear up after a flood

Address infrastructure & land management first

Self help within communities

Involve environmental groups more in supporting local residents

Check on areas known to flood because of infrastructure issues

System of volunteer flood wardens

Wet weather should trigger lowering of local dam levels

Combine with strategy to mitigate impact of climate change

Better communication with police

Better clear-up after a previous event could have prevented the Wicker from flooding in 2007

Use social media via smartphones

Spend the money on household & business resilience measures

Smaller programme of flood defences + information campaign would suffice

Analysis by Question Q14: Alternatives

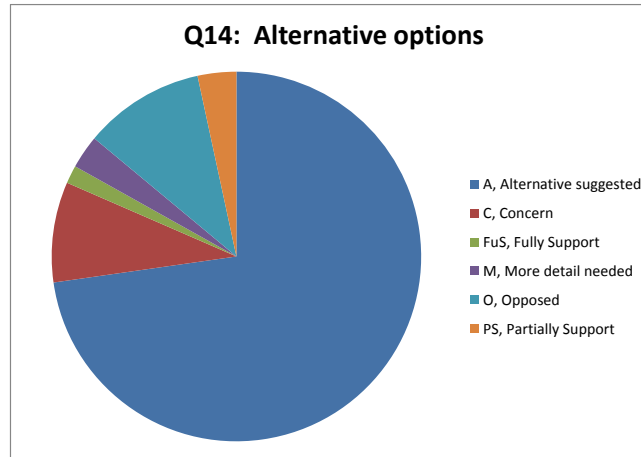
Responses by category

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Q14

Alternative options

Category	Total comments by category
A, Alternative suggested	323
C, Concern	39
FuS, Fully Support	7
M, More detail needed	13
O, Opposed	47
PS, Partially Support	15
Total	444
<hr/>	
Total Concern + Opposed	86



Respondents giving alternative(s)

A, Alternative suggested	C, Concern	FuS, Fully support	M, More detail needed	O, Opposed	PS, Partially Support
FSAs in car parks along Sheaf	Protection for Carbrook & Prince of Wales Road area	Measures proposed	Not enough data to work with	Waste of money	Environmentally sensitive flood defences
SUDs in car parks along Sheaf	Both resident + business owner	Will save lives	Options appraisal & methodology needed	No FSA at Coronation Park	Wharcliffe Side FSAs
Address at source	Negative impact on environment	Long-term strategy better for cost and environment	More detail on resilience measures envisaged	No FSAs in Rivelin	Right strategy
Consult with public sector landowners	No reference to geodiversity	Don't leave to chance	Information on current watercourse maintenance programme	Negative impact on environment	FSAs in Millhouses & Endcliffe
Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Don't build over culverts when also planning to de-culvert rivers		Impact of measures further downstream	Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	Resilience measures
Upland tree planting	Impact on Lower Don		Maps to show extent of flood risk areas	increases risk to properties along the Loxley	Removal of pinch points
Upstream/farmland FSAs	Protect main rail line		Negative impact on environment	No hard landscaping solutions	Rowell Bridge &/or Loxley embankments
Reduce carbon footprint of buildings	Align with Streets Ahead		Environmental impact assessment	Disproportionate over-reaction	
Raise banking behind Waterside Gardens (Oughtibridge)	Waste of money		Current % blocked drains in city	Negative impact on Rivelin	Flood walls in built-up areas

A, Alternative suggested	C, Concern	FuS, Fully support	M, More detail needed	O, Opposed	PS, Partially Support
Improve reservoir management	Over development on Oughtibridge Mill flood plain		Current causes of localised flooding	Negative impact on properties by Oughtibridge FSAs	Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques
Consider other locations	Grouse moor management contradicts flood management		Will scheme prevent Holme Lane from flooding?	Negative impact on river valleys	FSA at War Memorial Sports Ground, Oughtibridge
Maintain communications on scheme	Frequency & cost of past floods		Have options been proven elsewhere?	Programme rationale fallible	
Include volunteer help	Protect rivers & river heritage		Impact on ancient woodland	Avoid heavy engineering solutions	
Urban tree planting	Long-term maintenance programme		Impact on park users	Negative impact on Endcliffe	
Don't fell urban trees	Negative impact on Gillfield Wood		Impact of FSAs on parks	No FSAs in parks	
Small embankments at Aldam & Baslow Roads, not Gillfield Wood	Council needs to re-think its approach to major developments			No FSA at Whiteley Woods	
Peatland restoration	Potentially highly destructive programme			Dams in narrow river valleys	
More smaller upstream dams	Negative impact on Endcliffe Park			Negative impact on Rivelin & Endcliffe	
Upstream solutions	Negative impact on neighbouring property prices			No Malin Bridge embankment	
Consider river users	Negative impact on house insurance			Flood risk is very low	
Consider fish by-passes	Safety &/or contamination risk			No more building in Rivelin & Loxley Valleys	
Brownfield FSAs	Inadequate consultation			No FSAs	
Keep reservoirs topped up	Ethnicity mix not represented in survey options			Fake consultation	
Re-use existing/historic dams	Wrong strategy			No trust in Council's methods	
Reduce/reverse impermeable surfacing	Risk is overstated			Avoid heavy engineering solutions	
Promote SUDs	Chasing the money			Flood wall at Station Lane, Oughtibridge	
Re-green brownfield sites	Negative impact on heritage				
Use existing reservoirs	Increased flow in Rivelin				
Better protection for utility infrastructure	Risk of vandalism				
Involve YW in creating a new upstream reservoir/FSA	Impact on Rotherham & Doncaster				
Green roofs	Accuracy & consistency of modelling data used				
Subsidise garden water butts					
Subsidise garden drainage/ gravel filled sink holes					
Flood aware planning policies & building regs					
Not just about developer profits					
All embracing plan required					
Public flood awareness/protection programme					
Underground FSAs					

