



***ENVIRONMENT, REGENERATION AND
STREETSCENE SERVICES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE***

10.00 AM FRIDAY, 19 JULY 2024

***MULTI-LOCATION MEETING - COUNCIL CHAMBER, PORT TALBOT
& MICROSOFT TEAMS***

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PART A

1. Chair's Announcements
2. Declarations of Interest
3. Minutes of the Previous Meeting (*Pages 5 - 50*)
For the Committee to approve the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting held on the 10/01/24, 09/02/24 and 22/03/24 and 19/04/24.
4. Annual Report (*Pages 51 - 68*)

Part 1

5. To consider items selected from the Cabinet Forward Work Programme:
 - (a) Part-Night Lighting Pilot (*Pages 69 – 82*)

- (b) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan (*Pages 83 – 240*)

Part 2

6. To Consider Items from the Scrutiny Committee Work Programme
- No scrutiny committee Forward Work Programme items to be considered.

Part 3

7. Performance Monitoring
- No performance monitoring items to be considered.

Part 4

8. Selections of Items for Future Scrutiny (*Pages 241 - 262*)
- Cabinet Forward Work Programme
 - Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Programme
9. Urgent Items
Any urgent items at the discretion of the Chairperson pursuant to Section 100BA(6)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

K.Jones
Chief Executive

Civic Centre
Port Talbot

12 July 2024

Committee Membership:

Chairperson: **Councillor S.Pursey**

Vice
Chairperson: **Councillor T.Bowen**

Councillors: C.James, L.Williams, R.W.Wood, C.Clement-Williams, G.Rice, A.Dacey, R.Davies, J.Jones, A.R.Aubrey and B.Woolford

Notes:

- (1) *If Committee Members or non-Committee Members wish to have relevant items put on the agenda for future meetings, then please notify the Chief Executive/Chair eight days before the meeting.*
- (2) *If non-Committee Members wish to attend for an item of interest, then prior notification needs to be given (by 12.00 noon on the day before the meeting). Non-Committee Members may speak but not vote, or move or second any motion.*

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Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee

(Multi-Location Meeting - Council Chamber, Port Talbot & Microsoft
Teams)

Members Present:

10 January 2024

Chairperson: Councillor S.Pursey

Vice Chairperson: Councillor T.Bowen

Councillors: C.James, L.Williams, W.Carpenter, A.Dacey,
R.Davies, S.Thomas and R.W.Wood

**Officers In
Attendance** D.Griffiths, C.Morris, N.Pearce, C.Plowman,
M.Roberts, T.Rees and H.Jones

Cabinet Invitees: Councillors W.F.Griffiths, J.Hurley, S.Jones,
S.K.Hunt, S.A.Knoyle and C.Phillips

Observers Councillor Angharad Rebecca Aubrey
Councillor Suzanne Paddison

1. **Chair's Announcements**

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting. The Chair informed members of the passing of Councillor Sheila Penry who was a member of this committee and a former chair of the Streetscene Committee.

Members observed a minute's silence as a mark of respect. The chair advised that members would have an opportunity to pay tribute to Cllr Penry at the next full Council meeting.

The chair advised that in relation to item 3, that officers have advised that items listed as a ENV 21, 22 and 23 will be considered under the Education, Skills, and Wellbeing Scrutiny committee.

2. **Declarations of Interest**

Cllr Tim Bowen indicated he had a personal interest for Appendix 4, Reference ENV7, as his wife works for Gnoll Country Park.

3. **Budget consultation 2024/25**

Members considered the Budget Consultation Report 2024/25 as presented.

The Chair outlined that comments from the meeting will form part of the formal consultation response to the budget. Members were reminded of their obligation as part of the budget consultation process to put forward any other proposals for budget savings which are not included within the report so that officers can give them consideration as soon as possible.

Members were reminded that they should consider the elements of the budget which fall under the remit of this scrutiny committee.

Nicola Pearce, Director of Environment gave a brief overview of the general proposals as listed in the Budget Consultation Report 2024/25 and explained the difficult situation the directorate faces in relation to achieving a balanced budget.

Members were advised that officers have tried to drive down costs and secure with savings first and then for those that aren't covered under those strategic savings proposals, Officers would go through each of the proposals line by line as identified in Appendix 4.

ENV1

Members asked if the authority is engaging with planning officers to identify opportunities to increase value by selling authority buildings and land with planning permission.

Officers advised that if the land or buildings have got planning permission for alternative use, then it will inflate the price that the authority can secure for that asset. That is something officers will always do, but there are constraints associated with some buildings, such as being on a floodplain.

Officers noted that members have referred to Community Adaptation and Resilience Plans (CARPs) in a question submitted before the meeting to officers in relation to this. Members were advised that

CARPs don't allow you to just do what you want to just because you've got the opportunity to do those. Officers would still need to mitigate the impact of flooding, and there will still be uses that you cannot put in a floodplain even if you've got a CARP in place. Officers advised that when they are ready to release a building or land, they will establish what the best use is for that site and what they can get planning permission for which will provide the best support for the Community and for the economy and possibly for the councils housing requirements and for the budget.

These will be considered to make the right decision for the Council at that time based on those issues.

ENV4

Members asked about the £185,000 saving that's listed for the next financial year on the operating subsidy, members asked what other elements make up the saving other than security or income for the next financial year?

Officers explained that there are high insurance and security costs there, with security guards making up the most of it. This is down to the threats that have happened there including a security guard being threatened with a machete which meant that the security guards would only work in pairs for safety.

ENV8

Officers were asked who they were consulting with in relation to public safety and if they had spoken to the police and Thrive? Members expressed their primary concern with the policy was the safety of young women and girls in the community.

Officers advised that the Council manager for the lighting service has met with the police and members of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and that work is continuing as part of the consultations and that the CSP is pulling together a coordinated reply for the police and other partners who were involved in that. This will come forward as part of the consultation responses in the report on the outcome of the consultation.

Members asked if the Council had been forced to switch off lights and dimming lights in the past, and what were the results of the dimming and the switching off at that time?

Members were advised that in the past, there have been discussions about this as the authority has had energy issues previously, but it's not been formally considered before in terms of switching lights off.

Officers explained that the authority have invested a lot in energy saving work including changing the switch gear, changing the types of lamps, putting in LEDs and putting in central control systems. Officers referenced the report that came to the committee as part of going to consultation, that the electricity bill would have been £700,000 at the high end if the work hadn't been done.

Officers explained that they have exhausted that work and there's a lot of lamps already dimmed and some double dimmed. This is why officers are now talking about dimming the remaining high energy lights. The LED lights are now being put in under previous savings and officers are trying to get more savings out of previous improvements.

Members asked if this is a trial, or will this be the baseline position going forward and asked if it was decided to reinstate the light dimming to pre-2024/25 levels would the authority be looking to find an additional £300,000 in the 25/26 budget?

Officers advised that their understanding is that it will be a baseline adjustment. They also advised that if the lights were dimmed or switched off part-night, then there was a subsequent reversal of that decision, there would be a budget pressure associated with that because they'd been a baseline adjustment.

Members noted that there had been a lot of investment in the street lighting estate over the years but asked if other business cases are being drawn up to invest in LED's which would allow officers to make savings without having an impact on residents as previous reports indicated there were still a significant number of fluorescent lamps that couldn't be dimmed further.

Officers explained that there are Salix interest free loans available to the Council and officers have submitted business cases and been successful. This had led to the replacement of all the lights where there is a business case that meets the requirement for that funding.

Members were advised that the fluorescent lights that were put in as part of the large-scale renewal are not that energy hungry and the

actual benefit of changing to LED's is quite marginal in terms of energy. Officers explained that manufacturers are starting to stop making the fluorescent lamps, so the authority has got a rolling program to replace those fluorescent lamps and cannibalise the ones they replace to use those for parts for other ones.

The fluorescents will get changed over time, but there isn't a business case to apply for the money to change those because the energy savings just aren't there.

Members wanted to clarify if the large-scale replacement of the fluorescent lamps with LEDs in the Sandfields area was done outside of the Salix program or out of the authorities' own investment or if the business case had changed in the meantime?

Officers advised that it may have been done as part of the authority's own renewal program, but they would need to check. [Confirmed as done as part of SALIX work]

Members enquired how much investigation into the safety of vehicles on roads where light dimming has happened and asked officers were getting the safety information from.

Officers explained that they employed a consultant in coming up with the original proposals and following on from the scrutiny committee meeting, the consultant's report was sent to all the committee members. The report sets out all the different aspects that were considered in coming up with the proposals.

Members were advised that officers are consulting with the police and the CSP because the police are experts in this area. Members were informed that every time there is a fatality, officers get a full report from the police setting out their analysis of the situation and what the contributory factors were.

Members commented that there are a variety of reports online about dimming of lights and there are arguments for both views, with most saying there isn't much effect on crime or anti-social behaviour. Members wanted to ask whether it was best to review the decision if there is a rise in anti-social behaviour. Or to review the decision after a period of time?

Officers advised that a lot of the lights are already dimmed, and they have been for a long time. Officers felt it would be sensible to keep

things under review and to weigh up all the consultation responses that come in and have a review at some point afterwards.

ENV9

Members wanted to clarify if this saving is not dependent on any increase in recycling rates or any changes to behaviour from residents and is purely a return on investment that's been made by the Council.

Officers advised that the £400,000 is being achieved now and it's associated with the sorting equipment that's been put in. As an aside, the council has the waste strategy where they are trying to grow the amount of recycling and where they do that, officers are looking at reinvesting money into expanding recycling.

Members highlighted to officers that there had been discussion online about changes to a 3 weekly bin collection, which is mentioned in appendix 5 as a suggestion. Members asked if the £400,000 was dependent on changes like that and changes to recycling rates.

Officers explained that it's not the case and that the saving identified in Item ENV 9 is because of the improved sorting that the council is now able to do because there isn't a contamination of different materials in one batch. Officers can now secure a better price for that recycling which is helping the authority to achieve the £400,000 additional income.

Members were advised that the waste strategy currently being pursued, has got several recommendations aimed at pushing up recycling so the authority can achieve the 70% Welsh Government target by 2024/25. If the authority can't achieve that target, then it is potentially exposed to financial penalties which means there is a requirement to do everything possible to achieve that target.

Officers explained that the indirect impact to the savings target is if the council has more recycling which they can sell onto different markets, then it will mean an increased income over and above the current levels of recycling that the authority is processing through the transfer station.

There will be an indirect impact, but the direct impact which is leading to that £400,000 saving is associated with the improved sorting equipment.

ENV9

The Cabinet member for Streetscene asked officers to give assurances to members that any such proposals on three weekly collections isn't directly part of the current budget consultation and any such proposals will be considered by this committee and the Cabinet Board further down the line.

The Chair also asked the Cabinet member or the officers to clarify that the current waste strategy does state that the authority will be consulting on three weekly collections in this current financial year with an implementation date of next year.

Officers advised that there is due to come an update report on the whole of the waste strategy, action plan delivery and all the detailed work has been completed to identify what the three weekly collections would look like in terms of rounds and the important details for the internal side of the consultation with trade union colleagues.

Officers also explained that they would have to look at exactly when they can consult but they are intending to still do the consultation. Officers confirmed that reducing the frequency of the residual waste does not form part of the budget proposals or the budget consultation, but it is part of the agreed waste strategy that they have looked at to be implemented, if necessary, to achieve the 70% recycling target and to avoid fines and reputational damage that goes with that.

Officers advised that they need to start that consultation as soon as possible because there is a feed in time to go through the processes of getting all the information together and being ready to do it and to report back to committee. This is why officers have had to start it so they can complete the consultation and then if the authority needed to move to three weekly collections, they could do that but that would all be subject to future decisions.

Officers acknowledged that everyone would be closely following the performance figures, and that everyone was doing their best to get those up along with the other elements of the action plan. If everyone can work together with the public the authority can get to 70% and that takes the pressure off making changes.

The Chair clarified if the plan is still to go ahead with the consultation this financial year as included in the waste strategy, but any positive

financial impacts, if that was progressed in the next financial year, haven't been included in the budget meaning any increases in recycling that might result of that haven't been built into this and they would be a bonus if that did happen.

Officers clarified that any savings associated with it would be reinvested in expanded recycling services so they wouldn't be making savings by going to three weekly collections because we've been reinvesting that money and expanding and recycling services.

Officers explained that there is a potential that if the authority grew the recycling it would grow the income, but recycling rates can go up and down.

The Cabinet member thanked officers for the clarification that it doesn't form part of the current budget consultation as contrary to information that has been put out online and until such time as he and Cabinet colleagues make a decision on 3 weekly collections that decision will be left until further down the line.

ENV11

Members commented that they hoped that the £25,000 saving had been from a re training strategy because the damage that the public see being done is by the handling of the receptacles by staff. Members also wanted clarity on what the evidence of the £25,000 saving is based on.

Officers advised that the service manager has looked at this and they have statistics of how many bins they buy, how many are put out and they have got expanded information due to changes to some of the questions asked by customer services when people ring to request a new bin.

The public are asked if it is due to the behaviour by the crew. This information is being correlated to the crews that are doing the work and now officers can do re-educating and talk to the crews with the highest numbers of reports.

The service manager must make a judgment because some of these breakages are due to a type of bin that was purchased previously which have proved to not be robust and aren't used anymore, but they are still in circulation and are still working their way through the system and will prove to be more fragile. Officers stated that it is a 2-

pronged attack of getting those receptacles out of the system, but also tackling the crews that that aren't looking after the equipment as they should be.

ENV12 Termination of Neath Canal Public Access Rights Agreement on lower section & ENV13 termination of License Agreement on the upper section of the Neath Canal

The Chair raised his concern in relation to access to the towpath. He asked that given that it is currently an active travel route and that the public rights of way for walking do not give access for cycling, his concern is that if the council terminates the agreement and then seeks to negotiate something afterwards that in that interim period there may be a risk that the owner of that towpath closes access if there is no public access agreement to sections of it. Or they may take steps to stop cyclists if they're only legal requirement, is to maintain a public right of way?

The Chair also asked if given the authority had secured significant amounts of Welsh Government funding to develop the active travel route along the towpath, is the authority under any obligation to take reasonable steps to continue the license agreement?

Officers advised that the license agreement relates to the top part of the canal towards Resolven in the north of Abergarwed and what the license agreement gives over and above the public access agreement is access to the water body. Officers advised that there is an organisation there that during the summer months' rent out paddle boards and kayaks. What the authority will be doing is negotiating with St Modwen for a public access agreement in place whereby the authority will maintain as part of councils ongoing maintenance programs, the towpath only.

Officers acknowledged that it is an important part of the active travel network, but the budget gap is so significant that officers have had to look everywhere for savings. Officers said they would like to think that the owner, if presented with an opportunity for somebody else to maintain their asset which they would otherwise have to maintain themselves, they would look favourably upon that.

Officers advised that the authority cannot guarantee a positive outcome, but officers will do their best behind the scenes to secure a positive outcome because they acknowledge the importance the

canal towpath has. The proposal that they have put forward has been suggested because the budget problem is so significant.

The Chair asked to clarify that the liability concern is in relation to the license agreement that doesn't really affect access to the towpath on the active travel route. The decision on the active travel route towpath is purely a budgetary concern over the £35,000 that the authority is currently paying so that decision to cut the £35,000 is not because of the overarching liability.

Members were advised that the authority has noted that they need to trim £35000 from the budget and this is one of the options and that they have been forced down this route because the budget problem is so hard, and savings have had to be found wherever they are even if they are small amounts.

Officers will try and mitigate that through negotiation with the landowner where they can get a public access agreement where we don't have to pay somebody else to do the work for the authority and the authority will do the work themselves.

The Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Economic Growth commented that there are two private companies involved and one of which has large reserves and have benefited from years of industrial use of the canal from local industries but now don't want to put anything into it as a return. He felt that it should be time for them to stand up and do things as well.

ENV14

Members commented that school reserves are being wiped out and to charge the service back to them even if not a lot of money could be a huge amount for some schools that haven't got that facility.

Members asked if schools did go to a private company to get the service done cheaper, would it be up to the standard that they currently get now with the council, and would it be a risk to the grounds of the schools?

Officers advised that good accountancy practice is that the cost should go back to where they are, so that everybody knows where the spend is and what it's being spent on. Officers think that some of the schools have gone to other contractors before and they've come

back to the council because they know it provides a good service with good health and safety.

Members queried if schools do start switching to private contractors, would it become a threat to levels of employment of council grounds people due to a lack of work coming in. Officers advised that there are approximately 190 operational people in neighbourhood services and just under natural turnover they can accommodate a certain amount of change because it is an aged workforce and there are people retiring and turnover all the time, so officers wouldn't see any problem with accommodating any change if that happened.

ENV25

Members commented that there is a bridge in bad repair on a footpath that that has been reported for over a year and has not been fixed and that saving money on the budget is all very well but at some point, the authority could have liability of someone tripping and getting hurt.

Officers clarified that the countryside and access budget is about improvements to the surface of the public rights of way including vegetation cut back etc. and the question related to structures on the rights of way network and there is a separate budget line on that.

Officers are not proposing to cut that budget and the larger structures are dealt with primarily by engineering and the smaller structures are covered by the countryside and wildlife access team.

In relation to engineering, officers explained they have been doing internal reviews of service functions and the proposal from April onwards is that the inspection regime associated with bridges and structures on the public rights of way will be undertaken by the engineering team through the structures team.

There is no budget per se so they will be able to do the inspection work, but where there are structures that will fail public safety access, officers we will need to act accordingly, and then they will have to go and secure capital funding for the repairs of the larger span, more complex structures.

Officers believe they will probably be dipping into the normal revenue and capital funding that's for the bridges team to try and support that work, so they will be doing less work elsewhere across the wider

bridges' portfolio, but it's unfortunately the budgetary position that the authority finds itself in now.

Officers advised that for retaining structures on the highway network there's no specific budget for those and they dip into the structures budget to do any emergency works that are needed to keep the highways open. This is a building pressure and as they are aging structures the problem is not going to go away and it's something that officers will have to risk assess and manage.

Members asked about voluntary groups and wanted to know how the Friends of Margam Park and friends of the Gnoll, are supervised doing work and do they have people in charge of them that are watching over what they are doing? The Chair also asked if the use of volunteers may help with the situation with the rights of way.

Officers advised that in terms of the Margam Park and the Friends of Margam Park, they are contained within a park so there is a contained environment and there are significant numbers of staff working in Margam Park that have regular engagement with that group so there are constant supervision opportunities there.

The rights of way in comparison are thousands of Kilometres long and there are only two officers covering it so they don't have the team that Margam Park has or the staff size of the Gnoll. Officers advised that it may well be a proposal in terms of trying to put some community involvement scheme together in the future, but as a directorate for these assets, they haven't got that resource either in terms of staff or funding.

Appendix 5

Members were confused why the three weekly waste collections suggestion was included in Appendix 5 2023-2024 budget suggestions if it isn't a budget proposal.

Officers explained that they had received criticism from some officers and members of the public as to why proposals that they suggested previously haven't gone anywhere and officers thought it would be helpful for members to see what had happened with some of the suggestions that came forward too late to consider for 23/24 budget and to show what officers have done, which ones they were taking forward and the reasons behind the ones they are not taking forward. Officers apologised for the confusion.

Appendix 7

Members noted that there was a line around the adjusted building opening patterns of the civic centre and it stated that due to some nature of the meetings that take place later in the day, political party meetings, training and mayor mayoral appointments could be hosted elsewhere. Members wanted to know if they would be accommodated directly in that.

Officers advised Noelwyn Daniel, Corporate Director for strategy and corporate services dismissed this as being an option because those meetings need to take place in the evening.

Members asked about the reference to reconfiguration of civic buildings to reduce external room hire costs with a target of £100,000 saving in the next financial year.

Members asked for clarity on where that is sitting in the budget now because it isn't it identified in any of the individual budget lines.

Officers have identified that there may be the opportunity to move that sort of work at those sorts of meetings into the Civic Centre rather than in external room hire locations. The £100,000 isn't included as a budget saving because the facilities within the Civic Centre are not available now, so they are being remodelled on the ground floor.

No savings have been assumed because officers need to wait for the civic centre to be remodelled and they need to see whether those meetings do get moved into the civic centres as some of the things on the schedule are meetings like parent and toddler clubs they won't be going into the civic centre.

Officers will monitor the take up of that next year and if they do see a £100,000 saving, or ability to charge to grant then officers will put that into the savings schedule potentially for the following year.

There were no additional budget proposals put forward by members at the meeting. Following scrutiny, Members noted the report.

4. Urgent Items

There was none.

CHAIRPERSON

**Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Scrutiny
Committee**

**(Multi-Location Meeting - Council Chamber, Port Talbot & Microsoft
Teams)**

Members Present:

9 February 2024

Chairperson: Councillor S.Pursey

Vice Chairperson: Councillor T.Bowen

Councillors: C.James, L.Williams, A.Dacey, R.Davies,
N.Goldup-John, S.Thomas, R.W.Wood and
J.Jones

**Officers In
Attendance** D.Griffiths, C.Plowman, M.Roberts, J.Stevens,
T.Rees, S.Brennan, J.Davies, O.Gavigan,
K.Lewis, C.Saunders, B.Suddell and L.Willis

Cabinet Invitees: Councillors W.F.Griffiths and S.Jones

1. Chair's Announcements

The Chair noted that Item 15 of the Cabinet board agenda had been deferred to a later meeting to gather further information and that members of the Scrutiny Committee had agreed to scrutinise the following items from the Cabinet Board agenda:

- Item 7: Swansea Bay City Deal - Neath Port Talbot led projects update (Supporting Innovation and Low Carbon Growth & Homes as Power Stations)
- Item11: Vehicle and Heavy Plant Fleet Procurement Programme 2024/25
- Item12: Public Space Protection Order: Aberavon Beach and Promenade.

2. **Declarations of Interest**

There were none.

3. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

The minutes of the meeting held 12/01/24 were approved as an accurate record of proceedings.

4. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny**

Item 7: Swansea Bay City Deal - Neath Port Talbot led projects update (Supporting Innovation and Low Carbon Growth & Homes as Power Stations)

Officers provided a presentation updating members of the projects as mentioned in the report.

Members discussed the Net Zero Centre of Excellence (Training Facility) specifically in relation to the news about TATA Steel. They referred to the requirement of additional training at TATA and the funding TATA have said is available for training. Members enquired about the potential for upskilling people and if officers were looking at accessing that funding?

Officers advised that they were actively working with the TATA transition board and have put the National Net Zero Skills Centre of Excellence down as a project they would potentially seek funding for. This funding would support phase 2 of the facility.

Members clarified if the TATA news would negatively impact any of the projects.

Officers noted that the news from TATA is disappointing as they are a major employer in the area both directly and indirectly. Officers are trying to assess the supply chain and who is affected both indirectly and directly within TATA. Members were informed that the transition board are working hard to understand the impact of the TATA proposals.

Officers explained that these projects become more important because of the TATA news and highlighted the Switch Project as an example which looks at materials and Research and development (R&D) in the steel industry. Members were informed that if TATA go down their suggested path of an electric arc furnace, then there will a lot of R&D in working out if the materials, they are putting out are correct for the market, which would

mean the Switch facility would be an important part of that. Officers advised that the Advanced Manufacturing Centre is scheduled to go onto Baglan Energy Park and that will allow local companies to diversify their projects and get involved in new markets, particularly those who are involved with TATA supply chain, and they may be able to shift production and get support along with that and help to kick start the Baglan Energy Park. Officers advised that there is a significant tract of land there and they are hoping the Advanced Manufacturing Centre can be part of that and the technology centre offers space for new buildings and spin outs to develop and there are the supply chain opportunities with Homes as Power Stations.

Officers advised that in terms of diversifying the economy and expanding the economy, alongside the new work from the Celtic freeport, these are very important projects that will help underpin the new parcel of work.

Members asked if there is any funding to look specifically at terraced houses in terms of R&D to find solutions for EV charging connections so the authority can help to decarbonise, especially given the challenges that terraced houses and older properties will have with charging solutions.

Officers explained that Nigel Morris, who's leading on this project, organized an event back in November at the Tata Steel Training Academy where the authority invited several companies who produced the various options for on-street charging. This included options such as running underneath pavements, or with arms that the reach across a pavement as well as fixed charging points in the road. Several companies spoke to officers about the variety of options available and Welsh Government who were also in attendance said that there was funding available to set up a couple of trials within the local Authority. Officers advised that they could install a couple of these different technologies to run trials and see which performs the best. Officers are actively pursuing different routes of funding to support this activity as quickly as possible.

Members noted that City deal was announced 7 years ago and asked what the timescale was on the spend as many projects haven't started and the costs of many of them have gone up in that time. Members wanted to know if these should be kickstarted now?

Officers clarified that whilst the budgets and details of projects were set in 2017, it wasn't until 2022 that funding agreement between Carmarthenshire County Council and Neath Port Talbot was signed, so

although it looks like a long period of time, there has been a lot of steps taken to get to officially launch these activities. Officers agreed that it is difficult with large projects where budgets are set years before they start because it wasn't possible to have predicted the events of Brexit, inflation, materials cost increases and wars that have affected materials supplies.

Officers also advised that there is long lead in periods with projects like these when working with partners and getting project agreements, final designs, and specifications. Officers explained that the Technology centre was delivered quite quickly because they jumped the gun a little bit as they had other funding that they had to use within a set time. Members were advised that it's about making sure they are the right projects and are developed in the right way.

Members asked a question on Homes as Power Stations (HAPS) relating to what elements of the Neath Working Men's Club Project are being funded from the £300,000. Members stated they were not aware of any green or environmental credentials to the project and asked if it is this an additional element of the project that's being funded?

Officers advised that all the applications that were put forward, wouldn't have been HAPS houses without this funding. So, the funding that's been allocated, will enable the houses to be cleaner, greener and more cost effective. Officers didn't have the specifics of that scheme but would come back to the members with the specific technology that will be put in at the development.

The chair asked if the slides from the presentation could be circulated following the meeting and felt it would be very helpful on the three projects that have been funded, if members could have a bit more in-depth information.

The report was noted.

Item11: Vehicle and Heavy Plant Fleet Procurement Programme 2024/25

Members noted that a lot of vehicles are being replaced on a like for like basis and the committee had spoken previously about the transition to zero emissions vehicles. Members asked officers if the like for like replacements were because zero emissions vehicles of that type aren't available or is it, they are available but prohibitively expensive. And what life span do officers anticipate for these replacement vehicles so that members can get an idea of the delay of transitioning to zero emission vehicles it will bring.

Officers advised that life cycle is 7 years for diesel replacements for refuse and recycling vehicles and 5 years for shortened mid-range sweepers. Officers advised that it would be 9 years for small/medium vans, lorries, 4x4 pick-ups, and cars.

In future officers said they will look at the life cycles again, so vehicles are purchased over the life of battery warranty on vehicles. That will vary on the type of the vehicle.

Officers clarified that some low emissions vehicles are available on the market, and some aren't. The fleet review will include an assessment of the current and future lifecycles in line with the transition programme. The small and medium vans will be on course to be transferred over to zero emissions by 2025. In terms of larger vehicles particularly the recycling vehicles, officers are looking at the replacement of them for low emissions vehicles, but the cost factor must be considered, as well as securing grant funding streams to facilitate the transition.

Members acknowledged that the refuse trucks will likely not be replaced by zero emissions vehicles for another 7 years due to the lack of availability of that type of vehicle.

Officers advised they have trialled refuse freighters and haven't found one that can cope with the authorities' geographic circumstances in terms of being able to cope with going up and down hills regularly and the weight associated with these vehicles. Members were advised that there are some hydrogen refuse trucks emerging, but it is early days for this technology and having a significant supply of green hydrogen available to run them was essential.

Officers drew attention to the difficulty they are getting with heavy to medium vans is that there are issues with payload in relation to carrying lots of tools and equipment and the increased weight isn't quite there yet for the battery capabilities. The same issue is there for 4x4s.

Members asked what happens to ride on mowers or smaller vehicles when the authority replaces them. Officers advised that in line with audit processes they get two or three valuations from auction houses and then select the best valuation and send them there to be sold. The money then comes back to the authority to offset the uplift in costs of new vehicles.

Members questioned what the ratio of owned vehicles vs leased vehicles was in the fleet. Officers confirmed that only 3% of the fleet is on contract hire and that is only done as shorter-term contracts.

Members welcomed the information provided on the lack of availability of the equipment and noted it was not for a lack of trying that the authority has had issues when transitioning to low emissions vehicles.

Members also requested a column in future reports of like for like replacements, stating why it is like for like as it would answer a lot of questions in advance. Officers noted the suggestion.

Following scrutiny, members were supportive of the recommendations to be considered by Cabinet Board.

Item12: Public Space Protection Order: Aberavon Beach and Promenade

Members noted the exemptions for disability and impairments in the report and asked what was being done to advertise these legitimate exemptions. Officers advised that they have advertised at the access points to the beach for guide dogs. They clarified that in terms of support and assistance dogs, officers have had queries from schools and other individuals in relation to autistic children etc who have support dogs. Officers have spoken to those owners about when they are likely to be at the beach and let enforcement officers know.

Officers explained that they have looked at advertising more widely and having advertisements on the exemptions on the beach front but that does bring difficulties with enforcement as enforcement officers have no way of disproving if someone has a support dog or not.

Officers advised that they are aware that they would be heavily criticised if someone did have a support dog and were not allowed to take it on the beach. Officers will be reaching out to the 13 UK approved assistance dog organisations to see if they have a passport scheme with a card so that people can show officers that the dog is a support dog.

Members felt that reaching out to those organisations would be a good starting point. Members appreciated the lengthy consultation carried out and the considerations taken to the time limits and exploration how they could have been implemented even if they didn't get included as a recommendation of the report.

Members commented that more enforcement officers were needed to combat unscrupulous dog owners and asked if there is any scope to have more officers there. Officers advised that they have a small team and that it is one of their priorities and they will be doing focussed enforcement activities for a large part of a week in the summer months however this is one part of the whole borough that the team covers.

Following scrutiny, members were supportive of the recommendations to be considered by Cabinet Board.

5. **Urgent Items**

There was none.

6. **Forward Work Programme**

The Members of the Committee noted the Forward Work Programme.

7. **Access to Meetings**

The Private item had been deferred.

8. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny of Private Item/s**

The Private item had been deferred.

CHAIRPERSON

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**Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Scrutiny
Committee**

**(Multi-Location Meeting - Council Chamber, Port Talbot & Microsoft
Teams)**

Members Present:

22 March 2024

Chairperson: Councillor S.Pursey

Vice Chairperson: Councillor T.Bowen

Councillors: C.James, L.Williams, W.Carpenter, A.Dacey,
R.Davies, R.W.Wood and J.Jones

**Officers In
Attendance** D.Griffiths, C.Morris, N.Pearce, C.Plowman,
M.Roberts, A.Thomas, J.Stevens, T.Rees,
S.Brennan, T.McConvey and Ms.J.Smith

Cabinet Invitees: Councillors W.F.Griffiths and S.Jones

Observers Councillor Stephanie Grimshaw
Councillor Suzanne Paddison

1. Chair's Announcements

The Chair noted that the Members of the Scrutiny Committee had agreed to scrutinise the following items from the Scrutiny and Cabinet Board agendas:

- 3. Verbal Update - Waste Strategy Action Plan Measure 11 (pursuant to rule 10.1 of the scrutiny procedure rules)
- 7. Healthy Travel Charter
- 8. Performance Measures 2023/2024 – Quarter 3
- 13. Highways Works Programme 2024/25
- 14. Street Lighting Energy - Consultation Response
- 17. Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Camera Request (Exempt under Paragraph 18)
- 18. Proposed lifting of Restrictive Covenants and sale of a small area of land at The Former Four Winds Hotel, Princess Margaret Way, Port Talbot (Exempt under Paragraph 14)

2. **Declarations of Interest**

Cllr Stephanie Grimshaw declared an interest in Item 14 as she works for Welsh Women's Aid.

3. **Verbal Update - Waste Strategy Action Plan Measure 11 (pursuant to rule 10.1 of the scrutiny procedure rules)**

Officers apologised that they were unable to provide a full report in time for the meeting as requested by the chair due to time constraints but confirmed that there will be a full report going to the next meeting covering the waste strategy.

Members were reminded that the Waste Strategy Action Plan as approved in April 2023, included Measure 11 - to conduct formal consultation on moving to three weekly collections of non-recyclable waste with the existing three-bag (140 litre wheely bin) limit, alongside continuing with weekly collections of recyclable waste including, food, paper, and card as well as plastic, metals and household batteries and glass. The consultation to explore the way forward with green waste and nappy collection frequencies. Officers advised that consultation on three weekly collections is programmed to start week commencing 6th of May and run for six weeks and a briefing note is being prepared to be sent out to all members as per the original report. Any proposals further to the consultation would be brought back to Members for decision.

The Chair thanked officers for the update and understood the difficulties in providing the report at short notice and welcomed the opportunity to look at the detail of all the measures that were included in the waste strategy in the next meeting.

Members raised concerns regarding how it would impact Aberavon and Baglan Moors as the area is struggling with fly tipping and extra bin waste that needs to be addressed first.

Members stated that public engagement is often low with consultations and that there are people who don't use the internet who won't be able to respond. Members also raised concerns that even if there is poor feedback that the authority will still go ahead anyway.

The Chair asked the cabinet member for Streetscene if he wanted to comment on the current cabinet policy position as the Chair felt that

there been some confusion from different statements from members of the cabinet on this policy.

The Cabinet member for Streetscene advised at this stage the recommendation is an officer's recommendation and is not a cabinet recommendation. At such time that it comes before the cabinet then the cabinet will make a decision. The cabinet member advised that the cabinet are very keen to make sure that a consultation is undertaken widely across the county Borough.

The Chair noted that a decision hasn't been made on whether to implement three weekly bin collections, but a decision has been made by the cabinet board to consider and move forward towards that, as part of the waste strategy. The Chair stated that he wished to make it clear that it is not just an officer proposal, it has had the endorsement of the cabinet board.

The Director of Environment clarified that the cabinet member is correct that the cabinet have endorsed the need to go out to consultation and that there has been an endorsement of the recommendation as part of a wider suite of recommendations within the waste strategy and action plan. The Director advised that it is only to go out to consultation, and it is important for the authority to gauge the opinion of the public based on information in relation to how officers are going to deliver the waste service going forward as opposed to just saying they are going to collect waste every three weeks, which is not the case.

Officers stated the need to put a proposal in front of the public to indicate that if the authority needs to exceed the 70% recycling target and the other measures are not enabling that, then additional means of doing it need to be looked at. As a council, they need to go out to consultations to get feedback from the public that can inform any future proposals taken forward as a council.

The Chair stated that it has been very helpful to have that clarification today from officers and a cabinet member in terms of what that current position is.

Members asked if consultation for the three weekly collections goes ahead would it be a different strategy for purple bags and black bags because nappies and sanitary pads etc not being collected for 3 weeks will be horrendous for residents.

Members asked for clarity that this is a recycling target exercise and nothing to do with the budget as social media posts have confused people the three-week collection was all part of this year's budget proposal.

Officers reiterated that a briefing note for all members will be sent out and the configuration that will go out to consultation will be based on moving to three weekly collections of non-recyclable waste with the existing three bag 140 litre wheely bin limit, alongside continuing with weekly collections of recyclable waste. That will all be set out in the briefing note that will come to all members before the consultation starts.

The report was noted.

4. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny**

7. Healthy Travel Charter

Officers introduced the report and reminded members that the activity the authority has taken on board in entering the Healthy Travel Charter is on the basis that there was no budget made available for its delivery.

Officers pointed out that the work that has been done has been absorbed by the Road Safety Team and is on top of the other activities in this area.

Officers advised that the Healthy Travel Charter is complementary to and supports the authorities' other activities around this subject matter. The Healthy Travel Charter supports the authority's decarbonisation plans, wider modal shift, behavioural change and contributes to the health and well-being agenda that set out within the corporate plan.

Members raised concerns that the peer assessment has been generous with some of the scores.

Members acknowledged that although progress has been made and that the authority is doing some of the things the charter asked it to do, they didn't believe that the authority was 'leading the way' on some of the issues.

Officers agreed that the authority was not 'leading the way' but is making good strides in taking the agenda forward but with more to do.

Officers explained that the delivery of some elements they are trying to improve on are reliant upon securing grants, funding, and support from other agencies.

Members were advised that the authority will get to a point within the criterion of assessment before the authority has to decide that it needs to invest itself, especially if it wants to lead the way.

Officers agreed that peer assessment has been a little generous but advised that it is strict criterion, and it scores within the metrics that are used for that purpose. Officers confirmed they will always strive to improve all activities around the action plan.

The report was noted.

8. Performance Measures 2023/2024 – Quarter 3

Members noted that there are staffing issues that have affected indicator 4: 'major planning decisions' but were worried that it has been below target for a year. Members sought reassurance on time scales in terms of the recruitment process to tackle the problem.

Officers noted members concerns and stated that recruitment was in a much-improved position with a successful recruitment drive over recent months including internal promotions and external appointments. Members were advised that the external appointments are currently working notice periods with their current employers and will join in the next four weeks.

Officers explained that the senior planning officer positions deal with the complex, contentious and major applications that that this Key Performance Indicator (KPI) relates to and that once the new officers start, there will be a full complement of five senior planning officers to deal with those applications. These have been difficult roles to fill due to the level of expertise required.

Members were informed that there is currently only one vacancy for an enforcement officer which is on advert and closes in mid-April.

Officers advised that they believe the wording of this KPI is not helpful as the easiest way to meet this target is to refuse any application that is coming towards the end of its eight weeks or 16 weeks (as relevant) timescale. Officers don't want to be doing that and instead

consistently liaise with and discuss with applicants and developers how their scheme can and should be improved. Officers stated that the KPI doesn't allow officers to report where agreed extensions of time with developers and applicants have been made.

Officers confirmed that they are hoping to tweak the wording of this KPI for the next reporting year to give members an accurate reflection of the applications that the team are delivering on time, which would include applications that have extensions of time agreed.

The report was noted.

13. Highways Works Programme 2024/25

Members asked if improvement of rural lanes is for the whole of the county borough and if it is just for patching or resurfacing of road surfaces in certain areas?

Councillors also asked if they would have to put in requests for rural lanes to be patched up because there are issues with rural lane road surfaces in some areas.

Officers clarified that it is for rural roads across the valley areas and there are various measures that have been used on the rural roads. Officers advised that they already have long list of areas to repair and had already surveyed all roads.

Members were informed that the main roads are covered by technical surveys and any roads that aren't covered by those surveys have visual surveys done in 10 meters squares. Officers explained that this is how they produce the maps they use to show members the condition of the roads in their wards.

Members asked for clarity on why, given that there's grant funding available for schemes such as drop curbs and the provision of pedestrian crossings, the authority has decided to fund some of those schemes from capital funding pot rather than to secure grant funding?

Officers advised that the network management team are talking to colleagues in traffic who make the bids for the active travel schemes about programmes of dropped crossings that they could do, and traditionally there's been one or two drop crossings in the programme

every year. Officers advised that some areas get raised more than others by the public.

Members were informed that wherever officers do get a grant they will try to maximize that opportunity to have as wide an area as possible captured where they can do improvements for drop kerbs, particularly around active travel schemes. The active travel network map is defined by Welsh Government and there are areas within neighbourhoods which fall outside of that scheme's defined boundary.

Officers explained that from a road safety perspective and the learner travel measures, officers do inspections of safe routes to school and where they identify shortcomings there, they also try to secure a grant to address those areas. Officers explained that there will always be communities that would fall outside of those grant aided schemes where they will probably need to have an allocation within the capital programme to address them.

Members agreed with officers and stated their concern has come from the fact some of these schemes are in areas that are within the defined settlements under the Active Travel Act and some also relate to areas with ongoing active travel schemes under development as well.

Members stated their expectation would be that the authority's capital fund would only be limited to communities that fall outside of the defined settlements but there are schemes included in built up areas including Sandfields which is a little bit concerning to see in terms of the allocation of the money.

Members questioned if a tightening up of discussions between the two teams and how officers are filtering those schemes.

Officers advised that the teams do have dialogue around the detail of the programme, even if it's a major scheme where they carry out work, they would definitely pick up any improvements necessary, but just because it's within the network map, officers won't necessarily have funding to do all of those corrective measures.

The decision is supported to Cabinet.

14. Street Lighting Energy - Consultation Response

Officers introduced the report and acknowledged that there had been some queries from members about why the recommendations 3 and 4 were in the report. Officers advised that it is to keep the Council's options open should there be a need to look at this going forward.

Based on the feedback officers received on the report prior to the meeting, officers explained that they had amended the recommendations, to amalgamate recommendations three and four.

Members noted that on the impact section of the report for 'violence against women and girls, domestic abuse and sexual violence' it states, 'see crime and disorder Impacts.' Members were unhappy that there is no mention of violence against women and girls and felt that full duty to consider these impacts hasn't been given and that it is not sufficient to list general concerns of crime and disorder.

Members noted that there is a particular strategy on violence against women and girls and sexual violence (VADRA SV) for a reason and that means that consideration does need to be given to this and there is a duty to properly consider VADRA SV and that's why it's laid out separately with crime and disorder.

Members also asked why the authority isn't separating out crime and disorder with violence against women, given that the council's healthy relationships and stronger communities VADRA SV strategy and why the impact assessment hasn't fully listed the impact on sex as 'yes'.

Members advised that they had spoken to Thrive Women's Aid, who are an organization for violence against women and girls, sexual violence, and sexual exploitation and they haven't had any correspondence from the council and as such felt it was risky to jump to a pilot without the views of specialist organisations.

Officers advised that the impact assessment was covering 2 proposals, one relating to dimming lights and one for part night lighting.

Officers acknowledged that in the report they feel they hadn't done enough assessment in terms of part night lighting, and they think a pilot is needed to help inform any implications.

Members were advised that trials of the dimming have been conducted which Councillors and the public had been given the opportunity to see the dimmed lighting. Officers explained that some dimming has been in place since 2016. When the price of energy recently went up significantly, officers took 3 watts off all the lights as an emergency measure to try and mitigate the increased costs. Officers haven't had any correspondence about it from the public.

Officers explained that there is a lot of experience of dimming, and it is easier to measure the impact of dimming in terms of what level of dimming is adequate. The report suggests 25% is the limit for dimming and that is what officers would propose to achieve any energy savings as is required due to the energy cost increases. Officers advised that that they are not proposing to implement part night time lighting under this report and feel that a geographically specific pilot study needs to be conducted so that evidence can be collected concerning whether it has an impact upon all members of the community and the extent.

Officers advised that for members of Neath Port Talbot Council to make an informed decision it would be appropriate for them to have the feedback from a study undertaken within Neath Port Talbot.

Members were advised that what is proposed under Recommendation 3 is that members have sight of the location, time period and times of night the pilot would be as well as when the lights would be off and turned back on again.

Members were informed that lights would be turned off in the early hours of the morning when both pedestrian and vehicular traffic will be very low.

Members heard that the reference to the crime and disorder response within the screening opinion was on the basis that officers didn't think that there would be a significantly different impact upon women with respect to dimming who might be subjected to violence over and above other members of the community. However, should the pilot study on part night time lighting go ahead, officers could explore the impacts upon women at that stage and undertake more detailed consultations. Officers apologised that they haven't specifically referred to it within the report.

Members raised concerns that 36% of the public strongly disagree with switching off the lights and noted that the police are also against the part night lighting. Members didn't see why having a trial or a pilot on part night lighting was required to show it's going to get darker if you switch the columns off completely and put residents' lives at risk by putting switching the lights off.

Members queried if officers had consulted with other local authorities such as Powys County Council who started part night lighting in 2008 to see what lessons have been learned from them in terms of crime and disorder.

Officers stated that it is important to get evidence of the impact within Neath Port Talbot in terms of how any decisions that the council are considering taking going forward have an impact upon businesses, communities, and residents. Officers accepted that they can make learn from evidence from other authorities.

Officers advised that there is no intention to switch every light off within the county borough and instead want to identify which areas have got the least risk associated with them.

Members were advised of the difficulties in balancing the budget for 2023/2024 and officers are mindful that the 2024/2025 budget situation could potentially get worse. Officers are having to explore all options to secure savings and reduce expenditure to deliver all the services currently in place. Officers stated that they didn't want to shut the door in relation to any budget savings and for them to progress with budget proposals going forward, they need to continue to gather information concerning potential savings options. Members asked if officers consulted in 2016 before any action regarding Lighting and asked if lights have been switched off by any past administrations?

Officers advised that in 2010 during a major renewal project, they took a decision to standardize many lights in the residential areas by buying 55-Watt lamps to replace 35 Watt lamps. They then dimmed the 55watt bulbs down to 35watts.

Members were informed that dimming was previously considered for energy saving back in 2016 with a trial in Cimla which involved the dimming of lower wattage lights. Officers explained that turning off lights has only been done once before when the council invested £23M in a major renewal project. At this time there was an individual consultation with members in the areas where there were old '2 wire line' which the electricity company had ceased maintaining as the council could not afford to put all the associated lights back into service by renewing them. Some lighting that was on wooded poles that hadn't been in lit for quite some time and some were permanently abandoned further to the consultation.

Members asked if there were any complaints when the lighting was off or any spike in criminality during that?

Officers restated that in areas where there were two wire lines and where the Power Distribution company had stopped maintaining

them, they had been out of lighting for some time before there was a formal decision not to replace it. Furthermore, in each place, where it wasn't replaced, there was a specific consultation with the local members at that time.

Officers also explained that with regards to conversations that have been had with neighbouring authorities, they have had discussions within the All-Wales Lighting group around part-night light and the dimming. Members were informed that Swansea have done the same as Powys with part night lighting but due to pushbacks they have turned their lights back on again. Some areas had completely been taken out of lighting though.

Members were informed that lighting engineers' consensus is that the dimming option is the best option to go for in the in the first instance, but part night lighting is possible.

Members asked if an incident did occur can officers guarantee there will be no legal challenge to the council because of relating to switching the lights off.

Members felt the authority could be leaving itself open to legal challenge because the authority has got to legally maintain, a lighting system in the county.

Officers explained that the authority doesn't necessarily have a duty to keep areas in street lighting. The legal officers provided context that the issue was regards to the decision-making process and whether there would be any avenue for legal challenge as regards to the decision-making process itself. The legal officer stated that the issue for the members was whether they have enough information before them to make the decisions based on the recommendations before them.

Officers clarified that regulatory signs must be lit and there are other things that are covered by regulation which we would not switch off. Accident hotspots that have had lighting put in for accident prevention reasons would also stay in place.

Members asked if the influence of this action against violence against women and girls be taken into account during the consultation?

Officers acknowledged and apologized that they had been generalist in terms of the impact upon communities and had not been specific in relation to women and young girls. Officers explained that if members are minded endorsing recommendation three and enable a pilot

scheme to be undertaken as part of the consultation process which will run in tandem with that then officers would ensure that a deeper consultation is done including engaging with specific organisations who support women and young girls to ensure that the impacts upon those members of the community are really considered in depth.

Officers explained that they had made an automatic assumption as part of that pilot study that the consultation would be embedded within that study.

Following scrutiny recommendation 1 was noted.

Following scrutiny, recommendation 2 was supported to Cabinet Board.

Following scrutiny, an amendment was put forward in relation to recommendation 3. The amended recommendation as set out below was supported to Cabinet Board.

- 3. Approve a pilot study of part nighttime lighting to gain a better understanding of the impacts of such saving strategies and thereby enable evidence-based decisions to be made in the future, if considered appropriate. Prior to such a pilot taking place, a further report is brought before Members giving details of the geographical location of the proposed pilot study, the duration of the pilot study, and the times when the lights will be turned off/on, all to be agreed by Members prior to any pilot being undertaken. The results of pilot scheme then being referred to Members to inform any future decisions, if considered necessary. Further consultation shall be undertaken as part of the pilot study and shall include an assessment of the impacts upon women and young girls in terms of violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence. The results of that consultation shall be reported to members following the completion of the pilot and consultation.

5. **Committee Action Log**

The Members of the Committee noted the Action Log.

6. **Forward Work Programme**

The Members of the Committee noted the Forward Work Programme.

7. **Urgent Items**

There was none.

8. **Access to Meetings**

That pursuant to Section 100A(4) and (5) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded for the following items of business which involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A to the above Act.

9. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny of Private Item/s**

17. Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Camera Request (Exempt under Paragraph 18)

Following scrutiny, members supported the recommendations to Cabinet Board.

18. Proposed lifting of Restrictive Covenants and sale of a small area of land at The Former Four Winds Hotel, Princess Margaret Way, Port Talbot (Exempt under Paragraph 14)

Following scrutiny, members supported the recommendations to Cabinet Board.

CHAIRPERSON

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**Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Scrutiny
Committee**

**(Multi-Location Meeting - Council Chamber, Port Talbot & Microsoft
Teams)**

Members Present:

19 April 2024

Chairperson: Councillor S.Pursey

Vice Chairperson: Councillor T.Bowen

Councillors: C.James, L.Williams, W.Carpenter, A.Dacey,
N.Goldup-John, R.W.Wood and J.Jones

**Officers In
Attendance** D.Griffiths, C.Plowman, M.Roberts, J.Stevens,
S.Brennan, S.Griffiths, Harvey, C.Howard,
A.James, A.Phillips, G.Slyman, B.Suddell and
R.Turner and T.Rees

Cabinet Invitees: Councillors J.Hurley and S.Jones

Observers Councillor Peter D.Richards

1. **Chair's Announcements**

The Chair noted that the Members of the Scrutiny Committee had agreed to scrutinise the following items from the Scrutiny and Cabinet Board agendas:

Scrutiny Agenda

- Item 4: Update on the implementation of measures in the Waste Strategy Action Plan

Cabinet Board Agenda

- Item 6: Shared Prosperity Funded (SPF) Business Anchor Project - Enhance Business Support for Growth and Innovation – Update
- Item 8: Neath Port Talbot Local Area Energy Plan

- Item 14: Proposed Disposal of Residential Development land at Blaenbaglan.
- Item 15: Proposed Renewal of the Lease to the Council of the Public Library on the first floor of Aberavon Shopping Centre, Port Talbot.

2. **Declarations of Interest**

Cllr Nathan Goldup-John declared a non-prejudicial interest in Item 8 Neath Port Talbot Local Area Energy Plan as he works for Transport for Wales.

3. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

This item was omitted due to a clerical error.

4. **Update on the implementation of measures in the Waste Strategy Action Plan (to follow)**

The Chair thanked officers for putting together the update report, which members had felt was comprehensive and complimented the report.

Members noted that on page 33 it of the report it listed the fine for not meeting the waste target set by Welsh Government as £200 per ton over the target. Members felt that it may be best to reword it based on an estimate of the total amount by percentage over the target, as it may have more impact.

Members felt that questions 1 and 2 in the questionnaire are very similar and could be amalgamated for ease of understanding and increasing engagement.

Officers noted that the figure for each 1% has been worked out and they could take that on board, officers also accepted the idea of amalgamating the two questions when they finalise the questions put forward in the consultation.

Members suggested that the frequency of the collections question was not necessary, due to the leader of the council stating that this wouldn't be changing to three weekly collections.

In relation to charging for green waste, members were concerned that it would create a negative effect on the environment as people may

burn the waste themselves or start to put in with normal waste or even dump it.

Members also enquired how many councils have paid a fine to Welsh Government so far.

Officers clarified that they can't comment on any political statements and that they are quite clear that in April 2023 there was a formal decision to carry out a consultation and this part of the action plan is to fulfil that decision taken in April 2023.

In relation to green waste, officers said they would explore in the consultation what would happen to green waste as well as plastic waste. Officers advised that the recycling and refuse vehicles are up for renewal and this is the appropriate time to consider the types of vehicles they need to purchase so they have the right ones for the next 7-9 years.

Members were advised that some councils have had fines from Welsh Government, but officers didn't have the detail of whether they had paid.

Members advised that they don't think there is any way of monitoring how much garden waste might be incinerated by the public or put into the normal waste. Officers advised members that the cabinet members were present, and they were sure the feedback from Scrutiny members would be considered along with everything that comes in from the public consultation.

Officers were asked about the absorbent hygiene product waste as the feedback from the public to members was that the boxes are too small and asked if this suitability of the boxes would be reviewed.

Officers confirmed the size can be reviewed and that unfortunately, the feedback given to residents as to what the purpose of the bins were, was perhaps not as good as it should have been. Members were advised that the idea is that these bins are not a storage bin but are an easy access bin whilst the bag is open to put nappies in until the bag is closed. Officers will be updating the website so this can be signposted to the public.

Members asked if there any plans for storage bins as well as open bag bins?

Officers indicated that in response to feedback they received earlier in the initial pilot, the public wanted a bin that meant they didn't need

to open and close bags several times in a day to put the nappies in. Members were advised that at this time officers are not proposing to provide other bins.

Members believed during the 'Task and Finish group on the waste strategy' that the intention of the boxes wasn't for keeping the bags open but as a storage bin. Members felt that the communication on this may have been an issue to the public and members.

The Cabinet Member for Streetscene advised that he would take the feedback away with officers and consider things alongside the public consultation responses.

Officers advised that a concern in terms of collections is to not put too much extra time into the collection process and if the public must have another bin that is bigger in terms of storage, then it is more tempting to put the bin out for collection. That would add lots of time when you consider that the bin would need to be taken from the property to the refuse truck and back again.

Officers received the suggestion that on the questions that are asking why people aren't recycling members felt it would be quite helpful to put something in around the availability of recycling equipment.

Members also suggested that a question would be helpful around food waste bags and receptacles to understand whether that is something the council should focus on improving that or whether it isn't a barrier to recycling.

Members gave feedback on their resident's experience of ordering food waste bags and that if a resident phones in to the helpline, they get told delivery is 18 days but if they come to members, they seem to be able to get them out basically the next day or the day after.

Officers advised that corporate colleagues are helping with the questionnaire, and they will speak to them about how they can work in something about equipment availability that will test if there are some obstructions to people taking part because of the delivery of equipment.

Officers explained that the 18 days quoted is classified as a maximum of 18 days to send out the bags. Officers were previously purchasing 400,000 food bags per order. Officers are now ordering 1,000,000 bags at a time and with regards to the food bins they have employed an additional delivery driver, and they now deliver an

additional 5000 items on top of what they did last year. Officers felt they were a victim of their own success because the public are clamouring for these items as recycling is increasing.

Members were pleased to note a decrease in broken equipment and noted this is likely because the crews are starting to take more time now in putting the boxes back.

The Cabinet member for Streetscene advised that when the consultation is concluded and at such time, they will have a look at the feedback. He explained that he has taken on board what members have said today particularly around nappy storage and food bags and that it will be interesting to see what residents across the county have got to say during the consultation.

The report was noted.

5. **Update on the implementation of measures in the Waste Strategy Action Plan - Reports**

The report was noted.

6. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny**

Item 6: Shared Prosperity Funded (SPF) Business Anchor Project - Enhance Business Support for Growth and Innovation – Update

The Chair noted that members appreciated the level of detail and information that was presented in the report and despite the detail it wasn't overly long, which was something members appreciated.

Members asked about page 44 of the report where it relates to the sustainability of the jobs. Members noted that the report expressed concern that once the funding for the project ceases, that people may leave and with it a lot of experience will be lost. Members wondered if there were any prospects for future funding or any thoughts about how to avoid losing staff.

Officers explained that towards the end of a scheme, staff start looking for other employment as they have no guarantee of future employment, and the authority ends up losing some very good staff and experience. The Chief executive has emphasised the need to make sure that officers can get things in place to retain all the staff needed.

Members were advised sometimes a buffer is needed to be able to keep the staff because otherwise another long recruitment process would need to happen thereafter.

The authority missed the first part of the scheme in terms of having the resources needed to start delivering because they are still at recruitment phase because of the gap between the end of a fund and the beginning of another. Officers are hopeful that they will put something together to make sure that all the staff that they need to retain will stay.

Officers commented that the age profile of staff means that succession planning is going to be an issue as well as losing some young people who could possibly start a career in this field but uncertainty around the funding and how long they will be able to keep them.

Officers have expressed their concerns to UK Government regarding the uncertainty of the bidding process. Officers advised that the Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF) has been very good for the authority, but they really need SPF two to be announced sometime before SPF one comes to an end because that continuity would give officers a much longer delivery. Members were informed that SPF has allowed flexibility with the funding to react to things that are happening, for e.g. The Tata steel situation and has allowed officers to start doing some work with some of the companies they know are going to be impacted within the supply chain.

Officers stated that having continuity would be huge and have expressed that to the UK Government and whilst they are very sympathetic there's no clear direction that they will continue to do it at this stage.

Officers confirmed that the current end date for the project was March, and the major concern is that they have got a lot of momentum with the grant scheme, but it looks like they will have to close it down in December this year unless an announcement of an extension comes, the indications from UK Gov in informal discussions is that the current round of SPF can't extend delivery periods. Officers don't know about round two of SPF and that's what they are hoping for.

