



## **REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD**

*Immediately Following Scrutiny Committee on  
FRIDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER 2017*

**COMMITTEE ROOMS A/B - NEATH CIVIC CENTRE**

### **PART 1**

1. Appointment of Chairperson
2. To receive any declarations of interest from Members.
3. Minutes of the previous Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board held on 21 July, 2017 *(Pages 5 - 10)*
4. Minutes of the previous Community Safety and Public Protection Scrutiny Sub Committee from 27 July, 2017 *(Pages 11 - 14)*

### **To receive the Joint Report of the Head of Planning and Public Protection, the Head of Property and Regeneration and the Head of Commissioning and Support Services**

5. Quarter 1 Performance Monitoring *(Pages 15 - 34)*

### **To receive the Report of the Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services**

6. Local Authority New Duties and Responsibilities - Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 *(Pages 35 - 108)*
7. Urgency Action 0032 - Substance Misuse Action Plan *(Pages 109 - 122)*

### **To receive the Report of the Head of Legal Services**

8. Alleged Public Footpath - Tonmawr (*Pages 123 - 138*)
9. Alleged Public Footpath - Community of Coedffranc (*Pages 139 - 160*)
10. Alleged Public Footpath - Community of Taibach (*Pages 161 - 174*)

### **To receive the Report of the Head of Commissioning and Support Services**

11. Housing Renewal and Adaptation Service - Extension of Regeneration Works Framework (*Pages 175 - 180*)

### **To receive the Report of the Head of Human Resources**

12. Community Resilience and Engagement Strategy *Pages 181 - 200*)

### **To receive the Report of the Head of Planning and Public Protection**

13. Air Quality Progress Report 2017 (*Pages 201 - 364*)
14. Forward Work Programme 2017/18 (*Pages 365 - 368*)
15. Any urgent items (whether public or exempt) at the discretion of the Chairman pursuant to Statutory Instrument 2001 No 2290 (as amended).
16. Access to Meetings - to resolve to exclude the public for the following items pursuant to Regulation 4(3) and (5) of Statutory Instrument 2001 No. 2290 and the relevant exempt paragraphs of Part 4 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972.

## **PART 2**

### **To receive the Private Report of the Head of Property and Regeneration**

17. Baglan Bay Innovation Centre Dilapidation Claim (Exempt under Paragraph 14) (*Pages 369 - 372*)

18. Former Hafod Care Home (Exempt under Paragraph 14)  
(Pages 373 - 376)
19. Commercial Property Grant (No. 1) (Exempt under Paragraph 14)  
(Pages 377 - 382)
20. Commercial Property Grant (No. 2) (Exempt under Paragraph 14)  
(Pages 383 - 388)

**To receive the Private Joint Report of the Head of Property and  
Regeneration and the Head of Engineering and Transport**

21. Port Talbot Peripheral Distributor Road, Phase 2, Claims for  
Compensation (Exempt under Paragraph 14) (Pages 389 - 392)

**S.Phillips**  
**Chief Executive**

**Civic Centre**  
**Port Talbot**

**Thursday 14 September, 2017**

**Cabinet Board Members:**

**Councillors:** D.W.Davies and A.Wingrave

**Notes:**

- (1) *If any Cabinet Board Member is unable to attend, any other Cabinet Member may substitute as a voting Member on the Committee. Members are asked to make these arrangements direct and then to advise the committee Section.*
- (2) *The views of the earlier Scrutiny Committee are to be taken into account in arriving at decisions (pre decision scrutiny process).*

This page is intentionally left blank



**EXECUTIVE DECISION RECORD**

**CABINET BOARD - 21 JULY 2017**

**REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET  
BOARD**

**Cabinet Board Members:**

Councillors: D.W.Davies (Chairperson) and A.Wingrave

**Officers in Attendance:**

N.Evans

---

1. **APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON**

Agreed that Councillor D.W.Davies be appointed Chairperson for the meeting.

2. **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD HELD ON 23 JUNE, 2017**

Noted by the Committee.

3. **NPT HOMES PROGRESS REPORT - TO MAY 2017**

**Decision:**

That the monitoring report be noted.

4. **NPT HOMES ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY HOUSING CYMRU'S MODEL RULES FOR WALES**

**Decision:**

That the Council consents to NPT Homes' Adoption of Community Housing Cymru's (CHC) Model Rules for Wales, as detailed within the circulated report.

**Reason for Decision:**

To allow NPT Homes to proceed to the next stage of the process to approve their new Rules.

**Implementation of Decision:**

The decision will be implemented after the three day call in period.

5. **FOUR SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS**

**Decision:**

1. That the responses and recommendations to the representations received as set out in Appendix 1 to the circulated report, be agreed;
2. That the revised SPG as set out in Appendices 2 to 5 to the circulated report, be agreed;
3. That the adoption and publication procedures as set out in the circulated report be implemented.

**Reason for Decision:**

To ensure that clear supplementary guidance is issued by the Council in respect of 'Open Space and Greenspace', 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy', 'Design' and 'Development and the Welsh Language'.

**Implementation of Decision:**

The decision will be implemented after the three day call in period.

**Consultation:**

The item has been subject to external consultation.

6. **VIBRANT AND VIABLE PLACES PROGRESS REPORT**

**Decision:**

That the report be noted.

7. **3 NO. PUBLIC FOOTPATHS - ALLTWEN AND RHOS**

**Decision:**

That no modification order be made for the alleged Public Footpaths in Alltwen and Rhos, named as:

1. Pen yr Alltwen to Footpath No.39
2. Bryn Llewellyn alongside Pen yr Alltwen to Footpath No. 36
3. Footpath 39 to Footpath No.36 Community of Cilybebyll

**Reasons for Decision:**

1. The written evidence provides grounds for making a modification order under the test that it is “reasonable to allege a public path subsists” as set out in appendix 2. However only two people have stated that they wish to continue to support this application which is insufficient to justify making a modification order;
2. In addition to the lack of support set out above, it is also possible this path was called into question in either 1993 or 1996 which if correct would only leave one person who would claim to have used the path for the full 20 year period;
3. Only one person has said they are prepared to continue to support this alleged public path should this earlier period be found to represent the relevant period which again is insufficient to justify making a modification order.

**Implementation of Decision:**

The decision will be implemented after the three day call in period.

**Consultation:**

The item has been subject to extensive consultation.

8. **PUBLIC FOOTPATH - COMMUNITY OF SEVERN SISTERS**

**Decision:**

That no modification order be made for the route A-B-C in the Community of Seven Sisters (as detailed in the circulated plan).

**Reasons for Decision:**

Primarily, that because none of the exemptions set out in Appendix 3 apply, then under the terms of Natural Environmental and Communities Act 2006, no public byways can be created after the 16 November 2016. In addition even if such an exemption could be found the application did not comply with the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Lastly, that those in support of the application cannot be said to represent the public at large.

**Implementation of Decision:**

The decision will be implemented after the three day call in period.

**Consultation:**

This item has been subject to external consultation.

9. **URGENCY ACTION 0370 - PUBLIC FOOTPATHS - COMMUNITIES OF BRITON FERRY AND NEATH**

**Decision:**

That the following urgency action taken by the Head of Legal Services in consultation with the requisite Members, be noted:-

Officer Urgency Action No 0370 re: Alleged Public Footpath from Gardners Lane to Eaglesbush Valley (A-B-C) and to Ynysmaerdy Road via Cefn Coed Farm (B-E-F) Communities of Briton Ferry and Neath.

10. **FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME 2017/18**

**Decision:**

That the Forward Work Programme be noted.

**CHAIRPERSON**

This page is intentionally left blank

## COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PUBLIC PROTECTION SUB COMMITTEE

(Council Chamber - Port Talbot Civic Centre)

**Members Present:**

**27 July 2017**

**Chairperson:** Councillor S.K.Hunt

**Councillors:** C.J.Jones, S.Jones, D.Keogh, D.M.Peters,  
S.Rahaman, A.J.Richards and R.L.Taylor

**Officers In Attendance** S.Morris, M. Thomas, Emma.John,  
Mrs.K.Jones, S.Burgess, J.Davies and N.Evans

**Cabinet Invitees:** Councillors D.W.Davies, A.Wingrave and  
M.Protheroe

---

1. **TO RESOLVE TO ACT AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER  
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE IN LINE WITH SECTION 19 OF THE  
POLICE AND JUSTICE ACT 2006**

Members resolved to act as the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Committee.

2. **LOCAL AUTHORITY NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES -  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL  
VIOLENCE (WALES) ACT 2015**

Members considered the report that highlighted the new duties and responsibilities on the Local Authority in relation to the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015. The report contained the outcome of the consultation that had taken place on the draft Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy for the County Borough.

Members commented that the report was thorough, but queried whether the strategy made enough provisions for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community. Members advised that the approach for the LGBT community should be reflected differently, as the issues encountered by this particular group are different. Officers stated that during the consultation views were sought from

the LGBT forum which is run jointly between Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and City & County of Swansea; however there was a need to develop this area of work as the strategy progresses. Similar concerns were expressed about male victims. The final version of the plan should be reviewed to reflect a commitment to extend the strategy in due course to meet all needs. Additionally the committee felt the title of the strategy was not helpful in projecting a message of inclusion and requested that the title be amended to reflect a commitment to address the needs of all of the people affected by this agenda.

Members raised concerns regarding the Police and Crime Commissioner's comments which suggested that there should be more scope for regional and wider collaborative working. Members added that due to the unique issues likely to be encountered within each local authority area, reaching a regional consensus on key priorities could prove problematic.

Following scrutiny the committee was supportive of the draft strategy to be considered by the Cabinet Board in September 2017.

3. **PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE WELSH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE WELSH GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SAFETY**

Members considered the Authority's proposed response to the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) regarding the Welsh Government's review of Community Safety.

Members queried when the response was due. Officers stated that the response was due imminently, but further comments could be forwarded to the WLGA after the initial response was submitted.

Following scrutiny the committee was supportive of the response to be submitted to the WLGA.

4. **COMMUNITY SAFETY & PUBLIC PROTECTION SCRUTINY FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME 2017/18.**

Officers stated that the Air Quality Progress Report and the Local Community Cohesion Plan would be considered at the next Committee on the 19<sup>th</sup> October 2017.



5. **NEATH TOWN CENTRE UPDATE STATEMENT - DISCUSSIONS REGARDING FUTURE COMMITTEE WORK**

Members agreed that the item should also include the Pontardawe and Port Talbot areas, following reports of antisocial behaviour in these areas. Members agreed to identify local areas which were experiencing similar issues for inclusion on future agendas.

6. **OTHER TOPICS AS ADVISED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE**

Members requested for work to be undertaken to establish whether hate crime in the county borough had risen following the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union. Officers agreed to liaise with the Community Safety Team regarding this matter.

7. **URGENT ITEMS**

Because of the need to deal now with the matter contained in Minute No. 8 below, the Chairman agreed that this could be raised at today's meeting as an Urgent Item pursuant to Section 100B (4) (b) of the Local Government Act 1972.

Reason:

Due to the time element

8. **COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY REPORT**

Members noted the Community Resilience and Engagement Report.

**CHAIRPERSON**

This page is intentionally left blank

## NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board

22 September 2017

**JOINT REPORT OF  
THE HEAD OF PLANNING AND PUBLIC PROTECTION – N. PEARCE  
THE HEAD OF PROPERTY AND REGENERATION – S. BRENNAN  
THE HEAD OF COMMISSIONING AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
- A. THOMAS**

#### **Matter for Monitoring**

**Wards Affected:** ALL

#### **REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR QUARTER 1 OF 2017/18**

- 1 Quarterly Performance Management Data 2017-2018 – Quarter 1 Performance (1 April – 30 June 2017)

#### **Purpose of the Report**

- 2 To report quarter 1 performance management data for the period 1 April to 30 June 2017 for Environment. This will enable the Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board and Scrutiny Members to discharge their functions in relation to performance management.

#### **Executive Summary**

- 3 In line with the Council's six improvement priorities embedded within the Corporate Improvement Plan, Environment scrutinise performance within Economic Development, Planning, Building Control and Asset Management. On the whole performance demonstrates improvement in line with what we planned to deliver, with statutory deadlines being met.

## **Background**

4 The role of Scrutiny Committees was amended at the Annual Meeting of Council in May 2010 to reflect the changes introduced by the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009; Environment will:

- Scrutinise the performance of all services and the extent to which services are continuously improving.
- Ensure performance measures are in place for each service and that the measures reflect what matters to local citizens.
- Promote innovation by challenging the status quo and encourage different ways of thinking and options for service delivery

Failure to produce a compliant report within the timescales can lead to non-compliance with our Constitution. Furthermore failure to have robust performance monitoring arrangements could result in poor performance going undetected.

## **Financial Impact**

5 The performance described in the report is being delivered against a challenging financial background.

## **Equality Impact Assessment**

6 None required.

## **Workforce Impacts**

7 During 2016/17, the Environment Directorate saw a further downsizing of its workforce (by 7 employees) as it sought to deliver savings of 1.6 million in the year.

## **Legal Impacts**

8 This progress report is prepared under:

1. The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 and discharges the Council's duties to "make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the exercise of its functions".

2. The Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council Constitution requires each cabinet committee to monitor quarterly budgets and performance in securing continuous improvement of all the functions within its purview.

## **Risk Management**

- 9 Failure to produce a compliant report within the timescales can lead to non – compliance with our Constitution. Also failure to have robust performance monitoring arrangements could result in poor performance going undetected.

## **Consultation**

- 10 No requirement to consult

## **Recommendations**

- 11 Members monitor performance contained within this report.

## **Reasons for Proposed Decision**

- 12 Matter for monitoring. No decision required.

## **Implementation of Decision**

- 13 Matter for monitoring. No decision required.

## **Appendices**

- 14 Appendix 1 - Quarterly Performance Management Data 2017-2018– Quarter 1 Performance (1 April to 30 June 2017) – APPENDIX 1

## **List of Background Papers**

- 15 The Neath Port Talbot [Corporate Improvement Plan - 2015/2018](#) “Rising to the Challenge”;

## **Officer Contact**

- 16 Joy Smith, Road Safety and Business Performance Manager  
Tel. 01639 686581  
Email: j.smith@npt.gov.uk



**Neath Port Talbot**  
**Castell-nedd Port Talbot**  
County Borough Council Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol

**Quarterly Performance Management Data 2017-2018– Quarter 1  
Performance (1 April to 30 June 2017)**

**Report Contents:**

**Section 1: Key Points**

**Section 2: Quarterly Performance Management Data and Performance Key**

**Section 3: Compliments & Complaints Data**

**Section 1: Key Points**

**Planning**

Planning performance has in the majority of categories either improved or remained consistent since the same quarter in 2016/17.

Nevertheless, while the corresponding first quarter in 2016/17 saw a significant improvement in the overall time taken to both validate applications (PLA/M001) and overall time taken to determine applications from received date (PLA/M002), this quarter's figures for the two indicators suggest that there has been a significant fall in overall performance.

It is important to note, however, that these figures have been skewed by a number of applications where applications have been "re-registered" for procedural reasons (thus significantly increasing the receipt – valid time) along with a number of very old applications having been "cleared out", having taken a number of years to determine. While necessary to include these in the overall average, omitting such applications would show a much more respectable 9.4 days for M001 and 54 days for M002, which is considered to indicate that the service continues to register and determine

applications expeditiously in the majority of cases, albeit there remains work to do to clear old cases from the system.

The above comment is supported by the “new” indicator – PAM/018 – Percentage of all planning applications determined within required time periods – which seeks to reflect the WG performance for applications which are determined either within 8 weeks or in accordance with an agreed “extension of time”. In this respect, a figure of 97% “in time” for all applications determined is an excellent performance, made even more so in Quarter 1 by the “8 week figure” being a very high figure of 87%. There is also increasing focus, following the recent appointment of a new Senior Planner, on improving performance on major applications (PLA/M004).

Another new indicator is PAM/019 – Percentage of appeals against planning application decisions dismissed. The “average” for Wales for this indicator is usually around 66% of appeals dismissed, so for Quarter 1 a figure of 86% with one appeal allowed, is an excellent start to 2017/18, thus showing a good degree of support for the decisions made by the Authority when taken to appeal.

## **Building Control**

The performance for BCT007 for the first quarter shows a drop in performance for the same quarter in the previous year, but encouragingly shows improvement over the whole year performance. It is hoped that this will continue throughout the year.

Performance in relation to BCT004 shows slight improvement over the same quarter last year, although there is a marginal drop in relation to the whole year figure. This drop is attributable to officer misinterpretation of performance guidelines.

It must be stressed that at no time have any statutory deadlines been missed but, as a section, and in the interests of customer satisfaction, the matter will be addressed immediately and improvement is expected to be reported by Quarter 3.

## **Housing – Private Sector Renewal**

Largely properties that are brought back into use are outside of the control of the service, for example, they are affected by external factors such as the local housing market. Performance indicator PSR/004 has been replaced by PAM/013 and guidance has clarified that only direct action

taken by Local Authorities that results in long term empty properties being brought back into use is recorded.

The number of licenced Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) remains the same. However, the percentage has dropped slightly due to an increase in the number of HMO's that do not require a licence.

## **Public Protection**

94.97% of food establishments were “broadly” compliant with food hygiene standards, an increase on last year's performance within the same period of 92.57%. The percentage of high risk businesses inspected for food hygiene is in line with the same period last year.

The percentage of high risk businesses that have been inspected by Trading Standards is considerably higher compared with last year. The department anticipates more reactive work in 2017-18 as more infringements are detected. Consequently it is currently working to achieve its proactive obligations whilst reactive demand is lower.

The percentage of significant breaches that were rectified by intervention has dropped for Trading Standards (22.22% in comparison to 43.75%) and Animal Health (60% in comparison to 100%). This reflects the longer term investigations that the department is undertaking. Fewer breaches have also been detected (9 for Trading Standards this year compared with 16 last year, 5 for Animal Health compared with 4 last year). However, this has allowed the department to get ahead on its high risk inspection programme.

The percentage of identified new businesses which were subject to a food hygiene risk assessment visit is considerably higher than last year. All businesses are coached and advised prior to the commencement of trading to help raise standards and legal compliance. The risk assessment inspection can only take place when the business is trading, therefore, there is always a lag period between food businesses becoming registered and actually having an unannounced inspection.

## **Economic Development**

During the first quarter of the year the Team has dealt with a high volume of enquiries from existing businesses looking for support to enable them to expand and grow. Many of these investments, once completed, will attract



new private sector investment and support the creation and safeguarding of jobs which will have a positive effect on the local economy.

The Team also continues to work closely with Port Talbot Waterfront Enterprise Zone Board to provide support to the many local businesses within the Tata supply chain that have to deal with staff losses or look for new markets. There is also an emphasis on attracting new investment and jobs to the area. Collectively, this approach is bringing many benefits to businesses while helping to further promote economic growth and job creation in the area.

Through the South West Workways+ project, the Team is delivering training and paid work experience opportunities to long-term unemployed across the region to help them get their lives and those of their families back on track.

In addition, referrals from partners such as the Department of Works and Pensions and Welsh Government, is ensuring that individuals considering self-employment are being referred to the Council's Enterprise Club for valuable advice and guidance.

### **Asset Management**

Local Authority buildings conditions and maintenance are annual indicators and will be reported during the quarter 4 period of 2017/18.

## Section 2: Quarterly Performance Management Data and Performance Key

### 2017/2018 – Quarter 1 Performance (1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017)

**Note:** The following references are included in the table. Explanations for these are as follows:

**(PAM) Public Accountability Measures** – a revised set of national indicators for 2017/18. Following feedback from authorities the revised performance measurement framework was ratified at the WLGA (Welsh Local Government Association) Council on 31 March 2017. These measures provide an overview of local government performance and how it contributes to the national well-being goals. This information is required and reported nationally, validated, and published annually.

**All Wales** - The data shown in this column is the figure calculated using the base data supplied by all authorities for 2015/2016 i.e. an overall performance indicator value for Wales.

**(Local)** Local Performance Indicator set by the Council and also includes former national data sets (such as former National Strategic Indicators or Service Improvement Data – SID's) that continue to be collected and reported locally.

	<b>Performance Key</b>
😊	Maximum Performance
↑	Performance has improved
↔	Performance has been maintained
v	Performance is within 5% of previous year's performance
↓	Performance has declined by 5% or more on previous year's performance - Where performance has declined by 5% or more for the period in comparison to the previous year, an explanation is provided directly below the relevant performance indicator.
—	No comparable data (data not suitable for comparison /no data available for comparison)
	No All Wales data available for comparison.

## 1. Planning and Regulatory Services – Planning

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
1	PLA/M001 (Local)	Average time taken from receipt of application to validation of application - days	31.5 days	14.2 days (11,509 over 809 applications)		14.1 days	22.7 days (5148 over 227 applications)	↓
2	PLA/M002 (Local)	Average time taken from receipt of application to date decision is issued - days	96.1 days	85.8 days (69,442 over 809 applications)		67.8 days	104 days (23631 over 227 applications)	↓
3	PLA/004d (Local)	The percentage of all other planning applications determined during the year within 8 weeks.	79%	77.5% (224 of 289 applications)		75.6%	75% (45 of 60 applications)	v
4	PLA/M004 (Local)	The percentage of major planning applications determined during the year within 8 weeks.	16%	14.8% (4 of 27 applications)		25%	20% (1 of 5 applications)	↓
5	PLA/004c (Local)	The percentage of householder planning applications determined during the year within 8 weeks.	95.1%	95.3% (284 of 289 applications)		95.2%	98.9% (89 of 90 applications)	↑
6	PLA/004b (Local)	The percentage of minor planning applications determined during the year within 8 weeks.	66.1%	63.1% (123 of 195 applications)		64.2%	81.9% (59 of 72 applications)	↑
7	PLA/002 (Local)	The percentage of applications for development determined during the year that were approved	96.3%	97.3% (787 of 809 applications)		95.4%	94.7% (215 of 227 applications)	v
8	PAM/018	Percentage of all planning applications determined in time					96.9% (220 of 227 applications)	—
9	PAM/019	Percentage of planning appeals dismissed					85.7% (6 of 7 appeals)	—

## 2. Planning and Regulatory Services – Building Control

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
10	BCT/007 (Local)	The percentage of 'full plan' applications approved first time.	99.02%	96.62% (143 of 148)		100%	97.37% (37 of 38)	v
11	BCT/004 (Local)	Percentage of Building Control 'full plan' applications checked within 15 working days during the year.	95.12%	95.95% (142 of 148)		94%	94.74% (36 of 38)	↑

## 3. Planning and Regulatory Services – Private Sector Renewal

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
12	PAM/013	The percentage of empty private properties brought back into use			11.08% 3rd	Reported Annually		—
13	PAM/014	Number of new homes created as a result of bringing empty properties back into use				Reported Annually		—
14	PSR/007a	Of the 455 houses in multiple occupation known to the Local Authority, the percentage that: Have a full licence	1.35%	1.36%		1.34%	0.88%	v

### 3. Planning and Regulatory Services – Private Sector Renewal

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
15	PSR/007b	Of the 455 houses in multiple occupation known to the Local Authority, the percentage that: Have been issued with a licence with conditions attached	0%	0%		0%	0%	—
16	PSR/007c	Of the 455 houses in multiple occupation known to the Local Authority, the percentage that: Are subject to enforcement activity	0%	0%		0%	0%	—

#### 4. Housing - Private Sector Renewal

No.	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
17	PAM/015	The average number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant.	228	232	241 10th	206	214	↓
18	PSR/009a (Local)	The average number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant for: Children and young people.	354	451		296	263	↑
Page 27	<p>The average time for completing a Disabled Facilities Grant for children has decreased during this reporting period, although the overall time taken being higher than the average time for adults due to each referral having more extensive and complex works completed. One job in particular took 327 days from date of referral to completion of works. This was due in part to the complexity and nature of the works involved.</p>							
19	PSR/009b (Local)	The average number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant for: Adults.	220	219		202	212	↓

## 5. Planning and Regulatory Services – Public Protection

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
20	PPN/001ii (Local)	The percentage of high risk businesses that were liable to a programmed inspection that were inspected for Food Hygiene	100%	100%		21%	19%	v
Food hygiene inspections of High Risk food premises remain a key priority for the service. Of the 361 high risk premises scheduled for inspection, 70 premises have been inspected.								
21	PPN/001iii (Local)	The percentage of high risk businesses that were liable to a programmed inspection that were inspected for Animal Health	100%	100%		40%	28.57%	↓
Page 28	There are 7 high risk businesses scheduled for the year. Of these, two have been visited. One of the high risk premises is the sheep market which is visited weekly. The department has recently taken on another Enforcement Officer with Animal Health duties, this will help resilience and meeting enforcement commitments							
22	PPN/007i (Local)	The percentage of significant breaches that were rectified by intervention during the year for Trading Standards	73.5%	79.2%		43.75%	22.22%	↓
Of 9 significant breaches detected, 2 were rectified. The remaining breaches are still under investigation. It is expected that the number detected will rise to more typical levels during the year								
23	PAM/023 (formerly PPN/009)	The percentage of food establishments that meet food hygiene standards	92.7%	94.92%	94.2% 16th	92.57%	94.97%	↑
Of 1115 registered food establishments which qualify, 1059 were “broadly compliant” with food hygiene standards, compared to 1033 out of 1114 during the same period in 2015-16.  In-year variations occur, based on the standards achieved by food business operators throughout the Borough. Where premises are found to be not broadly compliant, appropriate enforcement action is taken.								



## 5. Planning and Regulatory Services – Public Protection (Cont.)

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
24	PPN/008ii (Local)	The percentage of new businesses identified which were subject to a risk assessment visit or returned a self-assessment questionnaire during the year: Food Hygiene	92%	97%		38%	60%	↑
	Of the 20 new food businesses identified during the year, 12 received a risk assessment visit within this period. All businesses are coached / advised and where appropriate some are visited prior to commencing trading to ensure they are able to comply with basic legal requirements.							
25	PPN/001i (Local)	The percentage of high risk businesses that were liable to a programmed inspection that were inspected for Trading Standards	100%	95.6%		3.7%	35%	↑
	Of the 20 businesses designated high risk, 7 have been inspected. Anticipating unforeseen enforcement activity later in the year, the service has brought forward some of its scheduled visits to ensure resources are available later in the year to meet planned commitments. Furthermore, after being short staffed for the best part of the year, the section will be back up to strength at the beginning of October							
26	PPN/007ii (Local)	The percentage of significant breaches that were rectified by intervention during the year for Animal Health	100%	81.8%		100%	60%	↓
	5 significant breaches have been detected, 3 of which have been rectified. The others are ongoing issues. The employment of a new Enforcement Officer with animal health duties will assist in service delivery							

## 6. Economic Development

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
27	L(ED) 2 (Local)	Number of new business start-up enquiries assisted through Business Services	271	341		98	49	↓
<p>The number of attendees at the Council's Enterprise Club, which provides advice and guidance on self-employment, was slower than anticipated in the first three months of the year. However, numbers attending are now steadily increasing and it is anticipated that figures will be more in line with expectations by the end of the next quarter.</p>								
28	L(ED) 1 (Local)	Number of jobs created as a result of financial support by the Local Authority.	184	131		28	6	↓
Page 30	<p>Although significantly lower in comparison to the first quarter last year, the Team is currently processing many more funding applications from local businesses to support investments in areas such as capital equipment, website development, accreditations, training and general marketing activities. It is anticipated therefore that performance will increase significantly by the end of the next quarter</p>							
29	L(ED) 3 (Local)	Number of business enquiries resulting in advice, information or financial support being given to existing companies through Business Services.	584	628		139	150	↑
<p>During the first quarter of the year, the Team has dealt with a high volume of enquiries from existing businesses looking for support on a range of issues such as property, rates relief, local contract opportunities, tendering, events, etc. The Team also continues to deal with referrals from other business support organisations such as Business Wales which is having a positive impact on outputs.</p>								

## 7. Corporate Health – Asset Management

No	PI Reference	PI Description	NPT Actual 2015/16	NPT Actual 2016/17	All Wales 2015/16	NPT Quarter 1 2016/17	NPT Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
30	CAM/001ai (Local)	The percentage of the gross internal area of the local authority's buildings in condition categories: A – Good	7.68%	15.02%		Reported Annually		—
31	CAM/001aiii (Local)	The percentage of the gross internal area of the local authority's buildings in condition categories: C – Poor	38.22%	32.26%				—
32	CAM/001bii (Local)	The percentage of the total value of required maintenance for the local authority's buildings assigned to works of priority level: 2 – Essential work	50.76%	50.03%				—
Page 31 34	CAM/001biii (Local)	The percentage of the total value of required maintenance for the local authority's buildings assigned to works of priority level: 3 – Desirable work	27.29%	30.53%				—
34	CAM/001aii (local)	The percentage of the gross internal area of the local authority's buildings in condition categories: B – Satisfactory	43.33%			Reported Annually		—
35	CAM/001aiv (Local)	The percentage of the gross internal area of the local authority's buildings in condition categories: D – Bad	11.27%	9.39%				—
36	CAM/037 (Local)	The percentage change in the average Display Energy Certificate (DEC) score within local authority public buildings over 1,000 square metres.	4.4%	2.8%				—
37	CAM//001bi (Local)	The percentage of the total value of required maintenance for the local authority's buildings assigned to works of priority level: 1 – Urgent work	21.95%	19.44%				—

### Section 3: Compliments and Complaints

#### 2017/2018 – Quarter 1 (1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017) – Cumulative Data for Regeneration & Sustainable Development Board

	Performance Key
↑	Improvement : Reduction in Complaints/ Increase in Compliments
↔	No change in the number of Complaints/Compliments
v	Increase in Complaints but within 5% / Reduction in Compliments but within 5% of previous year.
↓	Increase in Complaints by 5% or more / Reduction in Compliments by 5% or more of previous year.

Page 32	PI Description	Full Year 2015/16	Full Year 2016/17	Quarter 1 2016/17	Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
	<b><u>Total Complaints - Stage 1</u></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	↔
	a - Complaints - Stage 1 upheld	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	b -Complaints - Stage 1 <u>not</u> upheld	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
c -Complaints - Stage 1 partially upheld	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

No	PI Description	Full Year 2015/16	Full Year 2016/17	Quarter 1 2016/17	Quarter 1 2017/18	Direction of Improvement
2	<b><u>Total Complaints - Stage 2</u></b>	15	7	2	0	↑
	a - Complaints - Stage 2 upheld	0	0	0	0	
	b - Complaints - Stage 2 <u>not</u> upheld	15	7	2	0	
	c- Complaints - Stage 2 partially upheld	0	0	0	0	
3 Page 33	<b><u>Total - Ombudsman investigations</u></b>	0	1	0	1	↓
	a - Complaints - Ombudsman investigations upheld	0	0	0	0	
	b - Complaints - Ombudsman investigations <u>not</u> upheld	0	1	0	1	
4	<b>Number of Compliments</b>	5	10	0	4	↑
<p><b>Complaints</b> – Stage 1 complaints have remained the same for this quarter as 2016/17. No Stage 2 complaints have been received in quarter 1</p> <p><b>Ombudsman Investigations</b> – whilst the Ombudsman investigation is reported in Quarter 1 of this year, the complaint to which it refers was reported in Quarter 4 of 2016/17</p> <p><b>Compliments</b> – There has been an improvement in the number of compliments received compared to the same quarter last year.</p> <p><b>Welsh Language</b> - There were no complaints in relation to the Welsh Language</p>						

This page is intentionally left blank

## NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

Report of the Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services  
K. Jones

#### Matter for Decision

**Wards Affected:**All Wards

#### Local Authority New Duties and Responsibilities – Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015

#### Purpose of Report

1. To present the final draft of the “Healthy Relationships for Stronger Communities Strategy (2016-2019) for approval.
2. To seek authority from the Cabinet Board to develop proposals for elements of the Strategy to be developed or delivered on a collaborative footing.

#### Executive Summary

- The Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 aims to improve arrangements for the prevention of gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence; improve arrangements for the protection of victims of such abuse and violence; and requires the appointment of a National Adviser on gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence;
- The Act places a new general duty on local authorities to have regard (along with all other relevant matters) to the need to remove or minimise any factors which increase the risk of violence or, exacerbate the impact of such violence on victims;

- The Act also places a duty on local authorities and health boards to produce and publish a local strategy for the local authority area and then to take reasonable steps to achieve the objectives set out in the local strategy;
- Attached, at Appendix 1, is the final Strategy which has been coproduced by a strengthened multi-agency partnership, chaired by Councillor Alan Lockyer and which was subject to public consultation between 15<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and 19<sup>th</sup> June 2017.
- The draft Strategy and the consultation responses were considered at a meeting of the Community Safety and Public Protection Scrutiny Sub—Committee at the July meeting and the points made at that meeting have been built into the final Strategy before the Cabinet Board for approval.

## **Background**

The Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 aims to improve arrangements for the prevention of gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence; improve arrangements for the protection of victims of such abuse and violence; improve support for people affected by such abuse and violence; and requires the appointment of a National Adviser on gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

The Act creates a number of new responsibilities for local authorities in Wales including a duty to prepare and public a strategy for the local authority's area, jointly with the relevant health board.

Over the last eighteen months, and in accordance with requirements set out in statutory guidance, the Domestic Abuse Strategy Group has been disbanded and replaced by a new multi-agency Leadership Group. There has been sustained senior commitment to the Group over that period and there has been excellent co-operation in developing the attached draft Strategy.

The Strategy follows the structure of the Welsh Government's National Strategy for Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence, enabling the local partnership to demonstrate its contribution to delivering the national policy objectives established by the Welsh



Government. It includes all of the areas of activity that are set out various statutory guidance but most importantly, it identifies the strengths and challenges for this area and sets out a series of achievable actions to help us to achieve our long term vision:

*“to prevent and eradicate violence by promoting equality, safety, respect and independence to enable everyone to live free from abuse and the attitudes that perpetuate it.”*

## **Key Objectives**

There are seven objectives set out in the Strategy:

1. Increase awareness and challenge attitudes towards violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
2. Increase awareness in children and young people of the importance of safe, equal and healthy relationships and that abusive behaviour is always wrong
3. Increased focus on holding perpetrators to account and provide opportunities to change their behaviour based on victim safety
4. Make early intervention and prevention a priority
5. Relevant professionals are trained to provide effective, timely and appropriate response to victims
6. Provide victims with equal access to appropriately resourced, high quality, needs led, strength based, gender responsive services across Neath Port Talbot
7. Increased focus on improving the recognition of and responses to violence against, women, domestic abuse and sexual violence in all criminal justice proceedings

## **Consultation**

The Policy and Resources Cabinet Board authorised public consultation on the draft Strategy at its meeting on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

The findings of the Consultation were presented to the Community Safety and Public Protection Scrutiny Sub-Committee in July 2017. The committee proposed that a series of amendments to the Strategy to reflect points raised in consultation responses should be made. In particular:

The title of the Strategy should be amended to demonstrate it is inclusive of people from all backgrounds. Members agreed with the views of consultees that its current title suggested that the Strategy was

designed to address impacts on women only. Consequently, the title of the Strategy has been changed to “ Healthy Relationships for Stronger Communities” but we have retained the reference to the Act also to make clear that it is linked to the Welsh Government’s legislation;

The Committee felt that consultees had made important points about the Strategy needing to provide for people with protected characteristics: people who are lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or transgender; older people were two particular groups discussed. The Strategy had been amended to acknowledge that more work is needed to identify the needs of different groups and to then ensure service responses are appropriate to different needs;

The Police and Crime Commissioner proposed that the document should be re-worded in parts to make clear that the Strategy has been developed by the Partnership. The Committee felt that this was already clear in the document but it has been amended where appropriate to strengthen reference to the partnership work;

The Police and Crime Commissioner also commented that elements of the Strategy could be addressed on a regional basis. Since the Strategy was developed, Welsh Government have decided to pool the Welsh Government grant on a regional basis from April next year. Consequently, it will be necessary for discussions to take place with Western Bay partners to agree the elements of the Plan that can be progressed on a regional basis. The local Partnership had already identified these elements so, provided the Cabinet Board is content to authorise this work to progress, this should be a relatively straightforward piece of work to complete;

A number of respondents commented upon the need for the Strategy to have good measures and performance management in place to support its delivery. The Scrutiny Committee agreed with those views but it was noted that the work to this had in fact already been identified in the Strategy;

The final version of the Strategy which incorporates the changes proposed by the Scrutiny Committee is attached for Members of the Cabinet Board to approve.

## **Financial Impact**

There are no new recurring revenue resources identified to support the new duties and responsibilities summarised in this report.

The Welsh Government are currently developing a number of “national products” - for example a national training product, that will be made available to local authorities to support implementation of the Act. The commencement date for most of the new duties has not yet been announced.

Additionally, the Welsh Government has notified the Council that its grant funding will be organised regionally from 2018/19 and that a plan of regional activities will need to be submitted in order to secure a share of the regional funding pot by end October 2017. This move to Western Bay funding is now uncertain given the Welsh Government’s announcements regarding the future structure of the ABMU Health Board.

## **Equality Impact Assessment**

The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to “pay due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it.”

The earlier Equality Impact Assessment advised that the subject of this report is legislation that is aimed at gender-based violence and consequently the impact should be positive as far as the protected characteristic of gender is concerned. The feedback from Families Need Fathers highlighted a gap in the evidence base and this has now been addressed in the strategy.

The earlier Equality Impact Assessment also advised that local research identifies children as being affected by domestic abuse and consequently the impact of the legislation is likely to be positive for the protected characteristic of age, however, the response of the Older

Persons Council suggests that there is a need for further work to ensure service responses are better tailored to the needs of older people in some cases.

Finally, the consultation has identified the need for a more detailed breakdown of need and service user by protected characteristics and this can be factored into the developing performance management framework.

Actions to address these points have been included in the Strategy.

### **Workforce Impact**

The full workforce impacts of the legislation have not yet been identified however, there is an expectation that all Members of staff will receive training in line with a national training framework. The training requirements have not been fully funded by the Welsh Government.

The Strategy will require changes in service delivery which in turn will impact on workforce arrangements. Those changes will be managed in accordance with the Council's Management of Change in Partnership Policy.

### **Legal Impact**

This report discharges the duty in the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 to publish a local strategy, jointly with the Local Health Board for the county borough.

### **Crime and Disorder Impact**

The Council has a legal duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to carry out all its various functions with "due regard to the need to prevent Crime and Disorder in its area".

The duties introduced by the legislation subject of this report will assist the Council in discharging its duty to prevent gender-based crime and disorder in its area.

### **Risk Management**

There is a risk of non-compliance with the duties introduced by the Act if sufficient resources are not provided to local authorities to cover the

costs of the associated activities. This risk has been mitigated by ensuring proposed actions can be delivered within existing resource, albeit there may need to be a refocusing of how those resources are best used.

### **Recommendations**

1. It is recommended that the Cabinet Board approve the content of the final strategy and its publication
2. It is recommended that the Head of Corporate Strategy & Democratic Services is authorised to progress the development of regional working with Western Bay partners.

### **Reason for Proposed Decision**

To secure compliance by the Council with the new duties under Section 5 (1) of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015. To also ensure the Council will be able to benefit from the Welsh Government grant that supports this legislation from 2018/19 when the grant will be pooled on a regional basis.

### **Implementation of Decision**

The decision is proposed for implementation after the three day call in period.

### **Appendices**

1. Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy (2016-2019)
2. Equality Impact Assessment

### **List of Background Papers**

1. Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015

### **Officer Contact**

Mrs Karen Jones, Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services.  
Tel: 01639 763283 or e-mail [k.jones3@npt.gov.uk](mailto:k.jones3@npt.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank

**Neath Port Talbot**

**Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities**

**2016 - 2019**

Implementing the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and  
Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015

# Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	3
2. Context	5
3. Resources and Service Mapping	11
4. Consultation and Engagement	22
5. Vision	37
6. Aims and Key Principles	38
7. Overarching Framework and Strategic Objectives	40
8. Leadership and Governance	55



# 1. Introduction

The human and emotional costs of Violence in domestic and public spheres cannot be underestimated.

Every year an estimated 2.1 million people in the UK suffer some form of Domestic Abuse; 1.4 million women and 700,000 men.

The term “Violence Against Women” which is used nationally and in this strategy refers to the range of crime types which are **predominantly, but not exclusively**, experienced by women and girls. Such gender-based violence includes domestic abuse, rape and sexual violence, stalking, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of ‘honour’, trafficking, sexual exploitation, including commercially through the sex industry, and sexual harassment in the workplace and public sphere.

**Having a co-ordinated approach to addressing these issues does not mean this neglects abuse directed towards men and boys or other groups and individuals who experience these forms of violence, or neglects to deal with violence perpetrated by women where this occurs.**

This strategy is an overarching plan which outlines the priority areas and strategic direction around healthy relationships and the implementation of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 within Neath Port Talbot. It has been developed with the involvement of partner agencies and survivors. It aims to tackle all forms of violence in relationships, responding to the growing number of referrals being received by specialist providers, reducing harm and improving the lives of those affected.

We want to ensure this agenda is acknowledged as ‘everyone’s business’ and is a cross cutting theme that requires all areas of public policy to address violence in domestic and public spheres, to shape and improve the delivery of services for those affected and to meet the requirements outlined in the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015. This Act places a statutory duty on the Local Authority and ABMU Health Board to jointly prepare and publish strategies to meet local needs and to prevent all forms of Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence.

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPTCBC) and ABMU Health Board has worked with a wide range of partner agencies to develop this strategy and will continue to work with partner agencies to provide services to all victims of crime and to bring all

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

offenders to justice. We will also work across the Western Bay Region to identify elements of this plan which are best delivered on a wider area basis.

Those with the power to transform the cultures that perpetuate violence must work together. This strategy encourages partners to further work together to achieve positive outcomes.

## 2. Context

### Welsh Context

In Wales, the cost of Domestic Abuse is estimated to be £303.5m annually: £202.6m in service costs and £100.9m to lost economic output. These figures do not include any element of human and emotional costs, which research estimates costs Wales an additional £522.9m. Taking the costs of sexual violence and other forms of abuse into account would significantly increase this amount.

Over the last few years in Wales, significant progress has been made in improving services for those who experience Violence within their relationships. This culminated in the enactment of the **Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act** in 2015.

Section 5 (1) of the Act places a duty on Local Authorities and Local Health Boards to jointly prepare and publish a Local Strategy which aims to end and ensure consistent consideration of preventative, protective and supportive mechanisms in the delivery of services. The first strategies need to be published by May 2018.

This strategy has a key role to play in ensuring that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and ABMU Health Board are meeting the requirements of the Act.

In 2010 the Welsh Government published a 6-year national strategy: '**Right to be Safe**', tackling all forms of violence against women, which set out 4 key priorities;

- Prevention and raising awareness
- Providing support for victims and children
- Improving the response of criminal justice agencies
- Improving the response of health services and other agencies.

The recently published Welsh Government **National Strategy on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (2016-2021)** sets out a renewed commitment to tackling VAWDASV, building on progress to date and prioritises delivery

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

in the areas of prevention, protection and support, in line with the purposes of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015.

A suite of statutory guidance will also be issued under the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act, which sets out how relevant authorities should exercise their functions in relation to implementation. This is expected to include guidance on a whole education approach, National Training Framework, 'Ask and Act', multi-agency working, commissioning, working with and responding to perpetrators, information sharing and the commissioning of specialist services.

**The National Training Framework** has been established by Welsh Government to ensure an unfailing standard of public service in order to create a consistent standard of care for those who experience Violence.

This National Training Framework has two main functions:

- Consistent, proportionately disseminated training for relevant authorities to fundamentally improve the understanding of the general workforce and, therefore the response to those who experience violence.
- Alignment of existing specialist training to further professionalise the specialist sector, to improve consistency of specialist subject training provision nationally and to set core requirements of specialist service provision.

Welsh Government is also introducing a policy framework, supported by statutory guidance, on '**Ask and Act**'. This is a process of targeted enquiry to be practiced across the Public Service to identify people affected by this agenda. "Ask and Act" is one of the most significant practice changes, facilitated through the National Training Framework. These two policies are integrated, in that local delivery of the National Training Framework also delivers key aspects of "Ask and Act".

The aims of the national "Ask and Act" framework are to:

- Increase identification of those experiencing Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence ;
- Offer referrals and interventions for those identified, which provide specialist support based on the risk and needs of the client;
- Begin to create a culture across the Public Service where addressing Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence is an accepted area of business and where disclosure is expected, supported, accepted and facilitated;

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- Improve the response to those who experience Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence with other complex needs such as substance misuse and mental health; and to pro-actively engage with those who are vulnerable and hidden, at the earliest opportunity, rather than only reactively engaging with those who are in crisis or at imminent risk of serious harm.

Work is also currently underway to develop;

- A framework for sustainable funding models for regional service provision
- Funding and professional development requirements for specialist workers
- Guidance and policy linked to commissioning and regional service provision.

The requirement to undertake a local needs assessment in relation to the duties in the Act aligns with Section 14 of the **Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014** (SSWBA), which also requires a ‘population needs assessment’ to inform the development of local strategies. The first population assessment has been published. When a local authority and Local Health Board is exercising functions in relation to children under SSWBA, they must also have regard to Part 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In addition to the requirements of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, the **Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015** requires the Welsh Government, along with the 43 other specified public bodies (including all local authorities), to ensure that, when making their decisions, they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future. To do this, the Act puts in place a “sustainable development principle” which requires public bodies to follow five ways of working to help them work better together, with people and communities, avoid repeating past mistakes and to tackle some of the long terms challenges being faced. The five ways of working are:

- Prevention: How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives
- Integration: Considering how the public body’s objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, or on the objectives of other public bodies.

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- Collaboration: Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives
- Involvement: The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.
- Long Term: The importance of balancing short term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to meet long term needs.

The **Housing (Wales) Act 2014** enshrines in legislation the role of the local authority in preventing and alleviating homelessness, this will change the way that services are delivered to survivors of violence who flee their home seeking a safe place to live. The Welsh Government guidance which supports the practical delivery of the legislation advises local authorities and their partners, as follows:

*“Local authorities should be led by the wishes and feelings of the victim of domestic abuse when determining accommodation arrangements. The first option, where appropriate, should be for the perpetrator to be removed from the property to enable the victim to remain in their home. The Local Authority must also consider improving the security of the applicant’s home to enable them to continue living there safely. Alternatively, the Local Authority must assist the victim in sourcing alternative accommodation, whether on a permanent or temporary basis”<sup>1</sup>*

This reinforces the need for local authorities need to work in partnership to ensure that prevention of homelessness is at the forefront of thinking. This will require an alternative approach to the provision of temporary, crisis accommodation and support.

The **Wales Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study** is also of relevance to this work, and the well-being of future generations. The findings from the recently published study into the impact of adverse childhood experience on adults in Wales<sup>2</sup> suggests that a significant number of adults in Wales have experienced one or more forms of ACE; these include witnessing domestic abuse, experiencing verbal, physical or sexual abuse, as well as witnessing substance misuse. Evidence suggests that experiencing 4 or more types of adverse childhood experiences leads to a person being 14 times more likely to be a victim of violence. It also provides evidence that preventing ACE’s can significantly reduce the possibility of violence victimisation by 57%,

<sup>1</sup> Welsh Government 2016. Code of Guidance for local authorities on the allocation of housing and homelessness.

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Wales (2015) Wales Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study, PHW

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

and can further reduce the likelihood of violent perpetration by 60%. Ultimately the provision of effective support and early intervention for those impacted by ACE will have a longer term impact on the reduced demand and costs to health and social services. The Home Office strategy suggests ACE initial enquiry should be actioned within health care settings.

### **NICE Domestic Abuse Guidance and Quality Standards**

In 2014, the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) issued “*Domestic violence and abuse: how health services, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively*”. The Welsh Government has an agreement in place with the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) covering the Institute's guidelines which highlights; domestic abuse is a complex issue that needs sensitive handling by a range of health and social care professionals. The cost, in both human and economic terms, is so significant that even marginally effective interventions are cost effective. NICE will be issuing further Domestic Abuse Quality Standards for healthcare providers aimed at everyone working in health and social care whose work brings them into contact with people who experience or perpetrate Domestic Abuse. Recommendations will include key issues of importance for regions to have regard to when delivering local Domestic Abuse strategies.<sup>3</sup>

The Quality standards were published 29<sup>th</sup> Feb 2016 and the Home Office Strategy states that an updated version of “Responding to Domestic Abuse: A resource for Health Professionals” will be published in the near future.

### **UK and EU**

Welsh Government has framed its legislation and guidance on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence alongside the UK and EU legislation;

- Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (2016-2020)
- European Union (EU) Directive on Victims’ Rights<sup>4</sup>
- The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)
- Welfare Reform

<sup>3</sup> The full suite of recommendations can be found at <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH50/chapter/1-Recommendations>

<sup>4</sup> A person should be considered to be a victim regardless of whether an offender is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between them. For a summary of European Commission priorities for victims of crime see [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/criminal/victims/rights/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/criminal/victims/rights/index_en.htm) . The full text of the Directive (2012/29/EU) is available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029>

# PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

## WITHIN NEATH PORT TALBOT

2.1 MILLION

NUMBER OF  
PEOPLE ACROSS  
ENGLAND & WALES  
AFFECTED BY  
DOMESTIC ABUSE



NEATH  
PORT TALBOT  
HAS A RESIDENT  
POPULATION

139,800

18,174

OF RESIDENTS

COULD BE EXPERIENCING  
SOME FORM OF  
DOMESTIC ABUSE

11,883

WOMEN



6,291

MEN

1186

ACCORDING TO  
LOCAL  
POLICE DATA



PEOPLE RECEIVED  
SUPPORT  
FROM SPECIALIST  
SERVICES

DEPENDENTS

340

+ 316



### 3. Resources and Service Mapping

There are a range of services in Neath Port Talbot including 3 specialist providers; Port Talbot and Afan Women's Aid (PTAWA), Calan DVS and Hafan Cymru.

Available services have been categorised into the following;

- 1) Accommodation
- 2) Support
- 3) High Risk
- 4) Children & Young People
- 5) Targeted Specialist Services

#### **1) Accommodation**

##### **Refuge Provision**

Calan DVS and PTAWA provide refuge services within NPT.

Calan DVS have 2 refuges offering a total of 13 spaces and PTAWA have 1 refuge offering 6 spaces.

One of Calan's 13 spaces is a crisis room which has a two week maximum stay and is restricted to women from Neath Port Talbot.

Over 58% of women entering Calan DVS refuges stay for less than one month. The average length of stay in the PTAWA refuge is 7 weeks.

PTAWA staff also provide short term resettlement support for women moving on from the refuge.

Women's move-on from refuge is mixed. During 15/16 the main reasons were; social housing, returning to their original home and referral to other women's aid organisations.

Both refuge providers operate a 24 hour on-call system.

### Fixed Term Temporary Accommodation

Fixed Term accommodation is time limited. Once the support needs of the women are met they are required to move on to other non-supported accommodation.

PTAWA have five self-contained flats which are described as providing “move-on accommodation” supported by staff based at the refuge. Individuals can remain in these properties for up to two years. In 2015-16, 6 women were supported, 2 of whom had dependent children resident with them. The average length of stay during the year was just over 12 months.

Hafan Cymru operate three clusters of temporary accommodation providing 14 units of housing. During 15-16, Hafan Cymru supported 22 women and 20 dependent children. There are no formalised referral pathways to this accommodation and referrals come from a variety of sources.

### Homelessness

For a proportion of survivors of Domestic Abuse, incidents (or repeated incidents) of domestic abuse force them to flee from their home to places of safety.

The local authority has a duty to assist victims of domestic abuse to find alternative accommodation. However, it should be noted that many victims fleeing domestic abuse do not necessarily approach the local authority for assistance and access services in many different ways.

Neath Port Talbot Housing Options Team	April 14 to 15	April 15 to 16
Number of homeless presentations	2327	2008
Number of homeless presentations as a result of Domestic Abuse	130	123

### 2)Support

#### Floating Support

All three of the specialist providers provide floating support services to survivors of domestic abuse, funded by the Supporting People Programme Grant.

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

PTAWA are funded to provide 10 units of floating support and employ one full time dedicated member of staff to provide this service. Additional support is provided by the Community Services Manager.

Calan DVS are funded to provide 10 units of floating support and employ two dedicated full time members of staff.

Hafan are funded to provide 1 unit of floating support.

### Freedom Programme

All 3 specialist providers deliver The Freedom Programme which is a 7-8 week group programme that helps women deal with the effects of domestic abuse, and to avoid abusive relationships in the future.

Discussions are underway between the agencies to develop a partnership approach to this programme to enable open referrals, rather than maintaining waiting lists.

The demand for this programme is far higher than the current capacity, demonstrated by the length of waiting lists.

All 3 specialist providers also offer further interventions, which are explained in further detail later on in the Strategy.

### One Stop Shop

The OSS is based in Neath and provides a drop in service which is operated by the partnership. The service offers advice, information and support from specialist support workers to help **anybody** affected by violent relationships

The premises offer space for meetings, training events and counselling.

Partner agencies deliver sessional work from the OSS to deliver additional targeted services to clients.

In particular:

- A remote evidence facility for Neath and Port Talbot County Court and Family Court offering witness support
- Citizen Advice, offering welfare benefit and debt advice
- New Pathways, working with rape, sexual abuse and trauma, offers one to one counselling
- Wales Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) undertaking one to one work with low to medium-risk offenders to tackle the causes of their behaviour
- Victim Support- providing information and support to victims of crime

Between September 2015 and February 2016, 672 individuals accessed services at the OSS.

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

### National Helpline

During 15/16 189 women were supported into refuges in the NPT area.

32 helpline referrals were turned away as refuges were full at the time.

1 helpline referral was refused as the perpetrator was local to the refuge so it would not have been a safe option.

These victims would have been given alternative options, including details of support providers within their area.

### 3)High Risk

#### Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The MARAC meet once every fortnight to discuss high risk victims of domestic abuse. Key statutory agencies, such as the Local Authority, the police and health work alongside relevant third sector agencies to form this partnership.

MARAC	14 / 15	15 / 16	16 / 17
Cases discussed	306	370	446
Children in household	342	483	551
Repeat cases	22%	21%	23%
Police referrals	66%	61%	60%
Referrals from partner agencies	34%	39%	40%
BME	1.00%	1.9%	2.9%
LGBT	0.00%	0.5%	0.6%
Disability	5.60%	1.9%	2.0%
Males	5.20%	5.5%	5.6%
Victims aged 16-17	8	2	3
Cases where victims aged 16-17	2.60%	0.25%	0.4%
Harming others aged 17 or below	4	2	3

There is a significant increase in the number of cases being discussed with over 50% of those cases being referred from the police.

### **Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) service**

In 2015/16 Neath Port Talbot Council had one full-time IDVA and one IDVA working three days a week, based within the Community Safety Team at Neath Police Station, working with high risk domestic abuse cases. In June 2016 this increased to two full time IDVA's.

However, due to cuts in the Home Office Grant that part funds this, alternative arrangements will need to be considered for the future

IDVA Referrals	2014/15	2015/16
	265	344

### **4)Children & Young People**

#### **Children's Services**

There is a Single Point of Contact facility (SPOC) that is designed to respond to all contacts that come into Children and Young People Services (CYPS) and the Team Around the Family (TAF).

At the Single Point of Contact, all referrals received by CYPS and TAF are "screened" by a qualified, experienced Social Work Manager who will then decide on the appropriate next steps. These include:

- Signposting to support services
- Referral to early intervention and prevention services via (TAF)
- Referral to statutory support services via the Intake Team
- Advice provided and no further action required.

TAF provides a service to families who are likely to need help from two or more agencies.

During 15/16 TAF made 59 referrals to Domestic Abuse services, the majority of which were for young people support, as they had witnessed Domestic Abuse in the home environment, or were displaying such behaviour themselves.

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

Calan DVS are funded to provide three specialist domestic abuse workers to work alongside the TAF team. Between August 2015 and March 2016 they supported 50 families and 79 individuals. The STAR programme (Safety Trust and Respect) was also delivered to 8 individuals.

### **Spectrum**

Hafan Cymru operate Spectrum which is an All Wales project delivered in primary and secondary schools across all parts of Wales, including Neath Port Talbot. Spectrum uses a 'whole school' approach to tackling all forms of Domestic Abuse. Lessons are delivered by trained teachers working with Personal & Social Education (PSE) teachers in support of the PSE Framework in schools to teach Children and Young People about healthy relationships, abuse and its consequences and where to seek help. Classes receive this intervention on an annual basis.

The Spectrum staff also deliver sessions to teachers and support staff, youth workers, social workers, other interested professionals, and parents.

During 15/16 Spectrum have delivered to 2461 pupils in Neath Port Talbot, across 122 visits

### **BRAVE Early Intervention and Prevention Project**

Calan DVS operate the BRAVE Project, which is an early intervention and prevention project for Children and Young People. This is a research and development programme aimed at developing and piloting new and different approaches to work with children and young people. The overall aim is to improve practice and share learning about effective interventions.

### **All Wales School Liaison Core Programme**

The programme educates young people about some of the dangerous issues that affect our society today. The intention of the programme is to safeguard all children and young people living in Wales by providing them with information about the dangers associated with issues such as substance use and misuse, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse. Lesson content is delivered by trained police officers working in partnership with Personal & Social Education (PSE) teachers, in support of the PSE curriculum in schools in Wales.

During 15/16, 220 lessons were delivered in total, received by 5,500 children.

### **Positive Relationships Programme**

Port Talbot and Afan Women's Aid have developed an hour long session plan, dealing with domestic abuse, healthy relationships and other forms of abuse. This is aimed at secondary schools and has been rolled out across the county borough over the last 2 years.

### **Crucial Crew**

Crucial Crew is an annual event for year 6 pupils organised by the Neath Port Talbot's Community Safety Team. The event is designed to raise awareness among pupils in their final year at Primary School, of the dangers they may face in everyday life. Crucial Crew is held for two weeks every year and involves many different agencies working in partnership to raise awareness of various different issues, one of which is Domestic Abuse. This event reaches 1600 pupils every year.

### **Western Bay Youth Justice and Early Intervention Service**

Young persons aged 10-18 who have committed a violent offence (which could include domestic or sexual violence) automatically engage in the STAR and RESPECT programme to aid understanding about healthy relationships. This is delivered internally by suitably trained staff.

Data from the Core Assessments completed with young people involved with the Youth Justice and Early Intervention Services shows that 41% had witnessed violence in the family and 39% had experienced some form of abuse themselves.

### **NPT Youth Service**

Neath Port Talbot Youth Service works with young people aged 11-25.

They encourage and enable young people to participate in all opportunities available to them and gain the skills needed to become happy, confident and fulfilled adults and members of their communities. Staff are trained to deliver Domestic Abuse and Sexual Health training to the young people accessing their services.

### **Higher Education**

As part of the programme of awareness raising of Domestic Abuse and the services available, prevention campaigns and initiatives are regularly held in local colleges and universities.

### 5) Targeted Specialist Services

#### **Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)**

The SARC is a specialist facility where recent victims of rape or sexual assault can receive immediate help and support. SARC services are provided in the Swansea area, with 2 full-time ISVAs managed by New Pathways.

In 15/16, 76 individuals from NPT accessed the SARC service. 59 were female and 17 male. 35 individuals accessed the adult counselling service of which 18 were female and 17 male. 3 children were supported (2 female, 1 male).