A, Alternative suggested

Address surface water flooding

Address overdevelopment on flood plains

Rapid reaction temporary flood barriers

Advice on household resilience measures

Flood resilient new developments

Follow advice from other local authorities

Broaden out consultation

Flood barrier as at York

Survey blocked drains

Flood proof properties in at risk areas

Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques

Stop developments on flood plains

Tackle causes of climate change

Better maintenance of existing drains & defences

Use of planning policies

Re-introduce beavers

More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes needed

Restore built over floodplains

Larger, more efficient drains

Follow examples from other western cities

Clear up litter

Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques

Create volunteer emergency response teams

Work with rural landowners

Professional response teams needed

Any network must include workplaces 24/7

Flood action phone line

Widen watercourses

Re-wet uplands

Re-seed moorland with sphagnum & cotton grass to reduce over dominance of heather

Reduce carbon emissions

Temporary bund on the Loxley

Longer-term re-development of Loxley/Don confluence & Penistone Road

Follow advice from other countries

SUDs in city centre developments

Use rivers' natural FSAs

Urban barriers not rural

Open up brownfield sites along the Sheaf

A, Alternative suggested

Increase upstream dam storage capacity

Less sensitive locations

Make upland management subsidies dependent on inclusion of flood resilient techniques

Consider amenity value of riverside paths

Tighter legal duties on water providers

Incentives to not use impermeable surfacing

Work with farmers on trapping more water

Plant more trees

More storage tanks & reservoirs

Drainage channel as in Saitama, Japan

Upland restoration

Use soft landscaping

Use natural flood plains along the lower

Don

More storm gardens & bioswales

Mandatory flood resilience measures in all new developments

Create multi-purpose FSA in Attercliffe

Use planning policies

FSAs in parks

Involve YW

Mandatory upland water management plans

Leaky dams

Find site near Rivelin water treatment works to preserve valley further down

Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques

Consult with affected residents

FSA in former Rivelin outdoor swimming pool

FSA in new splash pool by Rivelin Café

Underground FSAs eg in re-furbished

Rivelin children's play area

Measures as in the Netherlands

Multi-functional small scale FSAs on flood plains eg at Wharcliffe Side

System of multiple sluices & barriers rather than single massive embankment

Less sensitive locations eg. former Don

Valley Stadium & Ecclesall

Road/Summerfield Street

Schools flood awareness programme

Improve grouse moor management

Involve YW & EA in upland management & additional reservoirs

Look after existing green spaces

A, Alternative suggested

Complete environmental & heritage impact assessments on all proposals first

Manage reservoirs in response to adverse weather forecasts

Insurers to fund protection measures

Reduce existing flood plain developments

Upland water storage supplying hydro electric schemes

Include city region in consultation

Creative approach to benefits of water, not just risks of flooding

Linked underground FSA system

Provide genuine options for consultation not a done deal

Re-establish permanent wetlands around city

Low maintenance schemes

Consider all alternatives from interested parties

Tighter legal duties on YW to manage reservoirs as flood defence

Measures as at Pickering

Use existing systems

Prioritise protection of existing properties over new developments

Add soakaways to road re-surfacing programme

Re-plant already felled trees

Bring services in above flood level as in Venice

Underground FSA by Penistone Road

Smaller scale solutions

Improve emergency support

Work with local environmental groups

More water storage tanks

Prioritise use of empty & brownfield sites

Learn from Don Valley Intercepting Sewer

Underground FSAs in upland areas

Reduce carbon footprint of transport

Integrate road & drainage networks

Develop rainwater management schemes for property

Improve advance warning system

Improve education on flood risks

Underground FSAs in parks

Install defences outside the city

Use green infrastructure options

Rain gardens

A, Alternative suggested

Swales

Car park FSAs

Structural rootcell systems for urban tree planting

River & flood plain restoration

Catchment wide programme

Partnership working

Use planning policies

Highway management

Link with existing strategies

Show benefits of scheme in tonnes of CO2 savings

Store water in boreholes

FSAs in downstream brownfield sites eg

Meadowhall, Catcliffe or Attercliffe

Smaller scale measures upstream

Combine aqueduct with New York High

Line style urban park

Add riverside cycle paths protected by flood gates

Flood defences as secondary measures, not primary

Incentives for green roofs

Revert to effective roadsweeping methods

More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes)