Members were advised that with the Levelling Up Fund (LUF) not a lot of money has been allocated across the UK. Officers believe that the Government are more sympathetic on the LUF bids potential because they are capital based rather than revenue based like the SPF and they may, depending on what happens in the in the spending review in the autumn allow the authority to extend that. If that's not extended than the

government runs the risk of having a lot of half or three quarter, finished projects when it comes to an end with local authorities being unable to pay for any additional spend on it.

The Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Economic Growth advised members that he went to the Industrial Alliance AGM who are lobbying the UK government, and they intimated that it was potentially looking good that the UK Government might continue with the SPF for another year regardless of what party wins at the general election.

The Cabinet member advised that he has seen the work of the business team and attended event with the knowledge as a business holder. He explained that he had sat in on some of the courses and felt they will be excellent. The Cabinet member commented that the new people that have been brought in who have been learning off the vast experience of the people that sadly might be lost is priceless.

The report was noted.

Item 8: Neath Port Talbot Local Area Energy Plan

Members noted that within the report section relating to community energy systems there was no mention of hydroelectric energy, and they asked if it was something that had been considered and rejected or not considered at all.

Members also raised concerned with the reliance on Air Source heat pump conversions in the report. Members raised the issue that many homes in Neath Port Talbot are still not on the gas grid and rely on oil or coal. These house types tend to be more complicated for installing an air source heat pump. This is down to implications in terms of improving the heating system, insulation, and lack of cavity walls in some properties. Members were concerned that these issues mean that Air Heat Source Pumps would be prohibitively expensive, and a lot of these costs are going to fall on the householder.

In relation to hydroelectric power officers advised that in terms of the community energy systems nothing is necessarily off the table. If it works, then anything is worth consideration.

Officers explained that regarding air source heat pumps, that in the energy industry and renewables industry particularly, things are changing rapidly in

terms of the quality of the types of products that are now being produced and the efficiency of them as well as the cost of them. In many areas the cost comes down as they become more mainstream.

Officers highlighted the importance of making sure there is a focus on skills and training and to make sure that competent people who are doing good jobs out there to install these technologies because that's the best way to promote them and sell it to others is by people having good experiences with it.

Officers advised that the Homes as Power Stations initiative as part of the Swansea Bay City Deal is looking at the different types of housing and the different types of kit that's on the market that can move towards net zero.

The Cabinet Member Climate Change and Economic Growth gave members an overview on the range of what the authority is doing. On micro generation, he advised that there are 2 schemes for hydroelectric going through Resource Wales licencing and once they are up and running and achieved it would give an example to others and perhaps, we can promote it more.

Members were informed that there is a single turbine in Kenfig Industrial Estate which is powering some of the industrial site there.

The cabinet member advised that the authority is cutting edge in what it is doing with some of the buildings, and they will have another few great examples when Tai Tarian put up their two projects which are funded partly by SPF fund hubs and so they're going to be examples of cutting-edge renewables and are similar to Rhos Afan which is again starting off that's going to be energy positive or carbon neutral.

The cabinet member gave an example of skills and training in Neath College with their Green Academy which is up and running which is reactive to what training is needed and has some courses coming up on solar installation and heat pump installation. The Cabinet members explained that skills and training are very important. The Cabinet member advised that there is funding in the Homes as Power Stations scheme for training as well.

The Cabinet member also highlighted that there is a progressive document in the sense that if the UK government decides to go down the hydrogen route, then the document will be adapted as things change.

Members noted that skills and training is important and that in relation to heat pumps the authority area has got a lot of people who have the skills to install them but it's the technical specifying of them where there is a skills gap. They noted that it is a UK wide problem.

The Cabinet member advised that at a recent business event they met an expert in building systems management, who's now been put in touch with Neath College. Systems management is a big part of how renewables are run and where they are run. The Cabinet member advised that this is an example of the beauty of the network and business events where an expert has now been put in touch with Neath college to hopefully do courses for things like that there.

Members expressed the view that the Welsh Government needs to look about how active travel and sustainable transport in rural areas is enabled and that active travel is part of public transport and community transport.

Members expressed support for the idea of lobbying on rural areas funding for active travel but had some concerns with expanding resource, trying to extend the Active Travel Act for leisure and recreation because they are two separate things. Members weren't sure that the authority was going to get anywhere on that point because the Active Travel Act is about purposeful journeys, not leisure and recreation.

Officers advised that they sit on the All-Wales Active Travel Board and had raised concerns around the current active travel legislation on behalf of the southwest region including the provision and funding for active travel routes in rural communities. Officers feel that the existing active Travel plan has identified key conurbations within the authority and officers have found that where they would have a desire to put in roots in the rural areas, these don't make the cut in terms of priorities and Welsh governments funding in terms of 'bang for buck' and outcomes.

Officers advised that they continue to lobby around the guidelines and there might be some reviews taking place to try and get a mechanism where active travel can be supported in rural communities. Officers explained that the principles around leisure activity is something officers have challenged in the past.

The Chair informed officers that they have political support from members in looking at defined settlements as defined in the act and how they've been identified.

The report was noted.

7. **Urgent Items**

There was none.

8. **Access to Meetings**

That pursuant to Section 100A(4) and (5) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded for the following items of business which involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A to the above Act.

9. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny of Private Item/s**

Item 14: Proposed Disposal of Residential Development land at Blaenbaglan.

Following scrutiny, members supported the recommendations to Cabinet Board.

Item 15: Proposed Renewal of the Lease to the Council of the Public Library on the first floor of Aberavon Shopping Centre, Port Talbot.

Following scrutiny, members supported the recommendations to Cabinet Board.

CHAIRPERSON

NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Environment, Regeneration, Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee's

19 July 2024

Report of the Environment, Regeneration & Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee's Chairperson

Matter Information

Wards Affected:

All Wards.

Annual Report of the Cabinet Scrutiny Committee

Purpose of the Report:

The main aim of this report is to highlight the work that has been undertaken by the Environment Regeneration & Streetscene Services 2023/2024 and to note and commend the report to Council.

The document may also facilitate discussions on additional items that could be included within the work programme for 2024/2025.

Background:

To provide an overview of the work of the committee for 2023/2024.

Financial Impacts:

No Impact.

Integrated Impact Assessment

There is no requirement at this stage to undertake an Integrated Impact Assessment as this report is for information only.

Valleys Communities Impacts:

No impacts.

Workforce Impacts

No impacts.

Legal Impacts

No legal impacts.

Risk Management Impacts:

No impacts.

Consultation

There is no requirement for external consultation on this item.

Recommendations

That the Environment Regeneration & Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee note and endorse the annual Report 2023/2024 attached at Appendix A and commend to Council.

Reasons for Proposed Decision

To note and endorse the Annual Report 2023/2024 of the Environment Regeneration & Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee

Implementation of Decision

Immediate.

Appendices

Appendix A – Environment, Regeneration & Streetscene Services Scrutiny
Committee Annual Report 2023 - 2024

Appendix 1 – ERSS Scrutiny Annual Report Table 2023 - 2024

List of Background Papers

None.

Officer Contact

Cllr Sean Pursey - Chair of the Environment, Regeneration & Streetscene
Services Scrutiny Committee

cll.s.pursey@npt.gov.uk

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2023/2024

**‘Environment, Regeneration, Streetscene
Services Scrutiny Committee’s Annual
Report’**

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1. Chair's Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present the Annual Report for the Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Scrutiny Committee for the period June 2023 to May 2024.

Much of our scrutiny work this year has followed on from work started the year prior, including follow up scrutiny and monitoring after our task and finish groups.

We're now at the end of our second year in this committee, and members have yet again shown their commitment to seeking to find productive recommendations to aid the work of council.

Whilst these have not all been taken forward, all have provoked discussion and consideration from the officers and cabinet members when taking their decisions.

I want to thank all committee members for their work, as well as the officers and cabinet members who have engaged productively with us, even through some tough and probing questioning.

I now look forward to the new civic year ahead where we will be undertaking a new model of scrutiny.

Councillor S. Pursey, Chairman.
Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Scrutiny Committee.

2. Introduction to Scrutiny

The Centre for Public Scrutiny suggests that there are four key principles to effective Scrutiny, and they are:

1. provides 'critical friend' challenge to executive policymakers and decision-makers.
2. enables the voice and concerns of the public and its communities.

3. is carried out by ‘independent minded governors’ who lead and own the Scrutiny process.
4. drives improvement in public services.

Scrutiny is an integral part of the Council’s political structure and in many ways, it plays a key role in assisting the Cabinet. Scrutiny Committees in the Council have met regularly through the year and have considered a wide range of issues. Several of the Scrutiny Committees have undertaken some in depth work as part of their forward work programmes, and this is highlighted within this document.

The Scrutiny Committees within the Council are:

- Cabinet
 - Policy & Resources Sub
- Education, Skills, and Wellbeing
- Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
- Environment, Regeneration & Streetscene Services

Each of the Committees includes a mix of non-Executive Councillors that is politically balanced to reflect the political balance of the Council. The Chairs and Vice Chairs plus the Committee Membership are decided annually by Full Council. Each Committee meets at least 8 times during a Civic Year.

3. Purpose of Annual Report

3.1 The main aim of this report is to highlight the work that has been undertaken by the Environment Regeneration Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee 2023/2024.

3.2 The document may also facilitate discussions on additional items that could be included within the work programme for 2024/2025.

4. Overview of the work of the Environment Regeneration Streetscene Services during 2023/2024.

4.1 Number of Meetings

The Environment Regeneration Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee met on 11 occasions during 2023/2024.

4.2 The Work Programme 2023/2024

Generally, the agendas for the scrutiny meetings have been consistent with those outlined in the forward work programme. The Committee agreed its Scrutiny work programme during their Forward Work Programme Workshop held on 15.06.23.

When developing the work programme, it was essential to consider the key plans and strategies of the Council. The work programme also includes the results of any external inspections that had been undertaken within a specific service area or on a corporate level.

The review of the work of the Committee is included in the following pages has been structured to reflect the key roles of the Committee: Pre-Decision Scrutiny (which included policy development and review) and any items they wished to look at as part of their remit (usually for information purposes)

5. Key Issues considered during 2023/2024.

Throughout the civic year the Committee is consulted on several areas that require decision. These range from routine general issues to the larger more complex decisions. Cabinet Board Members are in attendance during discussions and any views of the Committee are taken on board prior to making a decision.

The Scrutiny Committee also undertakes the performance monitoring role by considering a wide range of reports. Members challenge the information that is included which enables them to understand the issues facing the service. These reports are monitored on a quarterly basis.

As well as scrutinising key decisions, the Committee identifies topics within their remit in which they wish to look at in more detail. These items are usually for information purposes e.g. updating Members on specific projects of work.

The Council is well placed to demonstrate the improvements it has made to the scrutiny function, and it is essential that we continue to build on these developments, and I look forward to the next year as we take forward the priorities of the Council.

Issues considered June 23 – April 24

- **Detailed in full in the table attached at Appendix 1.**

Consider the recommendations of the T&F group on Parking Options 2023

02.06.23

Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to the Cabinet Board with the following amendments.

1. That the outcomes of the Task and Finish Group included at Appendix A be endorsed and commended to the Environment, Regeneration and Street scene Cabinet Board. Subject to the addition of the following recommendation:
 - a. That the pedestrianised zone hours of operation in the Neath Town Centre be reviewed to consider closing the pedestrianised zone to vehicles in the evenings as well as the daytime.
2. That the Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Transport and Connectivity be invited to the next meeting of the Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Committee to report back on their consideration of the matters that have been put forward.

Cabinet Board Noted Scrutiny's report.

Parking Review Options Report 2023 **28.07.23 (Special)**

Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments.

- That recommendations 31-35 of the report be approved subject to the following amendments.

- Option 6 - that the charging hours be amended to 9am to 6pm
- Option 7 that the charging hours be 9am -6pm
- That additional recommendation 1 reads that Blue-badge holders be granted an extra hour's parking on top of the existing tariffs in town centres, to reflect the additional time disabled people require, this is to ensure there is no adverse impact on disabled people as a result of the increase in hourly parking charges.
- That an additional recommendation be added:

That a full consultation is undertaken on these proposals with the community, including businesses and residents before implementation of any changes.

Cabinet board deferred this decision to a future meeting.

At the next meeting of Cabinet Board on the 14.09.23 the recommendations of the Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Scrutiny Committee were approved as follows:

- 1. That when the legal orders are advertised, to change the off-street car parking order and on-street traffic orders, residents and businesses will have the opportunity to raise any objections which will be brought back to a future meeting for Members consideration before any changes are implemented.
- 2. That subject to available funding, a feasibility study would be considered to be undertaken to review the operational hours of the Neath pedestrianised zone, which will be considered against all other priorities within the Highways Capital Programme; or as suggested by Members, any other regeneration grants that become available which would be subject to a future report to Members.

- 3. That a review be undertaken in October 2024, six months after all recommendations have been fully implemented during April 2024, to allow time for measurable data to be obtained over the summer period.
- 4. That a Visitors Parking Permit, that would cover all car parks and attractions in the county (to include country parks), be explored further in conjunction with the country parks management.

Street Lighting Energy

14.11.23

Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments.

- Following discussion, the following amendments were put forward by the scrutiny committee. The Consultation to include clear mapping of areas affected.

Cabinet board did not accept the additional recommendation, made by the Scrutiny Committee.

Street Lighting Energy - Consultation Response

22.03.24

Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments.

- Recommendation 1 was noted.
- Recommendation 2 was commended to Cabinet Board.
- Recommendation 3 was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments:

Approve a pilot study of part nighttime lighting to gain a better understanding of the impacts of such saving strategies and thereby enable evidence-based decisions to be made in the future, if considered appropriate. Prior to such a pilot taking place, a further report is brought before Members giving details of the geographical location of the

proposed pilot study, the duration of the pilot study, and the times when the lights will be turned off/on, all to be agreed by Members prior to any pilot being undertaken. The results of pilot scheme then being referred to Members to inform any future decisions, if considered necessary.

Consultation shall be undertaken as part of the pilot study and shall include an assessment of the impacts upon women and young girls in terms of violence, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. The results of that consultation shall be reported to members following the completion of the pilot and consultation.

Cabinet Board supported the amendment to the recommendations of the Scrutiny committee.

6.0 Investigative Scrutiny

Each year a Scrutiny Committee can undertake a piece of work in more depth on a specific area where they feel they could assist in delivering service improvements. While the committee didn't have a task and finish group this civic year, their contributions in Task and finish groups last year lead to an influence in decisions made this civic year as noted in the item listed above 'Consider the recommendations of the T&F group on Parking Options 2023 and the subsequent amendments made.

7. Scrutiny Contact Information

The Scrutiny Team are located in the Chief Executive's Policy and Democratic Services section and their contact details follows:

Name	Position	Contact Details
Alison Thomas	Senior Scrutiny and Project Management Officer	E-mail a.thomas6@npt.gov.uk
Tom Rees	Scrutiny Officer	E-mail: t.rees1@npt.gov.uk
Pam Chivers	Scrutiny Officer	E-mail: p.chivers@npt.gov.uk

Alternatively, if you think Scrutiny should consider a certain area or issue as part of their work programme then please e-mail Scrutiny@npt.gov.uk

Annual Report Template

Committee Name:	Environment Regeneration Streetscene Services Scrutiny
Number of Meetings held during the Council Year:	11

Date of Meeting	Issues Considered	Information/Monitoring/Decision	Amendments	Task and Finish Group Created
02.06.23	Consider the recommendations of the T&F group on Parking Options 2023	Decision - Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments.	<p>1. That the outcomes of the Task and Finish Group included at Appendix A be endorsed and commended to the Environment, Regeneration and Street scene Cabinet Board. Subject to the addition of the following recommendation:</p> <p>a. That the pedestrianised zone hours of operation in the Neath Town Centre be reviewed to consider closing the pedestrianised zone to vehicles in the evenings as well as the daytime.</p> <p>2. That the Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Transport and Connectivity be invited to the next meeting of the Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services Committee to report back on their consideration of the matters that have been put forward.</p>	No
	Burrows Yard	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Private - Acquisition of Soars Chapel, Maes Yr Haf, Neath	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
14.07.23	Active Travel	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Streetscene Capital Funding 2023/23	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Addition to Streetcare Fees and Charges 2023/24	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Neath Intergrated Transport Hub	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
28.07.23 (Special)	Commercial Property Grant: 14 Orchard Street, Neath	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
			<p>That recommendations 31-35 of the report be approved subject to the following amendments.</p> <p>Option 6 - that the charging hours be amended to 9am to 6pm</p> <p>Option 7 that the charging hours be 9am -6pm</p> <p>That additional recommendation 1 reads that Blue badge holders be granted an extra hours parking on top of the existing tariffs in town centers, to reflect the additional time disabled people require, this is to ensure there is no adverse impact on disabled people as a result of the increase in hourly parking charges.</p> <p>That an additional recommendation be added:</p> <p>That a full consultation is undertaken on these proposals with the community, including businesses and residents before implementation of any changes.</p>	No
	Parking Review Options Report 2023	Decision - Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to Cabinet		
14.09.23 (Special)	Amendment to Byelaw prohibiting cycling at Neath Mer	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No

	Public Space Protection Orders -Aberavon Seafront	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Replacement Local Development Plan(RLDP) - Revised	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Parking Review 2023	Members were not supportive of the recommendations to be considered by Cabinet Board	n/a	No
06.10.23	Annual Report	Decision - The Committee noted and endorsed the annual Report 2022/2023 attached at Appendix A and commended to Council	n/a	No
	Key Performance Indicators 2023/2024- Quarter 1 (1st	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	PRIVATE - Item 10b Proposed lease of the former Wilko retail limited premises comprising part of the ground and first floors within the multi storey car park in Neath Town Centre to CDS (Superstores International) Limited t/a The Range	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	PRIVATE- Surrender of existing lease and grant of a new	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
14.11.23	Key Performance Indicators 2023/2024- Quarter 2 (1st April 2023 - 30th September 2023	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Highway Asset Management Plan	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Street Lighting Energy	Decision - Following scrutiny, the recommendation was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments.	Following discussion, the following amendments were put forward by the scrutiny committee. The Consultation to include clear mapping of areas affected.	No
	Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy (ZEVIS)	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Electric Vehicle On-street Home Charging	Comended to cabinet board	n/a	No
	Electrical Vehicle and Charging Infrastructure Transition to Ultra Low Emissions Update	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
10.01.24 (Special Budget)	Budget Consultation Report 2024/25	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
12.01.24	Dangerous Dogs Act 1991: Stray and Abandoned XL Bul	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Regional Transport Plan - Update from South West Wal	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Traffic Regulation Order: Park Avenue and Siding Terrac	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Traffic Regulation Order: Princess Margaret Way, Sandf	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Commercial Property Grant: Former Royal British Legio	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
09.02.24	Swansea Bay City Deal - Neath Port Talbot led projects	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Vehicle and Heavy Plant Fleet Procurement Programme	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	Public Space Protection Order: Aberavon Beach and Pr	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
22.03.24	Verbal Update - Waste Strategy Action Plan Measure 1	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Healthy Travel Charter	Information - The report was noted.	n/a	No
	Performance Measures 2023/2024 – Quarter 3	Information - The report was noted.	n/a	No
	Highways Works Programme 2024/25	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No

		Decision - Following scrutiny, Recommendation 1 was noted recommendation 2 was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments Following scrutiny, recommendation 3 was supported to the Cabinet Board with the amendments.	Approve a pilot study of part nighttime lighting to gain a better understanding of the impacts of such saving strategies and thereby enable evidence-based decisions to be made in the future, if considered appropriate. Prior to such a pilot taking place, a further report is brought before Members giving details of the geographical location of the proposed pilot study, the duration of the pilot study, and the times when the lights will be turned off/on, all to be agreed by Members prior to any pilot being undertaken. The results of pilot scheme then being referred to Members to inform any future decisions, if considered necessary. Consultation shall be undertaken as part of the pilot study and shall include an assessment of the impacts upon women and young girls in terms of violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence. The results of that consultation shall be reported to members following the completion of the pilot and consultation.	No
	Street Lighting Energy - Consultation Response			
	PRIVATE - Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	PRIVATE - Proposed lifting of Restrictive Covenants and	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
19.04.23	Update on the implementation of measures in the Was	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Shared Prosperity Funded (SPF) Business Anchor Project	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	Neath Port Talbot Local Area Energy Plan	Information - Following scrutiny, the report was noted.	n/a	No
	PRIVTAE - Proposed Disposal of Residential Development	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No
	PRIVTAE - Proposed Renewal of the Lease to the Council	Decision - The recommendations were supported to Cabinet	n/a	No

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Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council

NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

**Environment, Regeneration and Streetcare Services
Scrutiny Committee
19th July 2024**

**Report of the Head of Streetcare
M. Roberts**

Matter for Decision

Wards Affected: All Wards

Report Title: Part-Night Lighting Pilot

Purpose of the Report:

To seek endorsement of a proposed part-night street lighting pilot to look at the feasibility of switching off street lights in places during the early hours to save on energy costs.

Executive Summary:

The cost of energy to the Council has increased significantly since the 22/23 financial year and, despite an above inflationary increase in the funding allocation and energy saving measures to date, the current street lighting energy budget of £1.18M is predicted to outturn some £150K over budget this year. In the current financial context an ongoing budget deficit for energy would be very difficult to sustain.

Earlier this year the Council considered a number of lighting energy saving strategies including extra dimming of lighting and part-night lighting. The extra dimming was approved but there were Member concerns regarding the part-night lighting and it was acknowledged in the decision report that further work was needed to complete a satisfactory impact assessment in relation to such savings. This included a pilot exercise, details of which were required to be submitted for scrutiny and approval.

This report provides details of the proposed pilot scheme to facilitate further consultations and impact assessment.

Background:

The cost of energy to the Council has increased significantly since the 22/23 financial year and, despite an above inflationary increase in the funding allocation and energy saving measures to date, the current street lighting energy budget of £1.18M is predicted to outturn some £150K over budget this year. Furthermore, in the current financial context an ongoing budget deficit for energy would be very difficult to sustain

On 24th March 2024 the then Cabinet Board discussed the implementation of energy saving strategies relating to additional dimming of lighting and part-night lighting. The extra dimming was approved but there were Member concerns regarding the part-night lighting and it was acknowledged in the decision report that further work was needed to complete a satisfactory impact assessment in relation to such savings. This included a pilot exercise, details of which were required to be submitted for scrutiny and approval.

Further to previously commissioned consultancy work it has been initially assessed that part-night lighting could include switching off up to around 14,000 lanterns during the small hours

Pilot Scheme Proposals

No of proposed sites: 7

Proposed location of sites and the number of lights in each location: This information can be found in Appendix A. The locations have been selected for geographic spread throughout the authority, are predominately self-contained, and should not affect surrounding areas not participating in the trial. Further to the earlier consultation, locations do not currently include any locations flagged by the Community Safety Team/Police as hotspots for anti-social behaviour, or locations forming part of 'Operation Sentinel' which are subject to increased presence from the Police and community safety partners. Furthermore, the trial has concentrated on urban, more densely populated areas and no rural or isolated locations have been chosen for the pilot, and the pilot areas do not include any main arterial routes and associated vehicle/pedestrian 'conflict' areas. Prior to commencement there will be further dialogue with the Community Safety Team / Police team to ensure the most up to date information is being used and to ensure full engagement with the Lighting Team in the monitoring process.

Timing and duration of the pilot study: It is proposed the pilot would run for the month of November. In dialogue with partners, the pilot can be terminated early in individual locations if need be.

Times when the lights will be turned off: It is proposed lights in the pilot areas will be turned off between 01:00hrs and 05:00hrs.

Additional consultations with stakeholders including organisations such as THRIVE, as previously raised by Members will be undertaken alongside implementation in the pilot areas. The pilots will also be advertised inviting public feedback.

Financial Impacts:

It is estimated that part-night lighting has the potential to save up to around £180,000 annually. This estimate would be refined after the pilot exercise is concluded

Integrated Impact Assessment:

This pilot exercise is proposed to assist with completing a full Integrated Impact Assessment.

Valleys Communities Impacts:

There is a potential for valley communities, as elsewhere in the County Borough, to be affected by part-night lighting if proposed to be implemented subsequent to the pilot being implemented and assessed.

Workforce Impacts:

Employees, as citizens, may be affected by part-night lighting.

Legal Impacts:

Further to guidance issued by the Institution of Lighting Professionals, the Council has a duty, where street lighting is installed, to ensure such lighting is maintained. However, there is nothing to stop part-night lighting proposals being implemented in appropriate circumstances.

Risk Management Impacts:

Part-night lighting could give rise to some increased exposure to potential claims from the public. On the other hand, any savings

implemented would reduce financial risk on the Council going forward.

Crime and Disorder Impacts:

This pilot exercise is proposed to help assess Crime and Disorder impacts in terms of both crime and fear of crime and explore issues further with the Police and community Safety partners.

Counter Terrorism Impacts:

There is not expected to be any impact on counter terrorism arising from part-night lighting.

Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Impacts:

This pilot exercise is proposed to help any assess impacts in this regard and will include specific consultation with THRIVE.

Consultation:

Some formal consultation has already been completed but as set out above additional consultation will be undertaken alongside the pilot.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that Members of Scrutiny support the details of the proposed Part-Night Lighting proposal contained in this report.

Reasons for Proposed Decision:

N/A

Implementation of Decision:

N/A

Appendices:

Appendix A – details regarding pilot locations

List of Background Papers:

None.

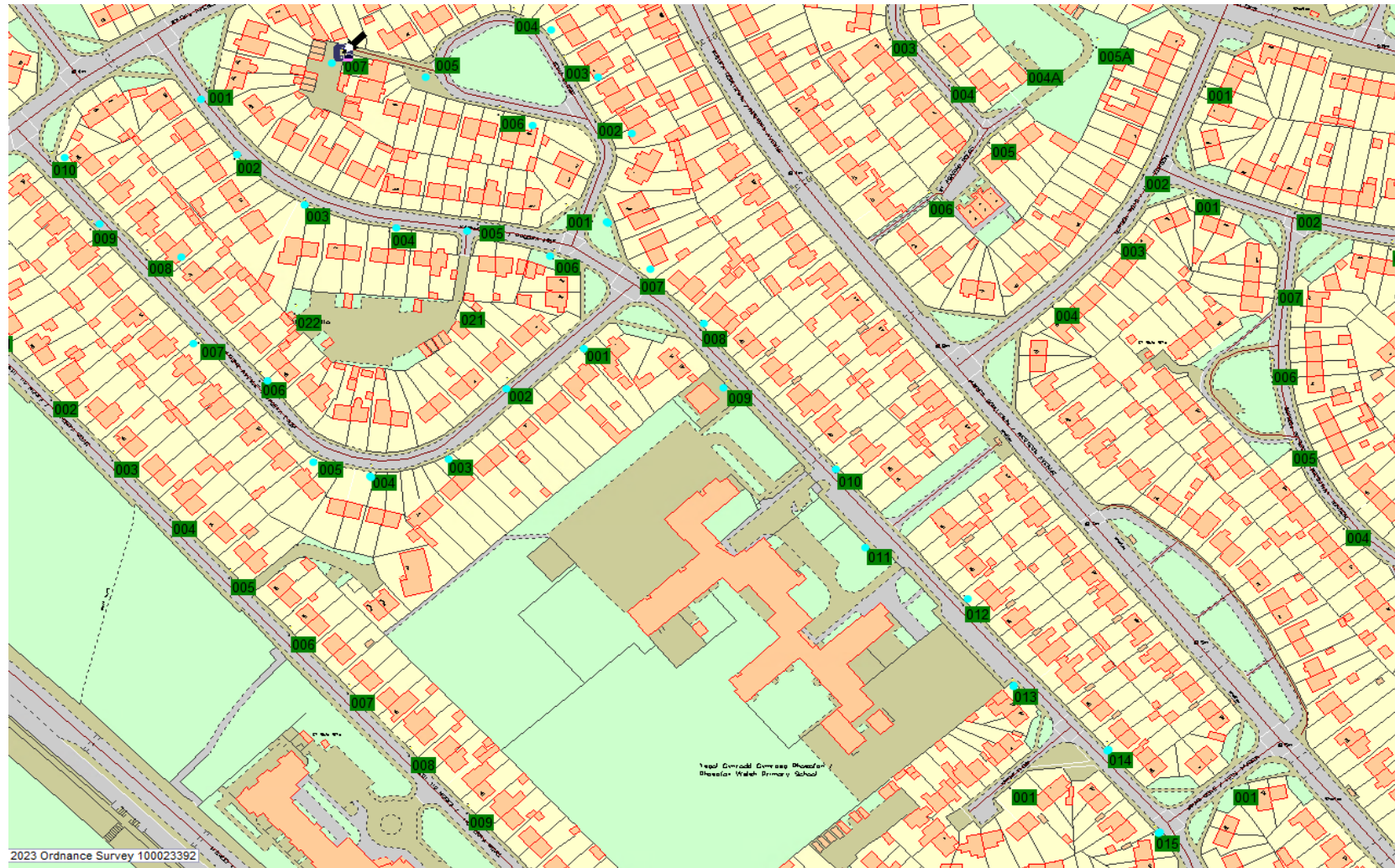
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Location 1

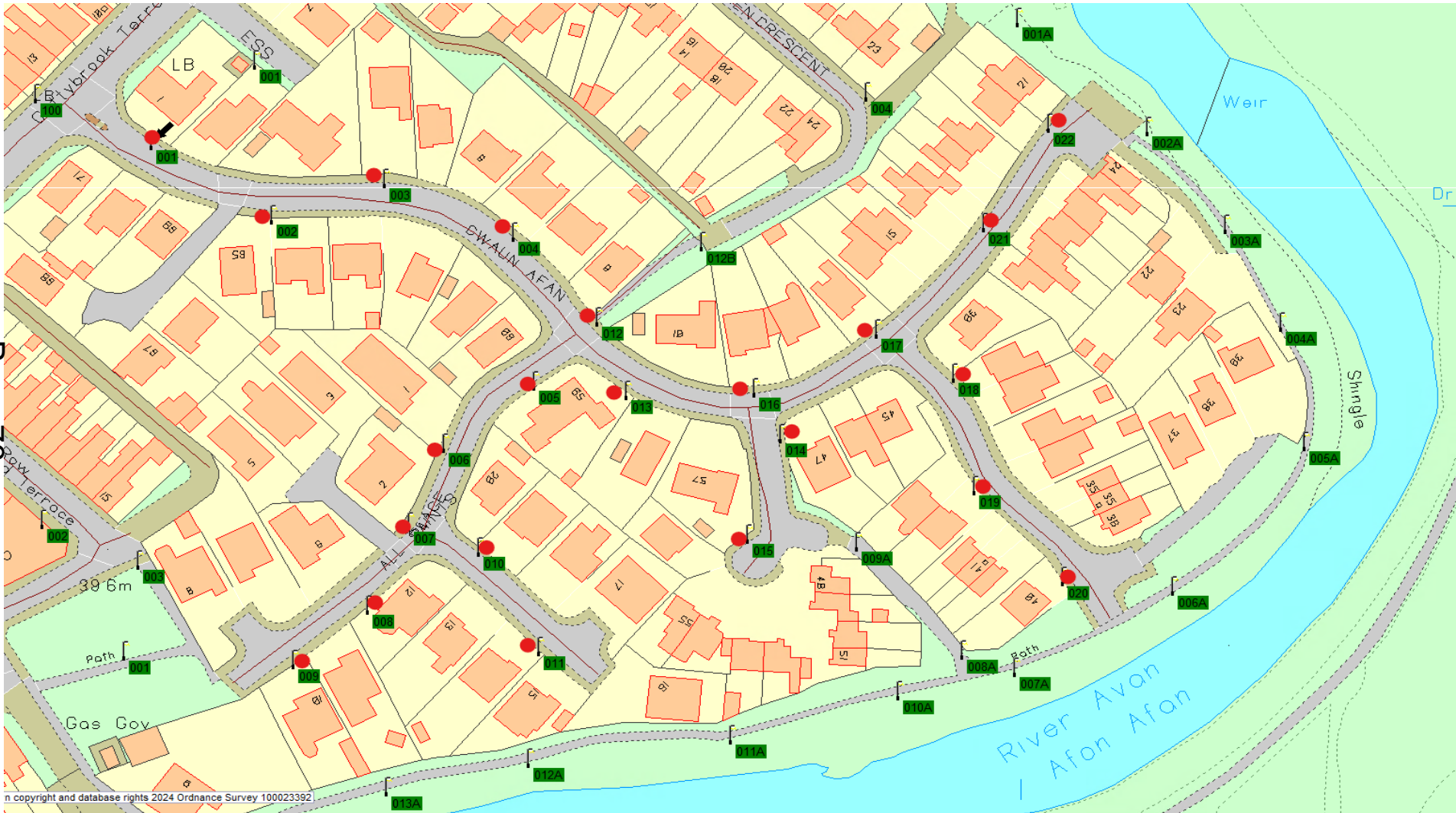
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1-6 Sepia Close	Sandfields	19W Isaro	6m
7 Sepia close	Sandfields	19W Isaro	8m



Location 2

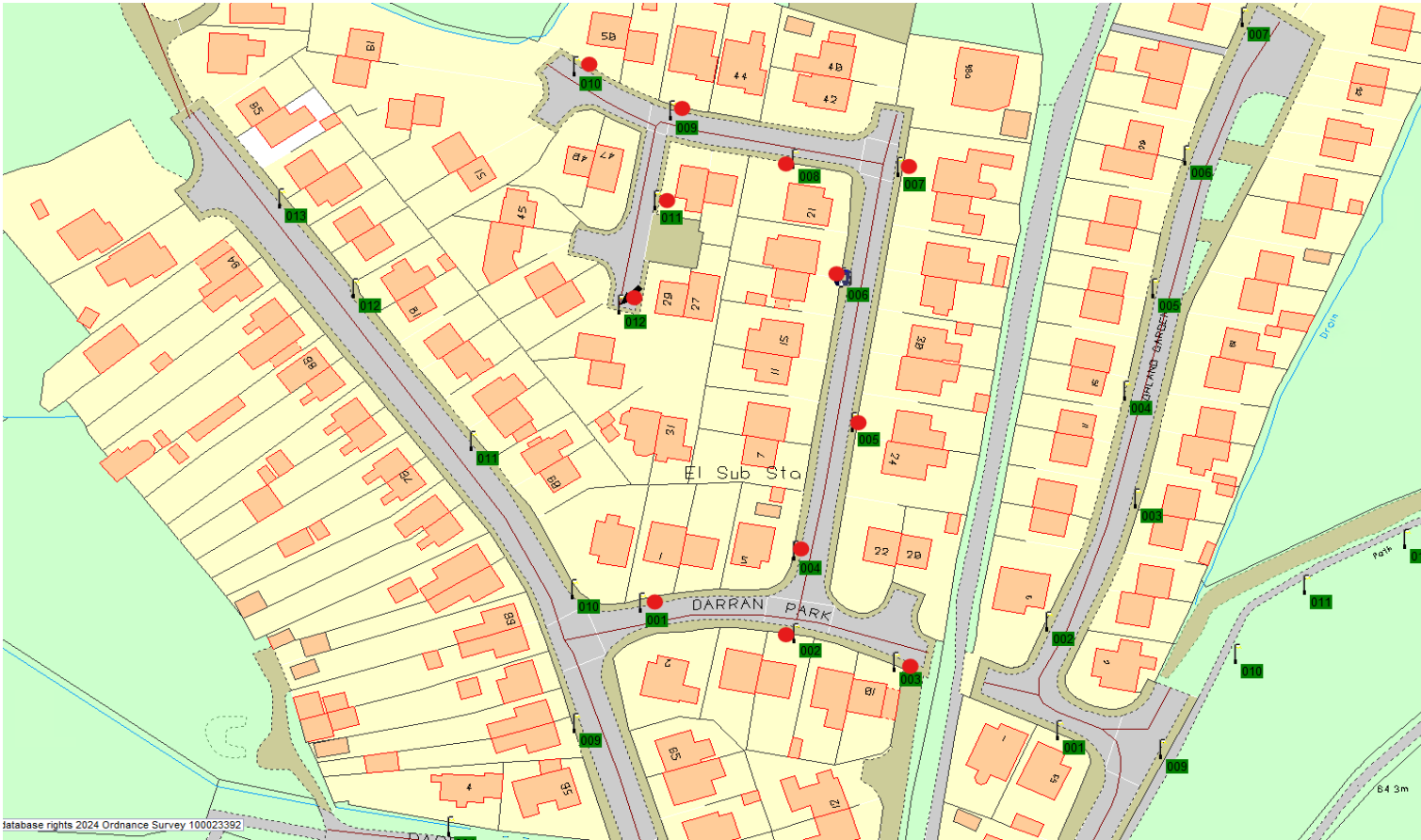
1-22 Gwaun Afan Cwmavon 19W Isaro NOT including 'A' numbers

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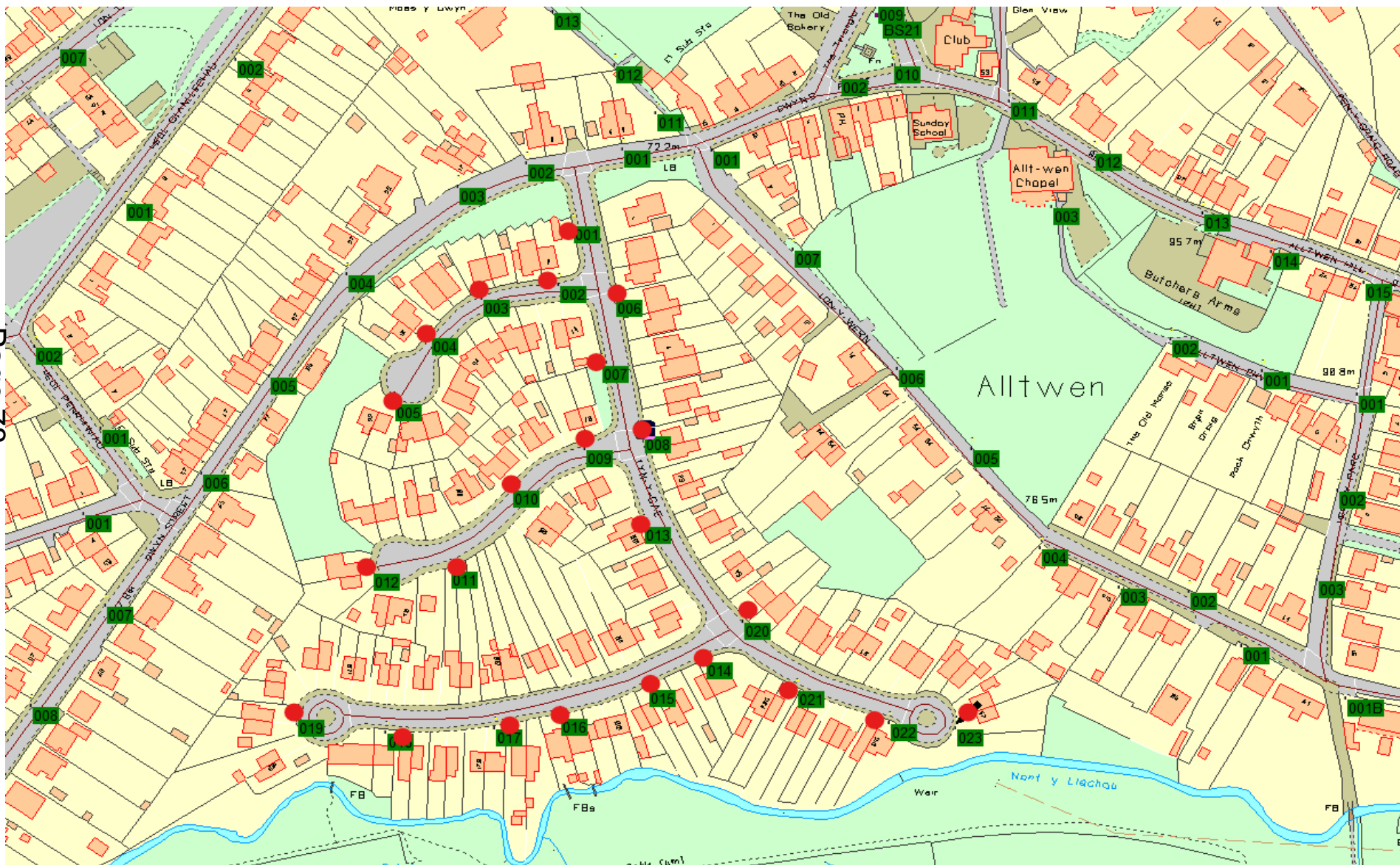


Location 3
1-12 Darren Park Skewen 55W PLL

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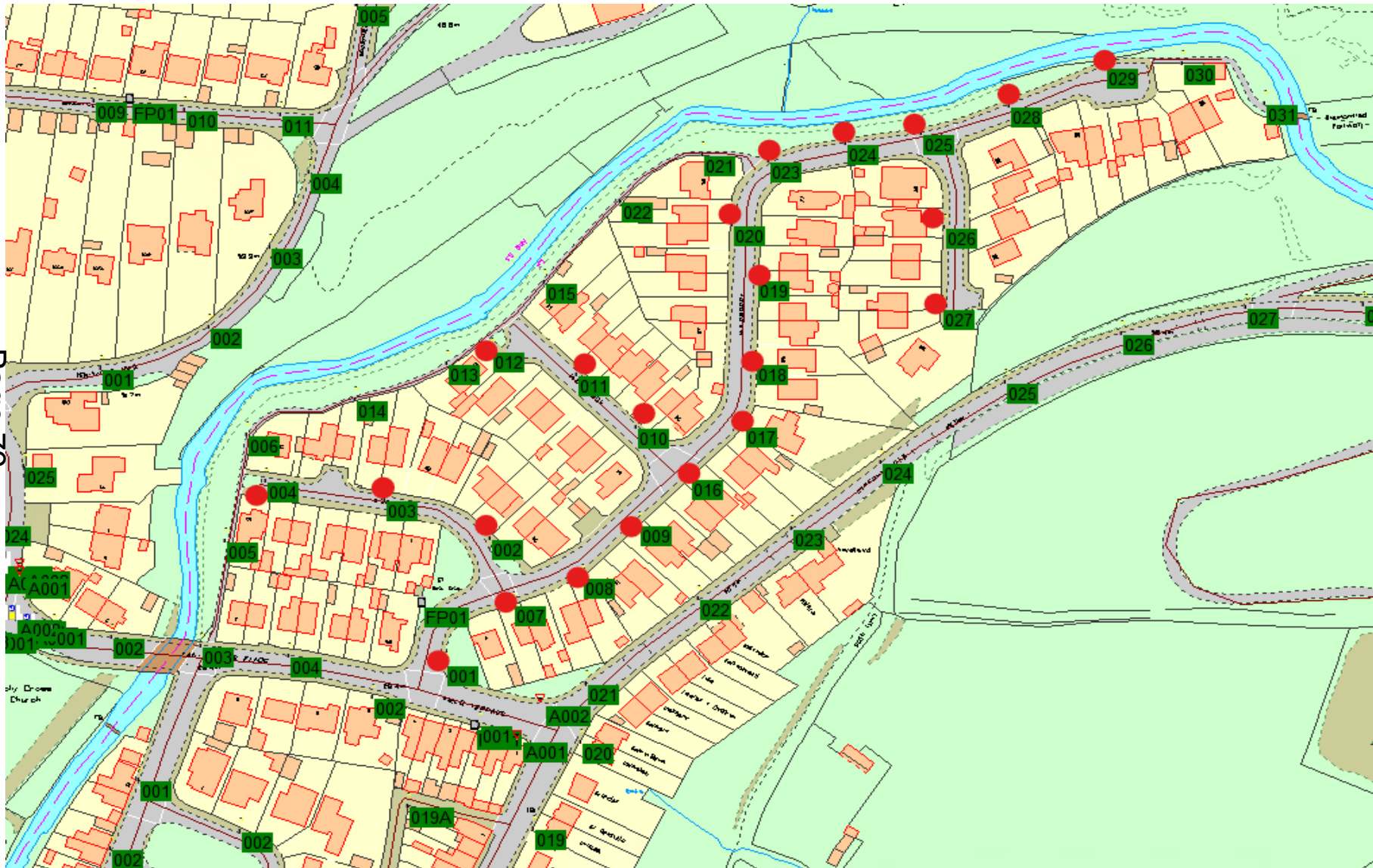


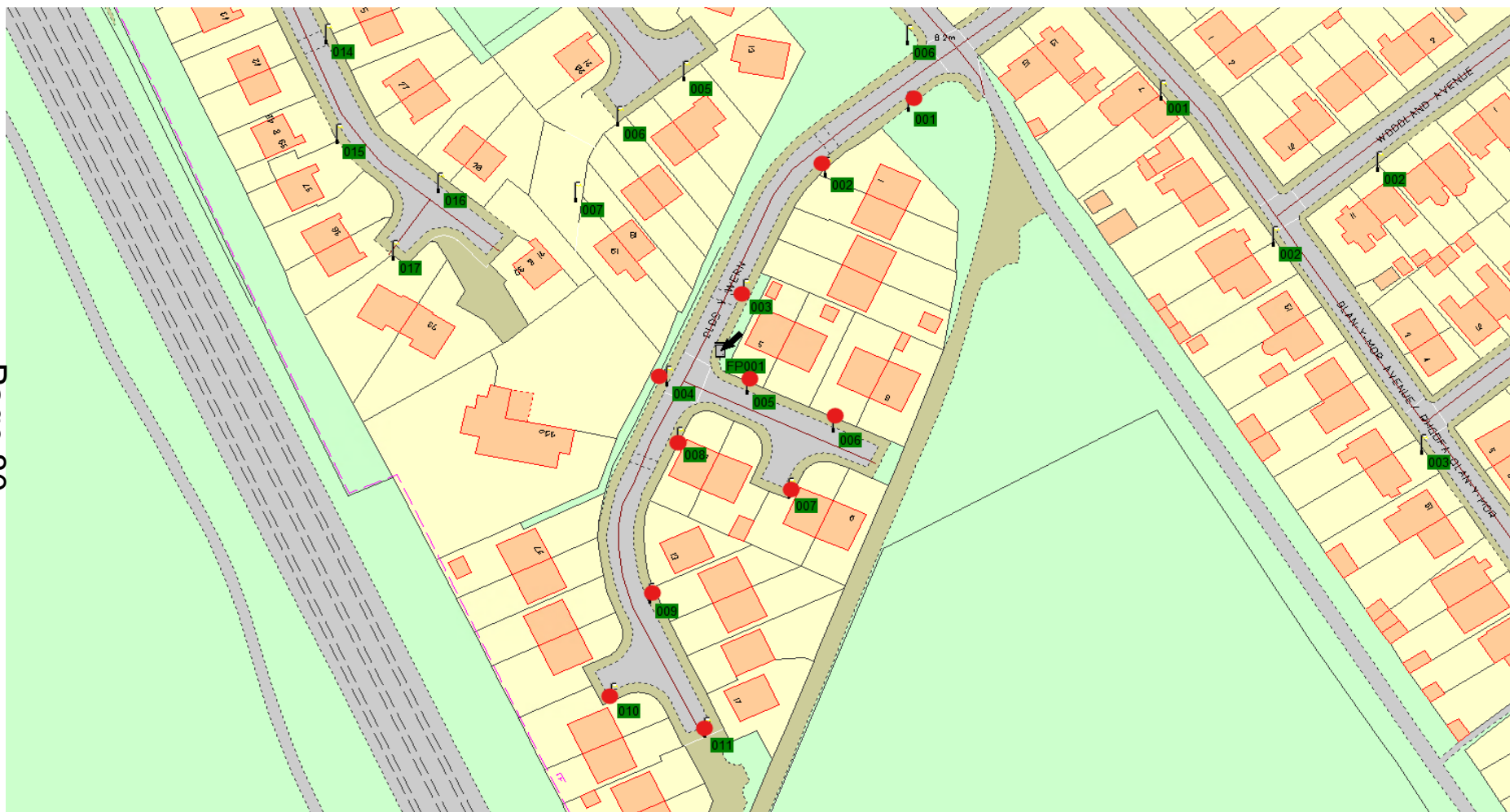
Location 4
1-23 Tyn Y Cae Alltwen 55w PLL



Location 5

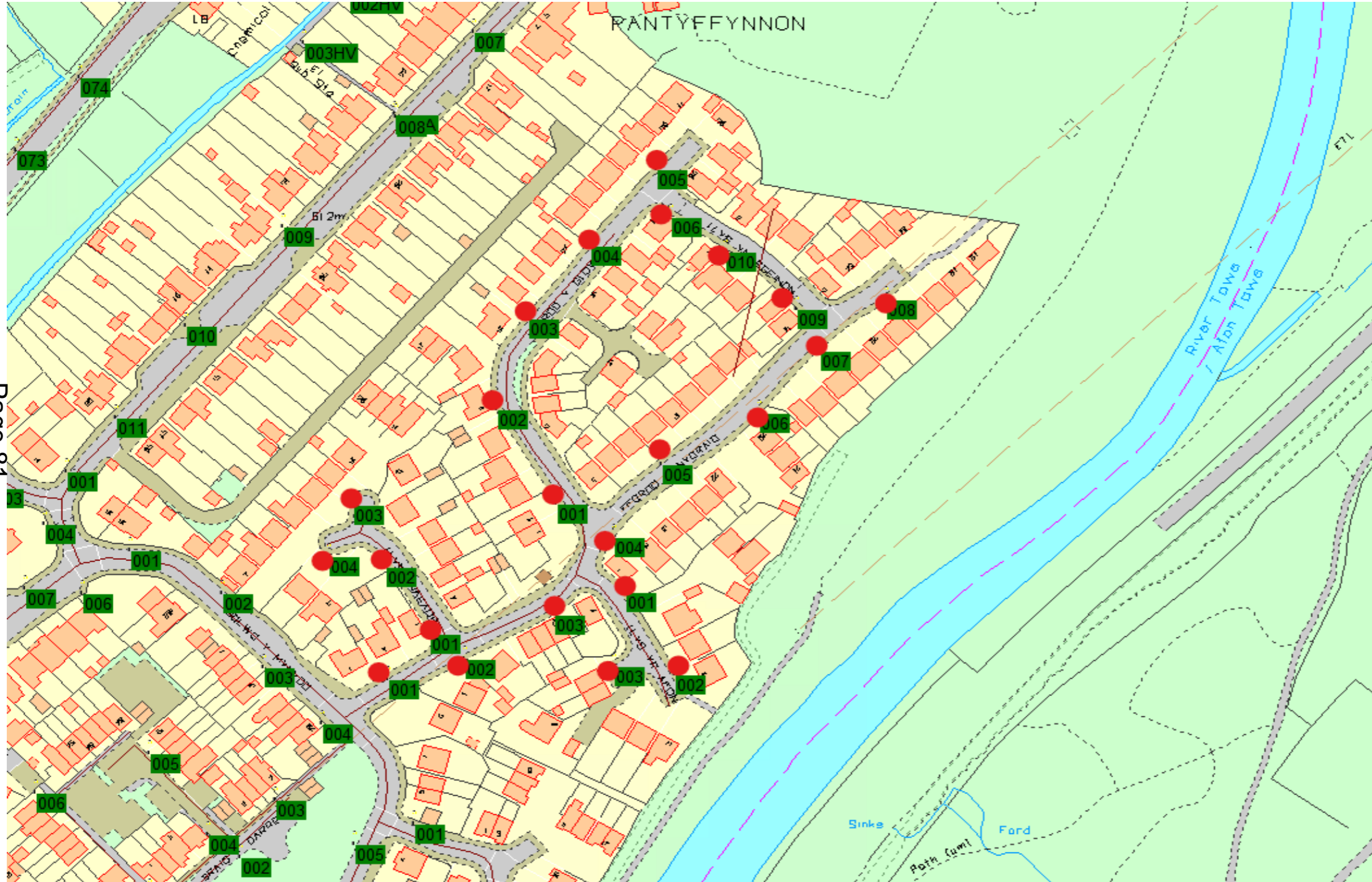
1-4, 7-12, 16-20, 23-29 Wildbrook Taibach 19W Isaro





Location 7

1-8 Ffordd Danygraig	Godrer Graig	19w Isaro
1-4 Llys Rhaeadr	Godrer Graig	19w Isaro
1-3 Llys Yr Afon	Godrer Graig	19w Isaro
1-6 Ffordd Y Glowyr	Godrer Graig	19w Isaro



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Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council

NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNCIL

Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Scrutiny Committee

19th July 2024

MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION

WARDS AFFECTED: ALL

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan

Purpose of Report

To consider the draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan.

Background

The scrutiny committee have selected this item for pre-decision scrutiny prior to its presentation to Cabinet on 11th September 2024 for decision.

Financial Impact

Not applicable.

Integrated Impact Assessment

Not applicable.

Valleys Communities Impacts

Not applicable.

Workforce Impacts

Not applicable.

Legal Impacts

Not applicable.

Risk Management Impacts

Not applicable.

Crime and Disorder Impacts

Not applicable.

Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Impacts

Not applicable.

Consultation

There is no requirement under the constitution for consultation on this item.

Recommendations

Following scrutiny, members to support the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan to Cabinet

Appendices

Appendix 1 –
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan.

List of Background Papers

Not applicable.

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Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council



Strategaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd Lleol Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan

www.npt.gov.uk

Strategaeth Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd Lleol
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan

Document Verification

Project title Lead Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan
Document title Lead Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan
Job number N/A
Document ref REV B
File reference Data and Documents

Revision	Date	Filename	NPTCBC FRM Strategy.docx		
REV A	20/03/2024	Description	Lead Local Flood Authority Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	R. Colman	M Roberts	N/A
REV B	09/07/2024	Filename			
		Description			
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	R. Colman	S Owen	
		Filename			
		Description			
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name			

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Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AMP	Asset Management Plan
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BDP	Biodiversity Plan
BJC	Business Justification Case
CaRR	Communities at Risk Register
CFRA	Critical Flood Risk Assets
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CPA	Coast Protection Authority
CRMP	Coastal Risk Management Programme
DAM	Development Advice Map
DCWW	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water
GIS	Geographic Information System
HA	Highway Authority
FAS	Flood Alleviation Scheme
FBC	Full Business Case
FCERM	Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management
FMfP	Flood Map for Planning
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRAW	Flood Risk Assessment Wales
FRM	Flood Risk Management
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
FRMS	Flood Risk Management Strategy
FRR	Flood Risk Regulations
FWMA	Flood Water Management Act
LA	Local Authority
LDA	Land Drainage Act
LDP	Local Development Plan
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LLPG	Local Land & Property Gazetteer
LNP	Local Nature Partnership
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NBS	Nature Based Solutions
NFM	Natural Flood Management
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPT	Neath Port Talbot
NPTCBC	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
NR	Network Rail
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
OBC	Outline Business Case
PAR	Preliminary Appraisal Report
RBD	River Basin District
RMA	Risk Management Authority
RRF	Resilient Road Fund
SAB	Sustainable Drainage Approval Body
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCBCEG	Swansea and Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFCA	Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Area

Acronym	Meaning
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SMP2	Shoreline Management Plan 2
SOC	Strategic Outline Case
SOP	Standard of Protection
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SWWFRMG	South West Wales Flood Risk Management Group
SWTRA	South Wales Trunk Road Authority
TAN15	Technical Advice Note 15
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
WCMC	Wales Coastal Monitoring Centre
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG	Welsh Government
WRc	Water Research Centre

Foreword

“This Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan sets out how we intend to deal with flood risk from surface water, ordinary watercourses, and groundwater within the Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPTCBC). It describes how we, as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) will mitigate the risk of flooding to local communities and businesses across the county, with the aim to improve resilience to our communities, infrastructure, and the wider environment. This document will clarify roles and responsibilities, describe how we have come to our priorities, explain what the council is doing to mitigate flood risk in your area, and how we can support you from the risk of flooding. Our long-term objective is to leave a legacy for future generations and for NPTCBC to remain an attractive place to live, work and visit.

We are all feeling the effects of climate change and the impacts are becoming ever more noticeable, particularly in the last 4 years where we have seen significant flood events across the county. Records for NPTCBC show 300 properties have suffered from internal flooding since 2020 compared to 130 flooded properties between years 2013-2020. Rainfall events are becoming more unpredictable, intense, and frequent, causing significant disruption and heartache to many local communities. Whilst it is not possible to prevent all flooding, it is possible to consider the risks and take a pro-active approach to manage these risks, likelihoods, and consequences.

This Strategy and Plan therefore considers how various activities by the LLFA can assist in managing flood risk, including better planning policies to ensure new development does not increase flood risk, the effective management of surrounding landscapes to reduce flooding at the source, and to ensure that emergency services respond to where they are needed the most.

We want to promote wider catchment approaches to managing risk, cross border and multi-agency working and the sharing of ideas. This document intends to be usable, referable and informative for communities and practitioners alike. It seeks to raise awareness in the community and encourage a partnership approach with other Risk Management Authority's (RMA's) such as Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) who also have duty to mitigate against flood risk. Only with close community engagement and partnership working with external organisations can we overcome the challenges that lay ahead.”