#### **BAWSO (Black Association of Women Step Out)**

BAWSO is the lead specialist provider of services to people from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds affected by domestic abuse and other forms of abuse, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), human trafficking, prostitution and forced marriage.

BAWSO offer purpose built refuges that are specially adapted to meet the cultural and religious needs of service users. They offer outreach support; information and advice, floating support as well as a FGM Health and Safeguarding community based project.

The refuge and safe house have provision for 8 and 3 families respectively. Both can accommodate either families (women and children) or single females. The project has 3 family support workers and one children and young person's worker.

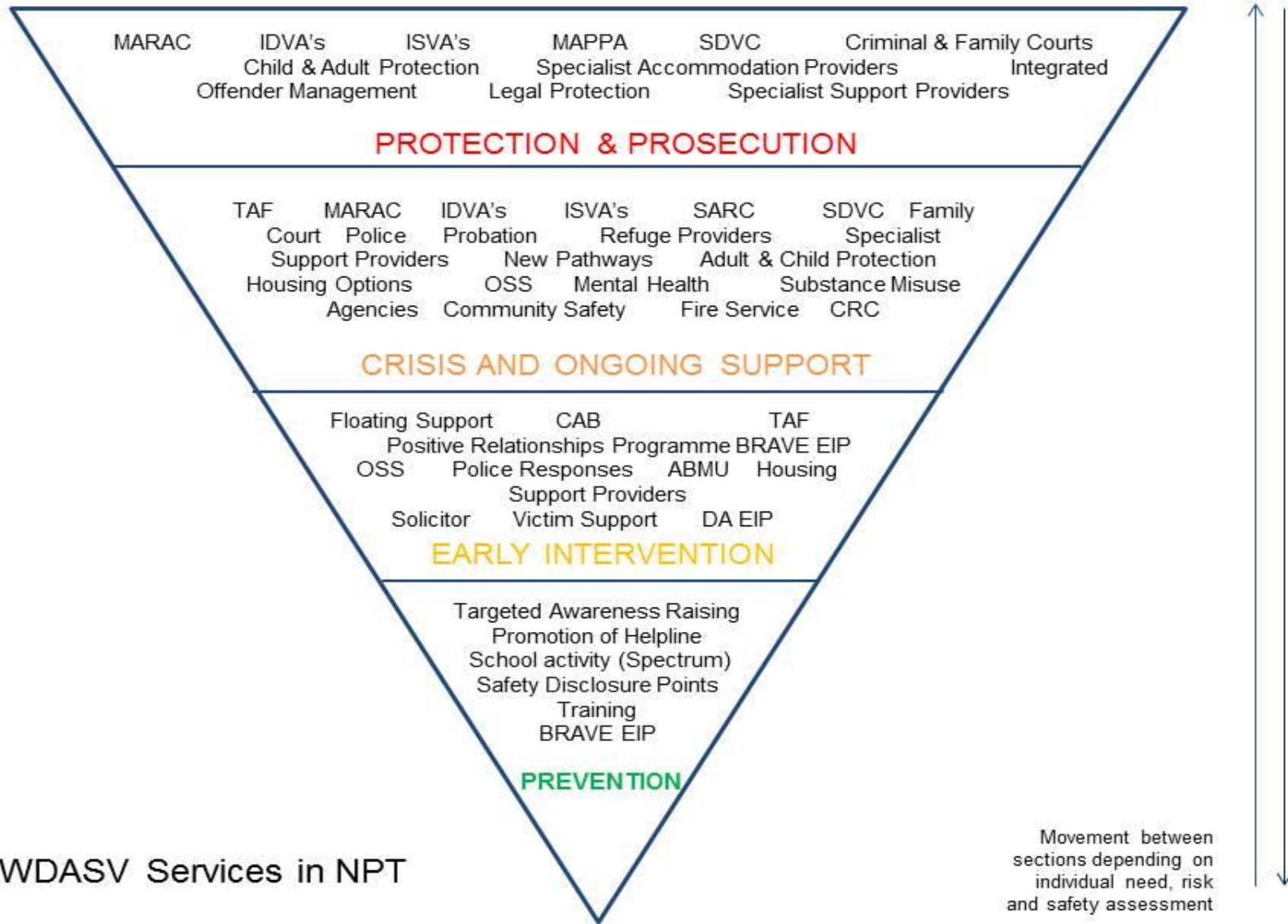
At present there is no outreach worker in the Neath Port Talbot area but they have had the following referrals:

BAWSO Referrals for NPT	No Of Referrals
2013/14	3
2014/15	5
2015/16	4

In addition to services mentioned above, PTAWA provide the Video Interactive Guidance Project, Social Enterprise 'Material Girls' and Training opportunities.



Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy



VAWDASV Services in NPT

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

### Resources to Address Domestic Abuse in NPT

The funding of services in NPT is complex. In the financial year 2016-17 revenue funding of £908,658 underpinned the delivery of services to survivors of domestic abuse.

Supporting People	Supporting People Programme Grant	£192,252	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 services providing 21 units of floating support</li> </ul>
		£544,456	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 services providing 43 units of fixed site accommodation, incl. cross border project</li> </ul>
Community Safety	WG funding	£84,550	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Abuse Coordinator Post (DAC)</li> <li>• 1 Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) IDVAs support victims of Domestic Abuse who are at the highest risk of serious injury or homicide</li> </ul>
	HO funding	£35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 IDVA post (part funding)</li> <li>• 1 0.5FTE Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Coordinator</li> </ul>
	Police & Crime Commissioner	£17,600 (of £57,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocated towards IDVA post</li> </ul>
	Crime Prevention Panel and ad hoc WG funding	£13,986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target hardening - Security items for victims of Domestic Abuse</li> </ul>
Families First	Welsh Government-Families First	£34,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Abuse Early Intervention Prevention Services (Provided by Calan DVS- Low level support for TAF families)</li> </ul>

In addition, the majority of the rental income to fund refuge accommodation and move on accommodation is funded from Housing Benefit payments<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> This is not shown in the figure quoted above

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

Each of the three specialist providers of services are charities and access funding from a range of other sources that are shown below;

Recipient	Funding Provider	Amount	Purpose
Calan DVS	Big Lottery	£1.66m	BRAVE EIP Project
PTAWA	WCVA	£20,000	Social Enterprise
PTAWA	Trusthouse Grant	£19,888	VIG Project
PTAWA	Active Inclusion Fund	£40,000	Training and Employment
PTAWA	Big Lottery	£83,492	Positive Relationships Project
Hafan Cymru	Welsh Government	<i>Awaiting</i>	Spectrum Project

### Resources and Service Mapping Conclusion

There is a range of good quality services available in Neath Port Talbot. However, there is acknowledgement that some of these services need modernisation, with opportunities to reduce cost. Additionally, there is a need to further develop Early Intervention and Prevention and Community Based Services to prevent and reduce the number of victims requiring crisis services. This will require a remodeling of existing provision, particularly accommodation and mental health support services, with a view to redirecting resources to intervene earlier and to support more victims to remain in their own homes. There is also a paucity of support available to perpetrators, which requires consideration.

There is good coverage of domestic abuse within education and youth settings, but there is an opportunity to bring more consistency in approach. Partners report significant activity to raise awareness of this agenda, but the approach could have greater impact if promotional activity was better coordinated and aligned with the other programmes of work set out in this strategy.

The area compares favourably in terms of criminal justice outcomes, however, there is scope for further improvement and the two Domestic Homicide Reviews will emphasise the importance of effective offender management, especially when perpetrators have been shown to demonstrate a pattern of escalating violence.

## 4. Consultation and Engagement

A range of means were put in place to allow partners and survivors to contribute to the development of this strategy from the outset. This has enabled a rounded view of what works well, where there are gaps in provision and opportunities for improvement to be formed. The information obtained has been used to inform this strategy, in particular the actions we need to take in order to meet our objectives.

A series of one to one interviews were held, an online survey was developed and the following focus groups were held;

- Survivors
- Providers
- Wider Stakeholders
- Commissioners

### **Survivor Feedback**

A service user event was held in order to gather feedback from those who have experienced first-hand how our services currently operate and whether they are sufficient enough to meet the needs of those experiencing violence in their relationships.

We recognise the importance of routinely seeking this information from survivors, in order for us to continuously improve and ensure we are delivering person centered, accessible, effective services. The following themes emerged from the feedback provided by survivors:

#### **Awareness Raising**

- Awareness raising through TV campaigns and articles in women's magazines are really helpful, but more awareness raising needs to be done so that everyone knows they can get help and how

#### **Children and Young People**

- Male role models are helpful for Children Young People affected by Domestic Abuse

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- The impact on children is massive. What is out there is good, but more is needed particularly counselling and therapeutic support
- Groups for young people on safe AND healthy relationships were viewed as important to support prevention

### Perpetrators

- Target hardening helps but you also need to be sure victims “really” feel safe and the ‘systems’ work
- Perpetrators need to be challenged and take responsibility, not the victim.
- Programmes for perpetrators are needed – why do the victims have to move away?
- The need for stronger Criminal Justice System responses to remove perpetrators was also acknowledged

### Responses to Victims and Survivors

- Staffing levels and staff knowledge is not always as good as it should be. The quality of service is important and needs to be timely, flexible, needs-led, and consistent
- There is inconsistent practice across public services – victim-blaming, judging, punitive, unsafe responses highlighted vs ‘brilliant’ responses by some professionals (police, health visitors)
- If the case is high risk and has serious consequences there was a perception that police and Crown Prosecution Service responses are better
- Fear of seeking help from the police as social services get involved and there were concerns expressed about children being taken away
- Coercive control and mental torture is worse than physical harm-“bruises go away”. Agencies need to understand coercive control and take it seriously
- Not judging victims during the process was seen as a fundamental requirement

### Support

- GP’s are good if there is a continuing relationship. The appointment system does not allow this
- Peer support, training and volunteering opportunities are important for survivors

### Accommodation

- Refuge is seen as a last resort, but can be 'life saving'. However, no other accommodation options are given and it feels like 'refuge, or nothing'.
- More options need to be available for victims in crisis. Restrictions to accessing accommodation create additional barriers.
- The mix of clients in temporary accommodation is not always appropriate and the Housing Benefit Single Room Rate for under 35's causes problems with move on or access to alternative accommodation.

### Leadership

- Ongoing survivor involvement in local developments was highly valued.

### One to One Interviews

20 Interviews were conducted. The feedback is summarised below:

#### Awareness Raising

- More targeted awareness raising is needed, particularly relating to perpetrator accountability and responsibility
- The need to increase awareness that Domestic Abuse is an important crosscutting theme that is everyone's responsibility

#### Children and Young People (CYP)

- There is a lack of funding for CYP services
- Provision outside of Team Around the Family needs to be adequately funded and the allocation of more funding is essential as there are not enough services available.
- Counselling services are needed
- Children need to be given a voice and be able to access services in their own right
- There is a need for improved child care support and holistic interventions to address overall well being

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- Education makes a vital contribution to the prevention agenda and the importance of their role in a community coordinated response to Domestic Abuse
- The need for male role models

### Perpetrators

- Non mandatory perpetrator programmes are essential and need to be funded, as current programmes are only linked to the criminal justice system

### Early Intervention & Prevention

- There was a strong commitment to the important role of prevention and early intervention and the need to further develop responses to support this agenda
- The IRIS Programme needs to be rolled out to all regions
- An intake and rapid assessment service should be developed and supported by a range of service options which can be accessed.
- The spectrum of services needs to be broader
- Needs led assessments, rather than risk led assessments, should be developed to support the prevention and early intervention agenda.

### Responses to Victims & Survivors

- Third party reporting centres should be developed to support early intervention. People should be able to report anywhere, anytime and to any service

### Support

- There is a lack of Mental Health support services, which is urgent given the number of survivors impacted by mental health
- Lack of services for older persons impacted by DA, particularly those isolated in rural communities

### **Criminal Justice System**

- The criminal justice system contribution to this agenda needs to be improved
- Confidence levels in both police responses needs to be improved to support increased reporting of incidents

### **Leadership & Governance**

- The newly devised governance structure and Leadership Group is welcomed and is recognised as a good progress
- Mechanisms for service user feedback are lacking
- Creative ways of hearing survivor 'voices' need to be developed
- Service users and survivors need to be empowered to contribute to the strategic agenda
- Third sector specialist providers need to be directed to adopt a consortia approach

### **Commissioning**

- Supporting People (SP) allocations do not match need, given the absence of accurate needs assessments
- A commitment to pooling budgets is needed to enable a much more strategic response to this agenda
- There is a lack of mainstream core funding
- Funding contributions to the agenda need to be extended
- Sustainable 3-5 year contracts are needed
- There is untapped potential of the third sector to use their own resources to access additional funds and support match funding requirements for certain tenders
- Transparency and flexibility is required and is essential to the commissioning process
- There is no consistency in the commissioning process.
- SP funding needs to be able to better support the prevention agenda and be less housing focused
- Outputs and returns on Supporting People spend overall were queried relating to value for money
- The varying SP unit cost of specialist providers



### Data

- Available data is not easily accessible and there is no consistency in how this was collated, or how it was used to inform strategic or service development
- There are no current adequate needs assessment processes. What is available is well under developed and therefore there is no reliable evidence base
- A comprehensive resource mapping exercise is required to support a gap analysis and the production of a borough wide service directory
- Lack of clarity about how existing data is reported, where, and what is done with this information
- Joining up third sector data information systems to achieve more meaningful information
- The need for improved, consistent and common data collection
- Data needs to be further broken down to enable more informed analysis and understanding
- Statutory sector data requirements from partners need to be clearly defined
- A clear and consistent performance and outcomes framework needs to be developed for all partners. These outcomes need to be able to measure what victims and survivors want, not the 'system'

### Accommodation

- 'Rules' operating in accommodation services need to be reviewed
- Housing has a critical role to play in the prevention agenda and this requires improved knowledge and understanding of which housing models are proven to be particularly effective
- More interventions need to be developed that focus on enabling victims to remain in their own homes. This also reinforces that better court remedies are essential
- Specialist community based accommodation which is safe and physically secure needs to be developed

### High Risk Victims

- Action plans that emerge from the MARAC process are not adequately monitored.
- More Independent Domestic Violence Advisers are needed

## **Providers**

### **Awareness Raising**

- Awareness raising through workforce policy development and training
- Engaging with the Private sector landlord forum
- Arranging delivery of targeted work sessions e.g. relationship grooming, sexual exploitation etc.
- More awareness raising work and a coordinated approach to campaigns

### **Children & Young People (CYP)**

- More services for CYP
- Mentors and a 'buddying' system for young people

### **Perpetrators**

- A greater focus on perpetrator work locally

### **Early Intervention & Prevention**

- Financial support through BOND schemes to access Privately Rented Accommodation before violence escalates
- Early identification through organisations assessment processes
- Referrals to specialist services become common practice

### **Responses to Victims & Survivors**

- Introduce a requirement on partners and local services to actively identify and record any issues relating to Domestic Abuse
- Targeted training for non-specialist partners

### **Support**

- Advocacy and advice

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- General drop in services
- Referrals and signposting to specialist services
- Co-working with clients with multiple needs

### **Criminal Justice System**

- Referrals and signposting to specialist services
- Legal advice and support readily available
- Consider the option of a Clinical mental health nurse in the court service
- Increased Target hardening and tenancy enforcement
- Improved information sharing

### **Commissioning**

- Closer partnership working and formalising of partnerships links through joint funding bids

### **Data**

- Standardised data collection

### **Accommodation**

- Provision of accommodation with support

### **Wider Stakeholders**

This focus group was attended by 36 delegates representing the Local Authority, Health, Police, Education, Housing, Specialist Providers and third sector.

### **Awareness Raising**

- Visible information is needed everywhere, to increase awareness and reporting

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- Inclusive community events are needed
- Work is needed to challenge attitudes

### Children & Young People

- Education and early intervention with children and young people is paramount
- Clarity about what statutory services are required to provide e.g. minimum service provision required, particularly relating to children and young people

### Perpetrators

- Integrated tiered interventions for perpetrators (low/medium-upstream interventions)

### Early Intervention & Prevention

- The use of digital technology to offer multiple opportunities to request services
- The development of a peripatetic outreach service to provide immediate responses and assistance

### Responses to Victims & Survivors

- The importance of training to support early awareness and recognition and provide informed responses to the issues

### Support

- Multiple access points and disclosure points better meets the identified population need and accommodates geographical considerations

### Leadership & Governance

- The importance of survivor involvement strategically, role models and community champions

### **Commissioning**

- The strategy needs to be properly funded (including core funding) if actions are to be achieved
- A sustainable funding plan needs to be developed which spans a five year period
- Survivor representation needs to be included in the commissioning process

### **Data**

- Further research to identify the needs of specific groups / minority groups

### **Accommodation**

- Shared assessment for refuge at the point of crisis and prior to refuge allocation

### **Commissioners**

#### **Early Intervention & Prevention**

- DA services should be resourced to focus more on early intervention

#### **Leadership & Governance**

- Outcomes need to feature in all commissioning plans and strategies. Without this, the incentive to address it will be weak

### Commissioning

- Overall there was a sense of commissioning practices being underdeveloped and uncoordinated at both a regional and local level and the associated perception of a post code lottery across the region, depending on who leads and who engages in partnerships.
- There is a need for clear and unequivocal corporate leadership on the prioritisation of this agenda as an overarching priority
- The 'common commissioning unit' at the council seems to solely focus on adult social care and children's commissioning, which doesn't make connections with other issues e.g. Supporting People, Substance Misuse, Community Safety

### Data

- The absence of any comprehensive needs mapping since 2011
- Lack of data to inform an evidenced base gaps analysis of services
- Underdeveloped recording and corporate coordination of outcomes

### High Risk Victims

- MARAC doesn't focus on perpetrators and how to interrupt or prevent abuse as part of the safety planning, as much as it could
- IDVA caseloads are too high
- MARAC cases are increasing and there was a perception that every case identified is sent through the 'high risk' route because there is no comprehensive early intervention provision

### Analysis of Consultation & Engagement

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

There were a number of common themes that emerged from the engagement work, which are drawn out below, as well as specific issues attributable to particular stakeholders:

Themes	Gaps / Concerns	Survivors	Providers & Partnership	Wider Stakeholders	Commissioners
<b>Awareness Raising</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	More awareness raising needed	✓	✓	✓	
	Inclusive community events			✓	
	Need to challenge attitudes			✓	
<b>Children &amp; Young People</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Male role models / Mentors	✓	✓		
	Counselling & Support Groups	✓	✓		
	Children need to have a voice		✓		
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Lack of clarity on role of statutory services		✓		
	Additional funding needed for CYP services		✓		
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Increased Target Hardening	✓			
	Perpetrator Work	✓	✓	✓	
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Stronger Criminal Justice Responses	✓			
<b>Responses To Victims</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	All victims being able to report anywhere at anytime	✓	✓		
	Agencies need to understand coercive control	✓			
	All partners need to record and report		✓		
	Training for non-specialist services		✓	✓	

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Inconsistent practices across Public Services	✓			
	Services need to be timely and flexible	✓			
	Presumption that Police and CPS responses are better for High Risk victims	✓			
<b>Support</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	GP systems don't allow for continued support	✓			
	Improved access to Mental Health support		✓		
	Services in rural areas		✓		
	Services for older people		✓		
	More drop in services		✓	✓	
	Peer support and training	✓			
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Improved partnership working for victims with complex or multiple needs		✓		
<b>Accommodation</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	More options for victims in crisis	✓	✓		
	Increased focus on assisting victims to remain in their own home, when safe	✓			
	Community based accommodation	✓			
	Shared assessment at Crisis point		✓		
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Restrictions to accessing accommodation creates barriers	✓	✓		
	Single Room Rate Housing Benefit makes move on difficult	✓			
	Mix of residents is not always appropriate	✓			



## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

<b>Leadership</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Survivor Involvement	✓	✓	✓	
	Consortia approach for providers		✓		
	Domestic Abuse to feature in all commissioning plans and strategies				✓
<b>Early Intervention &amp; Prevention</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	More EIP services		✓		
	IRIS style programme		✓	✓	
	Needs led assessments		✓		
	Bond Scheme for Victims		✓		
	Increased online presence, use of digital technology to support victims			✓	
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Referrals to specialist providers are not common practice		✓		
<b>Criminal Justice System</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Accessible, rapid legal advice		✓		
	Mental Health advocate at Court		✓		
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	More target hardening needed				
	Improved information sharing is needed		✓		
	Lack of wider CJS involvement with this agenda		✓		
<b>Commissioning</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Commitment to pooled budgets		✓		
	Mainstream core funding		✓		
	3-5 year funding contracts		✓		

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

	More focus on EIP services		✓		
	Joint funding bids		✓		
<b>Concerns</b>					
	SP allocations not matching needs		✓		
	Untapped potential of 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector resources				✓
	Transparency and flexibility of funding is needed		✓		
	SP funding must be value for money		✓		
	Varied costs across SP services		✓		
<b>Data</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Needs mapping	✓	✓		
	Clarity of data use		✓		✓
	Common data collection		✓		
	Performance Outcomes Framework		✓		
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	Data collection should be more consistent		✓		
	Further analysis of data is needed		✓		
	Data collection is not centred around victims needs		✓		
<b>High Risk Victims</b>	<b>Gaps</b>				
	Focusing on perpetrators at MARAC and prevention		✓		
	<b>Concerns</b>				
	MARAC actions planned should be monitored		✓		
	More IDVA's are needed		✓		
	Concern that some cases go via MARAC as there is a lack of EIP services				

## 5. Vision

*“To prevent and eradicate gender based violence by promoting: equality; safety; respect; and, independence to enable **everyone** to live free from abuse and the attitudes that perpetuate it.”*

Having a co-ordinated community response ensures that all relevant organisations effectively respond to these issues, both within their own agencies and in collaboration with other partners, to prevent harm, reduce risk and increase immediate and long-term safety for people living in Neath Port Talbot.

This agenda affects all services including children and adult services, housing, the police, health, probation, civil and criminal courts, voluntary and community organisations. We maintain that it is everyone’s responsibility to address all forms of Domestic Abuse by identifying and supporting survivors and their children and holding perpetrators accountable, whilst offering opportunities to change their behaviour.

Our response to these issues highlights the diversity and needs of people affected and the most significant priority is to keep survivors at the centre of our work.

We recognise that violence and abuse affects people regardless of their age, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, class and marital status.

Violence in relationships may have a range of consequences including homelessness, mental health, problematic substance misuse, child protection issues, physical injury and offending behaviour.

## 6. Aims & Key Principles

In line with the requirements of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, our aims and key principles within this strategy have been developed to meet the following 5 ways of working which will help us to work together better, avoid repeating any past mistakes and tackle some of the long term challenges we are facing

### Long Term

- To ensure there is a strong focus on education and work with young people with the aim of eradicating violence and abuse over the long term
- To work with communities and employers to bring about a cultural shift in attitudes towards violence and abuse so that it is no longer tolerated or considered acceptable
- To provide services that offer best value for money

### Early Intervention & Prevention

- To refocus funding and remodel services so that victims and perpetrators can access help and support at the earliest possible time and to prevent cases reaching a point of crisis

### Involvement

- To ensure our service delivery is person centred
- To ensure the voices of people affected by violence and abuse are heard and that more opportunity is created to develop services that are evidence based and include survivor involvement

### Integration

- To adopt a holistic approach so that the wellbeing of people affected by violence and abuse is considered in service responses
- To ensure this work is recognised as everyone's business

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

### Collaboration

- Continue to build and develop a confident, strong partnership
- To develop regional and national collaborative approaches where this is more effective than a local response
- To develop a collaborative commissioning model for all Domestic Abuse services in the NPT area

## 7. Overarching Framework & Strategic Objectives

The purpose of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 is to; improve arrangements for the **prevention** of VAWDASV, improve arrangements for the **protection** of victims of VAWDASV and to improve **support** for people affected by VAWDASV.

### Prevention

We are committed to preventing violence in relationships from happening, by challenging the attitude and behaviours which foster it and intervening early, where possible, to prevent its recurrence.

The prevention of violence is central to agendas on public health; reducing crime and the harm caused by serious violent crime; safeguarding children and adults with support needs; promoting education, learning and skills development; and promoting equality.

Prevention involves education to change attitudes and perceptions (to reduce the incidence of a problem among a population before it occurs) and can be targeted, at broad population groups, such as school-age children or members of a particular community.

### Protection

We are committed to ensuring those who experience any form of violence are appropriately protected, eliminating the risk of further harm to victims and their children.

We want **anyone** experiencing these issues to be aware of the support that is available locally and we want to be confident that all professionals within our area are equipped with the knowledge to effectively respond to any disclosures.

### Support

We are committed to providing high-quality support for survivors and their families, ensuring services meet their needs and prioritise their safety, to enable them to achieve independence and freedom from abuse.

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

It is vital that survivors receive the right support, at the right time, to enable them to take action that is right for them.

### **Strategic Objectives**

The objectives within this strategy are derived from those of the recently published National Strategy. Having similar Objectives within Neath Port Talbot will enable us to demonstrate how we will support the Welsh Government in achieving its policy objectives regarding Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence.

#### **Objective 1**

Increase awareness and challenge attitudes of Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence in Neath Port Talbot

#### **Objective 2**

Increase awareness in children and young people of the importance of safe, equal and healthy relationships and that abusive behaviour is always wrong.

#### **Objective 3**

Increase the focus on holding perpetrators to account and provide opportunities to change their behaviour based around victim safety

#### **Objective 4**

Make early intervention and prevention a priority

#### **Objective 5**

Relevant professionals are trained to provide effective, timely and appropriate responses to victims and survivors

#### **Objective 6**

Provide victims with equal access to appropriately resourced, high quality, needs led, strength based, gender responsive services across Neath Port Talbot

#### **Objective 7**

Increase focus on improving the recognition of, and responses to all forms of Domestic Abuse in all Criminal Justice proceedings

### **Objective 1**

**Increase the reports of Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence in Neath Port Talbot, through awareness raising and challenging attitudes**

#### **Current Position**

Within Neath Port Talbot the longstanding Prevention, Education & Awareness Raising Group (PEAR) has been refocused by the new Leadership Group to provide a more co-ordinated and strategic approach to its work – it has been renamed the Communications & Engagement Group.

As the PEAR, the group were responsible for;

- the development and implementation of a programme of awareness raising of all Domestic Abuse services
- raising awareness of the impact of Domestic Abuse on victims
- organising, promoting and undertaking prevention campaigns and initiatives

Whilst the Group undertook invaluable work and has hosted a series of successful events within Neath Port Talbot, the group was largely operational, with little strategic focus.

Whilst local providers were involved with the PEAR Group, they also hosted their own awareness raising campaigns and events.

Moving forward, it is essential that we deliver universal awareness campaigns, to raise awareness and increase peoples understanding about Domestic Abuse, including the help and support that is available locally, regionally and nationally.

We need to consider survivors' feedback when shaping future awareness raising campaigns, taking into account any situations where they sought help but faced adversity and felt misunderstood or not listened to. This will help us to understand where we need to focus our efforts in terms of awareness raising, not only for members of the community but also for the services and / or organisations they approached for help who were unable to provide appropriate support or advice.

Raising awareness in the community in general is vital. Communities need to recognise domestic abuse and the harm it causes, be supportive of survivors and be able to provide information about the help that is available. This is critical since much support to victims comes from these sources, not from service providers. A positive and knowledgeable response from the immediate network surrounding victims and their children is critical to increasing the likelihood of early intervention.



## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

Whilst some employers within the partnership have Domestic Abuse Policies in place, we now need to extend this. Recently work has been done, at a local level, providing support to employers in developing Domestic Abuse Policies thus enabling them to best support anyone experiencing Domestic Abuse within their organisation. It is essential that we raise awareness with local employers of the need to adopt these policies and how to develop them.

### What actions will we take to achieve this objective?

We will;

- Complete the work to broaden the role of the Communications & Engagement Group, to provide a partnership response to awareness raising activities, challenging attitudes and preconceptions surrounding Domestic Abuse.

The Group will;

1. Develop a Communications Plan to publicise the key messages, using all relevant media channels
  - Continue to raise awareness of all forms of Domestic Abuse, with a coordinated and consistent approach to all campaigns across the partnership
  - Ensure events are inclusive and accessible to **all** individuals within NPT
  - Increase the focus on challenging deep rooted attitudes that tolerate domestic abuse
  - Publicise referral pathways so that they become well known to public and professionals
  - Actively promote the Live Fear Free Helpline, the Safer Wales Dyn helpline and the National Respect helpline as a source of specialist information for survivors, perpetrators, professionals and anyone who is concerned about someone's safety
  - Ensure support services for Children and Young People affected by Domestic Abuse are actively promoted
  - Raise awareness of domestic abuse with local housing providers, including private landlords
2. Develop a list of available services for adults and children within the borough and incorporate this information into the developing Information, Advice and Assistance service. **(NPT Community Directory)**
3. Involve local survivors in the work of the group, to ensure their views and experiences are taken into account when planning future campaigns.

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

4. Encourage local employers to implement workplace strategies on how to support members of staff who are affected by Domestic Abuse.

### **Objective 2**

**Increase awareness in children and young people of the importance of safe, equal and healthy relationships and that abusive behaviour is always wrong.**

An overview of available research into the effectiveness of interventions around domestic abuse<sup>6</sup> found that the majority of preventative approaches involved targeting young people and adults through community or school based activities. This would include, for example, work in schools and communities with children and young people, between the ages of 5-25 years on healthy relationships.

A forthcoming Welsh Government review of resources for working with children and young people identified the Hafan Cymru Spectrum programmes in schools and the Welsh Women's Aid Children Matter 'STAR' suite of programmes as being those in Wales that best meet established good practice criteria for achieving a whole school/community prevention approach.<sup>7</sup>

### **Current Position**

Within NPT the following initiatives are delivered to children and young people;

- Spectrum
- BRAVE
- All Wales School Liaison Core Programme
- Positive Relationships Programme
- Higher Education Awareness Raising Events
- Crucial Crew

### **What actions will we take to achieve this objective?**

We will;

- Ensure all schools adopt a suitable programme, adhering to the WG statutory guidance on creating a 'whole school approach' to preventing Violence.
- Ensure all school aged children have participated in a programme that addresses the sensitive and challenging issues of violence to develop the resilience of children and young people to sustain healthy relationships

---

<sup>6</sup> NICE (2013) Review of Interventions to Identify, Prevent, Reduce and Respond to Domestic Violence prepared by the British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health.

<sup>7</sup> Welsh Government (2016 forthcoming) Whole education approach - education resources guide and toolkit

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

- Promote the Home Office campaign 'Disrespect Nobody' to challenge abuse in teenage relationships
- Work in partnership with Schools, NPT Youth Service and the Youth Justice Team

### **Objective 3**

**Increased focus on holding perpetrators to account and provide opportunities to change their behaviour based around victim safety.**

We are committed to taking action to reduce the risk to victims, ensuring that perpetrators are provided with opportunities for change in a way that maximises safety.

### **Perpetrator Interventions and Programmes**

Research shows that when perpetrators are prepared to find help they most frequently access GPs, and are also likely to be in contact with Relate, social services, Samaritans, alcohol or drugs services, hospitals, solicitors, welfare services at work, and use websites to access help.<sup>8</sup>

This research also indicates that where perpetrators went to their GP, they attempted to position themselves as depressed or in need of psychological or psychiatric care, without a focus on, or acknowledgement of, their unacceptable behaviour. Alcohol, drugs, depression and 'jealousy' rather than violence were often presented as the problems requiring 'treatment'.

Male perpetrators are also more likely to seek help at some kind of 'crisis' moment, usually when the partner gives them an ultimatum or actually leaves, or where there are child contact issues. However, this is also when they are likely to be especially dangerous and/or homicidal, and safety for the women and children concerned therefore has to be a priority for any agency intervening with the men at this time.

Reducing a perpetrator's substance use may reduce levels of physical injury but has not been shown to reduce the actual occurrence of domestic violence (i.e. non-physical abuse such as psychological and sexual violence).

Couples-counselling or other therapy is also not appropriate if domestic violence is currently being perpetrated in the relationship. There can be significant dangers of colluding with abuse by reinforcing that the perpetration of abuse stems from communication problems between couples or lack of anger management. For similar reasons, restorative justice is not appropriate in cases of intimate partner domestic abuse.

---

<sup>8</sup> Hester, M. and Westmarland, N. (2006) *Service Provision for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence*, University of Bristol; HM Government (2010) '*Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls*', Home Office

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

The case for commissioning and delivering community-based perpetrator programmes has been set out by Respect<sup>9</sup> and the largest UK research into programme effectiveness was published recently.<sup>10</sup>

Accredited programmes typically have linked safety and/or support services for partners and ex-partners of programme participants and have a minimum time period required for the best possible chance of effective and sustained behaviour change.

Perpetrator programmes are far more than a behaviour change programme. As well as their services for victims (and sometimes children), they also provide a point of reference for advice for other organisations on perpetrators, and write reports for family court proceedings, children's services, CAFCASS (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service), criminal courts, and child protection conferences. This represents a substantial contribution to informed decision making by a wide range of agencies that are intervening in domestic abuse.

### Current Position

A Perpetrator Programme Development Task & Finish Group has recently been established, involving local providers, to identify accredited programmes and assess their effectiveness and suitability for adoption in NPT as well as identifying how such programmes might be funded.

Current perpetrator programmes across NPT are very limited:

### Positive Relationships Project

Port Talbot and Afan Womens Aid operate the Positive Relationships Project. In 2015/16, 124 people were supported through engaging in a range of services including: a community based programme designed to help perpetrators analyse and change abusive behaviours; community based workshops with fathers; couples workshops designed to inform individuals about healthy relationships, safety, trust; and RESPECT programmes with young people.

---

<sup>9</sup> The Respect document, published in 2010 – 'Domestic Violence Perpetrators: Working with the cause of the problem – is available at [http://www.respect.uk.net/data/files/lobbying/lobbying\\_tool\\_with\\_refs\\_30.11.10.pdf](http://www.respect.uk.net/data/files/lobbying/lobbying_tool_with_refs_30.11.10.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/criva/ProjectMirabalexecutivesummary.pdf>

### **Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)**

The Domestic Abuse One Stop facility is utilised by CRC to undertake one to one work with low to medium risk offenders to tackle the causes of their behaviour.

### **What actions will we take to achieve this objective?**

We will work with the Police and Crime Commissioner to;

- Identify perpetrator programmes that can be implemented in the NPT area, that meet the needs of people who pose a low, medium or high risk.
- Develop funding and appropriate implementation plans for the chosen accredited perpetrator programme
- Ensure we have a suitable referral pathway, to encourage referrals, use and attendance of the programme

### **Objective 4**

**Make early intervention and prevention a priority – To reduce the number of repeat victims and reduce the number of high risk cases**

Preventing violence and intervening at the earliest possible stage to prevent its occurrence is the fundamental building block to an effective strategy.

The need to minimise reactive interventions once a crisis has occurred is pivotal to the ambition to end violence.

We know that adults in Wales who were physically or sexually abused as children or brought up in households where there was domestic abuse, alcohol or drug abuse are more likely to adopt health-harming and anti-social behaviours in adult life. Research is identifying the long-term harm that can result from chronic stress on individuals during childhood. Such stress may arise from the abuse and neglect of children, but also from growing up in households where children are routinely exposed to issues such as domestic abuse, or individuals with alcohol and other substance use problems. It is critical therefore, for the long term health and welfare of our nation that we intervene early to reduce and prevent the incidence of violence, reducing the harm to victims and their children.

### **Early Identification in Health & Social Care Settings**

There is evidence to show that early identification in healthcare and social care settings, leading to referral routes to specialist services, improves disclosures and referrals to support amongst survivors. In GP settings for example where indicators trigger targeted enquiry about domestic abuse, this leads to improved discussion and disclosure. There is moderate evidence that universal screening for domestic abuse in pregnancy, when supported by staff training and support, improves practices, disclosure and documentation of domestic abuse.

The IRIS programme of intervention (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) is an evaluated service model that can be effectively jointly commissioned by health providers, to enable specialist domestic abuse support workers (advocate/educators) to be co-located in GP and other healthcare settings. These workers, located in and managed by a specialist domestic abuse service, ensure health professionals are skilled in early identification, which enables an immediate response for survivors that links them into a specialist service.



### **Current Position**

A high proportion of funding is focused on medium / high risk victims. More focus is needed on prevention and early intervention to avoid violence escalating and victims needing the high risk services or crisis interventions.

### **What actions will we take to achieve this objective?**

We will;

- Develop an Early Intervention and Prevention service model which will then be used as the basis for remodeling and recommissioning services
- Work with Supporting People, Area Planning Board, Community Safety and Families First commissioners to refocus funding in line with the new service model
- Seek out further funding opportunities to support the expansion of early intervention and prevention interventions for adults and children and young people
- Conduct research to identify unidentified need
- Work with local services to better understand the needs of Male Victims, LGBT victims and older people and identify any gaps in current provision

### **Objective 5**

**Relevant professionals are trained to provide effective, timely and appropriate responses to victims and survivors**

#### **Current Position**

A National Training Framework Sub Group has been developed involving representatives from Training & Development, Community Safety and the Ask & Act Project Lead from ABMU. The group is responsible for the development of the training plan for roll out across the authority – identifying those who require varying levels of the training and how this will be rolled out, whilst learning from the experiences of the ABMU pilot and sharing best practice.

With the roll out of the National Training Framework it will undoubtedly increase referrals into local services and we need to be clear of a referral pathway for all professionals to follow. The VAWDASV Leadership Group will have an important role to play in how we overcome any issues that may arise as a result of this.

#### **What actions will we take to achieve this objective?**

We will;

- Develop and implement a Training programme that will secure compliance with the National Training Framework
- Develop and publish referral pathways to enable professionals to respond effectively to any disclosures or identification of all forms of Domestic Abuse
- Complete the 'Ask & Act' project being piloted by the ABMU Health Board and increase the number of people identified and referred by health workers, including GP surgeries and Primary Care settings.

### **Objective 6**

**Provide all victims with equal access to appropriately resourced, high quality, needs led, strength based, gender responsive services across Neath Port Talbot**

#### **Current Position**

Current services within NPT are detailed in Chapter 3 of this strategy. A high proportion of funding supports high risk victims and whilst services are county borough wide, access points are principally in the two main towns of Neath and Port Talbot

We have 3 specialist DA providers in the area, offering refuge accommodation, move on accommodation, floating support, advocacy and advice. The DA One Stop Shop in Neath offers a walk in service, operated by the local providers and a recent grant application will enable similar provision to be developed in Port Talbot.

The Council's Housing Options Service, also based in Neath, and offers a walk in service for anyone in housing difficulty, including those experiencing Domestic Abuse.

#### **What actions will we take to achieve this objective?**

We will;

- Work with all of those who commission services to ensure commissioning activity is better informed, more joined up and value for money so that specialist services in NPT meet victims' needs
- Prioritise a review of accommodation support to develop a new service model which enables earlier intervention, more people to be supported in the community and in their own homes whilst also delivering a saving of 10% of the current budget
- Submit a bid to the Home Office for Transformation Funding that can extend safe disclosure and access to specialist services from the town centres to those living in valley communities
- Work in partnership to ensure housing allocations appropriately consider victims of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Further develop links with specialist providers who can meet the needs of people affected by sexual violence and other forms of violence such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Work in partnership to ensure victims with complex needs have increased opportunities for reporting and accessing appropriate support

### **Objective 7**

#### **Increase focus on improving the recognition of, and responses to Domestic Abuse in all Criminal Justice proceedings**

An integral element of this strategy is justice and protection for survivors and their families according to their needs, within a criminal and civil justice framework and also within a wider social context.

#### **Prosecution**

It is well documented that many victims do not report Domestic Abuse related crimes to the police<sup>11</sup> and, that a significant proportion of those who do withdraw their complaints<sup>12</sup>.

There needs to be greater confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in order to increase reporting and as a result, increase victims access to safety, support and justice and reduce the risk of re-victimisation.

A number of studies have shown that in the policing context, perceptions of fairness and decent treatment were at times more important than effectiveness and outcomes in determining satisfaction and confidence. Victims want to be treated with respect and dignity. Research also highlights that the outcomes and sentence are highly influential on victims' views of the CJS<sup>13</sup>.

The majority of perpetrators are men and boys. As most cases never come to the attention of the Criminal Justice System, there are few sanctions for their behaviour. Therefore, a drive to improve criminal justice system services, ensuring a renewed focus on prosecuting and convicting perpetrators is essential to driving victim and wider public confidence.

#### **Family Courts**

For specialist service providers supporting victim the Family Court process has long been a cause for concern. Whilst improvements have been made in the criminal courts, there is an increasing need for the Family Courts to follow in their footsteps. Domestic Abuse is an issue in 70% of cases in the family courts across England and Wales. Providers have expressed concerns of victims having to participate in mediation with the perpetrator, needing to represent themselves at Court and sometimes being cross examined by the perpetrator during the process.

#### **What actions will we take to achieve this objective?**

<sup>11</sup> Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending December 2012, Office for National Statistics

<sup>12</sup> CEDAW Thematic Shadow Report on Violence Against Women in the UK, Sen and Kelly (2007)

<sup>13</sup> Victims' views of court and sentencing (October 2011). Commissioner for Victims and Witnesses in England and Wales

## Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

We will;

- Finalise the review of High Risk Victim support services (including IDVA and MARAC arrangements and assessment processes) with input from specialist providers, to further improve outcomes; to reduce the number of repeat victims; and to identify how we can intervene effectively much earlier
- Maximise the use of the remote evidence facility at the OSS for vulnerable victims and witnesses in Domestic Abuse.
- Further strengthen our partnership to ensure wider CJS and Youth Justice partners participate in the development and delivery of this Strategy
- Monitor the use of protection orders for a range of violent offences to promote wider take up and better enforcement of breaches
- Working in partnership with the Police and Courts, identify what needs to change to better support victims, including victimless prosecutions and how evidence is gathered.
- Increase awareness with local solicitors and legal reps of the importance of recognising all forms of Domestic Abuse and providing appropriate responses in family court situations

## 8. Leadership & Governance

The strategic direction and oversight of the Healthy Relationships for Stronger Communities Strategy is held by the VAWDASV Leadership Group, which is accountable to the Safer Neath Port Talbot Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

The Public Services Board will provide challenge and support to the Community Safety Partnership in progressing this Strategy.

The Leadership Group will establish annual priorities drawn from this Strategy that will be progressed through clearly agreed actions plans. Those action plans will be enabled by the following:

We will;

- Develop a collaborative commissioning model
- Implement a survivor involvement mechanism
- Establish an outcomes based performance framework
- Establish a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the strategy and its effectiveness

The diagram overleaf illustrates the newly developed governance structure around this strategy for 2017-18;

# Neath Port Talbot Healthy Relationships For Stronger Communities Strategy

Public Services Board

Community Safety Partnership

**Planning Frameworks**

- Western Bay Safeguarding Board
- Area Planning Board
- Supporting People Group

**VAWDASV**  
**Leadership Group**

**Linked Partners**

- One Stop Shop Partnership Board
- Schools
- Specialist Domestic Violence Court Steering Group

Page 99

Communications & Engagement  
Lead: Sian Morris

MARAC & High Risk  
Lead: DCI Bryan Heard

Accommodation & Support  
Lead: Claire Jones

Children & Young People  
Lead: Corinne Fry

Commissioning  
Lead: TBC

Training & Development  
Lead: Rachel Dixon

Perpetrator Programme Development  
Lead: Natalie Hancock

Performance Management  
Lead: Elinor Wellington

Courts & Criminal Justice  
Lead: Julia Lewis

**Membership of the VAWDASV Leadership Group**

- Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
  - Community Safety Team
  - Childrens Services
  - Commissioning and Support Services
  - Adult Safeguarding
  - Substance Misuse
  - Education
  - Training and Development
- ABMU Health Board
- South Wales Police
- Port Talbot & Afan Women's Aid
- Calan DVS
- Hafan Cymru
- BAWSO (Black Association of Women Step Out)
- Tai Tarian Housing Association
- Police & Crime Commissioner
- Probation Service
- Welsh Women's Aid
- Welsh Ambulance Service
- Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service



## Appendix 2

### Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Report Form

This form should be completed for each Equality Impact Assessment on a new or existing function, a reduction or closure of service, any policy, procedure, strategy, plan or project which has been screened and found relevant to Equality and Diversity.

**Please refer to the 'Equality Impact Assessment Guidance' while completing this form. If you would like further guidance please contact the Corporate Strategy Team or your directorate Heads of Service Equality Champion.**

<b>Where do you work?</b>	
Service Area:	Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services
Directorate:	Chief Executive's Office

**(a) This EIA is being completed for a...**

Service/ Function	Policy/ Procedure	Project	Strategy	Plan	Proposal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Y</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(b) Please name and describe below...**

Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Strategy 2016-2019

**(c) It was initially screened for relevance to Equality and Diversity in February 2017**

**(d) It was found to be relevant to...**

Age .....	Y	Race .....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion or belief.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sex .....	Y
Marriage & civil partnership .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual orientation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Welsh language.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(e) Lead Officer**

**(f) Approved by Head of Service**

**Name:** Karen Jones

**Job title:** Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services

**Date:** July 18<sup>th</sup> 2017

## Section 1 – Aims (See guidance):

Briefly describe the aims of the function, service, policy, procedure, strategy, plan, proposal or project

### What are the aims?

To improve arrangements for the prevention of VAWDASV; improvement arrangements for the protection of victims of VAWDASV and to improve support for people affected by VAWDASV

### Who has responsibility?

The local authority and the ABMU Health Board jointly

### Who are the stakeholders?

Victims, survivors, other people affected by VAWDASV, providers of services, Welsh Government, Staff and their representatives, commissioners of service, potential providers of service, the general community

## Section 2 - Information

### (a) Service Users

Please tick what information you know about your service users and provide details / evidence of how this information is collected.

Age .....	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Race .....	Y <input type="checkbox"/>
Disability .....	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion or belief .....	N <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment .....	N <input type="checkbox"/>	Sex .....	Y <input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership .....	N <input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual orientation .....	Y <input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity .....	N <input type="checkbox"/>	Welsh language .....	N <input type="checkbox"/>

### What information do you know about your service users and how is this information collected?

Personal details which record the characteristics identified in a) are recorded on service records and these are collated for use by the Leadership Group

### Any Actions Required?

Yes, build in all protected characteristics

## Section 3 – Impact

### (a) Impact on Protected Characteristics

Please consider the possible impact on people with different protected characteristics. This could be based on service user information, data, consultation and research or professional experience (e.g. comments and complaints).

	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Needs further investigation
Age	➔ Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	➔ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y
Gender reassignment	➔ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y

Marriage & civil partnership	➔	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y
Pregnancy and maternity	➔	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y
Race	➔	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	➔	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	➔	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y
Sexual orientation	➔	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y
Welsh language	➔	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Thinking about your answers above, please explain (in detail) why this is the case. Include details of any consultation (and/or other information) which has been undertaken to support your view.**

Current record keeping does not enable all protected characteristics data to be developed.

## (b) Impact on the Welsh Language

**What is the likely impact of the policy on:**

- Opportunities for people to use Welsh
- The equal treatment of the Welsh and English languages

**Please give details**

There has been limited consideration of the Welsh Language to date within this agenda but this can now be factored into service developments and research as the Strategy is further developed

**Could the policy be developed to improve positive impacts or lessen negative impacts? Please give details**

Yes through further engagement with different groups of people to discern which aspects of service need further tailoring to meet individual needs

**Actions (to increase positive/mitigate adverse impact).**

Plan to conduct further research and engage with a wider group of people across all protected characteristics and those who prefer to receive services through the medium of Welsh

## Section 4 - Other Impacts:

Please consider how the initiative might address the following issues.

You could base this on service user information, data, consultation and research or professional experience (e.g. comments and complaints).

### (a) Equalities

Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)

- to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- to advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and
- to foster good relations between different groups

**Please explain any possible impact on meeting the Public Sector Equality Duty**

The impact should be positive on all three aspects however, it is acknowledged that further tailoring of further responses is likely to be need and further research is need to establish areas for focus

**What work have you already done to improve the above?**

We have consulted with a diverse groups of people and have received feedback suggesting that there needs to be more work done to cater for male victims and for older people affected by violence.

**Actions (to mitigate adverse impact or to address identified gaps in knowledge).**

The performance management framework will include actions to plug gaps in knowledge about other groups as the Strategy moves into implementation

## **(b) Reduce Social Exclusion and Poverty**

**Please explain any possible impact**

Violence affects people from all backgrounds and consequently where people are also socially excluded or on lower income, ensuring good service access and a tailored response should impact positively on social exclusion and poverty.

**What work have you already done to improve the above?**

Financial advice and preventing homelessness is an integral feature of the support available to people who seek services

**Actions (to mitigate adverse impact or to address identified gaps in knowledge).**

None identified

## **(c) Community Cohesion**

**Is the initiative likely to have an impact on Community Cohesion?**

There is a need to address the attitudes of society generally to this agenda and consequently if that is done in an appropriate way then there should be a beneficial impact on community cohesion

**Actions (to mitigate adverse impact or to address identified gaps in knowledge).**

Through communications, engagement, education and training

## Section 5 Consultation

**What consultation and engagement has been undertaken (e.g. with the public and/or members of protected groups) to support the views in section 3 and 4?**

There was wide ranging engagement with a range of stakeholders at the beginning of the process. A wide range of agencies comprise the membership of the Leadership Group and there has been a further period of Public Consultation on the draft strategy.

As part of the objectives there is a commitment to development a strategic communications and engagement plan as well as actions to ensure the voices of survivors is at the centre of the partnership's work.

**Any actions required (to mitigate adverse impact or to address identified gaps in knowledge)**

Implement the agreed strategy

## Section 6 – Post Consultation

What was the outcome of the consultation?

Broad agreement but areas for further consideration include: regional working; male victims; older people and the need to strengthen performance management

## Section 7 - Monitoring arrangements:

Please explain the arrangements in place (or those which will be put in place) to monitor the impact of this function, service, policy, procedure, strategy, plan or project:

**Monitoring arrangements:**

Through the Leadership Group and the Council's Cabinet Board/Scrutiny Committee and the Health Board equivalents.

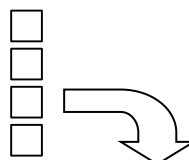
**Actions:**

None required

## Section 8 – Outcomes:

Having completed sections 1-5, please indicate which of the outcomes listed below applies to your initiative (refer to guidance for further information on this section).

- Outcome 1: Continue the initiative...
- Outcome 2: Adjust the initiative...
- Outcome 3: Justify the initiative...
- Outcome 4: Stop and remove the initiative...



For outcome 3, detail the justification for proceeding here

Adjust the initiative to take on board the comments made during the public consultation phase.

## **Section 9 - Publication arrangements:**

Information on the publication arrangements for equality impact assessments is available in the guidance notes

## Action Plan:

Objective What are we going to do and why?	Who will be responsible for seeing it is done?	When will it be done by?	Outcome How will we know we have achieved our objective?	Progress
Review the feedback at the Scrutiny Committee	Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services	27 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	Minutes of meeting	Work scheduled
Amend the report in line with comments received from the scrutiny committee and present to ABMU Health Board and Cabinet Board	Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services	22nd September 2017	Minutes of meeting	In work programme
Monitor the implementation of the Strategy	Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services	6 monthly	Through the agreed performance management framework	To be scheduled
All equalities actions have been included in the final strategy and are clearly identifiable (Male Victims, LGBT, Older Persons) and will be monitored	Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services	Annually	Through the agreed performance management framework	Include in updated Strategic Equality Plan in 2018/19

This page is intentionally left blank



## **NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

### **Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board**

#### **Report of the Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services - K.Jones**

Matter for Information

Ward Affected: All

Officer Urgency Action 0032 re:  
Substance Misuse Action Plan Fund (SMAF) Revenue for the Western Bay Area Planning Board (APB).

Details of the above Urgency Action taken by the Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services in consultation with the requisite Members, was for immediate implementation.

There is no call-in of this matter.

The report was dated 7 August 2017 and is attached below for Members' Information.

This page is intentionally left blank



TO: Chief Executive

From: ~~Director of~~ <sup>Head of</sup> Corporate Strategy Democratic Services

**OFFICER EXECUTIVE URGENCY ACTION**

Please arrange consultation with relevant Members in accordance with the Council's approved urgency delegation arrangements to officers, this being an urgent matter, where any delay would prejudice the Council's or the public's interests.

SUBJECT: Substance Misuse Action Fund (SMAF) Revenue for the Western Bay Area Planning Board (APB)

REPORT AND REASON FOR URGENCY: (see report)

(continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

To seek authority to accept an award of grant on behalf of the Western Bay APB. N.B. The grant award letter and actions arising post-date the Cabinet Board and a response is required before the next Board.

On 21st July 2017, a letter was received from Welsh Govt. confirming award of SMAF revenue for Western Bay. A formal response is required by 11th August 2017.

Legal advice is that confirmation is required from our partners to the draw-down of the grant and agreement to the conditions. This is being sought from our partners.

This report therefore seeks authority (subject to the above confirmation) to accept the award of SMAF revenue and to accept conditions

OFFICER'S RESOLUTION:

- (i) Following written confirmation from all responsible partners, that NPTCBC accept the award of funding from SMAF on behalf of W.B. & accept the conditions of the grant
- (ii) Claire Jones (Head of Substance Misuse Strategy & Development) to be the authorised signatory on behalf of NPTCBC

Note: This matter is / is not\* a private exempt item. If private - exempt Para No.\* (\* delete as appropriate/insert Para No as appropriate)  
This matter is not subject to 'call-in'.

Signed: Claire Jones

Date: 7/8/17

CONSULTATION	#Tel. Consult.	SIGNATURE	DATE (please complete)
Head of Service / Deputy Head of Service		<u>[Signature]</u>	8/8/2017
*Leader / Deputy leader		<u>[Signature]</u>	8/8/2017
*Relevant Cabinet Member (Des Davis)		<u>[Signature]</u>	8/8/2017
(*or in absence, any other two Cabinet Members)			
#Relevant Scrutiny Chair (Steve Hunt)		<u>[Signature]</u>	8/8/2017

The above Chair agrees / does not agree that the decision may proceed for implementation as a matter of urgency.  
(\* or in absence Vice Chair)

**URGENCY ACTION - COMMITTEE SECTION USE ONLY**

**Date of Receipt**

*(Stamp)*

--

**Processed by:**

*(Initials / date)*

--	--	--	--

Consultation completed and Directorate contacted on ..... *(Date)*

Name of Directorate Officer contacted .....

Reported to Executive / Scrutiny Committee .....

on *(date)* ..... by CS Officer .....

Completed form copied to Directorate  Yes

Original form filed  Yes

CEX/022J

# **NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

## **Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board**

### **Report of the Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services– Mrs Karen Jones**

#### **Matter for Decision**

#### **Wards Affected:**

All wards

#### **Substance Misuse Action Fund (SMAF) Revenue for the Western Bay Area Planning Board**

#### **Purpose of the Report**

To seek the necessary authority to accept an award of grant on behalf of Western Bay Area Planning Board.

#### **Executive Summary**

This action is necessary as a grant award letter and actions arising from the award letter, post-date the Cabinet Board meeting and authority to accept the grant needs to be sought before the next Board in order to meet Welsh Government deadlines.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017, Welsh Government wrote confirming the Award of Funding (£3,624,414) in relation to Substance Misuse Action Fund (SMAF) Revenue for the Western Bay Area Planning Board.

A formal response is required by 11<sup>th</sup> August (signed letter) otherwise this award of Funding will automatically be withdrawn.

As there is no formal agreement yet in place, legal advice is that confirmation is required from our partners in the Area Planning Board (APB) that NPTCBC can draw down the funding. This confirmation is being sought. At which point, and with the approval of this report, the award letter can be signed and returned, confirming acceptance of the grant and conditions. This report seeks authority to accept the award of funding from the Substance Misuse Action Fund on

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

behalf of the Western Bay Area Planning Board for 2017-18 and to accept the conditions relating to the funding.

## **Background**

Welsh Government wrote to the Council on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017, confirming that funding of up to £3,624,414 (Three Million, Six Hundred and Twenty Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Fourteen Pounds) is awarded to Western Bay for 'the Purposes as defined', relating to substance misuse services. The Funding relates to the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

It is noteworthy that the funding is paid to NPTCBC to administer on behalf of all responsible authorities comprising the Area Planning Board (i.e. City & County of Swansea, Bridgend County Borough Council and ABM-U).

It is NPTCBC's responsibility to act as banker for the Purposes of this funding on behalf of all the responsible authorities. Additionally NPTCBC is responsible for making the necessary arrangements for local management controls and ensuring that the Funding is expended solely for the Purposes of this award.

To accept this award of Funding, and the conditions relating to the funding, NPTCBC (as banker) must sign and return a copy of the award letter. Welsh Government must receive our signed letter by 11 August 2017, or this award of Funding will automatically be withdrawn.

A formal agreement under Section 33 of the National Health Services (Wales) Act 2006 for Joint Alcohol and Substance Misuse Services has been circulated for approval to partners but it has not yet been finalised.

In the absence of this formal agreement, Mr David Michael (Head of Legal Services) advises that NPTCBC should seek written confirmation from all responsible partners, confirming that that they are content for NPTCBC to obtain the SMAF revenue 2017-2018.

As such, the responsible authorities detailed above have been asked to confirm that

- That NPT can claim the revenue funding on behalf of your authority in the amount identified in the Grant Agreement attached to this email.
- That your authority accept the conditions of the Grant Agreement and will cooperate accordingly to ensure that NPT are not placed in breach of them
- That you are duly authorised to confirm the above.

10  
11  
12



This confirmation is being sought. At which point, and with the approval of this report, the award letter can be signed and returned, confirming acceptance of the grant and conditions.

This report seeks authority to accept the award of funding from the Substance Misuse Action Fund on behalf of the Western Bay Area Planning Board for 2017-18 and to accept the conditions relating to the funding.

In which case, authority is sought for Claire Jones, Head of Substance Misuse Strategy and Development, to be the authorised signatory on behalf of Neath Port Talbot CBC, to accept the award and conditions

### **Financial Impact**

This report seeks approval to accept a grant, which funds substance misuse services across the region included much needed services in Neath Port Talbot, and the part funds the support team.

Failure to accept the grant award by 11<sup>th</sup> August would mean the loss of £3,624,414 to the Area Planning Board, which commissions services in Neath Port Talbot.

### **Equality Impact Assessment**

There are no equality impacts associated with this report

In order to assist the Council in discharging its Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010, an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Exercise has been carried out.

### **Workforce Impacts**

There are no workforce implications if the report is approved, as the revenue will provide continuation of services, including funding towards the regional support team.

### **Legal Impacts**

The legal advice is contained within the report, i.e. The necessity to ensure responsible authorities to the APB agree to the funding being drawn down and an officer being granted authority to sign on behalf of the authority.

### **Risk Management**

There are no risk management issues associated with this report. The risks relate to if the report is not approved



## **Consultation**

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

## **Recommendations**

It is recommended that,

1. Following written confirmation from all responsible partners that they are content for NPTCBC to obtain the SMAF revenue 2017-2018, that NPTCBC accept the award of funding from the Substance Misuse Action Fund on behalf of the Western Bay Area Planning Board for 2017-18 and accept the conditions relating to the funding.
2. Authority is sought for Claire Jones, Head of Substance Misuse Strategy and Development, to be the authorised signatory on behalf of Neath Port Talbot CBC, to accept the award and conditions.