Underground FSAs in larger car parks

Consider broader range of options

Better predictive rainfall modelling

Compensation flow in Rivelin

Fund increased maintenance of

watercourses &/or drains

New reservoir above Rivelin Upper

Reservoir

Separate rainwater drainage from sewers

Water infiltration from roof to garden as in

Toronto & Wales

Reduce new development on flood plains

Improve on inadequate consultation

Move water away from city

Open up river, re-site play area & add wet

woodland in Endcliffe Park up to the culvert

under Brocco Bank

De-culvert rivers where possible

Use soft landscaping

Avoid heavy engineering solutions

Don't straighten or canal rivers upstream

Try to find suitable FSA downstream/on

Lower Don

Allow natural flooding

Measures as in Calderdale

A, Alternative suggested

More green permeable spaces

Woody dams

Roadside soakaways

Long-term solutions that are proof against climate change

Consult with industry leaders

Consideration of amenity value of rivers & riversides

City wide campaign to create SUDs

Avoid hard landscaping solutions

EA to provide options, open-ended question does not help consultation

Measures as at Holnicote, Somerset

Use YW's compensation reservoirs

Higher defences in city centre

Natural defences

Use compensation reservoirs

Consult with/use knowledge of local engineers

Involve SCC Locality Management & local councillors

Wetland centre on brownfield site as at Old Moor

Multiple solutions required

FSA at Winn Gardens

Better drainage on flood plains

Flood resilience measures for householders

Use planning policies to reduce flood risk

Advice for householders on reducing run-off

Reduce hard landscaping in urban environment

FSA below Totley Rise with cycle track & footpath into city

Re-instate floodplains

Deeper Megatron

Different construction method & location for an embankment in Coronation Park

Analysis by free text comment A, Alternatives

Comments from Q5 to Q14 inclusive

A, Alternative options suggested

Land/water management approaches	Uplands/moorland	New alternatives for an FSA	Re-use as FSA	Re-use existing systems	Flood plains	Example schemes	Resilience measures	Opportunities	Trees & woodland	Construction	Overall programme/strategy	Non-programme issues	Consultation
Use upstream measures/solutions	Use uplands &/or natural/historic water management techniques	Use Wardsend as FSA	Rivelin Dam	Maintain watercourses &/or drains as priority	Planning policy - less/no floodplain development	Measures used in Pocklington	Household resilience measures eg. build on stilts	Add cycling &/or walking routes	Tree &/or woodland management	Avoid heavy engineering solutions	Involve/work with YW	Address runoff issues at Graves Park	Consult on each option individually
Allow controlled flooding	Address at flooding source	Beauchief Golf Course	Re-use existing/historic dams	Use Megatron	No flood plain development	Measures used in Malton	Flood resilient properties	More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes Pocket parks	Protect/preserve ancient woodland	Use stone cladding to blend in	Whole river management	Review traffic calming measures for environmental impact	Consult with affected communities
Use less sensitive areas	Slow the flow	Use Oughtibridge Cricket Ground	Use existing dam in Loxley	Storm drains	Use floodplains in Upper Derwent	Measures used in Hull	Green roofs		Use flood plain woodland	Hard landscaping	Integrate with Streets Ahead	Ban feeding of ducks- silting issue	Consult with rural communities
Restrict to urban centre	Slow down entry of water into river systems	More underground FSAs in parks	Old FSA below Dam Flask	Re-use existing/historic dams	Overdevelopment on flood plains	Measures used in Rotterdam	Temporary flood storage for all new builds	Increase amenity use of rivers	Maintain woodlands	Keep walls low & unobtrusive in rural areas, higher in city centre	Whole city plan needed	Scheme for Tinsley area needed	Consult with communities
Avoid urban centre	Maximise peatland drainage when flood risk rises	Oughtibridge - Waterside Gardens		Maintain existing defences	Flood plain restoration	Measures used in Spain & Czech Republic	Create flood resilient buildings	Add walkways & seating	Plant more trees	Soft landscaping	Single strategy from YW/SCC/EA	More detail on flood risk for prospective buyers	Any counter evidence to that provided
Only use Council owned open land	Re-wet moorland to encourage blanket bog & trap carbon and water	Use Wharnclyffe Side for FSA		Use existing reservoirs	Use existing flood plains	Measures used in Pickering	Protect against flash floods	Increase amenity value of walls	Create plantations	Minimise visual impact with soft landscaping	Fund from carbon intensive industries	Flood consultants' report for every property	Consult with occupants of neighbouring properties
Safety &/or contamination issues with FSAs	Stop draining peatland	Use Mary St/Sidney St car park as FSA		Add Archimedean Screws to move water on	Allow flooding on traditional flood plains to save others downstream	Measures as at Knaresborough	Permeable surfacing	Incorporate public art like the Childrens' Hospital elephants	Use woodland if not too environmentally damaging	Incorporate terracing for extra protection	Prioritise areas worst affected in 2007	Include insurance cover for at risk properties	Consult with environmental groups
Planning policy for water management	Restrict upland sheep grazing to protect saplings	Use Loxley brownfield sites as FSAs		Extend Megatron	Return overdeveloped areas to flood plains	Measures as at Graftam Water	Carbon reduction measures	Increase amenity value of uplands	Plant urban trees & hedges	Use transparent materials	Involve other agencies	Council should stand up to developers	
Planning policy	Reduce dominance of moorland bracken	Use Oughtibridge Mill site as FSA not for housing		Reduce wastage & leaks in existing system	Use planning policy to promote right sort of development on flood plains	Measures as in Calder Valley	Use for hydro electric power	Improvements on Little London Road	Retain mature urban trees eg in Oughtibridge	Use appropriate materials stone, brick or glass & steel as at Keswick	Link to overall water basin	Use taxation to support local residents not rich businessmen	
More smaller measures	Restore peatland	Re-use brownfield sites as FSAs		Extend underground culverts		Measures as at Doncaster & Rotherham	SUDS	Other dual purpose sites - FSA & recreation - on both main rivers Positive impact on health	Don't fell trees		Integrated approach to landscape	Emergency planning	
Flood corridors	Legislative enforcement powers if needed	Use Broadfield Way area for FSA/pocket park		Add interrupting drains		Measures as in Greenwich	Small scale & landscaping measures eg. SUDS, Green roofs		Plant mixed native trees		Full environmental impact assessments for each option	Support for those affected	
Climate change & effects on inland rivers	Compulsory purchase of grouse moor for conversion to peatland	Underground storage beneath car parks eg. Waitrose		Speed up drainage		Seek alternatives already in use elsewhere	Flood gates at Coronation Park		Afforestation of moors		Long term management required	Programme beneficiaries should make their properties more flood resilient	
Downstream locations	Tackle management of grouse moors	Use brownfield sites as wetlands		Re-use canals		Measures as at Shrewsbury - allowing for their longer reaction time	Inner city SUDS		Convert all Sheffield moorland to woodland		Integrate walls, upstream storage tanks, maintenance & weather forecasting	Create teams to clear up after a flood	
Improve Don at lowest point	Urban upland management	Underground FSAs		Better drainage of floodwaters		Potential for temporary barriers (as at Pisa)	Permeable surfaces for new inner city developments		Agroforestry		Engage communities in the long term maintenance programme	Self help within communities	
Build new reservoir	Temporary upland FSAs	Old Hay Brook FSA		Lower existing Rivelin dams if flooding predicted		Temporary barriers as on the Severn at Bewdley	Use living/green walls		More trees - but not wholesale afforestation of moors		Involve water companies	System of volunteer flood wardens	
Use Council owned land by the upper Porter Brook	Ban driven grouse shooting to improve heather moors	FSA in Beeley Woods		Increase brownfield outflow channels in city centre		Design as for Thames or Seine	Use urban micro storage options - verges, front gardens - to slow flow downstream		Increase broad leaf tree cover		Involve communities	Better communication with police in emergencies	
Defence walls in unaccessed parts of the rivers	Hold water upland & reduce run off	Use site opposite former Dyson's refractory above Gillfield Wood		Use existing walls & culverts		Further upstream barriers as at York	Flood resilience measures in city centre developments		Plant urban trees in soakaways		Involve volunteer groups more	Better clear-up after a previous event could have prevented the Wicker from flooding in 2007	
Relocate allotments	Improve grouse moors to reduce upland run off	FSAs on managed sites eg playing fields		Use existing reservoirs when flood risk rises		Plant more trees - see Carrifran in Scotland	Hydro electric schemes in uplands		Don't fell urban trees without replacing them		Involve voluntary/community through media campaign		
Use rainfall records from Weston Park Museum	Restore grouse moors to peatland	Find alternative locations near the Sheaf		De-culvert watercourses		Measures as in Pontbren forestry project	Don't tarmac over green spaces				Involve landowners		
Alternatives meeting wider range of criteria	Incentivise grouse moor landowners if necessary	Storage solutions next to rivers not on the river		Check for old drains		River walkways with built in flood defences as at San Antonio, Texas	SUDS scheme at Broadfield Road				Involve RVCG in river maintenance		
Wall round Waterside Gardens		Locate FSAs in areas that routinely flood		De-culvert at Little London Road		Flood resilient city park as at Keriville, Texas	Create SUDS & pocket parks on waste ground and areas of hard surfacing				Involve voluntary groups in river management		
Wall rather than embankment at Coronation Park		Just use 1 FSA for Oughtibridge, on sports ground		Start with existing systems		Learn from public reaction in Hull	Enhance urban environment - greener road surfaces & drainage, green roofs, green walls				Involve voluntary/community groups in upland management		
Reconnect with natural environment		Use riverside solutions		De-culvert the Sheaf along London Road		Learn from flooding in West Yorkshire	Council incentives for household resilience measures				Downstream beneficiaries contribute to costs		
Encourage connection with rivers		Claywheels		Use existing flood watch systems		Householder advice & action plans as for volcanoes in New Zealand	Advice on household resilience measures				Ask downstream beneficiaries to help pay for upstream prevention measures		
Use temporary barriers		Middlewood Park		Use existing service to report blocked drains			Package of defences to minimise need for resilience measures				More education on negative impact of impermeable surfaces		