Karen Jones – NPTCBC Chief Executive

Prepare for flooding and what to do if your home or business has been flooded

The Welsh Government provides guidance on what to do [before, during and after a flood.](#)

Who to contact for further information

For further information on Flood Risk Management please visit our [website.](#)

Should you have any queries on Flood Risk Management or Drainage within Neath Port Talbot CBC please email environment@npt.gov.uk or telephone 01639686868.

1. Introduction

1.1 The need for a Local Strategy

The **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** requires all 22 Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) in Wales to produce Flood Risk Management Strategies (Local Strategy).

The Welsh Government's National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) in Wales (National Strategy) sets out that over 245,000 properties across Wales are at risk of flooding from rivers, the sea and surface water, with almost 400 properties also at risk from coastal erosion. The National Strategy explains that, as the climate changes, we can expect those risks to increase with more frequent and severe floods, rising sea levels and faster rates of erosion of the coast.

The National Strategy sets out the legislative context to FCERM activities in Wales. A summary of the legislative context to FCERM activities in Wales is provided in Appendix B – legislative context.

Different Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) in Wales are responsible for different sources of flood risk. LLFAs are responsible for “local flood risk” which is defined as flood risk from: Surface water runoff; Groundwater; and Ordinary watercourses (smaller watercourses)

This Local Strategy focuses on these local sources of flood risk but acknowledges and considers other sources of flood risk (including the sea, larger watercourses, and sewers) and the roles of other RMA's in managing Flood Risk.

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is a statutory document which will have an impact on activities carried out by all Flood Risk Management Authorities – i.e. Local Authorities, Natural Resources Wales, Highway Authorities, and Internal Drainage Boards. The **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** requires that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council take a leading role in managing local flood risk, working in partnership with other relevant authorities and the public.

Neath Port Talbot CBC already forms part of a Flood Risk Management partnership in the South West Wales Region comprising of management authorities. These groups are fundamental to the delivery of a coordinated and consistent approach to local flood and coastal risk management ensuring we work alongside various stakeholders and the public to make a real difference across the county borough.

The Neath Port Talbot Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management team are engaged with the following: -

- **Regional Flood and Coastal Committees:** South West Wales Flood Risk Management Group (SWWFRMG) & Swansea and Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group (SCBCEG)
- **Neighbouring Authorities:** City and County of Swansea, Carmarthenshire County Council, Bridgend County Borough Council, Powys County Council and Rhondda Cynon Taff Council.
- **Stakeholders:** Welsh Government (WG), Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW), Network Rail (NR), Police, Fire Brigade, Utility Companies, Port of Neath, Associated British Ports (ABP) Canal Companies; i.e. the Neath Canal Company, the Port Tennant Canal Company, and Neath Port Talbot CBC.
- **Internal departments** of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, such as Planning, Highways Development Control and Biodiversity.

Neath Port Talbot CBC contains 3 flood risk areas out of the 33 identified by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and we face tough decisions on how to defend these low laying coastal and fluvial floodplains of Neath, Briton Ferry, and Port Talbot. Through internal investment and funding from Welsh Government (WG) we intend to deliver our Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management programme of works, which is driven by a risk-based approach, to protect these vulnerable communities and mitigate against flood risk.

Over the course of the last 10 years since the first publication of the LFRMS, records show 430 properties have suffered from internal flooding from surface water and ordinary watercourses at various locations around the county borough.

There are five main sources of flooding in Neath Port Talbot County Borough, from surface water; groundwater; sewers; canals and ordinary watercourses, and the interaction with main rivers and the sea. This is important in Neath Port Talbot's case as it is also a Maritime Authority. Furthermore, the County Borough Council also has a role in Highway and Land Drainage and emergency planning to effectively mitigate against and respond to flooding. These roles, responsibilities and sources of flooding are described in more detail in chapter 4.

1.2 The purpose of this Local Strategy

We published our first Local Strategy in 2014, setting out our overarching approach to managing local flood risk. Alongside our Local Strategy, we published a Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) in 2015. Our FRMP developed the objectives, measures and actions outlined in our Local Strategy into a more detailed plan for managing flooding in our communities, based on political wards. This document is our second Local Strategy and whilst we previously published our Local Strategy and FRMP separately, this new Local Strategy and Plan integrates the two documents into one. This reduces complexity, duplication, and will enable us to communicate and manage local flood risk more effectively. This document will work alongside other strategic plans for shoreline management, infrastructure and planning to set out the direction we want to take.

Since our first Strategy was published, legislation has been passed which affects the way we work. The Well-being of **Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015** and **Planning (Wales) Act 2015** encourage partnership working, collaboration and a long-term approach. **The Environment (Wales) Act 2016** introduced the sustainable management of natural resources approach and duties to enhance biodiversity, reduce carbon emissions, promote natural measures and catchment approaches.

In this document we explain how flooding will be managed across our Local Authority area, consistent with the objectives, measures and related policies and legislation set out in the National Strategy. This Strategy and plan (Appendix A) published on **[Insert Date]** will be reviewed and updated every two (2) years.

1.3 Structure of this Local Strategy

This document is structured as follows:

Chapter 1 Introduces the background and purpose of the Local Strategy and Plan

Chapter 2 gives an overview of climate change flood risk in our area and how this Local Strategy and Plan seeks to address these risks.

Chapter 3 gives a legislative context and summarises how this Local Strategy and Plan aligns with our other strategic plans; it also summarises how we have developed our Strategy in coordination with other stakeholder plans.

Chapter 4 sets out the roles and responsibilities for managing flood risk in our area. It also highlights some of the key policies we have in place for managing local flood risk.

Chapter 5 describes our strategic objectives or ambitions for managing flood risk in the coming years, and how these align with the objectives set out in the National Strategy.

Chapter 6 sets out our flood risk management Measures. These are broad activities and ways of working which help us to meet our strategic objectives.

Chapter 7 presents an assessment of the risk of flooding across our Local Authority.

Chapter 8 sets out our flood risk management Action Plan. This is a focused plan, detailing specific actions required to meet our measures.

Chapter 9 summarises the different ways in which flood risk management activities can be funded, as well as how we prioritise these activities.

Chapter 10 outlines how the strategy and plan will contribute to the wider environmental objectives.

Chapter 11 describes how we will measure and monitor our progress in delivering the objectives, measures and actions set out in this Local Strategy and Plan.

1.4 Targets within this Local Strategy – Objectives, Measures and Actions

This Local Strategy and Plan sets out our flood risk management Objectives, Measures and Actions. These three groupings provide various levels of detail on how flood risk will be managed. The meaning of each is summarised below:

Objectives

- Overarching targets or outcomes of flood risk management during, or beyond, the Local Strategy cycle.
- Statements of Local Authority ambition for flood risk management.
- Specific to the Local Authority, but linked to the National Strategy Objectives.
- Example: Reduce number of residential properties exposed to flood risk.

Measures

- Broad activities and ways of working to meet the Objectives.
- Typically apply to the Local Authority area rather than specific communities/locations within it.
- Are loosely time-bound and are measurable at a high-level, with indicative costs and benefits.
- Example: Increase our use of natural flood risk management processes to reduce flood risk.

Actions

- Specific tasks, activities or initiatives, planned and tracked, to meet the Measures.
- Reviewed and updated on a regular basis, reporting on progress *every 2 years*.
- Short, medium and long term with clearly defined outputs/outcomes.
- Typically location-specific within the local authority area.
- Example: Implementation of *Glynneath* flood scheme in the *Neath Vale SFRA*.

1.5 Progress since first Strategy and Plan

NPTCBC have built on the strategy and plan since 2015, implementing new methods of management, adopting changes to accommodate new policies and guidance, and using advances in technology to make managing flood risk more effective.

Across the last 10 years the council has invested over £3 million on capital projects and £1.18 million on revenue projects and essential maintenance, benefitting hundreds of properties. Additionally, Welsh Government have grant funded £1.4m into revenue works and £... into Capital Works in NPTCBC, which represents a significant investment.

Our asset management has evolved and our mapping now covers approximately 1/3rd of the authority, complete with ownership details. This has led for better response times and quicker resolution to flooding issues as operatives, officers and engineers all have asset information readily available in the office and on site.

We have recognised the role of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and Natural Flood Management (NFM) in providing cost effective and efficient interventions to resolve flooding. The council has already completed two (2) projects in Gnoll Country Park and aim to build on this success with a further three (3) projects proposed to be completed in the next 2 years.

The Council has improved its preparation, response, and recovery performance to flood risk incidents by adopting the latest technology, investing in personnel, and streamlining processes and procedures to ensure risks and consequences of flooding are managed effectively.

Appendix A1 illustrates in more detail the improvements and tasks that have been completed since 2015.

2. How this strategy responds to climate change

2.1 Climate change risk in our area

The Senedd was the first Parliament in the world to declare a climate emergency. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding across Wales, not only through sea level rise but also from more frequent, intense, and unpredictable storms, flash flooding, storm surges and vulnerable aging infrastructure. There is clear scientific evidence that global climate change is happening now and it cannot be ignored.

Over the past century around the UK, we have seen some sea level rise and more of our winter rain falling in intense wet spells. Seasonal rainfall is becoming increasingly variable and it seems to have decreased in summer and increased in winter, although winter amounts have changed little in the last 50 years. Some of the changes might reflect natural variation however, the broad trends are in line with projections from climate models. In Neath Port Talbot Council records show 300 properties have suffered from internal flooding since 2020 compared to 130 properties between 2013-2020. This marked rise illustrates the seriousness of the challenge we are facing and the need for a revised Strategy and Plan to set out measures and actions to combat the climate change crisis.

2.2 Regional Climate Outlook

There are three river districts within Wales as referred to in the River Basin Management Plan 2021-2027, Neath Port Talbot is identified to fall within the Western Wales River Basin District. The Plan primarily covers the management of water and environmental issues.

In Wales by 2050 it is projected that:

- Summer average temperatures rise by an estimated 1.34°C
- Winter precipitation increases by an estimated 5%
- Summer precipitation decreases by an estimated 16%
- Sea level rise of an estimated 24 cm (at Cardiff)

The United Kingdom Climate Projections (UKCP18) projections are broadly consistent with previous UKCP09 outputs but provide a finer resolution of data down to 2.2km scale so providing better assessment of fine-scale storm convective processes and consequently rainfall patterns. It remains the case that it is expected that there will be;

- More intense rainfall events.
- More flooding of low-lying coastal areas
- Hotter, drier summers
- More heatwaves
- Milder and wetter winters
- Less snowfall and frost
- Lower groundwater levels

2.3 Future Flood Risk

Recent reports into the likely consequences of climate change are categoric in showing that we are experiencing more frequent and more extreme weather events, with the inevitability of increasingly severe floods in the future. Keeping pace with climate change and reducing future flood risk to communities across Wales will require increased and sustained investment in flood defences, yet not all locations at risk will be economical to defend. Figures from NRW show that over the next 100 years, and considering the projected

impacts of climate change, 24% more properties will be at risk from river flooding and 47% more from tidal flooding. 34% more properties will also be at risk of surface water flooding.

Out of the communities within South West Wales Place (as defined by NRW), climate change by 2120 projects the below communities to experience the biggest change in danger from the risk of flooding from the sea are:

- Briton Ferry (NPTCBC)
- Llanelli
- Neath (NPTCBC)
- Port Talbot (NPTCBC)
- Swansea

And the five communities in South West Wales that are projected to experience the biggest change in danger from the risk of flooding from rivers are:

- Llanelli
- Margam (NPTCBC)
- Morfa Glas (NPTCBC)
- Neath (NPTCBC)
- Port Talbot (NPTCBC)

It is noted an exercise in the most at risk communities from Climate Change from surface water flooding has not been undertaken by NRW. Based on future flooding projection for the Sea and River which sees five (5) NPTCBC communities at risk from future flooding, we would expect to see a similar rise in risk to communities from surface water flooding as the climate changes, which would align with our highest risk areas.

2.4 Implications for Flood Risk

Climate changes have and will continue to affect local flood risk in several ways. Impacts will depend on local conditions and vulnerability's. Current flooding 'Hot Spots' will be exacerbated by climate change and cause new ones to emerge. We are already noting wetter winters and more of this rain falling in intense 'cloud bursts' which may increase surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding especially in the steep, rapidly responding catchments, which are typical in Neath Port Talbot. More intense and prolonged rainfall causes high ground saturation levels which results in more surface runoff, increasing localised flooding and erosion. In turn, this may increase pressure on drains, sewers, and water quality. Storm intensity in summer months could increase even in drier summers, so we need to be prepared for the unexpected. Evidence of this can be seen on our records which show major storm events occurring in August 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Rising sea or river levels may increase local flood risk inland or away from major rivers because of interactions with drains, sewers, and smaller watercourses. Areas like Port Talbot, Aberavon, Neath, and Briton Ferry are identified as being susceptible to flood risk from slight changes to the water table heights, high tides, and prolonged rainfall.

Where appropriate, local studies will be needed to understand climate impacts in detail, including effects from other factors like land use. Sustainable development implemented through the Sustainable Drainage Approval Body (SAB) will be crucial to adapt to climate change and manage the risk of floods in the future, which is fundamental to effective future flood risk management.

2.5 Adapting to Change

Past carbon emissions mean some climate change is inevitable. It is essential to respond by planning ahead and to prepare by understanding the current and future vulnerability to flooding, developing plans for increased resilience, and building infrastructure with the capacity to adapt. Regular review and adherence to these plans is the key to achieving long-term, sustainable benefits.

Although the broad climate change picture is clear, local decisions must be made against deeper uncertainty. Therefore, a range of measures need to be considered in order to retain flexibility to adapt to these changes. This approach, embodied within flood risk appraisal guidance, will help ensure that the vulnerability to flooding is not increased.

To manage the effects of Climate Change there is a need to avoid vulnerable developments in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risks of flooding elsewhere.

Several strategic policies are identified which will deliver the LDP objectives, among these are, to: -

- Avoid siting vulnerable developments within areas of noise and air pollution or flood risk;
- Address the impacts of climate change through the sustainable design and location of development (i.e. low carbon and mitigation).

Over the last 10 years there has been 829 properties constructed (counts from sites with 10 or more properties only) in NPTCBC, taking up forty-one (41) ha of Greenfield land. This loss of greenfield land will only increase the flood risk challenges that local communities and RMAs are facing, so ensuring housing and commercial developments are meeting SAB standards is essential for mitigating against flood risk.

This Local Strategy will help to manage some of the effects of climate change in our area. The objectives, measures, and actions it identifies will help us to reduce the risk of flooding where we can, as well as adapt our communities and infrastructure to become more resilient to flooding when it occurs.

2.6 How our strategy addresses these risks

Through aligning this strategy with other plans, strategies, and policies within the council we are ensuring the council meets its wider aims, objectives, and ambitions as a collective. By working together, we can reduce the effects climate change will have on our environment and flood risk and mitigate against the potential impacts that will have on day-to-day life throughout the county borough in the future.

The below plans, strategies and policies are local to NPTCBC but incorporate national objectives and ambitions. For more information on National Strategies, plans and guidance please see Table 2 and The Welsh Government’s National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) in Wales (National Strategy)

DARE – Decarbonisation and Renewable Energy Strategy

The Council is currently pursuing the creation and sustainable management of Green Infrastructure (GI) and wider ecosystems to sequester carbon, address pollution and flood alleviation and provide wider benefits such as health and well-being.

In addition to the benefits for carbon sequestration and biodiversity recovery, projects such as these are an excellent example of how biodiversity related projects can deliver multiple benefits for our communities. The re-wetting of peat will reduce fire risk, whilst better management of our upland habitats will increase water retention capabilities, reducing runoff and flooding. Furthermore, the community engagement element of the project will encourage greater use of the countryside, leading to health and well-being benefits.

2.12	Urban Green Infrastructure (GI) / Ecosystems - identify and seek external funding opportunities, or adapt current work practices, to enable the delivery of GI schemes across the County Borough	CM	Comprehensive schemes to address insufficient provision of Green Infrastructure within urban areas will be designed and delivered. These will improve the health and well-being of the associated communities by improving the urban landscape and access to green space, enhancing biodiversity; mitigating against, and supporting adaptation to climate change; and providing solutions for air quality and flooding.	2019-2022
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Figure 1: Extract from DARE Action Plan

LDP – Local Development Plan

The **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** requires the Council to prepare a LDP for the County Borough, setting out the Council’s strategy and objectives for the use and development of land in Neath Port Talbot, together with its policies to implement them over a 15-year period (2011 – 2026). The LDP recognises and identifies the key issues and challenges facing the authority with respect to flooding. *‘KI 1: The cause and consequences of climate change will need to be addressed, including the increased risk of flooding’*.

To manage the effects of Climate Change, the council needs to avoid vulnerable developments in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risks of flooding elsewhere.

Several strategic policies are identified which will deliver the LDP objectives, among these are, to: -

- Avoid siting vulnerable developments within areas of noise and air pollution or flood risk;
- Address the impacts of climate change through the sustainable design and location of development (i.e. low carbon and mitigation).

The LDP will identify how: new development will be located to minimise the risk from flooding; how land will be safeguarded to provide flood capacity, and how developments will be assessed against the need to provide Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

Policy SP 1 - Climate Change

The causes and consequences of climate change will be addressed by implementing the following measures.

In relation to the causes of climate change:

- The efficiency and sustainability of the County Borough’s settlements will be enhanced through developing more cohesive and efficient settlements and settlement patterns, and consequently more sustainable travel patterns;
- Greenhouse gas emissions from transport will be minimised through encouraging freight /commercial transport by alternatives to road (e.g. rail or sea);
- Dependence on the private car and the need to travel in general will be reduced through promoting alternative means of transport and more efficient use of existing facilities, co-location, and joint use of facilities;
- Provision will be made for the County Borough’s appropriate contribution to renewable and low carbon energy generation.

In relation to the consequences of climate change:

- Likely increased flood risk will be considered and addressed by ensuring that there is greater resilience by avoiding development on land that is at risk from flooding in the first instance in accordance with the sequential approach set out in national guidance or in locations that could increase the risk of flooding elsewhere;
- The fragmentation of habitats will be minimised, and opportunities made for habitat and species change and migration where possible.

LDP Objective: OB 1 and OB 2

SMP2 – Shoreline Management Plan 2

Shoreline Management Plans are strategic plans for the long-term management of the coastline. The section of shoreline in NPTCBC forms part of the SMP2 that considers the South Wales shoreline from Penarth in The Vale of Glamorgan to St. Anne’s Head in Pembrokeshire.

This Plan identifies areas at risk of flooding directly from the sea and places actions on the Coastal Protection Authority (CPA) to manage these risks and changes with respect to climate change and coastal adaptation.

The Neath Port Talbot coastline falls within Policy Scenario 8 of SMP2, and the following policies can be seen in Table 1 below. The council continues to monitor, maintain, and improve the coastline on an annual basis as

defined in the SMP2, from undertaking erosion rate surveys to undertaking construction works by improving the coastal defences and erosion protection, as seen at Aberavon Promenade, completed in 2020.

For further Information an extract from the SMP2 can be seen in Appendix K.

SMP Policy Unit	Short Term (2005-2025) Policy	Medium Term (2025-2055) Policy	Long Term (2055-2105) Policy
8.2	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)
8.3	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)
8.4	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)
8.5	Managed Realignment (Natural Features)	Managed Realignment (Natural Features)	Managed Realignment (Natural Features)
8.6	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)	Hold the Line (Maintain/Replace)
8.7	Managed Realignment (Natural Features)	Managed Realignment (Natural Features)	Managed Realignment (Natural Features)

Table 1: SMP2 Policies for NPTCBC

BDP - Biodiversity Duty Plan 2023 – 2026

NPTCBC has a legal duty to maintain and enhance biodiversity, and in so doing, promote the resilience of ecosystems under the **Environment (Wales) Act 2016**. As well as align with the National Strategy it is committed to protecting and enhancing biodiversity in carrying out all its functions, and in doing so, can have a positive knock-on effect to flood risk. Already biodiversity enhancement has become embedded in FCERM Project development within NPTCBC and examples of this can be seen at Varteg Road FAS and Glynneath FAS in recent years.

Biodiversity and the natural environment provides us with many important ecosystem services. Our peatlands and wetlands capture and store atmospheric carbon dioxide. Floodplains in the valleys help dissipate water during high rainfall events, reducing flooding downstream. Woodlands help clean the air of pollutants, provide flood alleviation, reduce the heat island effect in urban environments, provide oxygen and timber products. The varied habitats also bring job opportunities and ways to improve health and well-being.

NFM is highlighted as an action relevant to the Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Nature Recovery Action Plan, which is already well underway in NPTCBC. The council has already delivered on two (2) projects in the Gnoll Country Park to alleviate flood risk to Neath town centre with a further three (3) planned to be delivered by 2025.

Corporate Plan 2022-2027

Our strategic change programme describes the changes we aim to make over the next 12 months, the next 5 years, and the longer term. In this programme one of the 4 key focuses is for our local environment, culture, and heritage to be enjoyed by future generations, which will involve restoring the natural processes and develop resilience to climate change,

In a recent survey of local residents on ‘what matter to you in the future?’ The climate crisis was the 4th most mentioned topic discussed. This shows the importance of it to local people and the need for NPTCBC to act and mitigate against its effects.

Aims of the corporate plan include;

- Next 12 Months - Increase the engagement of the workforce and citizens in the climate change agenda;
- Next 5 Years - Work with partners to further develop flood and pollution mitigation measures
- In 20 years’ time - People will have restored natural processes to mitigate and develop greater resilience to the effects of climate change.

Title of National Strategy and Plan	Description of how it addresses climate change and Flood Risk
Welsh Government's guidance on Adapting to Climate Change	FCERM Business Case guidance notes that the impacts of climate change need to be considered within the economic assessment to support a scheme appraisal.
Welsh Government's Guidance on Climate Change Allowances and Flood Consequence Assessments	To take account of the potential impact of climate change over the lifetime of development. Development should be resilient to future flood risks and must demonstrate that such risks can be appropriately managed to provide a safe and secure living and /or working environment throughout its lifetime
Technical Advice Note 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion (TAN15)	It provides a framework within which the flood risks arising from rivers, the sea and surface water, and the risk of coastal erosion can be assessed. It also provides advice on the consequences of the risks and adapting to and living with flood risk and climate change. TAN15 outlines ways in which the planning system can support communities and people to avoid being affected by flooding, and to develop more resilience where it cannot be avoided.
NRW's Flood Map for Planning	The Development Advice Map (DAM) and associated planning policy TAN15: Development and Flood Risk is the current framework for assessing flood risk to and from new development. The Development Advice Map is used as a screening tool by Local Authorities to understand where further assessment of flooding may be needed. It shows how climate change will affect flood risk extents over the next century. The map shows the potential extent of flooding assuming no defences are in place.
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities, and each other, and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change.

Table 2: National Strategy's, Plans and Guidance

3. Coordination

3.1 How this strategy aligns with our other strategic local plans

Some of councils key strategies and plans that have informed the development of our local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan have been illustrated below.

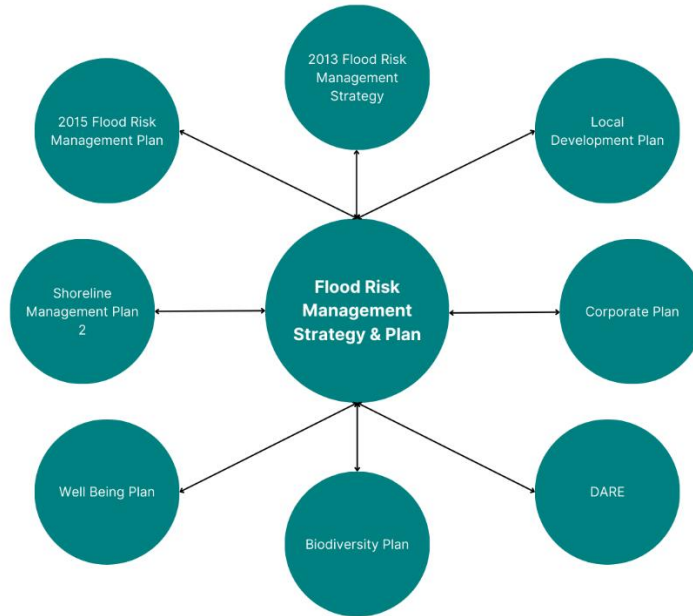


Figure 2: Influence of Local Plans and Strategy's

3.2 Coordination with other RMAs and Legislation

NPTCBC are committed to working closely with other RMAs to ensure flood risk objectives, measures and actions are achieved. A summary of other plans and legislation that have influenced this strategy can be seen below.

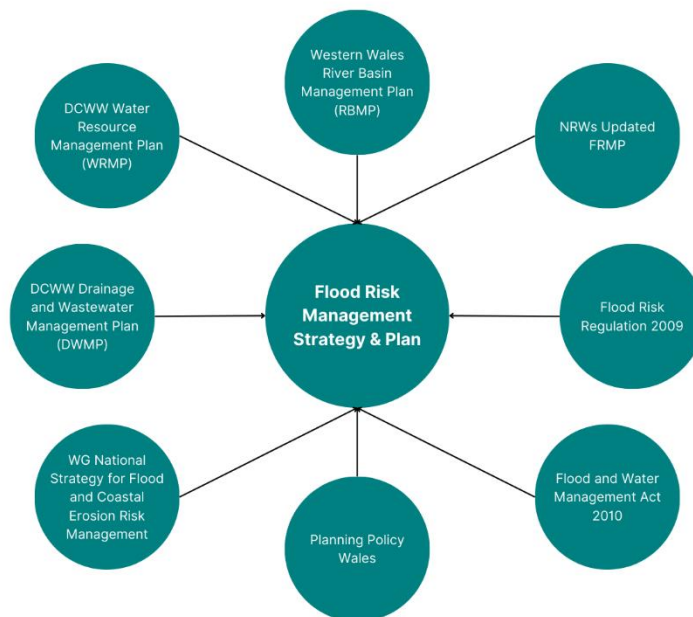


Figure 3: Influence of RMA Plans and National Legislation

3.3 Working Groups within FCERM

The below is an extract taken from the national strategy which illustrates how informative discussions and debates are held around FCERM and how this is fed back to Welsh Ministers in order for them to make vital decisions on Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion Risk Management. NPTCBC representatives sit on the Swansea and Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group (Regional Coastal Group), South West Wales Flood Risk Management Group (Regional Flood Group), and Flood & Coastal Risk Programme Board (National Board).

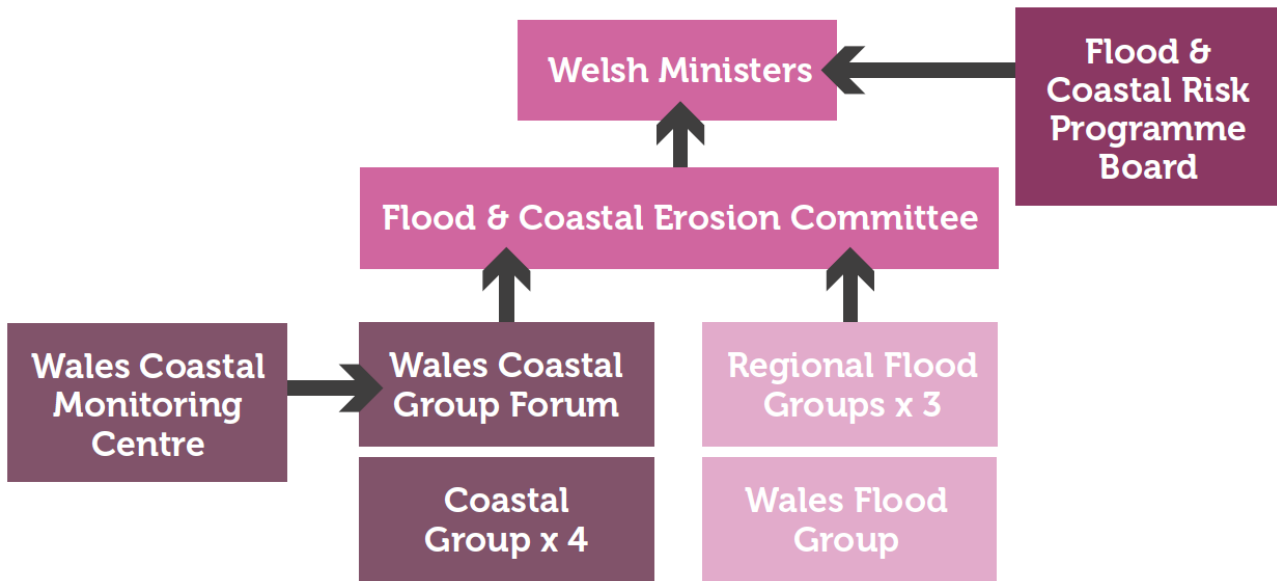


Figure 4: Welsh FCERM Working Groups (Extract from National Strategy)

4. Roles and responsibilities for managing flood risk in our area

4.1 Overview

The below figure is an extract taken from the national strategy which summarises the roles and responsibilities across Wales. NPTCBC is identified as a Risk Management Authority (RMA) and is defined as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) within the County Borough. Although there is a management chain and hierarchy, all parties have a role to play and must work collaboratively to deliver the national strategy objectives. All RMAs have different powers and responsibilities however, some interact with each other, and some are shared. This is explained in more detail in section 4.2.

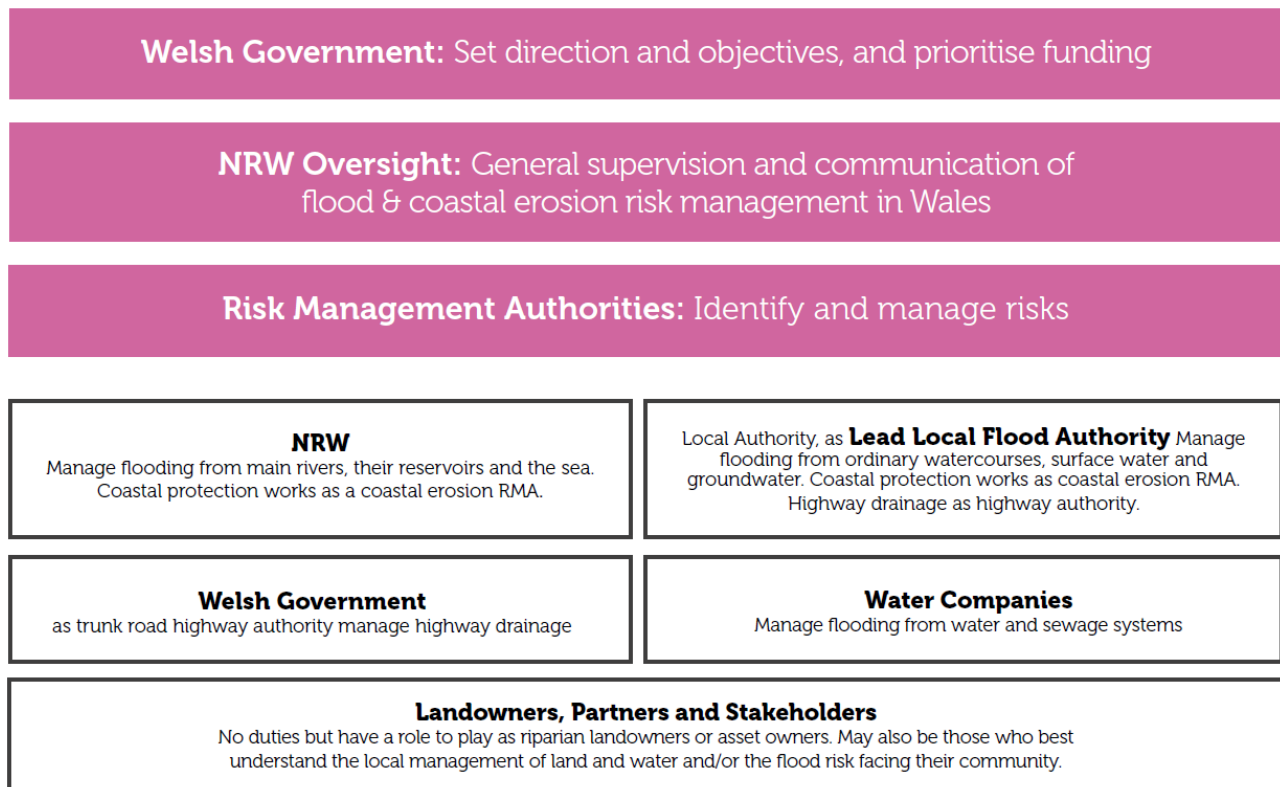


Figure 5: Overview of Roles and Responsibilities (Extract from National Strategy)

It is for NPTCBC, as LLFA to assess and then, where viable and appropriate, bring forward projects or interventions for funding to WG to support those communities at greatest risk from flooding. This may be evidenced by the FRAW Map, Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plans, or other modelled risk and asset information. It can also be informed by actual flood or coastal erosion events, including the need for repairs or improvements which become apparent after an incident. It is important to note that there is no duty placed upon the authority to undertake such works, but we do have statutory powers to manage risks from certain sources. Furthermore, under various legislation the LLFA has powers at its disposal to enforce upon those who are responsible for flooding, as not all flood risk is the responsibility of the LLFA to directly address.

4.2 Risk Management Authorities and their functions

Risk Management Authorities (RMA's) across Wales include NRW, the 22 Local Authorities, water companies, and the Welsh Government. Each RMA is required to fulfil several statutory duties, as defined under the **FWMA, 2010**. In addition to these statutory duties, the act sets out a range of permissive powers for RMAs, enabling them to undertake defined activities if they so wish.

Co-operation between these RMA's take place through a number of different forums, for NPTCBC these include; The South West Wales Flood Risk Management Group (SWWFRMG) and the Swansea Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group (SCBCEG)

Table 3 Below outlines which RMAs operate in NPTCBC and their flood risk responsibilities based on the various sources as outlined in section 4.4. It is important to note that some sources of flooding have involvement from more than one RMA and each RMA has their own functions. It is also worth noting that the functions of the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Coastal Protection Authority (CPA) and the Highway Authority (HA) all fall under the same department that manages flood risk in NPTCBC which helps streamline responses and actions. The roles and responsibilities of each RMA are described further within this chapter.

Source of Flooding	Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	Welsh Water (DCWW)	Highway Authority (HA)	SWTRA (WG)	Coastal Protection Authority (CPA)
Main River		✓				
Ordinary Watercourse	✓			✓ *	✓ *	
Surface Water	✓			✓ **	✓ **	
Ground Water	✓					
Sewer			✓			
Interaction between River and Sea		✓				
Coastal Flooding and Erosion	✓	✓				✓
Reservoir		✓				

Table 3: RMA Roles from Source of Flooding

* Where it passes beneath their land ** On or coming from the highway

Lead Local Flood Authority

Neath Port Talbot CBC is designated as a LLFA, and it has a key role to play as the strategic leader for local flood risk management across the County Borough. This involves developing this strategy and plan; ensuring that all organisations involved in flood risk management are aware of their responsibilities; Implementing measures and actions; involving other RMAs and Stakeholders; monitoring flood risk progress and activity by all parties; and coordinating communications with the public and between organisations.

The **Flood Risk Assessment Regulations 2009** and The **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** identifies Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council as the LLFA for the County Borough, and it has a duty to reflect the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales, within its local Strategy and Plan. Neath Port Talbot CBC has responsibilities under these legislations as the: -

- Lead Local Flood Authority;
- Highways Authority;
- Coast Protection Authority;
- Emergency Planning Authority;
- SuDS Approval Body;
- Planning Authority; and has
- Historical and natural environment responsibilities.

Under the **Flood Risk Regulations 2009**, Neath Port Talbot CBC are required: to identify and assess the risk of flooding in the County Borough; to prepare flood risk management plans for each flood risk area, and to ensure these are all regularly updated to consider climate change.

The **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** gives the County Borough Council the following duties and powers without any associated timing imperatives. For clarity, a **duty** is something the County Borough Council is legally obliged to do; a **power** can be used if appropriate but does not have to be used.

Duties

- The strategic leadership of local Flood Risk Management Authorities;
- The development, maintenance, application, and monitoring of a strategy for local flood risk management;
- To investigate and publish reports on flooding incidents, identifying which authorities have relevant flood risk management functions and what they have done or intend to do;
- To maintain an assets register of structures or features which have a significant effect, in the view of the LLFA, on flood risk in their area;
- The responsibility as a SuDS Approval Body (SAB) for the approval, adoption, and maintenance of most new SuDS
- The decision-making responsibility for whether works on ordinary watercourses, affecting water flow, can take place.
- To exercise flood and coastal risk management functions in a manner consistent with the national and local strategies;
- To aim to contribute towards the achievements of sustainable development in the exercise of flood or coastal erosion risk management functions, having regard to the Ministerial guidance on this topic;
- To do works to manage flood risk from surface water runoff and groundwater. This includes powers under section 25 of the **Land Drainage Act 1991**, to require a person obstructing the proper flow of water in an ordinary watercourse to remedy that condition; and

Powers

- To designate structures and features that affect flood or coastal erosion risk.
- To request information from any person in connection with the Authority's flood and coastal erosion risk management functions.
- Expansion of powers to undertake works to include broader risk management actions.

NPTCBC have further flood risk responsibilities in a number of pieces of other legislation. The **Land Drainage Act 1991** outlines the responsibilities and identifies those responsible for the management of land drainage for a number of bodies including Local Authorities. Duties under this act allow the LLFA to regulate ordinary watercourses to ensure an unimpeded flow of water and has powers to act upon private landowners found in breach of this, for the purpose of preventing flooding or mitigating against any damage caused by flooding.

Furthermore, in 2019 NPTCBC took on the role of SuDS Approving Body (SAB) in relation to the management of sustainable drainage systems. In this role the council has a duty to ensure newly developed surface water drainage systems are built in accordance with mandatory national standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Under the **Highways Act 1980** the council, acting as the Highways Authority (HA), has a duty to maintain the adoptable public highway to ensure it is adequately drained. This is discussed more in the section below.

Under the **Coast Protection Act 1949** and **Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009** NPTCBC is designated as a Coastal Erosion Management Authority. The council is therefore required to manage this role by;

- Producing a shoreline management plan in conjunction with Natural Resources Wales and undertaking associated actions.
- Delivering coastal erosion risk management activities.
- Coordinating with National Resources Wales to develop and maintain coastal flood and erosion risk information.

- Maintaining a register of assets and features that help to manage coastal risk.
- Implementing, managing, maintaining and monitoring shoreline management plans to understand and manage coastal flood and erosion risks.
- Assisting communities in planning for the future and taking appropriate steps to adapt to changing coastal erosion risks.

Natural Resources Wales

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea and has a key strategic overview role of all flood and coastal erosion risk management. It also has a vital role in providing flood warnings to the public, protecting, and improving the environment, monitoring coastal erosion, and promoting sustainable development.

Under its strategic overview role NRW provides support to Welsh Government, assisting them with the delivery of national policies on Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management. Furthermore, they lead on national initiatives and act as a central contact for flood information and enquiries, which is crucial for awareness raising amongst the public.

NRW provides technical advice and support on flooding matters and under its duties in the **Flood Risk Regulations 2009** provides the LLFA with updated flood mapping. The most recent iteration, Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW) is a dataset used by the LLFA to produce Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs), which are contained within this document (Chapter 7) and set out the flood risk from Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourses in catchment areas.

A national FRMP was prepared by the Natural Resources Wales in 2023, as required by the National Strategy. It sets out national Wales-wide Objectives, Priorities and Measures for managing the risk of flooding and provides further information on the level of risk, including what is planned for the communities with the greatest flood risks. This is necessary so the right investment is made in the future to prepare for the impact of climate change.

The plan sets the direction for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management and assists Flood Risk Management Authorities in delivering their responsibilities. Natural Resources Wales will collate and review the assessments, plans, and maps that Neath Port Talbot CBC (the LLFA), produces and, in addition, aid the Council in delivering its responsibilities. This will involve providing data, information, and the tools to disseminate Government policy.

Natural Resources Wales has identified and agreed policies for sustainable flood risk management in the Neath Port Talbot County Borough. NPTCBC falls within NRW's '*South West Wales Places*' in their latest Flood Risk Management Plan. Here you can find out more information about NRW's roles and responsibilities within South West Wales and NPTCBC.

The **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** gives NRW the following duties and powers without any associated timing imperatives. For clarity, a **duty** is something NRW are legally obliged to do; a **power** can be used if appropriate but does not have to be used.

Duties

- Establish Regional Flood and Coastal Committees.
- Co-operate with other RMA's, consult, and take account any representations made by the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees.
- Share data
- Report to the minister on flood and coastal erosion risk in Wales and assist with the preparation of the national Strategy and;

Powers

- Powers to request information.

- Raise levies to undertake flood risk management works through Regional Flood and Coastal Committees.
- To designate structures or features that affect flood and coastal erosion risk.
- Expansion of powers to undertake works to include broader risk management actions.
- Cause flooding or coastal erosion under certain conditions.

Natural Resources Wales also manages a National Flood Asset Database. This database has been built up over many years, recording all flood defence assets on main rivers, ordinary watercourses, and the coast; these include NRW assets, Local Authority assets and those in private ownership that are considered critical to flood risk. The information is publicly available, and more information can be found [here](#)

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) is a water and sewerage company, responsible for the provision of foul and surface water sewerage across the County Borough. It is a company privately owned by Glas Cymru since 2001, with no shareholders and run solely for the benefit of its customers.

Their primary role in flood risk is to prevent flooding from both mains water and sewerage networks, which can include sewer flooding, burst water mains or floods caused by system failures such as Pumping Stations, treatment works and reservoirs. Water companies such as DCWW are legally required to provide information to Ofwat on flooding experienced on the public sewerage network, referred to as DG5 information. One aspect of their duties is to invest in flood alleviation schemes to remove at risk properties from the DG5 register.

The LLFA identifies DCWW as a major stakeholder in the county borough. Many instances of highway flooding have interactions with the sewerage network, which in South Wales is often combined systems conveying both foul and surface water, making the flood risk in many situations a shared responsibility. It is noted that both DCWW and NPT have network capacity challenges ahead due to climate change, so open and regular engagement is key to successfully reducing flooding. Information sharing with DCWW and NPTCBC is well established and both parties meet regularly to discuss flood risk issues.

The main roles of DCWW have in managing flood and coastal erosion risks are to:

- Make sure their drainage systems have the appropriate level of resilience to flooding and maintain essential services during emergencies.
- Maintain and manage their water supply and sewerage systems to manage the impact and reduce the risk of flooding and pollution to the environment. They have a duty under section 94 **Water Industry Act 1991** to ensure that the area they serve is “effectually drained”. This includes drainage of surface water from the land around buildings as well as provision of foul sewers.
- Provide advice to LLFAs on how water and sewerage company assets impact on local flood risk.
- Work with developers, landowners and LLFAs to understand and manage risks – for example, by working to manage the amount of rainfall that enters sewerage systems.
- Work with NRW, LLFAs and district councils to coordinate the management of water supply and sewerage systems with other flood risk management work.

The **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** places the following duties on DCWW.

Duties

- To act consistently with the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales.
- Have regard to the content of relevant local strategies and guidance; and
- Co-operate with other RMA’s, including data sharing

For more information on DCWW’s roles and responsibilities in Flood Risk please visit [here](#).

Highway Authority

All Highway Authorities are RMA's as stated in the **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** and must adhere to all the responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities. The County Borough Council is the Highway Authority for all the county's public highways, except motorway and trunk roads for which the Welsh Government is the relevant Highway Authority and their Agents, the South Wales Trunk Roads Agency (SWTRA), have operational responsibility.

Under the **Highways Act 1980**, a Highway Authority has a duty to maintain the highway, including highway drainage and blockage clearance. As part of this duty, drainage infrastructure on roads are regularly inspected, monitored and maintained.

The Highway Authority has powers to deliver works that they consider necessary to protect the highway from flooding. These works can be on the highway or on adjacent land which may be acquired by the Highway Authority in the exercise of land acquisition powers.

Highway Authorities may divert parts of a watercourse or carry out any other works on any form of watercourse if it is necessary for the construction, improvement, or alteration of the highway, or provides a means of access to any premises from a highway.

South Wales Trunk Road Authority

Welsh Government are the Highway Authority for Motorways and Trunk Roads in Wales and SWTRA are their agents in the South Wales region. They have the lead responsibility for providing and managing highway drainage and roadside ditches under the **Highways Act 1980** on all their roads.

As above, SWTRA has powers to deliver works that they consider necessary to protect the highway from flooding. These works can be on the highway or on adjacent land which has been acquired by the Highway Authority in the exercise of land acquisition powers.

SWTRA may divert parts of a watercourse or carry out any other works on any form of watercourse if it is necessary for the construction, improvement, or alteration of the highway, or provides a means of access to any premises from a highway.

Coastal Protection Authority

There are 15 local authorities in Wales categorised as Coastal Protection Authorities (CPA's). They lead on coastal erosion risk management activities in their respective area and are responsible for developing Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) which provide a long-term holistic framework for managing the risk of coastal change.

Neath Port Talbot CBC is a CPA and is required to manage this role by: -

- Shoreline management planning in conjunction with Natural Resources Wales.
- Delivering coastal erosion risk management activities.
- Coordinating with National Resources Wales to develop and maintain coastal flood and erosion risk information.
- Maintaining a register of assets and features that help to manage coastal risk.
- Implementing, managing, maintaining and monitoring shoreline management plans to understand and manage coastal flood and erosion risks.
- Assisting communities in planning for the future and taking appropriate steps to adapt to changing coastal erosion risks.

NRW has a strategic overview to ensure that decisions about the coast are made in a joined-up manner which is one function of the SWWFRMG.

4.3 Other responsible Stakeholders

In the past, the way that flooding was managed was not fully coordinated. In the Pitt Report, 2007, issues were identified which were believed to have contributed to communication and responsibility problems. One primary issue was the absence of a single organisation having an overarching responsibility for surface water management, and the outcome of this was the identification of Lead Local Flood Authorities. Some of these responsibilities are to identify (where possible) the responsible RMA or other stakeholder for floods and the causes of flooding. The LLFA can then use its powers to ensure the responsible individual/s are held to account. Stakeholders can be defined as an individual or organisation that may be affected or interested by the problem or solution.

The administration of surface water has been simplified by recent implemented legislation, but the average non-professional is still likely to find it difficult to develop an understanding of some of the more complex issues and there is a need to provide concise and clear guidance to address this. There are several areas where clarification will be required, most notably in respect to the role of the riparian owners and land managers.

Riparian Landowners

Land Drainage law stipulates that a landowner is responsible for the land drainage of their land. Furthermore, it states that a landowner is responsible for an ordinary watercourse that passes through or adjacent their land or property. A watercourse as defined in the land drainage act is every river, stream, ditch, drain, pipe, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than public sewers) and passage through which water flows, and does not form part of a main river. The landowner is responsible for its maintenance and flow within it. More information on riparian responsibilities can be found [here](#).

If riparian owners or other bodies wish to culvert an ordinary watercourse or insert any obstruction, consent is required from the county borough council. This consenting process is to ensure that no obstructions are placed in a watercourse that could create a flood risk. Where obstructions are inserted without consent or in a manner contrary to consent, the Council has the powers to enforce their removal or take remedial action and reclaim costs from the landowner.

Neath Port Talbot CBC have records of its own assets on ordinary watercourses, plus recognised riparian owner assets. These records are available by contacting the council.

Additional Stakeholders

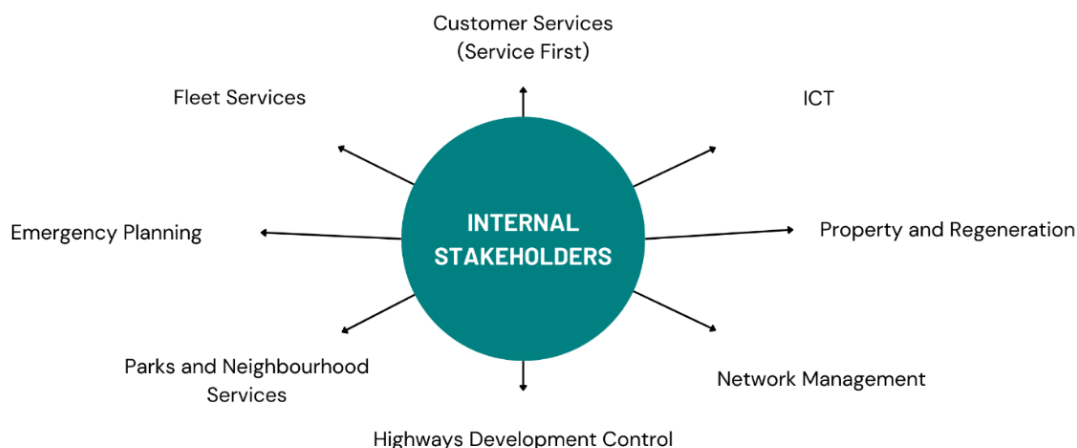


Figure 6: Internal Stakeholders



Figure 7: Other External Stakeholder

4.4 Sources of flooding

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council is susceptible to number of different flood sources, many of which are experienced on an annual basis. On occasions the county borough has experienced a combination of these flood sources at particular sites and LLFA’s need to be mindful of their accumulative effects, particularly with interactions between main rivers and the sea.

Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding occurs when heavy rainfall exceeds the capacity of local drainage networks and water flows across the ground. Surface water flooding often presents itself in the form of ‘Highway’ flooding across the county, and users of the highway and footway are often inconvenienced by this form of flooding more than any other. Although this form of flooding can be significant at times, surface water flooding is often less severe and less prolonged in comparison to River or Ordinary Watercourse Flooding. Generally speaking, in urban areas major surface water flooding events are almost always affected by interactions with sewerage networks and highway drainage systems. Investigations into these interactions will be an essential element of future work in known ‘hot spot’ locations.

The Flood Risk Assessment for Wales (FRAW) maps which are assessed in more detail from **Chapter 7** onwards assesses flooding from this particular source of flooding.

Ordinary Watercourse Flooding

An ordinary watercourse is a watercourse that is not part of a main river (as defined by NRW) and includes rivers, streams, ditches, brooks, drains, cuts, culverts, dikes, sluices, sewers (other than public sewers within the meaning of the **Water Industry Act 1991**) and passages, through which water flows. Flooding from an ordinary watercourse is often significant particularly on watercourses with larger catchments, and usually occurs during periods of prolonged and excessive rainfall. It can occur due to a few reasons such as, blockage or blinding of a trash screen, culvert incapacity, and bank overtopping which often results in excessive flooding of residential and commercial properties and infrastructure.

The Flood Risk Assessment for Wales (FRAW) maps which are assessed in more detail from **Chapter 7** onwards assesses flooding from this particular source of flooding.

River Flooding

River flooding occurs when the volume of water being conveyed between the banks of main rivers becomes greater than its capacity. This leads to the river spilling out into the surrounding landscape which can often cause significant flooding due to the water volumes and velocities associated with main rivers. This is

particularly acute when water spills out into urban areas where dense populations quickly become inundated, causing major damage and disruption. The main rivers in NPT County Borough include; Tawe, Neath, Afan.

The Flood Risk Assessment for Wales (FRAW) maps which are assessed at in more detail from **Chapter 7** onwards assesses flooding from this particular source of flooding.



Figure 8: Map of NRW Rivers in NPTCBC

Groundwater Flooding

Groundwater flooding occurs because of water rising from the underlying aquifer or from water flowing from abnormal springs. Geological conditions can also cause surface water which has infiltrated into the ground to emerge at apparent random locations. This tends to occur after prolonged periods of sustained rainfall, and the areas at most risk are often low-lying where the water table is more likely to be at shallow depth. Groundwater flooding is known to occur in areas underlain by major aquifers, although increasingly it is also being associated with more localised floodplain sands and gravels. There is, however, no specific areas of large-scale historical groundwater flooding recorded in the NPT area with only localised instances on record.

Sewer Flooding

Sewer flooding is often caused by excess surface water entering the foul and combined drainage networks which are the responsibility of the sewerage undertakers, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW). As part of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, the Sewer Flooding Register maintained by DCWW was assessed to investigate the level of sewage flood-risk across the County Borough. As of December 2023, there are 23 properties deemed at risk of internal flooding, with a further 261 properties/areas at risk of external flooding. DCWW have a rolling programme of investigations and investment to reduce flood-risk, prioritising those with highest frequency/impact. They expect to complete schemes to resolve risk of sewer flooding for 9 of the worst-affected properties by March 2024, and are currently finalising their plans for the next 5-year investment period (starting in April 2025).

Canal Flooding

Inland Waterways Association shows details of the canal network through the NPT area, including the location of canals, weirs, sluices, and locks. A map can be viewed [here](#). Inland Waterways also provide details of historic breaches or overtopping events that have occurred across the county. There are 3 canals within the NPT area, the Swansea canal, the Neath Canal, and the Tennant Canal, although it is acknowledged that the topography of these latter two canals is vastly different from the Swansea canal. In the Pontardawe area the Swansea canal is perched above part of the town and could be viewed as a ‘significant’ flood risk to the area under certain circumstances. There are separate organisations responsible for the various canals in the County Borough which are: -

- The Company of Proprietors of the Neath Canal Navigation (c/o St Modwen), responsible for the whole of the Neath Canal, from Briton Ferry to Glynneath;
- The Tennant Canal Company, responsible for the Tennant Canal that starts at Aberdulais and extends to Swansea docks;
- The Canal and River Trust, covering the Swansea Canal from Pontardawe and up the Tawe Valley to Ynysmeudwy, including the feeder channel and;
- Neath Port Talbot CBC for the Swansea Canal from Ynysmeudwy to Godre’r-graig.

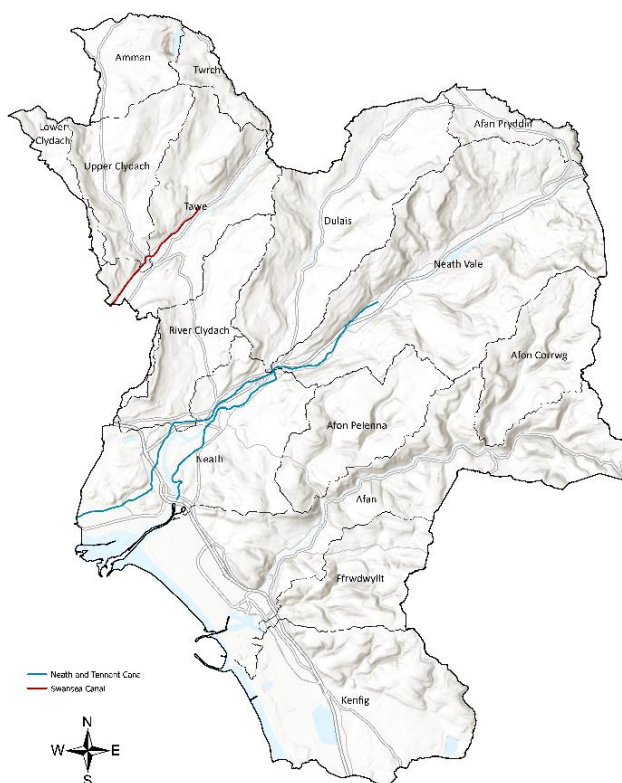


Figure 9: Map of Canals in NPTCBC

Interaction with Main Rivers and the Sea

There is good anecdotal evidence to suggest that surface water flooding may be exacerbated in some areas such as the Neath Abbey and Milland Road areas during high tidal cycles when gravity drains and outfalls are blocked with high tidal waters. The main rivers that are affected by the tidal cycle are the Rivers Neath, Afan and Ffrwydwyll although the effects of the latter two are somewhat restricted by the Green Park Street Weir and Port Talbot Dock, respectively.

Important consideration should be given to any drainage system discharging into the river Neath (Downstream of Aberdulais) as these tidal interactions play a pivotal role in Flood Risk in these fluvial flood plain areas.

Coastal Flooding and Erosion

Coastal flooding and erosion is caused by extreme tidal conditions that occur because of three main mechanisms, either individually or in combination.

- **High tide levels** – variations in tidal levels due to gravitational effects of the sun and moon can result in higher sea levels – there is an approximate twice daily variation between high and low tide, onto which is superimposed a spring-neap tide cycle when extra high and low tides occur.
- **Storm Surge** – an increase in sea level above tidal level caused by low atmospheric pressure which may be exacerbated by the wind acting on the sea.
- **Wave action** – dependent on wind speed and direction, local topography, and exposure.

NRW are responsible for flood risk from the sea, though as NPTCBC is a Coastal Authority it also has duties to manage this flood risk and erosion at a local level particularly where the council owns lengths of the sea front, such as at Aberavon Promenade. More information can be found in the South West Wales Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) where actions are defined for the length of coastal line in NPTCBC. (Appendix K)

Reservoir Flooding

Reservoir flooding occurs if a large reservoir and the associated retaining structure were to fail causing a release of the water it holds. Reservoir flooding is extremely rare and very unlikely to happen. There has been no loss of life in the UK from reservoir flooding since 1925 however, uncontrolled releases from reservoirs can cause flooding that can be catastrophic and cause extensive damage to land and properties both in the immediate and neighbouring areas.