## **Reasons for Proposed Decision**

To enable the Western Bay region to draw down Substance Misuse Action Fund revenue, and continue to fund essential services for a vulnerable client group.

## **Implementation of Decision**

The decision is an urgent one for immediate implementation, subject to the consent of the relevant Scrutiny Chair (and is therefore not subject to the call-in procedure.).

## **Appendices**

Welsh Government Letter - Award of Funding in relation to Substance Misuse Action Fund Revenue – Western Bay Area Planning Board 2017-2018

## **List of Background Papers**

None

## **Officer Contact**

Mrs Karen Jones  
Head of Corporate Strategy and Democratic Services  
Tel: 01639 763284  
Email: k.jones3@npt.gov.uk

11

Mrs Claire Jones  
Head of Substance Misuse Strategy and Development  
Western Bay Area Planning Board  
Tel: 01639 763193  
Email: [s.c.jones@npt.gov.uk](mailto:s.c.jones@npt.gov.uk)



**NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL  
REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET  
BOARD**

**22 September 2017**

**REPORT OF THE HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES – DAVID MICHAEL**

**MATTER FOR DECISION**

**WARD AFFECTED: PELENNA**

**ALLEGED PUBLIC FOOTPATH FROM JOHN'S TERRACE TO THE  
BUSINESS PARK, TONMAWR - COMMUNITY OF PELENNA**

**Purpose of the Report**

To determine the status of the path from points A-B-C-D.

**Background**

- 1.1 An application was submitted in 2014 to recognise the path shown on Plan No. 1 as a public footpath under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Appendix 1). The basis of the claim is that there has been a sufficiently long period of uninterrupted use to establish the path has been dedicated to the public under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 (Appendix 2).
- 1.2 The application has been supported by 14 people, 12 of whom submitted user evidence forms. The average length of use for 13 being 29 years.
- 1.3 The length of path between points A-B passes along a vehicular lane providing rear access to those adjacent properties on John's Terrace. Thereafter the path B-D-C passes downhill through rough grass and scrub, it is well defined, being either earth or comprising small stone chippings. Between points C and D, the route crosses over a tarmacked and stone concourse before joining the unnumbered public footpath which passes to the west of the business units.

- 1.4 The building alongside point C was a sports hall which was built in 1991 under the “Tonmawr 2000” scheme. According to 3 people, the path was then constructed later, one stated in 1992. It was laid with stone chippings and edged with timber boards, although there is no edging left and much of the stone chippings are now absent.
- 1.5 According to one resident there was an earlier path providing a link from John’s Terrace to the unnumbered footpath but this had a steeper gradient and was positioned to the east of this current path. One of the claimants stated he had been employed by the Community Council from 1992- 2001 to maintain the path. That there was then a period of a few years before another took on that role. According to this and another person, for the last 2 years no one has been maintaining the path. Consequently some vegetation has partially encroached over part of the path. Therefore according to this person the width of the path has been reduced from 4ft. to 2ft.
- 1.6 In August 2014, the Sports Hall was used as the business premises for the company Coast to Coast Energy, although they are no longer trading as they which went into receivership in October 2016. However the subsequent use of the land did not interfere with access along the path. A slightly steeper step has occurred at point C as the applicant stated part of the bank was cut way to enable large vehicles to access the wider entrance to the building via what was the sports hall. It is not known whether this occurred in 2014 or just after the time an application to create a single storey reception was made in 2005. There’s no record of any other company operating out of the sports hall prior to 2014 and it may be that this date is correct, as one resident stated that the sports hall closed in approximately 2012.

### **The Evidence**

- 2.1 Six people have been interviewed who have confirmed the path has remained in the same position over their period of use (10, 20, 27, 30 and two for 40 years).
- 2.2 Whilst there are fourteen people who originally supported this claim, three are no longer resident at the addresses given when the application was submitted. The remaining eleven apart from one, have all each claimed to have walked this path in excess of 20 years counting retrospectively from the date of the application of 2014. Therefore there is prima facie evidence of long term use.



## **Special User**

- 2.3 Plan no 3 shows the distribution of where those in support of this application reside with the exception of two others one of whom moved to Pontrhydyfen approximately 5 years ago and the one in Neath who has not responded to a request for further information on why she would use this path. The issue being as to whether this number of people living within such a limited geographical area can be said to represent the public at large. Appendix 3 summarises the Planning Inspectorate's guidance which acknowledges there is no case law which has set a precedent.
- 2.4 According to the six interviewed the path has never been obstructed and so the date of the application will count as the date the alleged existence of the path was called into question.
- 2.5 Reasons given for using the path range from walking their dog (2 persons) to watch rugby at the Tonmawr Ground (2 persons) to take children to Primary School (2), to access the former Infants School (2) to attend the Sport Centre (1) and a route used to walk to the Post Office by utilising additional connecting paths on Tonmawr Road as shown on Plan No. 2.
- 2.6 From the consultation exercise with the relevant landowners, there is no evidence the path was obstructed or called into question before 2014.

## **Housing Development**

- 3.1 On the 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015 outline consent was granted to construct 17 houses on the land crossed by this path. The proposed layout at outline stage is shown on Plan No. 4 which can be seen to have incorporated a path being close to the alignment of that being claimed. The solid line represents the claimed public path and the broken line the proposed alternative. Consequently should detailed consent be granted it would be possible for the landowner to provide this path either by making an application to divert the path should a modification order be made and confirmed, or dedicate the path via either the alternative as set out in the attached plan. Alternatively provide another route should the final development plan vary from that currently shown.

## **Conclusion**

- 4.4 The one outstanding issue is whether those who claim to have used the path can be said to represent the public at large. Nine all live in one street and in only 5 houses, a tenth person until five years ago also lived in one of those same houses.

- 4.5 Any acquiescence by landowners to the use of a path under section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 is still conditional on that use being by the public at large and not to a limited number of people.
- 4.6 If the current owners wish to enter into a dedication agreement under section 25 of the Highways Act 1980 or subsequently agree to provide a public path if and when planning consent to build houses is carried out, then that could be pursued as and when it is deemed appropriate.

### **Recommendation**

As a result of the localised evidence of use, it is not possible to justify making a modification order and therefore the application should be rejected.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Decision**

The use is very localised and so cannot be representative of the public at large.

### **Consultation**

The item has been subject to extensive consultation.

### **Appendices**

Plan No.s 1-4 and Appendices 1-3

### **List of Background Papers**

M08/50

### **Officer Contact**

Mr Iwan Davies- Principal Solicitor- Litigation

Tel No. 01639 763151 email: i.g.davies@npt.gov.uk

## APPENDIX 1

### WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT, 1981

Section 53 Duty to keep the Definitive Map and Statement under continuous review.

- (2) As regards every Definitive Map and Statement, the Surveying Authority shall:
  - (a) as soon as reasonably practical after commencement date, by order make such modifications to the map and statement as appear to them to be requisite in consequence of the occurrence, before that date, of any of the events specified in Sub-Section 3; and
  - (b) as from that date, keep the map and statement under continuous review and as soon as reasonably practicable after the occurrence on or after that date, of any of those events, by order make such modifications to the map and statement as appear to them to be requisite in consequence of the occurrence of that event.
- (3) The events referred to in Sub-Section 2 are as follows:
  - (b) the expiration, in relation to anyway in the area to which the map relates of any period such that the enjoyment by the public of the way during that period rises a presumption that the way has been dedicated as a public path or restricted byway;
  - (c) the discovery by the Authority of evidence which (when considered with all other relevant evidence available to them) shows:
    - (i) that a right of way which is not shown on the map and statement subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist over land in the area to which the map relates, being a right of way such that the land over which the right subsists is a public path, a restricted byway or, subject to Section 54A a byway open to all traffic;

- (ii) that a highway shown in the map and statement as a highway of a particular description ought to be there shown as a highway of a different description;
- (iii) that there is no public right of way over land shown in the map and statement as a highway of any description or any other particulars contained in the map and statement require modification.

## APPENDIX 2

### HIGHWAYS ACT, 1980

Section 31. Dedication of way as a highway presumed after public use for 20 years.

Where a public way over land, other than a way of such a character that use of it by the public could not give rise at common law to any presumption of dedication, has actually been enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption of a full period of 20 years, the way is deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during this period to dedicate it.

For Section 31(1) Highways Act, 1981 to operate and give rise to a presumption of dedication the following criteria must be satisfied:

- the physical nature of the path must be such as is capable of being a public right of way
- the use must be 'brought into question', i.e. challenged or disputed in some way
- use must have taken place without interruption over the period of twenty years before the date on which the right is brought into question
- use must be *as of right* i.e. without force, without stealth or without permission and in the belief that the route was public
- there must be insufficient evidence that the landowner did not intend to dedicate a right of type being claimed
- use must be by the public at large

## APPENDIX 3

### SPECIAL USER GROUPS

- (a) The Planning Inspectorate has produced advice on this matter in that they say there is no strict legal interpretation of the term 'public'. The dictionary definition being 'the people as a whole' or 'the community in general'. Arguably and sensibly that use should be by a number of people who together may be taken to represent the people as a whole/the community.

However, Coleridge L J in R -v- Residents of Southampton 1887 said that "use by the public' must not be taken in its widest sense - for it is a common knowledge that in many cases only the local residents ever use a particular road or bridge. Consequently, use wholly or largely by local people may be use by the public as depending on the circumstances of the case, that use could be by a number of people who may sensibly be taken to represent the local people as a whole/the local community".

- (b) In contrast to this view was the decision made by Lord Parke in Poole -v- Huskinson 1834 who concluded: "there may be dedication to the public for a limited purpose...but there cannot be dedication to a limited part of the public". This case was quoted by an Inspector in 1997 appointed to consider an application to add a public bridleway to the Definitive Map for North Yorkshire County Council. Here the route had also been in use for 40 to 50 years. That Inspector concluded: "In the case before Lord Parke, residents of the same parish were held to constitute a limited part of the public and I therefore believe the inhabitants of the Parish of Cliffs should also be held to constitute a limited part". The Inspector refused to confirm the Order.

# Plan No.1

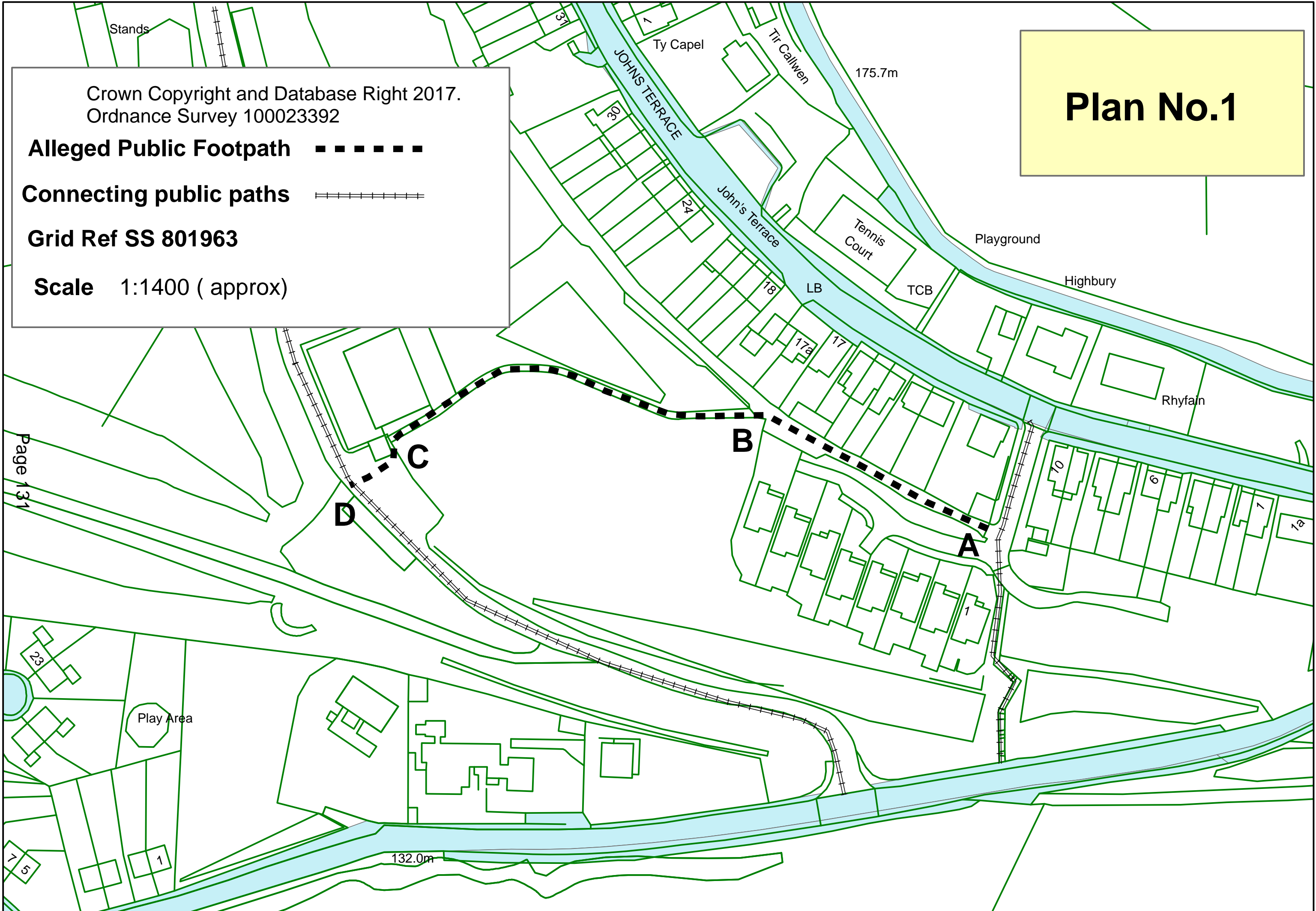
Crown Copyright and Database Right 2017.  
Ordnance Survey 100023392

**Alleged Public Footpath**    - - - - -

**Connecting public paths**    + + + + +

**Grid Ref SS 801963**

**Scale**    1:1400 ( approx)



This page is intentionally left blank



(disused)

Shaft

ETL

FP. 9

(Tonmawr RFC)

Stands

Ton-mawr

Rugby Ground

Playground

TCB

Highbury

Rhyfain

FP 2

Track

Track

TON-MAWR ROAD

Former Primary School

Post Office

Cwm Pelenna


Pelenna River

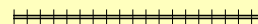
Club

Centre

Path (un)

### Plan No.2

Alleged Public Path 

Connecting public paths 

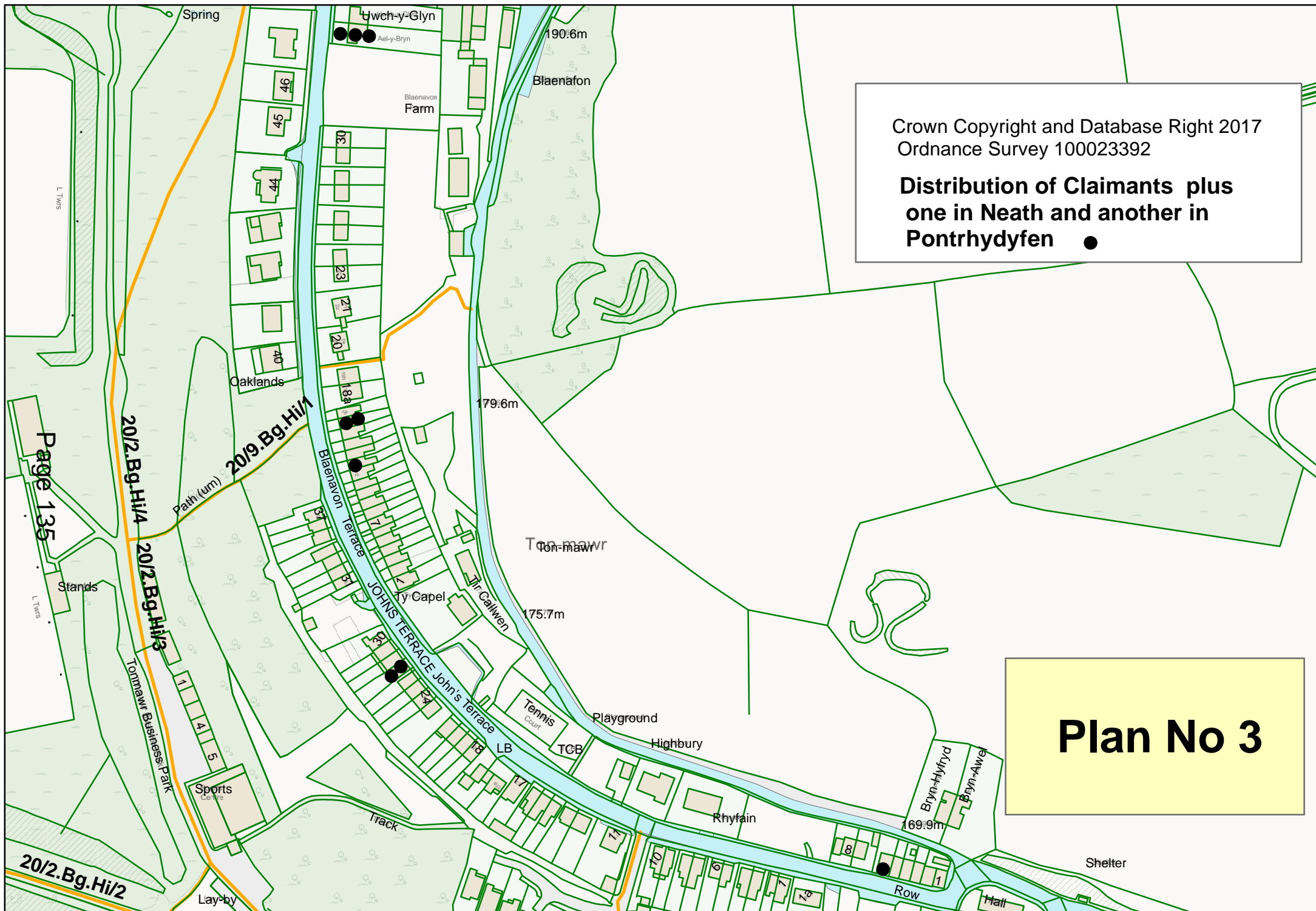
Crown Copyright and database 2017  
Ordnance Survey 100023392  
Scale 1 2000

This page is intentionally left blank

Crown Copyright and Database Right 2017  
Ordnance Survey 100023392

**Distribution of Claimants plus  
one in Neath and another in  
Pontrhydyfen ●**

**Plan No 3**



Page 135

20/2.Bg.Hi/4 20/2.Bg.Hi/3

20/9.Bg.Hi/1

20/2.Bg.Hi/2

Path (um)

L. TOWNHALL BUSINESS PARK

Lay-by

Sports Centre

Stands

Oaklands

Bladenavon Farm

Blaenafon

Uwch-y-Glyn

Ael-y-Bryn

Ton-mawr

Y Capel

Tŷr Gallwen

Bladenavon Terrace

JOHN'S TERRACE John's Terrace

Tennis Court

Playground

Highbury

Rhyfain

Bryn-Hytryd

Bryn-Awge

Shelter

Hall

Row

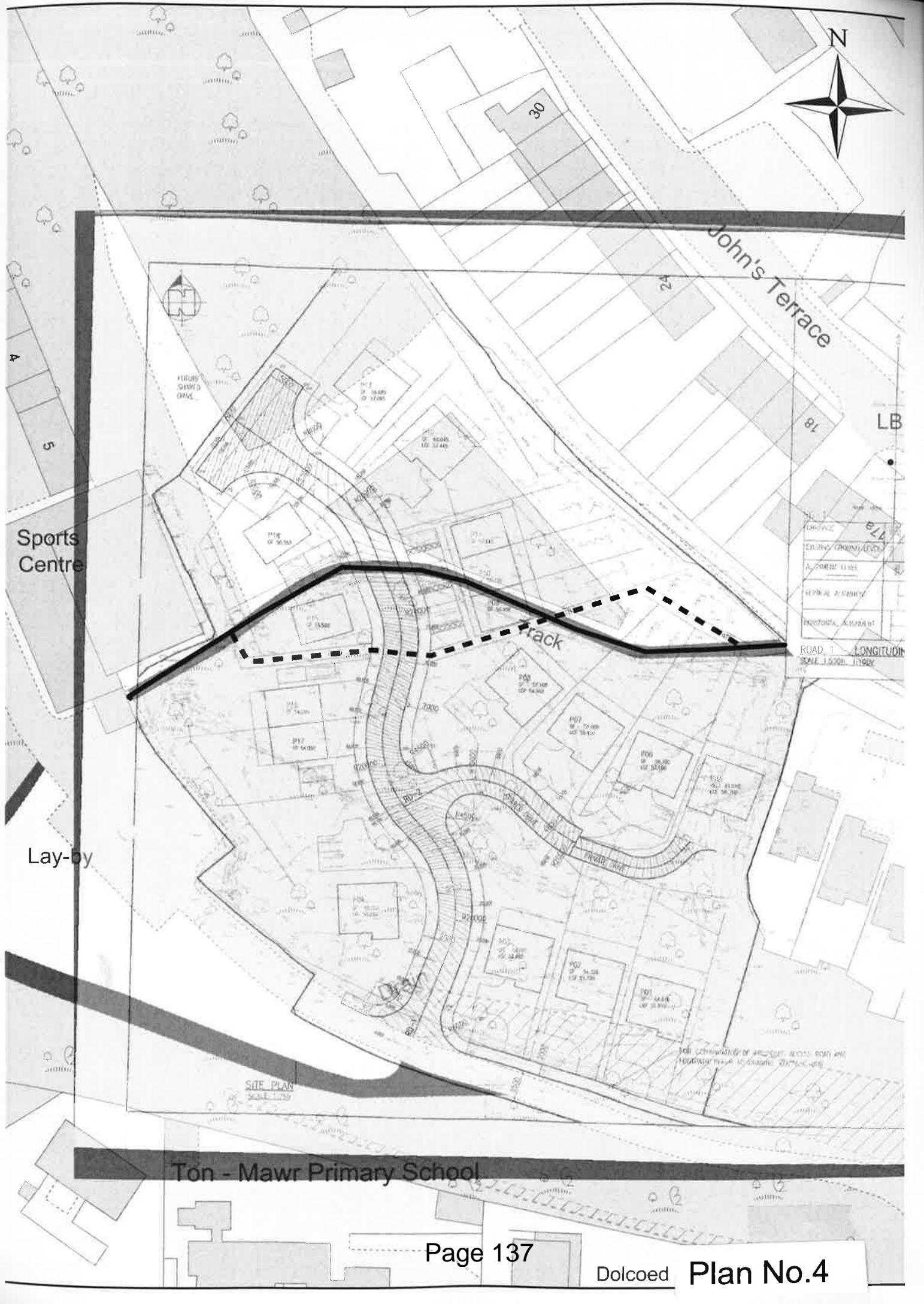
175.7m

179.6m

190.6m

169.9m

This page is intentionally left blank



Sports Centre

Lay-by

John's Terrace

Ton - Mawr Primary School

EXISTING GROUND LEVEL
PROPOSED LEVEL
SEWER
WATER
PROPOSED ROAD
ROAD 1 - LONGITUDINAL
SCALE 1:500 (1:1000)

SITE PLAN  
SCALE 1:500

FOR CONTINUATION OF PROPOSED ROAD AND  
TERRACE FROM TO EXISTING ROAD AND  
TERRACE

This page is intentionally left blank

## NEATH PORTTALBOT COUNCTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

22 September 2107

#### REPORT OF THE HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES – DAVID MICHAEL

#### MATTER FOR DECISION

#### WARD AFFECTED: COEDFFRANC NORTH

#### ALLEGED PUBLIC FOOTPATH VIA THE REAR OF GOLWYG-Y-BRYN, COMMUNITY OF COEDFFRANC

#### Purpose of the Report

To determine the status of the path from points:-  
A-B-C (Woodland Road to Ormes Road)  
B-E (Woodland Road to Dynevor Road)

#### Background

- 1.1 An application was submitted in 2005 to recognise a path that passes to the rear of Golwyg-Y-Bryn that formerly passed alongside All Saints Church shown A-B on the attached report. The Church closed in 2006 and was later demolished so that the site could be re-developed to accommodate 6 houses surrounding the cul-de-sac of Golwg-Y-Bryn
- 1.2 In April 2008 a site visit revealed a well-defined stone based path, of unknown ownership, and bordered on its southern side with a timber fence and open to the adjacent hillside on its northern flank. There was no planning condition attached to the consent for the housing development to improve the path A-B shown on plan no.1. According to records from an earlier site meeting with officers, however it is almost certain the developer undertook this work.
- 1.3 The path A-B however only connects to a public highway at point A, being the northernmost limit of the adopted Woodland Road. Newell Road proceeding immediately west of point A is not a recognised public highway as it is not on the list of streets.

- 1.4 At point B the path joins the northern point of the lane running to the rear of Woodland Road, (B-E) this is also unadopted. A path containing some concrete steps proceeds north from point B to join Ormes Road at point C and passes to the rear of four houses numbered 42-48 of Oak Hill Park. Whilst this length of path B-C is not registered as a public right of way the Definitive Statement for footpath No.35 though not specific, does make reference to a path proceeding from Ormes Road to All Saints Church. The Definitive Map depicts an unnumbered footpath leading from Newell road to Ormes Road and shown A-D on the attached plan. However there is no path on the ground via A-D.

### **The Evidence**

- 2.1 Thirteen people including the applicant, completed user evidence forms alleging an average of 34 years use of the path A-B. The landowners at that time had not been identified by the applicant, but nonetheless the applicant received consent from this Council to post notices at either end of the path addressed to the “owner/occupier” providing information on the application. Since 2005, the Land Registry searches have revealed that land containing the path A-B is not registered and so ownership of this length of path remains unknown. The land containing B-C is under the ownership of a Mrs and Mrs McDonald.
- 2.2 There has been no instance of the path A-B-C having been blocked and so the date of the application will count as the date at which the alleged existence of this public path was called into question, that is November 2005. That being the case, the applicant would have to establish there has been a minimum 20 year period of uninterrupted use counting retrospectively from 2005. If so, this would be sufficient to show that there has been a presumption that the route A-B-C had been dedicated to the public by the owner of the land, even though the owner of part of the land A-B is unknown. Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 specifically provides the statutory framework within which a claim can be evaluated. (Appendix 1)
- 2.3 Unless a public path terminates at a place of interest or view point, it will join another public highway whether that is a public carriageway or any other category of highway such as a public footpath. In this example no one has suggested point B is located at a place of interest or view point. In fact the evidence taken from those interviewed and who supplied additional information, shows they were walking beyond point B to either Ormes Road (point C) or south to Dynevor Road (at point E). Only Dynevor Road is adopted.



- 2.4 Under the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Appendix 2) this Council is under an obligation to investigate any evidence that shows a public right of way exists, even though the path from point B-C and B-E did not form part of the original application as is the case here.

### **Woodland Road to Ormes Road A-B-C**

- 2.5 Of the 13 people who originally supported the application, 7 are still resident at the addresses provided in 2005. Of these 7 three responded to requests to provide additional information this year, two others were interviewed in 2006, but only one of these two persons still reside at the same address as given in 2006. An additional sixth person claims to have walked this path but only provided written evidence. However she also is no longer resident at her previous address. So effectively there are now only 4 people out of these 7 who are still residing at the addresses given previously and who it is thought would continue to support this application.
- 2.6 Three people recently clarified in 2017 that they have made use of this route A-B-C. One said he has been doing so since 1976 and about twice a day but only does so waking from C-B as this direction is downhill and does so in order to reach the shops in Skewen. One of these persons regards this path as a local amenity since he started walking the route in 1964. Another claims use up to 5 times per week since 1991. A fourth person stated in 2006 he has been walking this route up to twice every two weeks since 1976 to access the hills to the north.
- 2.7 The distribution of the 4 claimants are shown in plan no 2 which reflects use from a limited area confirming that it is used by those living in essentially two streets as a useful shortcut. As such it is difficult to conclude the path is used by the public at large. Appendix 3 describes the issues regarding such a group classed as a special user group.

### **Evidence from the Definitive Map and Statement**

- 2.8 A path between Ormes Road and Newell Road is referred to in the Definitive Statement as number 35, "Commences from Ormes Road, Skewen, and proceeds southwards along open ground to All Saints Church" The path as shown in the Definitive Map appears as A-D, which could represent this description although it is shown to the west of the path B-C being claimed. It is recorded as being 75 yards in length (or

68.55 metres). The path A-D is 59 metres and the one in use B-C, 77metres. Also at some point in the past, a limited set of concrete steps have been placed on the path B-C. Whoever was responsible for these steps, whether this Council's predecessor or the Community/Parish Council does provide some evidence of acquiescence by whoever was the owner of the land at that time.

- 2.9 Point C does not connect to a recognised public highway. However Footpath No.35 was considered to terminate on Ormes Road. There is no explanation to indicate why it was concluded such a public right of way should terminate on this unadopted road yet equally no evidence to show that this was a mistake. There is a presumption that the Definitive Map and Statement are correct unless there is good evidence an error was made. According to those interviewed, there has never been a path where footpath for 35 is shown in the Definitive Map (A-D). Of those interviewed in support of this application, one first started using the path in 1946 and the other in 1956 which was at the time the initial review of all possible public paths for this Parish were being considered.

### **Ordnance Survey Records**

- 3.1 The first edition of the Ordnance Survey dated 1876 shows a path leading from Ormes Road at point D and joining the claimed public path mid-way between points A-B. The subsequent edition of 1899 shows a path in almost an identical position to that shown in the Definitive Map (A-D). By the 1918 edition, four railway lines are shown running east to west, bisecting A-D at right angles. Neither the Definitive path A-D nor the claimed public path (B-C) is shown on this edition. Similarly neither of these two paths are shown on the 1940 and 1952 editions. The two later editions being an Ordnance Survey date of the land at the time the Parish Council first considered the existence of possible public paths. The Ordnance Survey edition the Parish Council used for their survey was a revision of the 1940 Ordnance Survey.

### **Earlier records of the Definitive Map and Statement**

- 4.1 Appendix 4 provides an account of the process that led to the production of the current Definitive map and Statement. Footpath No 35 first appears in the Draft Special Review Map dated 1971 as a result of the Coedffranc Parish Council applying to have this path added to that edition of the Map and Statement. This opportunity came from the passing of the Countryside Act 1968. Hence this path never appears on the three earlier editions of the Definitive Map. Curiously the Ordnance

survey had ceased to show a path in this approximate position by the time the 1918 edition had been published, so it is unclear why the Parish Council applied to have footpath No 35 added to the Draft Special Review in 1968 when the path appears to have ceased to exist by 1918 and possibly some years before that. Nonetheless the inclusion of a path in the current Definitive Map and Statement is conclusive evidence of its existence and good evidence would have to be discovered to warrant its deletion from the Map and Statement. This precedent was set on a case concerning *Trevelyan v Secretary of State for the Environment Transport and the Regions* 2001. (Appendix 5)

## **Conclusion**

- 5.1 The 13 people who have provided user evidence from the original application only identified the path A-B. It was only after 4 people provided additional information in 2006 and 2017 has it been possible to confirm people are walking beyond point B to Ormes Road at point C.
- 5.2 Only 3 responded in 2017 to say they continue to support the claim with another who is still resident in the area and upon whom this Council would also wish to rely. However in addition to the user evidence, the existence of some steps along the path B-C suggest acquiescence by the landowner at the time the steps were installed. All three who were interviewed in 2017, confirmed that the position of B-C has not varied through the period of their use.
- 5.3 In contrast point C does not connect to another public highway and any use west of point C along Ormes Road to access the adjacent properties would not reflect use by the public at large. The only evidence of use beyond point C to reach another public highway is from two people who claim to use A-B-C as a means of reaching Drummau Road via the Definitive path H-I.
- 5.4 The number of people who are currently willing to support this application is very limited in extent particularly considering the density of houses in the area. Point C does not connect to another public highway which suggests that A-B-C cannot be regarded as a public right of way. If there is justification for adding A-B-C to the Definitive map it would have to be on the basis that Ormes Road between points C-G-H is a public path, for which there is currently insufficient evidence.
- 5.5 Whilst footpath no.35 A-D shown on the Definitive Map also does not connect to a public highway, there is no basis for concluding that path

should be deleted by means of a modification order as there is no evidence to show that a mistake was made at the time the path was added to the Definitive Map and Statement. In addition if it is considered this path A-D was added in error, then the same reason would apply for the two paths between points F-G and H-I neither of which connect to a public highway at both their points of termini.

- 5.6 It is possible for any person to submit an application to register part of Ormes Road as a public footpath from points C-G-H as a continuation of the route A-B-C so that this provides a continuous link between two public highways. However that claim would have to be supported by a substantial number of people who would be considered to represent the public at large rather than the current application, which was confined to the path A-D and only supported by a few residents who live in the adjacent streets.

### **Recommendation**

That no Modification Order be made to include the length A-B-C into the Definitive Map and Statement.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Decision**

- (a) Only three people have said they will continue to support this application.
- (b) Point C does not connect to a public highway.
- (c) Any use west of point C to access those properties would not constitute use by the public at large.

### **Woodland Road to Dynevor Road**

- 6.1 From the result of the investigation into the above application 2 people indicated in 2017 that they had been making use of the route B-E. Another three who were interviewed in 2006 also claimed to have used this route although one of these is no longer resident. Taken together they reflect an average of 23 years use up until 2005.
- 6.2 Given only 4 can be relied upon to provide supporting evidence Plan no 3 shows the distribution of these 4 people. Their reasons for use, being either to reach the hillside to the north of this area or to walk to the shops in Skewen.

- 6.3 Four persons who are still resident is a very limited number upon which to base a modification order particularly with the number of houses in the area.

Again the degree and extent of use is relevant given the density of houses in this area, one would expect a greater number of people wanting to have this path recognised as a public one.

### **Documentary Evidence**

- 7.1 As a result of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, Parish Councils were given the task of identifying those routes they considered had public path status in their respective areas in each of their parishes. Four paths no longer shown in the Definitive map but in close proximity to this path were initially identified as possible public rights of way, but all deleted from the first draft edition of the Definitive map of 1955. Their removal was on the basis they were private streets and only serving residents to the rear of their properties. One such path was no.9 which is also shown on plan no.3, part of which coincides with the path A-B. However the parish card which was a brief written description of each of the paths identified by the parish Council stated, " From top of Woodland Road ( joining path 8 ) along North side of All Saints Church and then turning South to join Dynevor Road and situate along rear of Woodland Road). Hand written notes were added on to the Parish Card stating "Private Street ! Access road to back entrances of houses" This was clearly an acknowledgment that the length running south of point B was in use for such residents.

### **Conclusion**

- 8.1 There are a limited number of people in support who would say they use the path to reach the shops in Skewen and even they live in relative close proximity to the path. One person can access this path from the rear of their property.
- 8.2 The path from Woodland Road to Dynevor Road was initially considered by the Parish Council in 1955 as a possible public path but later rejected on the basis that it was a route used as a private street.
- 8.3 Evidence would have to be provided to show a greater number of people who could represent the public at large and not those who would use the path as a means of accessing the rear of their properties. On the current

evidence, only 4 persons are still resident .Consequently on the basis there are only 4 people who can support this claim it should be concluded this is insufficient to justify making a modification order.

### **Recommendation**

That no modification order be made to recognise the path via the route B-E.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Decision**

- (a) Only four people support this application which is too low a number to warrant making a modification order particularly given the number of houses in the area.
- (b) These four cannot said to represent the public at large given they live in relative close proximity to the lane.
- (c) In 1955 the former Parish Council initially considered this lane as a possible public right of way but later reversed that decision on the basis that it is used as a private street which reinforces (c ) above.

### **Consultation**

The item has been subject to extensive consultation

### **Appendices**

Plan No.s 1-3 and appendices 1-5

### **List of Background papers**

M08/17

### **Officer Contact**

Mr Iwan Davies – Principal Solicitor – Litigation  
Tel No 01639 763151 E mail: i.g.davies@npt.gov.uk

## APPENDIX 1

### WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT, 1981

Section 53 Duty to keep the Definitive Map and Statement under continuous review.

- (2) As regards every Definitive Map and Statement, the Surveying Authority shall:
  - (a) as soon as reasonably practical after commencement date, by order make such modifications to the map and statement as appear to them to be requisite in consequence of the occurrence, before that date, of any of the events specified in Sub-Section 3; and
  - (b) as from that date, keep the map and statement under continuous review and as soon as reasonably practicable after the occurrence on or after that date, of any of those events, by order make such modifications to the map and statement as appear to them to be requisite in consequence of the occurrence of that event.
- (3) The events referred to in Sub-Section 2 are as follows:
  - (b) the expiration, in relation to anyway in the area to which the map relates of any period such that the enjoyment by the public of the way during that period rises a presumption that the way has been dedicated as a public path or restricted byway;
  - (c) the discovery by the Authority of evidence which (when considered with all other relevant evidence available to them) shows:
    - (i) that a right of way which is not shown on the map and statement subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist over land in the area to which the map relates, being a right of way such that the land over which the right subsists is a public path, a restricted byway or, subject to Section 54A a byway open to all traffic;

- (ii) that a highway shown in the map and statement as a highway of a particular description ought to be there shown as a highway of a different description;
- (iii) that there is no public right of way over land shown in the map and statement as a highway of any description or any other particulars contained in the map and statement require modification.



## APPENDIX 2

### HIGHWAYS ACT, 1980

Section 31. Dedication of way as a highway presumed after public use for 20 years.

Where a public way over land, other than a way of such a character that use of it by the public could not give rise at common law to any presumption of dedication, has actually been enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption of a full period of 20 years, the way is deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during this period to dedicate it.

For Section 31(1) Highways Act, 1981 to operate and give rise to a presumption of dedication the following criteria must be satisfied:

- the physical nature of the path must be such as is capable of being a public right of way
- the use must be 'brought into question', i.e. challenged or disputed in some way
- use must have taken place without interruption over the period of twenty years before the date on which the right is brought into question
- use must be *as of right* i.e. without force, without stealth or without permission and in the belief that the route was public
- there must be insufficient evidence that the landowner did not intend to dedicate a right of type being claimed
- use must be by the public at large

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **SPECIAL USER GROUPS**

- (a) The Planning Inspectorate has produced advice on this matter in that they say there is no strict legal interpretation of the term 'public'. The dictionary definition being 'the people as a whole' or 'the community in general'. Arguably and sensibly that use should be by a number of people who together may be taken to represent the people as a whole/the community.

However, Coleridge L J in R -v- Residents of Southampton 1887 said that "use by the public' must not be taken in its widest sense - for it is a common knowledge that in many cases only the local residents ever use a particular road or bridge. Consequently, use wholly or largely by local people may be use by the public as depending on the circumstances of the case, that use could be by a number of people who may sensibly be taken to represent the local people as a whole/the local community".

- (b) In contrast to this view was the decision made by Lord Parke in Poole -v- Huskinson 1834 who concluded: "there may be dedication to the public for a limited purpose...but there cannot be dedication to a limited part of the public". This case was quoted by an Inspector in 1997 appointed to consider an application to add a public bridleway to the Definitive Map for North Yorkshire County Council. Here the route had also been in use for 40 to 50 years. That Inspector concluded: "In the case before Lord Parke, residents of the same parish were held to constitute a limited part of the public and I therefore believe the inhabitants of the Parish of Cliffs should also be held to constitute a limited part". The Inspector refused to confirm the Order.

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **HISTORY OF THE COMPILATION OF THE DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT**

1. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 placed an obligation on all Councils to produce a Definitive Map and Statement. Parish Councils were given the task of surveying all routes they considered may have legal status. This resulted in the production of what has come to be known as the Parish Map (at the scale of 6" to one mile) and the all too often rather brief description of the path contained on small cards also known as the Parish Card. Some of the descriptions on these cards were more comprehensive than others but in combination with the paths' depiction in the "Parish Map", provide a useful record of what routes were considered to have public path status by 1954.
2. The information was passed to the former Glamorgan County Council who collated the information and produced the first Draft Definitive Map which in their opinion reflected routes considered to be public rights of way on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1954 which became the "relevant date" of the first Definitive Map published in 1970.
3. The legislation required that the information gathered should be the subject of a series of reviews, which would allow the public and landowners to make representations or objections to the inclusion or absence of routes in the various editions of these earlier Draft Maps. The result was the production of the initial Draft Map and Statement published in 1955. Objections to the inclusion or omission of routes were considered in 1956 and the results of those decisions were again subject to further objections which resulted in a further series of hearings which took place in the 1960s. The Provisional Map and Statement published in 1964 was the effect of those objections so determined. Once published, landowners were given another opportunity to object and these were heard in the Quarter Sessions in around 1968. The result was the production of the first Definitive Map and Statement published in 1970. The passing of the Countryside Act 1968 required all Councils to reclassify routes they had designated as roads used as public (R.U.U.Ps) into either footpaths, bridleways or byways open to all traffic. This resulted in the production of the

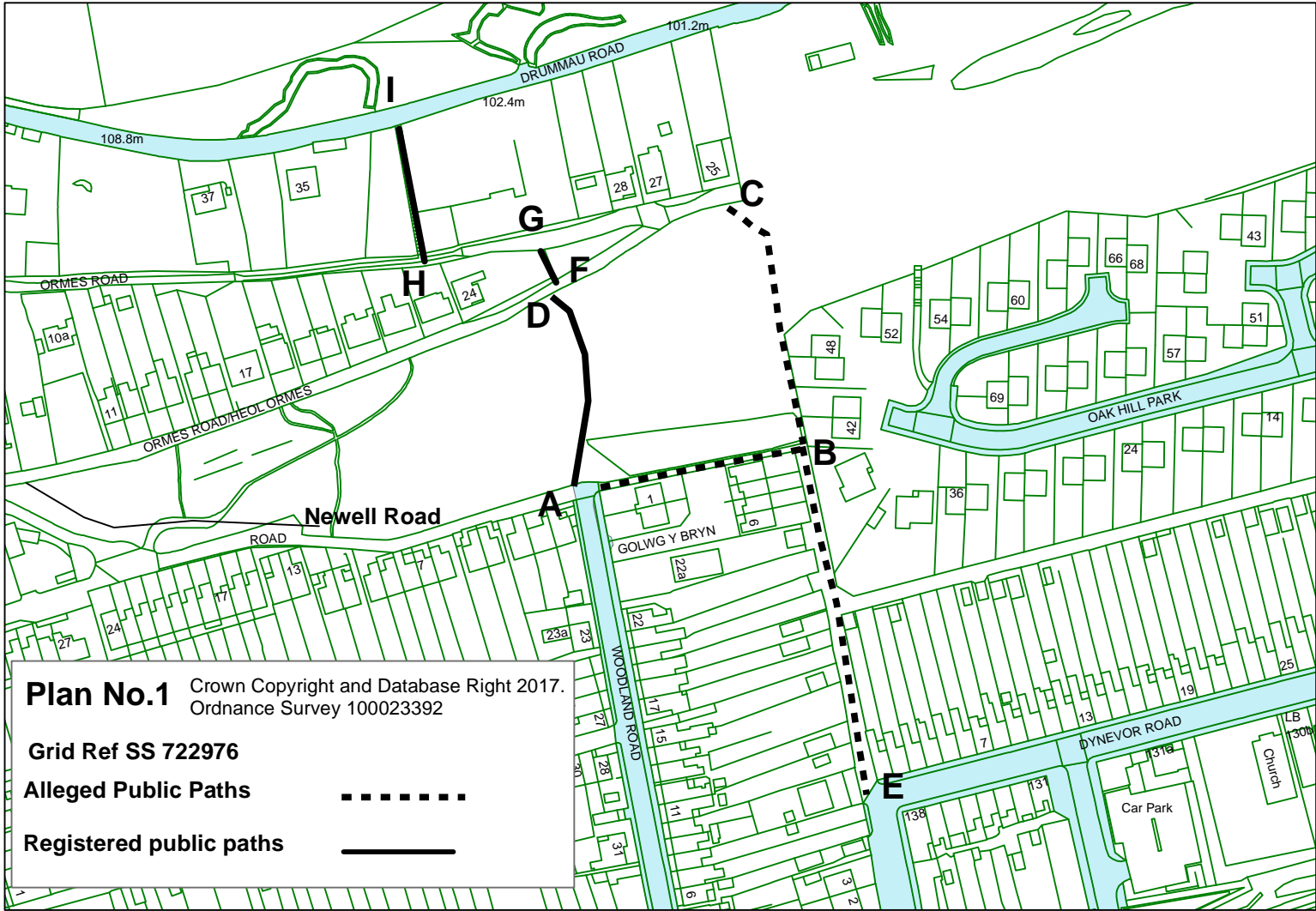
Draft Special Review of 1971, published in 1974, to which objections could be made. Those inquiries were mainly held in 1980 which when determined lead to the production of the current Definitive Map and Statement published in 1988.

## **APPENDIX 5**

Trevelyan confirms that cogent evidence is needed before the Definitive Map and Statement are modified to delete or downgrade a right of way. Lord Phillips MR stated at paragraph 38 of Trevelyan that:

“Where the Secretary of State or an Inspector appointed by him has to consider whether a right of way that is marked on a definitive map in fact exists, he must start with an initial presumption that it does. If there were no evidence which made it reasonably arguable that such a right of way existed, it should not have been marked on the map. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it should be assumed that the proper procedures were followed and thus that such evidence existed. At the end of the day, when all the evidence has been considered, the standard of proof required to justify a finding that no right of way exists is no more than the balance of probabilities. But evidence of some substance must be put in the balance, if it is to outweigh presumption that the right of way exists. Proof of a negative is seldom easy, and the more time that elapses, the more difficult will be the task of adducing the positive evidence that is necessary to establish that a right of way that has been marked on a definitive map has been marked there by mistake.”

This page is intentionally left blank



**Plan No.1** Crown Copyright and Database Right 2017.  
Ordnance Survey 100023392

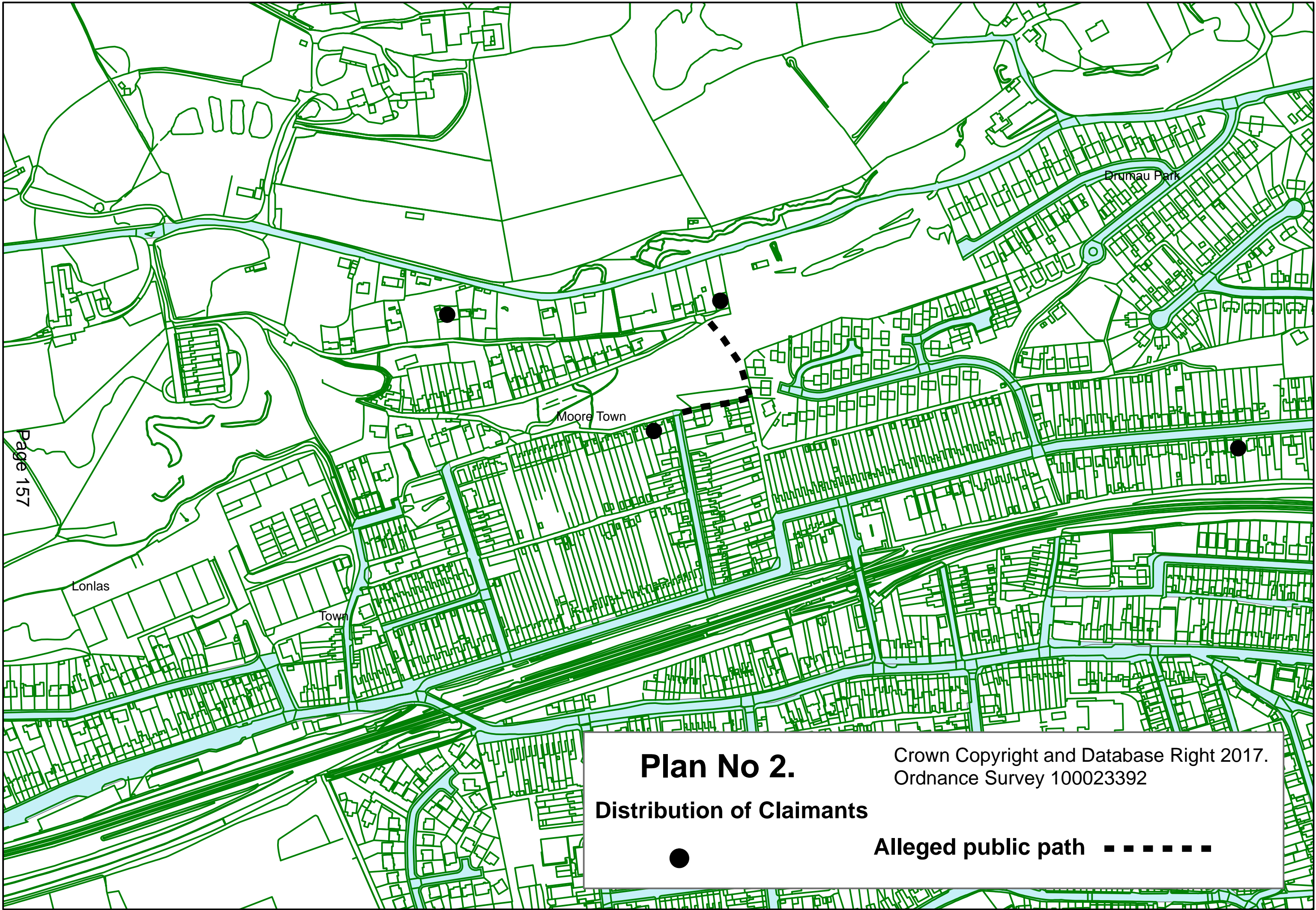
**Grid Ref SS 722976**

**Alleged Public Paths**      - - - - -

**Registered public paths**      —————

This page is intentionally left blank





**Plan No 2.**  
**Distribution of Claimants**

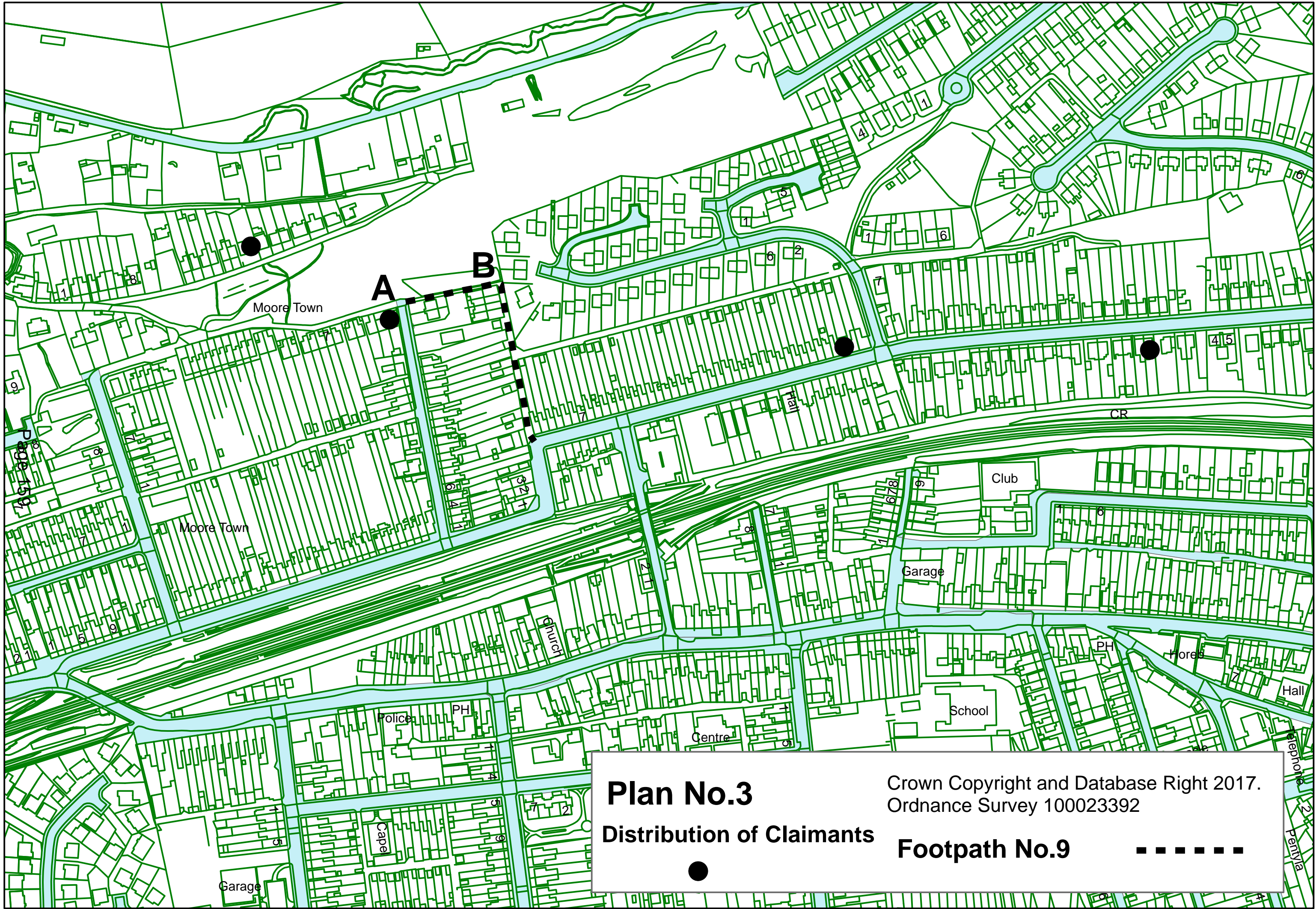
●

**Alleged public path** - - - - -

Crown Copyright and Database Right 2017.  
Ordnance Survey 100023392

This page is intentionally left blank





**Plan No.3**  
**Distribution of Claimants**

Crown Copyright and Database Right 2017.  
Ordnance Survey 100023392

**Footpath No.9**     - - - - -

●

This page is intentionally left blank

**NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL  
REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET  
BOARD**

**22 September 2017**

**REPORT OF HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES - DAVID MICHAEL**

**SECTION A – MATTER FOR DECISION**

**WARD AFFECTED: TAIBACH**

**ALLEGED PUBLIC FOOTPATH COMMENCING ON THE PUBLIC  
HIGHWAY NEAR GOYTRE PROCEEDING INTO CWM GWINEU  
VALLEY – COMMUNITY OF TAIBACH**

**Purpose of the Report**

To consider the evidence in support of the application to recognise a path into the Cwm Gwineu Valley as a public right of way on foot as shown on the plan attached to this report.

**Background**

- 1.1 A set of eleven user evidence forms were submitted in 1981 prior the Wildlife and Countryside Act of that year coming into force. This occurred after the Special Review of the Definitive Map and Statement was completed and the latest edition of the map and statement published in 1988.
- 1.2 In 1991 and 1994 two further batches of user evidence forms were submitted taken together comprised 14, resulting in a total of 25. However no formal application was made and no notice served on any of the affected landowners. However under the provisions of the 1981 Act the Council is under an obligation to consider any evidence that alleges the existence of a public right of way. (Appendix 1)
- 1.3 Whilst this matter had remained outstanding for a considerable period,
  - a) No formal application was submitted and no notice served on the landowners and so this Council was not under any time constraint within which it has been obliged to determine the matter.

b) Irrespective of this, efforts were made to clarify precisely the alignment and extent of the route so claimed, which had not been clearly described in the user evidence forms nor shown on the plans attached. A series of interviews were therefore undertaken with a total of ten individuals in 1991, 1994 and two of the same persons again in 2002. However it was considered there was not enough information available to clarify which routes had been used by a sufficient number of people to be able to provide a report on this matter. Also there was a lack of responses from the remaining claimants to clarify the routes they used. As there were other more pressing formal applications, this claim was thereafter given a low priority.

1.4 The issue arose initially because access into Cwm Gwineu Valley in 1981 had become obstructed by a fence at point A as shown on the attached plan. The new owners of part of the land who had developed a riding school were responsible for closing the path and objected to the suggestion that such public rights of access existed over their land. The remainder of the land affected by the path between points F and G falls under the ownership of Forest Enterprise. In 1997 they purchased the freehold, but from as early as 1948 had leased the land from the Margam Estate. The question to consider is whether under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 (Appendix 2) there is sufficient evidence of uninterrupted use from 1961 - 1981 which can satisfy the presumption the way has been dedicated to the public by the relevant landowners

### **The Claimed Route**

2.1 The claimed route commences on the public and vehicular highway which connects Taibach to Bryn. The path passes along the Cwm Gwineu Valley on the southern side of the stream. However its precise point of termination varies according to those who were interviewed, and unknown from the majority of those who initially supported the claim.

2.2 The valley contained a coal mine which opened after the Glen Hafod mine came into being, although by 1958 both were closed. There was a dramway on the northern side of the stream which was used to transport stone from a quarry shown at Point G and situated near Hafod Farm. Consequently local people have allegedly been accessing both routes along this valley as employees as well as for recreational purposes, notably on Sundays when the mine was not operating.



## **The Evidence ( Documents)**

- 3.1 An earlier survey was undertaken by what appears to have been Port Talbot Borough Council at the time Parish Councils were doing the same in approximately 1950. This was as a result of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 requiring all Council's to prepare their first draft Definitive Map and Statement. Appendix 3 includes the description of the path with a summary of the process implemented to ultimately produce the current Definitive Map and Statement.
- 3.2 The presumed 1950 survey undertaken by Port Talbot Borough Council, clearly describes the path being claimed as proceeding to the site of the reservoir. The path's length is quoted in two section totalling 270 metres. However as with all such descriptions of possible public paths in these 1950's surveys there is also a summary of the width and length, the total length is quoted as 350 metres. The measurement from the public highway to the western point of the reservoir is 300 metres to the eastern point of the reservoir and 330metres. Clearly this survey did not consider the path terminated at another public highway.
- 3.3 There was a resolution on the 15<sup>th</sup> October 1981 at a planning committee before West Glamorgan County Council, that this path be included as a right of way in the next review of the Definitive Map and Statement. Also that the landowner be asked to remove the obstruction at the start of the path which comprised a strand of barbed wire placed across the gap to the side of the gate.
- 3.4 The survey in 1950 was a preliminary review of possible public rights of way and yet the path was never included into any of the subsequent and draft editions of the Definitive Map and Statement that is those of 1955, 1964, the first Definitive Map and statement of 1970, nor the Special Review edition of 1971. Secondly, so far as this Council's records are concerned the status of this path was never investigated prior to the 1981 report to the planning committee.

## **The Evidence (User)**

- 3.5 The three sets of user evidence forms did not identify on the attached plans to those forms the full extent of the claimed public path. Of those who were interviewed, four said they walked to Hafod Farm and joined Bridleway No. 35 (point G) near that farm. Periods of use being 1932-1976, 1944-1994, 1952-1991, 1953-2002).

One specified she walked as far as the reservoir from 1959-1991 (Point B), another said to the coal tip (Point D) for an undisclosed period, two stated they went as far as the former dramway wheelhouse (Point C)

from 1951 -1978 ,1951-1991 and another person said he went as far as the bridge, (approximately Point E) from 1951-1981. One of the above also said he walked to the easternmost part of the valley, to join Bridleway No. 35 (point H) from 1953-2002. There is a clearly a significant variation between the accounts as to precisely what extent of path is being alleged as a public one.