Land/water management approaches
Peatland restoration
More smaller upstream dams
Upstream solutions
Consider river users
Consider fish by-passes
Brownfield FSAs
Keep reservoirs topped up
Re-use existing/historic dams
Reduce/reverse impermeable surfacing
Promote SUDs
Re-green brownfield sites
Use existing reservoirs
Better protection for utility infrastructure
Involve YW in creating a new upstream reservoir/FSA
Green roofs
Subsidise garden water butts
Subsidise garden drainage/ gravel filled sink holes
Flood aware planning policies & building regs
Not just about developer profits
All embracing plan required
Public flood awareness/protection programme
Underground FSAs
Address surface water flooding
Address overdevelopment on flood plains
Rapid reaction temporary flood barriers
Advice on household resilience measures
Flood resilient new developments
Follow advice from other local authorities
Broaden out consultation
Flood barrier as at York
Survey blocked drains
Flood proof properties in at risk areas
Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques
Stop developments on flood plains
Tackle causes of climate change
Better maintenance of existing drains & defences
Use of planning policies
Re-introduce beavers
More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes needed
Restore built over floodplains
Larger, more efficient drains
Follow examples from other western cities
Clear up litter
Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques
Create volunteer emergency response teams
Work with rural landowners
Professional response teams needed
Any network must include workplaces 24/7
Flood action phone line
Widen watercourses
Re-wet uplands
Re-seed moorland with sphagnum & cotton grass to reduce over dominance of heather
Reduce carbon emissions
Temporary bund on the Loxley
Longer-term re-development of Loxley/Don confluence & Penistone Road
Follow advice from other countries
SUDs in city centre developments
Use rivers' natural FSAs
Urban barriers not rural
Open up brownfield sites along the Sheaf
Increase upstream dam storage capacity
Less sensitive locations
Make upland management subsidies dependent on inclusion of flood resilient techniques
Consider amenity value of riverside paths

Land/water management approaches
Tighter legal duties on water providers Incentives to not use impermeable surfacing
Work with farmers on trapping more water
Plant more trees More storage tanks & reservoirs Drainage channel as in Saitama, Japan Upland restoration Use soft landscaping Use natural flood plains along the lower Don
More storm gardens & bioswales Mandatory flood resilience measures in all new developments Create multi-purpose FSA in Attercliffe Use planning policies FSAs in parks Involve YW Mandatory upland water management plans
Leaky dams Find site near Rivelin water treatment works to preserve valley further down Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques
Consult with affected residents FSA in former Rivelin outdoor swimming pool
FSA in new splash pool by Rivelin Café Underground FSAs eg in re-furbished Rivelin children's play area Measures as in the Netherlands Multi-functional small scale FSAs on flood plains eg at Wharncliffe Side System of multiple sluices & barriers rather than single massive embankment
Less sensitive locations eg. former Don Valley Stadium & Ecclesall Road/Summerfield Street Schools flood awareness programme Improve grouse moor management Involve YW & EA in upland management & additional reservoirs Look after existing green spaces Complete environmental & heritage impact assessments on all proposals first
Manage reservoirs in response to adverse weather forecasts Insurers to fund protection measures Reduce existing flood plain developments
Upland water storage supplying hydro electric schemes Include city region in consultation Creative approach to benefits of water, not just risks of flooding Linked underground FSA system Provide genuine options for consultation not a done deal Re-establish permanent wetlands around city
Low maintenance schemes Consider all alternatives from interested parties Tighter legal duties on YW to manage reservoirs as flood defence Measures as at Pickering Use existing systems Prioritise protection of existing properties over new developments Add soakaways to road re-surfacing programme Re-plant already felled trees Bring services in above flood level as in Venice Underground FSA by Penistone Road Smaller scale solutions Improve emergency support Work with local environmental groups More water storage tanks Prioritise use of empty & brownfield sites
Learn from Don Valley Intercepting Sewer