For more information, please visit [here](#)

Summary

Whilst the primary focus of this Strategy and Plan is local flooding (surface water, ground, and ordinary watercourses), it is important to note that flooding can arise from a number of various sources, not all of which are the responsibility of the council. To members of the public suffering from flooding, the source of water may seem irrelevant but for each source there may be a different responsible organisation or riparian landowner, so it is important to get this message across clearly to the public.

Where the source can be clearly identified, the responsible organisation will be the main point of contact. However, as is often the case, where it is not easy to ascertain the source or where multiple sources are involved, the LLFA will take the lead and work with partners to investigate and deal with the issue in a manner appropriate to the level of risk.

The figure below has been taken from the National Strategy. It summarises the distinct types of flooding and the key points of contact in each case. More information can be found on our council [website](#).

4.5 Key points of contact

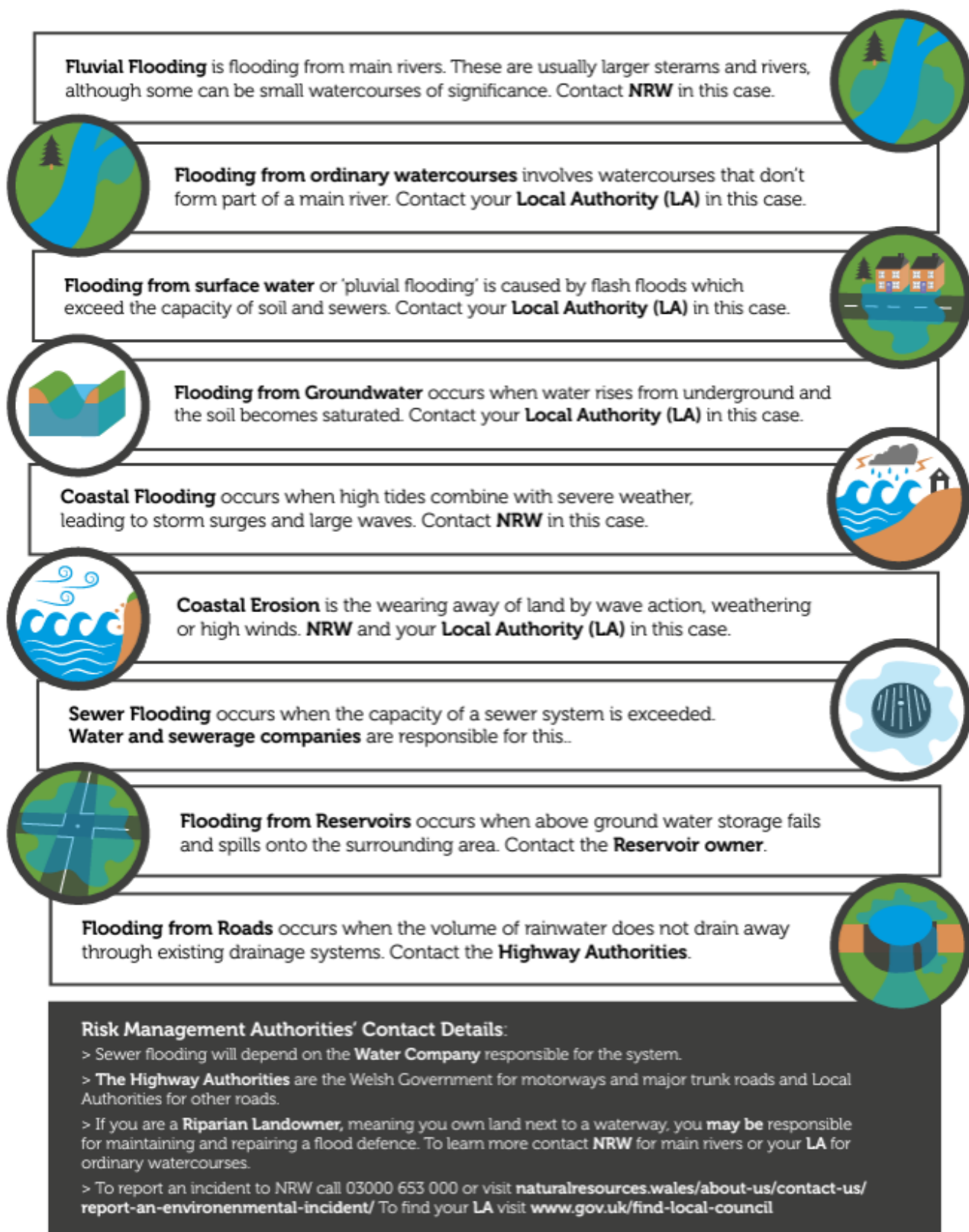


Figure 10: Key Responsible Contacts

4.6 How we manage flooding in our area

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council undertakes a number of different Flood Risk Management activities that range from constructing large capital flood alleviation schemes to attending smaller day to day flooding nuisance calls received from the public. Statutory duties such as those placed upon the authority by the **Flood and Water Management Act 2010**, the **Flood Risk Regulations 2009** and the **Land Drainage Act 1991** are given high priority, along with measures and actions outlined in this strategy and plan. Alongside strategic duties our operational procedures such as maintenance of gully's, culverts, intakes, outfalls, and ditches have been developed over years through good working practices and are critical at managing flood risk on a daily basis. NPTCBC will continue to take a proactive approach through good management, implementing new working methods and modern technology to achieve our flood risk aims and objectives set out within this FRMS and Plan.

Existing flood risk management practices include:

- The pro-active and routine maintenance of existing council structures, watercourses, drainage systems and other related infrastructure, to ensure the systems already in place work as efficiently as possible.
- Utilising advanced weather warnings of significant rainfall events to provide a proactive and targeted approach to cleansing by our operational teams.
- Expanding our Geographical Information System dataset by mapping existing infrastructure and maintaining an asset record and register. Logging repairs, flooding incidents, and recording any new systems or infrastructure as they become active.
- Reactive maintenance and or cleansing, including responding to reported problems or incidents.
- Monitoring and maintaining culvert trash screens with the use of remote CCTV imagery to target worst affected areas during periods of heavy rainfall.
- Development of catchment wide flood alleviation projects to protect communities from flooding in our highest risk communities.
- Development of capital highways flood alleviation projects to ensure nuisance flooding to the highway is reduced.
- Development of small scale/minor flood alleviation projects to protect residential and commercial properties from nuisance flooding.
- Implementing measures that were included in the previous FRMS & FRMP.
- Utilising powers given to the authority and meeting relevant requirements under the; **Flood and Water Management Act, Flood Risk Regulations, Land Drainage Act, Highways Act & Coast Protection Act.**
- Provide an emergency response to flooding during the day and out of hours.
- Undertake post flood investigations and produce S19 Reports for floods that have internally flooded over 5 properties per location, per event.
- Carry out detailed structural inspections of the structures list on the council's critical flood risk asset register and prioritise recommended repairs.

How we prioritise our work

Assets located within areas that have historically experienced flooding are given high priority along with those that drainage officers have identified through experience such as those listed in Appendix H of this plan.

The authority's prioritisation of potential flood alleviation schemes is largely based on the findings in the 2015 Flood Risk Management Plan which have been reviewed and revisited in this report in Chapter 7. Please refer to Appendix J and our action plan in Appendix A1, A2 and A3

The authority's prioritisation of potential minor and capital highways flood alleviation scheme is a summation of a Rating and an Adjustment Factor, taking into consideration the type and location of the incident; the frequency with which they occur. Table 4 below sets out this approach.

Rating	Description
1	Flooding Inside Buildings and jointly Highway Safety
2	Flooding outside but adjacent to buildings
3	Flooding of Highways and footways / culvert problems
4	Maintenance costs
5	Watercourse Bank Stability
6	Flooding of Garden Areas / Wet Gardens
7	Flooding of Communal Areas
8	Flooding of Fields
9	Landscaping Improvement
Adjustment Factor	Description
0	Problem has been reported more than once in the last twelve months
1	Problem has been reported once in the last twelve months
2	Problem has been reported once in the last two years
3	No problems reported within the last two years
4	Problem being monitored

Table 4: Scoring for minor and capital highway and land drainage works

5. Our strategic Objectives

5.1 National Strategy Objectives

The **National Strategy** sets out an overarching aim to reduce the risk to people and communities from flooding and coastal erosion. It identifies 5 objectives for delivering this aim. These are summarised below. The National Strategy describes how the implementation of these objectives will be the responsibility of everyone involved in or affected by, flood and coastal erosion risk management, from the Welsh Government to the Welsh Flood Risk Management Authorities, and the people of Wales themselves.



Figure 11 - WG National Strategy Objectives

5.2 Objectives in our area

Table 5 below shows the councils strategic objectives which reflect our local context and priorities and how each of these aligns with the overarching National Strategy objectives.

Objective No.	Local Strategy Objectives	Description of Objective	National Strategy Objectives				
			A	B	C	D	E
1	Reducing the threat to life by reducing the number of properties at risk of flooding.	Removing risk to residential and commercial properties from high and medium flood risk areas by investing in flood mitigation solutions.	X	X	X	X	X
2	Reducing the consequences for individuals, communities, businesses, and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion.	Reduce distress, disruption and associated physical receptors to improve health and wellbeing within local communities.	X	X	X	X	X

Objective No.	Local Strategy Objectives	Description of Objective	National Strategy Objectives				
			A	B	C	D	E
3	Provide strategic leadership and direction at a local level.	LLFA to act responsibly and in line with legislation, policy, and guidance to ensure flood risk is management effectively and holistically.	X	X	X	X	X
4	Improve our understanding of local flood risk and how climate change will affect standards of protection in the future.	Develop our knowledge and understanding of local flood risk within the county borough. Advance our understanding on how future flood risk will increase with climate change and where practicable develop projects to account for this future risk.	X	X	X	X	X
5	Ensure RMA's & Stakeholders work together to effectively manage Flood Risk & Coastal Erosion	Continual engagement with all RMA's and selected stakeholders will ensure a unified and integrated approach to flood risk locally and nationally. Aligning projects with other RMA's where aims and objectives overlap or shared, will streamline achievements.	X	X		X	X
6	Prioritising projects and investment using a risk-based approach	Ensuring the LLFA identifies risk on a qualitative and quantitative approach and invest in communities that are at greatest risk of flooding.	X		X	X	
7	Reduce disruption to critical services, transport, and infrastructure network within the county borough	Focusing resources on ensuring major highways are free from flooding and protecting infrastructure and services that are vital to societal needs.	X	X	X	X	X
8	Raise awareness of flooding and engaging with people in the response to flood and coastal erosion risk	Ensure information is readily available to build community level resilience. Ensure correct informative information can be found and distributed locally to the population.	X	X		X	
9	Develop policies for effective land use management and enhanced development control procedures to ensure future developments incorporate effective surface water management	Produce appropriate planning and SAB policies that match the objectives of the councils Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan.	X			X	
10	Improve regular maintenance schedules and improve existing flood and coastal erosion risk management assets.	Efficiently and effectively manage the councils flood risk assets and upgrade existing structures to ensure they are fit for purpose and build resilience to climate change.		X	X	X	

Objective No.	Local Strategy Objectives	Description of Objective	National Strategy Objectives				
			A	B	C	D	E
11	Providing an effective and sustained response to flood and coastal erosion events.	Ensure the preparation and testing of Emergency Plans. Respond to flood events in a timely and appropriate manner and facilitate recovery from flooding within the shortest possible timescales.		X			X
12	Develop a local programme of investment for flood and coastal erosion risk management.	Develop a pipeline of projects for the next 10 years that focuses on investment needs and identify alternative sources of funding for flood and coastal erosion risk management projects.		X	X		
13	Ensure Flood Risk Management Projects are delivered in a responsibly sustainable way with a focus on environmental benefits and enhancements.	Produce sustainably responsible construction projects that match the aims and objectives of the councils' various internal policies. Ensuring our projects enhance the environment and add value to the community.	X	X			
14	Identify locations where flood risk can be reduced by working with or enhancing the natural environment.	Develop more projects that incorporate Natural Flood Management solutions and manipulate nature and the natural landscape to better manage floods on a catchment wide approach.		X		X	

Table 5: NPTCBC Flood Risk Objectives

6. Flood Measures

6.1 Introduction to flood measures

The measures identified within this plan have been selected to achieve the objectives contained within Chapter 5. The foremost outcome that is hoped to be achieved through implementing these wide-ranging measures is a reduction in flood risk across the borough. As in the council's previous strategy and plan we have categorised all local measures under the following high-level themes: -

- **Development planning and adaptation** (encompassing both new and adaptations to existing developments/landscapes);
- **Flood forecasting, warning, and response;**
- **Land, cultural and environmental management;**
- **Asset management and maintenance;**
- **Studies, assessments, and plans;**
- **High level awareness and engagement** (to increase individual and community resilience); and
- **Monitoring** (of the flood risk issues).

The measures contained overleaf have been selected with a view to reduce flood risk throughout the authority in line with the National Strategy. These measures will be applied to the fifteen (15) Strategic Flood Risk Areas (SFRA) within Neath Port Talbot. The authority understands that flood risk is not restricted just to the flood risk areas identified by NRW and has therefore evaluated the flood risk, and applied measures to all its communities, ensuring a fair and equal approach to flood risk management throughout the authority.

Additional and continual funding is required by the authority to allow for sufficient resources to fulfil legislative requirements and achieve the measures outlined below. If this funding is not forthcoming the authority is unlikely to be able to fulfil the measures leading communities to be at greater risk.

The time scales and costs for implementing the measures have been identified below and will continue until 2030 which is the life span of this report. The authority will strive to action all the measures identified within the community areas over the life of this plan; however, this will only be possible if sufficient resources are made available. It is important to note that where you read 'Core Activity' this usually indicates that these measures relate to statutory duties that the LLFA are duty bound to carry out and action.

Timescales References

- Short Term (1-3 Years)
- Medium Term (3-6 Years)
- Long Term (6+ Years)
- Core Activity (Continual)

Costs References

- Very Low (<25k)
- Low (£25k – £100K)
- Medium (£100 - £250k)
- High (£250k – £1m)
- Very High (>£1m)
- Core Activity (Within current revenue funding)

6.2 Summary of how we select and prioritise measures

All the measures have been selected to achieve the foremost outcome of reducing the risk of flooding to our communities, the environment, and the economy. The measures have been selected to ensure:

- Our communities are prepared for potential flood events;
- Prevention and protection measures are in place to reduce the associated risks and hazards, and
- A recovery and review process is established to aid those in need and help the authority and communities to learn from their experiences.

Prioritising the delivery of the measures that have been proposed is essential to ensure the effective delivery of this flood risk management strategy and plan. As identified within Appendix G the number of properties at risk within an area gives a good indication of the level of flood risk. However, it is important to note that the number of properties at risk of flooding is not the only measure of flood risk. Infrastructure, the natural and historic environment, and the economy can also be at risk of flooding.

Priorities are ever changing and there are many ways in which we prioritise the various functions that the section undertakes. For the purpose of delivering this strategy and plan, resources will be focused in those areas at highest risk of flooding, considering the risk posed to human health, the environment, cultural heritage, and economic activity. It cannot be ignored that the regulations only require measures to be implemented for Flood Risk Areas however, the authority understands that flooding can be experienced by all communities within the borough.

Measures that produce the greatest reduction of flood risk are those that will be implemented first. Those that satisfy multiple objectives will be given a higher priority than those that only satisfy a few. Additionally, any measures which have beneficial environmental impacts such as those that fulfil Water Framework Directive objectives and link with the measures contained within the Western Wales River Basin Management Plan will also be given priority.

The measures that have been identified for actioning generally fulfil more than one objective. In delivering the measures, officers will explore delivery approaches that will achieve multiple benefits in line with the Well-being of Future Generations Goals set out in the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**. Details on which Future Generations Goals are associated to each measure can be seen in each measure table.

6.3 Our Measures

6.3.1 Development Planning and Adaptation

Measure 1	SuDs Development
Description	<p>SuDS, which stands for Sustainable Drainage Systems, have become increasingly important in flood risk management in NPTCBC over the past decade. SuDS are a collection of techniques and practices designed to manage surface water runoff in a more sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. They aim to mimic natural drainage processes, reducing flood risk, improving water quality, and enhancing biodiversity.</p> <p>The development of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in flood risk management in the UK has evolved through several key stages. Initially, the recognition of flooding issues drove the need for effective strategies. Subsequently, policy initiatives like the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 emphasized sustainable approaches to drainage and flood risk management. SuDS became integrated into planning policies, ensuring their incorporation from the design phase of new developments. Research and innovation have driven the evolution of SuDS technologies, including new drainage systems and green infrastructure.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) offer a multitude of benefits, making them a valuable tool in urban water management. SuDS effectively mitigate flood risk by managing surface water runoff, improving water quality through natural filtration processes, and promoting biodiversity by incorporating green infrastructure elements. They also contribute to urban cooling, enhance the aesthetic appeal of urban areas, and provide recreational spaces for residents.</p> <p>SuDS support sustainable urban development by aligning with water-sensitive design principles and enhancing community resilience to climate change. Moreover, they offer long-term cost savings by reducing reliance on traditional drainage infrastructure and minimizing flood damage. Overall, SuDS represent a holistic approach to water management that delivers environmental, social, and economic benefits for communities</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	9 and 13
Related objectives (National)	B and C Measure: 16
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, A Resilient Wales, A more Equal Wales , A Healthier Wales, A wales of Cohesive Communities and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	None
Delivery partners	Internal Departments
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention and Preparedness
Other Links	https://beta.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/suds-approval-body-sab/ https://beta.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/
Status	In Progress

Measure 2	SAB and Planning Consultee
Description	The LLFA is responsible for ensuring that drainage systems in new developments meet national standards for sustainable drainage, established under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The SAB approves drainage designs, enforces compliance, and provides guidance on best practices for SuDS implementation. The Planning Authority plays a critical role in flood risk management through strategic planning, development control, integration, coordination, and ensuring long-term maintenance. It is essential they review Local Plans and Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) proposed by developers to ensure they align with national policies and identify flood-prone areas. Developers must conduct site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in new developments, with planning authorities working closely with the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) for approval. Additionally, planning authorities ensure that long-term maintenance plans for SuDS are established, often as conditions in planning permissions.
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	With both the SAB and Planning authorities working together it ensures that new developments are resilient to flooding and contribute positively to managing surface water in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, at the very initial stages of planning and development both parties promote the use of resilient design and adaptation measures to cope with the impacts of climate change, including increased rainfall and flood events ensuring flood risk is at the forefront of design development. Their collaborative efforts ensure that surface water is managed effectively, reducing the likelihood of flooding, protecting water quality, enhancing biodiversity, and providing economic and social benefits. These efforts are essential in building resilient communities that can adapt to the challenges posed by climate change
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	9
Related objectives (National)	B and C Measure: 16
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, A Resilient Wales, A more Equal Wales , A Healthier Wales, A wales of Cohesive Communities and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	None
Delivery partners	Internal Departments
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention and Preparedness
Other Links	https://beta.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/suds-approval-body-sab/ https://beta.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/
Status	In Progress

6.3.2 Flood Forecasting, Warning, and Response

Measure 3	Flood Action Plan
Description	<p>The Flood Risk Regulations (2009) mandate Local Lead Flood Authorities (LLFAs) to prepare and publish Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) in areas where local flood risk is deemed significant according to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). These plans aim to evaluate, map, and formulate action plans for mitigating flood risk.</p> <p>While we previously issued our Local Strategy and FRMP as separate documents, our new Local Strategy and Plan now integrates these into a single document. Consequently, NPTCBC has developed a Flood Action Plan (see Appendix A1, A2 and A3) outlining actions and tasks for managing flood risk within specified time frames, ensuring alignment with the objectives and measures defined in this Local Strategy.</p> <p>The Flood Action Plan adopts a comprehensive approach to flood risk management, incorporating such solutions as NFM approaches, improving information delivery, effective asset management and meaningful stakeholder engagement.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009, flood action plans are essential for systematically assessing, managing, and mitigating flood risks to ensure the safety of people, property, and the environment.</p> <p>Flood action plans also focus on coordinated response and recovery efforts, establishing emergency plans, early warning systems, and post-flood recovery strategies to enable quick restoration of normalcy. These plans ensure regulatory compliance with the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and the EU Floods Directive, involving ongoing monitoring and updates to reflect new data and changing conditions.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Short Term (1–3 Years)
Indicative cost	Very Low (<25k)
Related objectives (Local)	2, 3, 5 and 11
Related objectives (National)	B and E Measure: 5
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales, A More Equal Wales, A Wales of Cohesive Communities and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	Internal Revenue and Flood Revenue Grant
Delivery partners	None
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention, Protection, Preparedness, and Recovery and Review
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

Measure 4	Adaptation and Reliance
Description	<p>Community adaptation and resilience refers to the strategies and capacities communities develop to effectively manage and recover from flood events. Adaptation involves proactive measures like constructing flood defences, implementing early warning systems, and planning land use to mitigate flood risk. These actions aim to reduce vulnerability and enhance the community's ability to withstand floods.</p> <p>Resilience, encompasses a community's capacity to recover swiftly after a flood. It includes rebuilding physical infrastructure and addressing social, economic, and psychological impacts. Resilient communities typically possess strong social networks, effective governance structures, access to resources, and knowledge of flood response and recovery strategies.</p> <p>Together, community adaptation and resilience in flood risk management emphasise local engagement, knowledge sharing, and collaboration among stakeholders. By integrating these principles into planning and policy-making, communities can better prepare for future floods, minimise losses, and promote sustainable development despite ongoing flood risks.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Promoting adaptation and resilience in flood-prone communities offers several advantages. It boosts readiness through improved infrastructure, early warning systems, and disaster response plans, thereby lessening the immediate impact of floods. It also lowers long-term vulnerability by encouraging sustainable land-use practices and constructing resilient infrastructure that can withstand future flood events.</p> <p>Furthermore, it enhances social cohesion and community networks, promoting solidarity and mutual aid during crises. Economically, it reduces property damage, lowers recovery expenses, and safeguards livelihoods. Overall, these efforts contribute to environmental sustainability by implementing measures that protect ecosystems and natural resources, ensuring communities can thrive despite periodic flood risks.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Very Low (<25k)
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13 and 14
Related objectives (National)	A and B
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales, A More Equal Wales, A Wales of Cohesive Communities and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	Internal Revenue and Flood Revenue Grant
Delivery partners	Internal Departments, Local Community Councils, Local Councillors, Other Community Groups
Type(s) of flood management	Preparedness
Other Links	None
Status	Not Started

6.3.3 Land, Cultural and Environmental Management

Measure 5	
Natural Flood Management (NFM) and Nature Based Solutions (NBS)	
Description	<p>Both NFM and NBS offer innovative approaches to managing flood risk that leverage the inherent resilience of natural ecosystems. By integrating these approaches into flood risk management strategies, communities can enhance their resilience to flooding while also realising a range of additional social, economic, and environmental benefits.</p> <p>NPTCBC will develop Natural Flood Management and Nature Based Solution projects at locations that lend themselves to using this engineering approach. Projects that utilise NFM will look at flooding in a holistic approach and will often be used in as part of a larger project looking at fluvial catchments as a whole. NFM has been used successfully by NPTCBC in the Gnoll Country Park, where the upper catchment incorporates NFM techniques to adapt the behaviour of peak flow rates before water reaches Neath town centre.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Working with nature to provide alleviation from flooding creates less disruption to the natural environment. These solutions aim to mimic the natural hydrological processes where possible, but still increase the standard of protection to the local community.</p> <p>Both NFM and NBS offer compelling benefits for flood risk reduction and broader environmental resilience. They are cost-effective, environmentally friendly, and enhance community resilience by leveraging natural processes, such as habitat restoration. They can both provide multi-functionality, contributing to climate resilience, improving social well-being, and generating economic value through job creation and enhanced property values. Together, these approaches offer holistic solutions to flood risk management while promoting sustainable development and resilience in the face of environmental and climate challenges.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Short Term (1-3 Years), Medium Term (3-6 Years) & Long Term (6+ Years)
Indicative cost	Low (£25k – £100K)
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 6, 9, 13 and 14
Related objectives (National)	A, B and C Measure: 13, 14 and 15
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales, and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	Capital Grant Funding
Delivery partners	Other RMAs and Private Landowners
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention and Protection
Other Links	https://www.gov.wales/natural-flood-management-guidance-undertake-natural-flood-management-works-html#120586
Status	In Progress

Measure 6	Environmental and Biodiversity Enhancements
Description	<p>This will involve integrating ecological considerations into flood control measures to create multifunctional landscapes. This approach not only mitigates flood risks but also promotes environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Some key aspects and strategies for achieving these enhancements for consideration would be NFM (Measure), SuDS (Measure X), coastal habitat restoration, integrated catchment management, biodiversity focused design, monitoring and adaptive management and community engagement and education.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Integrating environmental and biodiversity enhancements into flood risk management creates synergistic benefits, reducing flood risks while promoting ecological health and resilience. By adopting a holistic and multi-functional approach, FRM can contribute to sustainable development and the preservation of natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Benefits of Environmental and Biodiversity Enhancements include; Enhanced Ecosystem Services such as improved water quality, soil health, and carbon sequestration; Increased Resilience such as diverse ecosystems that are more resilient to climate change and extreme weather events; and Recreational and Aesthetic Values such as natural landscapes that provide recreational opportunities and enhance the aesthetic appeal of the region</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Short Term (1-3 Years), Medium Term (3-6 Years) and Long Term (6+ Years)
Indicative cost	Low (£25k – £100K)
Related objectives (Local)	13 and 14
Related objectives (National)	B
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	Internal Funding, Capital Grant Funding, Small Scale Works Grant and Flood Revenue Grant.
Delivery partners	Internal Departments, Community Groups and other RMAs
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention and Protection
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

6.3.4 Asset Management and Maintenance

Measure 7	Asset Surveys
Description	Locate, record, and map every part of the county’s drainage infrastructure, using GPS RTK and Digital Tablets. Identify how drainage networks interact with Highway apparatus, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, and riparian systems. Record the physical details, condition, and ownership of each component. Continuously update and maintain the Authority's Geographical Information System (GIS).
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Continue to build a detailed asset management database by completing a drainage map of the county. This will allow a better understanding of where flooding may likely occur, and why. With understanding comes the ability to improve maintenance and inspection programmes, reducing costs and improving resilience to flooding on a county wide scale, particularly in emergency situations.</p> <p>NPT have already created Pluvial and Fluvial Catchment plans off the back of 10 years of successful asset management. This information will continue to improve our understanding of Flood Risk across our 15 SFRA’s and enable Operatives, Officers, and Engineers to correctly resource areas at highest risk of flooding more accurately and effectively.</p> <p>Detailed ownership and asset location information has made addressing Riparian Flood Risk issues more effective, making it clearer to landowners what their roles and responsibilities are. Additionally, knowing who owns certain apparatus has enabled for quicker response times during flood events, as clear information is passed between RMA’s and emergency services.</p> <p>This measure also aids in the improvement in quality of water bodies as set out under the Water Framework Directive, as misconnections are resolved bringing benefits to the environment.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10 & 14
Related objectives (National)	A, B, C, D, and E Measures: 5, 6 and 7
Well Being Goals	A Healthier Wales and a More Resilient Wales
Funding option(s)	Revenue (Internal & WG)
Delivery partners	None
Type(s) of flood management	Preparedness
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

Measure 8	S21 Asset Register
Description	Maintain a register of flood risk assets as required under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 . List locations of structures and features that are considered to have a significant effect on flood risk and associated attribute data such as ownership, condition, cleansing frequency and control features. These are known as 'Critical Flood Risk Assets' (CFRA) in NPTCBC.
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>This information is shared with other RMAs and included on the national asset database maintained by NRW. Information enables practitioners to develop maintenance and inspection regimes for assets in high and medium risk locations.</p> <p>Records held on this database owned by the authority are maintained on a weekly basis and are inspected on an annual frequency to ensure the structures are in good condition. Any repairs identified are actioned as a priority to ensure flood risk is minimised. Any private landowners that own assets held of this register are provided with guidance on their role and responsibility in minimising flood risk and are contacted regularly to maintain open lines of communication.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 & 14
Related objectives (National)	A, B, C, D and E Measures: 5, 6 & 7
Well Being Goals	A Healthier Wales and a More Resilient Wales
Funding option(s)	Revenue (Internal & WG)
Delivery partners	NRW
Type(s) of flood management	Protection & Preparedness
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

Measure 9	Critical Flood Risk Asset Inspections
Description	Continue to undertake a structured inspection programme of Critical Flood Risk Assets (separate to regular maintenance regimes) in accordance with T98 Asset Inspection guidelines. Detailed inspections to be carried out will involve identifying the general condition of the flood structure/features and making recommendations based on the outcomes. Flood Risk structures mainly include Intakes and Trash screens dotted around the authority but also their associated culvert (pipe) structures that convey water to their discharge location.
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	Critical assets within areas of know flood risk are kept well maintained to ensure flood risk is minimised. Visual Inspections of intake and Trash screen structures are carried out to a T98 national standard and culvert structures are surveyed to WRc Manual of Sewer Condition Classification to ensure a unified approach. All structures are surveyed after significant rainfall events to ensure structures are operating effectively, not damage and show no signs of failure.
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 10 & 11
Related objectives (National)	B, C & E Measure 5, 6 & 7
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, a Healthier Wales, and a Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Revenue (Internal & WG)
Delivery partners	None
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

Measure 10	Critical Flood Risk Asset Maintenance and Repairs
Description	Scheduling and undertaking the maintenance of NPTCBC's flood defence and conveyance assets. This will involve activities such as grid cleansing, de-silting, and channel clearance to allow for the drainage systems to work at maximum capacity. Scheduling the maintenance regime will ensure those areas most at risk are prioritised to minimise the flood risk. Furthermore, repair work will be carried out on the back of recommendations set out under Measure 9.
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	Maintaining the counties flood defence assets will ensure the clear passage for water to enter underground drainage systems i.e. culverts and highway drains. This will mitigate the flood risk illustrated on the flood maps which were unable to incorporate underground conveyance structures into the flood model.
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 7, 10 & 11
Related objectives (National)	B, D and E Measure: 6 & 7
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, a Healthier Wales, and a Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Revenue (Internal & WG)
Delivery partners	None
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention & Protection
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

Measure 11	Construction of Flood Alleviation Schemes
Description	<p>Construct flood alleviation schemes after completing business cases to protect properties from flooding up to and including 1 in 100 year rainfall events. Where possible projects should increase the standard of protection to multiple residential and commercial properties and provide a BCR of greater than 1.</p> <p>Construction projects will be delivered under NEC3 Contract terms and project managed and supervised by NPT Flood Officers and Engineers to ensure continuity and control of projects, ensuring delivery standards at met.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Constructing flood alleviation projects offers numerous benefits that contribute to the safety, sustainability, economic stability, environmental health and quality of life for those living in affected areas around the county borough.</p> <p>Large-scale flood alleviation projects provide crucial benefits by reducing flood risk, enhancing community resilience, and protecting infrastructure. By implementing measures such as improved intakes, trash screens, floodwalls, and diversion channels, these projects effectively minimise the impact of flooding on lives, property, and economic activities. They also offer environmental advantages, including habitat restoration and improved water quality management. Economically, flood alleviation schemes mitigate damage costs and support sustainable development by fostering safer conditions for businesses and encourage investment in flood-prone areas. Moreover, these projects contribute to enhanced water management and community well-being, ensuring safer and more secure environments for residents and businesses alike.</p> <p>Overall, large-scale flood alleviation schemes represent a significant investment in public safety, environmental stewardship, and economic resilience. They play a crucial role in sustainable development by balancing the needs of communities with the preservation of natural resources.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Medium Term (3-6 Years) & Long Term (6+ Years)
Indicative cost	Very High (>£1m)
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14
Related objectives (National)	C & D
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales and A Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Capital Grant Funding, Small Scale Works Grant, Flood Revenue Grant.
Delivery partners	WG and other RMAs
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention and Protection
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

6.3.5 Studies, Assessments, and Plans

Measure 12	Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs)
Description	Carry out an assessment of flood risk in each Strategic Flood Risk Area in greater detail to better understand the drainage characteristics of each fluvial and pluvial catchment.
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>These reports will build on the works carried out in Chapter 7 and will focus on local measures and recommend appropriate flood risk management techniques to be used in each area. This will enable Engineers and Officers to better prioritise and focus resources based on probability and impact of flooding from local sources. The assessments will highlight the short, medium, and long-term strategies in each catchment, as each vary and require different resources.</p> <p>Recommendations and details such as; asset maintenance frequency's; known hotspot areas; environmental enhancement opportunities; socio-economic characteristics; community groups; RMA responsibilities; SuDS opportunities; and critical flood risk assets will act as a reference for community residents and future practitioners to ensure a consistent holistic approach to FRM. These assessments will bring about collaborative working with other RMA's, Private Landowners, Emergency Services, and Internal Departments.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Very Low (<£25k)
Related objectives (Local)	All
Related objectives (National)	A, B, C, D and E Measures: 15 & 24
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, a Resilient Wales, and a Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Revenue (Internal & WG)
Delivery partners	None
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention, Protection, Preparedness & Recovery & Review
Other Links	<p>Other RMA's, Private Landowners, Emergency Services & Internal Departments</p> <p>Climate Change Strategy https://www.npt.gov.uk/30350</p> <p>Local Development Plan https://beta.npt.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-ldp-2011-2026/</p> <p>Emergency Plan http://www.jointresilience.co.uk/</p>
Status	In Progress

Measure 13	S19 Investigation into Flooding
Description	<p>As the LLFA, Neath Port Talbot must investigate flooding that occurs within the Borough. Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 outlines that: On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and -Whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood. <p>Where an authority carries out an investigation it must; publish the results of its investigation and notify any relevant risk management authorities.</p> <p>The need to investigate a particular flood is determined case-by-case considering factors such as the number of properties affected and the likely source of flooding. NPT currently have a trigger of 5 or more properties flooded in one location at any given time.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>S19 Reports provide vital information on the causes of flooding, they can be used as evidence of flooding when applying for grant funding to WG and provides the authority with vital background information for any future events, further assessments, and feasibility studies.</p> <p>They will enable collaboration with other RMAs and emergency services through development of emergency response plans and action plans.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	3, 4, 5, 8, 10 & 11
Related objectives (National)	A, C and E Measures: 21
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, a Resilient Wales, a More Equal Wales, a Healthier Wales, and a Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Revenue (Internal & WG)
Delivery partners	All RMAs
Type(s) of flood management	Recovery & Review
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

Measure 14	Feasibility Studies
Description	Carry out feasibility studies on areas of the FRAW map that have been identified in Chapter 7 and that show high or medium flood risk from Ordinary Watercourses and Surface Water. High level modelling can inform our understanding on the sources of flooding where it is not obvious and validate the need for further investigation works. These reports will be used to assess the feasibility of a project so that practitioners can decide whether or not to develop a flood alleviation project, using the 5-case business model is required (Measure 15)
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	Deriving accurate hydrological information and carrying ground investigations/surveys will not directly reduce flood risk but will indicate if the flood risk has been overstated or understated in the FRAW Maps. Furthermore, it will highlight if further work should be prioritised or if simple local measures may be identified, such as incorporating assets into regular inspection and maintenance practices (Measure 9 & 10) these can then be included in the associated Strategic areas FRA reports (Measure 12).
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Short Term (1-3 Years)
Indicative cost	Low (£25k-£100k)
Related objectives (Local)	3, 4, 6, 12 & 14
Related objectives (National)	A, B and C Measure: 22
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales and a Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Revenue & Capital (Internal) & WG
Delivery partners	None
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention & Preparedness
Other Links	None
Status	Not Started

Measure 15	Business Case Development
Description	<p>Develop Business Cases using the 5-case model approach for new Flood Alleviation Schemes (FAS), or Improvement works to existing structures. Each business case assesses the Strategic, Economic, Commercial, Financial and Management case of a project from the first stages of Strategic Outline Case (SOC) to construction, ensuring a project is viable through each stage of development.</p> <p>This work is grant funded by WG and managed through the WG Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme. NPT have an excellent record of securing funding to produce business cases and investing in flood risk infrastructure across the county. Please see Appendix A1, A2 and A3. At its core, the approach of the business case development should include wider well-being benefits such as environmental enhancements, regeneration, improved transport infrastructure, tourism initiatives and softer Natural Flood Management solutions. (Measure 5)</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Projects are prioritised effectively in the most at risk communities. The council's rolling 10-year pipeline of works has been underway since 2015 which continues to drive future planning. Each project is staggered so that they are on various stages of development, ultimately leading to a conveyor belt of construction projects to alleviate flooding on an annual basis.</p> <p>Investment is secured from both internal resources and WG grant applications. The aim is to remove thousands of properties and people from high and medium risk flood areas and provide wider economic, social, and environmental improvements, in line with national ambitions.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Short Term (1-3 Years) & Medium Term (3-6Years)
Indicative cost	Low (£25k-£100K) & Medium (£100k-£250K)
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13 & 14
Related objectives (National)	A, B, C and D Measures: 15 & 22
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, a Resilient Wales, and a Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Capital Grant Funding
Delivery partners	WG, All RMAs and third-party stakeholders
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention, Protection & Preparedness
Other Links	<p>WG Business Case Guidance https://www.gov.wales/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-fcerm-business-case-guidance</p> <p>WG Capital Grant Funding T&Cs https://www.gov.wales/flood-and-coastal-risk-management-capital-works-grant-terms-and-conditions</p>
Status	In Progress

6.3.6 High Level Awareness and Engagement

Measure 16	Communicate Risk
Description	<p>Communicating flood risk to at-risk communities should involve clear, simple messaging using plain language, visual aids, and multilingual information. Digital platforms like social media, websites, and apps will be used to provide real-time updates, while traditional media such as letter drops will still be used to disseminate broader information. Engaging the community through public meetings, workshops, and collaborations with local leaders enhances outreach and should be used in the development of business cases and construction projects so residents can voice concerns, provide opinions on solutions and feedback on local flood risk issues.</p> <p>Early warning systems are used in NPTCBC via daily weather updates, emergency weather warnings and CCTV camera monitoring of critical flood risk assets. This enables officers and supervisor to communicate with operatives which areas are at highest risk so that an effective response can be co-ordinated. Physical flood markers and signs are positioned around the county’s highways at known flood locations, which will continue to be monitored and improved to ensure we communicate risk to road users in the most effective way.</p> <p>Developing feedback mechanisms such as surveys and hotlines will ensure continuous improvement in communication strategies.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Effective communication significantly benefits flood-prone communities by enhancing preparedness and ensuring timely responses. It increases awareness of risks and provides practical preparation steps, leading to better evacuation readiness and reduced property damage. Reliable information alleviates anxiety, while training in emergency skills enhances safety. Communication fosters community resilience by guiding safer rebuilding practices and strengthening community bonds. Economically, it reduces repair costs and helps businesses resume operations quickly. Empowering residents with knowledge encourages informed decision-making and active participation in preparedness efforts. Additionally, it enables efficient resource allocation and coordination of assistance, making communities more capable of managing flood risks.</p> <p>By using a combination of communication methods, authorities can ensure that flood risk communication is comprehensive, inclusive, and effective in helping communities prepare for and respond to flooding events.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	All
Related objectives (National)	A, B, D and E
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, and A wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	None
Delivery partners	Internal Departments
Type(s) of flood management	Preparedness, Prevention and Recovery and Review
Other Links	https://beta.npt.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/flood-and-coastal-defence/
Status	In Progress

Measure 17	Warn and Inform
Description	<p>Timely flood warnings enable safe evacuations, property protection, and psychological preparedness, reducing panic and fostering community resilience. NPTCBC aim to build on our current practices and improve communications with communities at highest risk of flooding. This will be carried via improving social media posts, letter drops, community engagement and providing the right information to the right people.</p> <p>Furthermore, by taking a proactive approach it will help businesses implement emergency plans, minimise economic losses, and ensure strategic deployment of emergency services. Effective warnings also prevent environmental contamination, protect public health by informing about safe practices, and enhance authority/community coordination for a more efficient response.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	Warning and informing" residents about flooding is a vital component of disaster risk reduction. It saves lives, protects property, minimises economic losses, enhances community resilience, and ensures a coordinated and effective response to flood events.
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11
Related objectives (National)	A, B, D and E Measure: 12
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, and A Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	None
Delivery partners	Internal Departments
Type(s) of flood management	Preparedness, Prevention and Recovery and Review
Other Links	https://beta.npt.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/flood-and-coastal-defence/
Status	In Progress

Measure 18	Partnership Working with other RMAs
Description	<p>Partnership working in flood risk management involves collaboration between various agencies and authorities to effectively manage and mitigate flood risks. This collaborative approach ensures that resources, expertise, and efforts are coordinated to achieve the best outcomes for flood preparedness, prevention, protection, response and recovery.</p> <p>Such works can include strategic planning and coordination, which entails developing joint flood risk management plans and holding regular meetings to align strategies and share information. Information sharing involves exchanging data on flood risks and weather forecasts, utilising shared databases and GIS for better decision-making. Resource sharing involves pooling funding, equipment, and personnel for optimised response capabilities and joint training exercises. Public engagement and communication strategies are coordinated to inform communities about flood risks and involve them in management plans. Operational collaboration focuses on joint response efforts during flood events and post-flood recovery initiatives involving all partners to assess damage and provide support.</p> <p>Flood risk management involves collaboration among various key agencies. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) oversees main rivers, coastal erosion, and reservoir safety, offering strategic guidance. NPTCBC acting as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) manage local flood risks from surface water, groundwater, and watercourses. Water and sewerage company Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) ensure drainage systems can handle waste water and combined water floods during periods of heavy rainfall, while highway authorities manage flood risks on road networks. Emergency services, including fire, police, and ambulance services, provide immediate response during floods.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	<p>Close working relationships with other RMA's enhances coordination and information sharing, leading to more comprehensive and effective flood prevention and mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Collaborative efforts can enable the pooling of resources, expertise, and data, which improves the accuracy of risk assessments and the development of tailored solutions. These relationships ensure that flood risk management plans are integrated and consistent across regions, reducing redundancy and gaps in protection. Moreover, engaging with RMA's fosters community involvement and awareness, as these authorities often serve as a bridge between local communities and national agencies, ensuring that flood risk management efforts are both locally relevant and supported by robust regulatory frameworks.</p>
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	5
Related objectives (National)	C and D Measure: 24
Well Being Goals	A Prosperous Wales, A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales, A More Equal Wales, A Wales of Cohesive Communities and A Globally Responsible Wales
Funding option(s)	Internal Revenue
Delivery partners	All RMA's and Stakeholders
Type(s) of flood management	Prevention, Protection, Preparedness, and Recovery and Review
Other Links	None
Status	In Progress

6.3.7 Monitoring

Measure 19	Emergency Response Plans
Description	<p>Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, NPTCBC plays a leading role in emergency planning and recovery following a flood. The Council are required to develop and maintain plans for responding to emergencies and mitigating their impact.</p> <p>Emergency response plans are crucial for effective flood risk management by enhancing preparedness, coordination, and communication. They begin with thorough risk assessments and resource allocation, ensuring that equipment, personnel, and support are ready where needed. Clear delineation of roles and multi-agency collaboration foster a unified response, reducing confusion and improving efficiency during flood events. Public awareness campaigns and information dissemination strategies help communities understand and react appropriately before, during, and after a flood, minimising panic and enabling quicker, safer responses.</p> <p>These plans also focus on proactive mitigation measures and building community resilience through personal flood plans and preparedness initiatives. Regular training and simulation drills ensure responders are well-prepared to handle flood situations, while post-event analysis allow for continuous improvement by integrating lessons learned.</p>
Benefits incl. multiple/wider benefits	Overall, detailed emergency response plans provide a comprehensive framework for managing flood risks, protecting lives, reducing property damage, damage to key infrastructure and ensuring quick recovery and resilience in affected communities.
Measure Location	County Wide
Indicative timescale	Core Activity (Continual)
Indicative cost	Core Activity
Related objectives (Local)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11
Related objectives (National)	A, B and E
Well Being Goals	A Resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales and A Wales of Cohesive Communities
Funding option(s)	Internal Revenue
Delivery partners	Internal Departments, Emergency Services (Cat 1 and 2 responders)
Type(s) of flood management	Preparedness, and Recovery and Review
Other Links	https://beta.npt.gov.uk/council-democracy-elections/partnership-working/npt-prepared/
Status	In Progress

7. What is the risk of flooding in our area?

7.1 Background

The County Borough has a mix of urban and rural communities situated along the steep hillsides, river and glaciated valleys and coastline. The main urban communities are located along the coast including Neath and Port Talbot town centres, Margam and the Sandfields housing estate. Pontardawe is also a main urban centre located in the Swansea Valley.

The Neath, Afan and Swansea Valleys are dotted with rural communities and are drained by the three main rivers located in the Borough, Afan, Neath and Tawe. Many areas of the county borough have been, and continue to be affected by severe flooding, and for some it can occur on an annual basis. The aim of the LLFA is to identify these locations and form local actions to alleviate flood risk.

Coastal, Fluvial and Pluvial flooding in Neath Port Talbot, has been assessed at a high level by NRW through their Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) in 2018 which identified 'Flood Risk Areas'. The report identifies 3 flood risk areas in NPTCBC, namely Neath, Briton Ferry, and Port Talbot, identified in Figure 11. This does not mean that flooding only effects these locations, but it identifies the communities at highest risk of flooding from all sources. Briton Ferry; Flooding from the Sea, Neath; Flooding from Surface Water, and Port Talbot; Flooding from Rivers.

Further to the PFRA, NRW developed their FRMP in 2023 for South West Wales. This identified further communities being at 'most risk' and 'future risk' of flooding, Figures 12 and 13, respectively. These high-level risk assessments have allowed RMAs to focus their efforts however, they mainly focus on flood risk from rivers and the sea, not localised surface water and ordinary watercourses which can also cause considerable damage and disruption. It is the duty of the LLFA with its local knowledge and understanding to take this information and expand on it to accurately identify county wide flood risk from all sources.

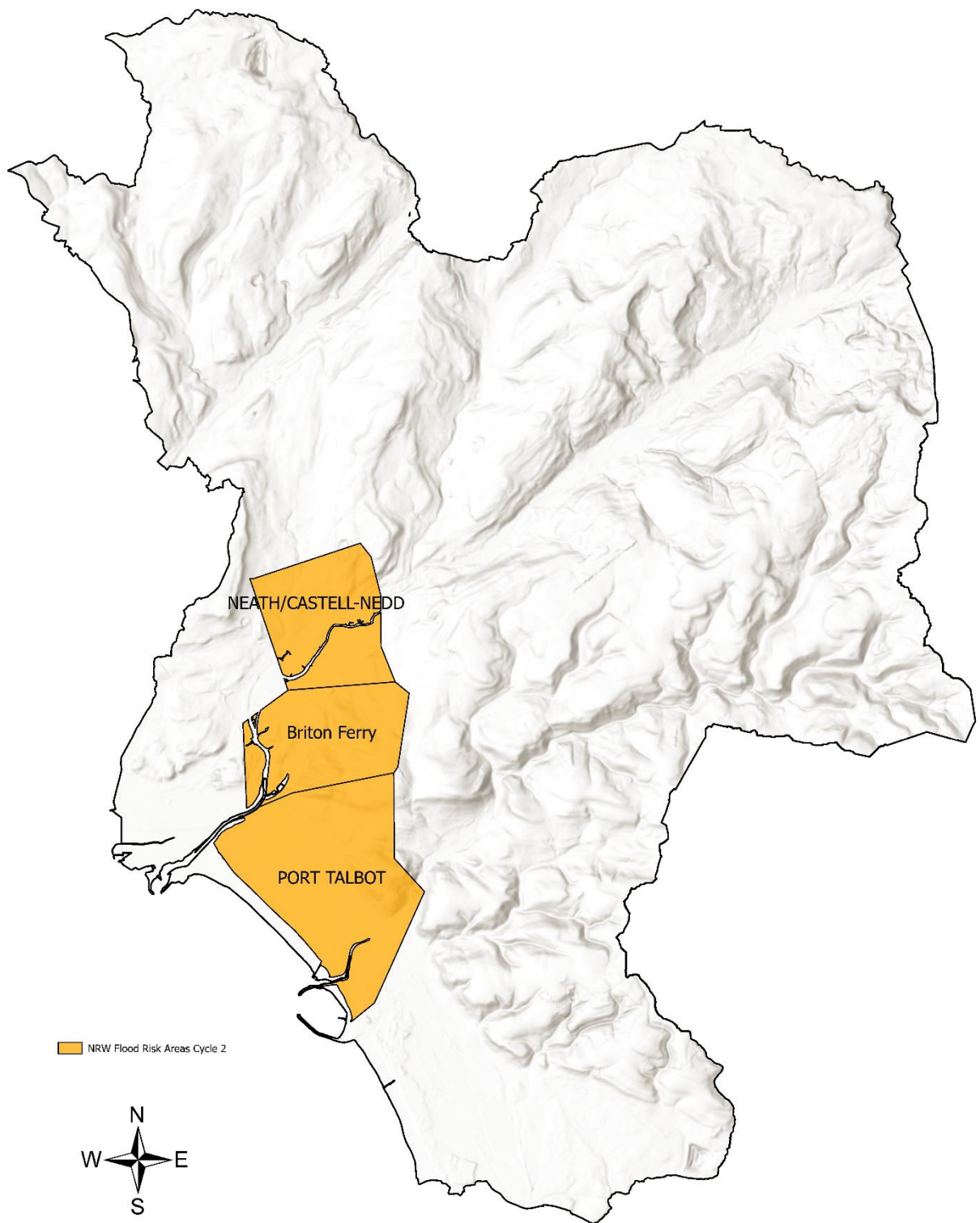


Figure 12: NRW Flood Risk Areas (Cycle 2)

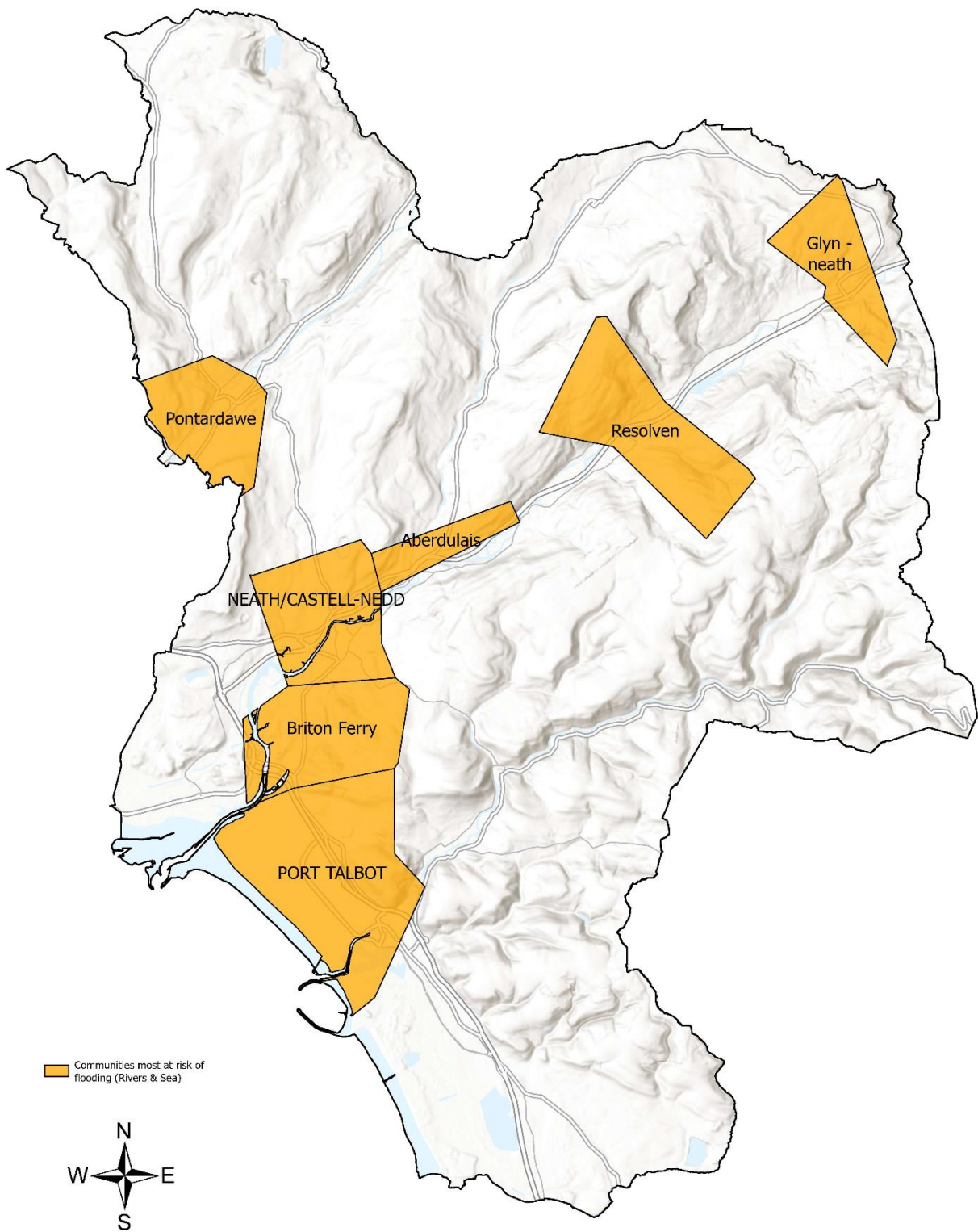


Figure 13: NRW communities at 'most risk' of flooding

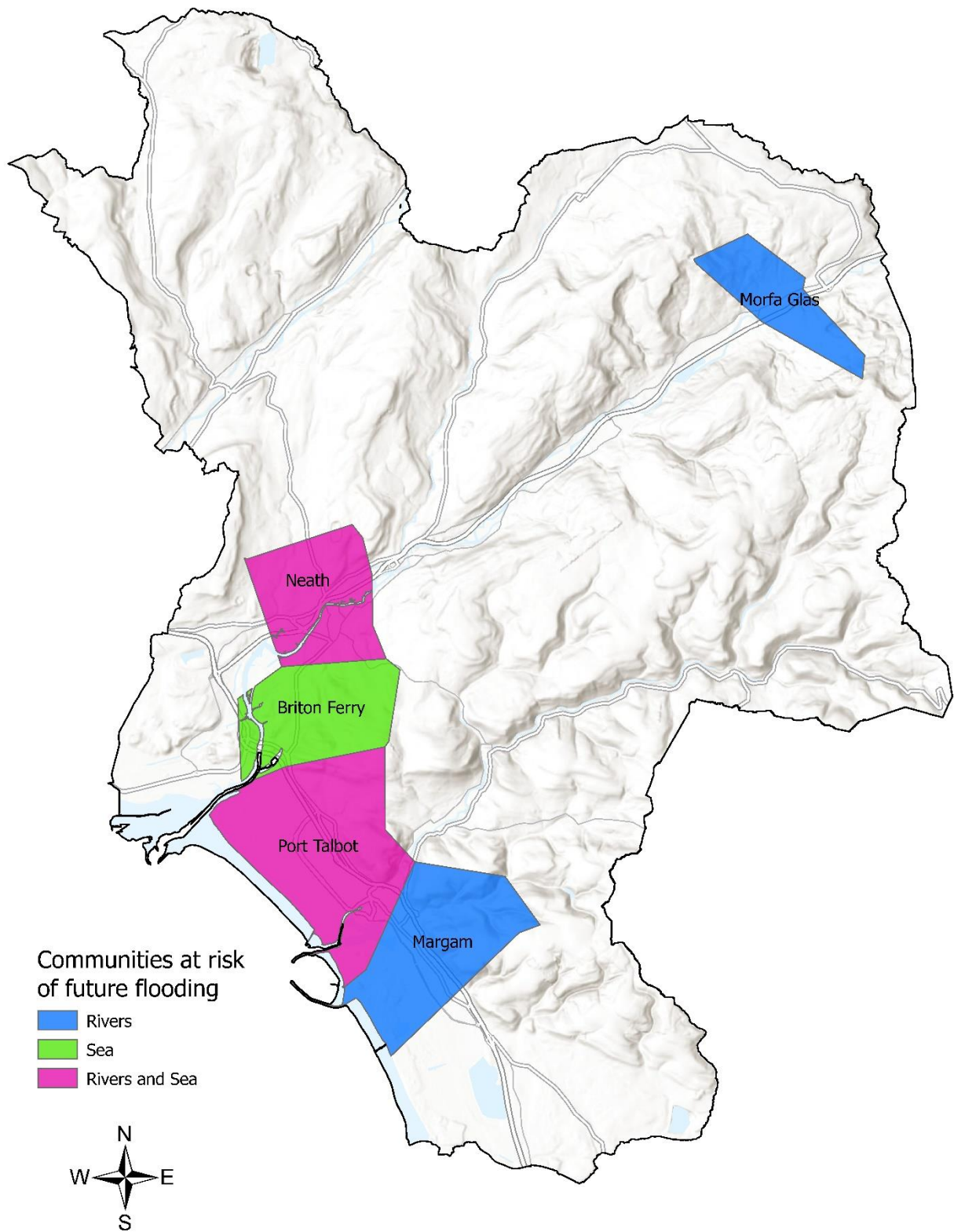


Figure 14: NRW communities at 'future risk' of flooding

7.2 Approach of Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (SFCA)

To ensure a consistent approach, this exercise adopts a similar assessment of risk that was produced by NPTCBC in the 2015 FRMP. The major difference with this new assessment is the way we approach risk in a geographical sense. The new methodology will be assessing risk based on Pluvial and Fluvial Catchment boundaries appose to political wards. Flooding does not identify political boundaries and assessing risk based on wards does not tie into the ethos of Flood Risk Management in NPTCBC.