- 3.6 Most public paths have their points of termini on other public highways (including public rights of way). The exceptions would be if they were ending at a view point, or place of interest, neither have been cited in this claim. None said they walked as far as the reservoir simply as a destination in itself. One person had said that people also used to take picnics on a grassy area of the valley to the south of the former coal tip.
- 3.7 In addition consideration has been given to whether it is feasible to show that a circular walk has been established as a result of the claimants utilising the tracks on both sides of the stream. None of the people still resident had said that they used the path for this purpose.

### **Current Support**

- 4.1 In 2008 between 14 and 18 letters were sent to those who were known to be still resident at the addresses provided at the time they submitted their user evidence forms. Only 3 responded and said they were willing to continue to support this claim. These three had identified their route as being via the southern side of the stream before crossing at Point E to join Bridleway No. 35 near Hafod Farm. However, only two of these three are now still resident at the addresses previously given. Of these two persons, one has said he walked to the eastern end of the valley 1953-2002 and both stated they went as far as Hafod Farm ( 1952-1991 and again 1953- 2002).
- 4.2 Part of the paths passes east of Point F into land under the ownership of Forest Enterprise. Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 does not apply to crown land including Forest Enterprise land. However whilst this was only acquired in 1997 after the end of the relevant period 1961-1981, the definition of Crown land extends to land held in trust by a government department and to include land in which the Crown has an interest. Forest Enterprise have had an interest in the land from when it was leased in 1948. This being the case means that none of the user evidence could be taken into account in respect of the routes east of point F.
- 4.3 Natural resources have also commented that they find no evidence of any public path east of point F though they have dedicated this forest



area as Access land under the provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

- 4.4 It is possible for a landowner to dedicate a public right of way under common law but there would have to be evidence that they not only acquiesced to that use, but took positive measures to encourage and facilitate public use of a particular route. Forest Enterprise do not accept any such right has been in existence and two of the claimants acknowledge that it was difficult pass through their land. One claimant stated the land was difficult to cross particularly after the trees had been planted and another person also in support of this claim said there were only sheep tracks over the land but no well defined path. As such there is no evidence that the owners ever took measures to provide or encourage public use from the date the land was leased to what was the Forestry Commission in 1948.

### **Special User Group**

- 5.1 The three batches of user evidence forms were completed by people who lived in two streets in the village of Goytre. A path that is only used by a limited number of people from one locality cannot be considered as representing the public at large. Appendix 4 cites the two cases which highlighted this issue.

### **Conclusion**

- 6.1
- (a) Only three people were willing to support the claim in 2008, one of whom has now moved from the address given previously.
  - (b) Of those interviewed it is clear that people have not been making use of a single route which has been used by a sufficient number of people who can be relied upon today to support a modification order.
  - (c) The routes shown by all the other claimants in the plans attached to their user evidence forms, that is those who were not interviewed, show a path which terminates some 50 metres east of the reservoir and via the southern side of the stream. So that according to their evidence the path does not join another public highway nor a place of interest.
  - (d) Those who supported the application all come from two streets in the one village. It is therefore questionable whether the evidence does reflect use by the public at large.

(e) Lastly, given Forest Enterprise and their predecessors have had an interest in the land since 1948, it cannot be subject to the provisions of s31 of the Highways Act 1980 from this date. There is no one who today can provide support for a minimum period of 20 years prior to 1948.

6.2 There is insufficient support for the claim nor has one route been clearly defined. There is no provision within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to claim the right to wander over land. Case law has established that only in limited circumstances can there be a right to deviate over a short distance where there are several tracks, but this does not remove the necessity to show clearly established usage of one route that can be defined with some precision. It is also questionable whether use by persons living in only two streets can be said to reflect use by the public at large. Consequently it is considered this claim should be rejected.

### **Appendices**

1-4 and a plan of the paths

### **Recommendations**

That no modification be made for the alleged public path/s situated at Cwm Gwineu Valley.

### **Reasons for proposed Decision**

There is insufficient support for the claim nor has one route been clearly defined. There is no provision within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to claim a right to wander over land. Case law has established that only in limited circumstances can there be a right to deviate over a short distance where there are several tracks, but this does not remove the obligation to show clearly established use of one route which can be defined with some precision. It is also questionable whether use by persons living in two streets can be said to reflect use by the public at large. Part of the path passes over Crown land which is exempt from being subject to the provisions of s31 of the Highways Act 1980. Consequently it is considered this claim should be rejected.

### **List of Background Papers**

M08/26

### **Officer Contact**

Mr Iwan Davies – Principal Solicitor – Litigation  
Tel No. 01639 763151

## APPENDIX 1

### WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT, 1981

Section 53 Duty to keep the Definitive Map and Statement under continuous review.

- (2) As regards every Definitive Map and Statement, the Surveying Authority shall:
  - (a) as soon as reasonably practical after commencement date, by order make such modifications to the map and statement as appear to them to be requisite in consequence of the occurrence, before that date, of any of the events specified in Sub-Section 3; and
  - (b) as from that date, keep the map and statement under continuous review and as soon as reasonably practicable after the occurrence on or after that date, of any of those events, by order make such modifications to the map and statement as appear to them to be requisite in consequence of the occurrence of that event.
- (3) The events referred to in Sub-Section 2 are as follows:
  - (b) the expiration, in relation to any way in the area to which the map relates of any period such that the enjoyment by the public of the way during that period rises a presumption that the way has been dedicated as a public path or restricted byway;
  - (c) the discovery by the Authority of evidence which (when considered with all other relevant evidence available to them) shows:
    - (i) that a right of way which is not shown on the map and statement subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist over land in the area to which the map relates, being a right of way such that the land over which the right subsists is a public path, a restricted byway or, subject to Section 54A a byway open to all traffic;

- (ii) that a highway shown in the map and statement as a highway of a particular description ought to be there shown as a highway of a different description;
- (iii) that there is no public right of way over land shown in the map and statement as a highway of any description or any other particulars contained in the map and statement require modification.

**APPENDIX 2**  
**HIGHWAYS ACT, 1980**

Section 31. Dedication of way as a highway presumed after public use for 20 years.

Where a public way over land, other than a way of such a character that use of it by the public could not give rise at common law to any presumption of dedication, has actually been enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption of a full period of 20 years, the way is deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during this period to dedicate it.

For Section 31(1) Highways Act, 1981 to operate and give rise to a presumption of dedication the following criteria must be satisfied:

- the physical nature of the path must be such as is capable of being a public right of way
- the use must be 'brought into question', i.e. challenged or disputed in some way
- use must have taken place without interruption over the period of twenty years before the date on which the right is brought into question
- use must be *as of right* i.e. without force, without stealth or without permission and in the belief that the route was public
- there must be insufficient evidence that the landowner did not intend to dedicate a right of type being claimed
- use must be by the public at large

### **APPENDIX 3**

## **HISTORY OF THE COMPILATION OF THE DEFINITIVE MAP AND STATEMENT**

1. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 placed an obligation on all Councils to produce a Definitive Map and Statement. Parish Councils were given the task of surveying all routes they considered may have legal status. This resulted in the production of what has come to be known as the Parish Map (at the scale of 6" to one mile) and the all too often rather brief description of the path contained on small cards also known as the Parish Card. Some of the descriptions on these cards were more comprehensive than others but in combination with the paths' depiction in the "Parish Map", provide a useful record of what routes were considered to have public path status by 1954.
2. The information was passed to the former Glamorgan County Council who collated the information and produced the first Draft Definitive Map. In their opinion this reflected routes considered to be public rights of way on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1954 which became the "relevant date" of the first Definitive Map published in 1970.
3. The legislation required that the information gathered should be the subject of a series of reviews, which would allow the public and landowners to make representations or objections to the inclusion or absence of routes in the various editions of these earlier Draft Maps. The result was the production of the initial Draft Map and Statement published in 1955. Objections to the inclusion or omission of routes were considered in 1956 and the results of those decisions were again subject to further objections which resulted in a series of hearings which took place in the 1960s. The Provisional Map and Statement published in 1964 was the effect of those objections so determined. Once published, landowners were given another opportunity to object and these were heard in the Quarter Sessions in around 1968. The result was the production of the first Definitive Map and Statement published in 1970. The passing of the Countryside Act 1968 required all Councils to reclassify routes they had designated as roads used as public (R.U.U.Ps) into either footpaths, bridleways or byways open to all traffic. This resulted in the production of the Draft Special Review of 1971, published in 1974, to which objections could be made.

Those inquiries were mainly held in 1980 which when determined lead to the production of the current Definitive Map and Statement published in 1988.

### **Description of Path from the presumed 1950 Survey**

Commencing on the Goytre to Bryn highway at a wooden stile the bears generally south – east to the site of the Cwmgwinen Reservoir. Initially skirting the marshy area of the pistl (spring) the route is generally over a soil surface which is stone based in some sections. The route crosses a second wooden stile approximately 70 metres from its commencement and is bounded by barbed wire fence on its southern side and by the nant Cwm-y-garn on its northern side. Path passes through a gap (intended for a field gate) in a barbed wire fence after approximately 200 metres.

Length 350 metres and width 1.5 metres

**APPENDIX 4**  
**SPECIAL USER GROUP**

- (a) The Planning Inspectorate has produced advice on this matter in that they say there is no strict legal interpretation of the term 'public'. The dictionary definition being 'the people as a whole' or 'the community in general'. Arguably and sensibly that use should be by a number of people who together may be taken to represent the people as a whole/the community.

However, Coleridge L J in R -v- Residents of Southampton 1887 said that "use by the public' must not be taken in its widest sense - for it is a common knowledge that in many cases only the local residents ever use a particular road or bridge. Consequently, use wholly or largely by local people may be use by the public as depending on the circumstances of the case, that use could be by a number of people who may sensibly be taken to represent the local people as a whole/the local community".

- (b) In contrast to this view was the decision made by Lord Parke in Poole -v- Huskinson 1834 who concluded: "there may be dedication to the public for a limited purpose...but there can not be dedication to a limited part of the public". This case was quoted by an Inspector in 1997 appointed to consider an application to add a public bridleway to the Definitive Map for North Yorkshire County Council. Here the route had also been in use for 40 to 50 years. That Inspector concluded: "In the case before Lord Parke, residents of the same parish were held to constitute a limited part of the public and I therefore believe the inhabitants of the Parish of Cliffs should also be held to constitute a limited part". The Inspector refused to confirm the Order.





This page is intentionally left blank

## REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

22 SEPTEMBER 2017

### REPORT OF THE HEAD OF: COMMISSIONING AND SUPPORT SERVICES – A. THOMAS

#### SECTION A – FOR DECISION

Matter for Decision

WARD(S) AFFECTED: All

#### HOUSING RENEWAL & ADAPTATION SERVICE EXTENSION OF FRAMEWORK FOR HOUSING RENEWAL WORKS

#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 To seek authority to extend the current framework agreement for Housing Renewal Works (the 'Framework') and the framework agreements with each contractor appointed thereunder (the 'Framework Agreements') to ensure continuity of Renewal works and to allow for the procurement and implementation of a new framework.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 The report seeks authorisation to exclude the requirements of competition, to suspend Rule 2.1 of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council's (the 'Council') Contracts Procedure Rules ("CPRS") and to extend the Framework and each of the six current Framework Agreements.

#### BACKGROUND

- 3 The Framework and the six Framework Agreements commenced on the 1 October 2014 for a period of three years.
- 4 The due date for the end of the Framework is 30 September 2017.

- 5 The six Framework contractors appointed under the Framework are:
- CJ Construction (Wales) Limited  
Jistcourt (South Wales) Limited  
Matthew Morgan T/A Briton Ferry Construction  
Mi-space UK  
R&M Williams Limited  
R.T. (Contractors) Limited
- 6 It was anticipated that the Council would have undertaken a competitive tender exercise with an award date of September 2017.
- 7 However, due to unexpected internal delays, at the present time tender documentation is being drafted for an anticipated award date of March 2018 with a commencement date for the new framework and new framework agreements of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018.
- 8 Due to timings of regeneration work bids being approved it is highly likely the framework would expire part way through a contract.
- 9 Continuation of the framework is essential to ensure full completion of a contract.
- 10 In order to ensure continuity of the Housing Renewal Works, it is necessary to extend the Framework and each of the six Framework Agreements for a period of six months from the Framework's expiry date.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

- 11 Subject to service requirements, the potential value for an extended period of the Framework and of the six Framework Agreements of six months is expected to be in the sum of £1.3m (subject to funding approval).
- 12 Subject to the requirement to allocate schemes to the framework contractors, the Council will make payment to the framework contractors in line with the agreed framework rates, thereby providing a greater certainty of price.

- 13 By not extending the framework no contracts for Housing Renewal Works would be able to be awarded for this financial year.
- 14 Funding that may be awarded this financial year would be lost.

### **EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 15 There is no equality impacts associated with this report

### **WORKFORCE IMPACTS**

- 16 There are no workforce impacts associated with this report

### **LEGAL IMPACTS**

- 17 As indicated above, subject to service requirements, the potential value for an extended period is estimated to be £1.3m (subject to approval) for six months and as a result of this, the Council must comply with its own internal CPRs which provide that the Council will, whenever possible put agreements of this value out to open tender.
- 18 Rule 2.1 of the CPRs provides that where the value of the contract is above £50,000 tenders should be sought from at least three providers.
- 19 Therefore, the Council could potentially be exposed to challenge from aggrieved providers who have not had an opportunity to bid for the extended period. They may wish to challenge this by Judicial Review of the Council's decision.
- 20 The risk of challenge is acknowledged, however, it would be contended that the Council must ensure that suitable contractual arrangements continue to be in place for the Housing Renewal Works in a safe manner with approved contractors, must ensure the provision of Housing Renewal Works for the Council's service users and must ensure best value to the Council, which it is considered the proposed arrangements would satisfy.

### **RISK MANAGEMENT**

- 21 This report seeks to minimise the risk to the council by ensuring continuity of Housing Renewal Works pending the council undertaking a new procurement exercise to secure a new framework for the service.

## **CONSULTATION**

- 22 There is no requirement under the Constitution for external consultation on this item.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

- 23 It is recommended:
- 23.1 That the requirements of competition are excluded and Rule 2.1 of the Council's Contracts Procedure Rules is suspended.
- 23.2 That the framework and the six framework agreements are extended for a period of six months from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 to allow the Council to run its own competitive tender exercise which will be undertaken at the same time as the extension is to be put in place and to maintain continuity during this financial years awarded contracts.

## **REASONS FOR PROPOSED DECISION**

- 24 To ensure continuity of Housing Renewal Works pending the Council's intended competitive procurement exercise and the implementation of a new framework and new framework agreements resulting therefrom.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION**

- 25 The decision is proposed for implementation after the three day call in period.

## **APPENDICES**

- 26 None

## **LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 27 None

## **OFFICER CONTACT**

- 28 Angela Thomas, Head of Commissioning and Support Services  
Tel: 01639 763794,  
email [a.j.thomas@npt.gov.uk](mailto:a.j.thomas@npt.gov.uk)

29 Robert Davies, Principal Officer Housing Renewal & Adaptation Service Tel: 01639 763288, email [r.i.davies@npt.gov.uk](mailto:r.i.davies@npt.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank



## NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board

22 September, 2017

### Report of the Head of Human Resources – Sheenagh Rees

#### Matter for Decision

#### Wards Affected:

All wards

### **Community Resilience and Engagement Strategy**

#### Purpose of the Report

This purpose of this report is to seek Member approval for the Community Resilience and Engagement Strategy, to assist the Emergency Planning Team with developing community resilience to local emergencies.

#### Executive Summary

The report outlines the need for a Council strategy for developing community resilience and awareness of local emergencies.

The use of a strategy would assist in outlining how the Emergency Planning Team plans to develop community resilience, and why community resilience is beneficial to all involved.

## **Background**

The Emergency Planning Team is a front line service that is responsible for ensuring, on behalf of NPTCBC, that the impact of major emergencies on communities is reduced.

The team plays a vital role in facilitating and supporting the preparation of plans to help assist the local authority and its partner agencies in the effective co-ordination and response to an emergency.

Under the Civil Contingencies Act of 2004, the local authority has a duty carry out the following duties:

1. Assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning;
2. Put in place emergency plans;
3. Put in place business continuity management arrangements;
4. Make information available to the public about arrangements to warn, inform and advise them in the event of an emergency;
5. Share information with other local responders to enhance control and coordination;
6. Cooperate with other local responders to enhance coordination and efficiency, and
7. Provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about business continuity management (local authorities only).

This report seeks to introduce a strategy for developing community resilience to local emergencies. Community resilience is now seen as best practise within emergency planning, as it can improve how a community reacts to an incident.

Community resilience is highly beneficial to duties 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Civil Contingencies Act, as it can improve communication of information to the public; and ensures the public take the correct actions. It can also ensure important information from within the communities affected is shared effectively with responding agencies, which in turn allows for efficient co-ordination.

A strategy for community resilience for use by the Emergency Planning Team would help to set out the aims of the team for developing community resilience, and assist with explaining the need for community resilience and its benefits, should the team be queried on the matter.

### **Financial Impact**

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

### **Equality Impact Assessment**

There is no requirement to carry out an equality impact assessment on this proposal.

### **Workforce Impacts**

This proposal will have a positive impact on the service as it will provide opportunities for developing new skills within the team, and improve service delivery and efficiency during an incident.

### **Legal Impacts**

There are no legal impacts associated with this report.

### **Risk Management**

Not applicable

### **Consultation**

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

## **Recommendation**

It is RECOMMENDED that Members APPROVE the introduction of a strategy document to assist in developing community resilience to local emergencies.

## **FOR DECISION**

### **Reasons for Proposed Decision**

To improve service delivery and efficiency

### **Implementation of Decision**

The decision is proposed for immediate implementation.

### **Appendices**

1 - Draft Community Resilience and Engagement Strategy

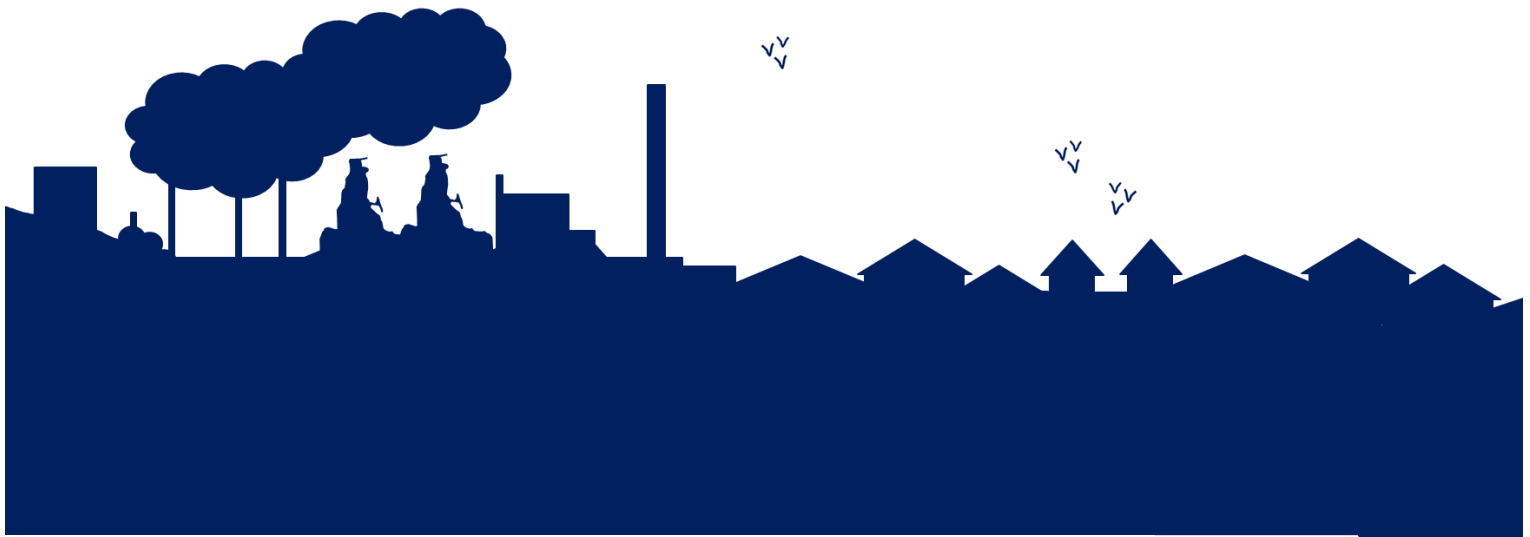
### **List of Background Papers**

None

### **Officer Contact**

Sheenagh Rees, Head of Human Resources, email:  
[s.rees5@npt.gov.uk](mailto:s.rees5@npt.gov.uk), telephone 01639 763315

Shaun Burgess, Corporate Occupational Health & Safety and  
Emergency Planning Manager, email: [s.burgess@npt.gov.uk](mailto:s.burgess@npt.gov.uk), telephone:  
01639 763955



**Emergency**  
**Planning**  
**Team**



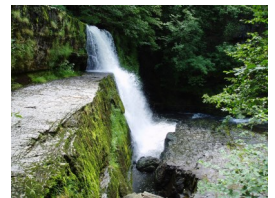
**Neath Port Talbot**  
**Castell-nedd Port Talbot**  
County Borough Council Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol

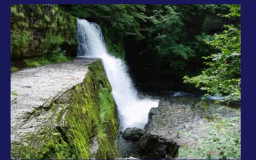
# COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Enable communities to be prepared before, during  
and after an emergency



**PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES**  
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW





# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>WHAT IS COMMUNITY RESILIENCE?</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE?</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>WHAT MAKES A COMMUNITY RESILIENT?</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>WHY SHOULD THE LOCAL AUTHORITY ASSIST WITH BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>THE CIVIL CONTINGENCIES ACT 2004</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>THE WELL - BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS (WALES) ACT 2015</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>HOW DOES COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BENEFIT CATEGORY 1 RESPONDERS</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>CURRENT COMMUNITY RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE EMERGENCY PLANNING TEAM</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>TWITTER</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>PUBLIC WEBSITE</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>LOCAL RISK REGISTER</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>HOW THE EMERGENCY PLANNING TEAM INTEND TO INCREASE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FURTHER</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>CASE STUDIES</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES WALES' 1000<sup>TH</sup> FLOOD PLAN</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN SOMERSET PROJECT</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>14</b>	

# FOREWORD

In the UK, there have been several incidents over recent years which have had an impact or had the potential to impact upon communities. These can include flooding, pandemics, pollution incidents, severe weather and animal disease. Such emergencies and incidents can place extreme demands on the communities affected by them. Examples of such emergencies which have affect communities across the UK can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Examples of UK emergencies which have had an impact on community life

H1N1 influenza outbreak (swine flu)	2009
North Sea storm surge	December 2013
Flooding on the Somerset Levels	Winter 2013 - 2014
St Jude's Day storm	28 October 2013
Heavy snow and cold temperatures	Winter 2010 - 2011
Heatwave	Summer 2003
Foot and Mouth disease	2001
Avian flu (bird flu)	2007
Sea Empress disaster	February 1996

Locally, we have had numerous emergency incidents which have had the potential to affect our communities, or have directly affected our communities. A selection of the most recent incidents can be seen in figure 1.

During the emergencies noted above, a number of community members helped each other by sharing skills and resources to aid the community's response and recovery as a whole. We wish to increase such actions carried out by communities.

This 'Community Resilience and Engagement Strategy' aims to increase community resilience to emergencies within the Neath Port Talbot area. The intention is to enhance the ability of our local communities to respond to and recover from emergencies, through informing communities about local risks and the actions to take to reduce the impact of them.

**The aim of this strategy is to increase community resilience to emergencies within the Neath Port Talbot area.**





H1N1 Influenza Pandemic, 2009



Severe Weather, 2010 – 2011



Gleision Mine, September 2011



Ystalyfera Landslide, December 2012



Measles Outbreak, 2012 – 2013



Severe Weather, 2013



Severe Weather, February 2014



Egan's Fire, July 2016



Storm Angus, November 2016



Ystalyfera Landslide, February 2017

Figure 1: Examples of some of the most recent emergency incidents to have occurred within Neath Port Talbot.

## WHAT IS COMMUNITY RESILIENCE?

There are numerous definitions for community resilience across the UK. The UK Cabinet Office (2014) defines community resilience as “communities using local resources and knowledge to help themselves during an emergency in a way that complements the local emergency services.”

Community resilience involves:

- identifying risks and being aware of those risks e.g. flooding
- planning for risks at a community level
- using local skills, knowledge and resources
- understanding who is vulnerable and who may need more help e.g. the disabled, young children etc.

## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE?

The presence of resilient communities within the local authority can help local people deal with emergencies which may impact upon them. An effective way of increasing initial resilience is increasing public awareness of local risks, and what actions they can take before, during and after an emergency. As a result, this would reduce the public's exposure to risks from local threats and hazards as they would better understand the risks, and understand how to reduce the impact upon themselves.

Communities which are more prepared for emergencies often find the recovery process is quicker after an emergency (Cabinet Office, 2014), as they have increased confidence to take appropriate action to reduce the impact of the emergency e.g. valuables moved upstairs during a flood (Cabinet Office, 2016).

Resilient communities have a tendency to be more adaptable to emergencies, often through a strengthened sense of community spirit, which encourages a greater capacity for community action, as well as increased motivation. Communities are often able to share their existing skills and local knowledge, as well as local resources e.g. sharing first aid skills. Resilience building also has the benefits of assisting to create a greater sense of community, as it can bring people together to talk about issues of local concern.

Many resilient communities also rely on partnership formations with local authorities and the emergency services before, during and after an emergency (see figure 2). Having a relationship between communities and local

organisations can help the public understand how to respond to an emergency situation, and ensure the work done by the community complements the actions of the emergency services. Working with local communities can help the public understand the role of such organisations, resulting in mutual trust and influence (Cabinet Office 2016) and reduces panic in the event of an



Figure 2: Partnerships between communities and local organisations / services

## WHAT MAKES A COMMUNITY RESILIENT?

Resilient communities have numerous positive attributes that are often embedded into them, thus increasing their resilience to emergencies. Such attributes can also be developed over time, and include:

- Communities that work together and have a sense of community spirit
- Communities who are aware of vulnerable residents
- Communities who have an interest in protecting their facilities and assets
- Individuals and communities feel empowered and engaged in local activities
- Communities who are able to reduce the impacts of emergencies via their own local skills, resources and knowledge e.g. first aiders, ability to plan
- Communities made up of resilient individuals who have taken measures to make their homes and families more resilient
- Communities who have good relationships and communication links with local responders, such as local authorities



- Communities who have realistic expectations of the level of support that is available to them during an emergency from local responders
- Communities that have strong partnerships throughout the local authority area
- All sectors throughout the community (including private, public and voluntary sectors) are able to respond to an emergency which can affect them, and are able to return to 'business as usual' quickly

(Wellington Region Emergency Management



Figure 3: Building blocks for a resilient community (Chandra et al, Rand Corporation, 2014)

# WHY SHOULD THE LOCAL AUTHORITY ASSIST WITH BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE?

There are a number of legislative documents that put a responsibility on local authorities to engage with communities to warn and inform them of local risks.

## The Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, local authorities are classified as a category 1 responder. Category 1 responders have numerous duties under the Civil Contingencies Act, with several of those duties directed towards awareness raising, and warning and informing the public. With regard to warning and informing the public, under the Civil Contingencies Act local authorities have a legal duty to:

- arrange for the publication of all or part of the risk assessments and plans maintained
- maintain arrangements to warn and inform the public
- provide information and advice to the public before, during and after an emergency
- provide advice and assistance in the event of an emergency to the public in order to make arrangements for the continuance of commercial activities, or other bodies such as local authorities, who's activities are not carried out for a profit

(Civil Contingencies Act, 2004)

Others acts place a responsibility on local authorities to communicate with the public regarding risks, such as:

- The Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015 (COMAH)
- Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPIR)
- The Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996

## The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The ‘Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015’ places a requirement on local authorities, as well as 43 other public organisations, to work towards several well-being goals which aim to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales (Welsh Government, 2015). These well-being goals can be seen in figure 4, which shows the seven goals public bodies must work towards, and aim to do so in partnership with other bodies and the public.

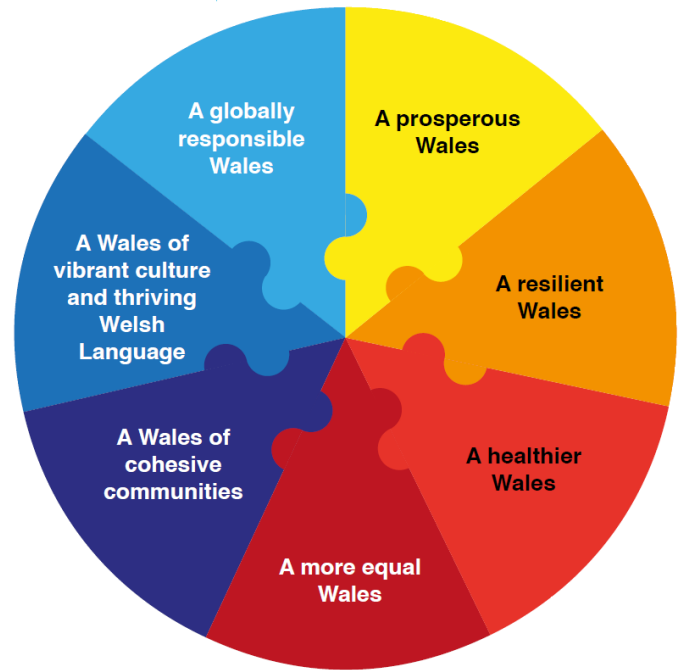


Figure 4: Well-being goals set out in the ‘Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015’ (Welsh Government, 2015)

The act ensures that decisions made by public bodies take into account the impact they could have on the people living in Wales, now and in the future. Many emergency management activities can be integrated into each of the goals of the ‘Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act’, an example of how the activities are relatable can be seen in table 2.

Table 2: Descriptions of the seven goals in the ‘Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015’ and how emergency planning activities relate to them.

Goal:	Description of the goal:	Emergency planning links:
<b>A prosperous Wales</b>	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourages communities to use their resources to support themselves during an emergency</li> <li>• Communities are educated with regard to local risks, and how to take action</li> <li>• Communities gain skills in action writing, arranging meetings, communication etc.</li> </ul>

### **A resilient Wales**

A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).

- Communities have the social, economic and ecological capacity and ability to cope with an emergency, resulting in a quicker recovery phase.

### **A healthier Wales**

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.

- Communities provided with health advice and advice given on emergency arrangements that should be put in place
- In the event of an emergency, mental health should face less impacts due to the communities have an improved understanding of the emergency

### **A more equal Wales**

A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).

- Enable all members of communities to engage with emergency planning activities, by providing opportunities for participation and learning

### **A Wales of cohesive communities**

Attractive, viable, safe and well connected communities.

- Emergency planning activities encourage a 'sense of community', and encourage communities to care for their local areas

### **A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**

A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.

- Resources and materials are to be provided in both Welsh and English
- The arts will be incorporated into work done with children and young people
- Communities encouraged to improve health e.g. through sport

### **A globally responsible Wales**

A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

- Communities are made more aware of global issues e.g. flooding in Europe, and as a result will be more sympathetic to the needs of others, and may help with aid contributes – which also encourages the community to work together (social improvements)

## HOW DOES COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BENEFIT CATEGORY 1 RESPONDERS?

As well as assisting local communities to become more resilient, local authorities and category 1 responders also gain many benefits from resilience building within communities in their local areas. These can include:

- the ability to prioritise resources to those within a community in greatest need of assistance
- improved understanding of local communities, their needs, vulnerabilities and capacities
- stronger relationships with communities resulting in mutual trust and influence
- better partnering and co-ordination with the full range of local volunteers e.g. spontaneous volunteers, town and parish council members
- reduced demand on local services and increased community well-being, as a result of the economic and social benefits for the community

(Cabinet Office, 2016)

## CURRENT COMMUNITY RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE EMERGENCY PLANNING TEAM

Currently, the Emergency Planning Team meets its warning and informing duties under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 through the use of:

- twitter
- a public website
- a Local Risk Register



## Twitter

The twitter page is used by the team as a tool to raise awareness of emergency planning, to inform local residents about current weather, issues and emergencies. The team also use it to highlight the work done by colleagues in relation to emergency planning.



NPTCBC Emergency Planning  
Twitter account available at:

[www.twitter.com/NPTCBCEPT](https://www.twitter.com/NPTCBCEPT)

## Public Website

The Emergency Planning Team's website is another community engagement tool used by the team. The website provides more detailed information than that found on the twitter page, providing information on; the role of the Emergency Planning Team, the legislation the team abides by, the South Wales Local Resilience Forum, how the public can prepare for emergencies and what to do during and after an incident, as well as providing information on business continuity, relevant publications, a page of child friendly emergency planning related materials, and the latest news published by the team. Through the website, the public are able to access useful information and can contact the team to make enquiries.



NPTCBC Emergency Planning  
website available at:

[www.jointresilience.co.uk](http://www.jointresilience.co.uk)

## Local Risk Register

The Local Risk Register for Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council is available on the teams website. The Local Risk Register collates the main risks within the county and provides a description of what the risks are, what the local authority has in place to reduce the impacts, and what the public can do to reduce the impacts of those risks on their households.



## HOW THE EMERGENCY PLANNING TEAM INTEND TO INCREASE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FURTHER

To enable local communities to respond to emergencies and recover more effectively, the Emergency Planning Team will aim to follow examples of best practise from other areas around the UK. Future community and stakeholder engagement will aim to:

1. Teach local children about emergency planning, and involve them in the emergency planning process
2. Work with education staff to improve their understanding of emergency planning and business continuity
3. Work with vulnerable groups to inform them about emergency planning, and give them valuable experiences
4. Identify communities through community mapping, and understand local issues / concerns, demographics, vulnerabilities and capacities
5. Work with communities to create Community Emergency Plans
6. Engage more with local businesses with regard to business continuity, so businesses can recover quicker after an emergency
7. Have a greater online presence by providing more information on social media accounts and adding more information onto the team website
8. Make more educational resources available to the public, such as booklets and leaflets
9. Work more closely with other organisations who are involved in emergencies and community resilience
10. Work more closely with internal departments within the local authority who have existing links with local communities

## CASE STUDIES

### **Natural Resources Wales' 1000<sup>th</sup> flood plan**

In Wales, one in six people either live or work in an area at risk of flooding, so Natural Resources Wales (NRW) work with communities, individuals and businesses to help them take practical actions before, during and after a flood. The most effective way to develop flood preparedness is to encourage the public to create a flood plans, whether its for your own home, business or for your community. Flood plans aim to organise the response to flooding either by individuals, communities or businesses.

NRW recently hit a fantastic milestone with its work assisting the public to develop flood plans. A local business, Neath Port Talbot Community Transport, completed its business flood plan which brings the total number of flood plans across Wales up to 1000. The business flood plan will help the organisation get back to normal should it be affected by flooding, and also addresses its business continuity arrangements.

### **Community Resilience in Somerset Project**

The 'Community Resilience in Somerset Project' (CRISP) supports and encourages Parish and Town Councils and Community Groups across Somerset to develop community emergency plans, to help them before, during and after an emergency.

Communities in areas such as Butleigh, Dunster, Long Sutton, Martock, Muchelney and Roadwater have all put time into completing community emergency plans in order to be better prepared for emergencies. Such plans can include a list of useful contact numbers and addresses, local risks and hazards, actions for residents to take, and provides local information which can assist both residents and the Emergency Services.

Martock's emergency plan was used during the 2013 / 2014 floods on the Somerset Levels, and has been successful due to the goodwill amongst the local volunteers involved with the plan and through working with other community groups (Somerset Prepared, 2017).

## REFERENCES

- Cabinet Office (2004) Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Available at: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/contents) [accessed 6 April 2017]
- Cabinet Office (2011) Strategic National Framework on Community Resilience
- Cabinet Office (2014) Resilience in society: infrastructure, communities and businesses. Available at: [www.gov.uk/guidance/resilience-in-society-infrastructure-communities-and-businesses](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/resilience-in-society-infrastructure-communities-and-businesses) [accessed 12 April 2017]
- Cabinet Office (2016) Community Resilience Framework for Practitioners. Available at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-resilience-framework-for-practitioners/the-context-for-community-resilience](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-resilience-framework-for-practitioners/the-context-for-community-resilience) [accessed 12 April 2017]
- Chandra, Anita, Joie Acosta, Stefanie Howard, Lori Uscher-Pines, Malcolm Williams, Douglas Yeung, Jeffrey Garnett and Lisa S. Meredith. Building Blocks for a Resilient City. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2014. <https://www.rand.org/pubs/infographics/IG119.html> [accessed 11 April 2017]
- Natural Resources Wales (2017) A grand milestone in preparing for floods. Available at: [www.naturalresources.wales/about-us/news-and-events/news-releases/a-grand-milestone-in-preparing-for-floods/](http://www.naturalresources.wales/about-us/news-and-events/news-releases/a-grand-milestone-in-preparing-for-floods/) [accessed 13 April 2017]
- Somerset Prepared (2017) Martock. Available at: [www.somersetprepared.org.uk/case-studies/martock/](http://www.somersetprepared.org.uk/case-studies/martock/) [accessed 13 April 2017]
- Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (2012) Community Resilience Strategy. Available at: [www.getprepared.org.nz/sites/default/files/uploads/Community%20Resilience%20Strategy%202012.pdf](http://www.getprepared.org.nz/sites/default/files/uploads/Community%20Resilience%20Strategy%202012.pdf) [accessed 12 April 2017]
- Welsh Government (2015) Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015: The Essentials

## NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

### Regeneration and Sustainable Development Cabinet Board

22 September 2017

### Report of the Head of Planning and Public Protection

N. Pearce

#### Matter for Decision

**Wards Affected:** *All Wards*

#### 2017 Air Quality Progress Report

#### Purpose of Report

- 1 To inform members of the results of pollution monitoring carried out during the calendar year of 2016, and obtain approval to place a copy of the report on the Council's website and send copies to the Welsh Assembly Government.

#### Executive Summary

- 2 Two air quality reports are covered by this Board Report (see Appendix 1 & 2).
  - a) The 2017 Air Quality Progress Report for Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council.
  - b) The 2017 Detailed Assessment of Air Quality for Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council.
- 3 These reports fulfil the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 and relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents. The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.

- 4 Progress reports are produced by the Council in two out of every three years. The most recent was produced in 2016. Updating and Screening Assessments (USAs) are required in the remaining year. Progress reports should cover: new monitoring data; new local developments; the local air quality strategy; new planning applications; Planning policies; local transport plans and policies; implementation of LAQM action plans; other changes that might affect air quality.
- 5 The Council opts to include information on non-LAQM pollutants in addition to the more narrow LAQM range of pollutants required for inclusion in LAQM reports. LAQM USA reports are required to be provided to WAG as the devolved administration has responsibility for compliance with national air quality objectives.
- 6 The reports present the results of pollution monitoring data collected during the calendar year 2016. The data includes results from continuous and non-continuous equipment, some of which is supplied to national pollution monitoring networks. Conclusions are drawn about air quality based upon this information.
- 7 The Progress Report follows the format stipulated by the Welsh Government and is 121 pages long. The Detailed Assessment is 30 pages long. The reports will be available on the Council's website along with all previous air quality management reports. The report is summarised below.

### **Summary of the 2017 Air Quality Progress Report**

- 8 Neither the long-term nor short-term Air Quality Objectives for PM<sub>10</sub> were breached in Port Talbot, however the Taibach/Margam AQMA will continue to remain in force.
- 9 There were no exceedances of Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), lead (Pb) or carbon monoxide (CO).
- 10 Fine particulates of less than 2.5 microns in size (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) easily complied with the EU Target which is to be complied with by 2015.
- 11 Ozone is not covered by Local Air Quality Management because trans-boundary pollution can have a significant effect upon local

results. Neath Port Talbot, like other parts of the country, experiences significant numbers of exceedances of the UK air quality standard. The trend is one of gradual improvement over time.

- 12 Concentrations of polyaromatic hydrocarbons exceed the UK Air Quality Objective of 0.25 ng/m<sup>3</sup>, but are marginally less than the EU Target value of 1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>. It is likely that the EU Target will be exceeded if the current rate of increase continues. Natural Resources Wales, which regulates the steel works, has been informed.
- 13 Arsenic and cadmium easily comply with the EU Target, both in Port Talbot and Pontardawe.
- 14 Nickel concentrations comply with the EU Target at all locations in Neath, Port Talbot and Pontardawe, with the exception of Tawe Terrace and Pontardawe Leisure Centre. Nickel levels at Tawe Terrace went back up to levels previously encountered in 2014.
- 15 The highest rates of fallout of large particles (nuisance dust) were measured in Port Talbot at Port Talbot Fire Station and Prince Street. However, the fallout rates at both sites were down by approximately 30% on the previous year.

### **Summary of the 2016 Detailed Assessment of Air Quality**

- 16 Measurements have shown that all locations complied with the long-term Air Quality Objective for nitrogen dioxide. This included 1 Victoria Gardens, Neath, which had previously recorded a marginal exceedance during 2015.
- 17 Measurements with the continuous analyser at the junction of Victoria Gardens and Cimla Road, show a decreasing trend in NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

### **Background**

- 18 The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas and to

determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.

- 19 Progress reports are produced by the Council in two out of every three years. The most recent was produced in 2016. Updating and Screening Assessments (USAs) are required in the remaining year. Progress reports should cover: new monitoring data; new local developments; the local air quality strategy; new planning applications; Planning policies; local transport plans and policies; implementation of LAQM action plans; other changes that might affect air quality.
- 20 The Council opts to include information on non-LAQM pollutants in addition to the more narrow LAQM range of pollutants required for inclusion in LAQM reports. LAQM USA reports are required to be provided to WAG as the devolved administration has responsibility for compliance with national air quality objectives.

### **Financial Impact**

- 21 There are no implications for financial impact on this item.

### **Equality Impact Assessment**

- 22 A Screening Assessment has been undertaken to assist the Council in discharging its Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010. After completing the assessment it has been determined that this proposal does not require an Equalities Impact Assessment

### **Workforce Impact**

- 23 There are no workforce impact implications on this item.

### **Legal Impact**

- 24 There are no legal impact implications on this item.

### **Risk Management**

- 25 There are no implications for risk management on this item.



## **Consultation**

- 27 There is no requirement under the Constitution for external consultation on this item

## **Recommendation(s)**

- 1) The contents of the 2017 Air Quality Progress Report and Detailed Assessment of Air Quality should be noted.
- 2) The reports should be made available to the public and other stakeholders via the Council website and a copy sent to the Welsh Assembly Government for information.

## **Reason for Proposed Decision(s)**

- 28 To provide information about air quality in accordance with legislative requirements.

## **Implementation of Decision**

- 29 The decision is proposed for implementation after the three day call in period.

## **Appendices**

- 30 2017 Air Quality Progress Report
- 31 2017 Detailed Assessment of Air Quality

## **Officer Contact**

- 32 Nicola Pearce, Head of Planning.  
Tel: 01639 686680  
Email: [n.pearce@npt.gov.uk](mailto:n.pearce@npt.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank



# Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council 2017 Air Quality Progress Report

In fulfillment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995  
Local Air Quality Management

Date (July, 2017)

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

<b>Local Authority Officer</b>	M. Hooper
<b>Department</b>	Environment
<b>Address</b>	Quays, Brunel Way, Neath SA11 2GG
<b>Telephone</b>	01639 686517
<b>E-mail</b>	m.hooper@npt.gov.uk
<b>Report Reference number</b>	E2/16/9/2017 PR
<b>Date</b>	July 2017

## Executive Summary

The long-term Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide were not breached at any locations in Neath Port Talbot. Decreasing concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> measured by the continuous analyser at Pontardawe were enough to justify removal of the analyser from this location. This decrease in NO<sub>2</sub> levels is probably directly related to the closure of the Post Office some time ago.

Continuous measurements of NO<sub>2</sub> at Victoria Gardens also show a decreasing trend, but there are currently no plans to stop monitoring there.

Neither the long-term nor the short-term Air Quality Objectives for PM<sub>10</sub> were breached in Port Talbot. However, the Taibach/Margam AQMA will continue to remain in force.

There were no exceedances of Air Quality Objectives for sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), lead (Pb) or carbon monoxide (CO).

Fine particulates of less than 2.5 microns in size (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) easily complied with the EU Target which is to be complied with by 2015.

Ozone is not covered by Local Air Quality Management because trans-boundary pollution can have a significant effect upon local results. Neath Port Talbot, like other parts of the country, experiences significant numbers of exceedances of the UK air quality standard. The trend is one of gradual improvement over time.

Concentrations of polyaromatic hydrocarbons exceed the UK Air Quality Objective of 0.25 ng/m<sup>3</sup>, but are now only marginally less than the EU Target value of 1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>. It is likely that the EU Target will be exceeded if the current rate of increase continues. Natural Resources Wales, which regulates the steel works, has been informed.

Arsenic and cadmium easily comply with the EU Target, both in Port Talbot and Pontardawe.

Nickel concentrations comply with the EU Target at all locations in Neath, Port Talbot and Pontardawe, with the exception of Tawe Terrace and Pontardawe Leisure Centre. Nickel levels at Tawe Terrace went back up to levels previously encountered in 2014.

The highest rates of fallout of large particles (nuisance dust) were measured in Port Talbot at Port Talbot Fire Station and Prince Street. However, the fallout rates at both sites were down by approximately 30% on the previous year.

The next actions to be taken will be to:

- Submit an Updating and Screening Assessment report.

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Description of Local Authority Area.....	1
1.2 Purpose of Progress Report .....	2
1.3 Air Quality Objectives .....	2
1.4 Summary of Previous Review and Assessments.....	4
<b>2 New Monitoring Data .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken .....	9
2.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives .....	27
2.3 Other Pollutants Monitored .....	51
<b>3 New Local Developments .....</b>	<b>97</b>
3.1 Road Traffic Sources .....	97
3.2 Other Transport Sources .....	97
3.3 Industrial Sources .....	97
3.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources.....	97
3.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources .....	97
<b>4 Local / Regional Air Quality Strategy .....</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>5 Planning Applications .....</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>6 Air Quality Planning Policies .....</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>7 Local Transport Plans and Strategies .....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>8 Implementation of Action Plans.....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>9 Conclusions and Proposed Actions.....</b>	<b>110</b>
9.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data.....	110
9.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments.....	110
9.3 Other Conclusions .....	110
9.4 Proposed Actions.....	111

**List of Tables**

Table 1.1 - Air Quality Objectives included in Regulations for the purpose of LAQM in Wales	3
Table 1.2 - Summary of previous air quality reports	6
Table 2.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites	13
Table 2.2 – Details of Non- Automatic Monitoring Sites	21
Table 2.3 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO <sub>2</sub> : Comparison with Annual Mean Objective	28
Table 2.4 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO <sub>2</sub> : Comparison with 1-hour Mean Objective	30
Table 2.5 – Results of NO <sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes 2015	32
Table 2.6 – Results of NO <sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes (2011 to 2015)	38
Table 2.7 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM <sub>10</sub> : Comparison with Annual Mean Objective	42
Table 2.8 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM <sub>10</sub> : Comparison with 24-hour Mean Objective	44
Table 2.9 - Results of Non-Automatic Monitoring for PM <sub>10</sub> : Comparison with Annual Mean Objective	46
Table 2.9 - Results of Non-Automatic Monitoring for PM <sub>10</sub> : Comparison with Annual Mean Objective	47
Table 2.10 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for SO <sub>2</sub> : Comparison with Objectives	50
Table 2.11 - Results of Automatic Monitoring of carbon monoxide	51
Table 2.13 – Annual ozone exceedances 2000 – 2016	53
Table 2.13 - Benzo[a]pyrene annual averages 1999-2015	54
Table 2.14 - Annual average metal concentrations during 2015	59
Table 2.15 - Fallout categories as defined by NPT	63
Table 2.16 - Sites ranked by average fallout level (mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day) 2015	93
Table 2.17 - Long term deposition rates	95
Table 9.1 - Action Plan Progress	106

**List of Figures**

Figure 1.1 Taibach Margam AQMA	4
Figure 2.1 Map of Automatic PM <sub>10</sub> Monitoring Sites	10
Figure 2.2 Map of Automatic NO <sub>2</sub> Monitoring Sites	11
Figure 2.3 NO <sub>2</sub> analyser at Cimla Road/Victoria Gardens in Neath	12
Figure 2.4 –NO <sub>2</sub> diffusion tube Sites	15
Figure 2.5 - Location of NO <sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes near Port Talbot	16
Figure 2.6 Location of NO <sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Briton Ferry	17
Figure 2.7 - Location of NO <sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Neath	18
Figure 2.8 - Location of NO <sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Neath	20
Figure 2.9 – Trends in Annual Mean NO <sub>2</sub> Concentrations Measured at Automatic Monitoring Sites	29
Figure 2.10 – Trends in Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations Measured at Diffusion Tube Monitoring Sites	40
Figure 2.11 – Trends in Annual Mean PM <sub>10</sub> Concentrations	43
Figure 2.12 – Trends in PM <sub>10</sub> exceedance days	45
Figure 2.13 Trends in PM <sub>10</sub> exceedances of the daily averaged Air Quality Objective at Port Talbot AURN	48
Figure 2.14 - Days of ozone exceedances of the UK recommended AQO since 2000	53
Figure 2.16 - Nickel levels in Swansea Valley 1972 – 2014	60
Figure 2.17 Location of nickel monitoring stations in the Swansea Valley	61
Figure 2.18 Deposit gauge locations	67
Figure 2.19 Cil Carne Farm pie charts	68
Figure 2.20 Cil Carne Farm fallout rates	69
Figure 2.21 Prince Street pie charts	70
Figure 2.22 Prince Street fallout rates	71
Figure 2.23 Port Talbot Fire Station pie charts	72
Figure 2.24 Port Talbot Fire Station fallout rates	73
Figure 2.25 Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir pie charts	74
Figure 2.26 Eglwys Nunydd fallout rates	75
Figure 2.27 Gwaen Cae Gurwen pie charts	76
Figure 2.28 Gwaen Cae Gurwen fallout rates	77
Figure 2.29 Tairgwaith pie charts	78
Figure 2.30 Tairgwaith fallout rates	79
Figure 2.31 Cwmgwrach pie charts	80
Figure 2.32 Cwmgwrach fallout rates	81
Figure 2.33 Glynneath pie charts	82
Figure 2.34 Glynneath fallout rates	83
Figure 2.35 Onllwyn pie charts	84
Figure 2.36 Onllwyn fallout rates	85

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Figure 2.37 Little Warren pie charts	86
Figure 2.38 Little Warren fallout rates	87
Figure 2.39 Dyffryn School pie charts	88
Figure 2.40 Dyffryn School fallout rates	89
Figure 2.41 Cwmllynfell pie charts	90
Figure 2.42 Cwmllynfell fallout rates	91
Figure 2.43 Comparison of average fallout rates, 2012	92
Figure 2.44 Long term deposition rates	94
Figure A1 Port Talbot Fire Station - Bias adjustment spreadsheet -	112
Figure A1 Cimla Road - Bias adjustment spreadsheet -	113

### Appendices

Appendix A: QA/QC Data	112
Appendix B: Raw NO2 Data	115



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Description of Local Authority Area

The County Borough of Neath Port Talbot covers an area of 44,126 hectares. Rising from sea level in the west to 600 metres at Craig Y Llyn, above Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot is predominantly an upland area dissected by the valleys of the Afan, Neath, Dulais and Tawe rivers which all flow to the sea in Swansea Bay. These valleys are separated from each other by ridges of high forest or moorland. A narrow coastal strip extends around Swansea Bay where the main centres of population are found. The surrounding valleys are rural in aspect with scattered communities. The County Borough has a population of 139,800 (2011 Census) and contains 63,978 dwellings (2011 Census). While over recent decades the overall population trend has been of gradual decline, population figures since the 2001 Census indicate population increases which have been predominantly fuelled by internal migration from other areas of the UK and neighbouring local authorities. The main demographic challenges to the County Borough are an aging population where it is projected that the population aged over 65 years old will increase by 35% by 2023, long term ill health, low levels of economic activity and access to private transport.

The County Borough is served by the M4 motorway with the A465 “Heads of the Valleys” road providing links to the M50 and the Midlands. The Intercity Rail service includes mainline stations in Neath and Port Talbot. The area has a strong manufacturing base with more than twice the UK average employed in the manufacturing sector.

The steel industry remains by far the largest industrial employer in the County Borough with around 3,000 employed directly at the Port Talbot works although contraction in the labour force has affected employment, contractors and suppliers.

Coal mining is still important in the valley communities where small mines, opencast sites and coal processing/washeries provide valuable local jobs.

## 1.2 Purpose of Progress Report

This report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995), the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents. The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where exceedances are considered likely, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

For Local Authorities in Wales, Progress Reports are required in the intervening years between the three-yearly Updating and Screening Assessment reports. Their purpose is to maintain continuity in the LAQM process.

They are not intended to be as detailed as Updating and Screening Assessment Reports, or to require as much effort. However, if the Progress Report identifies the risk of exceedance of an Air Quality Objective, the Local Authority (LA) should undertake a Detailed Assessment immediately, and not wait until the next round of Review and Assessment.

## 1.3 Air Quality Objectives

The air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in **Wales** are set out in the Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000, No. 1940 (Wales 138), Air Quality (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2002, No 3182 (Wales 298), and are shown in Table 1.1. This table shows the objectives in units of micrograms per cubic metre  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (milligrams per cubic metre,  $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  for carbon monoxide) with the number of exceedances in each year that are permitted (where applicable).

Table 1.1 – Air Quality Objectives included in Regulations for the purpose of LAQM in Wales

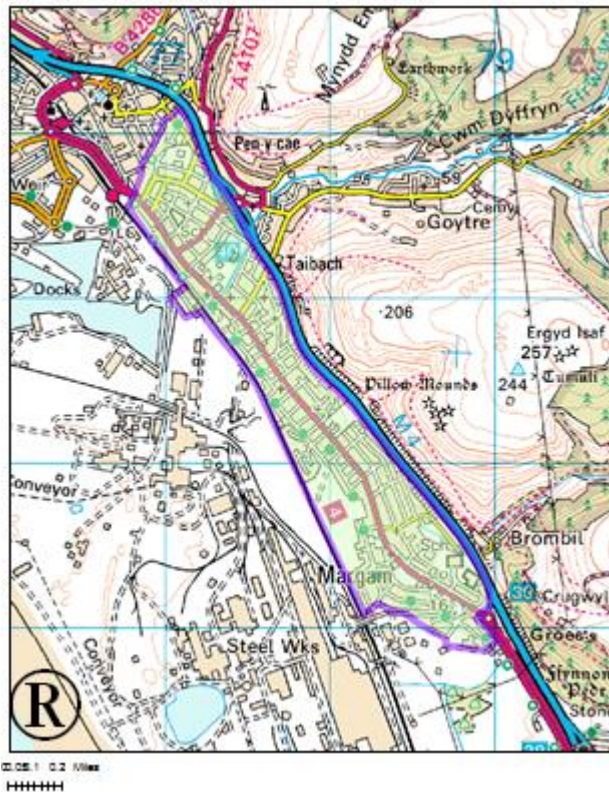
Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	5.00 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2011
1,3-butadiene	2.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) (gravimetric)	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005

## 1.4 Summary of Previous Review and Assessments

The 2000 review and assessment of air quality concluded that it would be necessary to declare an Air Quality Management Area for PM<sub>10</sub> in Port Talbot. This was due to the predicted failure to achieve the Government's Air Quality Objective for PM<sub>10</sub> by the deadline of 31st December 2004 without intervention.

As a consequence, the Taibach Margam AQMA was declared by the Council on 11th May 2000 and was in force effective from 1st July 2000. The AQMA is shown shaded in Figure 1.1 below.

**Figure 1.1 Taibach Margam AQMA**



The 2003 Updating and Screening Assessment showed that there was no need to proceed to a detailed assessment in respect of all but two pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and PM<sub>10</sub>. Nitrogen dioxide measurements at Victoria Gardens, Neath, had shown some increases that merited further investigation. PM<sub>10</sub> measurements at Port Talbot had continued to require further measurement, especially as improvements to a blast furnace might have been expected to abate emissions somewhat.

The subsequent 2004 Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide and PM<sub>10</sub> showed that it would not be necessary to declare an AQMA in the vicinity of Victoria Gardens. PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations were found to increase following re-commissioning of blast furnace number 5 at the steelworks. However, the numbers of exceedances were not as numerous as those recorded prior to the re-build of the furnace and the incorporation of cast house fume arrestment.

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

The 2006 USA showed that it would be necessary to proceed to a Detailed Assessment in respect of nitrogen dioxide. Several busy roads were identified for which accurate speed information was not available. Therefore it would necessary to deploy diffusion tubes in order to assess nitrogen dioxide levels at these locations. Measurements of PM<sub>10</sub> would continue as before.

In 2007 the Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide showed that none of the 19 roadside sites identified in the 2006 USA breached the annual average Air Quality Objective. However, two sites were close to the Objective and one site, Water Street, Port Talbot was at risk of exceeding. Diffusion tube monitoring continued at these locations.

The 2008 air quality report revealed compliance with PM<sub>10</sub> Air Quality Objectives, both at Port Talbot Fire Station and the new site at Dyffryn School, Port Talbot. There were no breaches of Air Quality Objectives for the other LAQM pollutants, although one site at Victoria Gardens, Neath came close to doing so.

An Updating and Screening Assessment was reported in May 2009, which identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide in respect of Water Street, Port Talbot. Further sites were also identified for deployment of nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes. The daily averaged Air Quality Objective for PM<sub>10</sub> was not exceeded in Port Talbot.

A Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide was reported in 2010. This showed that Air Quality Objectives were not breached at Water Street, but recommended that a further Detailed Assessment should be conducted at this location.

An Air Quality Progress Report was produced in 2010, which identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide in respect of sites at: Swansea Road, Pontardawe; Victoria Gardens, Neath and Water Street, Port Talbot.

A Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide was reported in 2011. This showed that following improved traffic management and reducing volumes of traffic meant that there were no further problems at Water Street, but confirmed raised levels at Swansea Road, Pontardawe and Victoria Gardens, Neath. The Council committed to deploy continuous NO<sub>2</sub> analysers at these locations.

An Updating and Screening Assessment was reported in August 2012. This identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide at Swansea Road, Pontardawe and Victoria Gardens, Neath. The report also identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment for PM<sub>10</sub> at respect of Prince Street, Margam.

An Air Quality Progress Report was produced in 2013, which identified a breach of the short term air quality objective for PM<sub>10</sub> at Prince Street in Port Talbot using equipment owned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). A new monitor was to be installed in 2014 to replace the NRW device, which was relocated. Consequently, the report identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment for PM<sub>10</sub> at respect of Prince Street, Margam.

A Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide was reported in 2013. This showed that the air quality objective was not breached at Victoria Gardens in Neath. However, a

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

property at 1 Victoria Gardens (39.8 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was close to exceeding the short term Air Quality Objective (AQO).

An Updating and Screening Assessment was reported in 2015. This identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide at Swansea Road, Pontardawe and Victoria Gardens, Neath.

A Detailed Assessment of PM<sub>10</sub> was reported in 2015. This examined data from 8 sites in Port Talbot, but none were found to breach air quality objectives. Results at Prince Street were more in line with those at Port Talbot Fire Station.

An Updating and Screening Assessment was reported in 2016. This identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide at Victoria Gardens, Neath.