Land/water management approaches

Underground FSAs in upland areas
Reduce carbon footprint of transport
Integrate road & drainage networks
Develop rainwater management schemes for property
Improve advance warning system
Improve education on flood risks
Underground FSAs in parks
Install defences outside the city
Use green infrastructure options
Rain gardens
Swales
Car park FSAs
Structural rootcell systems for urban tree planting
Rver & flood plain restoration
Catchment wide programme
Partnership working
Use planning policies
Highway management
Link with existing strategies
Show benefits of scheme in tonnes of CO2 savings
Store water in boreholes
FSAs in downstream brownfield sites eg Meadowhall, Catcliffe or Attercliffe
Smaller scale measures upstream
Combine aqueduct with New York High Line style urban park
Add riverside cycle paths protected by flood gates
Flood defences as secondary measures, not primary
Incentives for green roofs
Revert to effective roadsweeping methods

More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes)
Underground FSAs in larger car parks
Consider broader range of options
Better predictive rainfall modelling
Compensation flow in Rivelin
Fund increased maintenance of watercourses &/or drains
New reservoir above Rivelin Upper Reservoir

Separate rainwater drainage from sewers

Water infiltration from roof to garden as in Toronto & Wales
Reduce new development on flood plains

Improve on inadequate consultation
Move water away from city
Open up river, re-site play area & add wet woodland in Endcliffe Park up to the culvert under Brocco Bank
De-culvert rivers where possible
Use soft landscaping
Avoid heavy engineering solutions
Don't straighten or canal rivers upstream

Try to find suitable FSA downstream/on Lower Don
Allow natural flooding
Measures as in Calderdale
More green permeable spaces
Woody dams
Roadside soakaways
Long-term solutions that are proof against climate change
Consult with industry leaders
Consideration of amenity value of rivers & riversides
City wide campaign to create SUDs
Avoid hard landscaping solutions
EA to provide options, open-ended question does not help consultation
Measures as at Holnicote, Somerset
Use YW's compensation reservoirs
Higher defences in city centre
Natural defences
Use compensation reservoirs
Consult with/use knowledge of local engineers
Involve SCC Locality Management & local councillors