Pluvial and Fluvial Catchment management has been part of NPTs core activities since 2017 when digital catchment and sub-catchment boundaries were produced, using improved mapping and dataset products. Together with improved modelling software and advanced asset records we have been able to assess flood risk more accurately at a local scale. For the purpose of this exercise these catchments have been identified as ‘Strategic Flood Risk Areas’ (SFRA). Please see Table 6 and Figure 14 below

Strategic Flood Risk Area (SFRA)	AREA (HA)
AFAN	6765
AFAN PRYDDIN	784
AFON CORRWG	2109
AFON PELENNNA	2289
AMMAN	1265
DULAIS	4412
FFRWDWYLLT	1987
KENFIG	4693
LOWER CLYDACH	529
NEATH	4475
NEATH VALE	7444
AFON CLYDACH	2108
TAWE	3274
TWRCH	612
UPPER CLYDACH	2043
Total	44,789

Table 6: NPTCBCs Strategic Flood Risk Areas (SFRA)



Figure 15: Strategic Flood Risk Areas' (SFRA)

It is important to note that this assessment does not take the NRW's Communities at Risk Register dataset into consideration. NPTCBC's assessment of the CaRR boundaries concluded that they do not represent risk clearly in a geographical sense, and many anomalies in the data do not compare to the true risk of flooding on the ground across the borough.

The methodology used to undertake this Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (SFCA) has been carried forward from the council's 2015 FRMP and assesses flood risk using a property count exercise. The datasets used to undertake this exercise represent the most accurate information available at the time this document was produced, and the counts reflect this. A table of datasets used can be seen below.

Dataset	Description	Application	Source
FRAW Maps (Extent – Sea, Rivers & Surface Water)	Flood Risk Assessment Wales is a digital flood map product produced by NRW that shows the extent of flooding from all sources and for the 3 main return periods.	The High, Medium, and Low risk maps are used to assess the risk of properties from the Sea, Rivers, and Surface Water.	NRW via DataMapWales
NRW Fluvial Catchments	Fluvial catchments are a digital map product produced by NRW that shows the extent of the catchment areas of the main rivers in Wales.	Main catchments allow NPT to assess flood risk at High level and is the most suitable way to spatially analyse flood risk.	NRW via DataMapWales
OS (Ordnance Survey) Survey Buildings Polygon	Building polygons is a digital map product produced by the Ordnance Survey that shows the outlines of all building across the country in the form of multiple polygons.	These building polygons allow flood risk to be assessed by selecting those building that interact with the FRAW mapping, thus allowing NPT to perform the flood risk property count.	Ordnance Survey
County Fluvial and Pluvial Catchments	These catchment plans are a digital mapping layer produced by NPT with the use of QGIS and AutoCAD software to further break down the NRW Fluvial Catchments into Sub Catchments.	The additional catchments allow NPT to assess flood risk at more of a local/sub catchment level and is the most appropriate way to spatially analyse flood risk.	Internal
Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG)	A Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) is the central corporate database for all addressing used in the authority and comes in the form of point data that is shown spatially and contains attribute data about the individual address.	This point data is extracted from the Building Polygon data once selected to determine the final counts and the attributes can be integrated to complete the property count tables.	Internal
Risk Receptors	Multiple Risk Receptors such as Ramsar Sites, Ancient Woodland and SSSI in digital spatial format shown as either points or polygons.	This point and polygon data is extracted from spatial analyse of the FRAW maps. It is used to populate the final counts	DataMapWales

Table 7: Datasets used to inform property count

When approaching the prioritisation of actions after the SFCA the primary focus is on the assessing areas based on number of property's at risk however other factors should be considered, such as; Historical Flood Risk; previous Preliminary Appraisal Reports, Section 19 Flood Reports; Addressing Floods Records; Number of Critical Flood Risk Assets in an area; Service First calls relating to flooding or nuisance ponding; and Climate Change effects. All these additional factors are used to focus resources to the communities that are most effected by flood risk.

Using an integrated approach, the data collected through the flood incident recording process (Addressing Floods & Service First) will be used to supplement the current information on historic flooding. This information together with that derived from any flood investigations (S19 reports) will be reviewed on a regular basis to guide future work and re-prioritise where necessary.

7.3 Property Count Methodology

The exact geospatial computer procedures and techniques used have been derived from the two previous EA documents below which are still relevant for this count, and were used in the 2015 counts;

- Updated Flood Map for Surface Water – What is the uFMfSW Property Point dataset?
- The updated Flood Map for Surface Water (uFMfSW) Property Point dataset.

The above documents provide a good starting point and offer a basis on understanding what the flood risk property counts are, why they have been produced and how they have been generated to assist in identifying people, economic activity, and natural/historic environment in areas at risk from flooding.

The count types (Risk Receptors) were all assessed on their spatial relationship to the NRW's new FRAW maps for three rainfall return periods (Risk) and across all 3 sources of flooding; Sea, Rivers and Large Watercourses, and Surface Water and Small Watercourses .

- 1 in 30 year – High Risk
- 1 in 100 – Medium Risk
- 1 in 1000 – Low Risk

These counts were further assessed on their spatial location using the 15 Strategic Flood Risk Areas shown in Table 6. NPTCBC flood risk counts for property, economic activity and Natural and Historic Environment can all be seen in their associated catchment title in Chapter 7.6.1 – 7.6.15 and in Table 9, 10 and 11.

It is worth noting that unlike the previous exercise in 2015 any property contained within a flood risk area has been categorised as 'Property at risk of flooding' and counted as being internally flooded regardless of depth. Although this approach may not be as accurate, it can be argued that a detailed flood depth level is not needed at this stage of flood risk management. Due to on the ground variations in levels and varying factors such as door thresholds, this level of certainty cannot be known and would be reviewed in greater detail during FCERM Business Case development. Furthermore, the FRAW maps do not use this level of accuracy so therefore using this methodology to assess very accurate levels of property counts could give inaccurate figures.

7.4 Overview of flood risk in our area

Neath Port Talbot's topography is varied, the coastal low-lying land stretching southeast to northwest is largely populated and industrialised with large dune systems located on either side of hard coastal defences. This coastline is met by two large river valleys of the Afan and Ffrwdwyllt, which are characterised by their steep V shape, with little to no flood plain; and the glaciated valley of Neath Vale, which is characterised with its wide flat valley floor and steep sided catchments. To the north the Brecon Beacons National Park mountain ranges boarder the Swansea valley which is also glacial in nature. In the uplands the county is largely covered with managed forestry plantations, natural woodland, and open moorland. Each valley has its own drainage characteristics, but all are noted to react quickly to heavy rainfall, making flood risk management challenging, particularly when needing to forewarn those communities most at risk.

The flood risk map, when viewed at a county scale, provides a good indication of where flooding is known to be a problem, together with where it is likely to be a problem in severe conditions. It is evident from these

maps that the hills and valleys of our county create natural channels and barriers; protecting some areas and threatening others.

Each community within the borough is drained via numerous watercourses, culverts, and surface water drainage networks. Surface water enters these drainage systems through road gullies, surface runoff and through various other intake features. The authority owns and maintains approximately thirty-three thousand (32,000) road gullies, approximately one thousand two hundred (1,200) culvert inlets and outlets, and two hundred and forty-two (242) kilometres of pipework known to date, which it manages to ensure the passage of water into the closest watercourses. This is estimated to be around one third of known surveyed drainage assets within NPT.

NPTCBC’s officers have realised through years of experience that the most likely source of flooding within the authority is from blocked culvert grids, intakes, and aging defective apparatus. Therefore, considerable emphasis should be placed on managing and upgrading the existing flood risk assets the council owns to ensure effective asset management. Drainage officers have identified several intakes which they have classed as ‘Critical Flood Risk Assets’ located throughout the county borough which can be see listed in Appendix H. The list of intakes are monitored and maintained on a weekly basis and the list is reviewed annually to ensure resources are focused in the most at risk areas.

The assessment indicates that the primary areas of flood risk throughout the authority are situated near to ordinary watercourses and at the point at which water enters an intake into an ordinary watercourse culvert. This correlates well with the knowledge that NPT’s drainage officers have gained through investigations and years of experience. It is further evident that the new FRAW maps risk have increased their accuracy since including some of the authority’s culverts into the flood modelling process. The improved flood extent is perceived to depict an accurate representation. Locations where flood risk has been identified is discussed in more detail in the following sections, where specific measures have been applied to improve understanding of flood risk, and where actions are outlined.

One action from the council’s 2013 Flood Risk Management Strategy was to keep a formal record of properties that have suffered from internal flooding. The council adopted the NRW’s Addressing Floods database which has been kept up to date following any instances of flooding. Records show that since 2013 four hundred and sixty-four (464) properties have suffered from flooding across 31 identified storm events, the largest being Storm Dennis in February 2020.

NRW’s Communities at Risk Register further highlights the significant risk of flooding in NPTCBC from all sources with 7 communities Port Talbot, Neath, Briton Ferry, Margam, Morfa Glas, Resolven and Glynneath all falling inside the top 100 combined risk rank, out of the 2207 Welsh communities as identified by NRW. Port Talbot and Neath communities rank 1st and 7th respectively in fluvial risk across the country and Neath and Briton Ferry rank 4th and 9th respectively for risk from surface water flooding. Port Talbot ranks 7th in Wales for Coastal Risk.

7.5 County Wide Flood Risk Conclusion

There are 64708 residential and commercial properties in NPTCBC. Of these, 25,821 are in a flood risk area, at some level of risk from flooding. That accounts for 40% of properties at risk of flooding within the county borough. Table 8 summarises the risks and sources of risk.

Source of Flooding	Numbers of Residential and Commercial Properties at Risk in NPTCBC			
	All Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Fluvial (Rivers)	13,448	2,632	1,820	8,996
Pluvial (Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourses)	10,939	3,548	1,279	6,112
Coastal (Sea)	1,434	444	764	226
Total Risk	25,821	6,624	3,863	15,334

Table 8: NPTCBC Property Count Summary

Fluvial flooding from rivers poses the greatest flood risk in NPTCBC, affecting 13,448 properties, though predominantly at low risk (8,996), with fewer at high (2,632) and medium risk (1,820). Pluvial flooding from surface water and smaller ordinary watercourses endangers 10,939 properties, with a significant portion at high risk (3,548), followed by low risk (6,112), and medium risk (1,279). Coastal flooding impacts 1,434 properties, mainly at medium risk (764), with fewer at high (444) and low risk (226). With the main focus on properties at high and medium Risk it can be concluded that 4,452 properties are at risk from rivers and large ordinary watercourses, and 4,827 properties at risk from surface water and smaller watercourses, under these return periods. 1208 properties at risk from coastal flooding in high and medium risk events. This summary provides a clear picture of the flood risks within NPTCBC, emphasising the importance of tailored flood risk management strategies for each type of flooding and risk level.

Table 9 shows the county wide flooding figures for rivers and large ordinary watercourses. The data reveals a substantial flood risk across all receptors, with 2,024 residential properties, 45 essential services, and 563 non-residential properties in high-risk areas. Critical infrastructure such as primary/trunk roads and main line railways are also at significant risk. Agricultural lands, environmental sites (SAC, Ramsar, SSSI, SINC), nature reserves, ancient woodlands, and cultural heritage sites face considerable threats, particularly in high-risk zones. This underscores the need for comprehensive flood risk management and mitigation strategies to protect from the impacts of flooding.

Table 10 shows the county wide flooding figures for Surface Water and Small Watercourses. The data indicates that most risk receptors are found in the Low Risk category (chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year), with residential properties (5,375), essential services (96), and non-residential properties (641) being the most prominent. High Risk areas (chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year) have the highest number of residential properties (2,996) and significant amounts of agricultural land (108.71 ha). Conservation areas, such as Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, also tend to have more extensive areas at risk in the Low Risk category.

Table 11 shows the county wide flooding figures for coastal flooding. High-risk areas, characterised by a greater than 1 in 30 chance of flooding annually, show significant concentrations of residential properties, essential services, non-residential properties, and critical infrastructure like roads and railways. Agricultural land and areas of environmental importance such as SACs, Ramsar Sites, and SSSIs are also notably exposed in high-risk zones. Low-risk areas, with a chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year, generally have fewer receptors at risk across all return periods.

When viewing the property count breakdown (Appendix G) between sources of flooding, return periods and location it is noted that the data in residential properties in areas at risk of flooding reveals significant variations in flood risk across the different SFRA's. Neath emerges as the area with the highest combined flood risk score of 2530.6, substantially higher than the second-ranked Afan, which has a score of 1184.9. This indicates that Neath is particularly vulnerable to flooding from all sources, rivers, surface water, and the sea, making it a critical area for flood mitigation and risk management efforts. The substantial contribution of each risk type, particularly from surface water and large watercourses, highlights the need for comprehensive flood defence strategies in Neath.

In contrast, areas like Lower Clydach and Twrch have negligible or very low combined flood risk scores, indicating minimal exposure to flooding. These areas might not require immediate or extensive flood protection measures compared to high-risk areas. Mid-ranking locations such as Tawe, Kenfig, and Dulais exhibit moderate risk, suggesting that while they are not as critical as Neath, Afan, or Neath Vale they still necessitate monitoring and localised flood prevention efforts. Overall, the data underscores the necessity for targeted flood risk management, with a focus on high-risk areas to safeguard residential properties and minimise potential damage from future flood events.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	2,024	1,464	7,878
Essential Services (n)	45	27	93
Non-Residential Properties (n)	563	329	1025
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	5.25	1.55	2.13
Main Line Railways (km)	2.27	2.61	70.33
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	304.15	70.80	165.00
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	65.97	5.45	3.93
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramsar Sites (ha)	62.35	5.08	2.60
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	177.30	28.08	72.90
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	384.20	56.45	189.28
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	34.57	1.64	1.49
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	20.04	0.76	4.04
Ancient Woodland (ha)	44.16	6.23	10.32
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	28.67	3.90	3.94
Country Parks (ha)	24.22	2.79	2.78
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	2.40	0.56	1.09
Listed Buildings (n)	85	26	60

Table 9: County wide results for flooding from Rivers and Large Watercourses

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	2,996	1,075	5,375
Essential Services (n)	56	23	96
Non-Residential Properties (n)	496	181	641
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	1.02	0.91	3.01
Main Line Railways (km)	6.15	2.03	6.57
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	108.71	23.26	81.84
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	13.28	7.09	27.72
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramsar Sites (ha)	8.30	5.12	21.92
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	24.61	8.76	35.61
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	117.79	22.34	75.44
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	4.80	3.37	17.52
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	3.58	0.80	3.70
Ancient Woodland (ha)	27.69	3.88	14.31
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	17.53	1.83	6.83
Country Parks (ha)	9.99	1.80	6.54
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	1.98	0.62	1.85
Listed Buildings (n)	28	8	9

Table 10: County wide results for flooding from Surface Water and Small Watercourses

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	349	718	185
Essential Services (n)	8	7	7
Non-Residential Properties (n)	87	39	34
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	3.13	0.58	0.67
Main Line Railways (km)	2.62	0.57	0.53
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	219.10	15.28	21.16
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	15.87	40.68	23.17
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramsar Sites (ha)	15.79	40.59	23.16
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	202.49	49.90	29.29
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	550.99	25.23	24.77
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	14.84	20.93	11.15
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	15.73	1.54	0.54
Ancient Woodland (ha)	0.06	0.06	0.03
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0.01	0.00	0.00
Country Parks (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	1.23	0.30	0.25
Listed Buildings (n)	18	0	5

Table 11: County Wide Results for Flooding from the Sea

7.6 Flood risk in your community



Figure 16: Strategic Flood Risk Areas

Primary Fluvial and Pluvial Catchment	LLFA Sub Catchments	Unitary Authority Electoral Division
AFAN	Afon Corrwg, Afon Pelenna & Ffrwdwyllt	Aberavon
		Baglan
		Briton Ferry West
		Bryn and Cwmavon
		Cimla and Pelenna
		Cymer and Glynccorrwg
		Gwynfi and Croeserw
		Margam and Taibach
		Port Talbot
		Resolven and Tonna
		Sandfields East
Sandfields West		
AMMAN		Gwaun Cae Gurwen and Lower Brynamman
KENFIG		Margam and Taibach
NEATH	River Clydach & River Dulais	Aberdulais
		Alltwen
		Briton Ferry East
		Briton Ferry West
		Bryncoch North
		Bryncoch South
		Cadoxton
		Cimla and Pelenna
		Coedffranc Central
		Coedffranc North
		Coedffranc West
		Crynant
		Dyffryn
		Neath East
		Neath North
		Neath South
Onllwyn and Seven Sisters		
Rhos		
NEATH VALE	Afon Pryddin	Aberdulais
		Blaengwrach and Glynneath West
		Crynant, Onllwyn and Seven Sisters
		Glynneath Central and East
		Resolven and Tonna
TAWE	Lower Clydach, Upper Clydach & River Twrch	Alltwen
		Cwmllynfell and Ystalyfera
		Godre'r Graig
		Pontardawe
		Rhos
Trebanos		

Table 12: Fluvial and Pluvial catchments link to wards

Risk Receptor	Afan	Corrwg	Pelenna	Ffrwdwyllt	Afon Pryddin	Amman	Dulais	Kenfig	Neath	River Clydach	Neath Vale	Tawe	Lower Clydach	Upper Clydach	Twrch
Residents in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	4696	238	25	325	6	53	81	292	2566	59	1977	785	0	243	20
High Risk 1:30	166	91	2	91	5	18	1	29	972	16	625	6	0	2	0
Medium Risk 1:100	185	80	17	51	1	16	2	24	830	17	199	26	0	8	8
Low Risk 1:1000	4345	67	6	183	0	19	78	239	764	26	1153	753	0	233	12
Essential Services (n)	50	5	0	4	0	2	1	10	39	3	28	10	0	12	1
Non-Residential Properties (n)	678	43	2	20	0	30	35	40	648	52	164	131	0	73	1
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	10.48	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.15	3.47	2.66	0.00	9.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Main Line Railways (km)	3.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.15	2.46	4.98	0.11	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	9.62	0.00	0.24	4.28	0.00	0.00	12.21	100.16	172.16	22.41	99.44	119.14	0.00	0.00	0.31
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13	0.00	0.00	0.19	70.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.82	0.16	0.00	186.74	70.03	0.00	2.61	5.46	0.15	0.07	0.00
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	41.59	5.92	9.01	2.79	2.24	5.35	3.79	171.04	264.74	19.90	76.81	17.64	0.90	6.64	0.18
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.91	0.00	0.00	2.97	0.00	1.87	0.00
Ancient Woodland (ha)	6.42	0.09	4.44	6.17	2.98	0.03	2.64	20.63	1.54	0.31	5.22	3.31	0.00	2.57	0.00
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.31	1.90	0.00	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Country Parks (ha)	10.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.24	0.75	0.46	1.30	0.03	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.01
Listed Buildings (n)	32	0	0	8	0	0	5	27	50	14	24	9	0	2	0

Table 13: SFRA Residential property counts for flooding from rivers and large watercourses

Risk Receptor	Afan	Corrwg	Pelelenn	Ffrwdwyllt	Afon Pryddin	Amman	Dulais	Kenfig	Neath	River Clydach	Neath Vale	Tawe	Lower Clydach	Upper Clydach	Twrch
Residents in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	1611	98	18	71	64	275	425	619	4088	558	714	734	0	141	30
High Risk 1:30	273	25	4	3	22	65	197	230	1404	176	305	265	0	18	9
Medium Risk 1:100	241	11	8	2	4	25	35	44	419	56	78	96	0	50	6
Low Risk 1:1000	1097	62	6	66	38	185	193	345	2265	326	331	373	0	73	15
Essential Services (n)	28	3	0	4	1	5	8	14	65	10	12	14	0	10	1
Non-Residential Properties (n)	244	34	11	9	2	18	34	37	686	62	73	61	1	45	1
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.65	0.20	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Main Line Railways (km)	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.84	5.86	0.11	6.06	0.85	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	4.17	0.00	2.27	3.18	0.00	0.00	6.38	50.73	52.54	15.27	43.96	35.29	0.00	0.03	0.00
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.74	0.70	0.00	1.66	47.73	0.13	9.95	3.07	0.65	0.34	0.00
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	10.63	0.97	6.95	2.19	15.68	8.36	12.17	23.65	62.13	7.49	45.09	8.25	1.88	7.61	1.78
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.00	0.32	0.00
Ancient Woodland (ha)	2.26	0.00	0.39	1.04	0.60	0.00	2.75	10.71	13.49	0.55	10.18	2.53	0.00	0.55	0.00
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34	13.08	0.00	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Country Parks (ha)	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.05	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.64	0.21	1.08	0.53	0.32	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Listed Buildings (n)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23	3	11	6	0	1	0

Table 14: SFRA Residential property counts for flooding from surface water and small watercourses

Risk Receptor	Afan	Corrwg	Pelelenna	Ffrwdwyllt	Afon Pryddin	Amman	Dulais	Kenfig	Neath	River Clydach	Neath Vale	Tawe	Lower Clydach	Upper Clydach	Twrch
Residents in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1245	4	0	0	0	0	0
High Risk 1:30	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	345	1	0	0	0	0	0
Medium Risk 1:100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low Risk 1:1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	3	0	0	0	0	0
Essential Services (n)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Residential Properties (n)	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	151	6	0	0	0	0	0
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Main Line Railways (km)	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	200.20	11.71	41.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	79.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	281.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	211.04	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	366.92	18.11	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancient Woodland (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Country Parks (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Listed Buildings (n)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	1	0	0	0	0

Table 15: SFRA Residential property counts for flooding from the sea

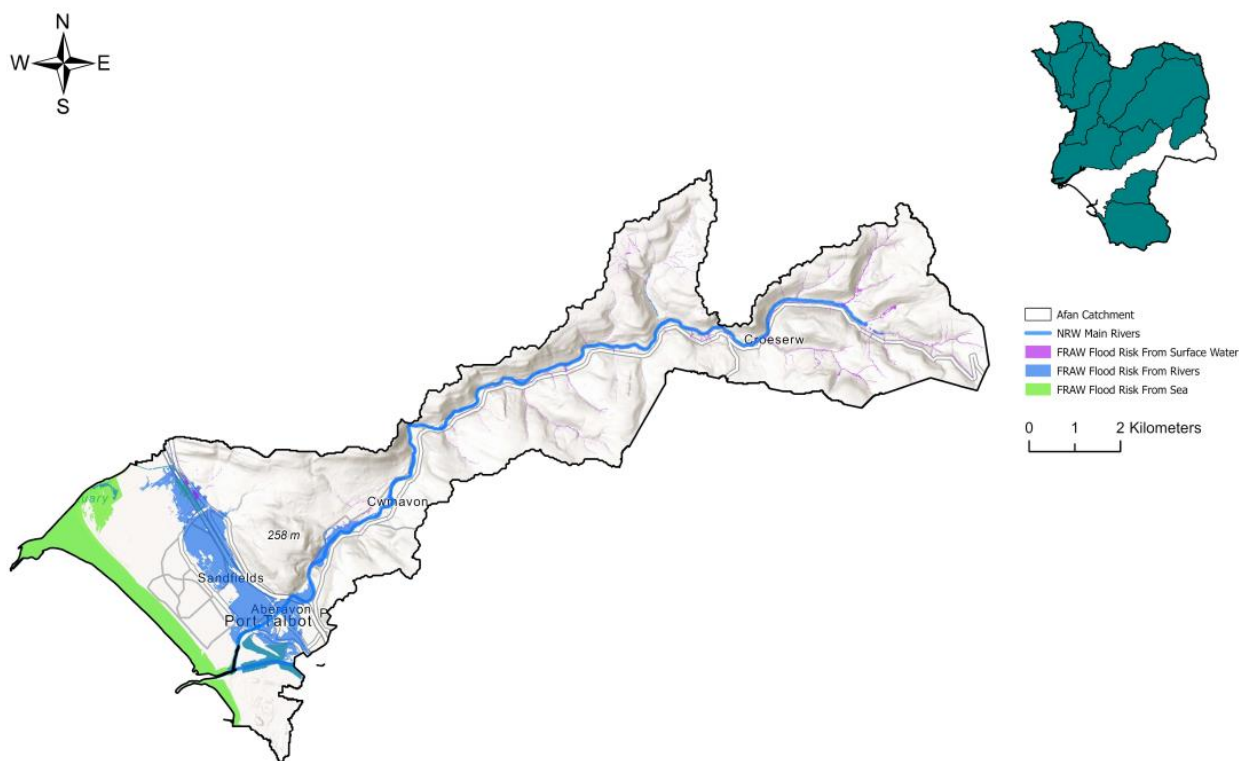


Figure 17: Flood Map of River Afan (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Afan is one of the 3 main river catchments in NPTCBC which is fed by the River Pelenna and Corrwg to the Northeast. The source of the Afan originates on the mountain ranges that border Rhondda Cynon Taff and Bridgend Council, circa 560m AOD. The Afan is a typical river valley characterised with a narrow valley floor flanked with steep hillsides. The Afan catchment is largely rural, dominated with forestry plantations and open moorland in the central and upper catchment areas. To the west (lower reaches) the landscape changes to heavily urbanised settlements along the coastline. At Port Talbot, which is the second largest town in NPTCBC, the river valley opens up to a large coastal plain dominated by residential and commercial properties, most notably by the Port Talbot Steel Works. These properties are all built on tidal and alluvial sand, silts and clay deposits which are free draining, that can be effected by a high water table during times of persistent rainfall or high tide.

The River Afan channel is largely natural until it reaches the urban area of Velindre, north of Port Talbot town centre, where it becomes confined by man-made channels and river defences. It passes beneath a series of bridges in the town centre before reaching the Green Park Street Weir, which marks the point where it becomes effected by the tide. The weir is a large, well maintained structure that is used to syphon water from the Afan to feed water to the Steel Works. The river then flows out to the Swansea Bay alongside the Port Talbot dock breakwater.

Adjacent to the River Afan the coastline stretches out in a north western direction towards the River Neath estuary. This section of coastline is divided up into two (2) SMP2 policy units, namely Aberavon Beach and Baglan Burrows (PU 8.4 & 8.5 respectively). The promenade is a ‘Hold the Line’ policy unit which means the CPA must protect the area from coastal erosion and flooding from the sea. NPTCBC manage and maintain the coastal defences along this stretch of coastline from the River Afan to the Scarlet Avenue Slipway. In 2020, with grant funding from the Welsh Government, NPTCBC upgraded these coastal defences. Works

involved the construction of toe protection to the existing concrete revetment using Rock Armour, improvements to the pedestrian access onto the beach and improvements to the maintenance access onto the beach with the construction of a new slipway off Scarlet Avenue Carpark. As the coastline extends past the hard engineering works the landscape immediately changes to the established dune system of Baglan Burrows. This area is classified as ‘Managed Re-alignment’ under the SMP2 which means that the dune system is monitored for signs of erosion. If erosion occurs where it threatens the hinterland the CPA will step into manage the rate of erosion using natural engineering techniques to slow or prevent further erosion.

Within the area of Baglan a large ordinary watercourse, known as Baglan Brook, bisects the village that outfalls into the Neath Estuary. This brook poses a flood risk to a large number of residential properties in the Heol Y Nant area where it is both culverted and channelled between houses. In 2015 a construction project to alleviate the risk to these properties was successfully completed however, regular weekly maintenance is required to ensure the trash screen and catch pit bays are free of debris. This location is one (1) of nine (9) critical flood risk assets that are maintained in the Afan SFRA. Further locations can be seen in appendix H.

The surface water flood risk in the Afan is sporadic in nature and is mainly isolated to pockets of small amounts of properties. These locations have been assessed and are shown to be located around county highways where existing drainage apparatus exists, but where the FRAW model has not taken them into account. There are three (3) locations where surface water flooding will need more of detailed assessment, Swn-Y-Nant, Blaengwyfi where a large culvert structure is known to exist conveying the Nant Y Gwynfi beneath the main access road to the village; Margam Street, Cymmer where a small watercourse is understood to exist but little information is known, and Talbot Road, Port Talbot where surface water ponding issues have been record which is linked to the performance of the DCWW combined sewerage system that the local highway drainage system relies upon.

The FRAW mapping highlights flood risk to properties from the River Afan is isolated to just one location, London Row, Cwmavon. It is important to note that although NPTCBC have identified this location as a risk it is remit of Natural Resources Wales (NRW) for property protection from river flooding, therefore any future investigations or works would be led by them.

Table 16 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Afan SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Afan	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	166	185	4345	273	241	1097	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	14	53	611	63	36	145	0	0	2
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	5	1	44	4	2	22	0	0	1

Table 16: River Afan SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Flood risk in the River Afan catchment is spread out across the SFRA and is mainly from river, ordinary watercourse and surface water. Although flood risk has been identified a large percentage of this risk lies under the ‘low risk’ category. 93% and 68% of residential properties are at low risk of flooding from Rivers and Surface water, respectively. Not taking into account climate change, Afan SFRA would be classed as a low risk flood area however, this does not compare well with the ranking in the CaRR which places Port Talbot as the top fluvial flood risk area in Wales and 7th overall for Coastal flooding. Further discussions will be

required with NRW to correctly quantify the risk posed to Port Talbot, which is believed to be ranked as such due to the high number of properties at low risk and climate change threat.

Of the High risk residential properties at risk from rivers and large watercourses, 80% of these are located in Heol Y Nant Baglan and 18% are located in London Row, Cwmavon. These 2 location also account for 50% of the properties at medium risk of flooding from Rivers and Large watercourses.

Of the 273 residential properties at high risk of flooding from small watercourses and surface water 21% are located in Margam St, Cymmer and 6% are located at Sw-n-Y-Nant, Blaengwyfi. 21% of properties are located on Talbot Road which are largely made up of flats.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER AFAN FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Review Heol Y Nant FAS and update FRAW Mapping to reflect new construction	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	In Progress
Assess flood risk posed to Port Talbot by discussing with flood risk professionals in NRW.	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	In Progress
Continue to implement coastal monitoring of Baglan Burrows dune system (SMP2 Managed Re-alignment Policy Unit)	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Continue to maintain and repair coastal defences along Aberavon Promenade (SMP2 Hold the Line Policy Unit)	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Assess Sw-n-Y-Nant, Blaengwyfi Surface Water Flood Risk	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess Margam Street, Cymmer Surface Water Flood Risk	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess Talbot Road, Port Talbot Surface Water Flood Risk and communicate this with DCWW	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	In Progress
Maintain, inspect and cleanse nine (9) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12**

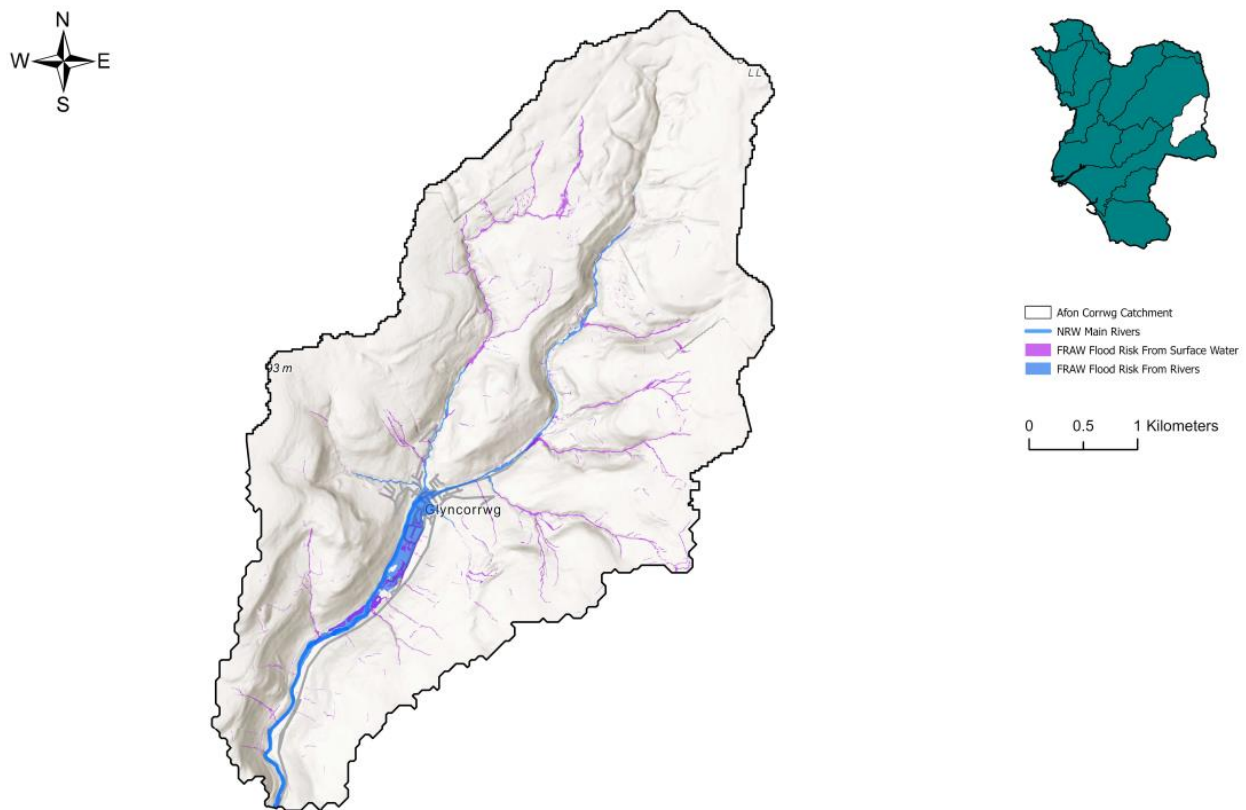


Figure 18: Flood Map of River Corrwg (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Corrwg is one of the two (2) tributaries that feed into the River Afan that originates in the mountains above the village of Glyncorrwg. Glyncorrwg is the only settlement within the Corrwg SFRA which is positioned at the head of the valley (which is central to the SFRA) on the widest part of the valley floor. The Corrwg valley is glaciated in nature with a characteristic wider valley floor that differs from the Afan valley which it drains in to. The River Corrwg has cut a channel through this valley floor and poses a high risk to residential and commercial properties built on the flat flood plain of Glyncorrwg. The Corrwg catchment is largely rural, surrounded by managed forestry plantations and open moorland with a number of fast reacting brooks and streams leading down to the valley floor. The superficial geology of the valley floor is made up of layers of Alluvium deposits (Silts, clays, sands and gravels) that are free draining, bordered by Devensian till which indicates the valley has been formed through past glaciation.

To the north, west and east the hillsides quickly rise to over 500m AOD which directs the rivers flow in a southerly direction where it merges into the River Afan at the village of Cymmer. The river channel and banks are nearly all natural except for a section of raised masonry retaining wall on the southern bank that runs alongside Heol Y Coed and Commercial Street, supporting the highway, in Glyncorrwg.

The flood risk to residential and commercial properties from the River Corrwg is isolated to two locations. At Glyncorrwg where the highest number of properties are at risk, and at the confluence with the River Afan where a small number of properties back onto the river banks. In Glyncorrwg, the river is shown to come out of bank in the area around Bridge Street, resulting in water spilling out in to the large residential area to the south. Upstream of this location a bridge crosses the river and there are three (3) large ordinary watercourses that discharge into the main Corrwg Channel. It is important to note that the river Corrwg is classed as an

ordinary watercourse at this point, downstream from this location the river is classed as an ‘NRW Main River’. Both the LLFA and NRW would need to work closely here to provide a solution.

The surface water flood risk within the SFRA is isolated to Three (3) main locations where there are low spots or flat areas on the highway network, at Waun Avenue, Dunraven Street and Commercial Street. Following on from a successful drainage asset survey of the Corrwg SFRA in 2023 we are able to assess these areas with confidence. It is noted that the FRAW model has not taken into account the highway drainage infrastructure that we are aware of in the vicinity. With this information we can conclude that the risk would either not exist or be significantly reduced however, it is essential that this infrastructure is maintained and inspected regularly to ensure this risk is mitigated.

NPTCBC inspects, maintains and cleanses five (5) critical flood risk assets on a weekly basis in the Corrwg SFRA, one (1) of which has a CCTV camera installed on it to monitor debris levels at Park Street remotely. Further locations can be seen in appendix H.

Table 17 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Corrwg SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Corrwg	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	91	80	67	25	11	62	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	11	31	1	21	3	10	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0

Table 17: River Corrwg SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Flood risk in the Corrwg catchment is mainly isolated to the village of Glynccorrwg and comes from flooding from the river Corrwg and surface water ponding.

Of the risk to residential properties at risk from rivers and large watercourses, 72% of these are classed as High and Medium Risk, up to and including a 1 in 100 year rainfall event. Of these 171 properties, 12 properties are located at the confluence between the Afan and Corrwg, and 159 properties located in Glynccorrwg.

Of the residential properties at risk from Surface Water and Small Watercourses 63% are low risk and 37% are at high and medium risk. Of the 36 properties at high and medium risk all are located in the previously mentioned low spots and are unlikely to be realised. Furthermore, the LLFA holds no records indicating that these locations have previously suffered from surface water flooding.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER CORRWG FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Undertake Feasibility Study at Glyncorrwg	3-6 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Maintain, inspect and cleanse five (5) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 & 18**

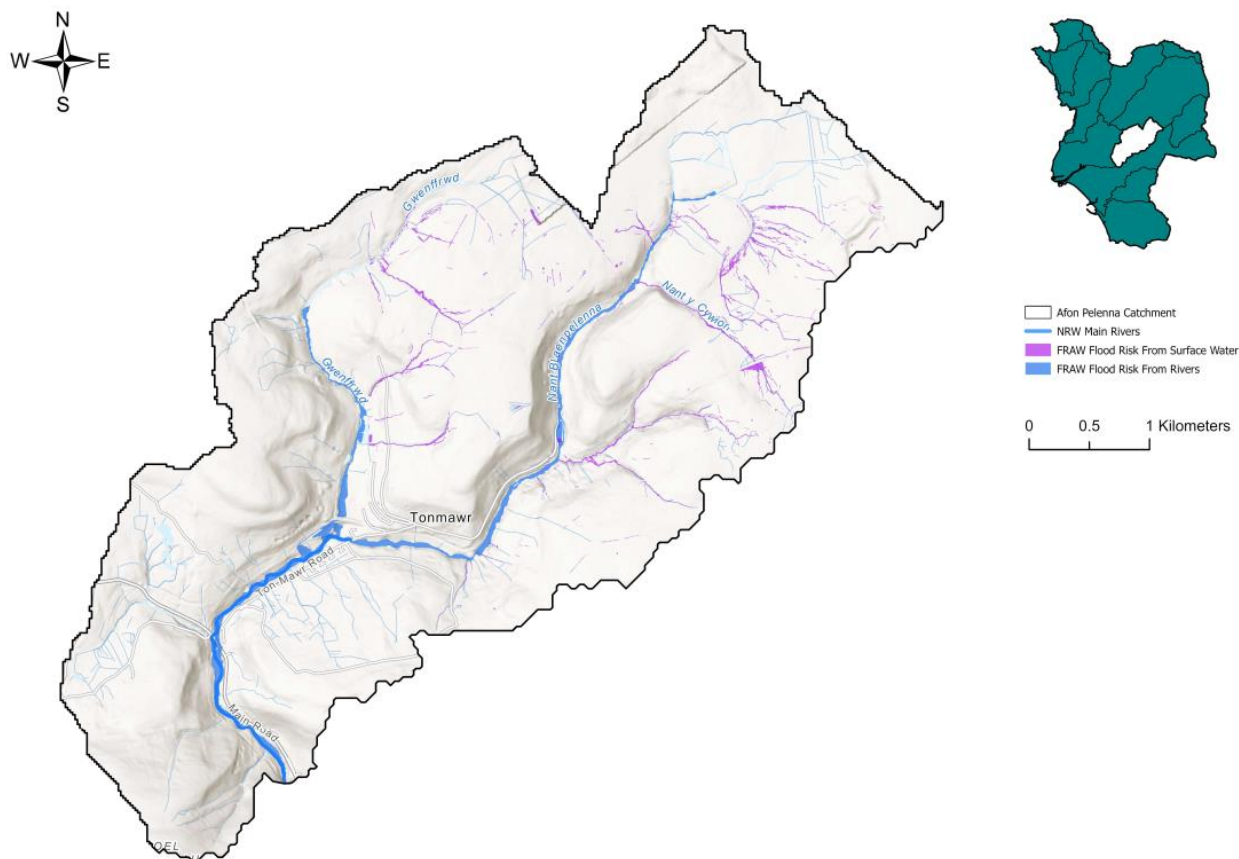


Figure 19: Flood Map of Afon Pelenna (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The Afon Pelenna is another tributary that feeds the River Afan and is positioned centrally to the Afan SFRA as can be seen in the above figure 18. Pelenna SFRA is a typical upper catchment river valley with a deep river channel set in the valley floor with little to no flood plain. In the upper catchment the landscape is dominated by managed forestry plantations, open moorland and mixed grazing land. The upper catchment is not populated, though remnants of past coal mining activity scatter the hillsides. Tonmawr is one of two settlements in the SFRA that is positioned centrally in the catchment at the confluence with a smaller tributary, Nant Blaengwenffrwd, and from this point downstream is classified as an NRW Main River. The river then flows in a south west direction as it is sandwiched between the Foel Fynyddau to the west and Mynydd Penrhys to the east. The river then flows past the larger of the two settlements within Pelenna SFRA, Pontrhydyfen. As both settlements are built into the hillsides, very little flood risk exists from Rivers, Ordinary Watercourses or Surface Water making Pelenna SFRA one of the lowest flood risk areas in NPTCBC.

The river channel is largely natural except at the Afan Valley Road and Tonmawr Road junction where the river banks are constructed of a masonry retaining wall to retain the structure of the highway and abutment to the road bridge. It is at this junction where the only assessed flood risk occurs. In the FRAW maps flood flows up to and including a 1 in 100 year rainfall event are shown to break out of channel and flood the properties to the south, known locally as Efail-fach.

The flood risk from surface water and small ordinary watercourses is also minimal with only three (3) locations identified, Glan-Pelenna, Johns Terrace and Tonmawr Business Park. Glan-Pelenna is a known low spot on the highway which has in the past suffered from surface water flooding as a result of blocked highway drains. Ensuring these assets are monitored and maintained is essential for effective flood risk mitigation to the three (3) residential properties.

The two (2) locations in Tonmawr, Johns Terrace and the business park are not known to have flooded in the past and are the mechanisms for flooding are not understood. Further investigation and analysis would need to be undertaken to prove if this risk was accurately represented.

NPTCBC do not maintain, inspect or cleanse any critical flood risk assets with the Pelenna SFRA though three (3) problematic culverts are periodically checked and cleansed on Tonmawr Road during heavy or prolonged rainfall. The flood risk these culverted watercourses pose to the highway of Tonmawr Road is crucial to manage as it is the only highway allowing access in and out of the village. Attempts have been made over the years to make minor improvements to these structures but flooding still occurs. This has led engineers and flood officers to review their approach and investigate what NFM solutions can be implemented on Mynydd Penrhys to slow and store flood flows on the hillside above these culverts.

Table 18 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Pelenna SFRA from all sources and return periods.

Afon Pelenna	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	2	17	6	4	8	6	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	2	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18: Afon Pelenna SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Residential and commercial properties in Pelenna SFRA are at very low risk of flooding. Only one location (Efail Fach) is at risk of river flooding which is the remit of NRW to protect against, where 19 properties are at risk of flooding from a 1% AEP event. Only 22 residential and commercial properties spread across 3 sites have been identified as being at risk of flooding from surface water flooding, two of these locations will require further investigation in order to establish FRAW mapping accuracy.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

AFON PELENNA FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Assess Johns Terrace, Tonmawr Surface Water Flood Risk	6+ Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess Tonmawr Business Park Surface Water Flood Risk	6+ Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Continue to maintain and inspect the highway drainage system at Glan-Pelenna, Ponrhydyfen	Annually	Core Activity	BaU

Develop NFM Solution at Tonmawr Road-Mynydd Penrhys	1-3 Years	Reliant on Internal and WG NFM Grant Funding	In Progress
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Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 5, 6, 7, 12 & 14**



Figure 20: Flood Map of River Ffrwdwyllt (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The Ffrwdwyllt SFRA is located in the south of the county borough and covers circa 2000ha. The catchment is largely rural with mixed land use ranging from farmland, natural deciduous woodland and managed forestry plantations. There are three (3) main settlements within the catchment, Bryn, which is located at the head of the river Ffrwdwyllt, Goytre, which is located at the end of the valley and Taibach which is located on the tidal plain, adjacent to Port Talbot town where the river discharges in to the Port Talbot dock. A number of large ordinary watercourses discharge into the Ffrwdwyllt from the east conveying water from Mynydd Margam. The most notable ordinary watercourse is the Cwm Wernderi which at its head is the cwmwernderi reservoir, built in 1902 to supply Port Talbot with drinking water. This reservoir, which is managed by DCWW, has since been decommissioned but remains intact and is a popular destination for local residents. In recent years DCWW, NRW and the LLFA have met to discuss the reservoirs future. Conversations have centred on how it effects the hydrology in the area, its flood risk threat and if it can be reinstated as a natural watercourse or incorporated into an NFM project.

The SFRA shows signs of past glaciation when reviewing information sourced from the British Geological Society, with Glaciofluvial deposits and Devensian till noted to exist at the end of the valley and on the valley walls respectively. The superficial deposits are predominately formed of sand and gravels meaning the ground is free draining. At Taibach the ground is made up of a mixture of alluvial and tidal deposits of sands, clays, silts and gravels which are also free draining.

There is little fluvial flood risk to properties in the catchment until the river reaches Taibach where the River Ffrwdwyllt is noted to spill out of bank at Taibach memorial park and upstream of the river bridge at Commercial Road. There are a large number of properties at risk from both high and medium flood risk which is not confined to the catchment. The FRAW maps predicts these flood flows to also effect properties in the neighbouring SFRAs of Afan and Margam. Downstream of this location the council maintains it largest trash

screen and intake structure adjacent to West End. This culvert structure conveys water under the A48, Harbour Way and out into the Port Talbot Dock. As the Ffrwdwyllt discharges out into the docks it is not effected by tidal influences of storm surges resulting in the flood risk from the sea being reduced. This Intake is one of only two critical flood risk assets that the council maintains on a weekly basis which reflects the known low flood risk in the SFRA. The further location can be seen in Appendix H.

There are only four (4) locations at risk of high and medium surface water flood risk in the SFRA, one of which is well known to the LLFA. A problematic culverted watercourse to the rear of the Bryn Community Hall regularly overtops and floods the main road and car park causing nuisance flooding. This culvert is privately owned and the council has used its powers under the LDA to ensure the landowner maintains the structure accordingly. The other locations are not known to the LLFA and no records are held on past flooding in these areas. From reviewing the mapping there are two (2) locations where flooding occurs from small ordinary watercourses in Goytre, namely Nant Cwm Y Garn and Cwm Ffairty, and a location in Taibach which is susceptible to highway ponding. These locations will need further review and investigation in order to determine if the FRAW maps show a true representation of surface water flood risk.

Table 19 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Ffrwdwyllt SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Ffrwdwyllt	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	91	51	183	3	2	66	3	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	7	10	3	3	6	0	1	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0

Table 19: River Ffrwdwyllt SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

From analysing the figures in table 19 against the FRAW mapping it can be concluded that 44% of residential properties within a flood risk area are at high and medium flood risk from rivers. Out of the 91 and 51 residential properties at high and medium risk from river flooding 88 (high) and 49 (medium) are located in Taibach. A further 85 and 23 residential properties are at risk from a 1% AEP event in Afan SFRA and Kenfig SFRA respectively from the same flood source and location. This highlights the significant flood risk posed to Taibach which is the responsibility of NRW to protect against.

The flood risk from surface water and small watercourses is very low and spread across the 4 locations as previously discussed. 92 % of residential properties featured in the count are at low risk with only 8% of the properties at risk and categorised as either high or medium risk.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER FFRWDWYLLT FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Maintain, inspect and cleanse two (2) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Continue to Liaise with CUL_0741 (Bryn Community Hall) private owner to maintain culvert intake	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Assess Commercial Road rear lane Surface Water Flood Risk	3-6 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess Nant Cwm Y Garn ordinary watercourse flood risk	3-6 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess Cwm Ffairty ordinary watercourse flood risk	3-6 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Liaise with NRW on Taibach Fluvial flood risk	3-6 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 & 18**

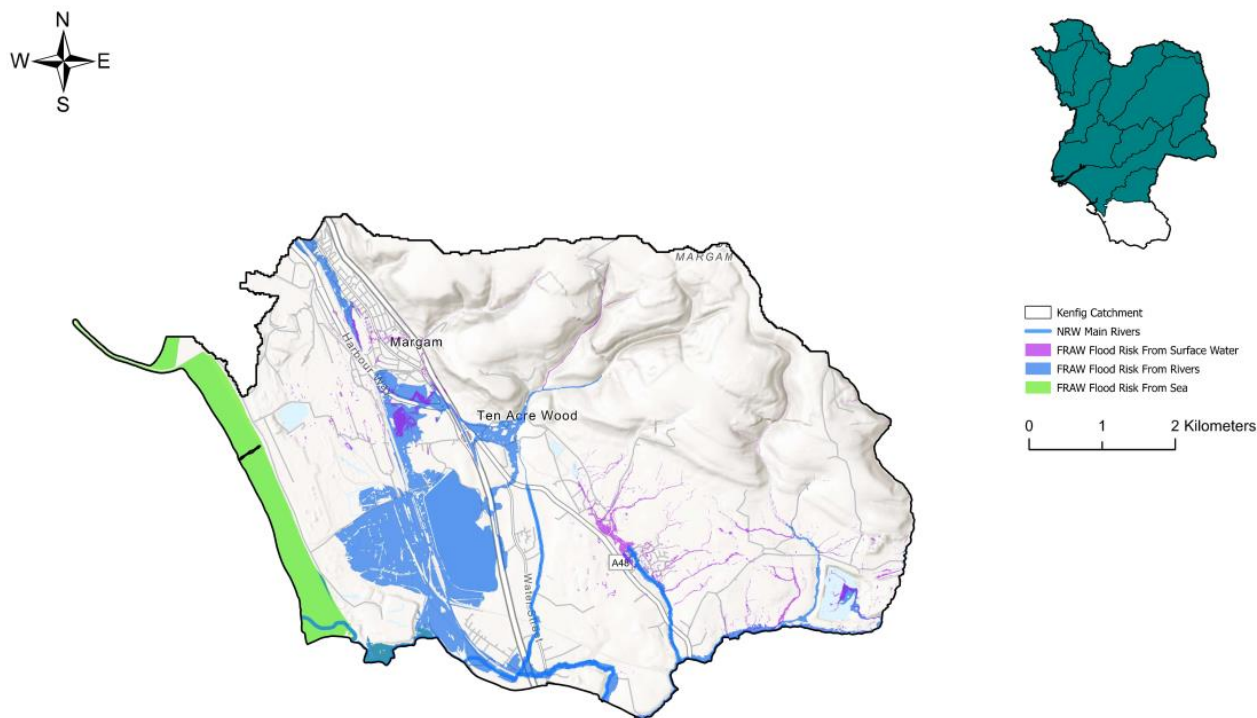


Figure 21: Flood Map of River Kenfig (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

Kenfig SFRA is the most southerly pluvial and fluvial catchment in the county borough and borders Bridgend Council to the south and east. Kenfig’s topography and landscape differs from the mountainous catchments of the Afan and Ffrwdwyllt to the north, as it is predominantly characterised by the flat tidal and fluvial plains that borders the sea. Kenfig Dune system (Kenfig Burrows) can be found to the south west of the catchment and is one of the largest and most ecologically important sites in Wales. This length of coastline stretches from the mouth of the River Kenfig to the Port Talbot docks and has been designated as a ‘Hold the line’ frontage under the SMP2, Policy Unit 8.2. Although this is a privately owned stretch of beach it is important that TATA maintain this stretch of coastline to protect against flooding from the sea and ensure the integrity of the steel work facility.

To the north, Mynydd Margam is dotted with a number of large ordinary watercourses, conveying water through Margam forest and Margam Country Park, most notable is the River Kenfig which is sourced at the peak of Mynydd Margam. It flows to the east of the catchment forming the border with Bridgend Council where it is classed as an NRW main river from the confluence with the Nant Lorwerth Goch. It then flows westward across the low lying flood plains before flowing out to the sea. The other two large watercourses that come off the mountains to the north are the Nant Cwm Philip and the Arnallt Brook, both of which are classed as ordinary watercourses.

At the centre of the catchment and half way down the Nant Cwm Philip watercourse lays the Furzemill Pond that is elevated above Margam Country Park. This pond breaks up the natural flow of the river which is culverted beneath the country park for circa 200m before outfalling into the open channel adjacent to the old Engine House. When reviewing the FRAW maps flood water is shown to break out of channel in a 3.3% AEP event at the pond and intake structure. These flood waters are shown to effect many residential properties in

the area (Ten Acre Wood) as well as the commercial properties to the rear of Abbots Close, including the TATA sports facilities.

To the North West the Arnallt Brook flows down from the steep hillside above Margam, which discharges into a reservoir half way down its catchment. This structure was constructed to supply drinking water to Margam and Port Talbot but has since been decommissioned and is now privately owned. The brook is culverted beneath the M4 and is channelled between the back gardens of private residential properties. It is culverted beneath the A48 Margam Road and beneath the playing fields at Groeswen before flowing out into a series of man-made ditches that run alongside the railway line and Harbour Way Peripheral Distributor Road. After this point it is culverted beneath TATA steel works before discharging out onto the beach fronting the works. It is understood that water from the brook is syphoned off to be used in the manufacturing of steel, though this location is unknown to the LLFA. The Arnallt Brook is a known flood risk location to the LLFA and two intake structures are maintained on a weekly basis along its length at Beechwood Road and Toronto Avenue to manage this risk. Furthermore a pumping station was constructed in 2017 to reduce the flooding to the A48 Margam Road which is also managed and maintained by the LLFA.

The two intake structures are two of five critical flood risk assets that are maintained by the LLFA in the Kenfig SFRA. The further locations can be seen in Appendix H. The flood risk posed by this brook is significant and threatens a large number of residential properties in the area so it is essential that these structures are maintained and further investigation works are carried out to understand the flooding shown in the FRAW maps.

From reviewing the FRAW maps two further locations are at risk of surface water flooding, Coed Hirwaun and Prince Street. At Coed Hirwaun a number of residential properties are at risk from the three (3) small watercourse that bisect the village. Although this is shown on the FRAW Maps the LLFA has had no previous reports of flooding in this area so further investigation works will be needed to prove this in an accurate representation of the flood risk in the area. At Prince Street, surface water ponding has been reported to the LLFA in the past as the area is a known low spot in the village. The highway drainage network in the area discharges to a pumping station owned and maintained by the LLFA at this low spot. Although the Pumping Station is known to the authority the drainage system that leads to it is not. Understanding the extent of this system and maintaining it is crucial to preventing large numbers of residential properties from flooding.

Table 20 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Kenfig SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Kenfig	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	29	24	239	230	44	345	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	13	6	21	8	5	24	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	4	6	3	3	8	0	0	0

Table 20: River Kenfig SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

The 29 residential properties that are at high risk of flooding from rivers and large watercourses are located in Ten Acre Wood on the edge of the Margam Park Estate. Out of the 24 residential properties at risk of flooding in a 1 in 100 year rainfall event (medium risk), 23 of them are located on the boundary with the Ffrwdwyllt SFRA that has been discussed in the chapter 7.6.4. 82% of the residential properties that are at risk of flooding

in this SFRA are classed as Low Risk and all are at risk from the river Ffrwdwyllt which floods out in to the Kenfig Catchment.