A Detailed Assessment of NO<sub>2</sub> was reported in 2016. This recommended the deployment of diffusion tubes in triplicate at 1, Victoria Gardens, using circular clips. In this way monitoring could be conducted at the location of greatest relevant exposure whilst minimising health and safety risks.

**Table 1.2 Summary of previous air quality reports**

<b>Report</b>	<b>Date produced</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
Annual air quality report	1998	Summary of routine measurements.
Annual air quality report	1999	Summary of routine measurements.
Annual air quality report	2000	Summary of routine measurements.
2000 Review and assessment of air quality	February 2000	AQMA for PM <sub>10</sub> required for Port Talbot.
Annual air quality report	2001	Summary of routine measurements.
Annual air quality report	2002	Summary of routine measurements.
Updating and Screening Assessment of Air Quality	July 2003	Detailed assessment required for NO <sub>2</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> .
Annual air quality report	2003	Summary of routine measurements.
Annual air quality report	2004	Summary of routine measurements.
Detailed Assessment of air quality	November 2004	No AQMA required in respect of NO <sub>2</sub> at Victoria Gardens. PM <sub>10</sub> problems at Port Talbot improved, but not enough to warrant revocation of AQMA.
Annual air quality report	2005	Summary of routine measurements.

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Updating and Screening Assessment	April 2006	Detailed Assessment required in respect of NO <sub>2</sub> at several busy roads.
Annual air quality report	2006	Summary of routine measurements.
Detailed Assessment	April 2007	No AQMAs required for NO <sub>2</sub> , but monitoring to continue at sites "at risk" of exceedance.
Annual air quality report	2007	Summary of routine measurements.
Annual air quality report	2008	Summary of routine measurements.
Updating and Screening Assessment	May 2009	Detailed Assessment required in respect of NO <sub>2</sub> at Water Street, Port Talbot.
Detailed Assessment of air quality	2010	No AQMA required but another Detailed Assessment recommended for Water Street.
Progress report	2010	Detailed Assessment recommended for 2 sites in Pontardawe and Neath.
Detailed Assessment of air quality	2011	Water Street issue now resolved, but continuous analysers to be deployed at 2 sites in Pontardawe and Neath.
Updating and screening assessment	2012	Detailed Assessment for NO <sub>2</sub> recommended for 2 sites in Pontardawe & Neath. Detailed Assessment for PM <sub>10</sub> recommended for Prince Street in Port Talbot.
Progress report	Aug 2014	Detailed Assessment of PM <sub>10</sub> at Prince Street in Port Talbot is recommended. New PM <sub>10</sub> monitor required at this site.
Detailed Assessment of air quality	Aug 2014	No breach of short term AQO for NO <sub>2</sub> at Victoria Gardens, but one property is very close to exceeding.
Updating and Screening Assessment	Nov 2015	Detailed assessment recommended for Victoria Gardens site in Neath.
Detailed Assessment of air quality	Nov 2015	Detailed Assessment of PM <sub>10</sub> at 8 sites in Port Talbot. No breaches of air quality objectives.
Updating and Screening Assessment	July 2016	Detailed assessment recommended for Victoria

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

		Gardens site in Neath.
Detailed Assessment of air quality	July 2016	Deploy NO <sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes at 1 Victoria Gardens, Neath.



## 2 New Monitoring Data

### 2.1 Summary of Monitoring Undertaken

#### 2.1.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

Measurements of carbon monoxide (CO), fine particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) are made continuously at Port Talbot Fire Station as part of the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN). The site location is shown in Figure 2.1. Measurements are made either every 15 minutes or every hour depending on the pollutant concerned. The National Environmental Technology Centre (NETCEN) and their contractors (Bureau Veritas) collect the data from the Fire Station site and this is then subjected to a rigorous quality assurance procedure, prior to dissemination via the Internet. The site is initially contacted via modem and the data collected at regular intervals. Data is automatically scaled in accordance with the latest calibrations (where appropriate) and subjected to an initial inspection prior to dissemination within one hour of receipt. Subsequently, data remains in this format until a final ratification is carried out, by NETCEN, normally in three-month blocks. Some care should therefore be exercised when relying upon statistics not yet subject to final ratification. All data for 2016 has now been fully ratified and can therefore be reported with confidence.

Nitrogen dioxide is continuously measured at the junction of Victoria Gardens and Cimla Road in Neath. The site at Pontardawe Post Office was discontinued in July 2016 because NO<sub>2</sub> levels had decreased significantly. The analyser is MCERTS certified and is subject to QA/QC audits and data ratification by Ricardo under a contract that also ensures that data is disseminated via the Welsh Air Quality Forum website. The instruments are covered by service contracts.

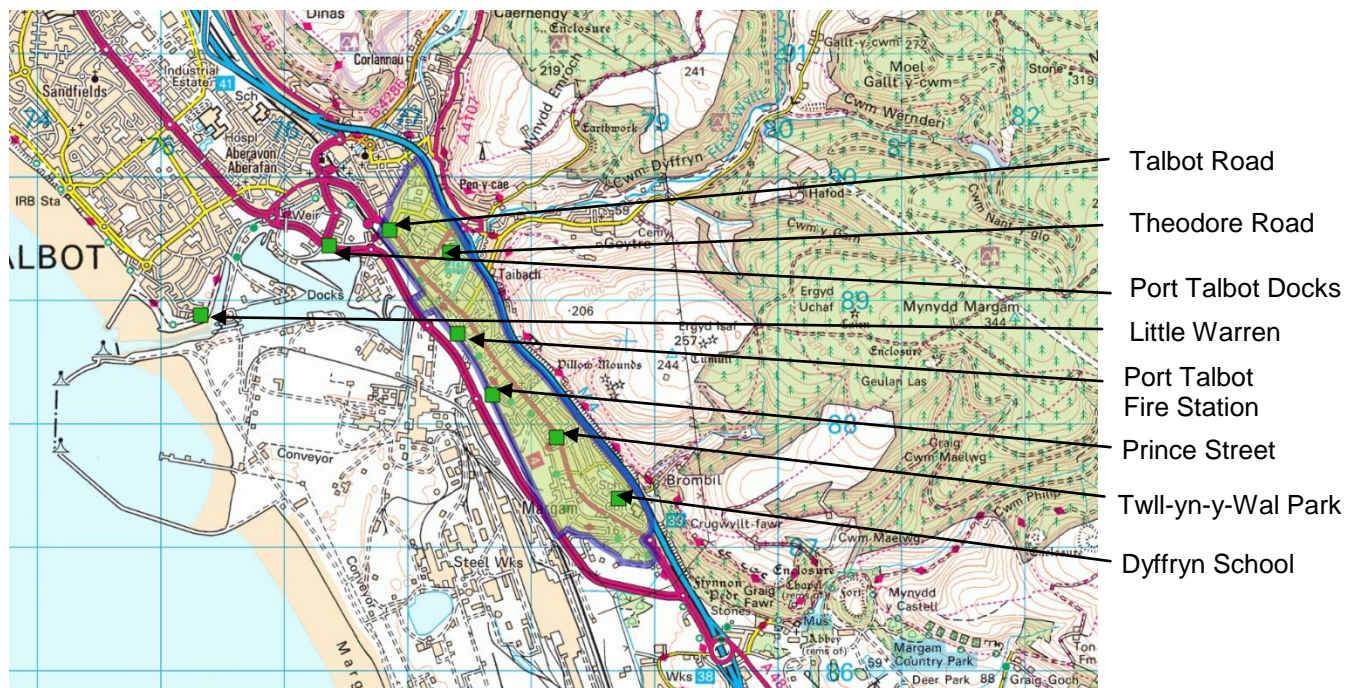
There are a total of eight PM<sub>10</sub> analysers deployed in or near to the AQMA by the Council. All are Rupprecht & Patashnick TEOM FDMS units with type CB driers. Analysers owned by Neath Port Talbot Council are all covered by service contracts and QA/QC contracts with Richardo-AEA. Calibrations of gas analysers are carried out on an approximately fortnightly basis by the Council and Ricardo carry out bi-annual site audits at all locations.

Data polled by Ricardo can be found on the Welsh Air Quality Forum website.

<http://www.welshairquality.co.uk/>

Figures 2.1 to 2.4 show the locations of the monitors.

Figure 2.1 Map of Automatic PM<sub>10</sub> Monitoring Sites



Note: the blue line denotes the border of the AQMA.

Figure 2.2 Map of Automatic NO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Sites

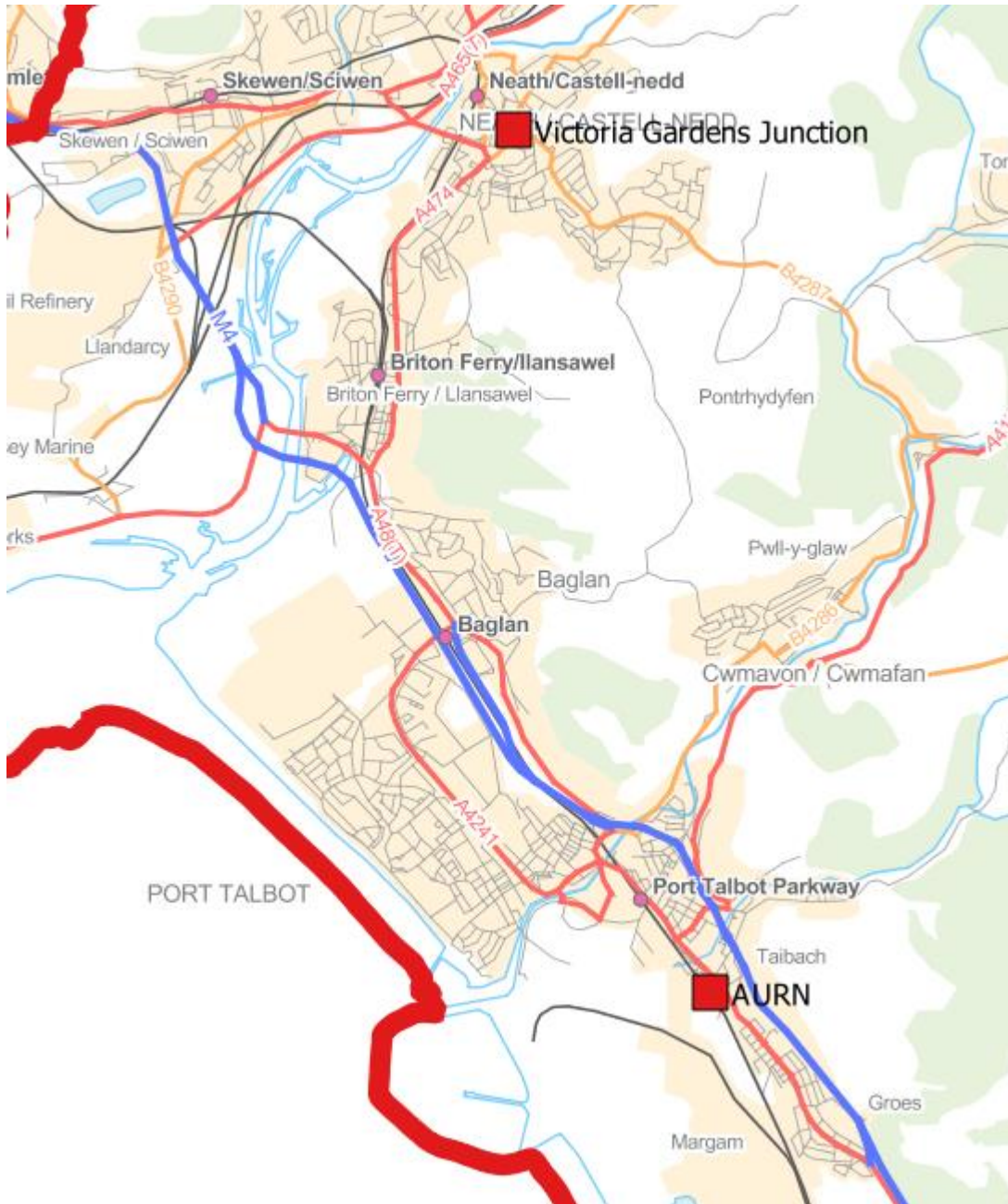




Figure 2.3 NO<sub>2</sub> analyser at Cimla Road/Victoria Gardens in Neath



Table 2.1 – Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Inlet Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
PT2	Port Talbot Fire Station	Industrial	277388	188733	2.5	PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , CO, O <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub>	Y	FDMS, UV fluorescence, IR absorption, UV absorption, chemiluminescence	Y (16)	8	Y
PS1	Dyffryn School	Industrial	278700	187387	1.8	PM <sub>10</sub>	Y	FDMS	Y (88)	75	N
W1	Twll-yn-y Wal Park	Industrial	278196	187891	1.8	PM <sub>10</sub>	Y	FDMS	Y (14)	2	N
TR1	Theodore Road	Industrial	277328	189385	1.8	PM <sub>10</sub>	Y	FDMS	Y (5)	6	N
TR1	Talbot Road	Roadside	276833	189567	1.8	PM <sub>10</sub>	Y	FDMS	N	2	N
LW1	Port Talbot Little Warren	Industrial	275313	188879	2.5	PM <sub>10</sub>	N	FDMS	N	160	N
DK1	Port Talbot Docks	Industrial	276346	189446	2.5	PM <sub>10</sub>	Y	FDMS	N	2	N
PS2	Prince St.	Industrial	277689	188235	1.8	PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Y	FDMS	Y (40)	47	Y
VG2	Victoria Gardens	Roadside	275471	197183	1.2	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	Chemiluminescence	Y (21)	1	Y

### 2.1.2 Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites

Lead is measured at Milland Road Car Park in Neath, Port Talbot Fire Station, Pontardawe Leisure Centre, Tawe Terrace and Brecon Road in Pontardawe. Pumps sample the ambient air and filters are exposed for a fixed period of time. The filters are despatched to the laboratory together with information about the exposure time, flow rate etc. This information, combined with an analysis of the filters allows a concentration to be calculated for lead over the exposure period for the filters.

Measurements at Port Talbot Fire Station, Tawe Terrace & Brecon Road are carried out as part of the UK Metals Network and are subject to the quality assurance procedures of this network. The Council employs the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) to analyse and report results for filters exposed at Pontardawe Leisure Centre. The sampler is subject to a service contract to ensure it is correctly maintained.

PM<sub>10</sub> is also measured at Port Talbot Fire Station using a Partisol, which is quality assured by Bureau Veritas.

Nitrogen dioxide is also measured at a variety of locations using passive diffusion tubes (Figs. 2.5 – 2.9). The tubes are exposed for one month and are provided and analysed by ESG Didcot. The tubes are prepared using acetone:triethanolamine (50:50) and are subject to intercomparison quality assurance tests as part of the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP).

Figure 2.4 –NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube Sites

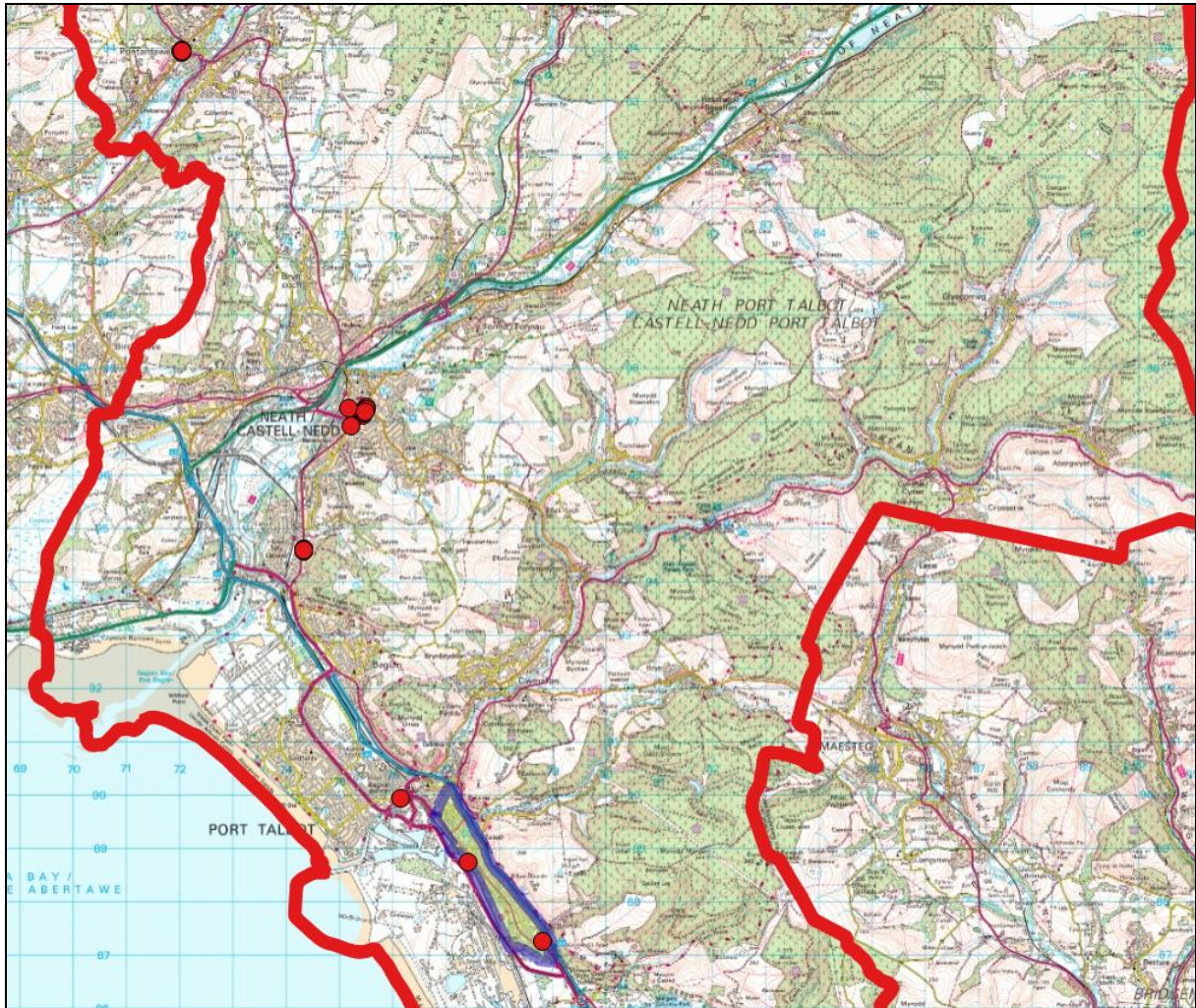
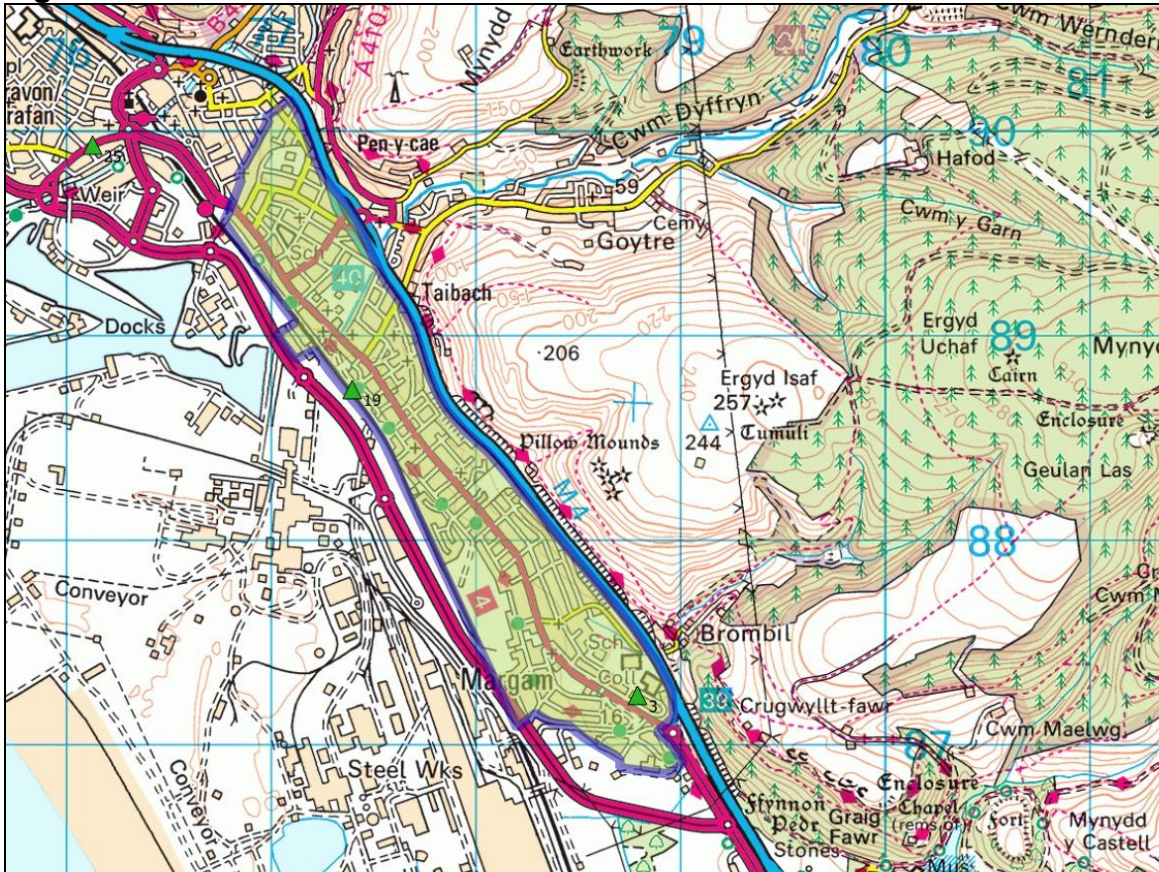




Figure 2.5 - Location of NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes near Port Talbot



The Port Talbot AQMA is shaded green.



Figure 2.6 Location of NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Briton Ferry

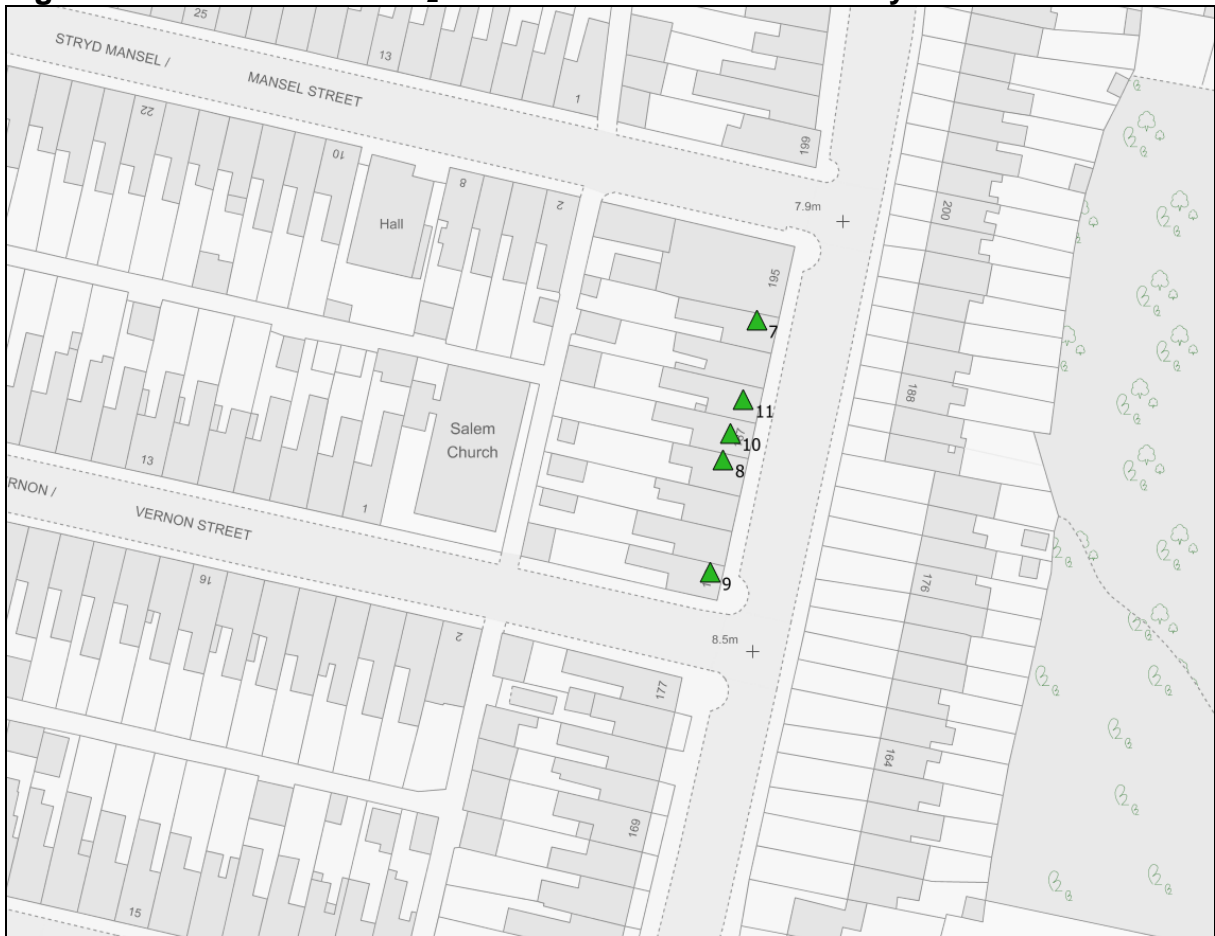
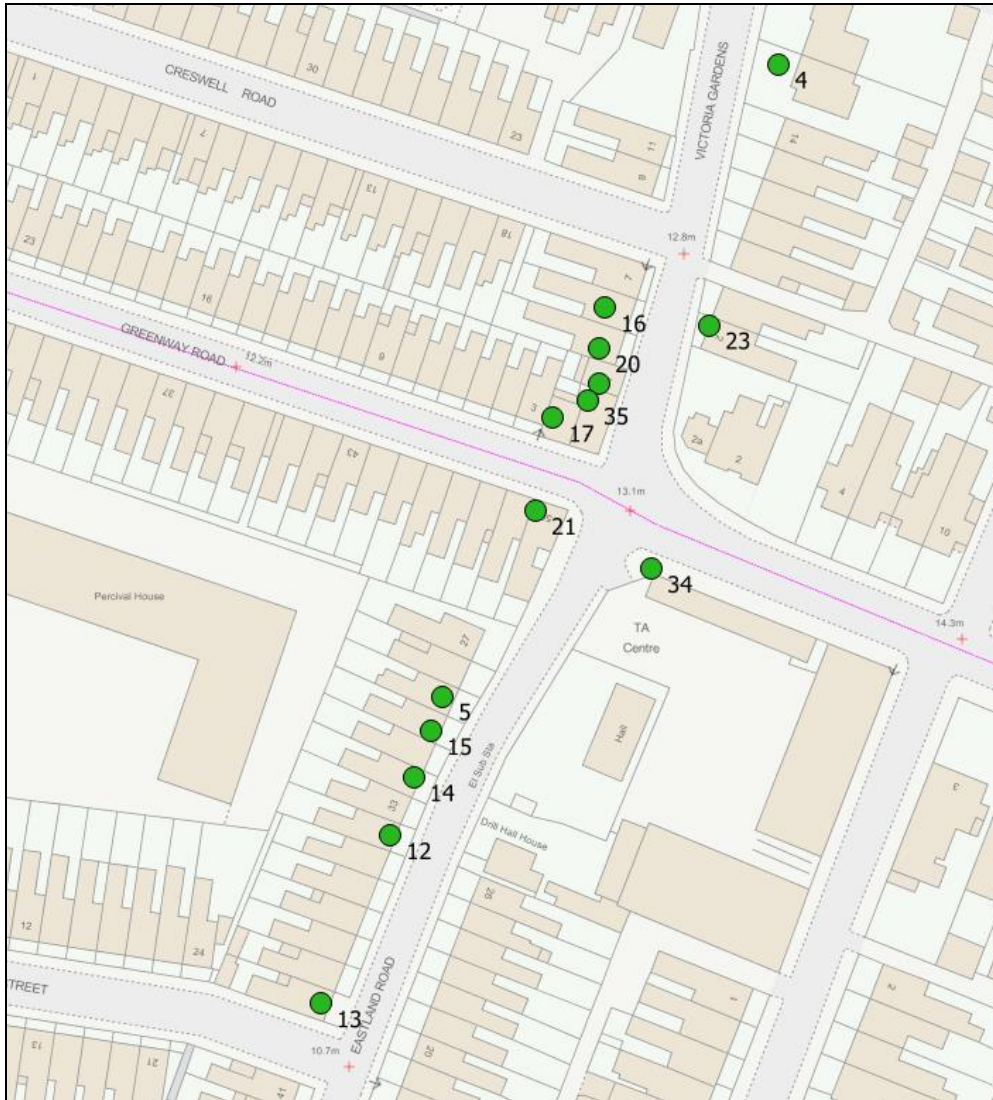
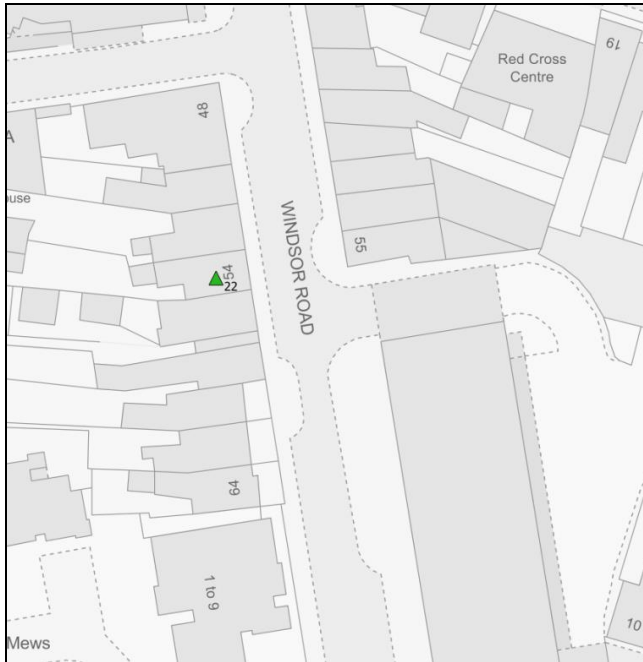


Figure 2.7 -Location of NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Neath

Victoria Gardens Junction



**Windsor Road**



**Stockham's Corner**

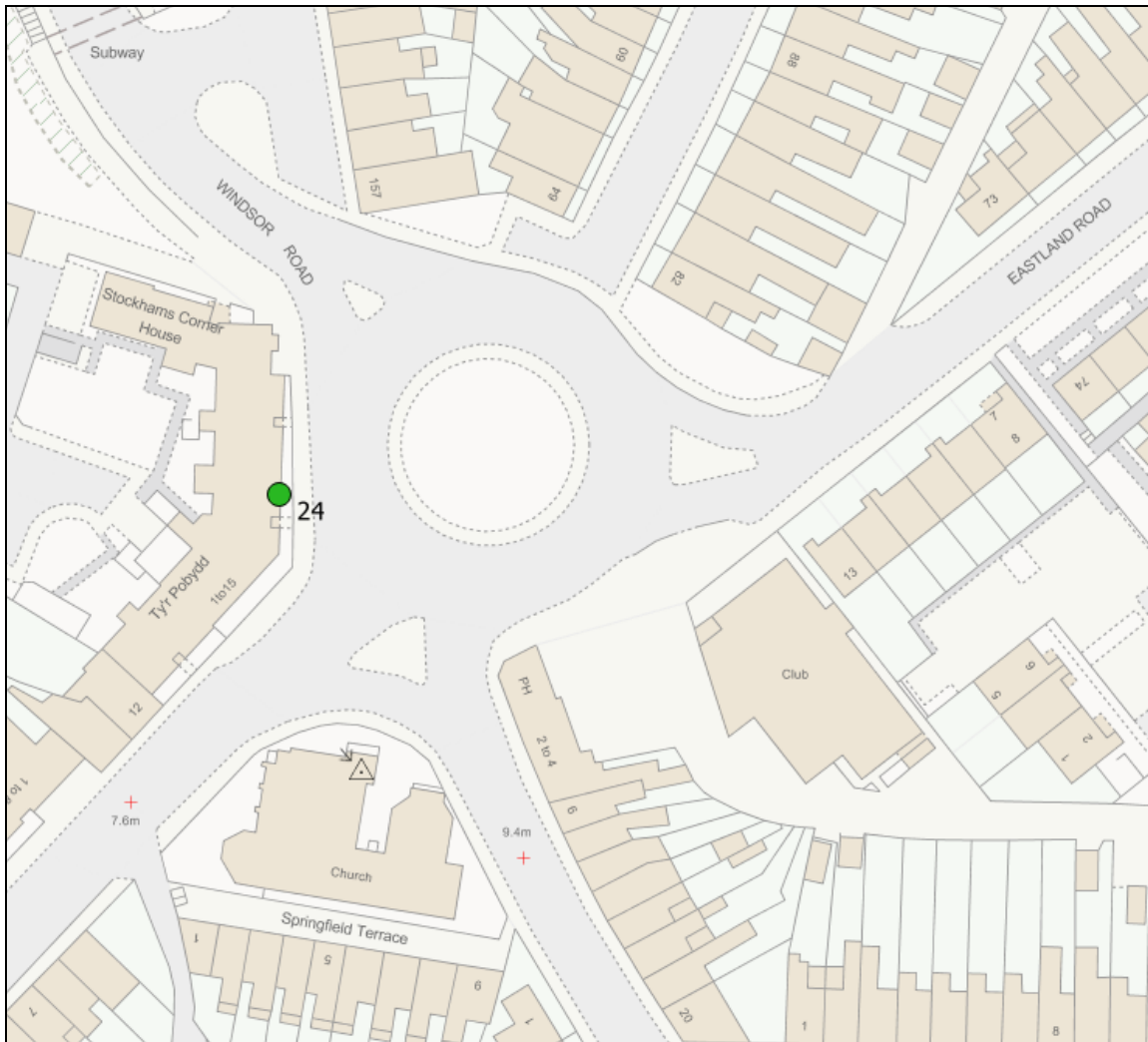


Figure 2.8 - Location of NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Pontardawe



Table 2.2 – Details of Non- Automatic Monitoring Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
1	1 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275463	197217	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y(0m)	1m	Y
Page 239	11 College Green, Margam, Port Talbot	Urban background	278794	187237	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	Y	N	Y (2m)	1m	N
	8 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275494	197272	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (2m)	4.5 m	N
	5	28 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275420	197161	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m
7	Moby's, Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	274312	194601	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (2m)	1.5 m	Y

**Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>X OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Y OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Site Height (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants Monitored</b>	<b>In AQMA?</b>	<b>Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)</b>	<b>Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)</b>	<b>Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)</b>	<b>Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?</b>
8	185 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	274307	194580	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1.5 m	Y
Page 234	179 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	274305	194563	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1.5 m	Y
10	187 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	274308	194584	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1.5 m	Y
11	189 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	274310	194589	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1.5 m	Y
12	34 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275427	197139	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N

**Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>X OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Y OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Site Height (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants Monitored</b>	<b>In AQMA?</b>	<b>Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)</b>	<b>Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)</b>	<b>Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)</b>	<b>Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?</b>
13	40 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275415	197110	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
Page 23 of 25	32 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275431	197149	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
	30 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275434	197157	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
	16	5 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275464	197230	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3.5 m
17	1 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	275455	197211	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y

**Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>X OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Y OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Site Height (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants Monitored</b>	<b>In AQMA?</b>	<b>Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)</b>	<b>Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)</b>	<b>Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)</b>	<b>Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?</b>
18	Pontardawe Post Office	Roadside	272034	203954	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1m	Y
19	Port Talbot Fire Station	Industrial	277399	188734	2.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	Y	Y	Y (16m)	8 m	N
20	3 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275463	197223	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3.5 m	Y
21	50 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	275452	197195	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y
22	54 Windsor Road, Neath	Roadside	275146	197248	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1.5 m	Y

19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36



**Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>X OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Y OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Site Height (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants Monitored</b>	<b>In AQMA?</b>	<b>Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)</b>	<b>Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)</b>	<b>Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)</b>	<b>Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?</b>
23	4 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275482	197227	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3.5 m	Y
24	Stockham's Corner Flats	Roadside	275200	196905	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3 m	Y
25	Old Fire Station, Water Street, Port Talbot	Roadside	276131	189926	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (3m)	1 m	Y
26	10 Swansea Road, Pontardawe	Roadside	272019	203924	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y

Page 237

**Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>X OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Y OS Grid Reference</b>	<b>Site Height (m)</b>	<b>Pollutants Monitored</b>	<b>In AQMA?</b>	<b>Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)</b>	<b>Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)</b>	<b>Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)</b>	<b>Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?</b>
27	11a Swansea Road, Pontardawe	Roadside	272016	203941	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y
28	8 Swansea Road, Pontardawe	Roadside	272026	203961	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y
34	Lights at Cimla Junction	Roadside	275472	197185	1.4	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	Y	Y (20m)	1.5 m	N

Page 838

## **2.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives**

### **2.2.1 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)**

#### **Automatic Monitoring Data**

Table 2.3 summarises the results from automatic monitors compared to the annual mean objective. No site exceeded the annual air quality objective of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Diffusion tubes were co-located at these two continuous analysers in order to provide a local bias adjustment factor for diffusion tubes in the County Borough.

**Table 2.3 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO<sub>2</sub>: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2016 % <sup>b</sup>	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
					2012* <sup>c</sup>	2013* <sup>c</sup>	2014* <sup>c</sup>	2015* <sup>c</sup>	2016 <sup>c</sup>
PT2	Industrial	Y	98	98	18	17	17	17	21
VG2	Roadside	N	99	99	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	40	37

**In bold**, exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>

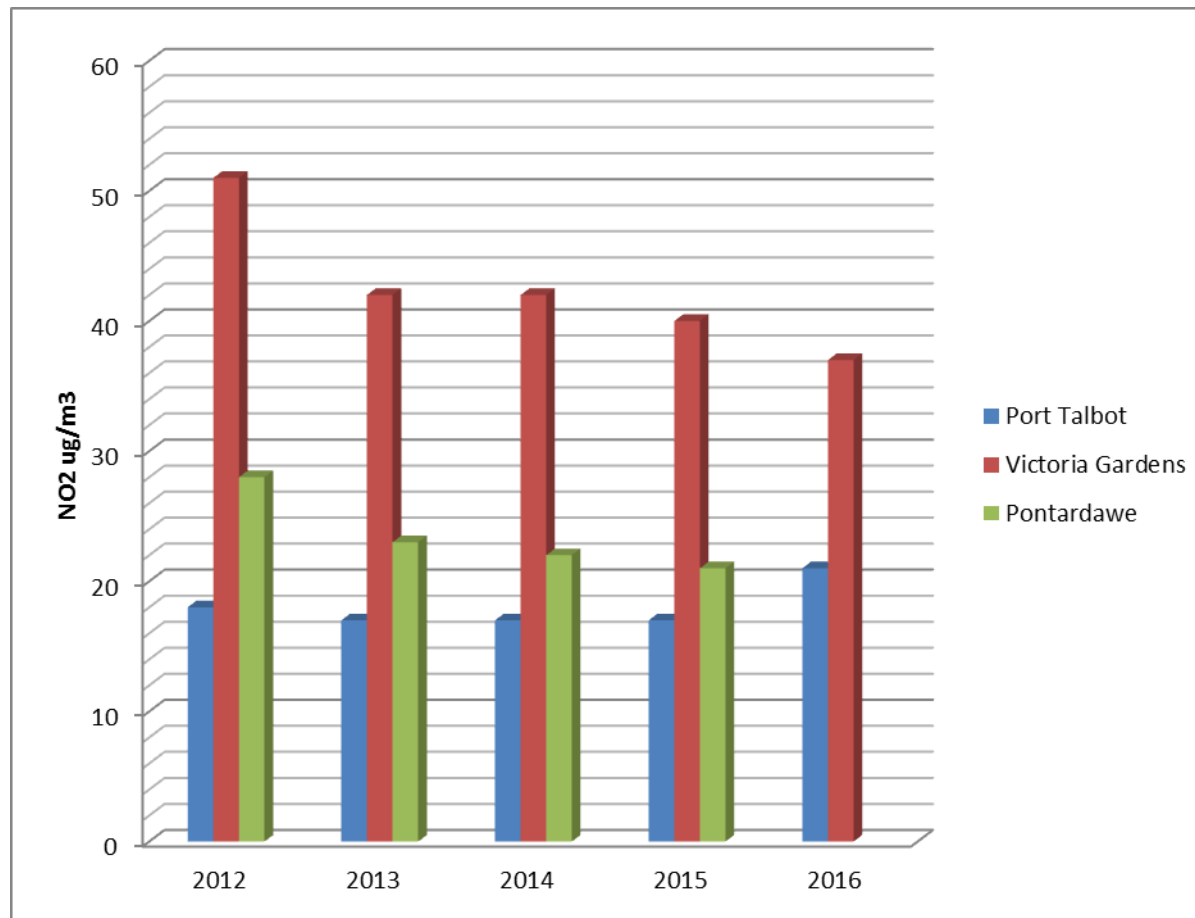
<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if valid data capture is less than 75%

\* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

Figure 2.9 – Trends in Annual Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations Measured at Automatic Monitoring Sites



Page 241

Nitrogen dioxide levels increased a little at Margam Fire Station in 2016 following very little change over the previous four years. NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at Pontardawe were on a decreasing trend to the extent that the continuous analyser could be removed. NO<sub>2</sub> levels at Victoria Gardens have also been on a decreasing trend over the last five years and are now below the annual mean air quality objective..

Table 2.4 shows that none of the continuous sites breached the 1 hour air quality objective.

**Table 2.4 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO<sub>2</sub>: Comparison with 1-hour Mean Objective**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2016 % <sup>b</sup>	Number of Hourly Means > 200µg/m <sup>3</sup>				
					2012* <sup>c</sup>	2013* <sup>c</sup>	2014* <sup>c</sup>	2015* <sup>c</sup>	2016 <sup>c</sup>
PT2	Industrial	Y	94	94	0	0	0	0	0
VG2	Roadside	N	99	99	0 (142)	0	0	0	0

**In bold**, exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly mean AQS objective (200µg/m<sup>3</sup> – not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year)

<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> If the data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the 99.8<sup>th</sup> percentile of hourly means in brackets

\* Number of exceedances for previous years is optional

**Diffusion Tube Monitoring Data**

Results are shown in table 2.5 below. A local bias adjustment factor of 0.71 was derived from diffusion tubes co-located with the two continuous analysers at Port Talbot Fire Station and Victoria Gardens.

Table 2.5 – Results of NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes 2015

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
1	1 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	Triplicate	10	35.5
3	11 College Green, Margam, Port Talbot	Urban background	Y	N	9	14.0
4	8 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	26.9
5	28 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	28.3
7	Moby's, Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	N	Triplicate	10	27.6
8	185 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	N	N	10	27.5

Page 244



Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
9	179 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	N	N	10	26.3
10	187 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	N	N	10	26.1
11	189 Neath Road, Briton Ferry	Roadside	N	N	11	27.3
12	34 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	26.1
13	40 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	27.9
14	32 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	9	29.6

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
15	30 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	10	29.4
16	5 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	28.2
17	1 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	10	36.8
18	Pontardawe Post Office	Roadside	N	Triplicate	11	33.9
19	Port Talbot Fire Station	Industrial	Y	Triplicate and Co-located	11	16.8
20	3 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	Triplicate	11	31.8

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
21	50 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	10	33
22	54 Windsor Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	22.6
23	4 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	29.6
24	Stockham's Corner Flats	Roadside	N	triplicate	11	27.9
25	Old Fire Station, Water Street, Port Talbot	Roadside	N	N	10	26.8

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
26	10 Swansea Road, Pontardawe	Roadside	N	N	11	30.9
27	11a Swansea Road, Pontardawe	Roadside	N	N	9	36.6
28	8 Swansea Road, Pontardawe	Roadside	N	N	11	26.1
34	Lights at Cimla Junction	Roadside	N	Triplicate and Co-located	11	<b>40.3</b>

**In bold**, exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underlined, annual mean > 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , indicating a potential exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly mean AQS objective

<sup>a</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

<sup>b</sup> If an exceedance is measured at a monitoring site not representative of public exposure, NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at the nearest relevant exposure should be estimated based on the “[NO<sub>2</sub> fall-off with distance](http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2-)” calculator (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2->

[falloff.html](#)), and results should be discussed in a specific section. The procedure is also explained in paragraphs 7.77 to 7.79 of LAQM.TG16.

Table 2.6 – Results of NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes (2012 to 2016)

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) - Adjusted for Bias <sup>a</sup>				
			2012 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.79)	2013 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.75)	2014 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.78)	2015 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.80)	2016 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.71)
1	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	35.5
3	Urban background	Y	16.9	15.7	14.9	14.5	14.0
4	Roadside	N	28.0	28.9	27.6	25.7	26.9
5	Roadside	N	31.9	30.0	28.5	29.6	28.3
7	Roadside	N	30.9	29.1	29.9	27.9	27.6
8	Roadside	N	30.2	30.1	29.1	28.1	27.5
9	Roadside	N	30.5	29.4	28.7	28.6	26.3
10	Roadside	N	31.3	29.1	29.0	28.0	26.1
11	Roadside	N	31.3	28.7	28.4	28.1	27.3
12	Roadside	N	31.8	31.0	29.2	28.9	26.1
13	Roadside	N	29.3	29.7	25.7	26.2	27.9
14	Roadside	N	32.2	31.3	30.0	30.1	29.6
15	Roadside	N	32.7	30.6	29.8	29.8	29.4
16	Roadside	N	35.2	33.7	34.1	32.8	28.2
17	Roadside	N	31.0	32.9	35.2	33.9	36.8
18	Roadside	N	37.8	37.3	36.6	36.8	33.9
19	Industrial	Y	18.3	18.6	16.9	16.6	16.8

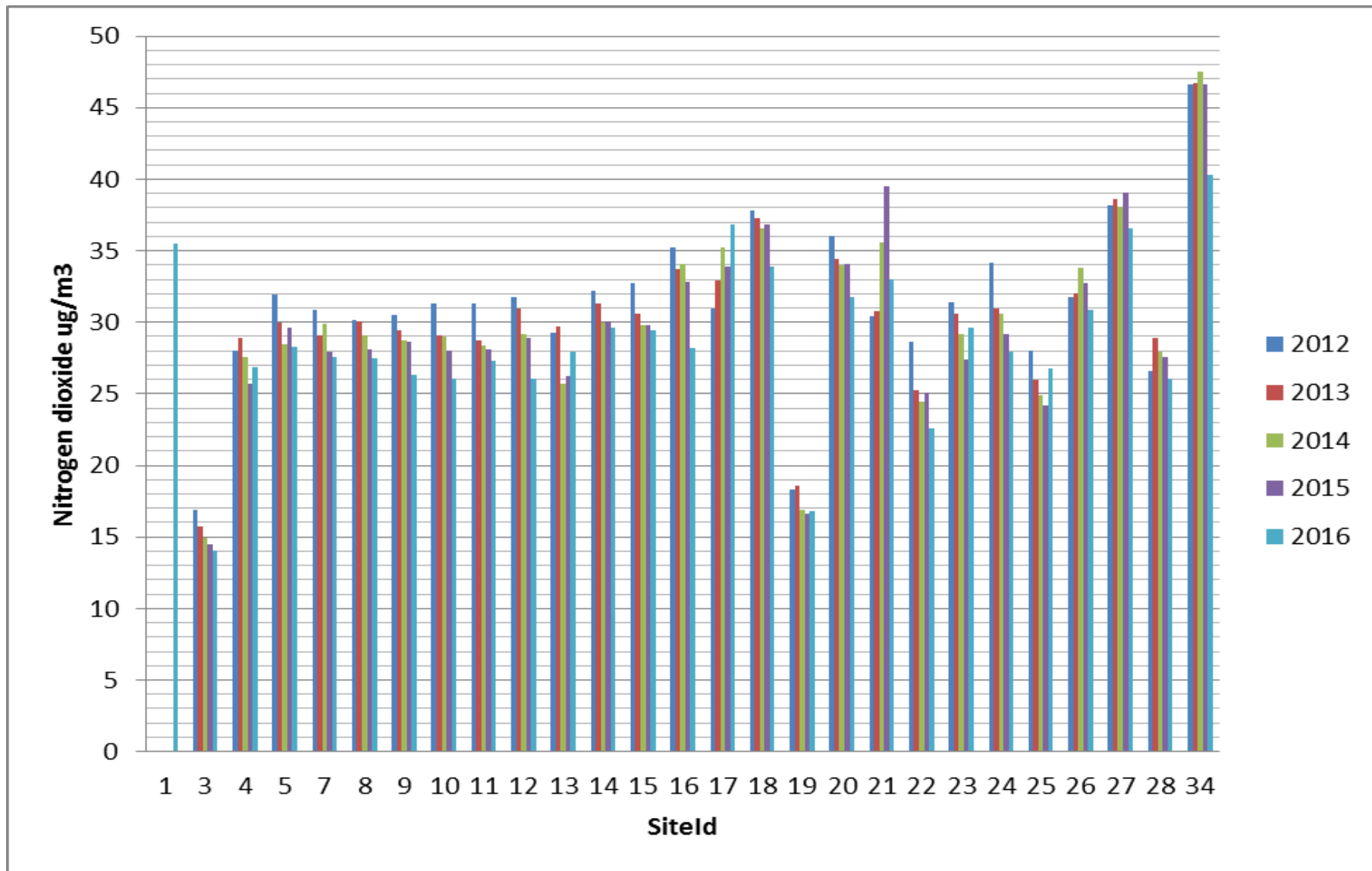
Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Adjusted for Bias <sup>a</sup>				
			2012 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.79)	2013 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.75)	2014 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.78)	2015 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.80)	2016 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.71)
20	Roadside	N	36.0	34.4	34.0	34.1	31.8
21	Roadside	N	30.4	30.8	35.6	39.5	33
22	Roadside	N	28.6	25.3	24.5	25.1	22.6
23	Roadside	N	31.4	30.6	29.2	27.4	29.6
24	Roadside	N	34.2	31.0	30.6	29.2	27.9
25	Roadside	N	28.0	26.0	24.9	24.2	26.8
26	Roadside	N	31.8	32.0	33.8	32.7	30.9
27	Roadside	N	38.2	38.6	38.1	39.1	36.6
28	Roadside	N	26.6	28.9	27.9	27.6	26.1
34	Roadside	N	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>

**In bold**, exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underlined, annual mean > 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , indicating a potential exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly mean AQS objective

<sup>a</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

Figure 2.10 – Trends in Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations Measured at Diffusion Tube Monitoring Sites





## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

The only site that has failed to meet the annual averaged air quality objective during the last five years was the site at Victoria Gardens which was co-located with a continuous analyser. There is no relevant exposure at this site. Some other sites in the vicinity of Victoria Gardens have also been elevated in the past e.g. Nos.3 and 5 Victoria Gardens and 50 Greenway Road. Pontardawe Post Office and the nearby property at 10, Swansea Road have also been raised at times.

Monitoring at 1 Victoria Gardens was previously ceased on account of health & safety concerns since the pavement was very low and narrow and it was considered to be dangerous to use the ladder to exchange the tubes. The property next door at 3, Victoria Gardens was used to estimate NO<sub>2</sub> levels at No.1 Victoria Gardens. The pollution level at this property was estimated using the “NO<sub>2</sub> with distance from roads calculator” spreadsheet. However, monitoring was re-commenced at this property in 2016 by using different holders for the tubes which did not necessitate use of a ladder thereby avoiding the need to use the “NO<sub>2</sub> distance from roads calculator”.

All sites with relevant exposure complied with the annual averaged air quality objective.

2.2.2 Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)

Table 2.7 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM<sub>10</sub>: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2015 % <sup>b</sup>	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
						2012* <sup>c</sup>	2013* <sup>c</sup>	2014* <sup>c</sup>	2015 <sup>c</sup>	2016 <sup>c</sup>
PT2	Industrial	Y	88	88	Y	23	19	24	27	22
DS1	Industrial	Y	95	95	Y	16	18	21	20	18
TW1	Industrial	Y	89	89	Y	23	20	27	26	24
TH1	Industrial	Y	90	90	Y	19	17	22	23	20
TR1	Roadside	Y	99	99	Y	22	21	22	22	16
LW1	Industrial	N	92	92	Y	19	19	25	24	21
DK1	Industrial	N	94	94	Y	18	17	20	20	20
PS2 <sup>d</sup>	Industrial	Y	86	86	Y	22	31	26	n/a	23

Page 254

**In bold**, exceedance of the PM<sub>10</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>

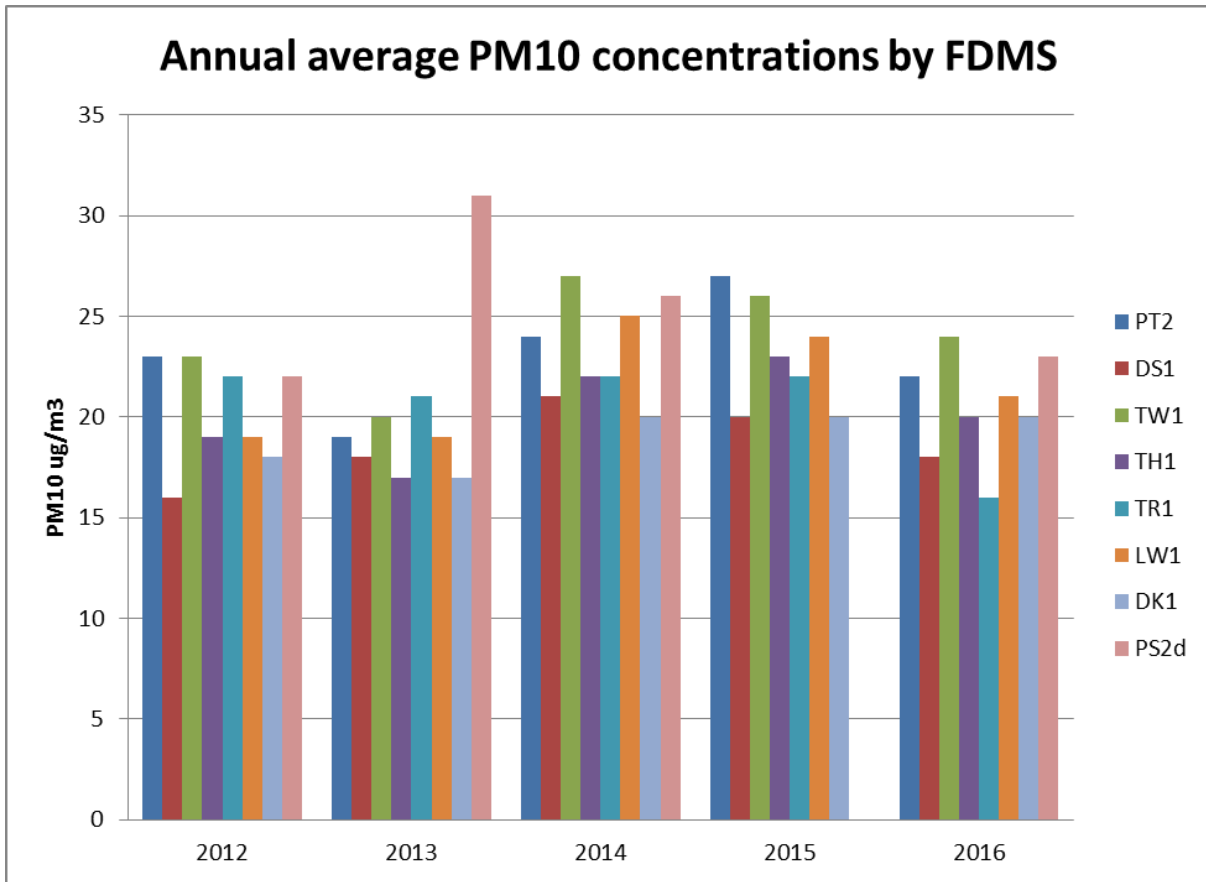
<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if valid data capture is less than 75%

\* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

Figure 2.11 – Trends in Annual Mean PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations



The Twll yn y Wal site experiences the highest concentrations in three years out of 5, with Port Talbot Fire Station the next most frequent with 2 out of 5 years.

Although the Twll yn y Wal site is clearly impacted significantly in terms of the annual average, the impact on the short term average is significantly less as shown in the next figure.

Table 2.8 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for PM<sub>10</sub>: Comparison with 24-hour Mean Objective

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2015 % <sup>b</sup>	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Number of Daily Means > 50µg/m <sup>3</sup>				
						2012* <sup>c</sup>	2013* <sup>c</sup>	2014* <sup>c</sup>	2015 <sup>c</sup>	2016 <sup>c</sup>
PT2	Industrial	Y	88	88	Y	11	34	16	28	8
DS1	Industrial	Y	95	95	Y	3	2	5	5	0
TW1	Industrial	Y	89	89	Y	8	9	6	10	4
TH1	Industrial	Y	90	90	Y	3	4	3	4	1
TR1	Roadside	Y	99	99	Y	8	15	6	4	0
LW1	Industrial	N	92	92	Y	2	21	22	15	9
DK1	Industrial	N	94	94	Y	5	10	4	6	2
PS2 <sup>d</sup>	Industrial	Y	86	86	Y	11	<b>46</b>	17	n/a	9

**In bold**, exceedance of the PM<sub>10</sub> daily mean AQS objective (50µg/m<sup>3</sup> – not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year)

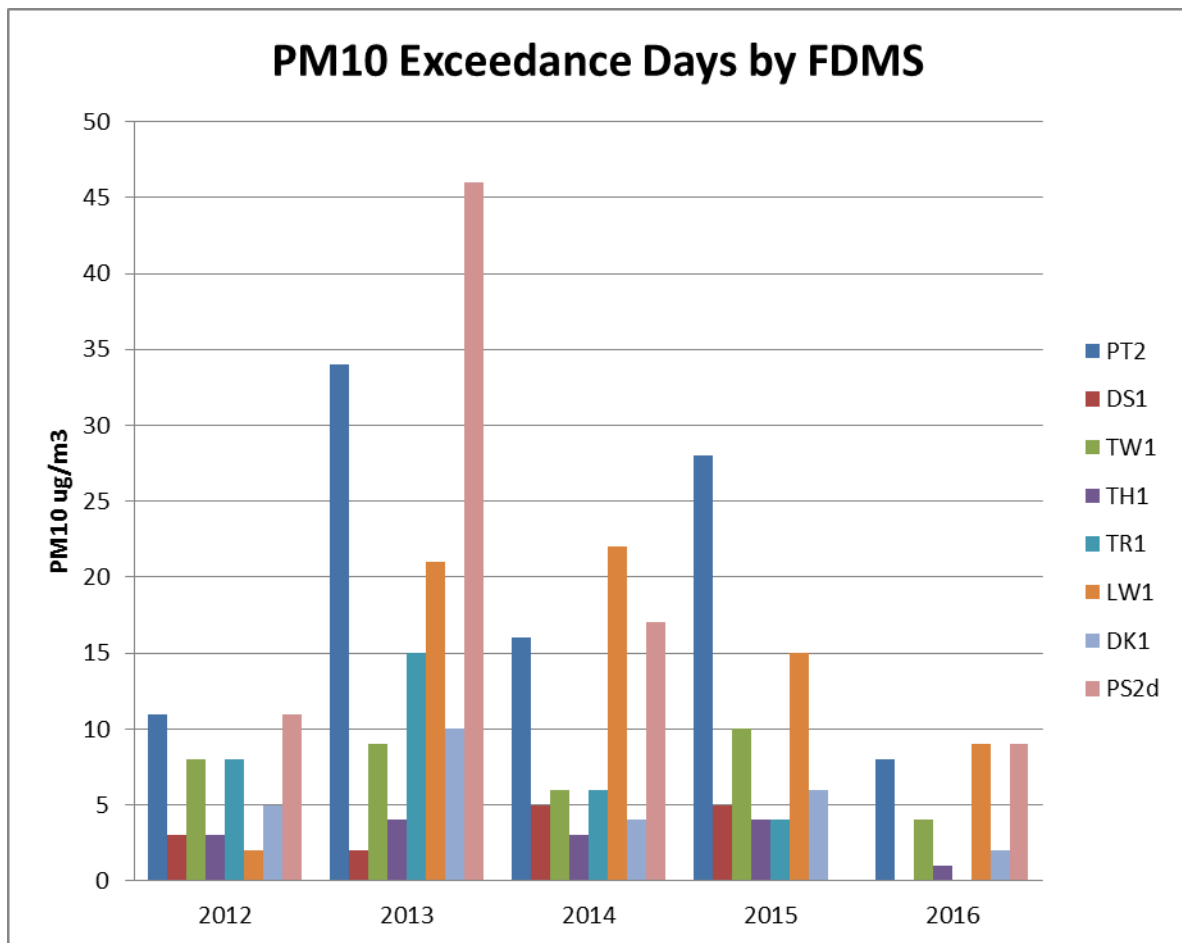
<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> if data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the 90.4<sup>th</sup> percentile of 24-hour means in brackets

\* Number of exceedances for previous years is optional

Figure 2.12 – Trends in PM<sub>10</sub> exceedance days



Port Talbot Fire Station, Little Warren and Prince Street had the highest number of exceedances in two years out of five.