Analysis by free text comment

C, Concerns

Comments from Q5 to Q14 inclusive

C, Concern expressed over

FSA	Flood walls	Existing systems	Environment	Trees & woodland	Heritage	Specific sites	Flood plains	Amenities	Strategy	Programme	Costs/budget	Consultation	Warnings & resilience	Non-programme issues
Safety &/or contamination issues with FSAs	Flood walls may create false sense of security as at Keswick	Whiteley Woods sewer	Negative impact on environment	Protect/preserve ancient woodland	Heritage in general	Negative impact on Gillfield Wood	Overdevelopment on flood plains	Keeping amenity use eg. canoeing	Shifts problem rather than solves it		Costs of programme	Consult with direct neighbours	Include more education for all citizens on the risks from floods	HS2
Maximise safety	Keep as low as possible	Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Puts business interests over environment	Minimise tree loss	Negative impact on heritage	Negative impact on Endcliffe	No flood plain development	Loss of amenity	Risks to health & property of not acting	Understanding of impact & limitations of work	Costs outweigh benefits	Consult with affected communities	Any alerting network must include workplaces 24/7	Urban population should not pay for mismanagement upstream
Risk to property from flooding	Should look acceptable/blend in	Poor drains locally	Built form should respect local environment	Maintain woodlands	Protect rivers & river heritage	Strategy for existing underground storage at Endcliffe	Avoid already developed flood plains	Provide more cycle/pedestrian routes	Risk of crying wolf	Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	Costs/benefits don't add up	Wrong question	Early flood warning essential - see 2012 experience	Protection for Carbrook & Prince of Wales Road area
Solutions for urban centre will have negative impact on actual location	Walls downstream require FSAs upstream	Streets Ahead work has blocked some surface water drainage routes in riverside walls at Oughtibridge	Impact of removing weirs for fish	Loss of trees		Chapeltown balancing pond does work but Endcliffe & Millhouses are on different terrains	Locations not on existing flood plains	Enhance access & amenity value	Risk of creating panic	Minimise impact of works	Adequate budget	Dishonest question	Little time for effective warnings given the narrow river valleys	
Negative impact on river valleys	Incorporate viewing panels	Consider flooding from surface water not just river water	Negative impacts for fish	Avoid felling trees to create flood walls		Drainage at Endcliffe	Depends on size of flood plain	Angling rights	Disproportionate over-reaction	Long term maintenance programme	Allocating sufficient budget	Consult with local communities	Clear action plan needed to back up flood alert system	
Property insurance and devaluation risks	Don't block access to/views of the river	Don't build over culverts when also planning to de-culvert rivers	Protect passage for fish	Trees are long term solution - low & medium planting also required		Impact on YWS assets in Millhouses Park		Negative impact on walking routes	Don't ignore other options	Funding for long term maintenance	Covering full costs of remediation post flooding	Wrong question/ Shouldn't be subject to popular vote	Don't rely on social media to reach those worst affected	
Measure FSAs potential impacts on soils	max height 1.25m	Increased flow in Rivelin	Don't put walls in rural locations	Commercial woodlands can increase water run-off initially, not decrease it		Negative impact at Oughtibridge			Learn from measures in Calder Valley	Measures as in York - though geography is different	Not just about capital funding	Nonsense question	No advice for residents	
Technical challenges of FSAs	Keep as low as possible for access		Protect local areas	Tree clearance at Wadsley & Loxley Commons has increased run off		Over development on Oughtibridge Mill flood plain			Consider entire river basin	Impact of construction works	Cost should not fall on home & business owners	Inadequate consultation	Resilience groups not a practical solution	
Scale of works proposed	Visually obtrusive		Negative impact in rural areas	Stop felling trees		Negative impact on existing park features at Millhouses			Wrong strategy	Negative impact on insurance	Include insurance cover for at risk properties	Consultation on next steps needed	Resilience groups could end up a waste of money	
Options oversized	Max height 0.5 m		Negative impact on urban green spaces	Education needed on value of trees in flood & landscape protection		Negative impact on Mayfield			Consider all aspects of scheme	Measures insufficient for scale of problem	Waste of money	Difficult to engage individuals who see this as up to the state	Availability of funding for resilience groups	
Negative impact on neighbouring properties	Max height 1.1m		Preserve urban green spaces	Conflicts of opinion & interest over right approach to upland tree management		FSA at Whiteley Wood			Follow National Planning Policy framework	Don't use concrete holes - they don't work		Better consultation needed	Needs professional support rather than relying on volunteer groups	
Impact of FSAs on surrounding properties	Height should relate to level of protection required		Links between peatland restoration & biodiversity			Flood reduction modelling for Sheaf needs re-checking			No point in areas not subject to flooding	Protect property over roads		Inadequate time for consultation	Resilience groups - this is the role of the Council not volunteers	
Avoid large scale FSAs in urban centre	Height depends on materials used in construction		Protect/preserve internationally significant heather moorlands			FSA at Beeley			Conflicting strategies for Antiques Quarter within Council	Prioritise protecting property over roads		Improve consultation with residents		
FSAs in river valleys	Keep low in rural areas		Strategy must protect landscape			FSAs in Rivelin			Adaptability to future impact of climate change	Allow for max recorded flood level + margin of error		Respondents can be both resident + business owner		
Maximise environmental improvements from embankments	Risk of vandalism		Protect/preserve environment			Negative impact on Rivelin allotments			Negative impact on climate change mitigation	Prioritise protection for inner city & major infrastructure		Ethnicity mix not represented in survey options		
Don't build on same scale as Ladybower	More low level walls will require a higher one somewhere else		Upland soil run off			Impact on canoe club & its storage facilities at Oughtibridge			Impact of future climate change	Prioritise protection of railway				
Restitution of FSAs post flooding	Create false sense of security		Waterlogging			Negative impact on Coronation Park			Help moorland adapt in the face of climate change	Protect city centre transport infrastructure over radial routes				
FSAs as last resort only	Needs FSAs as well		No reference to geodiversity			Impact on storage facilities [in Coronation Park]			Climate change will increase flood risk					
Height of embankments/bunds	Medium height max		Grouse moor management contradicts flood management			Housing shown below Coronation Park			Consider all factors in decision making	Avoid open channels of no amenity value				
Scale of remediation works required after a flood	Instead of upstream measures, not as well as					Profit motive driving development on flood site at Oughtibridge Paper Mill			Negative impact on health	Aimed at compensating for damage				
Remediation will be restricted to parks after a flood	Query over effectiveness in practice					Negative impact on Rivelin & Loxley Valleys			Natural management - evidence varies, not necessarily a panacea	Landowner compensation				
FSAs in parks						Provide alternative allotments			We should be open to different techniques	Don't compensate grouse moor landowners				
Scale of works						Risk of Loxley tip			Objections from vested interests of grouse moor landowners	Full EIA required for each scheme				
Other locations needed						Negative impact on Kelham Island			Affects landowners as well as farmers & communities	Rural techniques not funded in programme				
Maintain natural appearance						Impact on Hillsborough College			Clear evidence in favour of rural land management - no pilot schemes needed	Needs to fit in with wildlife/farming				
If effective						Impact on Penistone Road - major transport corridor			Need to engage rural communities	Take proper advice on proposals				
Exact locations unclear						Impact downstream in Lower Don Valley			Council is acting in contradictory way by felling trees	Project driven by funding & hard engineering solutions				
Ambiguous term						Impact on Rotherham & Doncaster			Won't prevent a large scale flood	Minimising traffic disruption				

FSA's	Flood walls	Existing systems	Environment	Trees & woodland	Heritage	Specific sites	Flood plains	Amenities	Strategy	Programme	Costs/budget	Consultation	Warnings & resilience	Non-programme issues
<p>Potential for new embankments to give way in floods</p> <p>Negative impact of FSA's on environment</p>									<p>Funding led & driven</p> <p>Aimed at private home owners only</p> <p>Traffic management worse than emergency management</p> <p>Check standard of current emergency planning</p> <p>Prevalence of impermeable surfacing</p> <p>Council's actions pose more of a threat than flooding does</p> <p>Lack of action from elected representatives</p> <p>No need for system as developed as that in York</p> <p>Flood waters move very rapidly through the city</p> <p>How to tackle lack of resident engagement</p> <p>Align with Streets Ahead</p> <p>Overdue strategy</p> <p>Proposals weak</p> <p>Need allies in rural communities</p> <p>Impact of Streets Ahead on increasing flood risk</p> <p>Frequency & cost of past floods</p> <p>Council needs to re-think its approach to major developments</p> <p>Protect farmers' incomes</p> <p>Risk is overstated</p> <p>Chasing the money</p>	<p>Pointless if other, destructive, works go ahead</p> <p>Potentially highly destructive programme</p> <p>Accuracy & consistency of modelling data used</p>				