Table 20 shows that there are a larger number of properties at risk of surface water and small watercourse flooding in Kenfig SFRA. The 230 residential properties at high risk represent 37 % of the total at risk properties counted making it one of the largest percentages in the country borough. Out of the 230 residential properties 203 are situated across the 3 previously mentioned locations of Prince Street, Coed Hirwaun and Margam. Taking into the account the properties at risk, Kenfig would be considered as a high risk SFRA

Further to the above NRW have identified Margam CaRR as a location of future flood risk from rivers and large watercourses (Figure 13) in their recent FRMP report, highlighting the risk posed to residential properties through the effects of climate change.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER KENFIG FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Undertake Feasibility Study at Margam (Arnallt Brook)	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Undertake Feasibility Study at Ten Acre Wood, Margam	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Map, inspect and maintain Drainage Apparatus at Prince Street, Margam	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess surface water flood risk at Prince Street	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess ordinary water course flood risk at Coed Hirwaun	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Maintain, inspect and cleanse five (5) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Continue to inspect the coastline (PU 8.2) and Liaise with Tata on responsibility's to 'Hold the line'	Bi-annual	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 & 14**

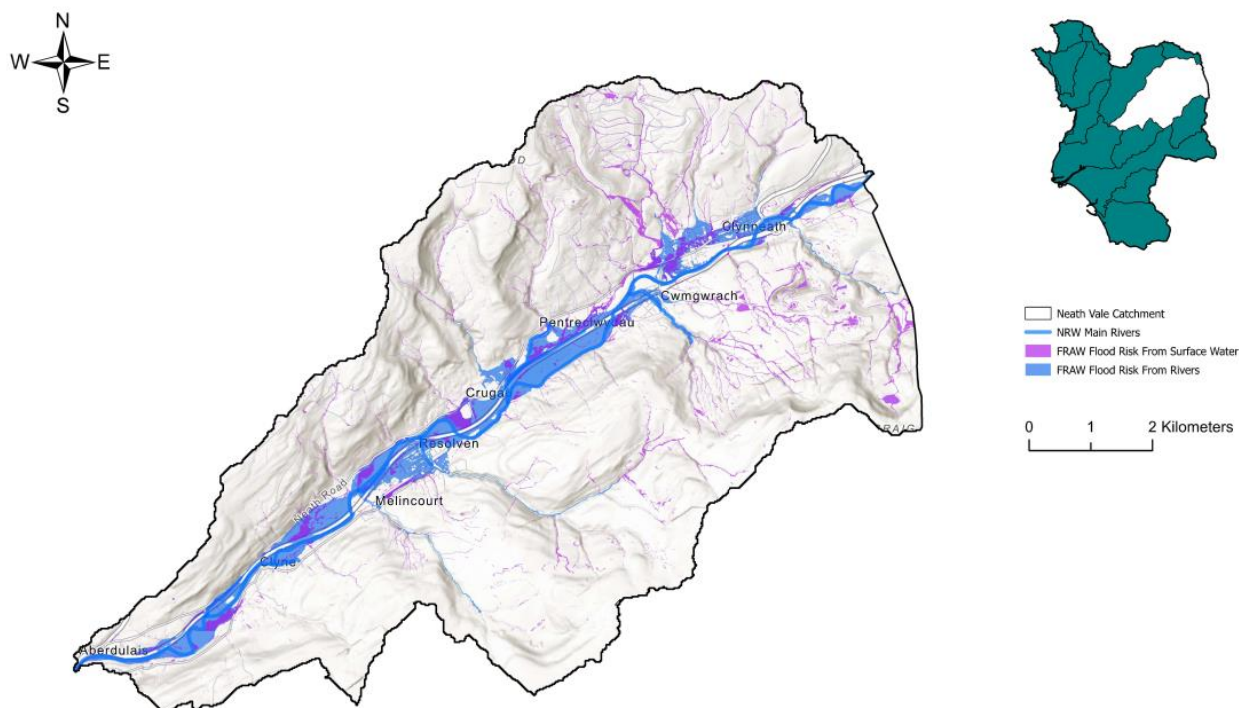


Figure 22: Flood Map of Neath Vale (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The Neath Vale SFRA is the largest in the county borough at circa 7500 ha and covers the upper most section of the River Neath within NPTCBC. To the north east the river meanders down from the Brecon Beacons and enters the wide valley of Neath Vale at Pontneddfechan. Neath Vale is a typical glaciated valley characterised with a wide valley floor and bordered by steep hillsides in a U shape. Running in a south west/north east direction the valley floor is a fertile flood plain made up of alluvium deposits of clay, silts, sands and gravels making the ground free draining. The valley floor is dotted with a number of farmed fields along with two (2) large settlements, Glynneath and Resolven, and five (5) smaller villages, Clyne, Cwmgwrach, Blaengwrach, Melincourt and Abergarwed. On the north side of the vale the hillside is dominated by the managed conifer plantations of Rheola forestry, rising to 480 AOD and bordered by the Sarn Helen Roman Road that marks the boundary with the Dulais SFRA. On the southern hillside mixed farmland, natural deciduous and coniferous plantations, open moorland and the Ffynnon Oer Windfarm make up the landscape, that rises to 493 AOD and boards Glynccorwg and Pelenna SFRA.

The river naturally meanders down the centre of the valley floor which it shares with the A465 dual carriageway, the B4242 carriageway and Neath Canal. Where the river is crossed by the highway the river is channelled by large training walls particularly around the settlements of Glynneath and Resolven. The River Neath is classified as an NRW main river although upon inspection of the FRAW maps the main flood risk with this SFRA does not come from the River Neath. A large number of ordinary watercourses discharge into the River Neath from the Valley sides and it is from these sources where the majority of the flood risk is realised. Significant flood risk in the town of Glynneath and villages of Blaengwrach and Cwmgwrach are depicted on the FRAW mapping which makes up the majority of flood risk from Rivers and Large Watercourses in Neath Vale SFRA. Four (4) large ordinary watercourses namely, Nant Y Gwyddyl,

Gellicaebyn Brook, Addoldy Brook and the Nant Pergwm all flow down from the hillside to the north of Glynneath and bisect the residential and commercial properties via a series of open channels and culverts. To the south two (2) tributaries, Nant Blaen Clairch and the Nant Gwrach (NRW Main River) split the villages of Cwmgwrach and Blaengwrach, and both pose a flood risk to residential properties.

To the east of Glynneath the ordinary watercourses, Nant Y Gwyddyl and Gellicaebyn Brook pose a significant flood risk to the town centre. In the summer of 2022 the construction of a Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) developed by NPTCBC and funded by WG commenced to address this flood risk. The project was split into two (2) phases, the construction of a new overflow culvert to take excess flows from the Gellicaebyn brook directly out to the River Neath and the construction of a new twin box culvert to replace a ford crossing on the Nant Y Gwyddyl, Glynmelyn Road. This project was completed in spring 2024 and removes 252 residential and commercial properties from flooding up to and including a 1 in 100 year rainfall event.

To the west of Glynneath the ordinary watercourses of Addoldy Brook and Nant Pergwm bisect the residential development of Morfa Glas through a series of open channels and culverts. The perched watercourse of Nant Pergwm ultimately discharges into the River Neath while the Addoldy brook discharges into the Neath Canal to the west and is culverted beneath the open channel of the Nant Pergwm near St Cadoc’s Church. This area has already briefly been assessed and NPTCBC are in the process of seeking funding to develop a business case.

The flood risk from surface water and small watercourses is spread out around the SFRA but pockets of larger numbers can be seen in Clyne, Neath Road, Resolven, Morfa Glas, Glynneath and Ynyslas Crescent, Glynneath. At all 4 locations small un-named ordinary watercourses are depicted to flood residential and commercial properties. Two (2) of the four (4) locations are a known and can be discounted at Ynyslas Crescent and Neath Road, Resolven as the LLFA inspects and maintains two (2) critical flood risk assets which have not been taken into account by the FRAW mapping. Further investigations will be required at Clyne and Morfa Glas to determine if the FRAW maps show a true representation of risk. The LLFA monitors and maintains 11 critical flood risk assets in the Neath Vale SFRA in order to minimise the effects of flooding. All locations can be seen in appendix H.

Table 21 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the Neath Vale SFRA from all sources and return periods.

Neath Vale	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	625	199	1153	305	78	331	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	54	12	98	44	6	23	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	9	3	16	6	2	4	0	0	0

Table 21: Neath Vale SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Table 21 highlights a significant flood risk for rivers and surface water in the Neath Vale SFRA. Out of the 625 residential properties at high risk of flooding from rivers 618 (99%) of them are situated in the town of Glynneath and the villages of Blaengwrach and Cwmgwrach, at the head of the valley. This is similar to the residential properties at medium risk with 180 out of the 199 situated in the same locations. Following this assessment and the completion of the Glynneath FAS in 2024 the numbers of at risk properties will be reduced by 252 when NRW next update the FRAW mapping.

From the residential properties at risk from surface water and small watercourses 42% are at high risk and a further 11% at medium risk from flooding in a 1 in 100 year rainfall event. As previously mentioned, larger numbers of at risk properties are centred on the four locations of Morfa Glas, Glynneath, Clyne, Neath Road, Resolven and Ynyslas Crescent, Glynneath. 210 high risk and 38 medium risk residential properties at risk are situated at these localities, representing 69% and 49% of their respective counts. Taking into the account the properties at risk Neath Vale would be considered as a high risk SFRA.

Further to the above NRW have identified in their recent FRMP that the CaRR communities of Glynneath and Resolven are most at risk of flooding from rivers (Figure 12) and Morfa Glas community at risk of future flooding through the effects of climate change (Figure 13). Any future project or business case development should therefore consider the SOP. This further reinforces the understanding the high flood risk posed to residents in this SFRA.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

NEATH VALE FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Undertake Feasibility Study at Morfa Glas to include flood risk from watercourses and surface water.	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Undertake Feasibility Study at High Street, Blaengwrach	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Assess ordinary watercourse flood risk at Ynyslas Crescent	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess ordinary watercourse flood risk at Neath Road, Resolven	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess ordinary watercourse flood risk at Clyne	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Maintain, inspect and cleanse eleven (11) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 & 18**

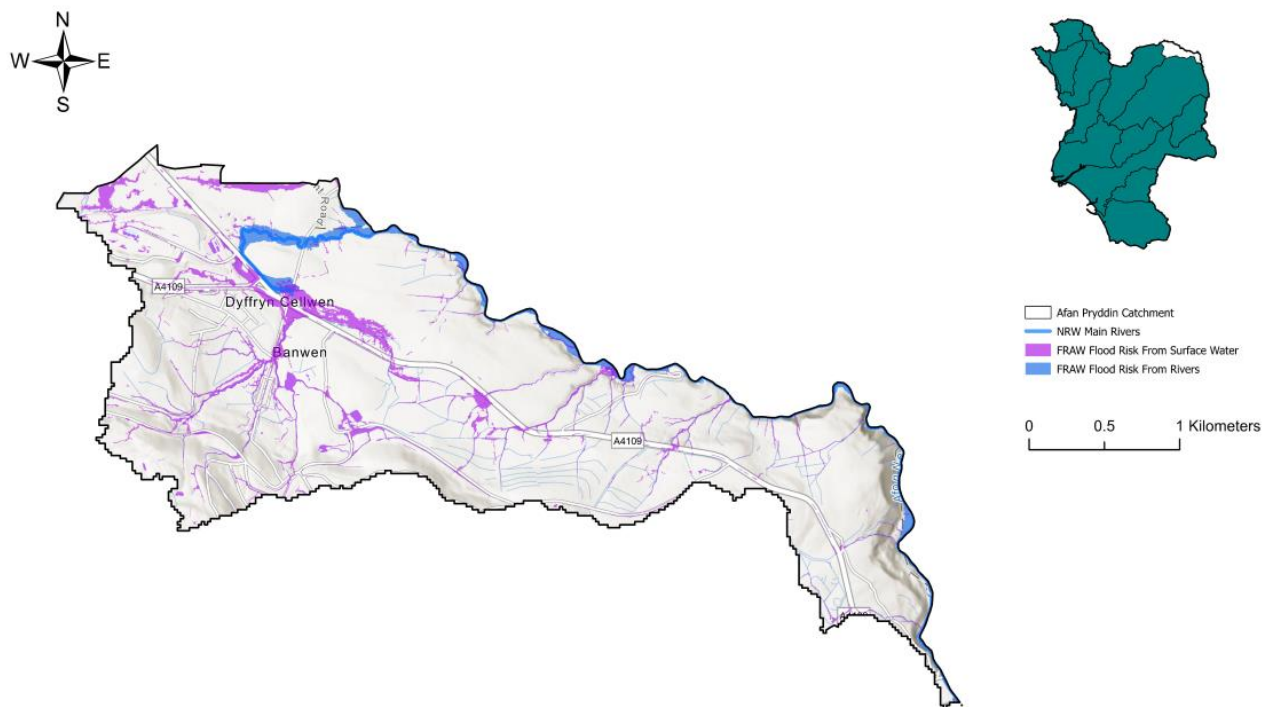


Figure 23: Flood Map of Afon Pryddin (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The Afon Pryddin SFRA is one of the smallest catchments in the county borough (circa 750 ha) and is one of the rivers that feed into the Neath Vale SFRA. The Afon Pryddin marks the boundary with Powys County Council and the Brecon Beacons National Park. It is a well know spot for hikers as the channel is dotted with a number of large waterfalls as it flows down the river valley to Pontneddfechan. It is important to note that this SFRA is only a small section of the much larger Afon Pryddin catchment that is situated across the two county councils. Within NPTCBC the only noteworthy tributary that feeds into the Afon Pryddin is the River Camnant. This river is fed by smaller ordinary watercourses that drain the hillside behind the villages of Dyffryn Cellwen and Banwen, and is classified as a main river from the Camnant Road culvert crossing. This watercourse is the source of the only river flooding that occurs within this catchment and effects a small number of property's in Banwen, as can be seen in the Figure 22 and Table 22.

Dyffryn Cellwen and Banwen are the only two settlements in the Afon Pryddin SFRA and are situated to the west of the catchment. The area is bisected by the A4109 Intervalley Road which is the main road between the Neath and Swansea Valley community's. To the south of the catchment the managed forestry plantations dominate the landscape, along with the Rheola Windfarm which is set high on the ridgeline above Banwen. The Sarn Helen Roman Road, runs down from this ridgeline and forms the main road through the village of Banwen before crossing the A4109 towards the direction of the Brecon Beacons National Park. It is along the Roman Road and Camnant Road where the majority of surface water flooding can be seen on the FRAW mapping. The Blaen Nantcellwen is a small ordinary watercourse that comes down off the hillside behind Roman Road, Banwen and Main Road, Dyffryn Cellwen. It is fed by a number of smaller rivulets that converge at the junction between these two roads. Here a small amount of properties are at risk of flooding as It passes beneath a culvert at the junction and flows downstream to the confluence with the river Camnant. This confluence is located at the junction between the A4109 and Roman Road and it is here where another small amount of properties are at risk of flooding.

The drainage in the Afon Pryddin SFRA has been fully surveyed, mapped out and inspected. The LLFA has a good understanding of the drainage systems and characteristics in the area and receives very few flood calls for this area as the highway and land drainage networks effectively drain the landscape. The only location known to the authority that is subject to periodic flooding is depicted well on the FRAW maps at Camnant Road. In recent years the LLFA has upgraded the highway drainage network at this location to ensure surface water is effectively drained into the River Camnant, though ensuring this is regularly inspected and cleansed is essential to mitigate against flood risk.

Table 22 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Pryddin SFRA from all sources and return periods.

Afon Pryddin	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	5	1	0	22	4	38	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22: Afon Pryddin SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Table 22 reflects the understanding of NPT officers that the Afon Pryddin SFRA is a very low flood risk from rivers and surface water. Only 6 properties are at risk from flooding from rivers in the area, all of which are located at Camnant Road. Of the properties at high and medium risk of flooding from surface water and small watercourses, 13 are also located on Camnant Road. There are no CFRA's in the SFRA which further reflects the flood risk status in this catchment area.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

AFON PRYDDIN FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Continue to maintain and inspect the highway drainage system at Camnant Road	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Assess the ordinary watercourse and fluvial flood risk at Camnant Road	6+ years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 12**

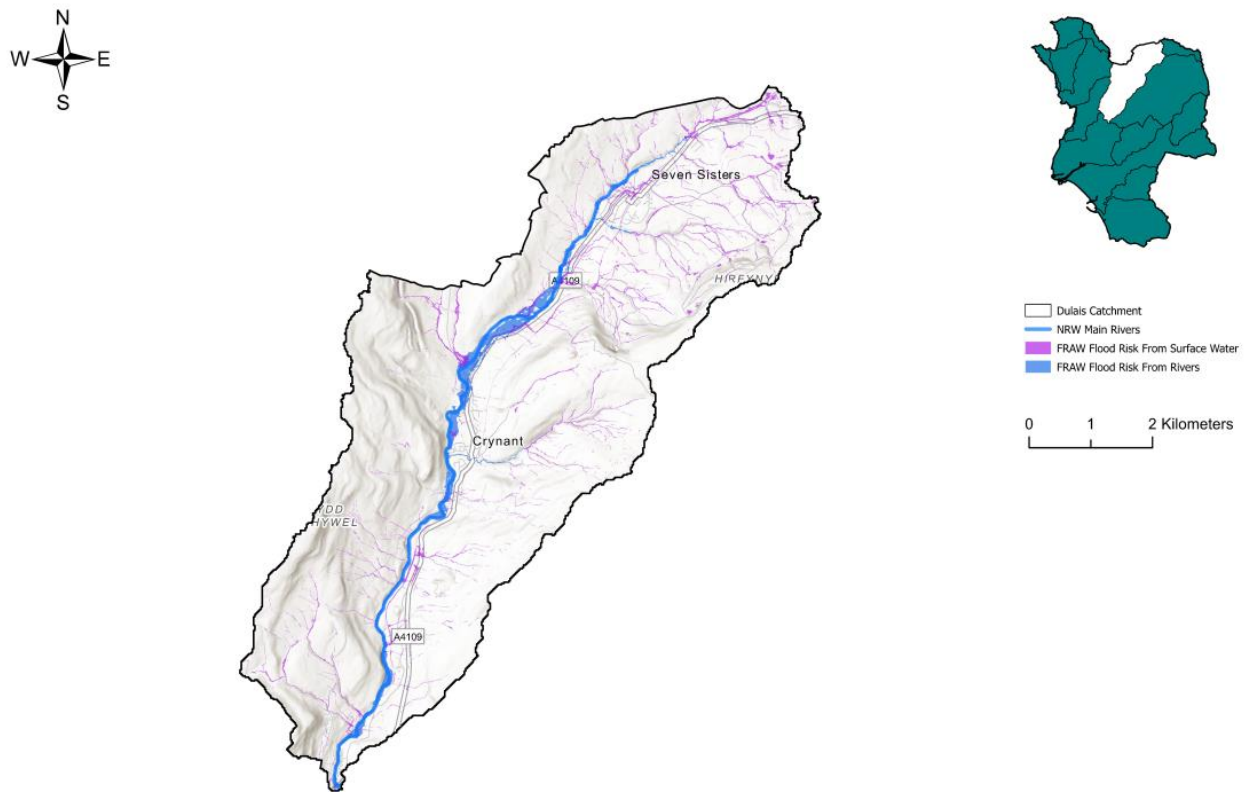


Figure 24: Flood Map of River Dulais (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Dulais is the largest tributary of the River Neath which converges at Aberdulais at the southern end of the SFRA. The Dulais valley is a glaciated valley characterised with a typical U shaped valley and wide valley floor. The superficial deposits of glacial till are overlaid with large deposits of alluvial deposits of clay, silts, sands and gravels across the River Dulais flood plain. The valley runs in a north east – south west direction, narrowing in the lower reaches as the river cuts a deep gorge into the landscape as it approaches the confluence with the River Neath. Many large ordinary watercourses drain the Rheola forestry to the east and Mynnydd Y Drum and Mynnydd Y Marchywel to the north and west respectively, which ultimately discharge into the River Dulais.

There are 2 large villages in the area situated on the valley floor, Crynant and Seven Sisters, and 2 smaller villages, Nant Y Cafn and Onllwyn. Although they are situated on the valley floor these settlements are away from the river Dulais flood plain. When assessing the fluvial flood risk in the catchment there are very few properties at high or medium risk of flooding from the River, though flooding from surface water and small watercourses is high.

From analysing the flood risk from surface water and small watercourses it can be seen that there are five (5) locations at risk up to and including a 1 in 100 year rainfall event, Golwg Y Bryn, Seven Sisters; Mary Street, Seven Sisters; High Street & Church Road, Seven Sisters; Treforgan Road, Crynant; Heol Y Berllan, Crynant.

Golwg Y Bryn is a known flood location within the SFRA and is a low spot on the adopted carriageway. There is a known culverted watercourse that crosses this location that has blocked in the past, causing flooding to residents properties and the highway. Furthermore, highway drainage systems discharge into this culvert from both directions, it is therefore essential this system is cleansed and inspect periodically to mitigate the flood risk.

Mary Street is also a well-known flood risk location and investment has been made into the drainage infrastructure in recent years. A new culvert and intake bay was constructed in 2023 to mitigate against the flood risk from the ordinary water, which is now bypassed to another culvert in the rear lane during periods of intense rainfall. Furthermore, a number of highway gullies line the edge of the carriageway that have not been included in the FRAW model which would likely remove the majority of the flood risk shown.

Significant flood risk of 70 residential properties can be viewed on the FRAW maps in Seven Sisters, particularly around High Street and Church Road. The source of this flood risk comes from an unnamed watercourse that crosses Heol Y Felin through a large diameter box culvert and is then culverted beneath the NWR mineral line. It is at this point where water is shown to spill out of bank and flow to the south west, threatening the properties in Seven Sisters. This flood risk has never been realised and it is our assumption that the culvert beneath the NWR mineral line has not been included in the FRAW model. This will need to be verified and investigated further in order to either discount or prove this flood risk extent.

The flood risk at Treforgan Road, Crynant is a location well known to the LLFA and there are many instances of flooding held on record from both surface water runoff and the Nant Meurig which bisects the village of Treforgan. The culvert crossing here forms part of the critical flood risk asset list, (further locations can be seen in appendix H) which is one of five maintained in the Dulais SFRA. The LLFA has invested in additional infrastructure on the highway to cope with the surface water runoff during periods of intense rainfall and maintain the large culvert crossing on a weekly basis, removing sediment build up periodically. Monitoring and maintaining these assets is essential for mitigating flood risk in the area.

The flood risk at Heol Y Berllan, Crynant is not known to the LLFA and no records are held on file to suggest any past flooding or ponding issues. When assessing the mapping it is seen that accumulations of surface water effect 18 properties. The flood accumulations are show on private land, at the front or rear of the properties. The source of this is also not clear and any surface water would be drained by private roof and yard gully pots which would not have been included within the model. We therefore believe this flood risk is not representative and would not be a risk that the LLFA would be responsible for finding a solution for.

Table 23 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Dulais SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Dulais	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	1	2	78	197	35	193	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	3	16	16	19	3	12	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	1	2	1	5	0	0	0

Table 23: River Dulais SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Table 23 highlights the flood risk from surface water and small watercourses as the primary flood risk in the Dulais SFRA. Of the 425 properties at risk from this source of flooding 55% of them are at high and medium risk. Of these 232 properties 161 (70%) are located in the five locations discussed, the other 30% are located in small numbers dotted around the SFRA of no more than 3 properties in one location. The Dulais SFRA would therefore be classed as a medium flood risk area.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER DULAIS FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Maintain and inspect drainage apparatus at Golwg Y Bryn, Seven Sisters	Annual	Core Activity	BaU
Assess the ordinary watercourse flood risk at Golwg Y Bryn, Seven Sisters	3-6 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Include Mary Street Intake on the Critical Flood Risk Asset Inspection Programme	1-3 years	Core Activity	Not Started
Assess the ordinary watercourse flood risk at High St and Church Rd, Seven Sisters	3-6 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Maintain, inspect and cleanse five (5) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 7, 8, 9, 10, & 12**

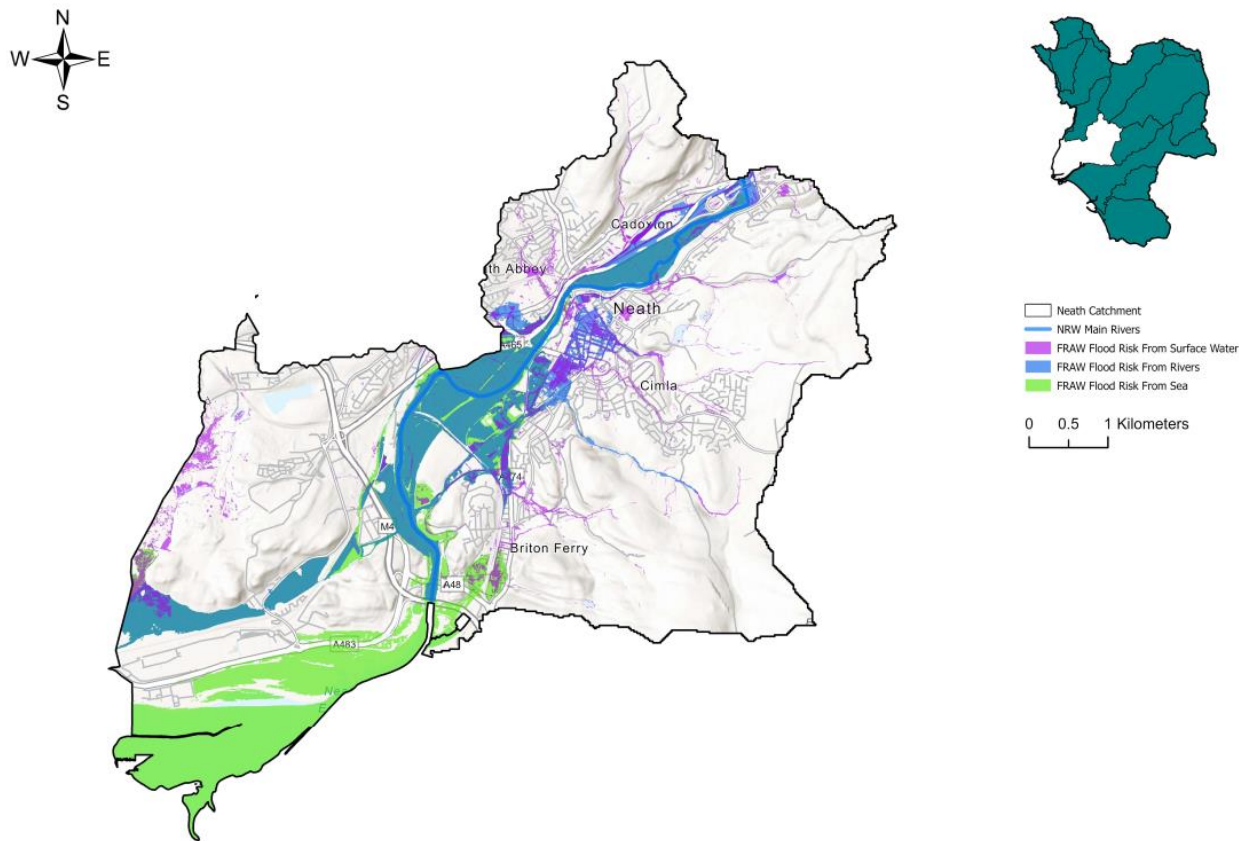


Figure 25: Flood Map of River Neath (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Neath catchment is the most at risk SFRA in the authority, ranked first across all flood risk sources. (Appendix G) The extent of flood risk can be seen in figure 24 above. In the recent NRW FRMP report the CaRR communities of Neath and Briton Ferry (which both fall in the Neath SFRA) represent 2 of the nation’s 33 Flood Risk Areas (Figure 11). Furthermore, the communities of Aberdulais, Neath and Briton Ferry have been identified as communities at most risk of flooding from rivers and the sea (Figure 12). In addition, the communities of Neath and Briton Ferry have been identified as communities at risk of future flooding through the effects of climate change (Figure 13). These risks indicate the severity of flooding from all sources within the Neath SFRA and is one of the LLFAs biggest challenges to address.

The Neath SFRA represents the lower part of the River Neath as the mouth of the river discharges into the sea at Swansea Bay. There are 2 large river tributaries that feed into the SFRA, at Aberdulais where the River Dulais joins the River Neath, and at Neath Abbey where the River Clydach discharges out onto the Neath flood plain. Further to these, a number of large ordinary watercourses discharge out into the River Neath that flow through the urbanised areas of Briton Ferry and Neath, watercourses that include the Grandison Brook, Cryddan Brook, Gnoll Brook and Nant Cwm-bach. Currently all of these large ordinary watercourses and catchments form part of the LLFA FCERM programme with the WG, which indicates the prioritisation of projects already underway in the Neath SFRA.

The topography and landscape of the Neath SFRA is varied but is largely man made, as the river is constrained either side by large urban areas. The estuary is dominated by tidal flats, marshes and rivulets which are crossed by the major highways of the M4 and A48, and the county railway line. To the east of the estuary lays the former industrial dock of Briton Ferry that is now largely made up of residential and smaller commercial buildings. The dock is still operational and is maintained by Associated British Ports (ABP). Briton Ferry to bisected by the great western railway line to London that makes its route north through Neath before crossing

the estuary at its narrowest point at Neath Abbey. Additionally, the Neath Canal runs up the east side of the river through the town of Neath until it converges with the Tennant canal at the Aberdulais aqueduct, which marks the extent of the SFRA. To the east of the urban areas lays the Mynydd Y Gaer and Cefn Morfudd hillsides that rise up to 300m AOD and that channel water down to the town of Neath, and villages of Briton Ferry and Tonna. To the west the major highway of the A465, NWR mineral line and Tennant Canal clinch the west bank of the river that skirt the edge of the villages of Skewen and Neath Abbey. To the south the large expanse of Crymlyn and Baglan Burrows dune systems flank the River Neath as the navigational channel stretches out into the Swansea Bay. Adjacent to the Crymlyn Burrows the A483 Fabian Way leads traffic into Swansea city and forms part of the county's critical highway network. The hillside rises up to Mynydd Marchywel to the north of the catchment where the villages of Bryncoch, Cadoxton, Cilfrew and Aberdulais are located.

The LLFA inspects and maintains 21 critical flood risk assets in the Neath SFRA, which further indicates the severity of the flood risk and the importance of the LLFA to continually monitor and cleanse these structures in order to mitigate against flood risk. A list of these critical flood risk assets can be seen in Appendix H.

When assessing the FRAW mapping it shows coastal flooding effects the villages of Briton Ferry and Melyn Cryddan. There are three locations at risk, Milland Road Industrial Estate and Pant Yr Heol which are at high risk of flooding and the residential area around Hunter Street and Regent Street at medium risk of flooding. Although this risk is shown to be extensive no flooding has occurred here from purely coastal flooding, though interactions with the main watercourses (Cryddan Brook) becoming tide locked at Milland Road is well known to the LLFA. Solutions to mitigate against these interactions are currently being reviewed through the development of the Cryddan Brook FAS business case.

The coastal flood risk shown to the residential area of Pant Yr Heol is not well understood and further studies will be required to better understand and mitigate against this source of flooding. The coastal flood risk for the area of Hunter Street and Regent Street in Briton Ferry forms part of a study undertaken in 2018 and 2019. The LLFA developed a business case to protect these residents under the WG Coastal Risk Management Programme (CRMP) that did not develop passed the outline business case (OBC) stage due to funding and prioritisation, with Aberavon CRM project being favoured over the Briton Ferry Project. Should further funding become available the Briton Ferry CRM Project would be revisited and progressed to FBC.

The fluvial high and medium flood risk from the River Neath is surprisingly minimal when analysing the FRAW mapping, with Canal Side, Aberdulais being the only location at risk from the main river. Two major flooding incidents effected this location in October 2018 and February 2020, following periods of prolonged and intense rainfall, which led NRW to start a thorough investigation and begin developing a solution to mitigate against the flood risk. Although the Neath SFRA is very urbanised the River Neath has a large flood plain that has not been built on, allowing the river to naturally flood this area of land means that during large storm events the river can spill out of the main channel without severely effecting properties or infrastructure. Although there is little direct flooding from the River Neath the interactions it has with the ordinary watercourses that discharge into it does have a major effect on flood risk particularly when the river is in spate or when there are spring tides.

There are two (2) main locations in the SFRA where large ordinary watercourses show significant flood risk. At Melyn Cryddan and Neath Town Centre. The flood risk at Melyn Cryddan is well understood and comes from the Cryddan Brook that is channelled through the village of Melyn. Its catchment is one of the largest in the authority for an ordinary watercourse and is largely natural open channel until it reaches the edges of the urbanised area at Old Road and Eaglesbush. From this point downstream it is either channelled between walls or culverted. It is at St Catherine's Close and Milland Road where water is known to break out of channel and flood both residential and commercial properties. The flood risk here is well documented and has formed part of the LLFA's FCERM Programme since 2022, with development of the OBC completed in 2024. There have been a number of flooding incidents at this location over the last 8 years with the largest noted in the S19 flood investigation report, November 2022. Minor adjustments made in 2022 to the intake bay and screen to make it safer for operatives to clean and attend during rainfall events we carried out, though this does not address the main reason for flood risk which is an undersized culvert. The LLFA will continue to progress this project and Buisness Case in the coming years.

Neath town centre is shown to be effected by significant flooding from the Gnoll Brook which leads down from Cefn Morfudd and the Gnoll Country Park. This brook is fed by a number of smaller tributaries and

drains that convey water away from the large residential area of Cimla. The brook, like many in NPTCBC is very flashy in nature and can carry significant amounts of debris down the channel that is often the main cause of flooding to the area. The flood risk is known to the LLFA and is understood to break out of channel along Gnoll Drive before flowing into the nearby residential streets. It is from Gnoll Drive where the brook enters the town, with the upstream largely natural except for the lower Gnoll Park pond that breaks up the rivers flow. Downstream at Gnoll Drive the watercourse is culverted beneath Neath town centre via a large diameter pipe until it discharges into the River Neath at Parr Avenue. To mitigate against flood risk the LLFA has implemented a number of NFM projects in the catchment since 2021 that aim to reduce the amount of debris being carried downstream along with reducing the peak flow during rainfall events. Three (3) further projects have been approved to be constructed in 2024 and 2025 that will further assist with mitigating the flood risk to the town centre. It is understood that a feasibility study into the flooding at Neath town centre will need to be carried out to quantify the benefits the NFM works have made to the flood risk and to further understand what is required to remove a large amount of residential and commercial property's from flood extents up to a 1 in 100 year rainfall event.

Neath SFRA has the highest surface water and small watercourse flood risk in the county with over 1800 residential properties at risk from a high and medium risk rainfall events. When analysing the FRAW mapping the flooding is widespread and not all can be discussed in this report. There are however nine (9) areas where there are large accumulations of flood risk. These are at Regent Street and Rockingham Terrace, Briton Ferry; Pant Yr Heol and Ynysmaerdy, Briton Ferry; Afan Valley Road, Cimla; Melyn Cryddan, Neath; Neath Town Centre; Llantwit Road, Neath; Heol Dyddwr, Tonna; Stanley Place, Cadoxton; Ffrwd Vale, Neath.

The flood risk depicted on the FRAW maps at Regent Street and Rockingham Terrace is significant and widespread, though not physically known to the LLFA. There are two (2) underpasses in the vicinity that cross beneath the railway line that periodically flood. These low spots in the highway are served by respective pumping station drainage apparatus that are owned and maintained by NWR. Ensuring open dialog and engagement between the LLFA and NWR is essential at managing the flood risk in these vicinity's. Furthermore, the surface water drainage apparatus in the area discharges into the combined sewerage network as no watercourses exist in the area. It is therefore essential that open communications and engagement is made between DCWW and the LLFA to manage this risk. It is for the LLFA to ensure the surface assets in the area are regularly cleansed so to reduce the risk of flooding to these property's but for all 3 organisations to carry out their responsibility and communicate with each other.

The areas at risk from surface water flooding at Pant Yr Heol, Ynysmaerdy and Melyn Cryddan are being addressed through their respective FCERM Business case development projects, Grandison Brook FAS and Cryddan Brook FAS. The flood risk posed to Neath town centre is represented to occur from Gnoll Brook and will be covered in a feasibility study planned to fully understand the flood risk to the town centre. Furthermore, as surface assets have not been taken into account in the FRAW model we believe the true representation of flood risk would be reduced if included, though it is important that these assets are cleansed and maintained effectively in high and medium risk areas.

The residential area of Afan Valley Road, Cimla is not known to the LLFA as a flood risk area and no records exist to show previous flooding. This area will need further investigation to understand the existing drainage networks and mechanisms for flooding, before the FRAW maps representation can either be discounted or agreed upon.

The flood risk from surface water and small watercourses shown at Llantwit Road, Tonna is known to the authority with anecdotal evidence of past surface water flooding. The FRAW mapping however does not take into account the 2 large culverts that convey water under Llantwit and out to the river Neath, as well as serve the highway drainage network in the area. A modelling assessment should be made including the 2 large culverts at Ivy Avenue and Llantwit that cross this area to provide the LLFA with a true assessment of risk.

The flood risk shown by the FRAW mapping at Heol Dyddwr, Tonna is not known to the LLFA and little evidence exists that eludes to past flooding issues apart from minor localised ponding. The area is known to be in a low spot on the carriageway and to the rear of the properties a known brook passes behind the gardens. A full assessment of drainage apparatus should be undertaken in the area to represent the mechanisms of draining the highway, as well as an assessment of the culverts and open channels that convey the ordinary watercourse through the area of Tonna. Once this has been undertaken a new model can be built to show the true representation of risk that can further aid with investigations.

Stanley Place flood risk is well known to the LLFA and is well represented on the FRAW mapping. The location has been part of the WG FCERM programme for the last 2 years following a number of large overtopping events at the intake bay. The LLFA has progressed the project through the various phases of business case development and are due to start construction in summer 2024. This project will protect 17 properties from a 1% AEP rainfall event and make it easier to cleanse and maintain the structures which fall under council ownership.

Ffrwd Vale is another location known to the LLFA following a number of flooding incidents over the last 10 years. On the occasions it has flooded the causes have been due to the lack of riparian maintenance of the brook at location where it passes through gardens. The LLFA maintain a critical flood risk asset adjacent to the footpath in the area however, this has not caused an issue and is regularly maintained. There are two (2) small ordinary watercourses in the area that converge at Ffrwd Vale and a detailed assessment of the risk should be made and surface and sub-surface assets represented in a model to provide a true representation of the risk.

Table 24 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Neath SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Neath	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	972	830	764	1404	419	2265	345	718	182
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	410	142	96	248	100	338	81	39	31
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	24	9	6	23	10	32	8	7	6

Table 24: River Neath SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Table 24 highlights the flood risk from all sources and reflects the understanding drawn from the catchment assessment. Multiple locations are at high and medium risk of flooding from all sources in Neath SFRA. In total 1802 residential properties are at risk of flooding from river and large watercourses up to a 1% AEP rainfall event, this represents 70% of the property's that fall into a flood risk area. Of the residential properties at risk from surface water and small watercourses 45% (1823) are at risk from a 1% AEP rainfall event. Furthermore 1063 residential properties are at risk from flooding from the sea at a 1 in 100 year rainfall event which represents 85% of the properties counted. Of the 1802 properties at risk from flooding from rivers and large watercourses only 33 are at risk from the River Neath. 26 are at risk from the River Clydach that is shown to spill out of bank and flood properties across this catchment area and will be discussed in the next section. The remaining 1703 residential properties are either effected by the Cryddan Brook or Gnoll Brook which are in business case development phase to provide a solution to mitigate this risk.

Of the 1063 residential properties at flood risk from the sea at a 1% AEP event, 698 are located at Briton Ferry and subject to a further WG CRMP funding can be removed from a flood risk area with the development of the Briton Ferry CRM Project. A further 309 are located in the Pant Yr Heol and Milland Road areas. Of the nine locations discussed with residential properties at risk from surface water and small watercourse flooding, 1272 residential properties are located in these areas, this accounts for 70% of properties in the high and medium risk count. These would be considered a priority over the properties that are sporadically spread across the SFRA that are at risk.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER NEATH FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Assist NRW with the development of Aberdulais FAS	1-3 Years	Core Activity	In Progress
Develop a FBC and Detailed Design for Cryddan Brook FAS	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	In Progress
Undertake Feasibility Study at Neath Town Centre to include flood risk from watercourses and surface water.	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Continue to develop a FBC and Detailed Design for Grandison Brook FAS	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	In Progress
Maintain, inspect and cleanse twenty one (21) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU
Develop an additional maintenance rota, to inspect and cleanse surface water assets in high and medium Flood Risk Areas of Neath	1-3 Year	Core Activity	Not Started.
Assess the ordinary watercourse and surface water flood risk at Afan Valley Road, Cimla	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess the ordinary watercourse and surface water flood risk at Llantwit Road, Llantwit	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess the ordinary watercourse and surface water flood risk at Heol Dyddwr, Tonna	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Stanley Place FAS Construction	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	In Progress
Assess the ordinary watercourse and surface water flood risk at Ffrwd Vale, Neath	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started

Liaise with NRW on the development of a feasibility study for coastal flooding at Milland Road, Melyn and Pant Yr Heol, Briton Ferry	1-3 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Continue to provide support and leadership to the Neath Estuary Group	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Continue to implement coastal monitoring of Crymlyn Burrows dune system (SMP2 Managed Re-alignment Policy Unit)	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Liaise with NWR and DCWW at Briton Ferry underpass at Church Street and Regent Street West	1-3 Years	Core Activity	In Progress

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 & 18**

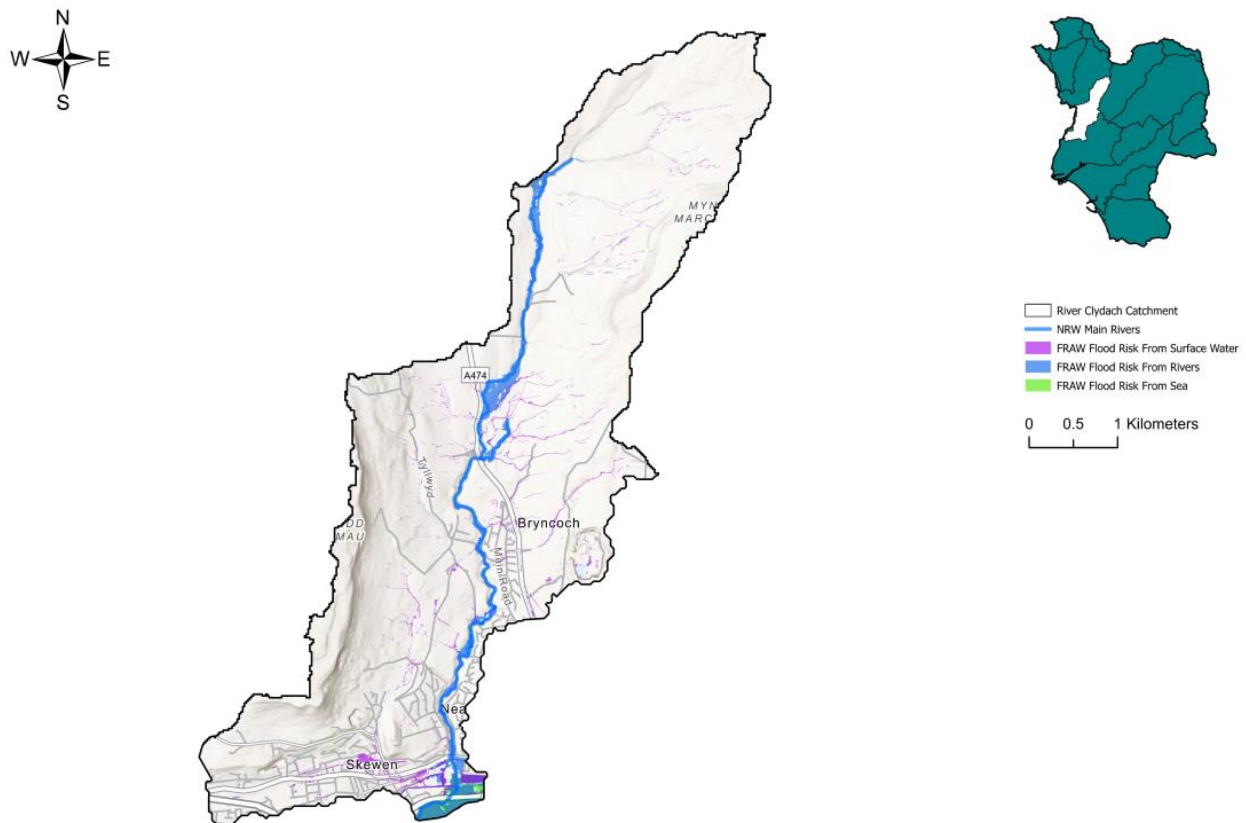


Figure 26: Flood Map of River Clydach (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Clydach catchment varies from the urbanised areas of Skewen and Neath Abbey to the south to the rural villages, forestry’s and grazing land on the hillsides of Mynydd Marchywel to the north. The source of the River Clydach can be found on the hillside above the small village of Cilybebyll on the western hillside of Mynydd Marchywel. From this point downstream to the confluence with the River Neath it is classified as a NRW main river. To the west the river is overlooked by the Drummau Mountain, with its recognisable steep cliff face north of Skewen. Due to its steepness the small ordinary watercourses that lead down from this hillside are known to very flashy which can be difficult to manage during periods of heavy intense rainfall (Cloud bursts).

As the river flows southwards it cuts a deep channel into the valley floor and is largely natural until it reaches the edge of Bryncoch where it discharges into a large pond. This pond and adjoining dam structure points to the rivers historical past with its use in the Neath Abbey Iron works. This structure is maintained by the NRW, though its ownership is understood to be private. Downstream of this the river is bound either side by residential properties of Neath Abbey before it crosses beneath the main road into Skewen at Neath Abbey Road. After this point the river flows beneath the main east west railway line and the Tennant Canal before it meets the River Neath.

It is at the point where the river flows past the old Iron works and beneath the main road where the only significant river flooding is shown on the FRAW mapping in the Clydach SFRA. As this is flooding from a main river it would fall under NRW’s remit to seek a solution and mitigate against flood risk. It is not known if any studies have been undertaken to date nor is there any records indicating any past flooding.

When analysing the FRAW mapping for surface water and small watercourse flooding Six (6) locations are noted in the high and medium risk return periods. They are Park Avenue, Dynevor Road, Caenant Terrace, White Gates Court, Old Road, Skewen and Green Hedges bungalows, Bryncoch. Park Avenue is known to

the LLFA and records show previous flooding. The location is at a low spot in the area and is bisected by a culverted watercourse that takes water off Drummaw Mountain. Ensuring this culvert is cleansed and inspected is essential to managing flood risk in the area. As with many culverts and watercourses in the county this will mean liaising with the respective land owners and the LLFA utilising its powers under the Land Drainage Act 1991.

The locations of Dynevor Road, Caenant Terrace, White Gates Court and Old Road, Skewen all form part of the FCERM Skewen FAS which has been in development for the last 5 years. A large ordinary watercourse flows through the centre of Skewen that is mostly culverted and is the main cause of flood risk in the area. The project is in the final stages of FBC and detailed design and it is hoped that with continual grant funding from WG this project will start construction in financial year 25-26.

The flood risk shown at Green Hedges is unknown to the LLFA and no reports of flooding or nuisance ponding are held on record. The flooding shows a small ordinary watercourse breaking out of bank to the north of the site and flooding into the properties to the south. It is understood that the surface water drainage and culvert network is not built into the FRAW flood model, which is also unknown to the LLFA. The area would need to be investigated and pipework mapped out in order to build a new localised model to represent the true flood risk at this location.

Table 25 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Clydach SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Clydach	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	16	17	26	176	56	326	1	0	3
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	15	20	17	28	5	29	5	0	1
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	2	0	1	3	3	4	0	0	0

Table 25: River Clydach SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

Table 25 highlights the flood risk to residential properties in the SFRA is predominately from small watercourses and surface water. Out to the 558 properties at risk, 42% of these are at High and Medium Risk (up to 1 in 100 year storm event). Out of these 232 properties, 112 are in the locations mentioned above, the rest are sporadically spread out in small pockets of flood risk.

Of the 33 property's at high and medium risk from river and large watercourse flooding, 25 are located at Neath Abbey Road (as discussed above) and a further 26 of residential properties are at risk from this source in the Neath SFRA. Based on analysis this SFRA has been classed as a medium flood risk area.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER CLYDACH FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Periodically carry out a CCTV survey of the	3-6 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started

culverted watercourse at Park Avenue, Skewen			
Carry out an asset survey at Park Avenue, Skewen	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Develop the Detailed Design and Construction of Skewen FAS	1-3 years	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
Assess the ordinary watercourse and surface water flood risk at Green Hedges, Rhos	3-6 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Maintain, inspect and cleanse five (5) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 & 18**

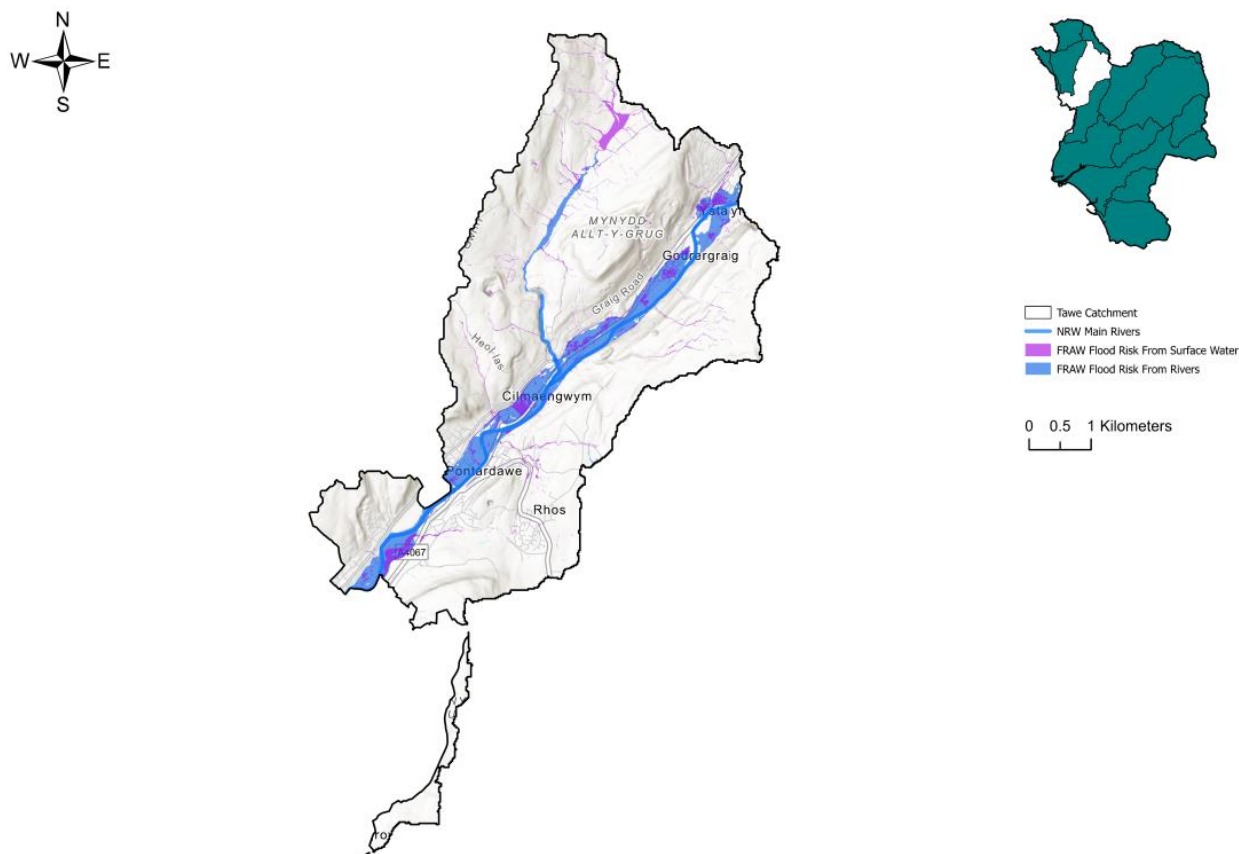


Figure 27: Flood Map of River Tawe (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Tawe is one of the largest rivers that flows through the county and is classed as an NRW Main River throughout the borough. Its source is found in the neighbouring county of Powys on the hillside of Fan Brycheiniog and takes in a large catchment area on the southern slopes of the Brecon Beacons National Park. It flows down towards Swansea Bay in a south-west direction and passes into the county boundary at Ystalyfera and out into the City and County of Swansea at the Village of Trebanos. The river flows along the base of a glaciated valley, with a typical wide valley floor, bordered by steep hillsides. The valley's superficial geology is made up of largely alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels which overlay glaciofluvial deposits of sands and gravels and Devensian tills, meaning the ground is free draining. The valley floor and hillsides are dotted with many settlements including, Ystalyfera, Godre'r Graig, Cilmaengwyn, Ynysmeudwy, Alltwn, Trebanos, Rhos and the 3rd largest town in the county borough, Pontardawe. The valley floor adjacent to the river is farmed by pastoral grazing and the hillsides above are dominated by open moorland, upland grazing and mixed woodland. To the north east the River Tawe is fed by the River Twrch which is its largest tributary and is another SFRA discussed in this document. To the south west at Pontardawe the Upper Clydach river joins the River Tawe that is another large fluvial catchment discussed in this document. To the middle of the SFRA the river Cwm Du flows down from Cefn Gwrhyd and feeds into the River Tawe at Ynysmeudwy, and is for a stretch also classed as an NRW Main River. Either side of the river along the valley floor the Swansea Canal and Swansea Valley Cycle path run parallel through the valley which are popular with walkers and cyclists.

The fluvial flood risk in the SFRA is minimal up to a 1 in 100 year rainfall event as most properties are either positioned off the valley floor or are defended. All of the flooding is situated along the valley floor where predominantly pastoral grazing land makes up the flood plain. At Ystalyfera the NRW maintains river defences adjacent to the confluence with the River Twrch. This defends a large number of residential properties in the Varteg Estate, Ystalyfera. Furthermore, at Pontardawe the north bank of the river is raised to protect the Alloy

Industrial Estate where 20+ commercial properties are at risk from fluvial flooding. Although these properties are protected from river flooding they are at risk of flooding from the Swansea canal. Records show this area flooded from a canal breach in 1998, which caused flooding to 30 residential properties, a health centre and numerous businesses in the industrial estate. This area will need further assessment to establish what can be done to mitigate against the risk of this happening again.

The other location where fluvial flooding is recognised is at Ynysmeudwy Road where a small number of houses are effected by flooding from the Cwm Du. From reviewing the FRAW mapping it appears that the culvert that conveys the river beneath the canal does not have the capacity during a high and medium risk return period. This will need further assessment by both NRW and NPTCBC as the culvert is placed on NPT land and it is unknown if this culvert has been built into the FRAW model. Discussions around this structure have previously been held and maintenance is currently being undertaken on the structure. Further assessment will be required to determine its capacity and evaluate the accuracy of the FRAW mapping.

When assessing the surface water and small watercourse flood risk it is recognised that significant numbers of residential properties are at risk of flooding up to a 1 in 100 year rainfall event. There are 5 locations where further investigations are needed to establish the accuracy of the FRAW mapping. Deeley Road, Ystalyfera; Varteg Road, Ystalyfera; Graig Newydd, Godre'r Graig; Gellinudd; and Heol Y Felin, Trebanos.

At Deeley Road, Ystalyfera it is shown that a number of residential properties are at risk of flooding from surface water coming from Old Wern Road. There have been known flooding issues on Old Wern Road and a culvert is known to pass beneath the properties in the area. This area will need to be assessed to determine if the FRAW mapping is represented correctly.

At Varteg Road, it is noted a significant number of property's are at risk of surface water flooding. In 2022, the LLFA completed a flood alleviation scheme in this area to protect these properties and a culvert was renewed to convey water away from the area westward towards the River Tawe. This risk is therefore not deemed to be represented correctly on the FRAW maps and a new flood model will need to be provided to NRW so that it is represented.

Graig Newydd is the only housing estate built on the Tawe flood plain and it is protected against a 1 in 100 year storm event from the River Tawe. It is however shown to be significantly affected by surface water flooding as it is in a low spot in the surrounding topography. Although there is an extensive surface water drainage network in the area it should be mapped and added to the S21 asset database so that an assessment can be made on the severity of the flooding once these underground and surface assets have been taken into account. Furthermore, a large surface water pumping station is managed and maintained by the LLFA at Llys Harry which pumps the surface water from the Graig Newydd estate up and out into the River Tawe. It is crucial that the LLFA continues to monitor the performance of this asset to mitigate the flood risk posed to these properties.

The FRAW mapping shows Gellinudd, Rhos at risk of flooding from two (2) small ordinary watercourses that flow down from the higher ground to the south east of the village. These watercourses and associated culverts are known to the authority and there are records of past flooding in this area. In 2010, the LLFA upgraded a culverted watercourse along Lon Catwg and the trash screen at New Road was added to the weekly maintenance schedule in order to mitigate the flood risk. It is recommended that the area is fully surveyed and the flood risk model assessed to determine the accuracy of the FRAW mapping as it is understood that the two culverts are not taken into account.