**Table 2.9 - Results of Non-Automatic Monitoring for PM<sub>10</sub>: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2015 % <sup>b</sup>	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
						2016 <sup>c</sup>
PT2P <sup>d</sup>	Industrial	Y	97	97	Y	21.0

In bold, exceedance of the PM<sub>10</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>

<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> Means should be “annualised” [as in Box 3.2 of TG\(09\) \(http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=38\)](http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/technical-guidance/index.html?d=page=38), if valid data capture is less than 75%

\* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

<sup>d</sup> Measurements carried out with a Partisol.

All sites have always easily complied with the annual mean air quality objective.

**Table 2.10 - Results of Non-Automatic Monitoring for PM<sub>10</sub>: Comparison with 24-hour Mean Objective**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2015 % <sup>b</sup>	Confirm Gravimetric Equivalent (Y or N/A)	Number of Daily Means > 50µg/m <sup>3</sup>
						2016 <sup>c</sup>
PT2P <sup>d</sup>	Industrial	Y	97	97	Y	11

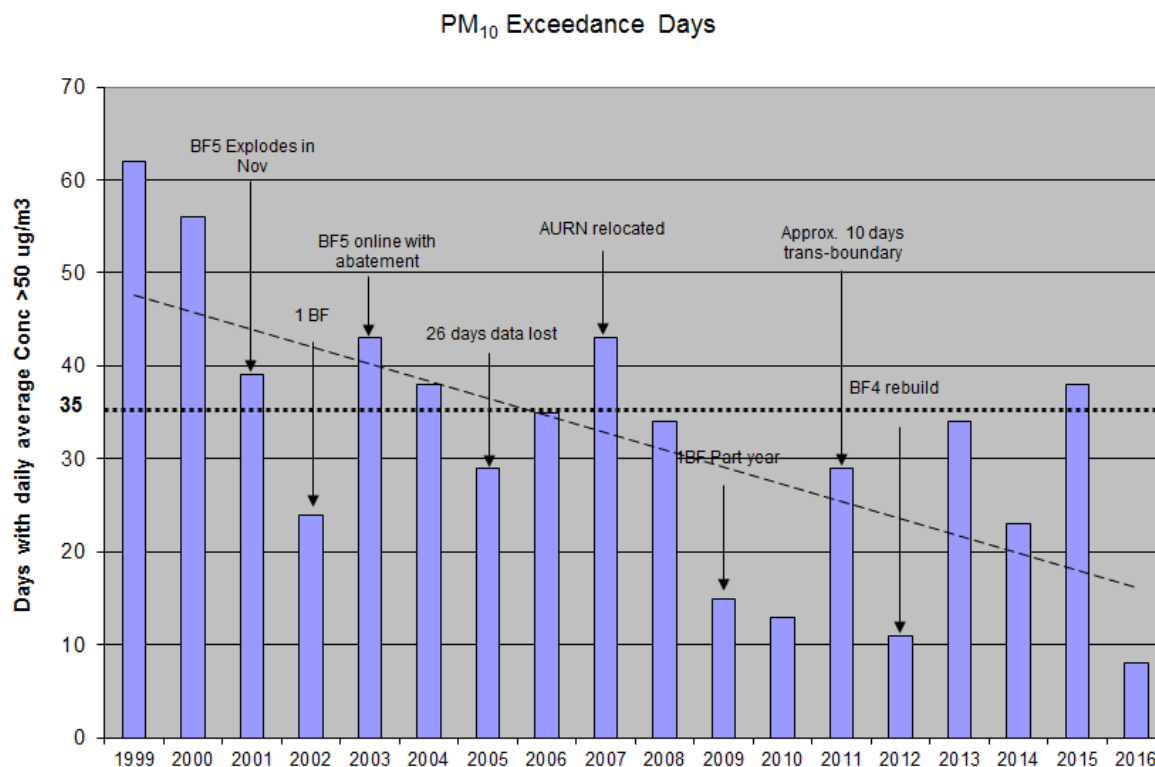
**In bold**, exceedance of the PM<sub>10</sub> daily mean AQS objective (50µg/m<sup>3</sup> – not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year)

<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> if data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the 90.4<sup>th</sup> percentile of 24-hour means in brackets

**Figure 2.13 Trends in PM<sub>10</sub> exceedances of the daily averaged Air Quality Objective at Port Talbot AURN**



There has been a trend towards decreasing numbers of PM<sub>10</sub> exceedances since 1999. Blast furnace No. 5 exploded in November 2001, so there were two months during that year when only one blast furnace was operating. One blast furnace was operational during the whole of 2002. There was an increase in exceedances during 2003 with the re-commencement of two blast furnace operation.

In 2006 26 days of data were lost due to faulty monitoring equipment. The AURN monitoring station was relocated from Groeswen Hospital to Port Talbot Fire Station in 2007, which was also the last year in which the Air Quality Objective was exceeded at an AURN site. There was 1 blast furnace operation for part of the year during 2009.

2010 was a very good year for PM<sub>10</sub> compliance and it was also a year in which there was only one trans-boundary PM<sub>10</sub> exceedance. By contrast, there were approximately 10 trans-boundary PM<sub>10</sub> exceedance days during 2011.

Another good year in 2012 was followed by a relatively poor one in 2013. Whilst the FDMS at the Fire Station recorded only 17 PM<sub>10</sub> exceedance days, the co-located Partisol recorded some 34 over the same period. Both data sets were considered to be correct so the higher of the two was utilised as the official figure.

The situation was much improved in 2014 where there were 16 exceedance days at the Fire Station using the FDMS equipment. But, the PM<sub>10</sub> Partisol at Port Talbot Fire Station recorded 23 exceedances during the same period. As the data from both pieces of equipment are considered to be valid, the Council has chosen to accept the higher of the two results.



## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

2015 was a poor year for PM<sub>10</sub> with 28 exceedance days at the Fire Station with the FDMS equipment. Although the data capture was 92%, several additional exceedance days are likely to have arisen on days when the equipment was not functioning correctly. This is evidenced by the results from the co-located PM<sub>10</sub> Partisol, which recorded a total of 38 exceedance days during that year. Consequently this figure was adopted as the official figure for exceedances for 2015. However, the government should also take into account the effect of natural sources or particulates e.g. sea salt. Consequently, it is possible that the short-term air quality objective for particulates may be achieved once this is taken into account.

2016 was one of the best years ever with only 8 exceedance days at Port Talbot Fire Station. This good result is tempered by the data capture rate, which was 2% below the target for the AURN (90%). The PM<sub>10</sub> Partisol co-located at Port Talbot Fire Station had an acceptable data capture rate (97%) and recorded 11 exceedance days.

### 2.2.3 Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

There were no exceedances of the 15 minute average of 266 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (up to 35 are allowed annually) during 2016 as measured at Port Talbot Fire Station, where the annual data capture rate was 94%. Neither were there any exceedances of the 350 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (maximum 155 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) 1-hour mean or the 125 µg/m<sup>3</sup> daily mean (maximum 44 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The monitoring station site is representative of relevant public exposure as previously described.

Measurements are carried out using a Thermo 43i UV Fluorescent analyser under the QA/QC arrangements of the AURN.

**Table 2.11 – Results of Automatic Monitoring for SO<sub>2</sub>: Comparison with Objectives**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2016 % <sup>b</sup>	Number of: <sup>c</sup>		
					15-minute Means > 266µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1-hour Means > 350µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour Means > 125µg/m <sup>3</sup>
PT2	Urban industrial	Y	94	94	0	0	0

**In bold**, exceedance of the relevant AQS objective (15-min mean = 35 allowed/year; 1-hour mean = 24 allowed/year; 24-hour mean = 3 allowed/year)

<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> if data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the relevant percentile in bracket (in µg/m<sup>3</sup>): 15-min mean = 99.9<sup>th</sup> ; 1-hour mean = 99.7<sup>th</sup> ; 24-hour mean = 99.2<sup>th</sup> percentile

## 2.2.4 Benzene

Benzene is no longer monitored. It was previously continuously monitored at Baglan Primary School, using a Perkin Elmer Ozone Precursor system. Monitoring was discontinued in December 2005 as the concentration of pollutants of concern had reduced to background levels. The same applies in respect of 1,3-butadiene, which was monitored using the same equipment. There are no new significant local sources of these pollutants which merit more measurements.

## 2.3 Other Pollutants Monitored

### 2.3.1.1 Lead

Lead is monitored at Pontardawe Leisure Centre as part of a study of 13 metals that has continued since 1972. A Thermo Partisol® 2025 gravimetric sampling system is used to collect daily samples using Pall Gelman GN4-Metricel filters. These are exposed on a weekly basis and subsequently analysed using inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The results for 2016 show that the annual average concentration of lead was 7.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>. This is well within the Air Quality Objective of 0.25 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (250 ng/m<sup>3</sup>) to be achieved by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008. The analysis and reporting is currently contracted to the National Physical Laboratory.

Lead is also measured at Milland Road in Neath, where the annual average concentration was 6.8 ng/m<sup>3</sup> during 2016.

There are a further three metals national network monitoring stations at Port Talbot Fire Station, Brecon Road and Tawe Terrace in Pontardawe. The concentrations of lead at these sites were 9.1, 6.0 and 7.9 ng/m<sup>3</sup> respectively, all of which easily comply with the Air Quality Objective.

### 2.3.1.2 Carbon monoxide

There were no exceedances of the 8-hour average of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (maximum 4.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) during 2016. The monitoring station site is representative of relevant public exposure as previously described.

Measurements are carried out using a Thermo 48i analyser under the QA/QC arrangements of the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN).

**Table 2.12 - Results of Automatic Monitoring of carbon monoxide**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2016 % <sup>b</sup>	Number of Exceedances (percentile in bracket µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>c</sup>
					8 hour running mean > 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
PT2	Urban industrial	Y	99	99	0

<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%.)

<sup>c</sup> if data capture is less than 90%, include the relevant percentile in brackets

### 2.3.1.3 PM<sub>2.5</sub>

PM<sub>2.5</sub> describes the fraction of airborne particulate matter that is less than 2.5 microns in size.

The EU Clean Air for Europe (I) programme has introduced a framework for managing PM<sub>2.5</sub>. A target of 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and a limit of 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup> are to be met by 2015. Exposure reduction is to be used to bring about a 20% reduction in background PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels by 2020 as based upon baseline (2010) values.

Data is drawn from the AURN monitoring station at Port Talbot Fire Station and Prince Street (since 18<sup>th</sup> March 2014).

The data capture at the Fire Station site and Prince Street sites were 91%, and 90% respectively.

The annual average concentrations at Port Talbot Fire station and Prince Street were 9 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

The annual average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations at sites in Port Talbot were well below both the target and limit values to be achieved by 2015.

### 2.3.1.4 Ozone

Ozone is a highly reactive chemical which, when present in the lower atmosphere at high concentrations, can irritate the eyes and air passages, causing breathing difficulties. Ozone is a so-called secondary pollutant since it is produced indirectly by the reaction between hydrocarbons, NO<sub>2</sub> and sunlight. Ozone tends to be lower in urban areas because high levels of NO are produced by vehicles and this helps to break down ozone to oxygen and NO<sub>2</sub>. The highest ozone therefore tends to occur in rural areas and during the summer months when the sun shines the longest. The ozone forming reactions are complex and have a time lag associated with them which can mean that ozone levels are greatest downwind of the location where the pollution is produced. It is recognised that low level ozone formation is an international problem and that exceedances of the National Air Quality Standard would still occur, even if all sources of hydrocarbons were eliminated in this country.

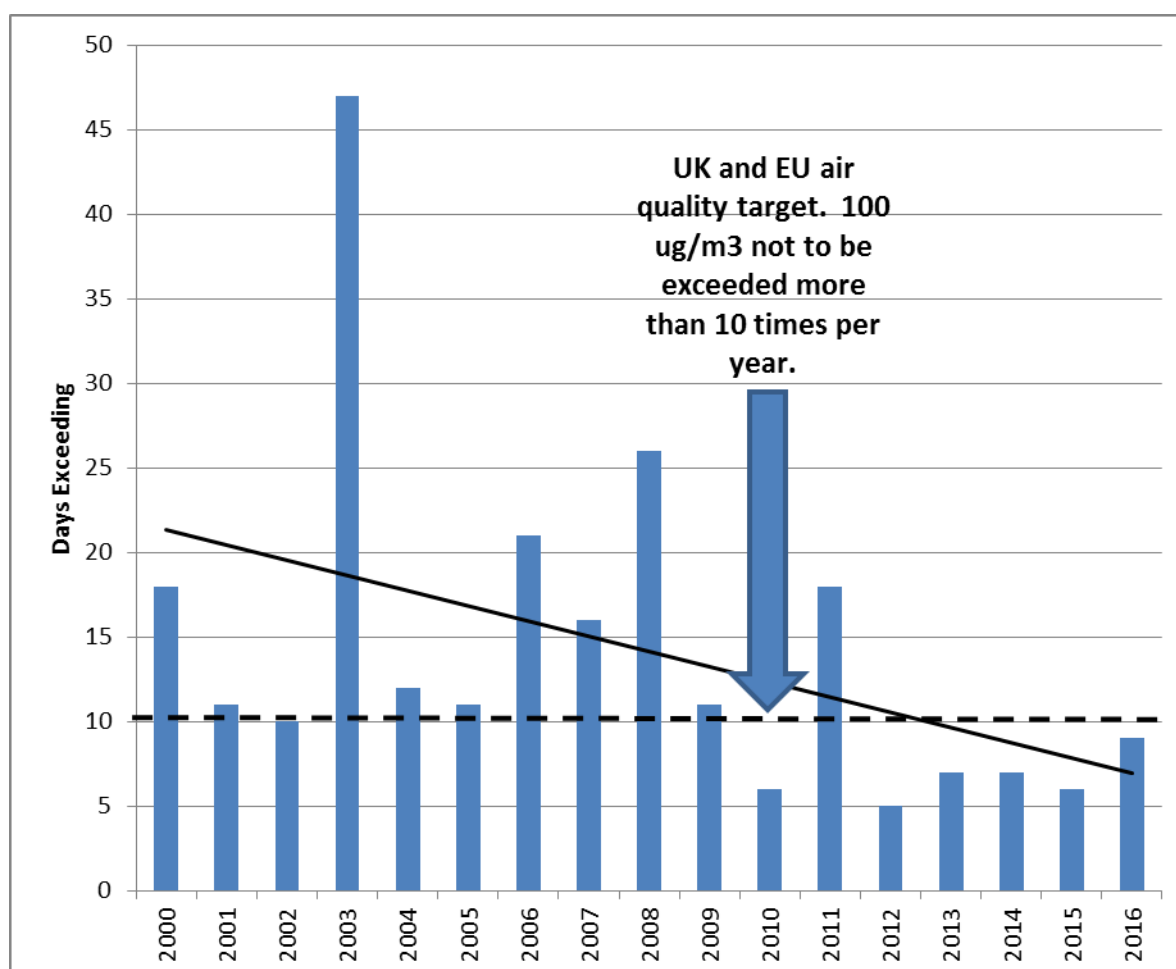
No statutory Air Quality Objective level for Ozone has been set, owing to the potential for trans-boundary sources. However, there is a recommended Air Quality objective for ozone of 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, measured as a rolling 8 hour average. This was breached on 81 occasions on a total of 9 days at the Fire Station.

The long term trend for ozone exceedances shows a slight improvement over time as shown in Table 2.13 and Figure 2.16 below.

Table 2.13 – Annual ozone exceedances 2000 – 2016

Year	Exceedances of Air Quality Standard 8hr running mean > 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	No. of Days of Exceedance
2000	133	18
2001	81	11
2002	66	10
2003	403	47
2004	83	12
2005	56	11
2006	189	21
2007	108	16
2008	257	26
2009	71	11
2010	30	6
2011	147	18
2012	57	5
2013	45	7
2014	40	7
2015	40	6
2016	81	9

Figure 2.14 - Days of ozone exceedances of the UK recommended AQO since 2000



2.3.1.5 Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of persistent organic compounds, some of which are toxic and/or possible or proven human carcinogens; they are produced through industrial and incomplete combustion of carbon containing fuels.

Air quality standards have been set by UK and EU and are based upon measurements of benzo[a]pyrene which is also known as B[a]P.

The UK Air Quality Objective for PAHs is based on the recommendations of the Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS). It specifies an annual air quality standard of 0.25 ng/m<sup>3</sup> benzo[a]pyrene to be achieved by 2010.

The EU Air Quality Daughter Directive (2005/107/EC) specifies a target value of 1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> for the annual mean concentration of benzo[a]pyrene to be achieved by 2012.

Monitoring of benzo[a]pyrene first commenced at Groeswen Hospital in 1999 using an Anderson sampler. This equipment was replaced by a Digitel sampler in the last quarter of 2007. Monitoring now takes place at Port Talbot Fire Station following the redevelopment of Groeswen Hospital site.

Data is published on the UK-Air website and the latest data available is for the year of 2015.

**Table 2.14. - Benzo[a]pyrene annual averages 1999-2016**

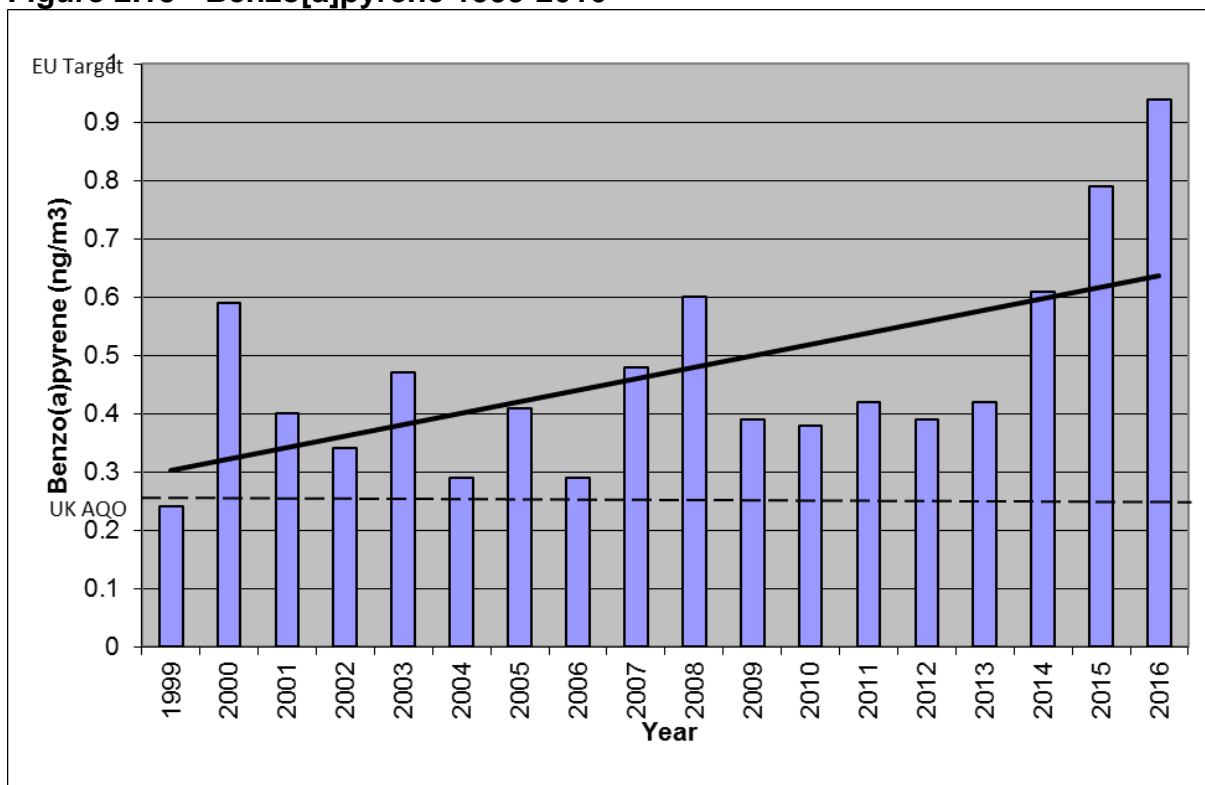
B[a]P ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Year
0.24	1999
0.59	2000
0.40	2001
0.34	2002
0.47	2003
0.29	2004
0.41	2005
0.29	2006
0.48	2007
0.60	2008
0.39	2009
0.37	2010
0.42	2011
0.39	2012
0.42	2013
0.61	2014
0.80	2015
0.94	2016

The results are shown graphically in figure 2.15 below. The B[a]P concentration at Port Talbot frequently exceeds the Air Quality Objective of 0.25 ng/m<sup>3</sup>, but has never exceeded the EU target value of 1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> thus far. However, the trend has continued

to increase over time and the rate of increase has been greatest in recent years. Consequently, it looks likely that the EU Limit value may be breached in 2017 if this trend continues.

A report by Ricardo in 2004 identified four sites on the network where there were compliance problems with the UK Air Quality Objective. Sites in Northern Ireland and Scotland were probably related to use of solid fuel in domestic heating. Whereas Scunthorpe and Port Talbot were due to the steel works (probably coke production).

Figure 2.15 - Benzo[a]pyrene 1999-2016



### 2.3.1.6 Metals monitoring

Monitoring of the concentrations of 13 airborne metals has been carried out continuously in the Pontardawe area since 1972. Pumps continuously sample ambient air and particles are collected on filters that are analysed by Ricardo-AEA. Until 1997, this work was carried out at Trebanos Sewage Works. Following a programme of construction at the site, monitoring was re-located to Pontardawe Leisure Centre. The objectives are to establish whether local industry has any significant impact upon airborne metal concentrations in the area. The Pontardawe site is approximately 4km downwind of the Nickel works at Clydach, as compared to the Trebanos site, which was about 2km from the works. The Pontardawe site is also approximately 1km upwind of Wall Colmonoy, a manufacturer of metal alloys which is subject to an Environmental Permit issued by this Authority. Measurements are also made in Neath near to another manufacturer of metal alloys, Sandvik Osprey.

Monitoring was carried out in respect of the following metals:

- Lead (Pb)
- Nickel (Ni)
- Zinc (Zn)
- Arsenic (As)
- Cadmium (Cd)
- Chromium (Cr)
- Copper (Cu)
- Iron (Fe)
- Cobalt (Co)
- Selenium (Se)
- Antimony (Sb)
- Cerium (Ce)
- Scandium (Sc)
- Manganese (Mn)
- Vanadium (V)

In December 2004 the European Union published a Directive relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and PAH, (2004/107/EC). This “4<sup>th</sup> Daughter Directive” set target values for arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo[a]pyrene (a PAH) for the total content in the PM<sub>10</sub> fraction averaged over a calendar year. No limits or targets were set for mercury. The Directive target values for metals are shown below and were to be achieved by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012:

<b>Nickel</b>	<b>20 ng/m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Arsenic</b>	<b>6 ng/m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Cadmium</b>	<b>5 ng/m<sup>3</sup></b>

The Directive requires measurement of air concentrations to be made using valid PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring methods. The polypropylene ducts previously used to hold the filters did not conform exactly to a PM<sub>10</sub> inlet specification and monitoring using a compliant method commenced during 2006. This necessitated the purchase of a Partisol 2025 sampler manufactured by Rupprecht & Patashnick Inc. The new and existing samplers were run concurrently for a period in order to assess the comparability of the results. The existing sampler was discontinued at the end of 2006 following completion of the comparability test.

## Results

### 2.3.1.6.1 Pontardawe Leisure Centre

The annual mean nickel concentration found in 2016 was 21.6 ng/m<sup>3</sup>, which is 103% of the Target Value to be met by the end of 2012.

The annual mean concentrations of arsenic and cadmium have been found to be 0.70 ng/m<sup>3</sup> and 0.24 ng/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. These concentrations represent approximately 11.7% and 4.8% of their proposed EU target values of 6 and 5 ng/m<sup>3</sup> respectively.

Lead results have been discussed in section 2.2.5.1 above.



### 2.3.1.6.2 Port Talbot

Metals have also been measured as part of the UK Metals Network at Port Talbot Fire Station since February 2008. Some of the metals monitored in the network are different to those measured at Pontardawe Leisure Centre e.g. platinum (Pt), vanadium (V) and mercury (Hg). The annual average of monthly results are shown in Table 2.15, where they are also compared to the corresponding figures for Pontardawe.

The nickel concentration at Port Talbot in 2015 ( $5.0 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ) was 25% the EU Target of  $20 \text{ ng/m}^3$ . This figure is significantly increased over 2014 ( $1.8 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ), mainly due to two high results during the year.

The annual mean concentrations of arsenic and cadmium have been found to be  $0.66 \text{ ng/m}^3$  and  $0.36 \text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively. These concentrations represent approximately 11.0% and 7.2% of their EU target values of 6 and  $5 \text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively.

Lead results have been discussed in section 2.2.5.1 above.

The level of iron in the atmosphere at Pontardawe ( $206 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ) is only 6.3% of the corresponding concentration at Port Talbot ( $3253 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ). Whilst the concentration iron in Port Talbot does not represent a concern in respect of health, it represents approximately 11% of the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  measured in Port Talbot and highlights the influence of the Port Talbot steelworks.

### 2.3.1.6.3 Pontardawe Tawe Terrace

A new monitoring station was set up in September 2009, which is approximately 270 metres from Wall Colmonoy's Part B permitted site in Pontardawe. This monitoring station was set up in order to further investigate the potential for nickel emissions from this site, which uses approximately 500 tonnes of the metal each year to manufacture a variety of hard-wearing products. The monitoring station uses a Partisol 2000 sampler with filters provided and analysed by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in accordance with BS EN 14902.

The average concentration of nickel in 2016 was  $22.1 \text{ ng/m}^3$  which is 110% of the Air Quality Objective. This is a significant improvement upon the figure recorded in 2014 ( $43.4 \text{ ng/m}^3$ ).

The annual mean concentrations of arsenic and cadmium have been found to be  $0.68 \text{ ng/m}^3$  and  $0.16 \text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively. These concentrations represent approximately 11.3% and 3.2% of their EU target values of 6 and  $5 \text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively.

#### 2.3.1.6.4 Brecon Road, Pontardawe

The monitoring station was set up in August 2011 and is approximately 500m north east of the Wall Colmonoy site. The monitoring station was set up to be as close as possible to the area predicted to have the highest modelled nickel downwind concentrations in a residential location. The monitoring station uses a Partisol 2000 sampler with filters provided and analysed by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in accordance with BS EN 14902.

The average concentration of nickel in 2015 was  $9.23\text{ng/m}^3$  which is 46.2% of the Air Quality Objective.

The annual mean concentrations of arsenic and cadmium have been found to be  $1.04\text{ ng/m}^3$  and  $0.15\text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively. These concentrations represent approximately 17.3% and 3.0% of their EU target values of 6 and  $5\text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively.

#### 2.3.1.6.5 Milland Road, Neath

The monitoring station was set up in Milland Road car park in December 2014. It lies between the Sandvik Osprey plant and the nearest receptors in King Street.

The monitoring station uses a Partisol 2000 sampler with filters provided and analysed by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in accordance with BS EN 14902.

The average concentration of nickel in 2016 was  $4.43\text{ ng/m}^3$  which is 22.2% of the Air Quality Objective. This compares favourably to the 2015 annual average concentration which was  $9.95\text{ ng/m}^3$ .

The annual mean concentrations of arsenic and cadmium have been found to be  $0.60\text{ ng/m}^3$  and  $0.29\text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively. These concentrations represent approximately 10.0% and 5.8% of their EU target values of 6 and  $5\text{ ng/m}^3$  respectively.

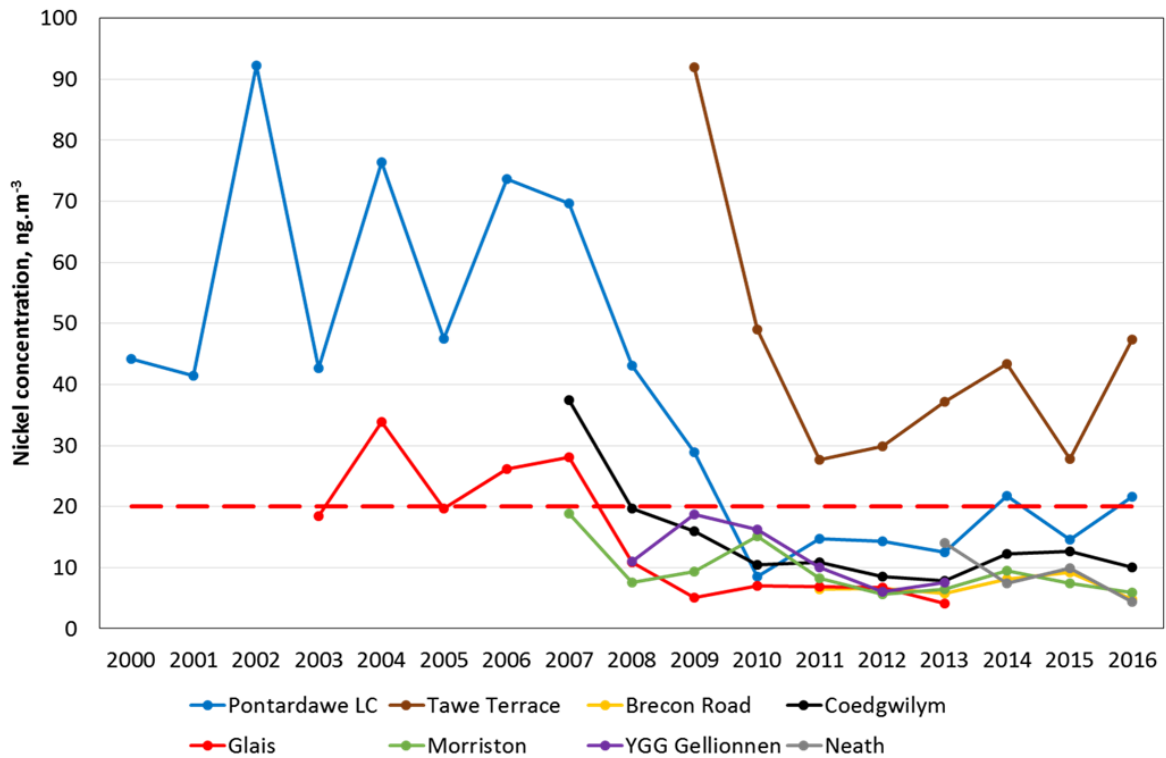
The metals results for 2016 are summarised in Table 2.15 below.

**Table 2.15 - Annual average metal concentrations during 2016**

Element	2016 annual mean concentration (ng/m <sup>3</sup> )				
	Port Talbot Fire Station	Pontardawe Brecon Road	Pontardawe Leisure Centre	Pontardawe Tawe Terrace	Neath Milland Road
As	0.69	1.08	0.70	0.68	0.60
Cd	0.70	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.29
Ce		-	0.17	-	-
Co	0.19	0.26	1.13	3.06	0.95
Cr	4.18	1.95	5.77	12.1	5.85
Cu	8.62	5.45	4.61	7.06	16.9
Fe	2364	205	209	207	469
Hg*	-	-	-	-	-
Mn	29.5	3.31	5.06	4.91	9.14
Ni	2.40	4.80	21.6	<b>47.4</b>	4.43
Pb	9.08	6.01	7.10	7.89	6.76
Sb	-	-	1.33	-	-
Sc	-	-	0.07	-	-
Se	0.78	1.23	1.35	1.31	1.25
Zn	35.6	10.8	11.6	13.0	21.0
V	2.97	0.66	0.81	0.70	0.91

The following chart shows the nickel results from all sites in the Swansea Valley since 2000. Some data is from monitoring sites operated by Swansea City Council.

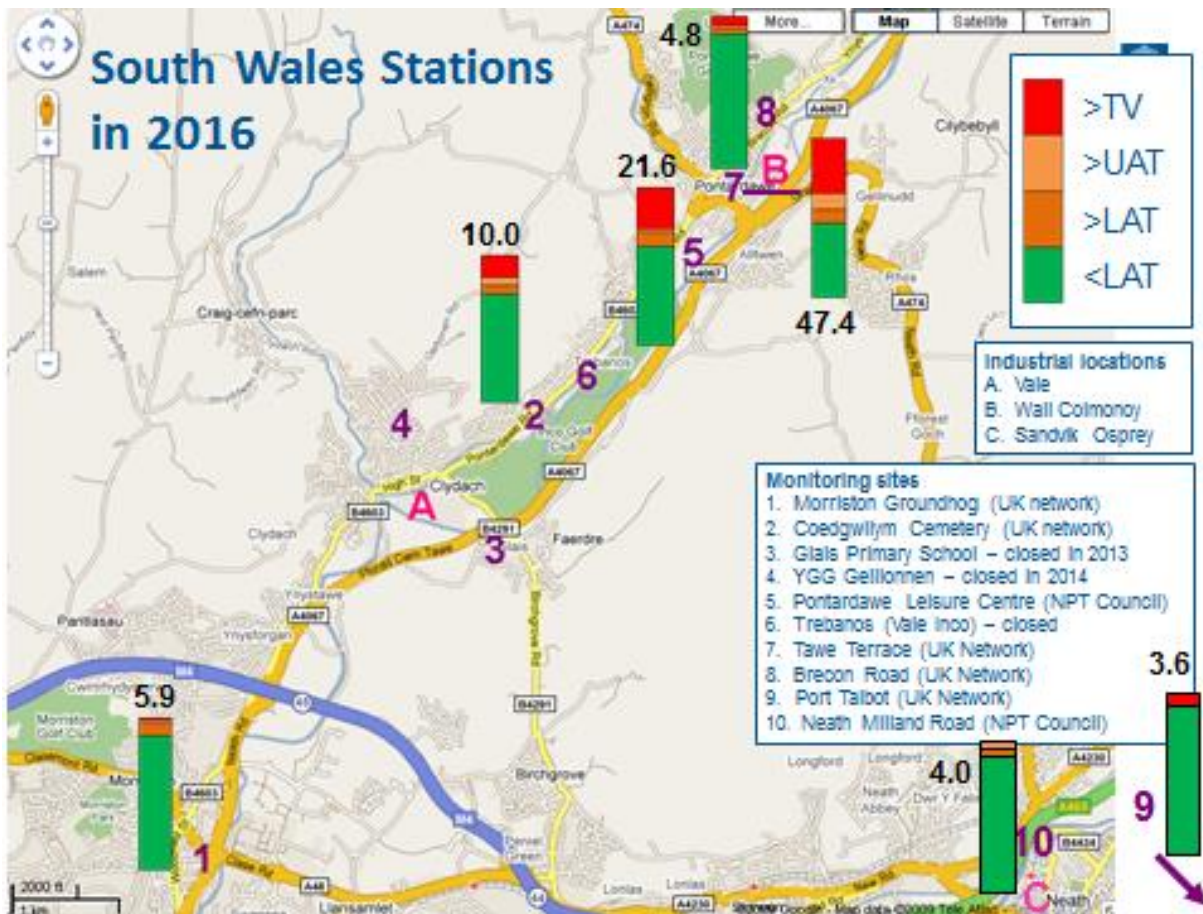
Figure 2.16 - Nickel trends 2000 – 2016



Note: Graph produced by Richard Brown of NPL.

Figure 2.19 shows the location of all of these monitoring sites and their compliance relative to the Target value (TV = 20 ng/m<sup>3</sup>). The Lower Assessment Threshold (LAT = 10 ng/m<sup>3</sup>) and the Upper Assessment Threshold (14 ng/m<sup>3</sup>) are included for completeness, but do not have any implications if they are exceeded.

Figure 2.17 Location of nickel monitoring stations in the Swansea Valley



Note: Graph produced by Richard Brown of NPL.

Tawe Terrace and Pontardawe Leisure Centre are the only sites which currently exceeds the E.U. Target. Levels of nickel at Tawe Terrace (47.4 ng/m<sup>3</sup>) increased substantially compared to the 2015 value (22.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>) and were similar to the 2014 figure (43.4 ng/m<sup>3</sup>). This is a disappointing result given the improvements to abatement systems that have taken place in recent years. Investigations suggest that faults and maintenance problems are probably to blame and this will be the focus for regulation of the plant in 2017.

Levels of arsenic and cadmium easily comply with EU Target values at all sites.

Lead results have been discussed in section 2.2.5.1 above.

### 2.3.1.7 Grit and dust monitoring

Previous reports have described how deposit gauges have been used to collect atmospheric fallout from a number of locations. The analysis of the collected grit and dust also includes a sophisticated characterisation of the deposit, using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (EDXA). During 2013, sampling of this kind took place at 12 sites in the County Borough.

The report includes results from the following locations:

- Prince Street, Margam, Port Talbot
- Port Talbot Fire Station
- Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn
- Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Margam, Port Talbot
- Little Warren, Port Talbot.
- Tairgwaith, Amman Valley
- Llygad yr Haul, Glynneath
- Gwaun Cae Gurwen, Amman Valley
- Cil Carne Farm, Bryn, Port Talbot
- Parish Road, Cwmgwrach
- Dyffryn School, Bertha Road, Port Talbot.
- Ochwr y Waun, Cwmllynfell

Pie charts and time series graphs are presented for each site for 2013 and the preceding year as a comparison. The pie charts show the average percentage composition of the samples collected during the year, with the average fallout rates of each component in mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day underneath. The time series show how the fallout rate has changed over the course of the year. The pie charts define the composition of the collected deposit into the following categories:

- Coal – unburned coal.
- Carbonised – partly burnt carbon based material that may be derived from combustion of coal, oil, wood etc.
- Sand – sand and silica based minerals.
- Dirt – aluminium, sodium, potassium, silicon, iron and calcium, usually combined with oxygen. e.g. silicates, clay, building materials and other mineral material typically found in soil and earth.
- Fly Ash – spherical mineral particles having arisen from combustion.
- Plant/Animal – miscellaneous fragments of insects, plant material etc.
- Calcium Rich – particles with an unusually high calcium content e.g. chalk, cement etc.
- Iron Rich – particles consisting of, or rich in iron.
- Others – anything not falling into the categories above.

Additional information is provided to indicate the annual average and maximum fallout levels, the data capture rate, and the number of days exceeding<sup>1</sup> (or within

---

<sup>1</sup> The average fallout rate is calculated by taking the total fallout during a sampling period of about 4 weeks and dividing that figure by the number of days. If the average for that sampling period is greater than 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day then the result is reported as "number of days exceeding" equal to





10% of) the “nuisance limit” (200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day), which some recognise as relevant for this method of monitoring. However it should be noted that this “limit” is not a statutory limit and the public perception of what constitutes a nuisance might now suggest that a lower “limit” would be appropriate. The Minerals Technical Advice note from Welsh Government suggests a limit of 80 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day for coal working. The advice note can be found at this location:

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/cabinetstatements/2009/090120coaltanen.pdf>

A map showing the locations of each of the monitoring sites is also shown in Figure 2.18. Figures 2.19 to 2.42 comprise pairs of time series and pie charts for each site. The time series charts show how the fallout rate has varied over the period(s) concerned, whilst the pie charts show the average composition. The tables that accompany the charts highlight any differences that may have occurred over the period. Figure 2.43 shows the average fallout rate for each site during 2016 in a bar chart, and Table 2.17 holds the data for this chart. The sites are ranked in a table and graphically according to the average fallout rate. Figure 2.44 and Table 2.18 show how fallout rates have varied in the long term.

Fallout levels have been categorised as “low”, “moderate”, “high”, or “very high” in order to aid comprehension. These categories are defined by this Authority and are not official categories.

**Table 2.16 - Fallout categories as defined by NPT**

Fallout rate mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day	Category
< 40	 Low
40 to 79	 Moderate
80 to 159	 High
> 159	 Very high

Each site description includes a coloured bar to show it’s categorisation as well as an indication of the percentage change in fallout rates over the last year alongside.

---

the number of days in the sampling period. The total number of days exceeding for the year is the sum of each of these periods where the average was greater than 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day.

## Results by site

### 2.3.1.7.1 Cil Carne Farm, Bryn, Port Talbot (Figs. 2.19 & 2.20) **Low** -29%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded in 2016 and no samples reached within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 32 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 17 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 40 and 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was 29% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year.

### 2.3.1.7.2 Prince Street, Port Talbot (Figs. 2.21 & 2.22) **High** -33%

The “nuisance limit” (200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day) was exceeded on 56 days in 2016 and there were a further 41 days within 10% of the “nuisance limit”. During the previous year there were exceedances on 147 days exceeding. In 2016, the maximum fallout rate was 265 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 151 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 482 and 226 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. The average fallout rate fell by 33%, a welcome improvement on the two “very high” previous years. The improvement was due to reductions in coal, dirt, iron rich material and plant/animal fragments.

### 2.3.1.7.3 Port Talbot Fire Station (Figs. 2.23 & 2.24) **High** -29%

The “nuisance limit” was exceeded on 160 days during 2016 but there were no days within 10% of the “nuisance limit”. The corresponding figures for 2015 were 183 days exceeding the “nuisance limit” and 30 days within 10%. The maximum fallout rate was 245 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 153 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, and the corresponding values for 2015 were 524 and 224 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 29% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year, which was mainly due to reductions in iron rich material, dirt and coal.

### 2.3.1.7.4 Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Port Talbot (Figs. 2.25 & 2.26) **Moderate** +13%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded during 2016 and there were no days within 10% of the “nuisance limit”. This was also the case in 2015. The maximum fallout rate was 84 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 45 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, and the corresponding values for 2015 were 75 and 40 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 13% increase in fallout rates compared to the previous year.

### 2.3.1.7.5 Gwaun Cae Gurwen (Figs. 2.27 & 2.28) **Low** +13%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded during 2016 and no samples reached within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 27 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 17 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, and the corresponding values for 2015 were 27 and 15 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 14% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year.



2.3.1.7.6 Tairgwaith (Figs. 2.29 & 2.30) **Low** No change

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded and no samples reached within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 42 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 21 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 32 and 21 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was no change in fallout rates compared to the previous year.

2.3.1.7.7 Parish Road, Cwmgwrach (Figs. 2.31 & 2.32) **Low** -45%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded and no samples reached within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 43 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 18 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 98 and 33 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 45% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year.

2.3.1.7.8 Llygad yr Haul, Glynneath (Figs. 2.33 & 2.34) **Low** -21%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded and no samples reached within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 23 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 76 and 29 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 21% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year.

2.3.1.7.9 Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn (Figs. 2.35 & 2.36) **Low** +26%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded and no samples reached within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 52 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 43 and 19 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. This represented an increase of 26%, which was mainly due to increases in coal and plant/animal fragments.

2.3.1.7.10 Little Warren, Port Talbot (Figs. 2.37 & 2.38) **Moderate** -6%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded in 2016 and there were no days within 10% of 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The maximum fallout rate was 85 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 51 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, the corresponding values for 2015 were 81 and 54 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 6% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year.

2.3.1.7.11 Dyffryn School, Port Talbot (Figs. 2.39 & 2.40) **Moderate** -38%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded during 2016 and there were no days within 10% of the “nuisance limit”. There were 54 days exceeding the nuisance limit during 2015. The maximum fallout rate was 124 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the average 65 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, and the corresponding values for 2015 were 248 and 104 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 38% decrease in fallout rates compared to the previous year, which was due to reductions in coal, iron rich material, dirt and plant/animal fragments.

2.3.1.7.12 Cwmllynfell (Figs. 2.41 & 2.42) **High** +29%

The “nuisance limit” was not exceeded during 2016 and no samples were within 10% of the “nuisance limit”. The maximum fallout rate was 177 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and the

average 107 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day, and the corresponding values for 2015 were 249 and 83 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively. There was a 29% increase in fallout rates compared to the previous year, which was mainly due to more dirt and coal.

### **2.3.1.7.13 Summary**

The sites at Prince Street and Port Talbot Fire Station remain as top ranked in terms of average fallout rate, although Cwmllynfell is now 3<sup>rd</sup> highest, which is probably due to opencast activity in the area. The decreases of approximately 30% in fallout rates at these two Port Talbot sites are a welcome improvement on the two record-breaking previous years.

Figure 2.18 Deposit gauge locations



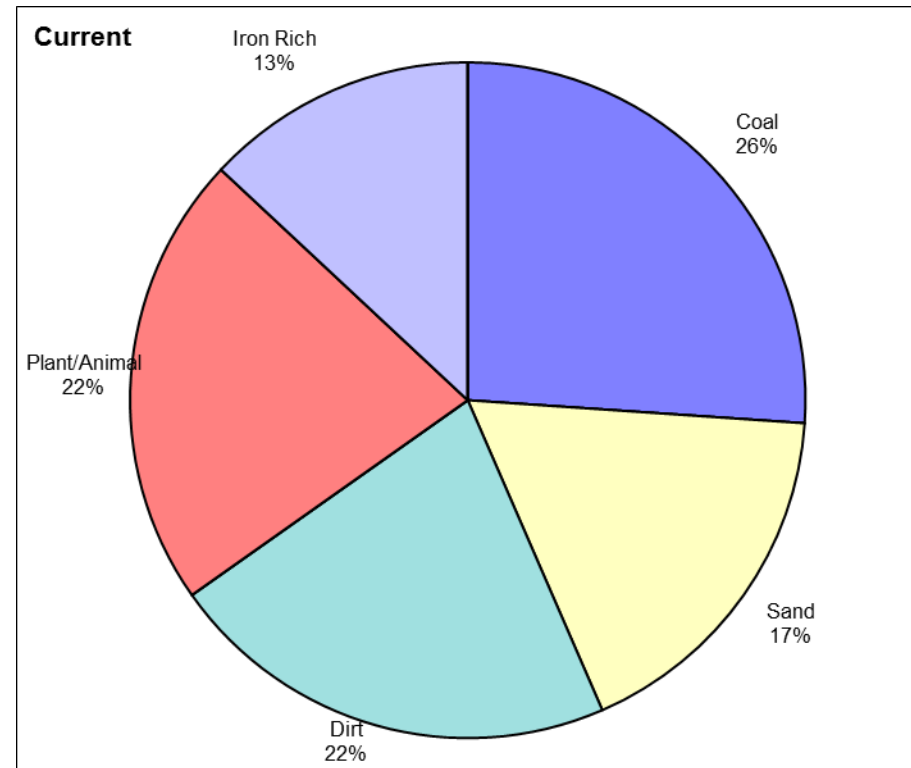
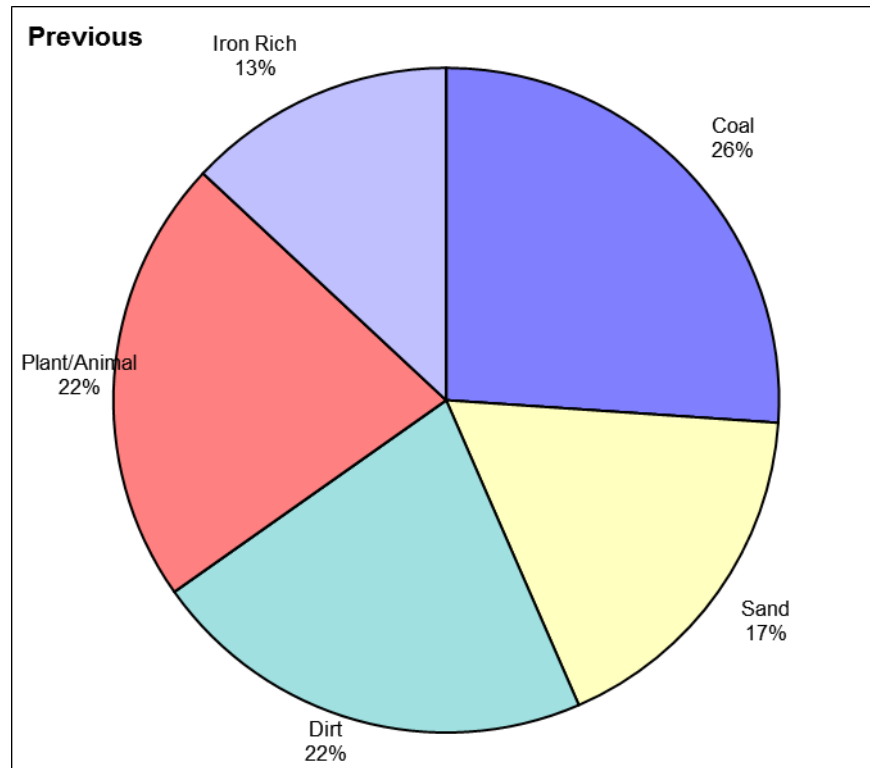
0.25 1 Miles

**Key**

Id	Address
1	Cil Carne Farm, Bryn, Port Talbot
2	41, Parish Road, Cwmgwrach
3	Primary School, Gwaun Cae Gurwen
4	2, Llygad Yr Haul, Glynneath
5	Port Talbot Fire Station, Margam, Port Talbot
6	24, Prince Street, Margam, Port Talbot
7	Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Margam, Port Talbot
8	11, Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn
9	Cardonnel Road, Skewen
10	Workingmen's Club, Tairgwaith
11	Little Warren, Aberafan, Port Talbot
12	Dyffryn School, Margam, Port Talbot
13	Ochwr y Waun, Cwmllynfell

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Cil Carne Farm, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Composition

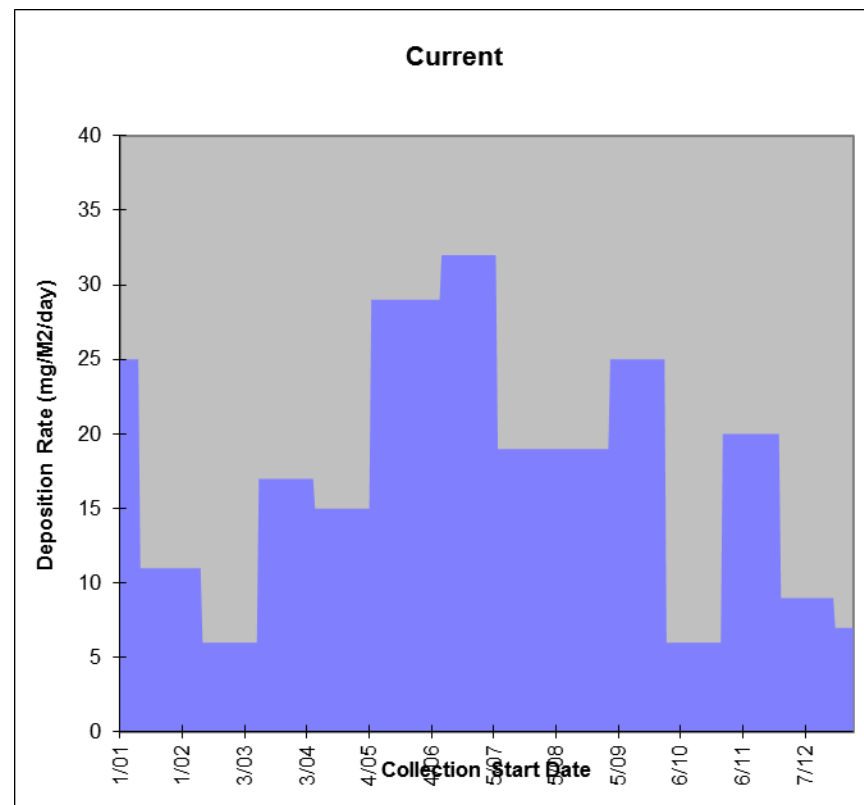
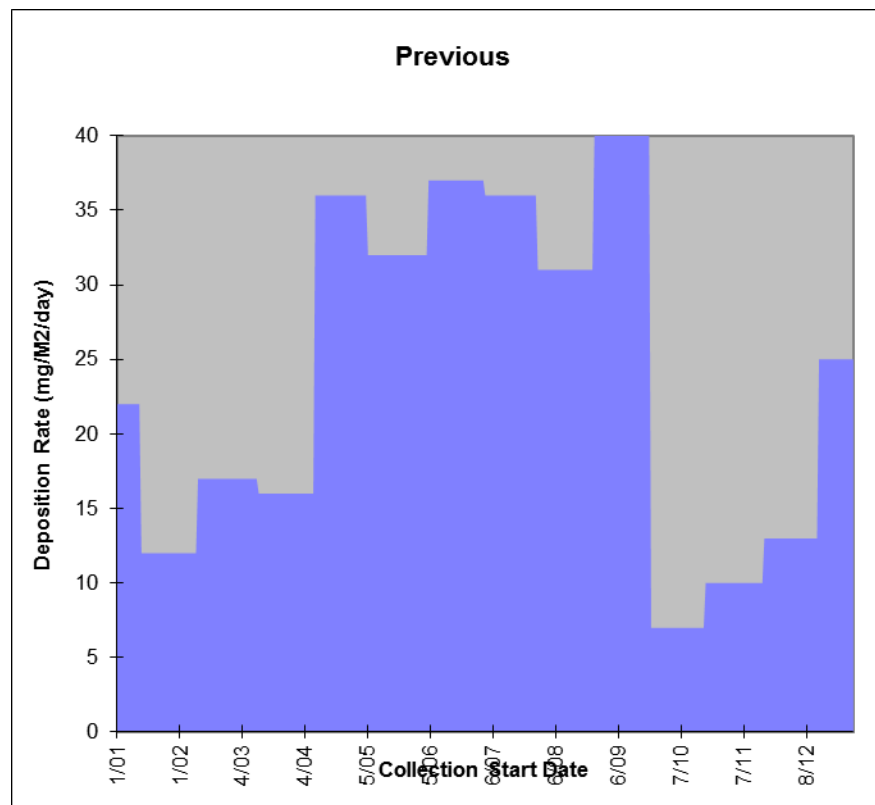
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	4	0	3	4	0	5	0	2	0
	Previous	6	0	4	5	0	5	0	3	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Cil Carne Farm, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

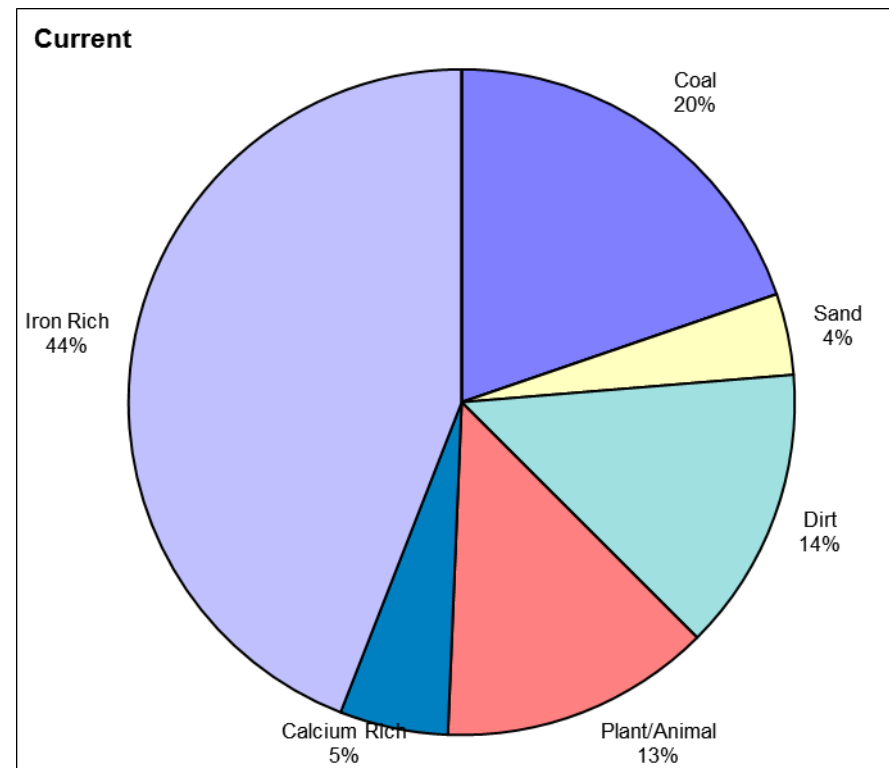
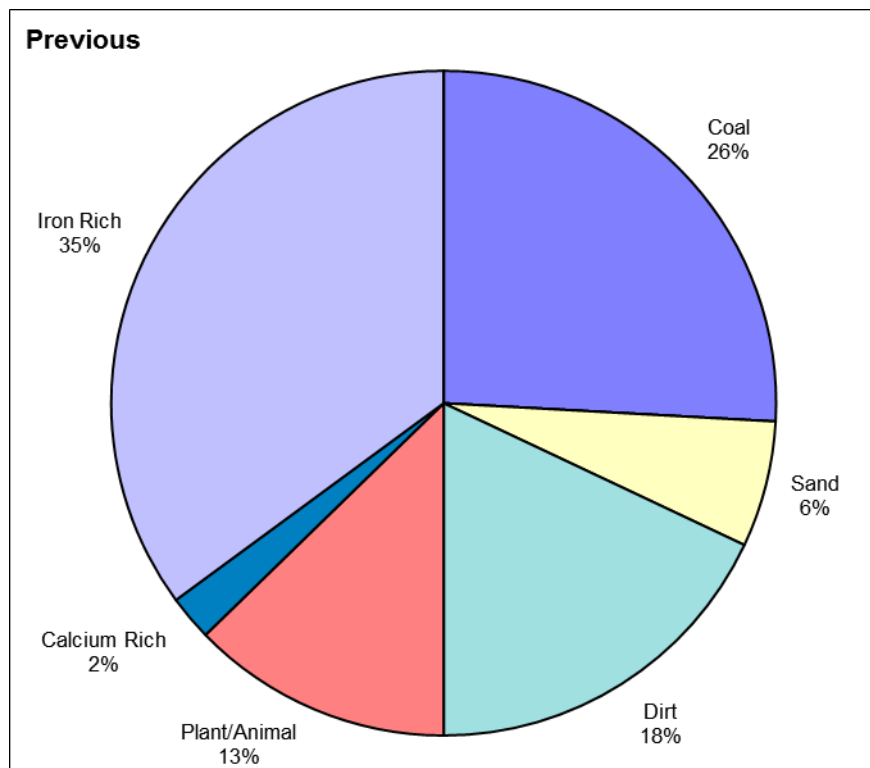
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	17	32	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	24	40	13	100.0	0	0
Change	-7	Decrease				-29%