Analysis by free text comment FuS, Fully Support

Comments from Q5 to Q14 inclusive

Strategy	Programme	Measures	Impact	Natural flood management
Right strategy	Action needed	Flood corridors	Positive impact on environment	Uses upstream solutions
Easy to organise	Based on 2007 experience	Locations in built-up areas	Flood walls preferable to measures upstream	Preferable to hard landscaping solutions
Long-term strategy better for cost and environment	Resilience measures essential	Essential part of integrated package of measures	Addresses known issues	Uses uplands &/or natural/historic techniques
Don't leave to chance	Preparation essential - no prevention measure can be 100% effective	Penistone Road	Will save lives	Preferable to heavy engineering solutions
Prevention better than cure	Cost effective	Give more time to respond to emergencies	Positive impact on Kinder	Reverses non-sustainable techniques
Protect homes & businesses	Improved maintenance	Emergency planning is essential	Positive impact on health	Rural land management
Protect city centre		Emergency planning already quite good Householder advice Improved advice & alert systems Measures proposed Resilience measures essential Restore lost woodland cover Plant more trees Woodlands important in flood management Measures as at Pickering	Improved amenities (Endcliffe & Millhouses) Reduce risk of repeat fatality at Millhouses	Any measures to reduce run off into rivers Preferable to any downstream measure Prioritise over downstream measures Preferable to expensive downstream solutions Preferable to hugely damaging downstream solutions More palatable to public Best long term solution Uses soft landscaping Part of integrated package of measures

Strategy

Programme

Measures

Impact

Natural flood management

High flood walls

Educational value of promoting land techniques

FSA's

Clear evidence in favour of rural land management - no pilot schemes needed

FSA in Endcliffe

Supported by evidence in UK

Supported by evidence
Supported by evidence in NYorks

Preferable to walls downstream

Top priority

Could obviate need for downstream solutions

Preferable to walls

Reversible if ineffective

Works with farmers - they know how to manage the land

Invests in rural areas

Preferable to FSA's in green spaces

Follows example of YW with reservoirs

Upland FSA's

Long term benefits for water quality & levels

Sustainable, low carbon solutions

Restore peatland

Reduce run off

Temporary upland FSA's)

Only correct strategy

Sustainable solutions

Natural flood management

Upland tree planting

Supported by evidence of

Pickering v. Hebden Bridge

Prioritise over heavy

engineering solutions

Supported by evidence as at

Pickering

Integrate with flood walls

avoids damage to

environment

Add value

Analysis by free text c O, Opposed to or because of

Comments from Q5 to Q14 inclusive

Strategy	Programme	Sites & areas	FSAs	Flood walls	Trees/woodland	Other impacts	Existing policies	Resilience measures	Better to	Consultation
Downstream solutions to upstream problems	Safety issues as with River Severn	Preserve Endcliffe/Porter	No FSAs	Flood walls create a false sense of security	Avoid felling healthy, mature trees	Lowers house value	Overdevelopment on flood plains	Too much responsibility on individuals	Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques	Lack of consultation
Avoid heavy engineering solutions	Claims not credible	Negative impact on Porter Brook	No FSAs in parks	Walls not a real solution	Protect/preserve ancient woodlands	Loss of amenity	No more white elephant developments	Warnings arrive too late	Maintain watercourses &/or drains	Consultation invalid/will have no effect
Wrong strategy	Scheme inadequate	Negative impact on Endcliffe	Risk of adjoining land collapsing	Flood walls are visually obtrusive	Maintain woodlands	Negative impact on environment	Lack of alternatives to parks proposed	Flood risk to city is low compared to York or Leeds	Restrict to urban centre	Involve those affected in the consultation
Address at flooding source	Not all options are on existing flood plains	Endcliffe not an existing flood plain	Embanking does not create a flood plain	No flood walls	No tree felling	Negative impact on heritage	No more building in Rivelin & Loxley Valleys	Waste of money	Speed up drainage	Inadequate consultation
Disproportionate over reaction	Wrong locations	Whiteley Woods & Endcliffe not viable	Culverting in one area while de-culverting in others	Higher flood walls	Cost calculations ignore quantifiable value of trees	No development on flood plains		Risk very low	Restrict to Council owned land	Consultation misleading due to lack of detail
SCC don't care	Require long-term maintenance programme	Ignores existing underground sewage flood storage tank at Endcliffe	FSAs represent a safety &/or contamination risk	Flood walls are not necessarily the answer, see example of Keswick	Afforestation of moors	Protect/preserve ancient woodlands		Groups not needed	Address at source	Consultation misleading
Wrong proposals	Potential to negate current fish management projects	Run off into Endcliffe is the problem not flooding	See ongoing issues with Todmorden FSA - events cancelled, public dissatisfaction, legal challenges	FSAs & flood walls shift the problem, don't solve it		Negative impact on parks		Support groups are a waste of money	Use natural flood plains	Consultation suppresses facts;
Proposals ineffective	Waste of money	Negative impact on Whiteley Woods	Public reaction against use of FSAs	Flood wall at Oughtibridge sports field would result in invasion of privacy		Negative impact on health			Independent assessment needed	Consultation ignores national & EU legislation
Proposals ineffective/destructive & out of date)	Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	FSAs at Mayfield	Perimeter bunds insufficient for scale of flooding experienced	No flood walls in Rivelin & Loxley		Prioritises urban centre over rural environment			Address overdevelopment on flood plains	Biased questions
Geological implications	Waste of funding	Preserve Rivelin	Embankments create more problems than they solve	Walls ineffective against blockages in storms		Negative impact on economy			Address Streets Ahead works blocking natural drainage channels	Unreasonable questions
Shifts the problem, doesn't solve it	Need for long term maintenance programme	Negative impact on Rivelin Valley (not a flood plain)	Parks are not existing flood plains			Impact on house insurance/no future insurance			Avoid city	Nonsense questions
Contradicts Council policies (Outdoor City)	Plans not credible	Not justified at Wolf Wheel	FSAs on private land			Interference with badger setts illegal			Use existing reservoirs	Consultation suppresses facts
Lack of local knowledge	Budget will not be adequate	Negative impact on neighbouring properties at Malin Bridge	No embankments			Negative impact on neighbouring properties			Protect passage for fish	Consultation ignores national & EU legislation
Waste of money	Costs	FSA at Malin Bridge	FSAs too hard to maintain			Negative impact on tourism			More cycle/pedestrian/riding routes needed	Fake consultation
No hard landscaping	Base information out of date	More traffic congestion in Rivelin	No FSAs - upstream measures are higher priority			Unintended negative consequences				
Repeat of 2007 may never happen	Needs independent appraisal	Embankments at Whiteley Woods & Totley Brook	FSAs at Whiteley Woods & Endcliffe			Daily impact outweighs potential benefit				
Programme rationale fallible	Remediation works after a flood	Preserve Gillfield Wood	FSAs on Porter							
No trust in Council's methods	Risk of safety/contamination after a flood	Negative impact on Gillfield Wood	FSA at Endcliffe							
	Not just about capital funding	Impact on Penistone Road - major transport corridor	Risk to tip by Loxley & to Myers Grove Lane							
	Costs outweigh benefits	Increases risk to properties along the Loxley	FSA at Wisewood							
	Not needed	Preserve Loxley	FSAs at Rivelin							
	Full environmental impact assessment required	Negative impact on Loxley Valley	FSA at Roscoe dam							
	Full cost/benefit analysis required	Preserve Oughtibridge	FSA at Wolf Wheel							
	Easy fix for financial gain only	Negative impact on Oughtibridge Park	FSAs in Rivelin & Loxley							
		No positive flood reduction impact from Coronation Park proposals	FSA at Abbey Brook							
		Wrong to flood Millhouses where a life was lost in 2007 floods	Negative impact on properties by Oughtibridge FSAs							