At Heol Y Felin, Trebanos there are properties positioned in a low spot that the FRAW maps indicate are susceptible to surface water flooding. These properties are positioned lower than the surrounding highways and footways and are drained via the private roof and yard network which is owned by the individual residents. As this is beyond the responsibilities of the LLFA it will be the responsibility of the land owners to ensure their drainage apparatus is cleansed effectively to deal with rainfall. The LLFA will ensure the area is mapped out to understand the drainage network serving the area. These details will then be passed onto the residents so that they are aware of the surface water flood risk.

The LLFA maintains 18 critical flood risk assets in the Tawe SFRA which indicates the level of flood risk in the area, all of these assets are trash screen on smaller ordinary watercourses that either pose a risk to property's or main highways. The full list can be seen in Appendix H.

Table 26 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Tawe SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Tawe	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	6	26	753	265	96	373	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	3	34	94	26	9	26	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	7	3	6	1	7	0	0	0

Table 26: River Tawe SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

It has been determined that the residential properties in the Tawe SFRA are more susceptible to flooding from small watercourses and surface water than rivers and large watercourses. The properties in the SFRA are well defended against flooding from the River Tawe with three (3) locations defended. As such, only 4% of residential properties at risk are at risk from flooding up to a 1 in 100 year rainfall event from rivers. Of the 734 residential properties at risk from surface water flooding 36% are at high risk and 13% are at medium risk of flooding, which accounts for half of the properties at risk. 244 of the 361 residential properties at risk from up to a 1% AEP event are situated in the 5 locations discussed above.

From analysing the table it can be concluded that although the Tawe SFRA is ranked 4th the high number of properties at low risk have distorted the risk of flooding. The LLFA would perceive this area to be a medium flood risk area.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER TAWE FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Assess the Ynysmeudwy Canal culvert capacity	1-3 Years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	In Progress
Assess the canal flood risk at Alloy Industrial Estate	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess the surface water flood risk at Deeley Road, Ystalyfera	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Update FRAW map with new modelling information at Varteg Road, Ystalyfera	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess the surface water flood risk at Graig Newydd, Godre'r Graig	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started

Manage and Maintain Surface Water Pumping Stations under NPTCBC ownership at Llys Harry, Godre'r Graig	Annually	Core Activity	BaU
Map and inform residents of the flood risk at Heol Y Felin	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess the ordinary watercourse flood risk at Gellinudd	1-3 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Maintain, inspect and cleanse eighteen (18) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 & 14**

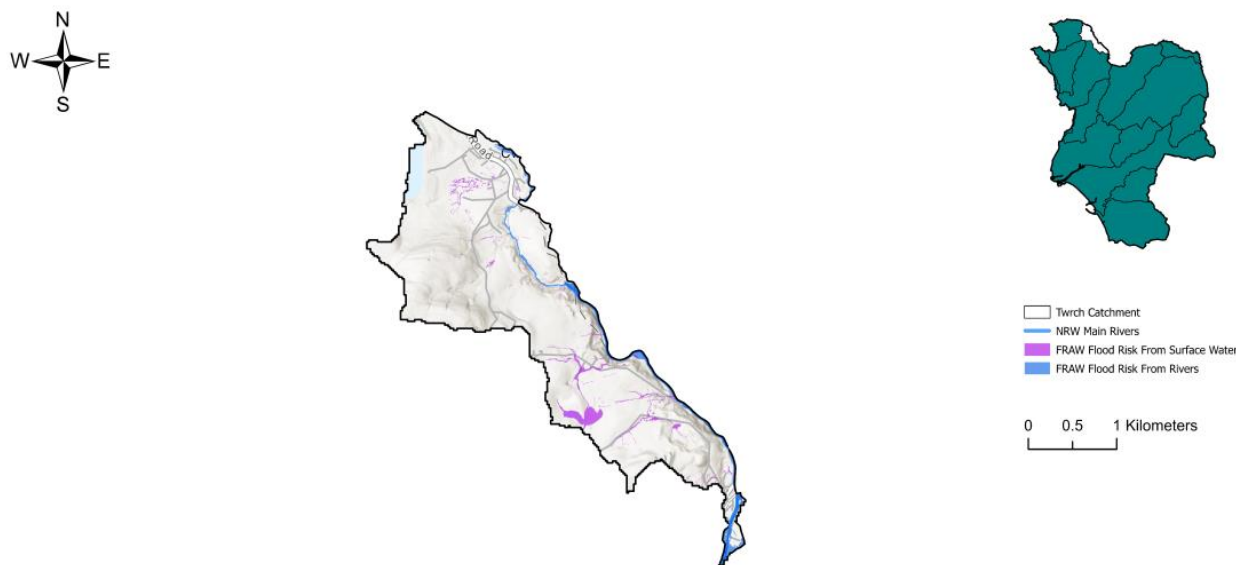


Figure 28: Flood Map of River Twrch (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Twrch is one of the smallest SFRA in NPTCBC (612 Ha) and is the one of the most northerly areas of the county. Although small in NPTCBC it is only a part of the River Twrch fluvial catchment that spans over two other county boundaries, Powys and Carmarthenshire. In reality the Twrch catchment is one of the largest river catchments in the area that takes in multiple tributaries from across the Black Mountain. Its source is found on the western flanks of Fan Brycheiniog and it does not enter into the county boundary until it reaches the village of Upper Cwmtwrch. The river is classed as a main NRW river from the Bryn-Henllys Bridge downstream until it reaches the River Tawe at Ystalyfera and forms the boundary between the 3 counties.

The Twrch SFRA encompasses the western hillside of the valley and a large tributary called the River Llynfell. The SFRA also takes in the village of Cwmllynfell, and the surrounding land is characterised with open moorland and mixed deciduous woodland. The area is largely rural and in its lowest reaches bisects the village of Ystalyfera before reaching the confluence with the River Tawe.

When analysing the FRAW mapping for the SFRA it can be seen that very little flood risk exists across all sources and return periods of flooding. There is only one location at risk of river flooding in a 1% AEP event which is at the confluence between the River Llynfell and Twrch. Here, the properties that are positioned between the two rivers are at risk of flooding as they are situated on the small flood plain in upper Cwmtwrch. The protection of these properties would be considered the responsibility of NRW, though no known assessment of risk has taken place.

The flood risk from small watercourses and surface water is isolated to pockets of 2/3 properties where it is understood that surface water assets and underground assets such as highway drains and gully’s have not been accounted for in the flood model. It can therefore be concluded that the surface water flooding at these locations would be minor as long as these assets are maintained on an annual basis.

There are only two (2) critical flood risk assets within this SFRA which indicates the low flood risk posed to residential and commercial properties in the area. These structures are located adjacent to the highway on Rhiwfawr Road and the A4068 and actually protect the highway from periodic nuisance flooding appose to property's.

Table 27 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Twrch SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Twrch	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	8	12	9	6	15	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 27: River Twrch SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

It can be concluded that the River Twrch SFRA is one of the lowest flood risk areas in the Authority, with only 8 properties at risk of flooding from the river, and 15 at risk from surface water flooding up to a 1% AEP event. There are 2 critical flood risk assets that will continue to be inspected and cleansed as these occasionally cause nuisance flooding to highway users however, there are no future projects or flood management tasks identify to be required in this SFRA.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER TWRCH FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Maintain, inspect and cleanse two (2) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12**

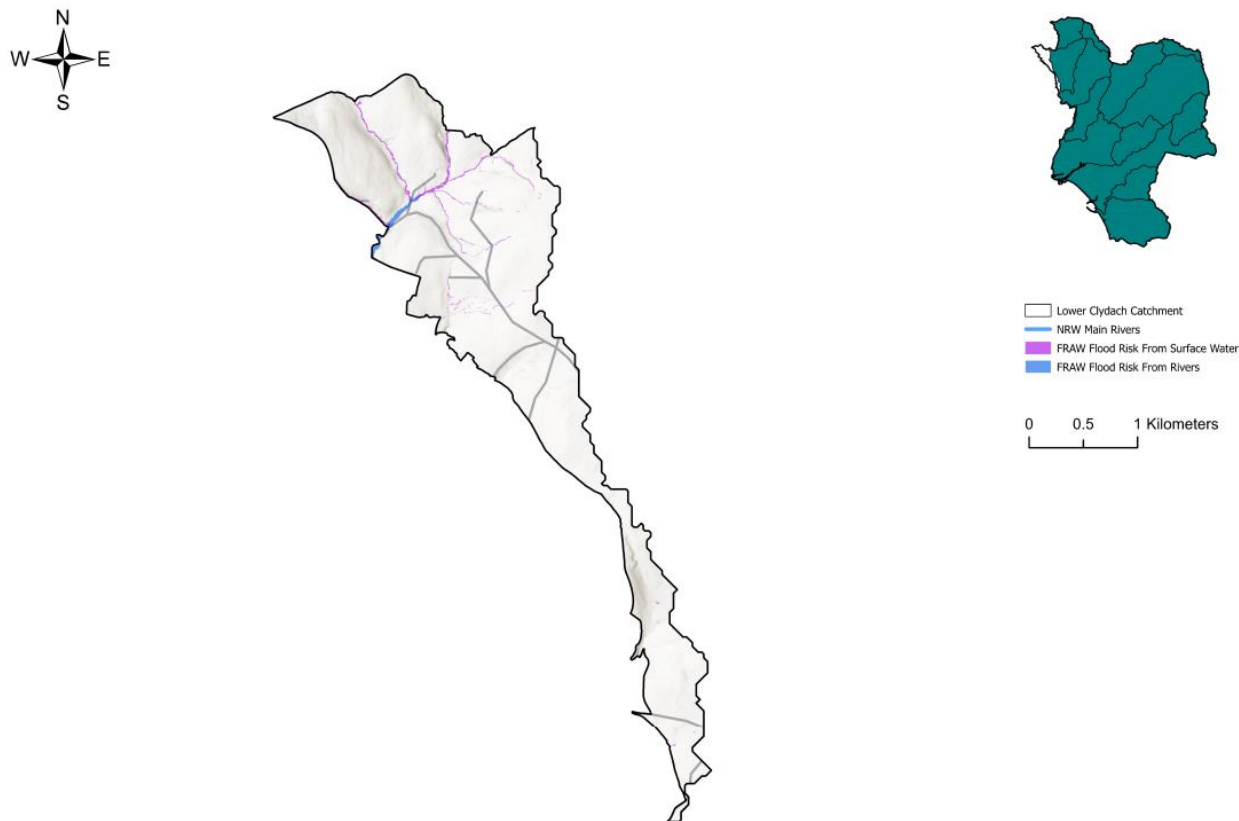


Figure 29: Flood Map of River Clydach (Lower) (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Clydach (lower) is a small part of a catchment that is encapsulated within NPTCBC boundary which forms part of a much larger SFRA that is situated in the neighbouring authority of City and County of Swansea. As this is a bi-product of the watershed catchment boundary process and no flood risk occurs in this area, no comments or conclusion can be drawn from assessing this SFRA. Table 29 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Clydach (Lower) SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Clydach (Lower)	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 28: River Clydach (Lower) SFRA Property Count

7.6.14 River Clydach (Upper) Catchment

Flood Risk Rank: 11th

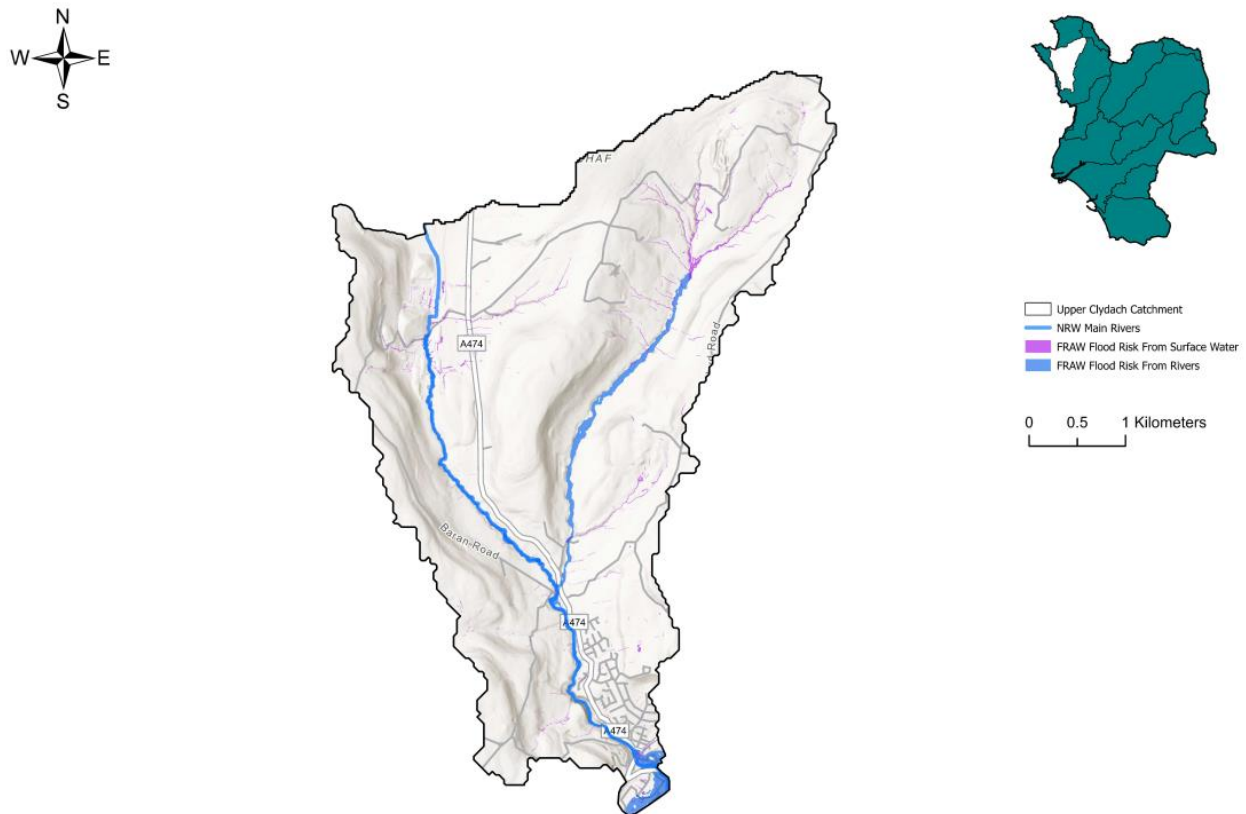


Figure 30: Flood Map of River Clydach (Upper) (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The River Clydach (Upper) SFRA is a tributary of the River Tawe that is sourced off the hillsides of Bryn Mawr and Mynydd Y Garth. It is fed by another large ordinary watercourse, the River Egel from the North East which meets the River Clydach (Upper) at Rhyd Y Fro. From there the two rivers converge and flow down to the town of Pontardawe in a southward direction where it discharges into the River Tawe. The River Clydach (upper) is a largely rural catchment until its lower reaches where it flows through the village of Rhyd Y Fro and the town of Pontardawe. The two valleys of the Clydach (Upper) and Egel are glaciated in nature but as they converge at Rhyd Y Fro they narrow with the river cutting a deep channel down to the town of Pontardawe, here the river is flanked by steep hillsides with the urban areas almost entirely isolated to the eastern bank.

When analysing the FRAW mapping for the SFRA it can be seen that little flood risk exists across all sources and return periods up to a 1% AEP event. There is only one location at risk of river flooding in a 1% AEP event which is at the confluence between the River Clydach (Upper) and the River Tawe. Here, the properties that are positioned adjacent to the two rivers are at risk of flooding as they are positioned on the flood plain in Pontardawe. The protection of these properties would be considered the responsibility of NRW as the source is from the main river.

The flood risk from small watercourses and surface water is isolated to pockets of 2/3 properties where it is understood that surface water assets and underground assets such as highway drains and gully's have not been accounted for in the flood model. It can therefore be concluded that the surface water flooding at these locations would be minor as long as these assets are maintained on an annual basis.

There are two (2) critical flood risk assets in the SFRA, one protects the highway from nuisance flooding along James Street and the other is the intake for the Swansea Canal which is culverted for a length beneath the Ynysderw Retail Park and Pontardawe leisure centre playing fields. Both are cleansed, inspected and maintained on a weekly basis.

Table 29 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Clydach (Upper) SFRA from all sources and return periods.

Upper Clydach	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
Risk Receptor	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	2	8	233	18	50	73	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	3	4	66	17	8	20	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	0	2	10	5	1	4	0	0	0

Table 29: River Clydach (Upper) SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

It can be concluded that the River Clydach (Upper) SFRA is one of the lowest flood risk areas in the Authority and with only 10 properties at risk of flooding from the river, and 68 at risk from surface water flooding up to a 1% AEP event. Out of the 68 properties at risk of surface water flooding, 56 have been determined to be flats, which has exaggerated the figures. There are no future projects or flood management tasks identify to be required in this SFRA.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER CLYDACH (UPPER) FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Maintain, inspect and cleanse two (2) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12**

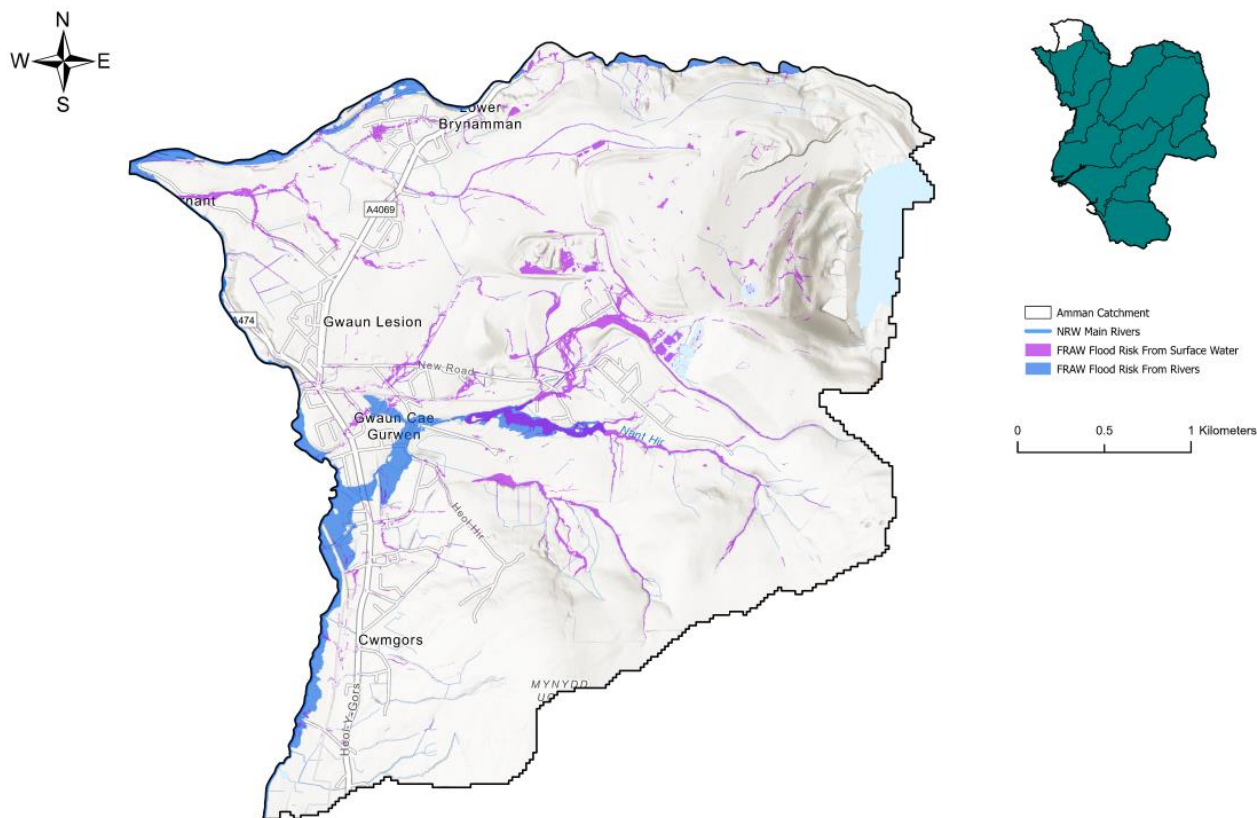


Figure 31: Flood Map of River Amman (All Sources)

Characteristics and Flood Risk

The Amman SFRA is the most northerly SFRA in the county borough, bordered by Carmarthenshire CC to the north and west. The River Amman forms the northern boundary between the two counties, while the River Garnant to the west forms the westerly boundary. The two rivers (which are NRW main rivers) are fed by a number of smaller tributaries that flow down from the hillsides to the east of the SFRA. The largest of these is the Nant Hir which flows down from Tairgwaith. There are four villages in the SFRA, Gwaun Cae Gurwen, Cwmgors, Lower Brynamman and Tairgwaith. The area to the east is largely rural, characterised with mostly open moorland and upland grazing land. To the east and centre of the SFRA lays the remains of the large coal open cast workings known as East Pit, which used to dominate the landscape. These workings have now been reinstated and landscaped following its closure in 2022, and a large lake now forms part of the old open cast pit.

The superficial geology is formed from Devensian till and peat deposits which are dotted around the plateaued open moorland area centred on Tairgwaith. The bedrock geology is primarily South Wales Middle and Lower coal measures of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone which gives rise to the characteristic landscape, similar to the upper Dulais SFRA.

When assessing the FRAW map in this SFRA, the river and large watercourse flood risk is centred on the Nant Hir which flows down from Tairgwaith and the Mynydd Uchaf hillside to the south of the catchment, before it meets the River Garnant in Gwaun Cae Gurwen. As this river is an ordinary watercourse it would fall under the LLFA to propose a solution to manage and mitigate the flood risk to the residential and commercial properties in this area. The flood risk from this river is known to the LLFA and it currently monitors and maintains six (6) large critical flood risk assets in the upper catchment. It is proposed that a feasibility study is carried out here to determine the flood extents, mechanisms and mitigation measures that can be implemented.

When analysing the surface water flood risk, properties in the upper catchment and along tributaries of the Nant Hir are also susceptible from high and medium risk. These areas around Tairgwaith and Crescent Road, GCG and Heol Cae Gurwen, GCG would be encompassed in any feasibility study proposed for the area.

There are 2 other locations that are shown to be susceptible to surface water flooding in the SFRA, Quarry Place and the junction with Heol Cae Gurwen, GCG and Maes Y Glyn, Lower Brynamman. At both locations there are known culverted ordinary watercourses and associated highway drainage networks. These two locations will need to be assessed in more detail to determine if the FRAW mapping is representing an accurate extent of flood risk in the areas.

Table 30 below highlights in detail the number of properties at risk of flooding in the River Amman SFRA from all sources and return periods.

River Amman	Rivers & Large Watercourses			Surface Water & Small Watercourses			Sea		
	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Risk Receptor									
Residents Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	18	16	19	65	25	185	0	0	0
Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	28	1	1	8	0	10	0	0	0
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0

Table 30: River Amman SFRA Property Count

Conclusions

The flood risk in Amman SFRA is low to moderate with some flooding being shown across 3 main locations, Nant Hir catchment, Maes Y Glyn, Lower Brynamman and Quarry Place, GCG. Of the 34 residential properties at high and medium risk of flooding from rivers and large watercourses all are situated in the Nant Hir catchment. Of the 90 residential properties at high and medium flood risk from surface water, 6 are located at Quarry Place, GCG; 13 are located at Maes Y Glyn, Lower Brynamman; and 50 are located in the Nant Hir catchment.

Actions to be implemented

The below action table is a streamlined version of what can be viewed in Appendix A1, A2 & A3 and illustrates the key actions specific to this SFRA that the council aims to achieve in order to effectively manage flood risk

RIVER AMMAN FLOOD ACTION PLAN			
Action	Target Timescale	Type of Activity	Status
Maintain, inspect and cleanse seven (7) Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annual	Core Activity	BaU
Undertake Feasibility Study Nant Hir FAS	3-6 Years	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
Assess the surface water flood risk at Maes Y Glyn, Lower Brynamman	3-6 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started
Assess the surface water flood risk at Quarry Place, GCG	3-6 years	Reliant on Flood Revenue Grant	Not Started

Measures to be implemented

The below list of key measures are considered appropriate to implement at specific locations within this SFRA in order to effectively manage flood risk. Further details on each individual measure can be found in Chapter 6.3 - Our Measures. **Measures to be implemented; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 & 14**

8. Flood Actions

8.1 Introduction to flood Actions

To continue to fulfil its role as Lead Local Flood Authority under the **Flood Risk Regulations 2009**, NPTCBC is required to produce and publish a Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP). Whilst the new FRMP is now incorporated into this document (Chapter 7) we still have a duty to assess local flood risk for areas identified as significant in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). To fulfil this duty, we have created 'Flood Action Plans' which identify tasks related to the Flood Risk assessments made in Chapter 7 of this report.

The Strategy and Plan will direct a partnership response in; resolving flood problems in areas of known risk; dealing with potential new flood risk sites and lead the reviewing of Strategic Flood Risk Areas. This will be carried out by the LLFA with input from all RMAs and Stakeholders where necessary.

The Strategy and Plan has identified all risk areas from all the various sources of the flooding. Any area may be at risk from not just one source but a number of different modes of flooding, and these again have been identified.

Those with a responsibility for managing flood risk have been made aware of their responsibilities, and are committed, as part of this Strategy and Plan, in participating in joint flood risk management tasks, with the LLFA, Neath Port Talbot CBC.

The Action Plan will deliver the Strategy and Plan by: -

- Reviewing Strategic Flood Risk Areas;
- Defining what actions are to be implemented;
- Sifting out the costs and benefits of the actions and describing the funding streams;
- Assessing the flood risk for the purpose of the strategy and Plan;
- Producing a reviewing timetable;
- Demonstrating how the Strategy and Plan contributes to the wider environmental objectives;
- Delivering the objectives of the Water Framework directive and its targets;
- Incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment's aims into all activities;
- Enhancing habitats in line with the Habitats Regulations Assessment;

8.2 Our Flood Action Plan

Please refer to Appendix A (A1, A2 & A3) for a summary of our Flood Action Plans. The appendix document summaries all flood actions being carried out in the county borough. Please refer to Chapter 7.6.1 – 7.6.14 to view Flood Action Plans for each individual Strategic Flood Risk Area.

Our Previous Flood Action Plan (Update) and Our 2024 Flood Action plan can be seen in appendix A1 and A2, respectively. These will be updated at the same time as the main Local Strategy document, on a bi-annual (once every 2 years) basis and will be published as an addendum on the council's flood risk webpage.

Appendix A1 covers the actions set out in our 2013 FRMS and 2015 FRMP and provides an update on the status of each action. Following a review, NPTCBC identified that it was possible to streamline our actions and have created a 'Business as Usual' (BaU) Flood Action Plan (Appendix A3) to reflect this approach. It picks up actions that are considered to be core activities, carried out by the LLFA on an annual or adhoc basis. These actions are embedded in the LLFAs daily duties and responsibilities and should stand alone as a reminder to existing and future practitioners about the continual work required to effectively manage flood risk. The BaU Flood Action Plan contains items from the previous Flood Action Plan and new actions that are considered reoccurring tasks.

Appendix A2 covers new actions set by the LLFA to improve service, flood risk management and tasks that continue to build on previous works carried out over the last ten (10) years.

Measures in the Strategy and Plan have informed the basis for the development of new key actions for the Action Plan, subject to costs, effectiveness, time, resources, etc. It is important to note that the actions identified in Appendix A2 will not progress at the same time, therefore, it is necessary to consider actions on an annual basis as priorities are subject to change for both resources and events. Furthermore, actions identified in Appendix A3 are considered 'in progress' in the perpetuity and are therefore not required to be prioritised.

The time scales and costs for implementing the Actions have been identified below and will continue until 2030 which is the life span of this report. The authority will strive to action all the tasks identified within Flood Action Plan however, this will only be possible if sufficient resources are made available. It is important to note that where identified as 'Core Activity' or 'Time Cost' this usually indicates that these actions relate to statutory duties that the LLFA are duty bound to carry out under various pieces of legislation.

Timescales References

- Short Term (1-3 Years)
- Medium Term (3-6 Years)
- Long Term (6+ Years)
- Time Cost (Continual)

Costs References

- Very Low (<25k)
- Low (£25k – £100K)
- Medium (£100 - £250k)
- High (£250k – £1m)
- Very High (>£1m)
- Core Activity (Within current revenue funding)

9. Funding and prioritisation

This section sets out how the proposed actions and measures will be funded and resourced within Neath Port Talbot which will be reviewed periodically. It is important to identify what funding mechanisms are available to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council to pay for the flood risk management measures and actions that are set out in this Strategy and Plan. Effective implementation of flood policy objectives requires adequate resources both for the management and response activities of the LLFA, as well as for the implementation of capital FAS projects.

In Wales, the Welsh Government allocates funding to Natural Resources Wales and other Flood Risk Management Authorities, including Local Authorities, with NRW receiving the larger proportion of allocated funds. With less direct Government funding available, and rising costs of materials and services it is clear that changes are needed to the traditional approaches to funding flood risk management, which will be a challenge to overcome. The current funding streams available to LLFAs are summarised below.

9.1 Funding options

To plan, produce and implement measures and actions outlined in this Strategy and Plan it is essential that funding be put in place for the local authority. Furthermore, funding needs to be secured to carry out duties and responsibilities placed upon this authority under the **Flood and Water Management Act 2010** and **Flood Risk Regulations 2009**. It is envisaged that future funding will be provided by the Welsh Government for the continued implementation of the responsibilities incumbent on the LLFA from these legislations. The LLFA relies heavily on the WG for most of its funding however, measures and actions to manage local flood risk are funded from a range of sources including internal capital and revenue funding to undertake planned and emergency works. Please see Figure 32.

Welsh Government Funding

Welsh Ministers can provide **revenue** and **capital grants** in relation to FCERM activities that can be a contribution of 75% (CRMP), 85% (Capital Construction) 100% (Business Case Development). The Welsh Government aims to work with RMAs to develop a 5-to-10-year investment programme of future FCERM capital schemes, (justified in accordance with the FCERM Business Case Guidance) in order to appropriately plan and allocate funding to the most at risk communities.

The FCERM Capital Grant is intended to support LLFAs develop and design Flood Alleviation Schemes by providing them with a 100% grant funding allowance. A construction contribution of 85% for Pluvial and Fluvial Projects and 75% for Coastal Projects is also provided at the final stages of project implementation.

The Small-Scale Works Grant supports Local Authorities to carry out smaller works, resilience measures on a community scale, and essential maintenance through a simplified process. Funding is available annually for flood works up to £150,000 and has proved successful in driving delivery and risk reduction.

Furthermore, LLFAs can apply for the **Flood Revenue Grant** (Annual total of £225k) to support the implementation of revenue based FCERM activities. In recent months this hypothecated revenue grant (which includes the flood risk and sustainable drainage grant) has been agreed by the Minister to be transferred into the RSG, which will start from April 2024. We understand from the Deputy Director of Local Government Finance that WG will 'ring fence' the flood grant into the RSG next year by not applying the formula, but from 2025-26 the formula would apply removing any trace of how much funding from WG's Flood Branch will be added to the RSG. It is vital that the LLFA is allocated the same level of funding each year to enable flood risk management work to continue and avoid a range of impacts.

The NFM Accelerator Grant was introduced in 2023 and aims to assist LLFAs develop and deliver natural flood risk management and nature-based solutions to mitigate against flood risk.

Emergency works required because of damage following flood events – FCERM funding should focus on preventative action rather than reactive work however, there will be times when flooding occurs, and additional support is required urgently to repair damaged assets which reduce risk to homes. There is no guarantee of emergency funding and applications will be considered on a case-by case basis.

The **Resilient Road Fund** is intended to target improvements to the transport network that suffer from severe weather. This can include drainage improvements to areas of the road network that have a history of flooding, ranging from carrier line upgrades to overland flood mitigation measures, culvert improvements and ordinary watercourse works.

It is important to note that none of the above funding mechanisms provide funding for ongoing maintenance and monitoring costs as these are absorbed by the LLFA.

Public Funding

The **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** was introduced in April 2010 and provides local authorities with an alternative source of potential funding for flood defence schemes. It allows the borough to raise funds from new developments in their area in order to pay for the impact that the development may have on the local infrastructure. Consideration for use of this levy is in the development process within NPTCBC.

Private Funding

Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows the local authority, in this case Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, to agree conditions in association with a planning application. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, restrictions in the uses of the land, the type of property that may be developed and the levying of a cost to be paid to the authority as a one off or as a regular payment.

Such funding is agreed in advance and can be used to address any affected council service – e.g. highways, footways, drainage, public lighting, etc.

Welsh Water Funding

Welsh Water invest in flood alleviation schemes to remove properties from the DG5 register, a register of properties at risk from sewer flooding, which is one aspect of their duties. They can do this in partnership with local authorities like Neath Port Talbot.

In order for this FRMS & Plan to be successful it is essential that significant additional internal funding be made available to NPTCBC and the LLFA on top of normal funding arrangements from Welsh Government. Failure to receive this additional funding may result in measures and actions highlighted within this plan not being implemented either in part or in full, resulting in objectives, both locally and nationally not being achieved.

9.2 How we prioritise Actions

The Welsh Government prioritises FCERM schemes which primarily reduce risk to homes. Businesses and public buildings can also benefit from schemes, particularly those which reduce risk to a mix of development types such as homes and shops along a high street or local district centre. Schemes which only reduce risk to businesses remain eligible but will not be prioritised over schemes which reduce risk to homes. Furthermore, funding is not available to enable new development which goes against national FCERM objectives and well-being goals.

RMA's applying for funding are encouraged to identify wider benefits such as regeneration opportunities, improvements to habitats/biodiversity, mental health, or recreational benefits. Early consideration of aligning multiple benefits to secure wider funding is encouraged. Where significant benefits are identified to third parties, it is expected RMA's will work both internally and externally (for example with infrastructure providers, utilities, industry, and commerce) to identify and secure appropriate partnership funding contributions from those benefitting from a scheme.

The Flood Action Plan lists several tasks including the construction of major flood alleviation schemes, which represent some of the county's highest priorities. It should be noted that this list has been compiled with no priority rating between individual schemes or activities other than to place the timescale for implementation of each scheme/activity in the 'target timescale' category.

To align with the national strategy NPTCBC will prioritise funding for FCERM activities using the below criteria which was approved in 2018 after consultation with RMA's. Please see Figure 31 and 32.

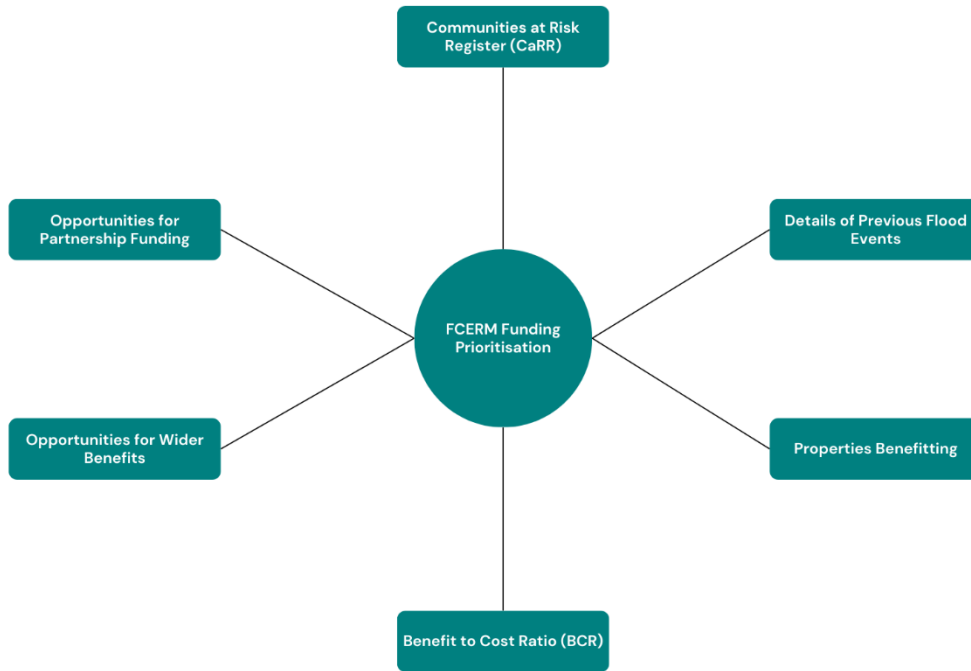


Figure 32: Prioritisation of FCERM Funding

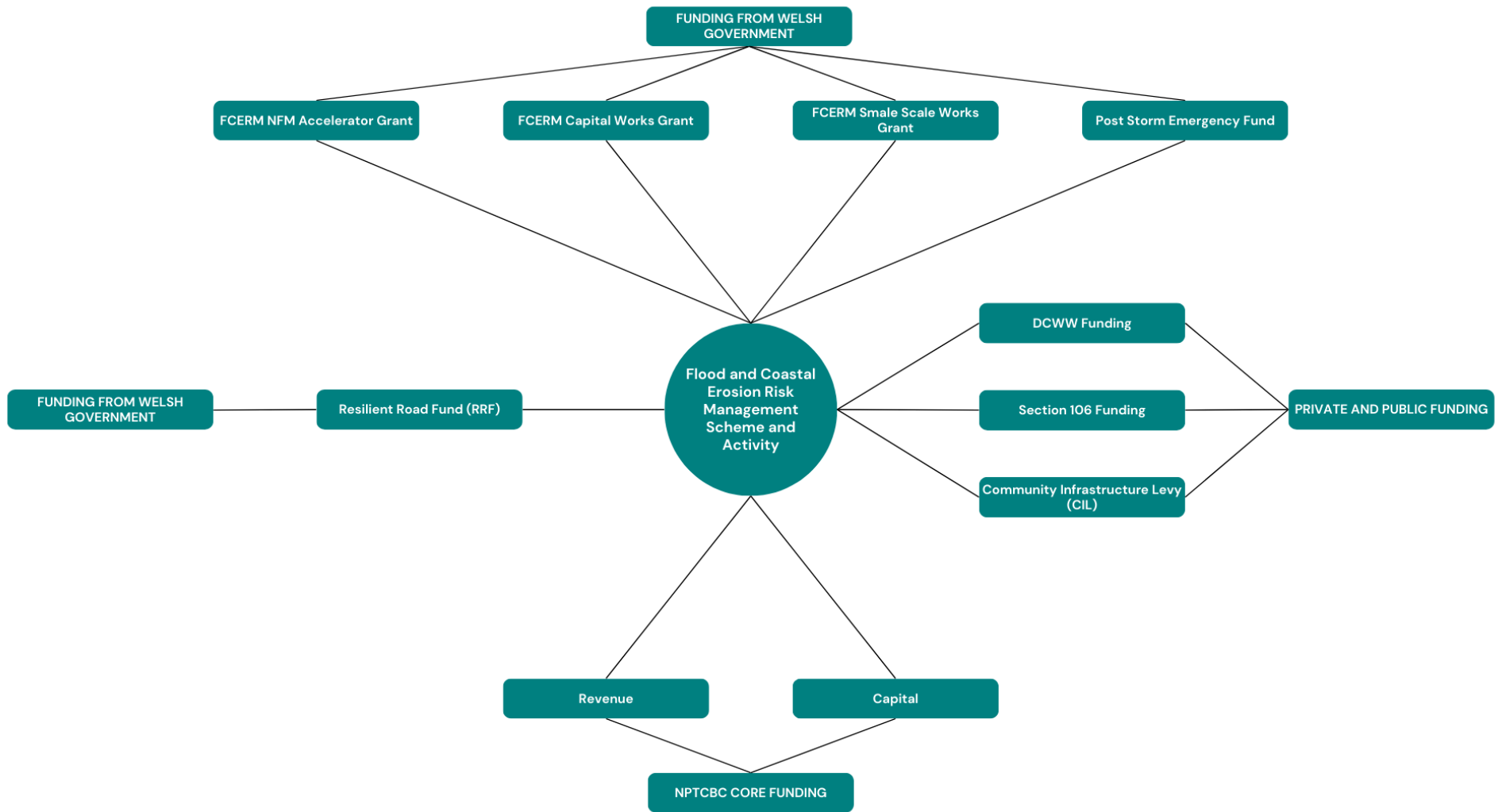


Figure 33: FCERM Scheme and Activity Funding Streams

10. Environmental Assessments

Assessments have been undertaken alongside the development of this Local Strategy to ensure the Objectives, Measures and Actions presented consider the environment within the local authority area, including important designations.

The NRW [Environmental assessment](#)¹ website provides advice for SEAs (Strategic Environmental Assessment) and HRAs.

Note: the SEA and HRA reporting is required at the consultation phase for the Local Strategy. The SEA requires consultation, which should happen at the same time as the Local Strategy.

10.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a way of assessing and monitoring the likely effects (positive and negative) of plans, programmes, and strategies on the environment. It applies at the level of the plan or strategy (i.e. Local Strategy) which sets the direction for future development projects.

An SEA is a legal requirement to accompany a Local Strategy. Such assessments help to enable informed and transparent decision-making for the benefit of plan makers and the wider community in Wales.

The SEA was developed alongside this Local Strategy and is contained within a separate report.

Provide link to separate SEA report. Guidance delivering SEAs is provided in [A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive](#)².

This section of the Local Strategy should provide a brief summary of SEA report outcomes. This should:

- *Focus on the key outcomes of the SEA considered alongside the Local Strategy;*
- *Highlight identified environmental issues;*
- *Summarise key decisions, mitigation and enhancement recommended, and where relevant how this has been considered in the Local Strategy Objectives, Measures and Actions;*
- *Specific monitoring required relating to the SEA;*
- *Consider graphics/table summaries from the SEA.*

10.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) considers the possible harm a project or plan could cause to certain specially protected sites, with the aim of ensuring damage to these sites is avoided.

Due to the potential of this Local Strategy to impact the Natura 2000 network of protected sites, namely Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites, a HRA needs to be undertaken in parallel with the SEA as soon as possible in the process. *Named protected sites can be deleted here if not applicable to the Local Authority area.*

The full HRA is contained within a separate report. *Provide link to separate HRA report.*

Guidance for delivering HRAs can be found on [the Welsh Government website](#)³.

¹ <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/planning-and-development/advice-for-developers/environmental-assessment/?lang=en>

² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7657/practicalguidesea.pdf

³ <https://gov.wales/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-european-site-html>

Further Welsh Government information on HRA & planning is available at [TAN 5 - Nature Conservation and Planning](#)⁴

Further information on HRA generally, not just in relation to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects is available from the [Planning Inspectorate](#)⁵.

Provide a summary of HRA conclusions. This should focus on how conclusions have been considered in the development of this Local Strategy.

10.3 Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) imposes legal requirements to protect and improve the water environment (including our rivers, coasts, estuaries, lakes, ground waters and canals).

Summarise how WFD has been considered in the development of this Local Strategy. This may include:

- *Consideration of where flood risk and water quality drivers overlap in the area.*
- *How Objectives, Measures and/or Actions consider River Basin Management Plans and WFD status / Reasons for Not Achieving Good (RNAG) status.*

⁴ <https://gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-5-nature-conservation-and-planning>

⁵ <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-ten/>

11. Monitoring progress

11.1 How we measure progress

To align with S18 FWMA 2010 and the national strategy, it is NPTCBCs view that the Strategy and Action Plan can be reviewed bi-annually (every 2 years), and a report can include relevant case studies that illustrate successful activities to share best practice with partners and practitioners at a local and regional scale. The review will be able to report on the reduction in numbers of people at risk of flooding, and on areas of enhanced or new habitat. Furthermore, it will be able to demonstrate progress against the Water Framework Directive targets that are relative to flood risk and the benefits delivered for money spent. Although not a requirement NPTCBC views this as best practice, informative and pro-active.

A bi-annual report will;

- Provide an update on our measures, objectives and actions;
- Include dialogue on how NPTCBC have undertaken each measure and action;
- Assess the change in level of flood and coastal erosion risk in NPTCBC;
- Detail major new FCERM schemes and projects that have been successfully delivered;
- Reference major flooding incidents and provide links to local Section 19 reports;
- Provide examples of good FCERM practise locally and in the west wales region, including but not limited to, novel or innovative projects, the use of NFM, partnership working, information provision and community participation.

The report will be compiled by the LLFA and shared alongside the updated Action Plan, providing an opportunity to report on progress on the measures in the local Strategy and Plan, as well as wider FCERM matters and best practice across Wales.

It is worth noting that not all flood measures and actions that are considered ‘Business as Usual’ (Appendix A3) will be reported on. The LLFA considers these as duties under the **FWMA 2010, FRR 2009, LDA 1991, HA 1980** and **CPA 1949** that are acting upon in perpetuity and embedded in daily roles and responsibilities. Tasks that are included in the councils Service Delivery Plan and other internal reporting methods will be updated, but not shared by the LLFA.

11.2 How regularly we monitor progress

Monitoring and updating this Strategy and Plan is necessary and, in line with the National Strategy, will be carried out biannually (every 2 years). This ensures latest information is included, current legislation is applied, and any national strategy changes are incorporated locally. The review frequency may vary in the longer term but never less than the minimum recommended frequency. The amendments to the Strategy will be reviewed by the Head of Service, and other appropriate political processes, as well as being made available to the public. The Action Plan will also be reviewed bi-annually by the LLFA management chain before being shared with the public as an addendum on the council Flood Risk Webpage.

12. Appendices

Appendix A1 – Our Previous Flood Action Plan (Update)

Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
(1) Review Indicative FRAs	To ensure an accurate representation of flood risk within the county	3-6 Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	NRW	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(2) Set up internal flood recording database	Record and Monitor Internal Flood Incidents	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(3) LLFA to monitor and review operation of Call Centre	Ensure the public are receiving the best possible service	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	NPTCBC IT Department	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(4) Assimilate information in Flood Hazard Plans	Ensuring indicative Flood Risk Plans are amended and representative.	3-6 Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	NRW	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(5) Review List of Priority Schemes	Ensuring funding is allocated to the most at risk communities	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(6) Assess priorities based on Resource availability	Ensuring LLFA is realistic in its delivery programme and potential achievements	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(7) Lead on directing partnership response to flood events	Co-ordinate various programme and plans of routine activities to achieve strategy's desired outcomes	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(8) Investigate significant events (S19)	Identify responsible RMA or stakeholder and ascertain consequential actions	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(9) Appoint local Flood Champions	Instigate communications at a local level to ensure flood risk is effectively managed and communities are better informed	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	Incomplete
(10) Provide public with Strategy	Ensuring population have access to information contained within the strategy	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	NPTCBC IT Department	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(11) RMAs and stakeholders to work together	Ensuring a coordinated response to flooding and effective management of flood risk	Annually	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress

Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
(12) Produce a reviewing timetable for the Strategy	Ensuring information contained in the report is current and up to date	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(13) Demonstrate how the strategy contributes to wider environmental objectives	Consider enhancement of measures to maximise environmental benefits set out in SEA	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(14) Incorporate SEA aims into all activities	Enhancing the environment and biodiversity when planning and developing business cases and flood prevention measures, ensuring multiple benefits are incorporated into FAS	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(15) Enhancing Habitats in line with HRA	Implementation of SAB and provision of advice and guidance on land use management	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(16) Discharge of duties associated with SuDS	Achieving sustainable development and flood risk reduction through source control to emulate natural processes	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	Complete
(17) Investigate Flood Incidents	Duty under s19 FWMA2010 to investigate and lead on addressing Flood incidents through liaison with other RMAs	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	FCERM Revenue Grant	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(18) Maintain Asset Register	Map and inspect structures or features that influence flood risk	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(19) LLFA to become SAB	Approve, adopt (where appropriate) and maintain new SuDS	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(20) Works Powers (See below Schemes)	LLFA to undertake works to manage flood risk from Surface Water, Ordinary Watercourses and Ground Water	Annually	Internal Resources	High	N/A	FCERM Capital Grant	All RMAs & Stakeholders	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
(21) FCERM Aberavon CRMP Construction	Flood and Coastal Erosion protection	Complete 2020	Internal & External Resources	High	N/A	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	Complete
(22) FCERM Varteg Road FAS construction	Flood Risk Protection	Complete 2022	Internal & External Resources	Medium	N/A	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	Complete

Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
(23) FCERM Rock Street FAS construction	Flood Risk Protection	Complete 2024	Internal & External Resources	High	N/A	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	Complete
(24) Designation Powers	LLFA to designate structures and/or features that effect flooding and coastal erosion	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	None	Internal Departments	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress
(25) Progression of PARs (Preliminary Appraisal Report)	Review all previous PARs to progress those with a positive BCR to new Business Case Development stage (SOC/BJC/OBC/FBC)	Complete 2018	Internal & External Resources	Medium	N/A	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	Complete
(26) Set up Gully management system	Monitor, maintain and review gully cleansing performance	Complete 2021	Internal & External Resources	Low	N/A	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Consultancy	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Revenue Funding	Complete
(27) Set up critical culvert monitoring	Monitor, maintain and review culvert Trash Screen cleansing performance	Complete 2021	Internal & External Resources	Low	N/A	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Consultancy	N/A	Reliant on WG and Internal Revenue Funding	Complete
(28) GIS and Mapping	Map, inspect, monitor and maintain an asset database via a GIS platform to catalogue all drainage apparatus within the authority to include details such as condition, ownership, and responsibility	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	N/A	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	N/A	Core Activity	In Progress

Appendix A2 – Our 2024 Flood Action Plan

2024 FLOOD ACTION PLAN										
Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
(1) Develop Councils Flood Risk Website	Provide residents with the most relevant and easily accessible Flood Risk information	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Time Cost	16 & 17	FCERM Revenue Grant	NPTCBC IT Department	A, B & E	Core Activity	Not Started
(2) Develop online public Gully and Culvert reporting system	Provide residents with ability to report gully or culvert blockages via online portal	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Time Cost	7 & 16	FCERM Revenue Grant	NPTCBC IT Department	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	Not Started
(3) Develop the Detailed design and Construction of Grandison Brook FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Briton Ferry against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	High	6, 10, 11 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	B, C & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
(4) Develop the Detailed Design and Construction of Skewen FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Skewen against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	High	6, 10, 11 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	B, C & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
(5) Develop the Detailed Design and Construction of Cryddan Brook FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Neath against flooding	3-6 Years	Internal & External Resources	High	6, 10, 11 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	B, C & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
(6) Develop the Detailed Design and Construction of Stanley Place FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Cadoxton against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	High	6, 10, 11 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	B, C & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
(7) Update FRAW Map Heol Y Nant, Baglan FAS	Provide NRW with updated flood model to enable the benefits of Baglan FAS to be shown on the FRAW Map	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Low	16 & 18	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Consultancy	A & D	Reliant on FCERM Revenue Grant	In Progress
(8) Update FRAW map Varteg Road, Ystalyfera	Provide NRW with updated flood model to enable the benefits of Varteg FAS to be shown on the FRAW Map	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Low	16 & 18	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Consultancy	A & D	Reliant on FCERM Revenue Grant	In Progress
(9) Undertake Feasibility Study Morfa Glas FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Glynneath against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started

(10) Undertake Feasibility Study at High Street, Blaengwrach	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Glynneath against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
(11) Undertake Feasibility Study Glyncoirwg FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Glyncoirwg against flooding	3-6 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy & NRW	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
(12) Undertake Feasibility Study Nant Hir FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Gwaun Cae Gurwen against flooding	3-6 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy & NRW	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
(13) Undertake Feasibility Study Neath Town Centre FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Neath Town Centre against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy & NRW	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
(14) Undertake Feasibility Study Margam FAS (Arnallt Brook)	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Margam against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
(15) Undertake Feasibility Study at Ten Acre Wood, Margam	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Margam against flooding	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	14 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	A & C	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	Not Started
(16) Develop the Detailed Design and Construction of Briton Ferry Coastal Defence	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Briton Ferry against flooding and aid development of the Brunel Dock for enterprise and economic growth.	6+ Years	Internal & External Resources	High	6, 10, 11 & 15	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy	B, C & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	Paused
(17) Develop the Detailed Design and Construction of Gnock Park NFM Schemes	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Neath against flooding along with providing environmental enhancements to the area of Gnock Country Park	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	5, 6, 10, 11 & 15	FCERM NFM Grant	External Consultancy & Woodland Trust	B, C & D	Reliant on WG Capital Funding	In Progress
(18) Assist with the development of Port Talbot FAS	Provide protection to residential and commercial properties in Aberavon and Port Talbot against flooding from the river Afan as well as open land for development to assist the LDP	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	18	FCERM Capital Grant	External Consultancy & NRW	B, C & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress
(19) Appoint local Flood Champions	Instigate communications at a local level to ensure flood risk is effectively managed and communities are better informed	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	4, 16, 17, 18 & 19	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	A, B & E	Core Activity	Not Started

(20) Undertake a review and update the Critical Flood Risk Asset Plan	Ensure the culverts and Intake that are in the most at risk areas and pose the greatest threat are inspected, cleansed and maintained by the LLFA	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Time Cost	8, 9 & 10	None	None	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(21) Carry out flood risk Assessments at locations around the county borough that are at threat of flooding from all sources	Carrying out a thorough assessment of risk will allow NPT to either discount flooding shown on the FRAW mapping or progress project onto business case development, prioritising the most at risk communities.	1-3 Years 3-6 Years 6+ Years	Internal & External Resources	Low	7, 12 & 14	FCERM Flood Revenue	External Consultancy	A & C	Reliant on WG and Internal Revenue Funding	Not Started
(22) Develop NFM Solution at Tonmawr Road-Mynydd Penrhys	Provides reduced flood risk to the only access road in and out of Tonmawr	1-3 Years	Internal & External Resources	Medium	5, 10 & 11	WG NFM Grant Funding	Private Land Owner	B & D	Reliant on Internal and WG NFM Grant Funding	In Progress
(23) Liaise with NRW on river and sea flooding at various locations around the Authority	Ensure a joined up approach to FRM, the sharing of information and actioning tasks and leads to bring about solutions to manage risk.	1-3 Years 3-6 Years 6+ Years	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	14, 15 & 18	None	NRW	A	Core Activity	In Progress
(24) Map, inspect and maintain Drainage Apparatus at Prince Street, Margam	Carry out S21 asset survey of drainage apparatus to understand drainage regime and the level of risk	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Low	8, 9 & 10	FCERM Flood Revenue	None	A & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Revenue Funding	Not Started
(25) Develop an additional maintenance rota, to inspect and cleanse surface water assets in high and medium Flood Risk Areas of Neath	Effectively reducing flood risk by maintaining assets within known flood risk areas.	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Low	8, 9 & 10	None	None	A & D	Core Activity	Not Started
(26) Liaise with NWR and DCWW at Briton Ferry underpass at Church Street and Regent Street West	Effectively reducing flood risk by maintaining assets within known flood risk areas.	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Low	18	None	None	A, B & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(27) Periodically carry out a CCTV survey of the culverted watercourse at Park Avenue, Skewen	Effectively reducing flood risk by inspecting and maintaining assets within known flood risk areas.	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Low	8, 9 & 10	FCERM Flood Revenue	None	A & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Revenue Funding	Not Started
(28) Carry out an asset survey at Park Avenue, Skewen	Carry out S21 asset survey of drainage apparatus to understand drainage regime and the level of risk	1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Low	7	FCERM Flood Revenue	None	A & D	Reliant on WG and Internal Revenue Funding	Not Started
(29) Inform residents of the flood risk at Heol Y Felin		1-3 Years	Internal Resources	Low	16 & 17	None	None	A & B	Core Activity	Not Started

Appendix A3 – Our Business as Usual Flood Action Plan

BUSINESS AS USUAL (BaU) FLOOD ACTION PLAN										
Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
(1) LLFA to monitor and review operation of Call Centre	Ensure the public are receiving the best possible service	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	16, 17 & 19	None	NPTCBC IT Department	B & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(2) Review List of Priority Schemes	Ensuring funding is allocated to the most at risk communities	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	11 & 15	None	None	C	Core Activity	In Progress
(3) Assess priorities based on Resource availability	Ensuring LLFA is realistic in its delivery programme and potential achievements	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	11 & 15	None	None	A & C	Core Activity	In Progress
(4) Lead on directing partnership response to flood events	Co-ordinate various programme and plans of routine activities to achieve strategy's desired outcomes	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	18 & 19	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	B & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(5) RMAs and stakeholders to work together	Ensuring a coordinated response to flooding and effective management of flood risk	Annually	Internal & External Resources	Time Cost	18	None	All RMAs & Stakeholders	A, B & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(6) Produce a reviewing timetable for the Strategy	Ensuring information contained in the report is current and up to date	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	3	None	None	A	Core Activity	In Progress
(7) Incorporate SEA aims into all activities	Enhancing the environment and biodiversity when planning and developing business cases and flood prevention measures, ensuring multiple benefits are incorporated into FAS	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	6	None	None	A & B	Core Activity	In Progress
(8) Maintain Asset Register	Map and inspect structures or features that influence flood risk	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	8	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(9) LLFA to become SAB	Approve, adopt (where appropriate) and maintain new SuDS	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	1 & 2	None	None	B & D	Core Activity	In Progress
(10) Works Powers	LLFA to undertake works to manage flood risk from Surface Water, Ordinary Watercourses and Ground Water	Annually	Internal Resources	High	All	FCERM Capital Grant	All RMAs & Stakeholders	A, B, C, D & E	Reliant on WG and Internal Capital Funding	In Progress

BUSINESS AS USUAL (BaU) FLOOD ACTION PLAN										
Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
(11) Designation Powers	LLFA to designate structures and/or features that effect flooding and coastal erosion	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	8	None	Internal Departments	A & B	Core Activity	In Progress
(12) GIS and Mapping	Map, inspect, monitor and maintain an asset database via a GIS platform to catalogue all drainage apparatus within the authority to include details such as condition, ownership, and responsibility	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	7	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(13) Continue to install CCTV camera systems on Critical Flood Risk Structures in the most at risk areas	Enable effective management of Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	External Contractor	Low	9, 10, 16 & 17	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Contractor	A, B, C, D & E	Reliant on WG Grant Revenue Funding	In Progress
(14) Maintain & Develop the Gully Inspection programme	Enable effective management of Gully Assets	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	7	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Developer	B, D & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(15) Maintain & Develop the Culvert Inspection Programme	Enable effective management of Critical Flood Risk Assets	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	7, 8, 9 & 10	FCERM Revenue Grant	External Developers	A, B & C	Core Activity	In Progress
(16) S21 Asset Investigations	Continue to build a detailed record and register of drainage infrastructure in the county borough to aid with FRM	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	8	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	A, B & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(17) S19 Flood Investigations	Continue to provide detailed flood risk assessments following the flooding of 4+ houses in one location during one storm event	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	13	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	A, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(18) Maintain Addressing Floods Database	Continue to provide a record of property's effected by flooding to build historical database of evidence detailing causes and outcomes	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	12	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	A, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(19) T98 Asset Inspections	Continue to record detailed conditional reports of all critical flood risk assets	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	8 & 9	FCERM Revenue Grant	None	A, B & C	Core Activity	In Progress
(20) Quarterly or monthly Meetings with Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Encourage collaborative working with RMA and assist each other with	Annually	Internal Resources	Time cost	18	None	DCWW	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress

BUSINESS AS USUAL (BaU) FLOOD ACTION PLAN										
Action	Benefits	Target timescale	Critical dependencies (for delivery)	Cost	Related measure(s)	Funding option(s)	Delivery partners / options	Type(s) of flood management (National Strategy)	Type of Activity	Status
	drainage investigations and flood resolutions.									
(21) SCBCEG - Regional Quarterly Meetings with LLFA & RMAS	Encourage collaborative working within SCBCEG (Swansea and Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group) and shared best practice	Annually	Internal Resources	Time cost	18	FCERM Revenue Grant	WLGA, LLFA's & RMA's	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(22) SWWFRMG - Regional Quarterly Meetings with LLFA & RMAS	Encourage collaborative working within SWWFRMG (South West Wales Flood Risk Management Group) and shared best practice	Annually	Internal Resources	Time cost	18	FCERM Revenue Grant	WLGA, LLFA's & RMA's	A, B, C & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(23) Implementation of SMP2 Actions	Carry out actions and measures identified in the SMP2 for the coastline to ensure NPT are resilient to coastal change.	Annually	Internal Resources	Time Cost	3	None	NRW	A, B, C, D & E	Core Activity	In Progress
(24) Manage and Maintain Surface Water Pumping Stations under NPTCBC ownership	Reduce the risk of surface water flooding to residential and commercial properties by ensuring the performance of PS assets in low spots and flood prone areas.	Annually	Internal Resources	Medium	9	Internal Revenue	None	B & D	Core Activity	In Progress
(25) SMP2 coastal monitoring and erosion rate surveys	Continue to implement coastal monitoring of SMP2 policy Units	Annually	Internal Resources	Low	3	Internal Revenue	None	A	Core Activity	In Progress
(26) SMP2 coastal maintenance and repairs	Continue to inspect, monitor and maintain CPA coastal defences in SMP2 policy Units	Annually	Internal Resources	Medium	3	Internal Revenue	None	B & D	Core Activity	In Progress
(27) Continue to maintain and inspect the highway drainage system and apparatus at specific locations around the county borough	Effectively reducing flood risk by maintaining assets within known flood risk areas.	Annually	Internal Resources	Low	9 & 10	Internal Revenue	None	B & D	Core Activity	In Progress
(28) Continue to Liaise with private land owners to maintain culverts, intakes and structure in known flood risk areas	Effectively reducing flood risk by ensuring those who are responsible for maintaining assets are carrying out their duties as defined under the LDA 1991.	Annually	Internal Resources	Low	16, 17 & 18	Internal Revenue	None	A & D	Core Activity	In Progress

Appendix B - Legislative context

For further information please see Annex C of the Welsh Government Guidance.