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 24, Prince Street, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Composition

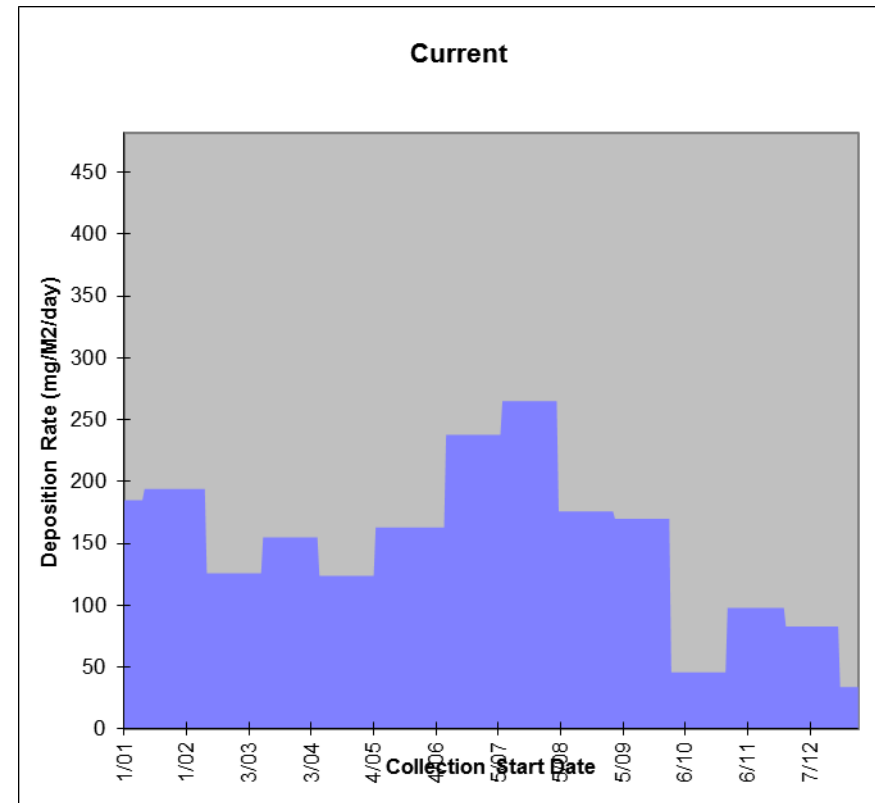
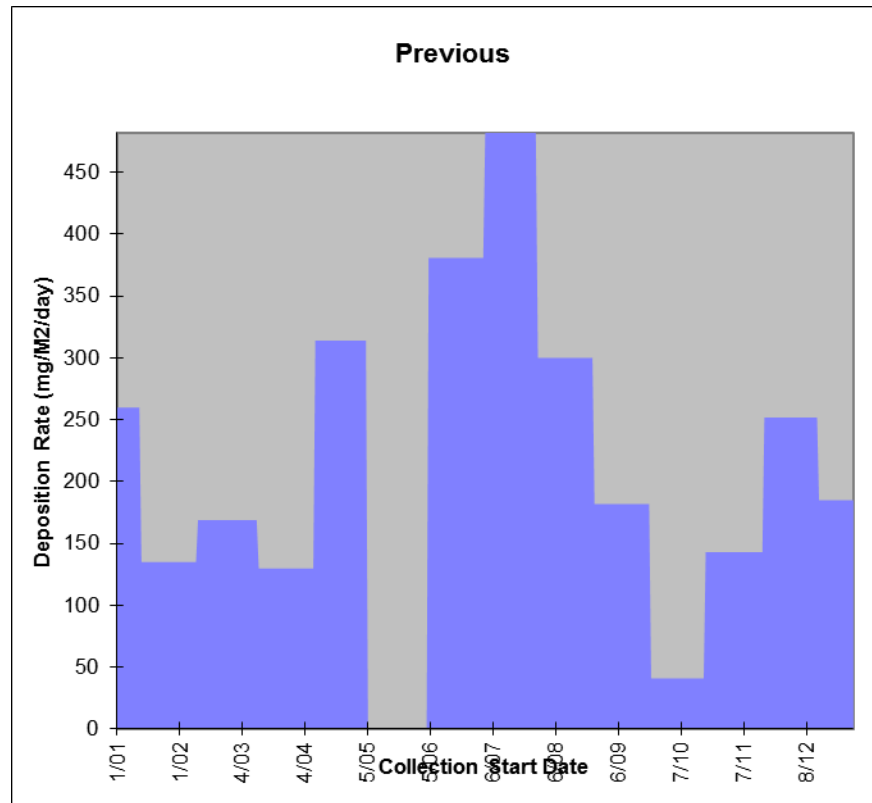
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	30	0	6	21	0	20	8	67	0
	Previous	59	0	14	41	0	29	5	80	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 24, Prince Street, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

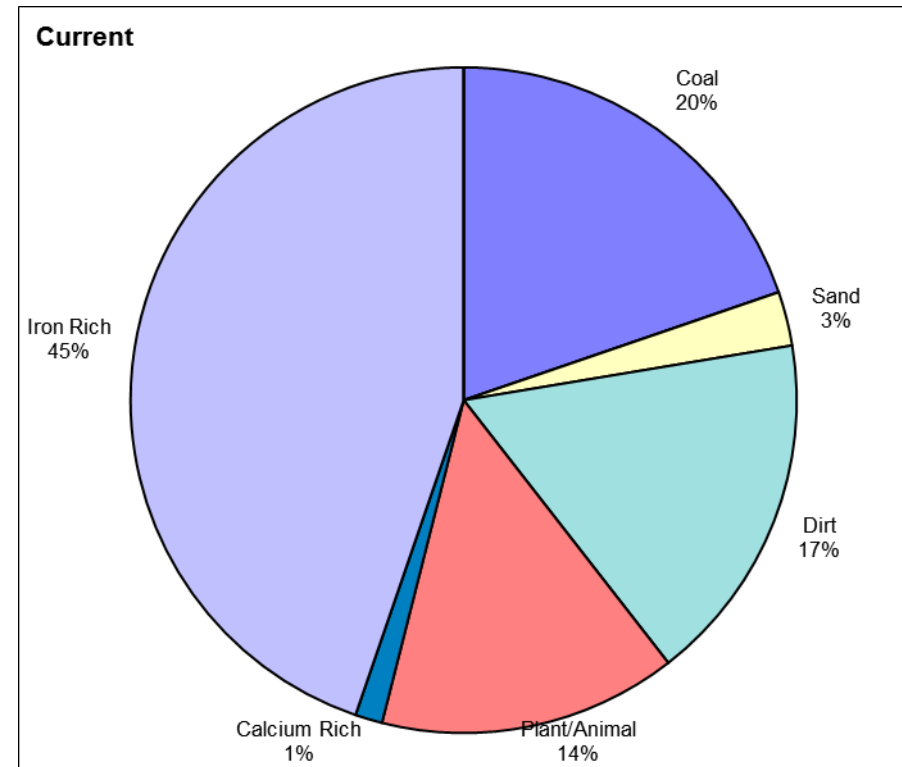
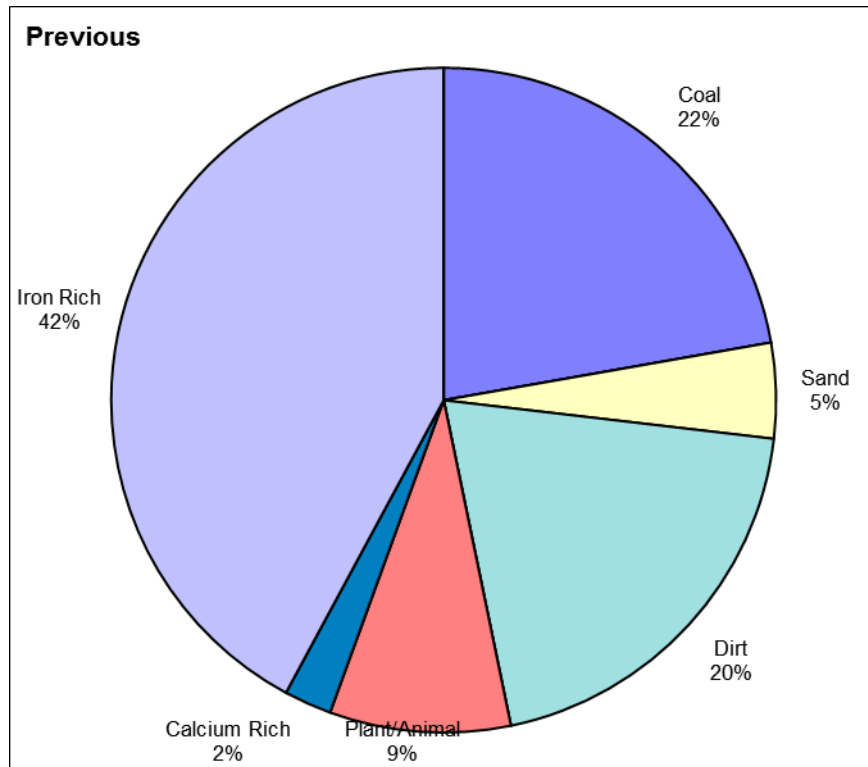
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	151	265	13	100.0	41	56
Previous	226	482	12	91.5	46	147
Change	-75	Decrease -33%				

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Port Talbot Fire Station Comparison of Fallout Composition

Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15

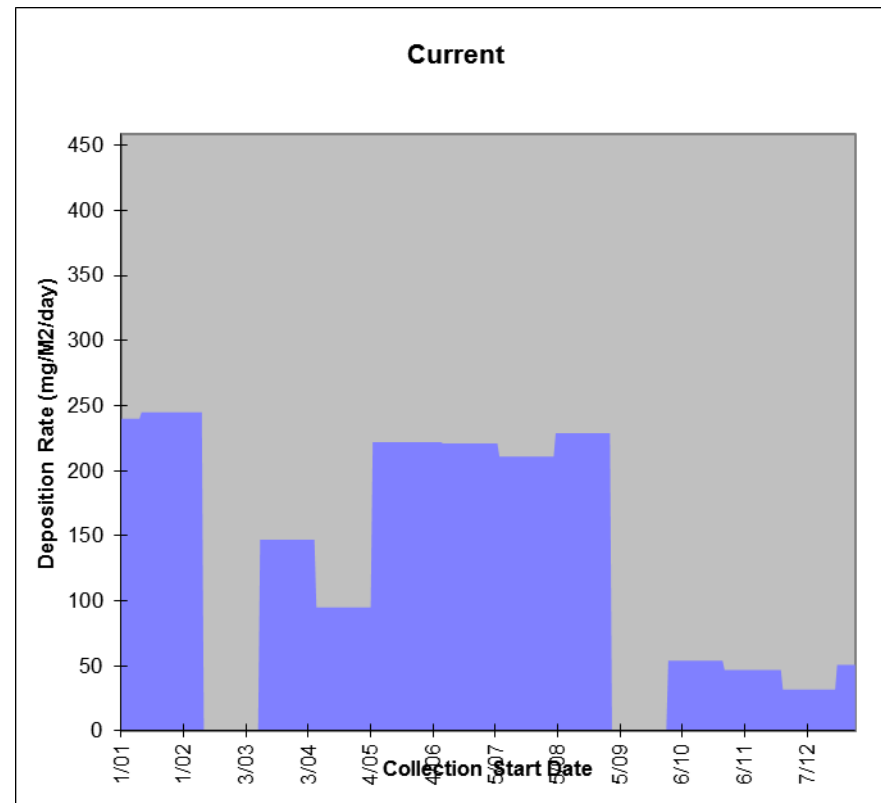
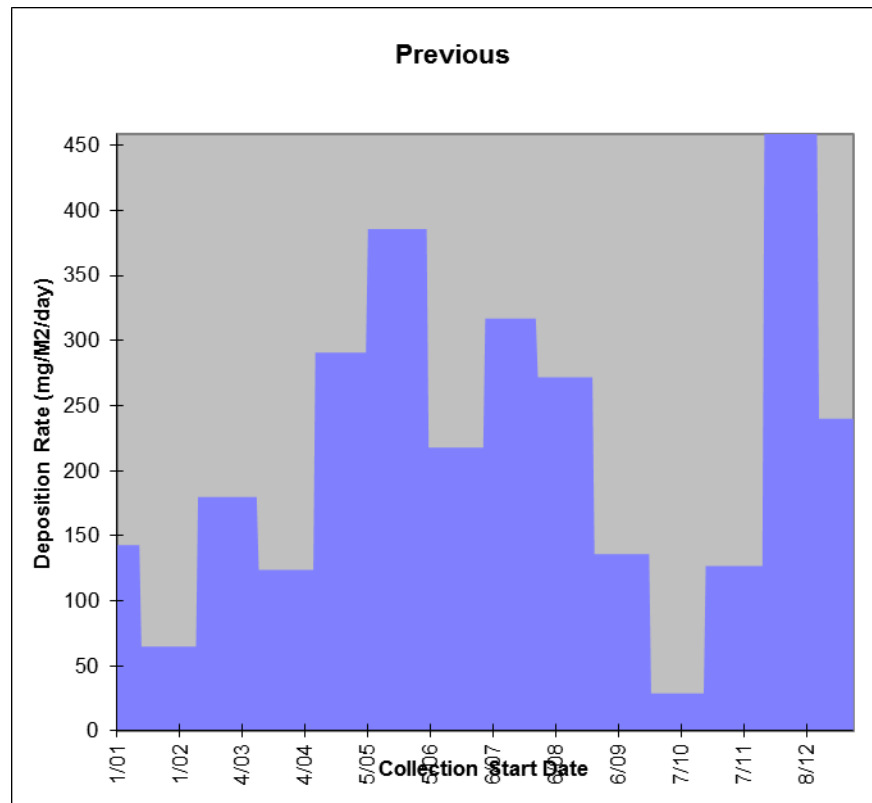


Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	30	0	4	26	0	22	2	68	0
	Previous	48	0	10	43	0	19	5	91	0



## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Port Talbot Fire Station Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

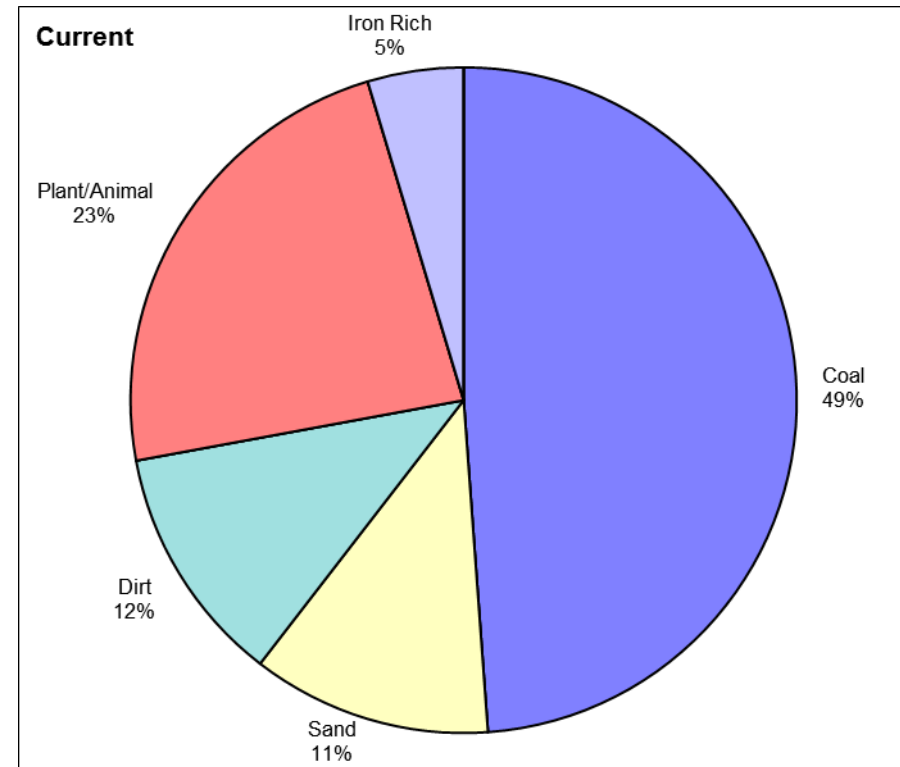
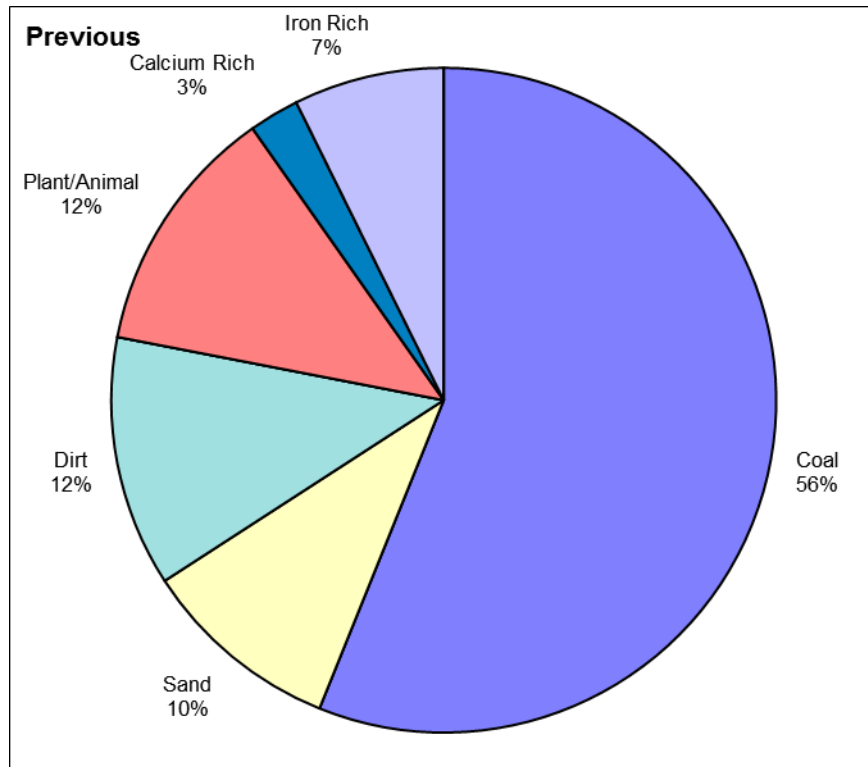
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	153	245	11	84.7	0	160
Previous	215	459	13	100.0	30	183
Change	-62	Decrease -29%				

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Composition

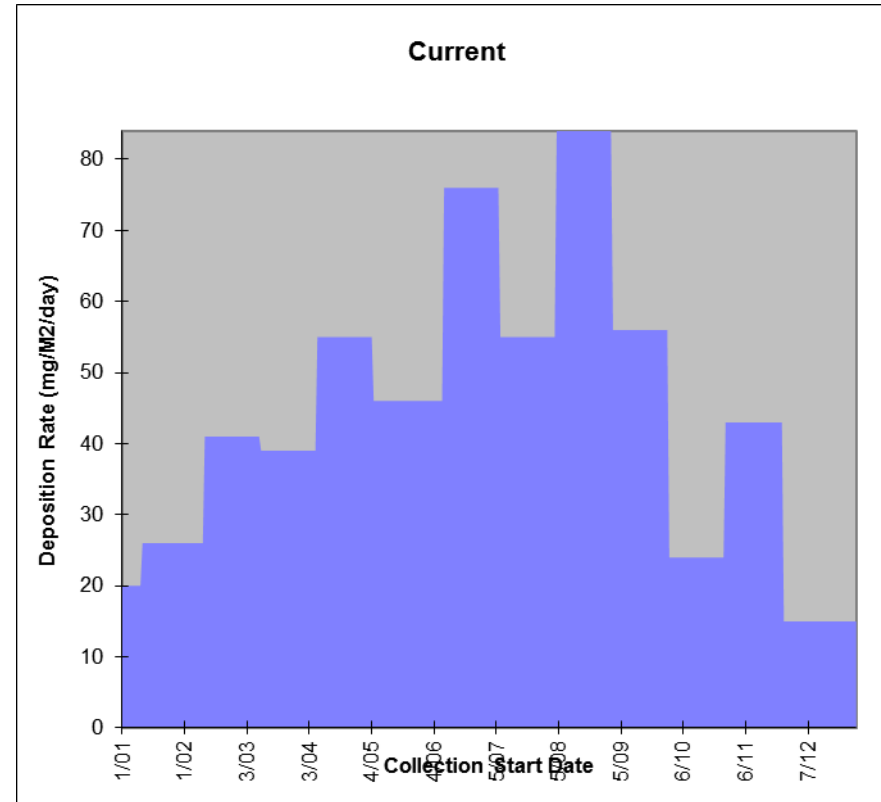
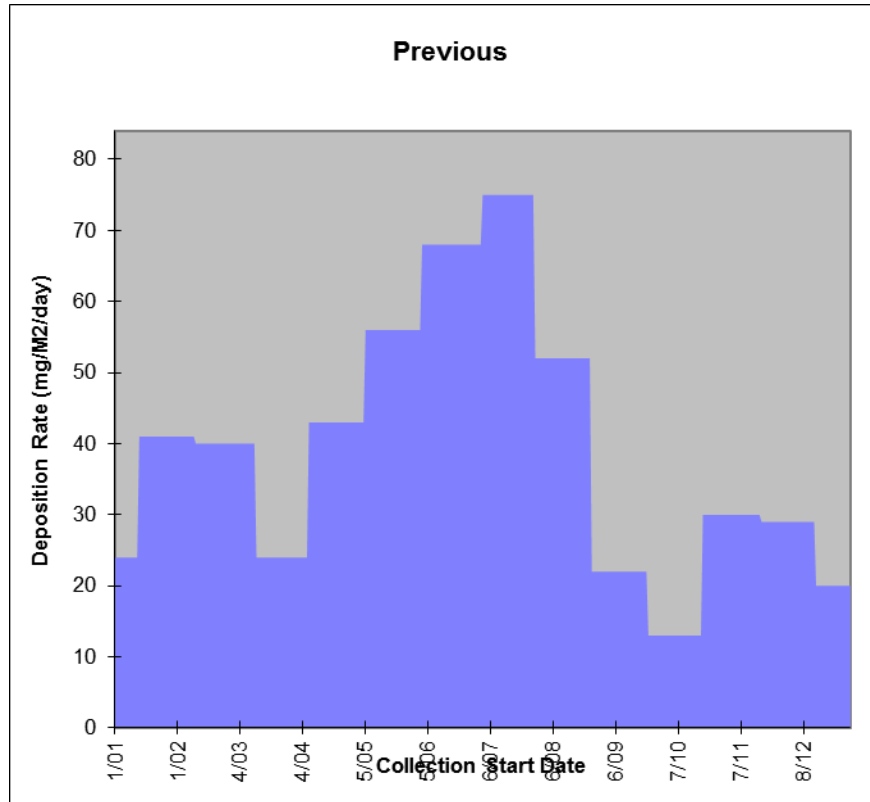
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	21	0	5	5	0	10	0	2	0
	Previous	23	0	4	5	0	5	1	3	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

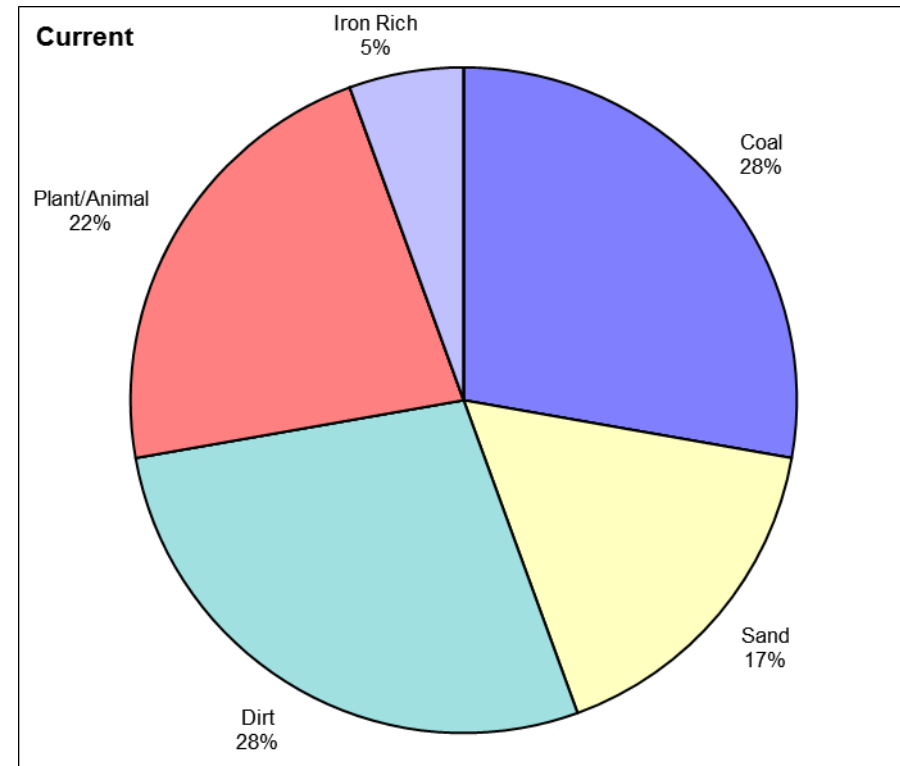
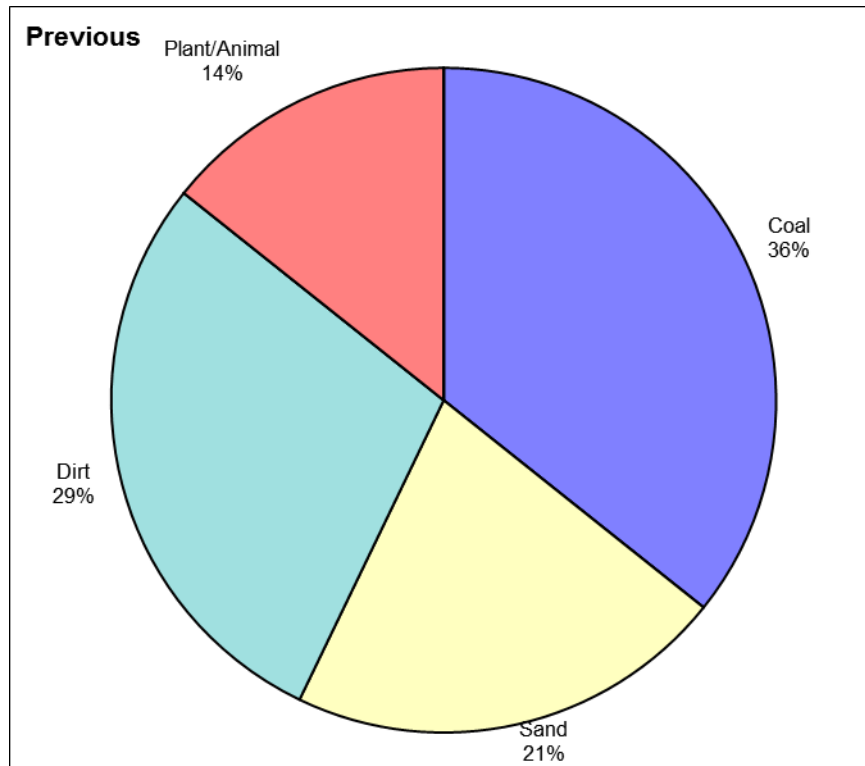
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	45	84	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	40	75	13	100.0	0	0
<b>Change</b>	5	Increase		13%		

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Primary School, Gwaen Cae Gurwen Comparison of Fallout Composition

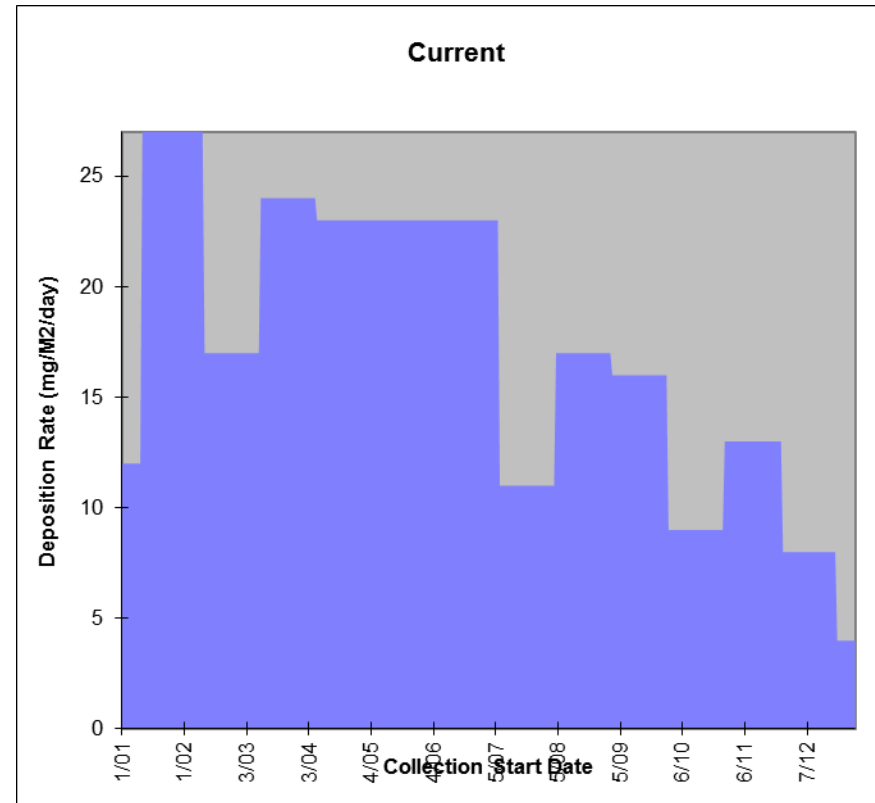
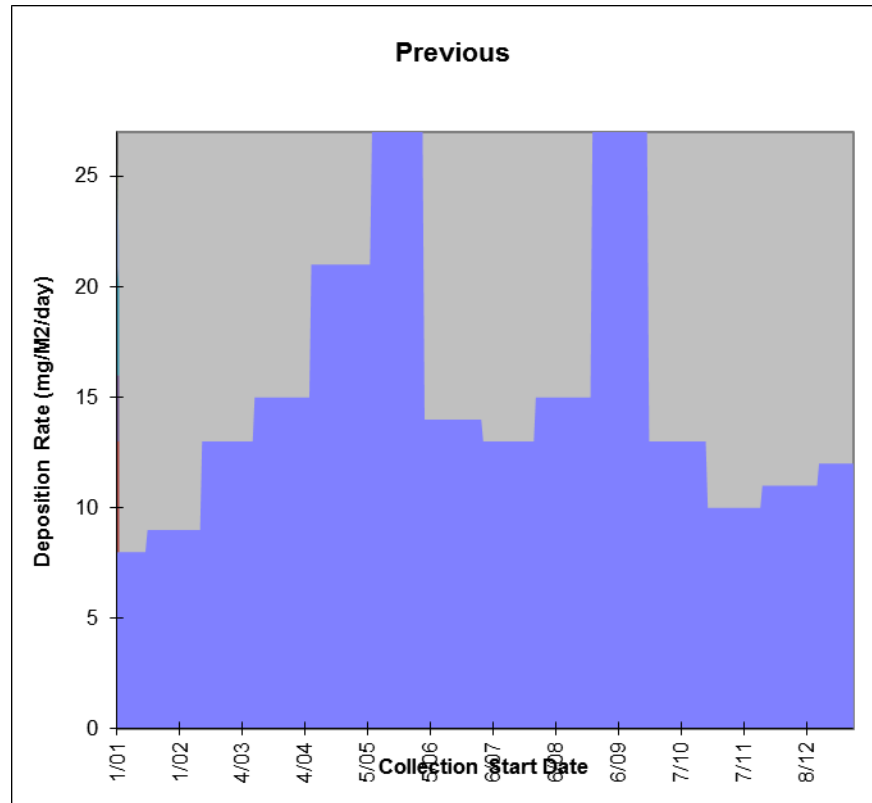
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	5	0	3	5	0	4	0	1	0
	Previous	5	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Primary School, Gwaen Cae Gurwen Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

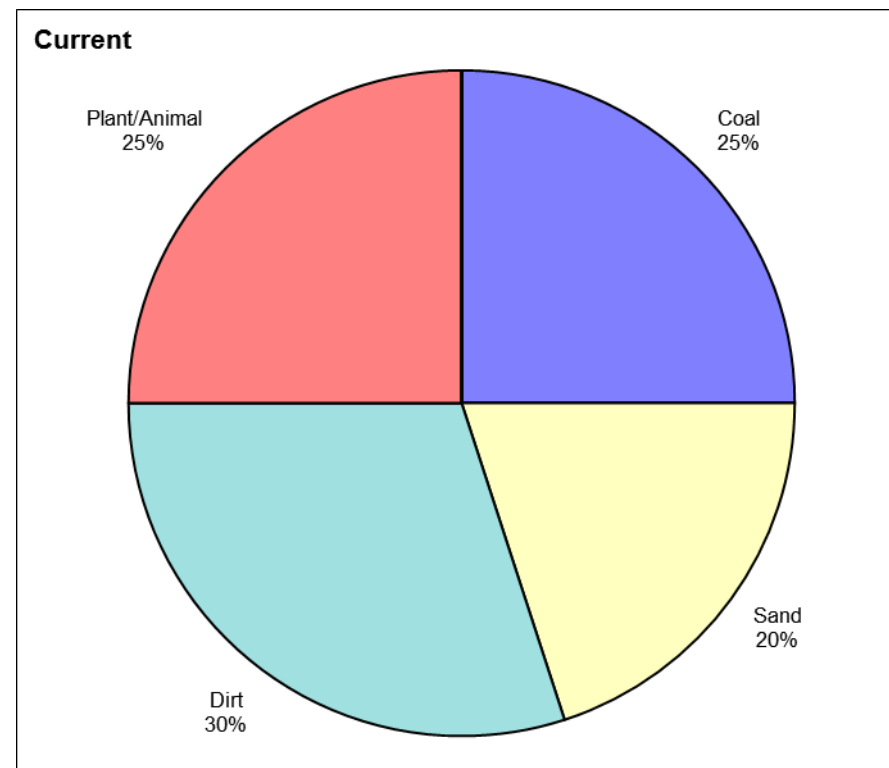
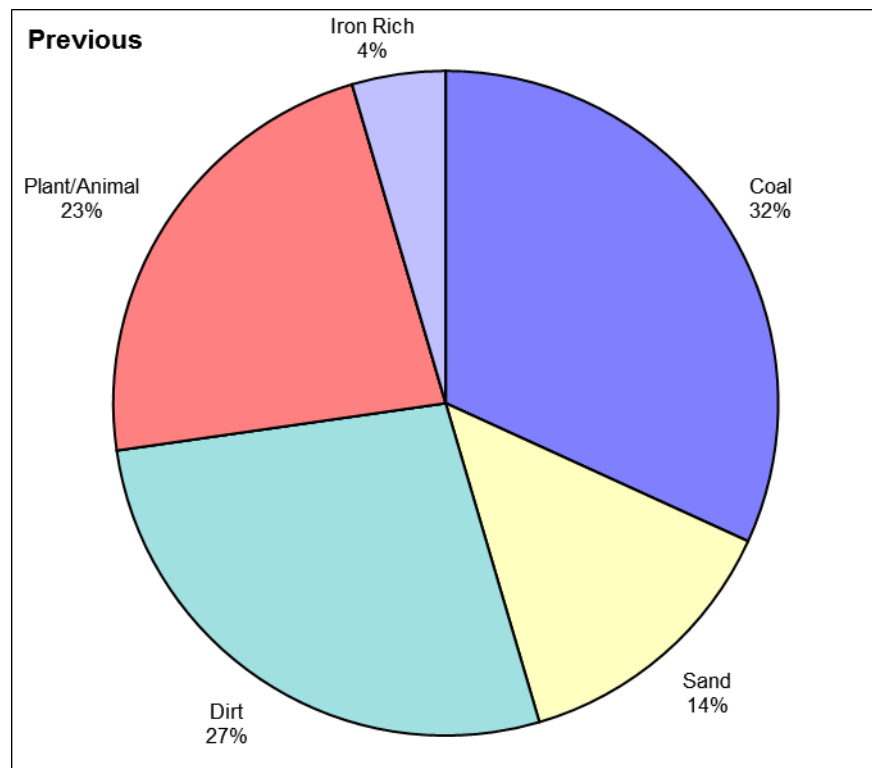
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	17	27	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	15	27	13	100.0	0	0
Change	2	Increase		13%		

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Workingmens Club, Tairgwaith Comparison of Fallout Composition

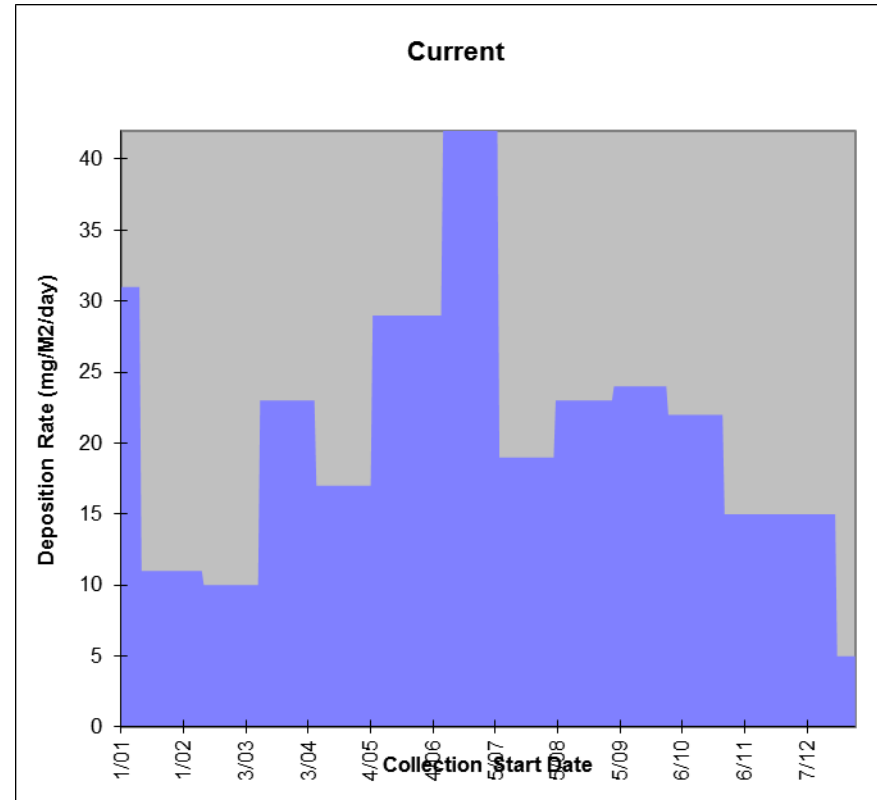
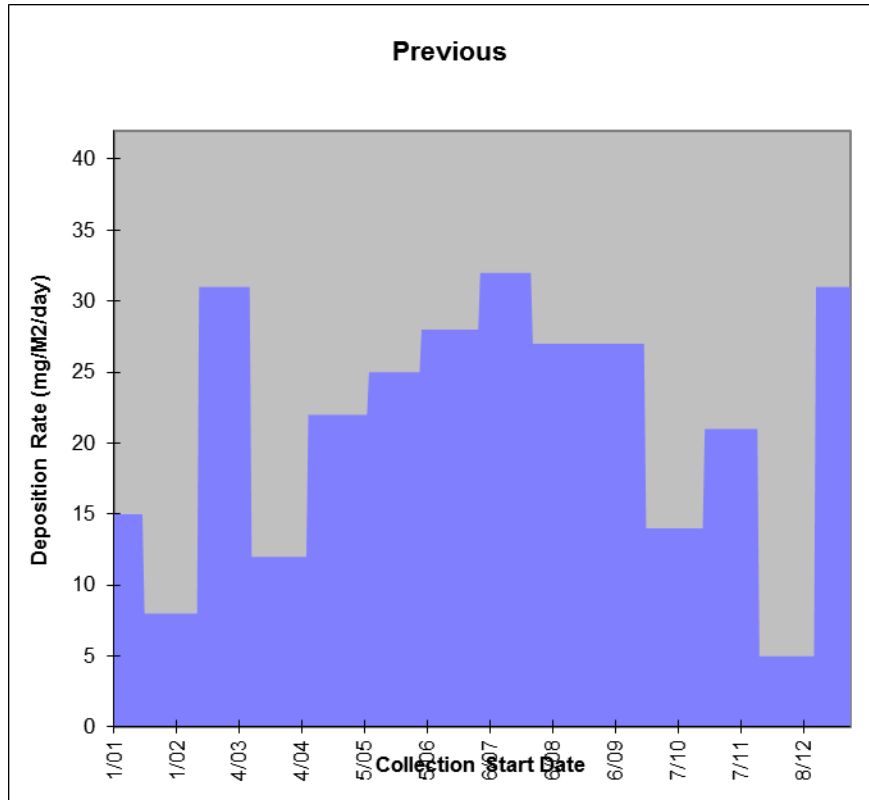
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	5	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	0
	Previous	7	0	3	6	0	5	0	1	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Workingmens Club, Tairgwaith Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

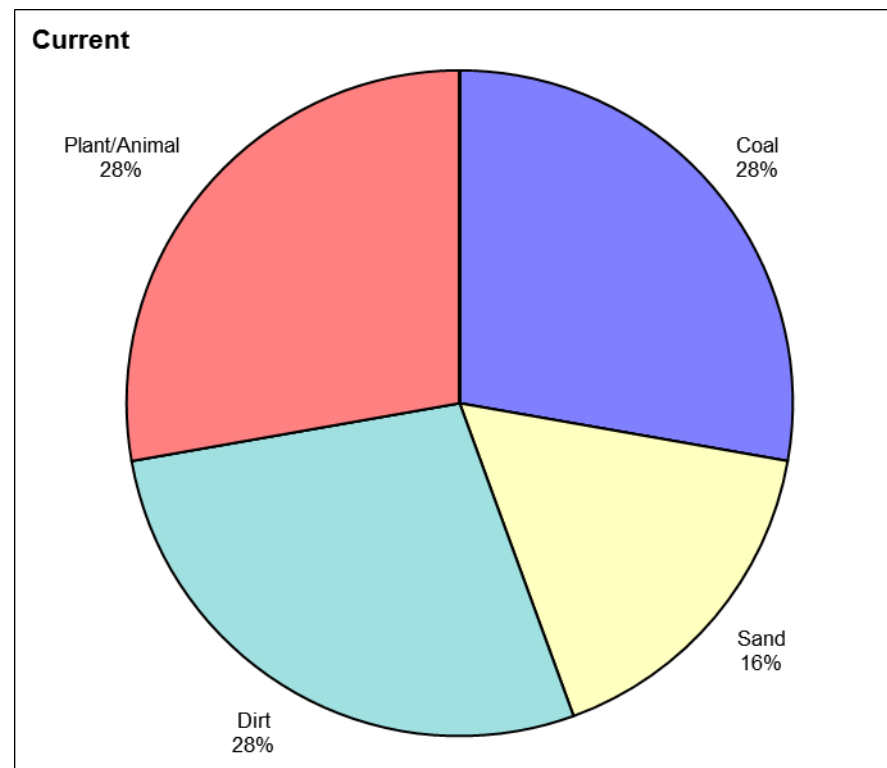
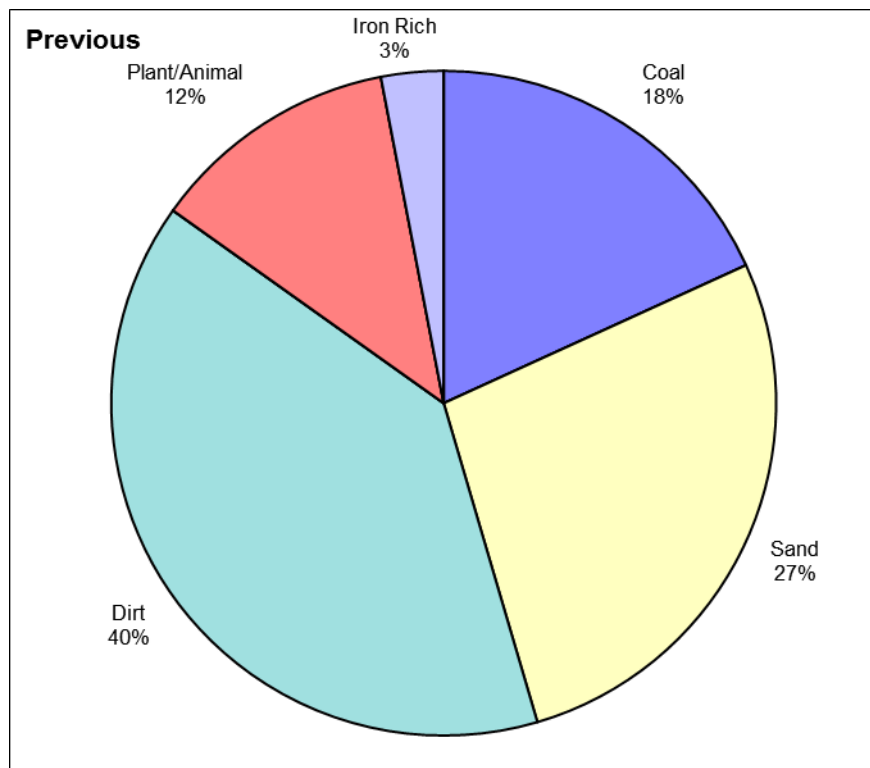
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	21	42	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	21	32	13	100.0	0	0
Change	0					

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 41, Parish Road, Cwmgwrach Comparison of Fallout Composition

Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15

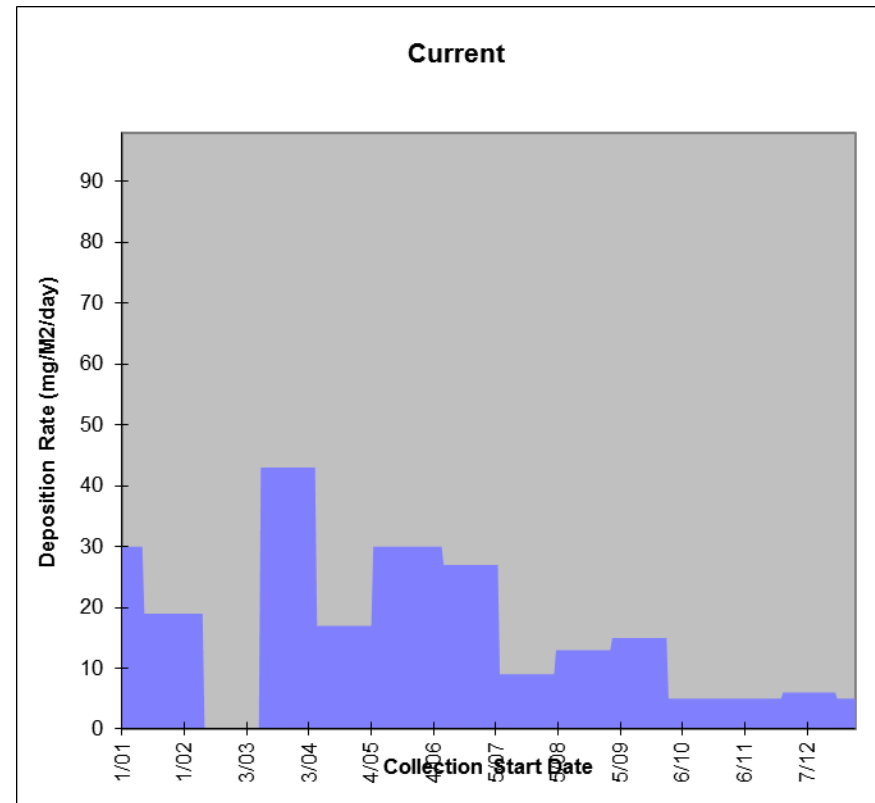
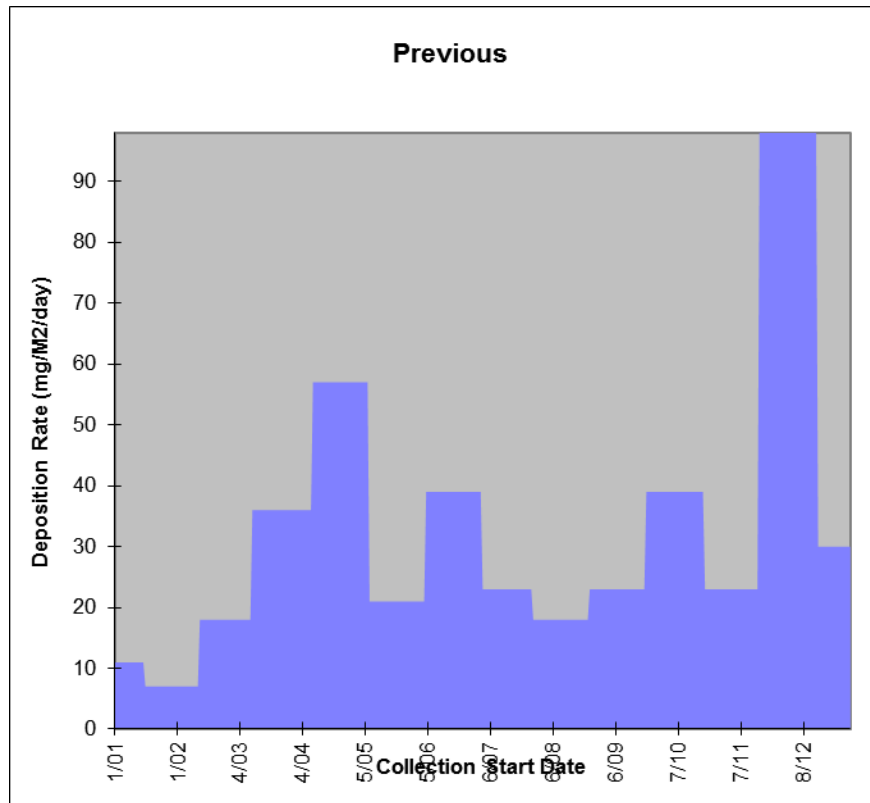


Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	5	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	0
	Previous	6	0	9	13	0	4	0	1	0



## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 41, Parish Road, Cwmgwrach Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

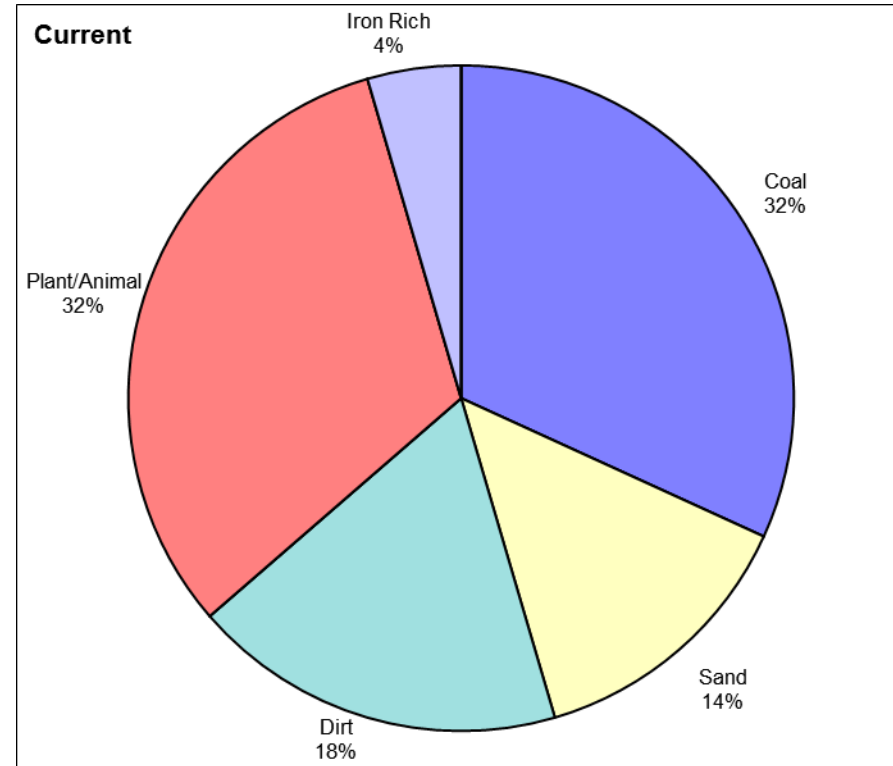
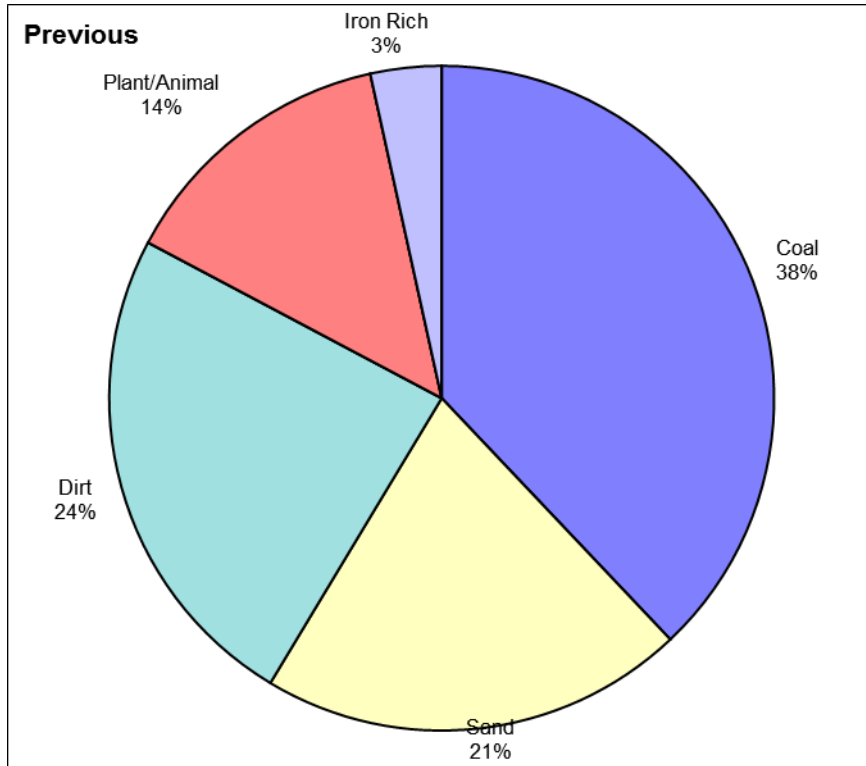
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	18	43	12	92.3	0	0
Previous	33	98	13	100.0	0	0
Change	-15	Decrease		-45%		

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 2, Llygad Yr Haul, Glynneath Comparison of Fallout Composition

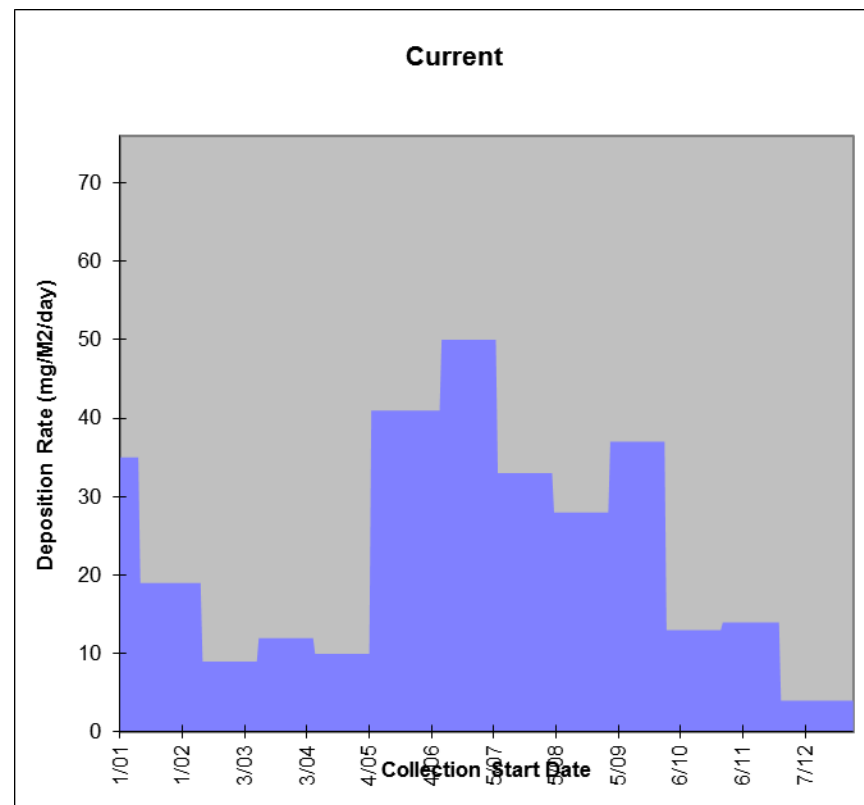
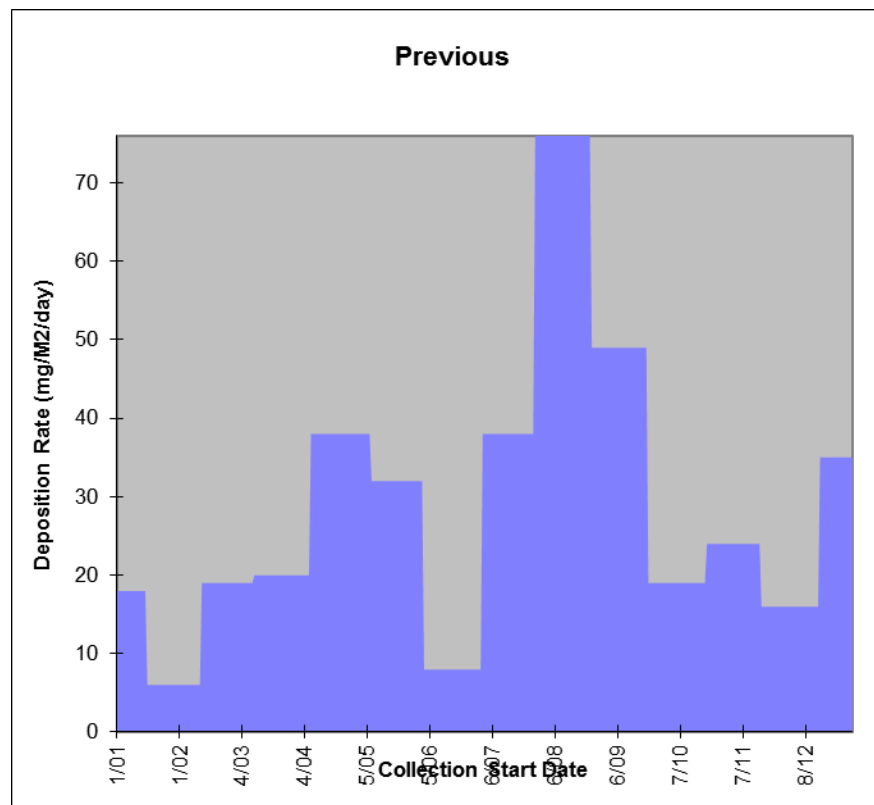
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	7	0	3	4	0	7	0	1	0
	Previous	11	0	6	7	0	4	0	1	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 2, Llygad Yr Haul, Glynneath Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