Strategy	Programme	Sites & areas	FSAs	Flood walls	Trees/woodland	Other impacts	Existing policies	Resilience measures	Better to	Consultation
		Protect river valleys Use of river valleys Negative impact on river valleys Valleys unsuited to water storage Don't sacrifice rivers to save city Locations are too close to existing developments Loss of allotments	Flood wall at Station Lane, Oughtibridge FSA in Coronation Park							

Analysis by free P, Partial Support for or because of

Comments from Q5 to Q14 inclusive

Strategy	Programme/measures	Natural/rural/land management	FSAs	Flood walls	Flood corridors	Trees/woodlands	Construction methods	Resilience measures
Right strategy	Removal of pinch points	Rural land management	FSAs	Flood walls	Logical measure to consider	Afforestation of moors	Environmentally sensitive flood defences	Resilience measures
Needed due to climate change	Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques	Woody dams	Protect environment	Flood walls in built-up areas	Could improve amenity value of these locations	Tree planting		Improved information in an emergency
Flood risk to city is very low	Need to be part of integrated package of measures		FSAs on existing flood plains	Height should relate to level of protection required	Flood corridors	Upland trees		Revive community spirit
Could be a waste of time	Obvious measures		Use of natural flood plains	Height should relate to level of protection required + margin for error	Flood corridor on Penistone Road			Quicker response needed than in 2007
Proposals overdue	Pocket parks		FSAs on grassed areas	Improves river environment & amenity value	Preferable to destructive FSAs			Happy to get involved
Improvement on current situation	[Prioritise] Deculverting		FSAs in woodlands	Positive impact on environment	[Still need to] Keep traffic moving			SMS text network for residents at risk of flooding
Investigate all options	Not needed if floodwater can drain quickly		FSAs in parks	Preferable to FSAs in green spaces	Penistone Road site			Support groups after a flood
			Prioritise FSAs [over other measures] Avoid nimbyism	But rural land management preferable May not be that effective	Upstream measures are higher priority Locations in areas of flood risk			Advance warning of flood risk
			Ignore "nimby-ism" & perceived risk to property value	Positive impact on environment	If using roads as the corridor			
			Prioritising homes & businesses over green spaces	Preferable to measures in green spaces				
			Positive economic impact from works in urban areas Reduce impact in urban centre	Preferable to FSAs in green spaces Protect green areas				
			[Better to] Use uplands &/or natural/historic techniques Protection for at risk properties	More palatable to public [than FSAs] Less efficient [than FSAs]				
			Restrict to Council owned land	Long term, partial solutions only				
			FSAs much more cost effective than walls Benefits outweigh risks Scope to enhance amenity value & environment Balance of land uses	As part of integrated package of measures Tertiary line of defence Flood walls for higher risk areas Flood wall Neepsend to Kelham Island				

Strategy	Programme/measures	Natural/rural/land management	FSA's	Flood walls	Flood corridors	Trees/woodlands	Construction methods	Resilience measures
			<p>Increased amenity use Improve amenity value</p> <p>Better cycle/pedestrian/riding routes [needed]</p> <p>Restrict works to inner city</p> <p>Excessive height of bunds Limited support due to lack of alternative locations downstream FSA's in parks reduce negative impact on woodland & heritage</p> <p>Improvements as at Centenary Park Wharnccliffe Side FSA's</p> <p>FSA's in Beeley and Wharnccliffe Side FSA at Oughtibridge Sports Ground FSA's in Loxley</p> <p>Rowell Bridge &/or Loxley embankments Increased opportunity for amenity use of Loxley Valley FSA at disused works on Loxley</p> <p>FSA at War Memorial Sports Ground, Oughtibridge FSA's in Rivelin</p> <p>FSA at Wolf Wheel</p> <p>FSA at Roscoe dam FSA's in Rivelin & Loxley Endcliffe FSA FSA's in Millhouses & Endcliffe</p> <p>FSA's in Mayfield, Abbey Brook, Endcliffe & Millhouses Scope to enhance Millhouses cricket pitch</p>	<p>Only as last resort Flood walls together with FSA's</p> <p>Better amenity use of rivers</p> <p>Raise levels of interest & care for rivers Opens up river access Better riverside paths</p> <p>Introduce living /green walls</p> <p>Unlikely to further damage appearance of city centre Little impact where river is already hidden Include in redevelopment of brownfield sites Little visual impact</p> <p>Little impact on access to rivers</p> <p>Protect homes & businesses Protect densely populated areas</p> <p>Flood walls beside rivers, not roads The higher the better Higher would be more effective</p> <p>Including flood walls over 1.1m high Height over 1.1m acceptable Medium height walls Max medium height only Lower is better</p> <p>Low level flood walls</p>				