Flood and Water Management Act 2010

The Flood and Water Management Act was introduced in April 2010 in England and Wales. It was intended to implement Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations following the widespread flooding of 2007. The act was also intended to clarify roles and responsibilities between Risk Management Authorities (RMAs).

Under the Act, the Welsh Government are required to produce a National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management, and NPTCBC to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) which was initially completed in June 2013.

The LFRMS was created to define who the Risk Management Authorities are, what their function is and what their responsibilities are. The Strategy also had to be consistent with the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Management. Prior to its publication, the LFRMS underwent a public consultation with all feedback being considered for inclusion.

Following a recent review by Welsh Government it is now intended to merge both the LFRMS and FRMP into one document that covers all aspects of Flood Risk Management that meets LLFA duties set out in both the Flood and Water Management Act and Flood Risk Regulations (below).

Flood Risk Regulations 2009

Under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009, Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) are responsible for producing Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) for Indicative Flood Risk Areas that were identified in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs).

While Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is responsible for producing FRMPs at a river basin district level for communities at risk of flooding from main rivers and the sea, LLFAs are only required to produce local FRMPs to manage flooding from surface water and ordinary watercourses.

Although these regulations were driven by European legislation LLFA's continue to work to a six-year cycle for reporting as we await direction from central government.

Water Framework Directive 2000

The Water Framework Directive 2000 is a European Union Directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015.

One of the requirements of the WFD is that National Resources Wales must produce and update a River Basin Management Plan for each district. NPTCBC lies within the Western Wales River Basin District.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Act sets to promote sustainable management of natural resources; to provide for targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases; to reform the law on charges for carrier bags; to provide for the separate collection of waste, prohibit disposal of food waste to sewers and provide for prohibiting or regulating disposal of waste by incineration; to make provision about several and regulated fisheries for shellfish; to make provision about fees for marine licences; to establish the Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee; and to make minor changes to the law about land drainage and byelaws made by the Natural Resources Body for Wales.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act gives a legally-binding common purpose – the seven wellbeing goals – for national government, local government, local health boards and other specified public bodies. It details the ways in which specified public bodies must work and work together to improve the well-being of Wales. It will make the public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. This will help us to create a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

The Planning (Wales) Act ('The Act') is a set of provisions derived from an extensive evidence base and stakeholder engagement that will provide a modern legislative framework for the operation of the planning system. It puts in place delivery structures, processes, and procedures, to make the planning system fit for the 21st Century. Taken together the provisions will allow the planning system to support the delivery of national, local and community aspirations by creating sustainable

places where citizens have improved access to quality homes, jobs and built and natural environments and supports the use of the Welsh language.

Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 – requirement for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an approach used to ensure environmental issues are assessed and integrated at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process when developing this Local Strategy.

It is a legal requirement in the UK for certain plans and programmes stipulated by the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), to undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SEA Directive is implemented in Wales by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004.

As the Local Strategy is a ‘statutory plan,’ a Strategic Environmental Assessment is needed, which will appraise the potential environmental impacts of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its objectives, prior to its approval and formal adoption.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment, by ensuring the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation of the Local Strategy and to contribute to the promotion of sustainable development and environmental protection.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 – requirement for a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

In Wales, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (SI 1012, 2017), often known as the Habitats Regulations, implements the EU Habitats Directive (Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna) and certain elements of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). This legislation provides the legal framework for the protection of habitats and species of European importance in Wales and England. Regulation 9(5) of the Habitats Regulations requires that a competent authority must consider the requirements of Habitats Directive in exercising any of its functions. Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive defines the requirements for assessment of plans and projects potentially affecting European sites.

Measures to address specific flood risk identified during the implementation of this Strategy may also require separate Habitats Regulations Assessment, depending on the measure proposed.

Appendix C - Public consultation

There is a requirement for consultation between the Public, NRW, LLFAs and other RMAs as the Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan is being developed.

A consultation period of four (4) weeks will be held so that our Flood Risk Partners can comment on this Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan. The consultation period will be held between April 1st and 29th.

The following Flood Risk Partners will be invited to comment on the draft Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan:

- All Risk Management Authorities
- All NPTCBC employees
- Members of the public

Attempts will be made to engage with the above through the following:

- Ensuring the plan is easily visible and accessible on the Authority's internet page
- Ensuring the plan is easily visible and accessible on the Authority's internal internet page
- Through social media networks
- Four hard copies of the document will be strategically placed throughout the Borough in council offices based in Pontardawe, Neath, Baglan and Port Talbot.

The draft Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan will be published on the Authority's web page prior to the commencement of the consultation period. A facility allowing our Flood Risk Partners to comment on the document will also be made available. All Flood Risk Partners are encouraged to respond to the consultation and make comments on the document with the Risk Management Authorities being encouraged to provide a more in-depth response.

All responses that are received during the consultation period will be incorporated into a spread sheet and will be reviewed by officers for comment. Any response which identifies a potential change in the document will be considered and the consequent change will be made if relevant. The spread sheet will then be published on the Authority's web page approximately 12 weeks after the close of the consultation period.

There has been significant interaction and collaboration between NPTCBC, WG, NRW and other RMAs through the South West Wales Flood Risk Management Group since the previous cycle of Strategy's and Plans. Attendance to all scheduled meetings has been achieved by both parties providing opportunities for continued collaborative working.

The Consultation period was concluded with a total of [Insert] responses in the feedback/Summary [Insert]

The table in Appendix G contains the itemised feedback from the Public Consultation

Appendix D – Review of the Document

The first full review of this document will be carried out by no later than March 2030 and subsequent reviews will then be carried out at six-year periods.

On completion of the review, NPTCBC will prepare an updated Strategy and Plan that will include an assessment of the progress of implementation of the measures set out within this document. A review to identify the reasons behind any measures which have failed to be implemented during the life cycle of this document will also be undertaken.

Following the publication, a bi-annual review will be undertaken by NPTCBC to establish the progress being made in the implementation of the measures and actions.

Appendix E - Glossary of Terms

Accretion:

The gradual extension of land by natural forces, as in the addition of sand to a beach by the sea, or the extension of a floodplain through the deposition of sediments by repeated flooding.

Climate Change Adaptation:

Adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate change, or its effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Climate Change Mitigation (also known as Decarbonisation):

Intervention to reduce the sources of, or to enhance the sequestration of, greenhouse gases.

Coastal adaptation:

The process of adjustment due to actual or expected climate change. Adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm to communities.

Coastal erosion:

The wearing away of land and the removal of beach or dune sediment by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, drainage, weathering, or high winds.

Coastal erosion risk:

A measure of potential coastal erosion in terms of likelihood and impact.

Coastal erosion risk management authority:

Defined under the Coastal Protection Act 1949, as amended through Schedule 2 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Authorities with certain powers to carry out coastal protection work. In Wales, these are the coastal Local Authorities and NRW.

Coastal Risk Management Programme:

This programme has been established to help Coastal Local Authorities deliver actions in the Shoreline Management Plans.

FCERM Business Case Guidance:

The Welsh Government guidance on preparing a business case for FCERM capital funding, issued to Local Authorities and NRW and published by the Welsh Government.

Flood and Water Management Act 2010:

An Act of Parliament updating and amending legislation to address the threat of flooding and water scarcity.

Flood and Coastal Erosion Committee (FCEC):

An independent advisory body to the Welsh Ministers and Welsh Risk Management Authorities on matters relating to flood and coastal erosion risk management.

Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW):

A national assessment of risk from all sources of flooding for public and professionals.

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM):

The management of all aspects of flood and coastal erosion risk through understanding risk (probability and consequence) and seeking to modify these factors to reduce its impacts.

Green infrastructure:

Provides flood risk management solutions, traditionally done with hard engineering, by

utilising the natural properties of native vegetation. Green measures involve exclusive use of natural materials to manage risk.

Green-grey interventions:

Enhancement of grey infrastructure projects to create and deliver environmental/ biodiversity benefits. Green-Grey measures use natural materials in combination with traditional engineered materials to reduce risk.

Groundwater:

Water held underground in the soil or in pores and crevices in rock.

Hybrid schemes:

The use of Natural Flood Management alongside traditional interventions.

Internal Drainage Board (IDB):

An operating authority which is established in areas of special drainage need in England and Wales with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts.

Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA):

Local Authority (the County Council or County Borough Council) for the area as defined in the Flood and Water Management Act.

Likelihood:

A term describing the chance of something happening, normally in terms of very low, low, medium, or high likelihood, and with the everyday phrases 'possible but not expected,' 'possible,' 'probable' and 'expected.' Can also be expressed as a percentage, e.g. 1% chance of flooding each year.

Local Resilience Forum:

A group required under the Civil Contingencies Act, 2004 who are responsible for the coordination of emergency planning in local areas.

Main River:

A watercourse shown as such on the Main River Map, and for which NRW has responsibilities and powers, to protect, risk of life where there is real evidence of a flood risk.

Maintenance:

Work done to preserve the condition of a defence and maintain a standard of protection.

Measure:

Actions specified to achieve the objectives for managing flood and coastal erosion risk.

National Asset Database:

A database of flood assets managed by NRW. Intended to improve the analysis and mapping of risk and maintenance of those assets. It will hold data on flood assets maintained by Risk Management Authorities, with detail on their location, ownership, and condition.

National Coastal Erosion Risk Management (NCERM):

The National Coastal Erosion Risk Management map shows the estimated erosion extents based on current understanding. The maps show scenarios under the agreed SMP policy as well as under 'no active intervention' over the 3 SMP periods.

Nature Based Solutions:

Natural Flood Management (NFM) is sometimes referred to as nature-based solutions, particularly in the Natural Resources Policy, however, the NFM term is more widely used and recognised in flood risk management.

Natural Flood Management (NFM):

Measures that help to protect, restore, and emulate the natural functions of catchments, floodplains, rivers, and the coast. NFM takes many different forms and can be applied in urban and rural areas, and on rivers, estuaries, and coasts. This term covers both coastal and flood risk management solutions in this document.

Ordinary watercourse:

All watercourses that are not designated as main river, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, Internal Drainage Boards.

Risk Management Authority (RMA):

A Welsh Risk Management Authority is defined in Section 6 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 as NRW; a Lead Local Flood Authority, a district council for an area where there is no unitary authority, or a highway authority wholly in Wales; an internal drainage board for an internal drainage district that is wholly or mainly in Wales; a water company that exercises functions in relation to an area in Wales.

Recovery:

The process of rebuilding, restoring, and rehabilitating a community following an incident.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP):

A large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and helps reduce these risks to people and the development, historic and natural environments. Shoreline Management Plans are based on sediment cell boundaries relating to the movement of sand and shingle along the coast.

Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS):

Approach to surface water management which helps to deal with excesses of water by mimicking natural drainage processes.

Surface water flooding:

Also known as pluvial flooding. When the rate of rainfall exceeds the rate that water can infiltrate the ground, soil, or drainage systems.

Surface water runoff:

The amount or rate of water sheeting off land into watercourses or causing flooding elsewhere.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15 – Development and Flood Risk:

TAN 15 supports Planning Policy Wales and provides advice regarding development on flood plains, including consideration of flood risk from all sources.

Wider benefits:

Wider benefits help to deliver the Wellbeing of Future Generations objectives providing additional gain. In the context of this Strategy, those gains or benefits would be through the delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management. This means that aside from reducing the flood or coastal erosion risk to a community, a scheme may deliver other benefits such as recreation, tourism and/or biodiversity.

Appendix F – Feedback Comments

Feedback ID	Name/Role	Organisation	Comments	Feedback Response	Date Received	Action Required

Appendix G – Property Count Ranking

Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	Rivers & Large Watercourses					Surface Water & Small Watercourses					Sea					Combined	
	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
	0.50	0.35	0.15			0.50	0.35	0.15			0.50	0.35	0.15				
Afan	166	185	4345	799.5	2	273	241	1097	385.4	2	0	0	0	0	4	1184.9	2
Corrwg	91	80	67	83.55	6	25	11	62	25.65	10	0	0	0	0	4	109.2	8
Pelenna	2	17	6	7.85	12	4	8	6	5.7	14	0	0	0	0	4	13.55	13
Ffrwdwyllt	91	51	183	90.8	5	3	2	66	12.1	12	3	0	0	1.5	2	104.4	9
Afon Pryddin	5	1	0	2.85	14	22	4	38	18.1	11	0	0	0	0	4	20.95	12
Amman	18	16	19	17.45	10	65	25	185	69	8	0	0	0	0	4	86.45	10
Dulais	1	2	78	12.9	11	197	35	193	139.7	7	0	0	0	0	4	152.6	7
Kenfig	29	24	239	58.75	7	230	44	345	182.15	5	0	0	0	0	4	240.9	5
Neath	972	830	764	891.1	1	1404	419	2265	1188.4	1	345	718	182	451.1	1	2530.6	1
River Clydach	16	17	26	17.85	9	176	56	326	156.5	6	1	0	3	0.95	3	175.3	6
Neath Vale	625	199	1153	555.1	3	305	78	331	229.45	3	0	0	0	0	4	784.55	3
Tawe	6	26	753	125.05	4	265	96	373	222.05	4	0	0	0	0	4	347.1	4
Lower Clydach	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	4	0	15
Upper Clydach	2	8	233	38.75	8	18	50	73	37.45	9	0	0	0	0	4	76.2	11
Twrch	0	8	12	4.6	13	9	6	15	8.85	13	0	0	0	0	4	13.45	14
Totals	2,024	1,464	7,878			2,996	1,075	5,375			349	718	185				

Non-Residential Property's in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	Rivers & Large Watercourses					Surface Water & Small Watercourses					Sea					Combined	
	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
	0.5	0.35	0.15			0.5	0.35	0.15			0.50	0.35	0.15				
Afan	14	53	611	117.2	2	63	36	145	65.85	2	0	0	2	0.3	4	183.35	2
Corrwg	11	31	1	16.5	6	21	3	10	13.05	7	0	0	0	0	5	29.55	6
Pelenna	2	0	0	1	12	10	0	1	5.15	11	0	0	0	0	5	6.15	12
Ffrwdwyllt	7	10	3	7.45	11	3	6	0	3.6	12	1	0	0	0.5	3	11.55	11
Afon Pryddin	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	1	0.65	13	0	0	0	0	5	0.65	13
Amman	28	1	1	14.5	7	8	0	10	5.5	10	0	0	0	0	5	20	10
Dulais	3	16	16	9.5	10	19	3	12	12.35	8	0	0	0	0	5	21.85	8
Kenfig	13	6	21	11.75	9	8	5	24	9.35	9	0	0	0	0	5	21.1	9
Neath	410	142	96	269.1	1	248	100	338	209.7	1	81	39	31	58.8	1	537.6	1
River Clydach	15	20	17	17.05	5	28	5	29	20.1	4	5	0	1	2.65	2	39.8	5
Neath Vale	54	12	98	45.9	3	44	6	23	27.55	3	0	0	0	0	5	73.45	3
Tawe	3	34	94	27.5	4	26	9	26	20.05	5	0	0	0	0	5	47.55	4
Lower Clydach	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	0.15	14	0	0	0	0	5	0.15	15
Upper Clydach	3	4	66	12.8	8	17	8	20	14.3	6	0	0	0	0	5	27.1	7
Twrch	0	0	1	0.15	13	0	0	1	0.15	14	0	0	0	0	5	0.3	14
Totals	563	329	1,025			496	181	641			87	39	34				

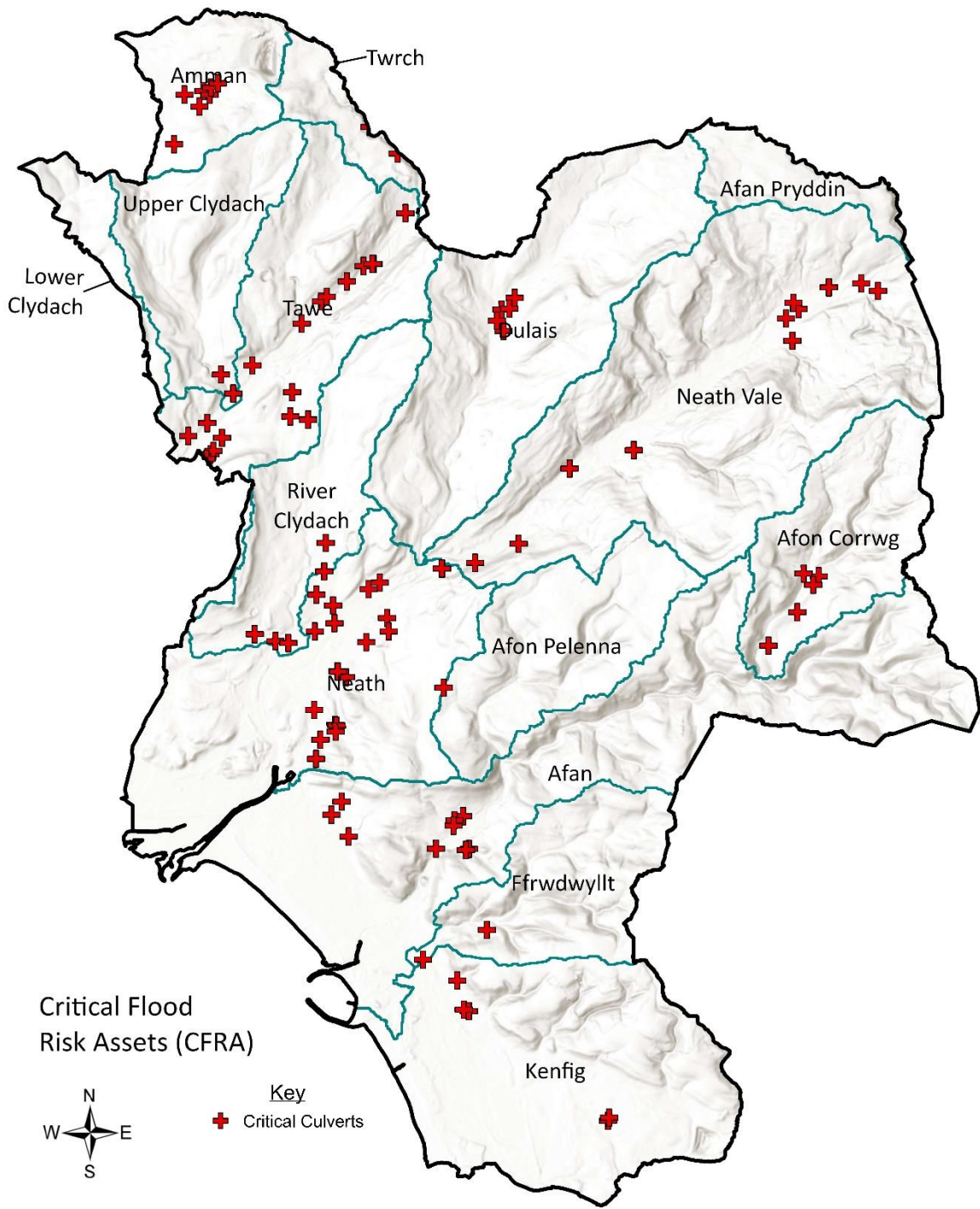
Essential Services in areas at risk of flooding (depth >0.0m)	Rivers & Large Watercourses					Surface Water & Small Watercourses					Sea					Combined	
Risk Receptor	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	High Risk 1:30	Medium Risk 1:100	Low Risk 1:1000	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Weighting	0.50	0.35	0.15			0.5	0.35	0.15			0.50	0.35	0.15				
Afan	5	1	44	9.45	2	4	2	22	6	2	0	0	1	0.15	2	15.6	2
Corrwg	3	0	2	1.8	7	0	0	3	0.45	12	0	0	0	0	3	2.25	8
Pelenna	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	3	0	14
Ffrwdwyllt	1	0	3	0.95	9	2	0	2	1.3	9	0	0	0	0	3	2.25	8
Afon Pryddin	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0.5	11	0	0	0	0	3	0.5	12
Amman	1	1	0	0.85	10	1	0	4	1.1	10	0	0	0	0	3	1.95	11
Dulais	0	0	1	0.15	11	2	1	5	2.1	8	0	0	0	0	3	2.25	8
Kenfig	0	4	6	2.3	5	3	3	8	3.75	5	0	0	0	0	3	6.05	5
Neath	24	9	6	16.05	1	23	10	32	19.8	1	8	7	6	7.35	1	43.2	1
River Clydach	2	0	1	1.15	8	3	3	4	3.15	7	0	0	0	0	3	4.3	7
Neath Vale	9	3	16	7.95	3	6	2	4	4.3	4	0	0	0	0	3	12.25	3
Tawe	0	7	3	2.9	4	6	1	7	4.4	3	0	0	0	0	3	7.3	4
Lower Clydach	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	3	0	14
Upper Clydach	0	2	10	2.2	6	5	1	4	3.45	6	0	0	0	0	3	5.65	6
Twrch	0	0	1	0.15	11	0	0	1	0.15	13	0	0	0	0	3	0.3	13
Totals	45	27	93			56	23	96			8	7	7				

Appendix H – Critical Flood Risk Assets (CFRAs)

ASSET ID	ASSET NAME	WARD	SFRA
CUL_0006	YNYS LEE	Bryn and Cwmavon	Afan
CUL_0007	FOOTPATH AT YNYS LEE	Bryn and Cwmavon	Afan
CUL_0009	PENTWYN ESTATE FOOTPATH	Baglan	Afan
CUL_0010	CHESTNUT ROAD	Baglan	Afan
CUL_0011	WILLOW WAY	Baglan	Afan
CUL_0012	BEECHWOOD ROAD	Margam and Taibach	Kenfig
CUL_0013	TORONTO AVENUE	Margam and Taibach	Kenfig
CUL_0014	PANT HOWELL DDU	Briton Ferry East	Neath
CUL_0015	YNYSYMAERDY ROAD	Briton Ferry East	Neath
CUL_0016	YNYSYMAERDY ROAD	Briton Ferry East	Neath
CUL_0017	BRITON FERRY ROAD	Neath East	Neath
CUL_0018	GRAIG ROAD	Briton Ferry East	Neath
CUL_0019	BROOK COURT	Neath East	Neath
CUL_0020	CWMAVON ROAD	Bryn and Cwmavon	Afan
CUL_0022	GOYTRE ROAD	Margam and Taibach	Ffrwdwyllt
CUL_0023	HEOL Y GLYN	Cymer and Glynchorwg	Corrwg
CUL_0024	CYMMER ROAD	Cymer and Glynchorwg	Corrwg
CUL_0025	GADLYS TERRACE AND PLEASANT VIEW ADJACENT ROAD	Cymer and Glynchorwg	Corrwg
CUL_0028	NEATH ROAD	Resolven and Tonna	Neath Vale
CUL_0030	GLYNNEATH ROAD	Blaengwrach and Glynneath West	Neath Vale
CUL_0031	B4242 BLARNGWRACH TO GLYNNEATH	Blaengwrach and Glynneath West	Neath Vale
CUL_0033	MAES Y FFYNNON	Blaengwrach and Glynneath West	Neath Vale
CUL_0034	MAIN ROAD	Cadoxton	Neath
CUL_0035	CHURCH ROAD	Cadoxton	Neath
CUL_0036	DWR Y FELIN ROAD	Bryn-Coch South	Neath
CUL_0037	COURT WALK	Bryn-Coch South	Neath
CUL_0038	CAE NANT TERRACE	Coedffranc Central	Clydach
CUL_0039	TREFORGAN ROAD	Crynant, Onllwyn and Seven Sisters	Dulais
CUL_0040	MARCH HYWEL	Rhos	Tawe
CUL_0041	MARCH HYWEL	Rhos	Tawe
CUL_0042	NEW ROAD	Rhos	Tawe
CUL_0043	NEW ROAD	Rhos	Tawe
CUL_0044	A4109 FROM CRYNANT TO SEVEN SISTERS	Crynant, Onllwyn and Seven Sisters	Dulais
CUL_0045	STARVIN HILL	Crynant, Onllwyn and Seven Sisters	Dulais
CUL_0048	A4067 FROM GLAIS TO PONTARDAWE	Alltwen	Tawe
CUL_0050	GRAIG NEWYDD	Godre'r Graig	Tawe
CUL_0051	CEFN SAESON FACH ACCESS LANE FROM B4287	Cimla and Pelenna	Neath

ASSET ID	ASSET NAME	WARD	SFRA
CUL_0052	OLD ROAD	Dyffryn	Clydach
CUL_0053	PHEASANT ROAD	Trebanos	Tawe
CUL_0054	SWANSEA ROAD	Trebanos	Tawe
CUL_0055	HERBERT STREET BYPASS	Pontardawe	Upper Clydach
CUL_0056	JAMES STREET	Pontardawe	Upper Clydach
CUL_0057	BIRCHFIELD ROAD	Pontardawe	Tawe
CUL_0060	CLWYD ROAD	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_0061	NEW ROAD	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_0062	GARTH ROAD	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_0085	C250 FROM CYMMER TO GLYNCORRWG	Cymer and Glyncorrwg	Corrwg
CUL_0104	PARK STREET	Cymer and Glyncorrwg	Corrwg
CUL_0129	MAIN ROAD	Crynant, Onllwyn and Seven Sisters	Dulais
CUL_0132	PEN Y BONT TERRACE	Crynant, Onllwyn and Seven Sisters	Dulais
CUL_0178	NEW ROAD	Resolven and Tonna	Neath Vale
CUL_0181	LANE BETWEEN 234 AND 236 NEATH ROAD	Briton Ferry East	Neath
CUL_0185	YNYSMEUDWY ROAD	Pontardawe	Tawe
CUL_0215	DAN Y COED HILL	Bryn and Cwmavon	Afan
CUL_0221	HEOL MABON	Bryn and Cwmavon	Afan
CUL_0230	DULAIS FACH ROAD	Resolven and Tonna	Neath
CUL_0231	DULAIS FACH ROAD	Resolven and Tonna	Neath
CUL_0233	LLANTWIT ROAD	Neath North	Neath
CUL_0237	DYFED ROAD	Neath North	Neath
CUL_0317	GRAIG ROAD	Godre'r Graig	Tawe
CUL_0318	CILMAENGWYN ROAD	Godre'r Graig	Tawe
CUL_0361	RHIWFAWR ROAD	Cwmllynfell and Ystalyfera	Twrch
CUL_0410	NEATH ROAD	Bryn-Coch North	Clydach
CUL_0413	LANCASTER CLOSE	Glynneath Central and East	Neath Vale
CUL_0432	GRAIG ROAD	Godre'r Graig	Tawe
CUL_0439	GROES WEN LANE	Margam and Taibach	Kenfig
CUL_0493	GNOLL AVENUE SIDE LANE ADJACENT TO NUMBER 19	Neath North	Neath
CUL_0564	NEATH ROAD	Resolven and Tonna	Neath Vale
CUL_0565	MAIN ROAD	Bryn-Coch North	Clydach
CUL_0597	A4067 FROM YNYSMEUDWY TO GODRE'R GRAIG	Godre'r Graig	Tawe
CUL_0603	HIGH STREET	Blaengwrach and Glynneath West	Neath Vale
CUL_0652	MONASTERY ROAD	Dyffryn	Clydach
CUL_0662	A4067 FROM GLAIS TO PONTARDAWE	Alltwen	Tawe
CUL_0688	DWR Y FELIN ROAD	Bryn-Coch South	Neath

ASSET ID	ASSET NAME	WARD	SFRA
CUL_0732	CWM CADNO	Margam and Taibach	Kenfig
CUL_0766	A4067 FROM GLAIS TO PONTARDAWE	Alltwen	Tawe
CUL_0769	A4067 FROM GLAIS TO PONTARDAWE	Alltwen	Tawe
CUL_0833	ZOAR ROAD	Cwmllynfell and Ystalyfera	Tawe
CUL_0837	DYNEVOR AVENUE	Bryn-Coch South	Neath
CUL_0923	MORRISTON PLACE	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_0924	NEW ROAD	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_0925	TROTTING TRACK	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_1058	MEADOW ROAD	Neath South	Neath
CUL_1108	PONTNEATHVAUGHAN ROAD	Glynneath Central and East	Neath Vale
CUL_1187	CWRT YR EOS	Margam and Taibach	Kenfig
CUL_1195	HEOL Y GORS	Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen and Lower Brynamman	Amman
CUL_1207	NEW ROAD	Resolven and Tonna	Neath Vale
CUL_1305	YNYS Y NOS	Glynneath Central and East	Neath Vale
CUL_1414	LANE REAR OF WEST END	Margam and Taibach	Ffrwdwyllt
CUL_1540	THE AVENUE	Bryn and Cwmavon	Afan
CUL_1544	GRAIG ROAD ACCESS TO CEMETERY	Godre'r Graig	Tawe
CUL_1545	LANE FROM OLD NEATH ROAD TO SCHOOL ROAD	Neath East	Neath
CUL_1546	HEOL GWYS	Cwmllynfell and Ystalyfera	Twrch
CUL_1547	NEATH ABBEY BUSINESS PARK ROAD	Dyffryn	Clydach



Appendix J – Prioritised Pipeline of Flood Alleviation Schemes

SCHEME NAME	SFRA	PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION START DATE	PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION END DATE
Stanley Place FAS	Neath	June 2024	October 2024
Skewen FAS	Clydach	April 2025	October 2026
Grandison Brook FAS	Neath	April 2027	October 2028
Cryddan Brook FAS	Neath	April 2029	October 2030
Morfa Glas FAS	Neath Vale	April 2031	March 2032

Dates and order of prioritisation are based on information available at the time of the publication of this report.

Appendix K – Extract from SMP2

CABINET Forward Work Programmes 24/25

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet (Special) 7 th August	The Cross Community Centre	For Decision	Chris Saunders	Consideration of future use of building		Cllr C.Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Demolition of the properties at 96 – 81 Cyfyng Road, Panteg and associated agreement with Land Owners.	For Decision	Ceri Morris	Private Item		Cllr. W. Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Events and Festivals Report	For Decision	Chris Saunders	The report summarises the findings of the recently commissioned Events and Festivals Review to guide decision making around supporting, managing and resourcing events organised by the Council or on Council land. It also proposes the formation of a small team, on an invest to save basis, to manage events and festivals.	YES 25 th July	Cllr. C. Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act Annual Report	For Monitoring	Craig Griffiths	An update report on the use of Council's Surveillance powers pursuant to the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act.		Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Welsh Language Annual Report 2023 -2024	For Monitoring	Caryn Furlow-Harris	This Annual Report is produced in accordance with the Welsh Language Standards (no.1) Regulations 2015, provides an overview of compliance with the standards with which we had a duty to comply during the year.	YES 5 th Sept	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of the report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant scrutiny committee
Cabinet 11 th September	Revenue Budget Monitoring 24-25		Huw Jones		YES 18 th July	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Capital Budget Monitoring 24 -25		Huw Jones		YES 18 th July	Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Treasury Management Outturn 24-25		Huw Jones		YES 18 th July	Cllr. S. Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Procurement Strategy	For Decision	Craig Griffiths	To set Strategic Procurement goals for Neath Port Talbot Council and to address an organisation wide approach to Procurement Digitisation, Social Value and Commercial operations.	YES 5 th Sept	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Viva Port Talbot BID Renewal Ballot 2024		Simon Brennan	To ask if NPT Electoral Services can assist with the process of facilitating a ballot.		Cllr. J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Part Night Street Lighting Pilots Report	For Decision	Mike Roberts	To agree the location and details of part night street lighting pilots	YES 19 th July	Cllr.S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Flood Risk Management Plan	For Decision	Mike Roberts/ Steve Owen		YES 19 th July	Cllr. S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Public Participation Strategy 2023-2027- Progress Report	For Monitoring	Caryn Furlow Harris Anita James	It will provide an update on the progress to date with the actions in the Public Participation Strategy.	YES 5 th Sept	Leader Portfolio 1	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Management of Japanese Knotweed	For Decision	James Davies	Update on the treatment policy and operational plan.		Cllr. W. Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Transfer Station Energy Contract	For Decision	Mike Roberts	Seek Member approval to enter into a contract for the supply of electricity to the Council's Transfer Station at Crymlyn Burrows		Cllr. S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	UK Shared Prosperity	For Decision	Simon Brennan/ UK Shared Prosperity			Cllr.J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services.
	Review of Council Civil Contingency Arrangements	For Decision	Sheenagh Rees/ Emma John		YES 5 th Sept	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report 23/24	For Decision	Rhian Headon/ Caryn Furlow- Harris	The Annual Report for 2023/2024 provides an account of progress in meeting the Public Sector Equality Duty and in particular against the equality objectives and actions set out in the Strategic Equality Plan.	YES 5 th Sept	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Permission to Tender for an Independent Professional Advocacy Service	For Decision	Hayley Short/ Angela Thomas	To seek permission to retender Independent Advocacy Service in line with procurement regulations as the contract is coming to an end.		Cllr.J.Hale Portfolio 7	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Permission to consult on remodelling of Short Breaks.	For Decision	Angela Thomas	PRIVATE ITEM		Cllr.J.Hale Portfolio 7	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety

	Appointment and Removal of School Governors	For Decision	John Burge	To appoint and remove Local Authority School Governors.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	RECURRING ITEMS (IF NEEDED)				Called for Scrutiny		
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths	Various Traffic Orders (If Needed)		Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan	Disposal of Land (If Needed)		Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Select Lists	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr.W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Debt Write Offs	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S. Knogle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Miscellaneous Grant Applications	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knogle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of the report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant scrutiny committee
Cabinet 2 nd October	Young People Housing Support Grant Funded Services (Permission to Re-tender).	For Decision	Hayley Short/ Chele Howard	Proposal for the recommissioning of Young People Housing Support Grant Funded Services		Cllr. A.Llewelyn Portfolio 8	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Outcome of Vehicle Procurement	For Decision	Mike Roberts/ David Griffiths	Seek Member approval to award a contract for the purchase of recycling collection vehicles collection vehicles and for associated funding.		Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Permission to tender Domicilliary Care Framework	For Decision	Angela Thomas	To seek permission to retender Domiciliary Care Framework in line with procurement regulations as the contract is coming to an end.	YES 19 th Sept	Cllr.J.Hale Portfolio 7	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Self Assessment 2023/2024	For Decision	Louise McAndrew/ Anita James		YES 5 th Sept	Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Corporate Plan Annual Report 2023/2024	For Decision	Louise McAndrew/ Caryn Furlow- Harris	The purpose of the report is to approve the content of both the Corporate Plan Annual Report and Self- Assessment 2023 – 2024. Both documents reflect on progress made during 2023 – 2024. In relation to the delivery of the council’s well-being objectives and how well we performed as a council.	YES 5 th Sept	Cllr S.Hunt Portfolio 1	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Permission to tender a Housing First Service.	For Decision	Chele Howard/ Hayley Short	PRIVATE ITEM	YES 19 th Sept	Cllr.A Llewelyn Portfolio 8	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Celtic Leisure	For Decision	Chris Saunders	To provide an update for members on the outcomes of the working group and the costs and opportunities of insourcing.	YES 12 th Sept	Cllr.C.Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	An overview of the School Based Counselling Service (SBCS) support for schools and staff wellbeing.	For Monitoring	Zoe Ashton- Thomas/Rhian Miller	Provides an update on 2023/2024 data across the service including number of pupils accessing therapy, waiting times, outcomes and a thematic overview of need. It will also provide an overview of the School Staff Supervision Project.	YES 12 th Sept	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Welsh in Education Strategic Plan Annual Report	For Monitoring	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Statutory duty to report on the Annual Progress to Welsh Government /Members	YES 12 th Sept	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Strategic School Improvement Programme Proposal to reorganise ALN Provision at Cwmtawe Comprehensive School	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Permission to Consult on Proposal	YES 12 th Sept	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Permission to consult and pilot an alternative night time support	For Decision	Hayley Short	Private Item	YES 19 th Sept	Cllr. J.Hale Portfolio 7	Social Services, Housing And Community Safety
	Business Case for Payroll Software	For Decision	Hayley Short	Private Item	YES 19 th Sept	Cllr. Hale Portfolio 7	Social Services, Housing And Community Safety
	Special Procedures – Licensing			Implementation of New Legislation		Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Options Appraisal Disabled Facilities Grant	For Decision	Chele Howard	Proposed options to enhance the sustainability of the Disabled Facilities Grant	YES 19 th Sept	Cllr. J.Hale Portfolio 7	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Tree Policy and Operational Plan	For Decision	James Davies	An update to the Tree Policy and creation of a Tree Management Operational Plan.	YES 20 th Sept	Cllr. W. Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services

RECURRING ITEMS (IF NEEDED)						
Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths	Various Traffic Order (if needed)		Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
Various Land Disposal Reports (If needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan	Disposal of Land (If Needed)		Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
Select Lists	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
Debt Write Offs	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
Miscellaneous Grant Applications	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of the report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant scrutiny committee
Cabinet 23 rd October 2024							
	Hillside Managers Report	For Monitoring	Keri Warren	PRIVATE ITEM		Cllr. S.Harris Portfolio 6	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Hillside Responsible Individuals Report	For Monitoring	Keri Warren	PRIVATE ITEM		Cllr. S.Harris Portfolio 6	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Rheola Estate – Next Steps	For Decision	Andrew Collins	To be Confirmed		Cllr.J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Active Travel Annual Report	For Monitoring	David Griffiths/ Amanda Phillips	Provides an overview of works completed and schemes under design development together with a breakdown of works funded out of the West Governments core allocation funding.		Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2023 – Neath Port Talbot Active Travel Delivery Plan (2024 – 2029)	For Decision	Amanda Phillips David W.Griffiths	This plan highlights the strategy and proposed actions for Members consideration that are needed to achieve two broad aims within the county borough. To set out the strategic vision for active travel in Neath Port Talbot and demonstrate the Councils aspirations on how the active travel network will be improved and extended in the next five years.	YES 20 th Sept	Cllr W.Griffiths Portofio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Disposal of Off Street Pay and Display Car Parks (Capacity and Utilization Review)	For Decision	David W Griffiths/ Ian Rees	This report considers surplus car parking capacity in the borough, income and expenditure with a view to reducing operational costs and to release the surplus land/buildings for potential re-development/regeneration or lease/asset transfer.	YES 20 th Sept	Cllr. W.Griffiths Portoflo 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Use of Containers on Safari Collections	For Decision	Mike Roberts	To establish policy regarding the use of containers as storage on black bag waste collection rounds.		Cllr.S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Viva Port Talbot Bid Renewal Ballot 2024	For Decision	Andrew Collins	To decide upon the NPT's vote in the ballot.		Cllr. J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Enviroment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Report on HWRC Feasibility	For Decision	Mike Roberts	To inform Members on the outcome of feasibility work into suitable sites for a new HRWC in the Afan Valley area, and seek a decision regarding further work or not (further to Measure 17 of the approved Waste Strategy Action Plan)		Cllr. S.Jones, Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Complaints and Compliments Annual Report 2023/2024	For Monitoring	Caryn Furlow- Harris	To provide an overview of the number of compliments and complaints received during 2023 – 2024.	YES 17 th Oct	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Contract Procedure Rules	For Decision Commend to Council 27 th November 24	Craig Griffiths	To agree new standing orders and procedural rules for contracts that are entered into by Neath Port Talbot Council.	YES 17 th Oct	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Permission to tender Accommodation Models for Young People	For Decision	Keri Warren	PRIVATE ITEM	YES 19 th Sept	Cllr. S.Harris Portfolio 6	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Strategic School Improvement Programme Proposal to reorganise ALN provision at Cefn Saeson Comprehensive School	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Permission to Consult on the Proposal	YES 12 th Sept	Cllr N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Culture

Curriculum for Wales	For Monitoring	Mike Daley	To provide an update on the progress to date with the actions that schools have taken and the support they have received.	YES 5 th Dec	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
Implementation of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 in non-maintained settings, primary and secondary schools and all age schools and into Post 16.	For Monitoring	Zoe Ashton-Thomas/ Sophie Griffiths	Provides an update on the progress to date with the actions that schools and the Local Authority have taken in meeting the statutory duties around ALNET implementation and the support schools have received.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
School Exclusion Report	For Monitoring	John Burge	A report on all exclusion information for the previous academic year.	YES 24 th Oct	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
School Budget Pressures	For Monitoring	Rhiannon Crowhurst		YES 5 th Dec	Cllr N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
Childcare Rents in School	For Decision	Sarah Griffiths/ Lisa Clement-Jones	This report will provide an evaluation of the Childcare Rents in Schools Pilot. It will also provide proposed recommendations based upon the evaluation of the pilot.	YES 12 th Sept	Cllr. N. Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
RECURRING ITEMS (IF NEEDED)						
Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths	Various Traffic Orders (If Needed)		Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
Various Land Disposal Reports (If needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan	Land Disposal (If Needed)		Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
Select Lists	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr.W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Sevices
Debt Write Offs	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
Miscellaneous Grant Applications	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of the Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet 13 th November							
	Assessing Transport Suppliers and Drivers DBS (Home to School and Social Services Transport) Policy	For Decision	Brendan Griffiths/ David Griffiths	This will provide a new Passenger Transport DBS Policy that will guide operators through the application process, sets out the assessment criteria and an appeals process.		Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Admission to Community Schools	For Decision	Helen Lewis/ Chris Millis	The Council is the admission authority for community schools in its area and is required to determine its admission arrangements.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	School Exclusion Update	For Monitoring	John Burge	Making Members aware of the exclusion information for the previous academic year.		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Christmas New Year Opening Times – Libraries, Leisure Centres etc.	For Decision	Chris Saunders	Details of the Christmas and New Year Opening Times for Libraries and Leisure Centres etc.		Cllr.C.Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbieng
	Replacement Local Development Strategy 2023 – 2038	For Decision	Ceri Morris/ Lana Beynon			Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Regional Transport Plan	For Monitoring	David Griffiths/ Amanda Phillips	This report provides Members with an overview of the duties of the Corporate Joint Committee that has been mandated to produce a Regional Transport Plan for Southwest Wales for Submission to Welsh Government in March 2025.		Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Regeneration Strategy	For Decision	Andrew Collins	Work is being undertaken to produce a strategy which will form a reference and guide for future Regeneration Projects going forward.	YES 8 th Nov	Cllr. J. Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Bus Franchising (Network Design)	For Decision	David Griffiths/ Brendan Griffiths	This report will set out the timeline for Bus Franchising and requires endorsement by Council of the new Bus Network that will operate in the County.		Cllr. W Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services.
	Aberavon Seafront Masterplan	For Decision	Chris Saunders	To adopt the Seafront Strategy	YES 24 th Oct	Cllr Cen Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Margam Park Business Plan	For Decision	Chris Saunders	To provide an update on the NHLF bid for castle, and a business plan to meet the MTFP targets for the park.	YES 24 th Oct	Cllr. C.Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Welsh Public Library Standards	For Monitoring	Chris Saunders	Provides an update in respect of the authorities library service performance against current Welsh Language Standards (WPLS) Framework 6 and note the feedback, comments and recommendations in the Welsh Library Report.		Cllr.C.Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Attendance in Schools	For Monitoring	John Burge	Overview of Attendance across all Schools	YES 24 th Oct	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Employability and Skills Strategy	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	To be Confirmed		Cllr.J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Youth Engagement Strategy	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Updated Strategy for Approval	YES 24 th Oct	Cllr N.Jenkins Portflio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Replacement Local Development Plan – Preferred Strategy 2023-2038 (Consultation Draft, December 2024).	For Decision (Commend to Council)	Ceri Morris/ Lana Beynon			Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services

	Outcome of the consultation on improving recycling performance	For Decision	Mike Roberts	To seek Members approval for any proposed waste collection service changes following public consultation (further to Measure 11 of the approved Waste Strategy Action Plan).	YES 20 th Sept	Cllr.S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Leadership Strategy and its Impact on NPT Workforce in Schools	For Monitoring	Mike Daley	Provides an update on the Leadership Strategy and the impact it has had across all schools.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Teaching and Learning support and Development Programme	For Monitoring	Mike Daley	It will provide an update on the progress to date with the actions within the Teaching and Learning Programme across all clusters.		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	RECURRING ITEMS (IF NEEDED)						
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths	Various Traffic Orders (If Needed)		Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan	Land Disposal (If Needed)		Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Select Lists	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr.W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Debt Write Offs	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Miscellaneous Grant Applications	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet 4 th December	Revenue Budget Monitoring 24-25	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Capital Budget Monitoring 24-25	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Treasury Management Outturn 24-25	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Support visits by Education Support Officers in Schools	For Monitoring	Mike Daley	Provides an update on the progress to date with the actions that follow any support visit across all our schools.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Community Focussed Schools	For Monitoring	Mike Daley	Provides an update on the progress of the Community Focussed Schools		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Elective Home Education	For Monitoring	John Burge	All information available on children and young people who are now Educated at Home.		Cllr N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Highways Status and Options Report	For Decision	Mike Roberts			Cllr.S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Rgeneration and Streetscene Services
	RECURRING ITEMS (IF NEEDED)						
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Select Lists	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Debt Write Offs	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Miscellaneous Grant Applications	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet 15 th January 2025	Hillside Managers Report	For Monitoring	Keri Warren	Private Item		Cllr. S.Harris Portfolio 6	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Hillside Responsible Individuals Report	For Monitoring	Keri Warren	Private Item		Cllr.S.Harris Portfolio 6	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Updating the Side Waste Policy	For Decision	Mike Roberts	To seek Member approval for an updated Side Waste Policy (further to Measure 6 of the approved Waste Strategy Action Plan)		Cllr.S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Permission to Tender for Emergency Accommodation for Women - Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence .	For Decision	Hayley Short Chele Howard	To feedback on the outcome of the consultation for the proposed remodel of emergency accommodation and seek permission to retender VAWDASV Emergency Accommodation on the feedback.	YES 7 th Nov	Cllr A.Llewelyn Portfolio 8	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Education, Leisure and Lifelong Learning Strategic Development Plan.	For Monitoring	Chris Millis	Provides an Update on the Progress to date with the Actions from within the Education, Leisure and Lifelong Learning Strategic Development Plan.	YES 5 th Dec	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Impact of the Support by Case Assessment and Progression Team.	For Monitoring	John Burge	It will provide an update on the progress to date with the actions from the Case Assessment Progression Team.		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Vulnerable Learners Service	For Monitoring	John Burge	Update on the support offered by the Vulnerable Learners Service and the impact it has had on pupils and families in NPT		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services.

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny Committee
Cabinet 5 th February 2025							
	Fleet and Heavy Plant Renewals	For Decision	Kevin Lewis	This report seeks approval to procure new and replacement vehicles and heavy plant in 2025/2026 that has reached the end of their economic life cycle and require replacement in line with the Authority's Fleet Renewals Programme.	YES 6 th Dec	Cllr. W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Social Services Directors Annual Report	For Decision (Commending to Council)	Andrew Jarrett			Report of the Director of Social Services.	Social Services, Housing and Community Safety
	Strategic Risk Register	For Monitoring	Caryn Furlow-Harris		YES 9 th Jan	Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	
	Library Strategy	For Decision		To approve the Library Strategy		Cllr.C.Phillips Portfolio 5	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Permission to Tender Supported Accommodation	For Decision	Hayley Short	Private Item		Cllr.A.Llewelyn Portfolio 8	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny committee
Cabinet 26 th February							
	Revenue Budget Monitoring 24-25	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr.S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Capital Budget Monitoring 24-25	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Treasury Management Outturn 24-25	For Decision	Huw Jones			Cllr. S.Knoyle Portfolio 2	Community, Finance and Strategic Leadership
	Education Development – Local Authority Education Grant Spending Plan 2024 -2025.	For Monitoring	Mike Daley	Provides an update on the progress to date with the actions from the grant.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Safeguarding Support within Schools	For Monitoring	John Burge	Overview of all Safeguarding Advice and Training offered to Schools	YES 16 th Jan	Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Appointment and Removal of Local Authority Governor Representatives	For Decision	John Burge	Information on the Appointment and Removal of Local Authority Governor Representatives		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	An overview of the Families First Programme	For Information	Sarah Griffiths/ Allison Harris	The report will provide an overview of the Families First Early Intervention support services available to children, young people and families. It will also provide 2023/2024 data demonstrating the impact of the programme on children, young people and families who have accessed the service.		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Strategic Schools Improvement Programme Proposal to reorganise ALN Provision at Cwmtawe Comprehensive School	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Results of Consultation and permission to advertise Notice for Objections		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Strategic Schools Improvement Programme Proposal to re-organise ALN Provision at Cefn Saeson Comprehensive School.	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Results of Consultation and permission to advertise Notice for Objections		Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	
Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4		

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny committee
Cabinet 19 th March	Period Dignity Report	For Monitoring	John Burge	Report on the spend and implementation of Period Dignity Scheme.		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Family Support in the Early Years. An overview of the family support provided by the Early Years and Flying Start Family Support Team.	For Information	Sarah Griffiths/ Lisa Clement-Jones	This report will provide an overview of the collaborative work across the Local Authority and Health in relation to providing equitable early help for children and families in the Early Years.	YES 6 th March	Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Updating the Missed Bin Policy	For Decision	Mike Roberts	To seek Member approval for an updated Missed Bin Policy (further to the implementation of Measure 1 of the approved Waste Strategy Action Plan, once completed)		Cllr.S.Jones Portfolio 10	Environment, Regeneration and Streetscene Services
	School Budget Pressures	For Monitoring	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Members to monitor school pressures	YES 5 th Dec	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny committee
Cabinet 9 th April							
	Social Services Complaints Annual Report	For Monitoring	Leighton Jones			Cllr.A.Llewellyn Portfolio 8 Cllr S.Harris Portfolio 6 Cllr J Hale Portfolio 7	
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny committee
Cabinet 30 th April							
	Hillside Managers Report	For Monitoring	Keri Warren			Cllr.S.Harris Portfolio 6	
	Hillside Responsible Individuals Report	For Monitoring	Keri Warren			Cllr.S.Harris Portfolio 6	
	Early Years and Flying Start Childcare	For Monitoring	Sarah Griffiths/Lisa Clement-Jones	This report will provide information in relation to the Early Years and Flying Start Childcare Sector including the impact of Flying Start Expansion.	YES 10 th April	Cllr.N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths			Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9	
	Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan			Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	TYPE	Contact Officer	Purpose of Report	Called for Scrutiny	Cabinet Portfolio Holder	Relevant Scrutiny committee
Cabinet 21 st May							
	Strategic Schools Improvement Programme Proposal to reorganise ALN provision at Cwmtawe Comprehensive School	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Final Determination of the Proposal		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing
	Strategic Schools Improvement Programme Proposal to reorganise ALN provision at Cefn Season Comprehensive School	For Decision	Rhiannon Crowhurst	Final Determination of the Proposal		Cllr. N.Jenkins Portfolio 3	Education, Skills and Wellbeing.
	Various Traffic Orders (Detail not available)	For Decision	David Griffiths				Cllr W.Griffiths Portfolio 9
Various Land Disposal Reports (If Needed)	For Decision	Simon Brennan				Cllr J.Hurley Portfolio 4	

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Environment, Regeneration & Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Committee

(All starting 10am unless otherwise stated)

Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Contact Officer
2024		
19th July	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	
	Part Night Street Lighting Pilots Report (For Decision)	Mike Roberts
	Flood Risk Management Plan (For Decision)	Mike Roberts/ Steve Owen
20th September	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	
	Tree Policy and Operational Plan (For Decision)	James Davies

	<p>The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2023 – Neath Port Talbot Active Travel Delivery Plan (2024 – 2029) (For Decision)</p>	<p>Amanda Phillips David W.Griffiths</p>
	<p>Disposal of Off Street Pay and Display Car Parks (Capacity and Utilization Review) (For Decision)</p>	<p>David W Griffiths/ Ian Rees</p>
8th November	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	

	Regeneration Strategy (For Decision)	Andrew Collins
	Outcome of the consultation on improving recycling performance (For Decision)	Mike Roberts
6th December	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	
	Fleet and Heavy Plant Renewals (For Decision)	Kevin Lewis

2025		
31st Jan	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	
14th March	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	
2nd May	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	
	Selected from Cabinet Forward Work Programme	