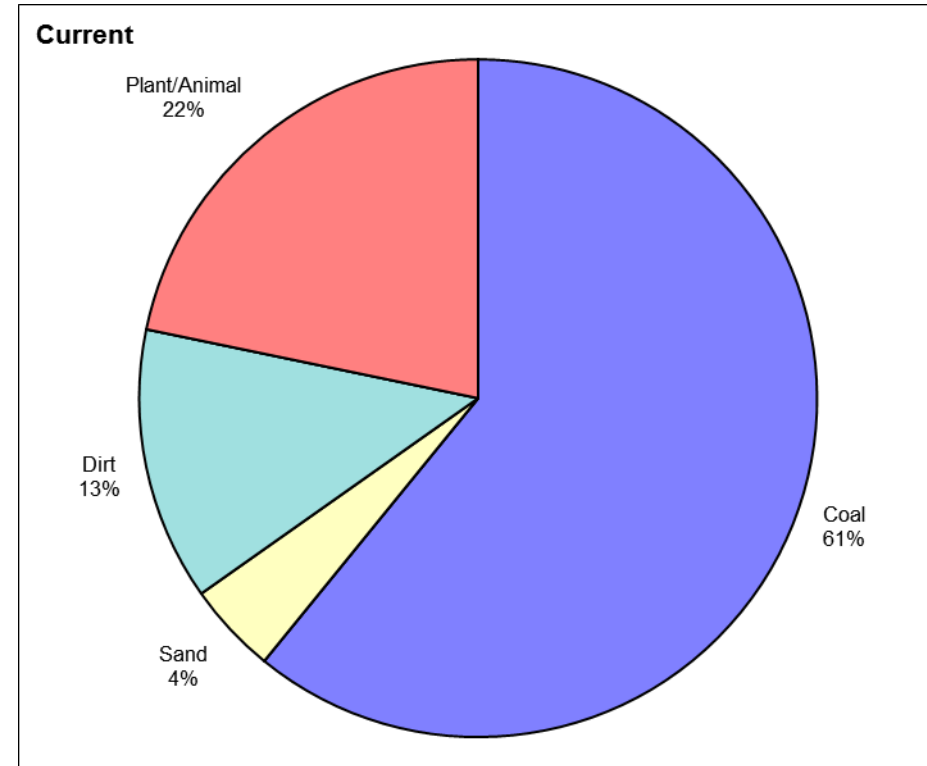
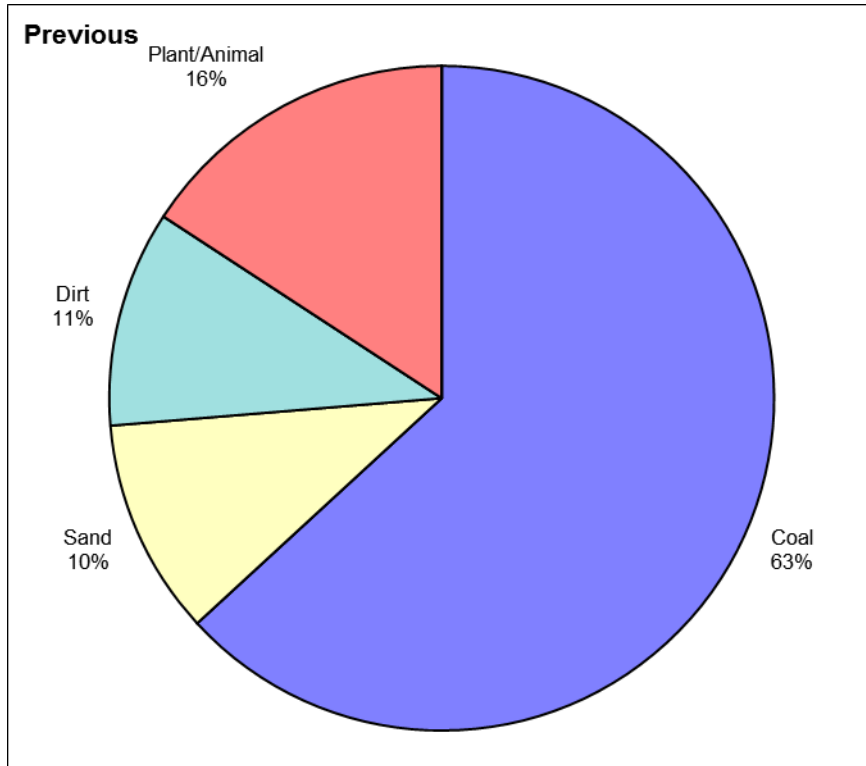
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	23	50	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	29	76	13	100.0	0	0
Change	-6	Decrease -21%				

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 11, Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn Comparison of Fallout Composition

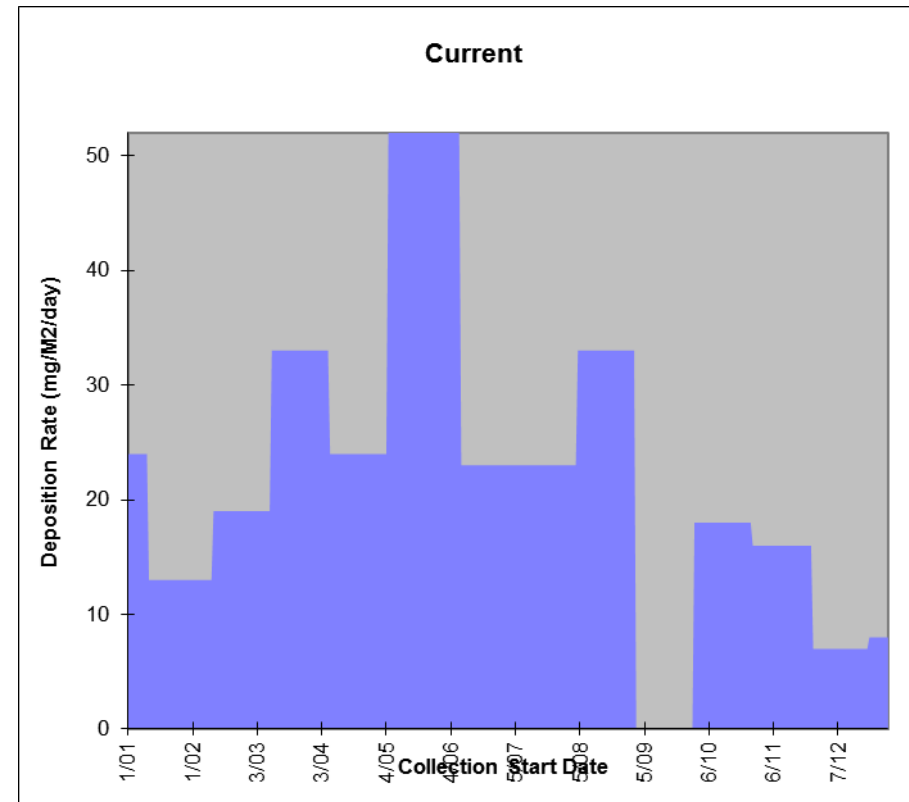
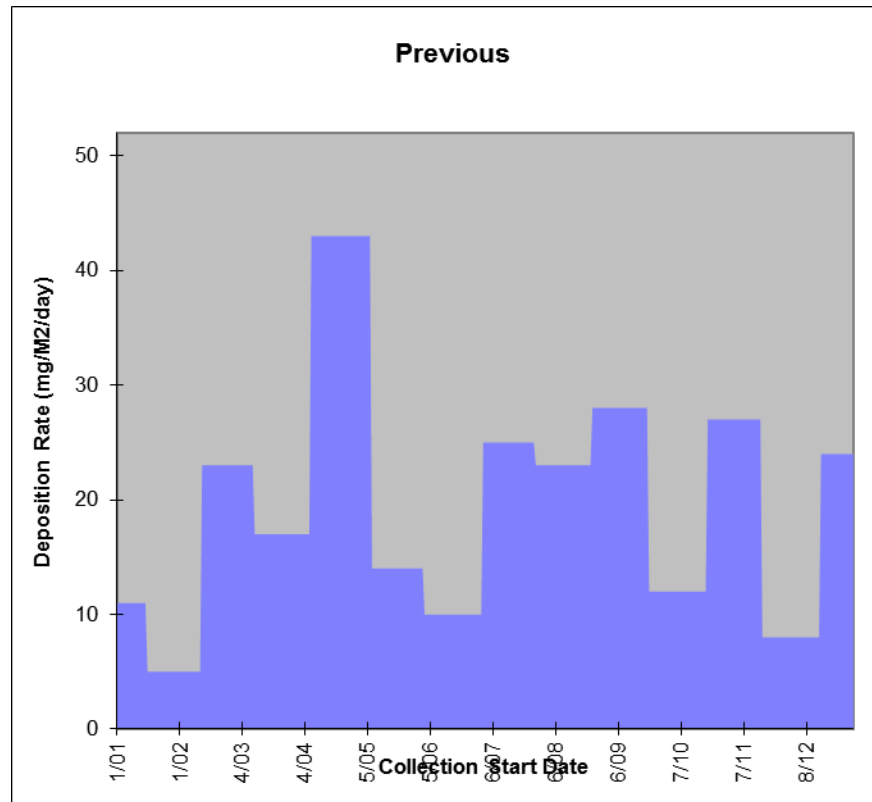
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	14	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	0
	Previous	12	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report 11, Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

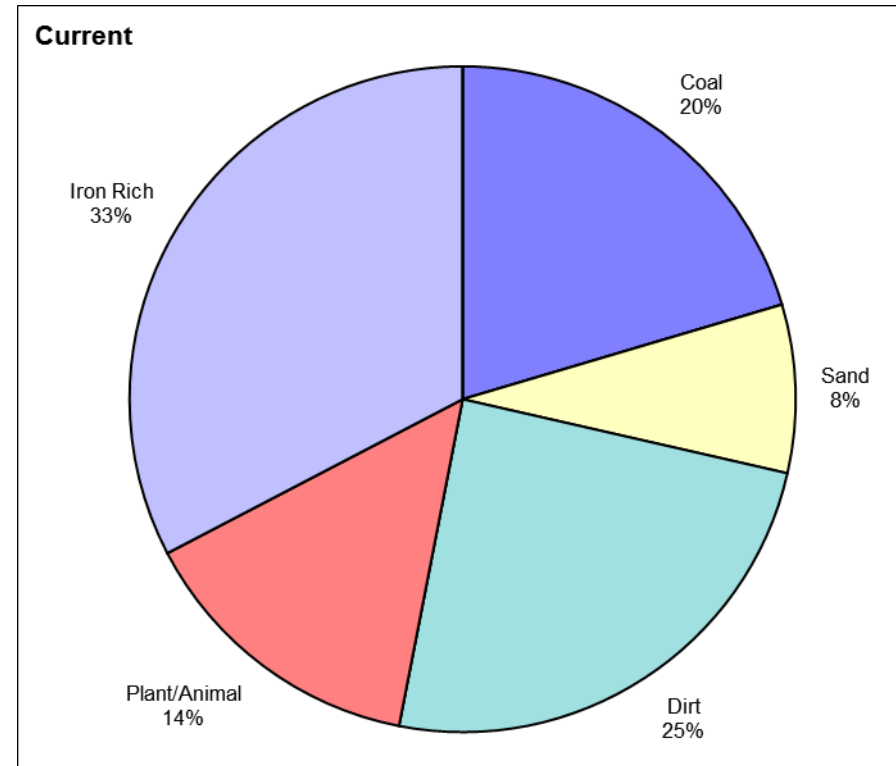
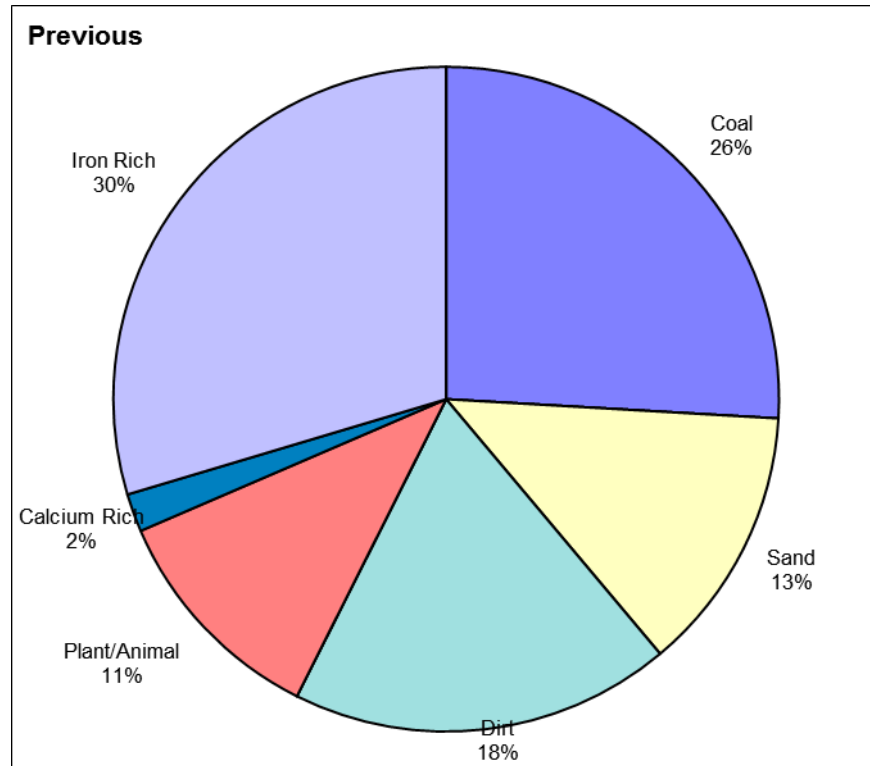
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	24	52	12	92.3	0	0
Previous	19	43	13	100.0	0	0
Change	5	Increase 26%				

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Little Warren, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Composition

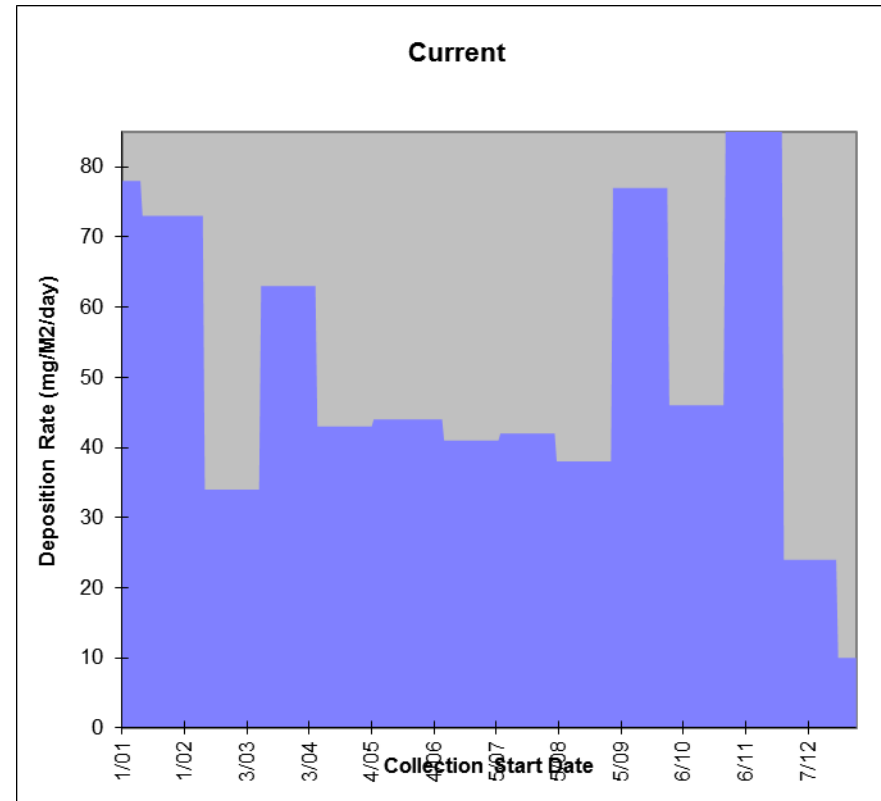
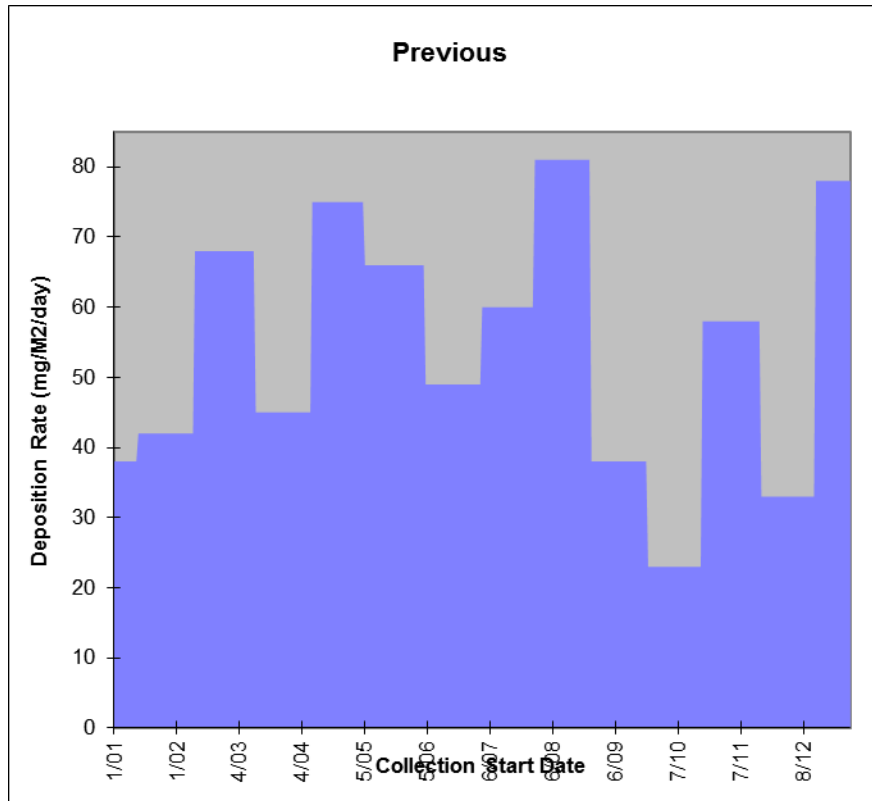
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	10	0	4	12	0	7	0	16	0
	Previous	14	0	7	10	0	6	1	16	0

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Little Warren, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

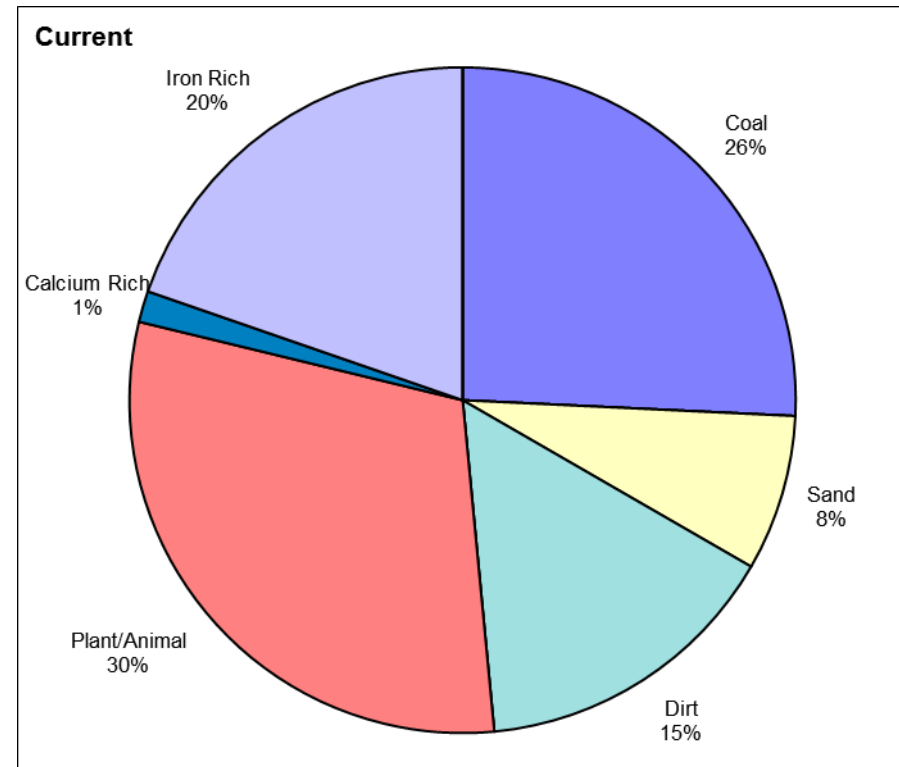
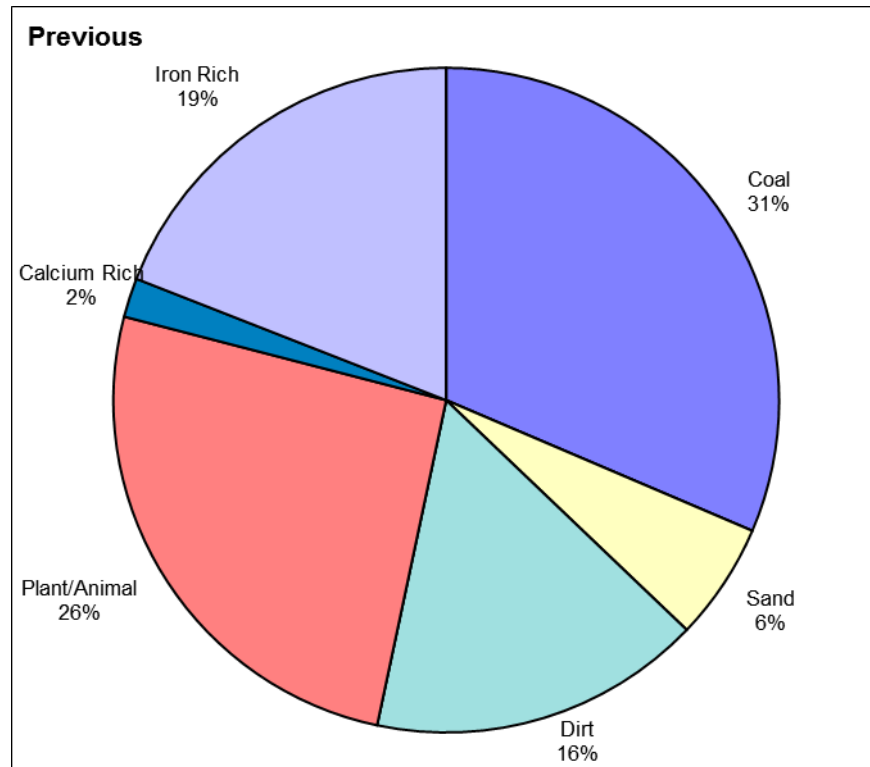
Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	51	85	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	54	81	13	100.0	0	0
Change	-3	Decrease		-6%		

## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Dyffryn School, Bertha Road, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15

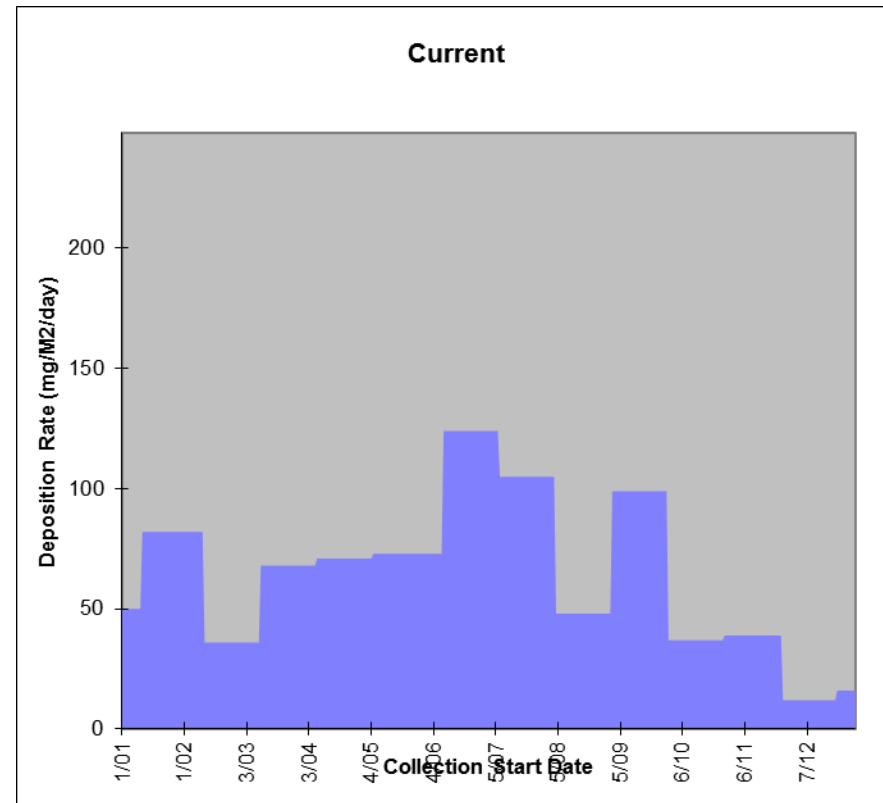
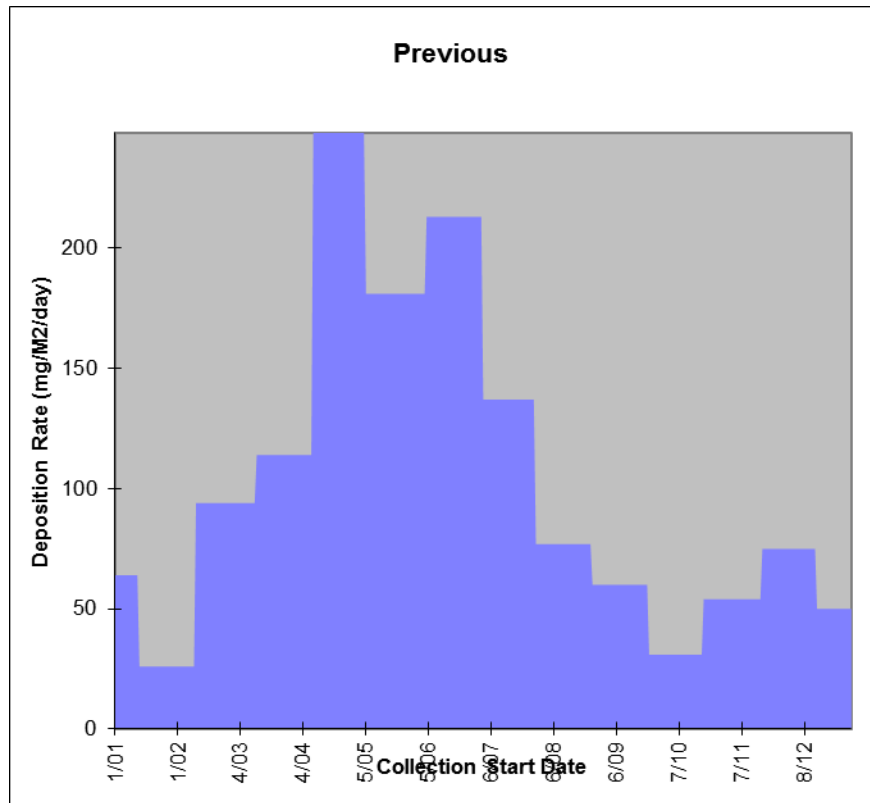


Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	17	0	5	10	0	20	1	13	0
	Previous	33	0	6	17	0	27	2	20	0



## Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Dyffryn School, Bertha Road, Port Talbot Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15

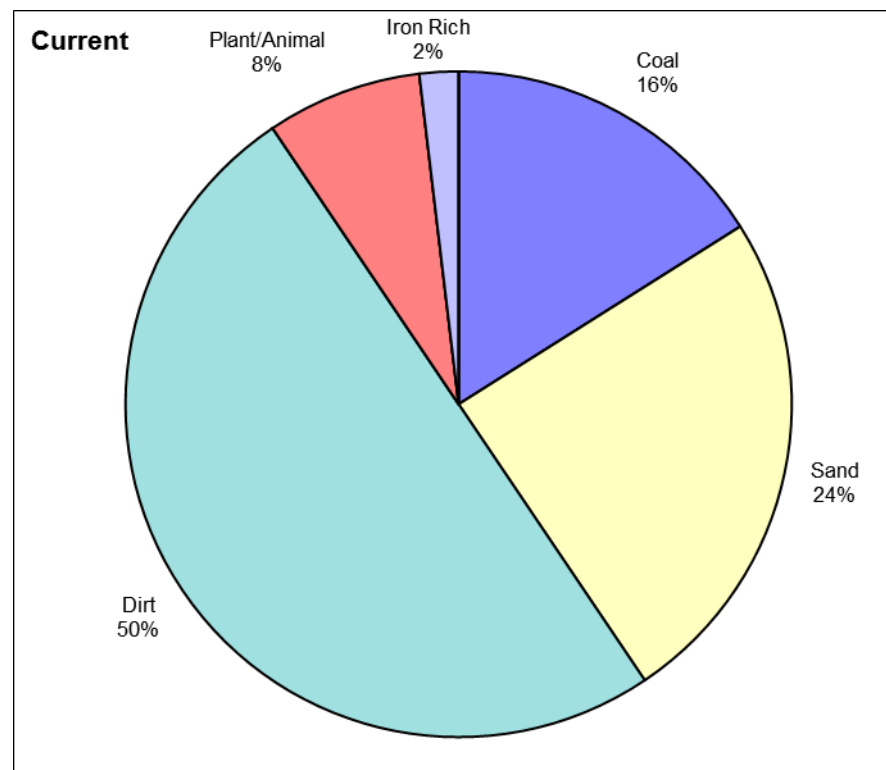
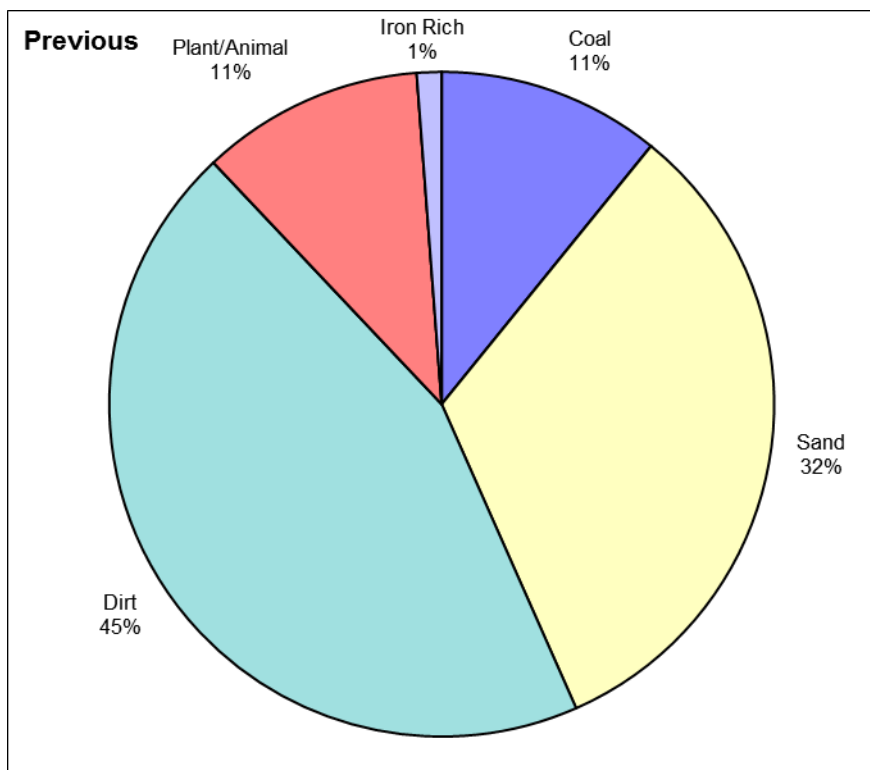


Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	65	124	13	100.0	0	0
Previous	104	248	13	100.0	30	54
Change	-39	Decrease -38%				

# Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Cwmllynfell

## Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15

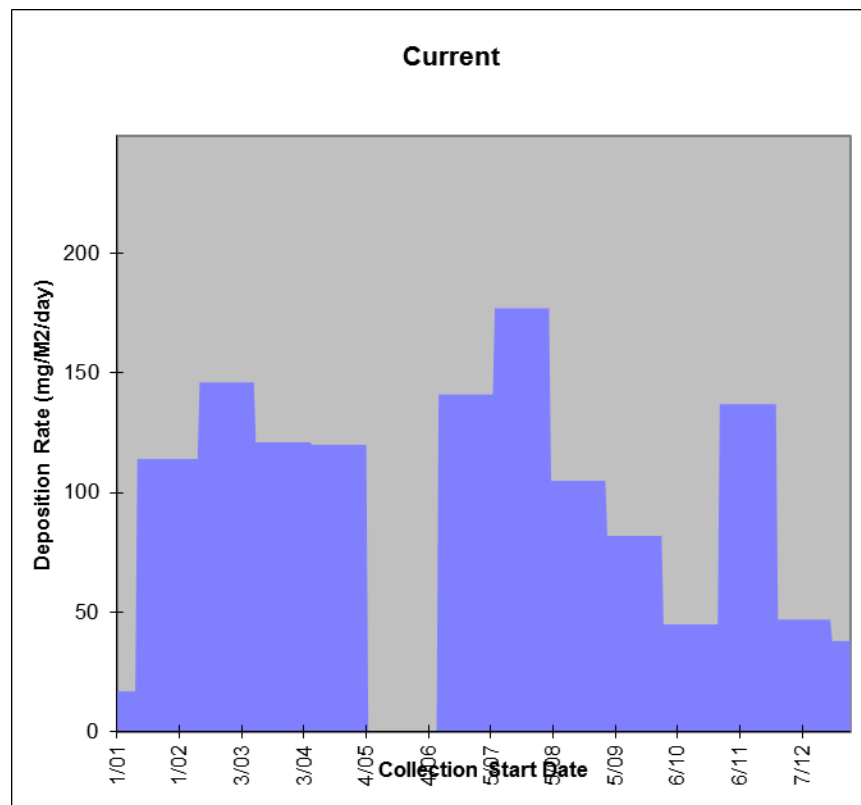
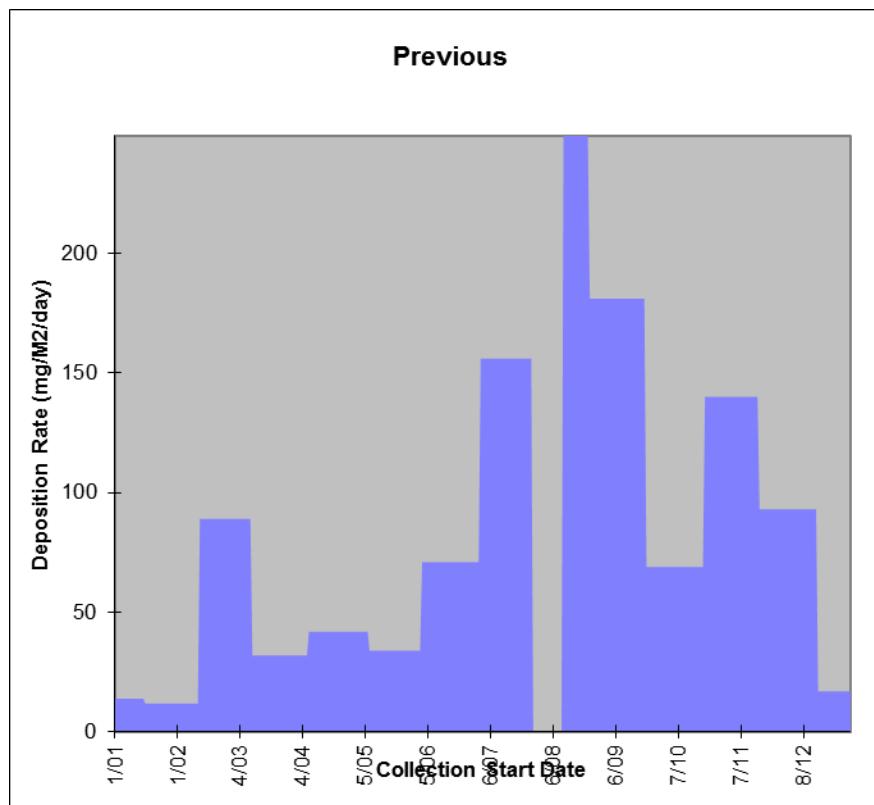


Measurement Type	Period	Coal	Carbonised	Sand	Dirt	Fly Ash	Plant/Animal	Calcium Rich	Iron Rich	Others
Av. Deposition Rate (mg/m2/day)	Current	17	0	26	53	0	8	0	2	0
	Previous	9	0	27	37	0	9	0	1	0

# Deposit Gauge Analysis Report Cwmllynfell

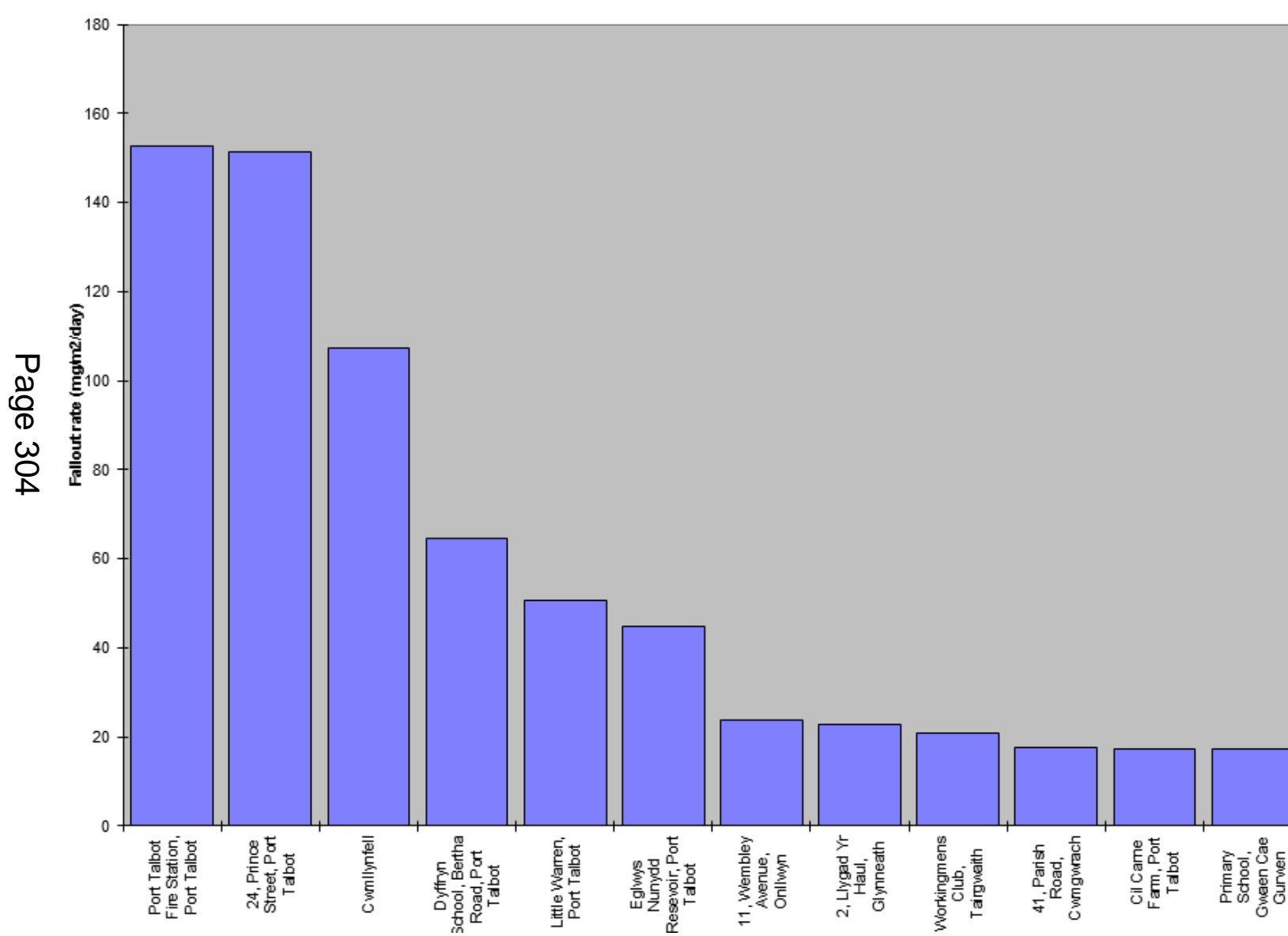
## Comparison of Fallout Rate with Time

Current Period = 01-Jan-16 to 31-Dec-16  
 Previous Period = 01-Jan-15 to 31-Dec-15



Period	Fallout Level (mg/m2/day)		No. Samples	% Data Capture	200 mg/m2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum			Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Current	107	177	12	90.4	0	0
Previous	83	249	13	95.8	28	13
Change	24	Increase		29%		

Figure 2.43 Comparison of average fallout rates, 2016



Page 304

**Table 2.17 - Sites ranked by average fallout level (mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day) 2016**

Site Name	Fallout Level (mg/M2/day)		200 mg/M2/day 'Nuisance Limit'	
	Average	Maximum	Days within 10% of	Days Exceeding
Port Talbot Fire Station, Port Talbot	153	245	0	160
24, Prince Street, Port Talbot	151	265	41	56
Cwmllynfell	107	177	0	0
Dyffryn School, Bertha Road, Port Talbot	65	124	0	0
Little Warren, Port Talbot	51	85	0	0
Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Port Talbot	45	84	0	0
11, Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn	24	52	0	0
2, Llygad Yr Haul, Glynneath	23	50	0	0
Workingmens Club, Tairgwaith	21	42	0	0
41, Parish Road, Cwmgwrach	18	43	0	0
Cil Carne Farm, Port Talbot	17	32	0	0
Primary School, Gwaen Cae Gurwen	17	27	0	0

Figure 2.44 Long term deposition rates

Page 306

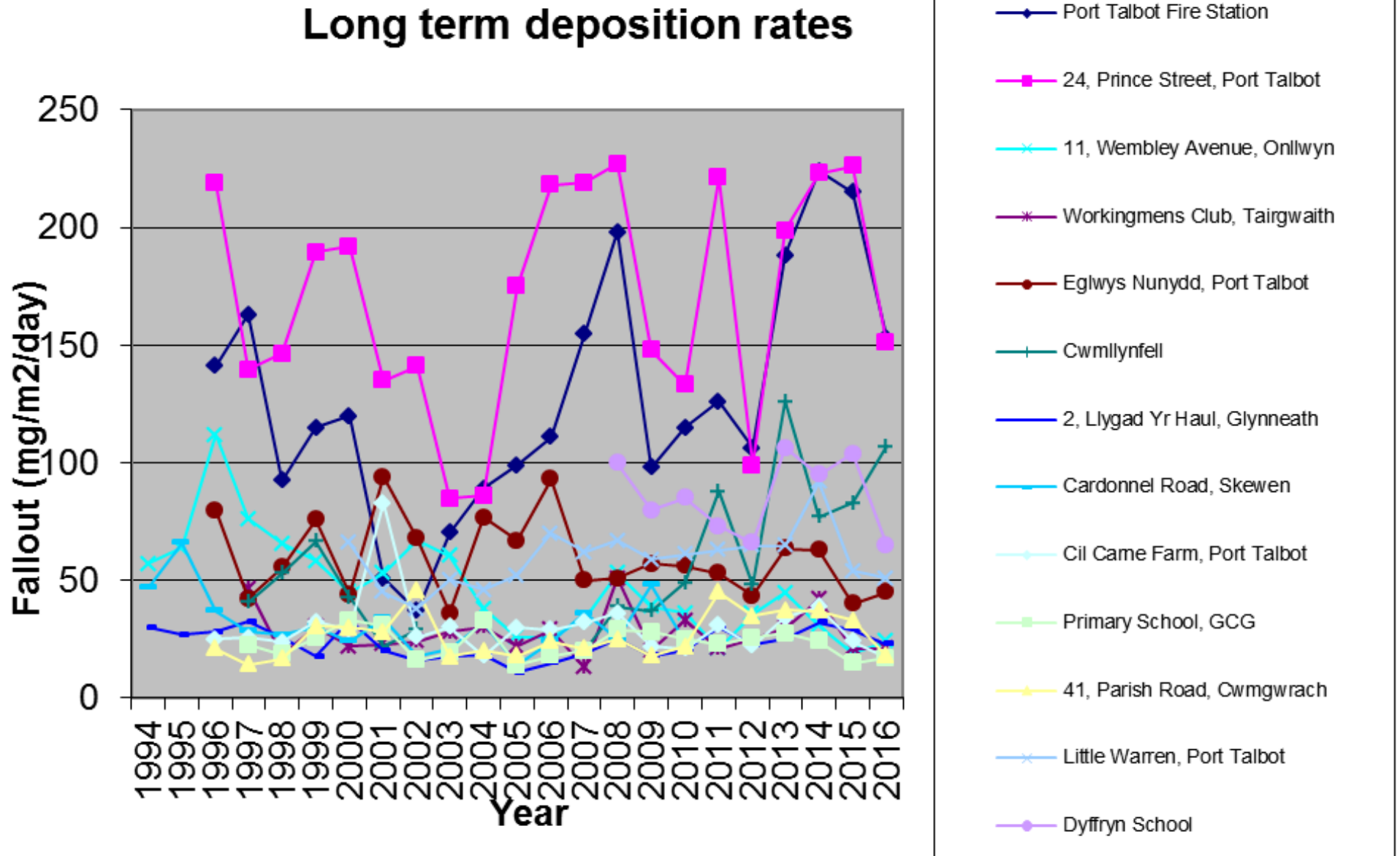


Table 2.18 - Long term deposition rates

Site Name	Fallout rate (mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day)																
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Port Talbot Fire Station	120	51	37	70	89	99	111	155	198	98	115	126	106	188	224	215	153
24, Prince Street, Port Talbot	192	135	141	85	86	175	218	219	227	148	133	221	99	199	223	226	151
11, Wembley Avenue, Onllwyn	45	53	67	60	38	26	26	34	53	39	36	21	36	45	31	19	24
Workingmens Club, Tairgwaith	22	23	24	28	30	22	29	13	51	20	33	21	25	30	42	21	21
Eglwys Nunydd, Port Talbot	44	94	68	36	77	67	93	50	51	57	56	53	44	64	63	40	45
Cwmllynfell	43	22	29					20	39	37	49	88	48	126	77	83	107
2, Llygad Yr Haul, Glynneath	33	20	16	18	19	11	15	19	25	18	20	30	23	25	32	29	23
Cardonnel Road, Skewen	24	34	18	21	32	14	24	36	25	48	24		24				
Cil Carne Farm, Port Talbot	29	83	26	30	18	30	29	32	36	22	21	31	22	34	39	24	17
Primary School, GCG	33	31	16	19	33	14	18	20	29	28	25	23	26	28	24	15	17
41, Parish Road, Cwmgwrach	30	28	46	18	20	18	24	21	25	18	22	45	35	37	37	33	18
Little Warren, Port Talbot	66	45	38	50	46	52	70	62	67	59	61	63	65	65	92	54	51
Bryn Hyfred							40	31	32	27	27						
Dyffryn School									100	80	85	73	66	106	95	104	65

### 2.3.2 Summary of Compliance with AQS Objectives

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council has examined the results from monitoring in the Taibach Margam area.

Although concentrations within the AQMA did not exceed the short-term air quality objective for PM<sub>10</sub> at Port Talbot Fire Station during 2016, they did during the previous year and the AQMA should therefore remain.

Concentrations outside of the AQMA are all below the air quality objectives at relevant locations, therefore there is no need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment.



### **3 New Local Developments**

#### **3.1 Road Traffic Sources**

No new sources have been identified.

#### **3.2 Other Transport Sources**

No new sources have been identified.

#### **3.3 Industrial Sources**

No new sources have been identified.

#### **3.4 Commercial and Domestic Sources**

No new sources have been identified.

#### **3.5 New Developments with Fugitive or Uncontrolled Sources**

No new sources have been identified.

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council confirms that there are no new or newly identified local developments which may have an impact on air quality within the Local Authority area, which have not been considered in previous reports.

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council confirms that all the following have been considered:

- **Road traffic sources**
- **Other transport sources**
- **Industrial sources**
- **Commercial and domestic sources**
- **New developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources.**

## 4 Local / Regional Air Quality Strategy

The Council's air quality strategy (AirWise) was first drawn up in 2000 and was subsequently revised in 2006 and 2013. The latest version of the document can be found here:

<http://www.npt.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4055>

Progress being taken towards implementation of the strategy is contained within strategy document.

It is proposed to next review the strategy in 2019.

## 5 Planning Applications

21 planning applications were referred for comments on grounds of air quality. The majority were considered to have negligible impact. Details regarding other sites are shown below.

Application number P2016/0949 relates to a 40 MW wood fired power station at Margam, which was previously considered during 2014. The air quality assessment showed that no air quality objectives or environmental assessment levels (EALs) will be breached as a consequence of the development. Planning permission was granted in February 2017.

Application number P2016/1022 dealt with the demolition and redevelopment of Dyffryn School, Margam. The air quality impact was assessed in accordance with the IAQM guidance. Suitable mitigation measures are to be adopted and PM<sub>10</sub> and nuisance dust monitoring will continue at this site throughout. Planning permission was granted in February 2017.

Application number P2016/0657 concerned the demolition and redevelopment of Glanafan Comprehensive School, Port Talbot. It was recommended that a suitable Dust Management Plan be agreed with the Council with appropriate mitigation measures. Planning permission was granted in March 2017.

Application number P2016/0540 relates to a 9.1 MW short term operating reserve power station (STOR) at Maesgwyn above Glynneath. Dispersion modelling has been undertaken to predict the impacts associated with stack emissions from the diesel engines at the site. Air quality objectives are not predicted to be breached and impacts on NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO were negligible. Planning permission was granted in October 2016.

Application number P2016/0749 concerned the Abernedd CCGT gas fired power station, which consists of two phases, 435 MW in stage one, increasing to a total of 870 MW on completion of stage two. Dispersion modelling was carried out, which predicted that no air quality standards would be breached. However, the impact upon the short-term air quality objective for NO<sub>2</sub> was predicted to be significant for the CCGT option. A limit on the operating hours of the CCGT could address this.

## 6 Air Quality Planning Policies

The Council adopted the LDP on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2016. The extract below captures all relevant policies in respect of air quality / pollution, namely:

- Strategic Policy SP16 – Environmental Protection;
- Policy EN8 – Pollution and Land Stability; and
- Policy EN9 – Developments in the Central Port Talbot Area.

Subsequently in October 2016, the Council adopted a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents to support the LDP, which set out more detailed topic or site specific guidance on the way in which the policies of the LDP will be applied in particular circumstances or areas. Supplementing the three LDP policies referred to above, the 'Pollution' SPG provides detailed information about pollution issues in Neath Port Talbot and sets out the relevant matters that will need to be taken into consideration when developments are being planned. While only policies in the LDP have special status in the determination of planning applications, the SPG will be taken into account as a material consideration in the decision making process.

### LDP (2011-2026) Extract

#### Environmental Protection

##### 5.3.38 Strategic Policy SP16 Environmental Protection

#### **Policy SP16 Environmental Protection**

Air, water and ground quality and the environment generally will be protected and where feasible improved through the following measures:

1. Ensuring that proposals have no significant adverse effects on water, ground or air quality and do not significantly increase pollution levels;
2. Giving preference to the development of brownfield sites over greenfield sites where appropriate and deliverable;
3. Ensuring that developments do not increase the number of people exposed to significant levels of pollution.

**LDP Objectives: OB 2, OB 16 and OB 17**

**5.3.39** The quality of the environment and the basic natural needs that it provides for are of great importance for human health and well-being, with the potential to affect quality of life in fundamental ways. The legacy of past activities in the area, mainly relating to heavy industry, coupled with present day industry, transport and development pressures all have impacts on the environment which need to be taken into account and addressed where possible. Air quality, ground contamination and stability and the quality of water resources can all affect and be affected by development proposals in the Plan, together with levels of light pollution and noise

levels. The Plan strategy is to protect and improve the environment as far as possible, and Policy SP16 sets out the approach that will be taken.

**5.3.40** In relation to environmental pollution, there is a wide range of control and permitting systems and regimes which developments and operations have to comply with that are separate from the Town and Country Planning system. These requirements cannot be duplicated in the Plan or in planning control, but have been taken into account in the development of Plan proposals and policies and will need to be reflected in planning decisions.

#### **5.3.41 Policy EN8 Pollution and Land Stability**

##### **Policy EN8 Pollution and Land Stability**

Proposals which would be likely to have an unacceptable adverse effect on health, biodiversity and/or local amenity or would expose people to unacceptable risk due to the following will not be permitted:

- Air pollution;
- Noise pollution;
- Light pollution;
- Contamination;
- Land instability;
- Water (including groundwater) pollution.

Proposals which would create new problems or exacerbate existing problems detailed above will not be acceptable unless mitigation measures are included to reduce the risk of harm to public health, biodiversity and/or local amenity to an acceptable level.

**5.3.42** Pollution of all types can cause significant damage to human health, biodiversity, quality of life and residential amenity and Policy EN8 is intended to ensure that developments will not exacerbate existing problems, cause new problems or result in more people being routinely exposed to unacceptable pollution levels of any type. The policy refers to unacceptable effects or risk, and the interpretation of this will depend on the type of pollution being considered and likely effects.

**5.3.43** In relation to air quality, objectives are set for a range of pollutants<sup>(23)</sup> and Neath Port Talbot's air quality is measured against these objectives at a range of sites across the County Borough. This monitoring has identified areas of concern in some central urban areas, with exceedances in the Margam / Taibach area leading to the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2001.

**5.3.44** Development proposals that could potentially result in or contribute to breaches of any air quality objective will be required to show (through modelling exercises or other appropriate technical information, including taking into account cumulative impacts) that this will not occur. While the provisions would apply throughout the County Borough, developments in the vicinity of the AQMA that would result in additional direct emissions to the atmosphere or could have indirect effects such as through generating significant additional traffic are an example of such a

proposal. If this requirement cannot be met, either with or without mitigation measures, the proposal will not be acceptable under the terms of the policy.

**5.3.45** In the central Port Talbot area in particular, operations during the construction phase of developments have the potential to result in exceedances of air quality objectives relating to particulates. This may depend on local weather or atmospheric conditions and the type of operations being undertaken. Policy EN9 sets out specific requirements for development in the central Port Talbot area and further information on this topic will be provided in Supplementary Planning Guidance.

**5.3.46** In relation to noise, potentially noisy proposals should not be located close to sensitive uses (such as hospitals, schools and housing) and new noise-sensitive developments should not be located near to existing noisy uses (including industry and existing or proposed transport infrastructure) unless it can be shown that adverse effects can be dealt with through mitigation measures incorporated into the design. Where noise levels are likely to be a significant issue, developers may be required to provide information to show that no nuisance is likely to be caused through increased noise levels at sensitive locations if the development proceeds. Policy EN10 sets out policy relating to designated Quiet Areas.

**5.3.47** Light pollution can be an issue where it has potential adverse effects on the natural or historic environment, on people's health and amenity or on wildlife and habitats. These concerns will need to be balanced against the need to enhance safety and security and to enable sport, recreation and other activities to take place. Where lighting proposals have the potential to cause adverse effects, mitigation measures will be required to ensure that their impact is minimised.

**5.3.48** Some of the Plan's brownfield allocations and proposals incorporate land that is contaminated due to past industrial uses. In many cases remediation measures have been or are being undertaken as part of the development process. In other cases, where contamination is likely or is found to be present, information will be required to show the level and type of contamination present, and proposals for remediation and mitigation to show that no adverse effects will be caused at any stage of development within or outside the site. In addition, developments and operations involving scrub clearance and soil removal off-site can have implications for the spread of invasive species, some of which (such as Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam) are subject to the Natural Resources Wales' licence control measures as part of the Environmental Protection Act (1990).

**5.3.49** In cases where there is evidence that a site may be unstable, or that development may cause stability issues, developers may be required to undertake specialist investigation or assessment to show that the development can proceed safely and without having adverse effects. However, in such cases the responsibility and subsequent liability for the safe development and secure occupancy of the site rests with the developer and/or landowner.

**5.3.50** Developments will be expected to minimise any adverse effects on water quality, and additional information may be required in cases where there may be issues relating to existing poor water quality or a development has the potential to cause pollution. Developments will be required to ensure that no pollution is caused through drainage.

### 5.3.51 Policy EN9 Developments in the Central Port Talbot Area

#### Policy EN9 Developments in the Central Port Talbot Area

Developments in the central Port Talbot area that could result in breaches of air quality objectives during their construction phase, will be required to be undertaken in accordance with a Construction Management Plan submitted as part of the planning process and agreed by the Council.

**5.3.52** The construction of major developments in the central Port Talbot Area, including (but not limited to) those within the Harbourside SRA, may potentially result in breaches of air quality objectives in the surrounding area (including within the Margam/Taibach AQMA). The main risk relates to an increase in atmospheric particulates resulting from construction activities. Any such developments will consequently be required to submit a Construction Management Plan detailing measures to be taken to avoid this possibility. The Construction Management Plan should identify the construction operations that could cause air quality impacts and measures to prevent such impacts arising. These may include measures to minimise as far as possible the generation of dust, the modification or phasing of the more polluting activities and the suspension of any polluting activities at times of particular air pollution risk. Further details concerning these requirements will be set out in Supplementary Planning Guidance.

## 7 Local Transport Plans and Strategies

The Regional Transport Plan is the result of joint working between the four local authorities (Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Swansea and Pembrokeshire) in south west Wales. It replaces the individual local transport plans previously adopted by the 4 councils. As well as acting as a bidding document for major transport schemes it will shape transport policy in the region for the period 2015 -2020 and beyond. Details can be found on the following web page:

<http://www.npt.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=2808>



## 8 Implementation of Action Plans

The Air Quality Action Plan was reviewed and updated in 2012. The updated document can be found here <http://www.npt.gov.uk/pdf/aqap2012.pdf>.

Progress made with the action plan measures during 2016 is shown in the following table.

Table 9.1 - Action Plan Progress

No.	Measure	Progress in Last 12 Months
A1	Multi agency interaction	<p>4 X PM<sub>10</sub> Data team meetings during 2016. 0 X PM<sub>10</sub> Regulator's meeting. 1 X PM<sub>10</sub> Steering Group meeting. Monitoring results were discussed as were plans for further work including studies by King's College and Birmingham University.</p> <p>All pollution and weather measurements continue and information is shared with partners on request. Our industrial alerts system is used by operators on the steelworks site to try to prevent exceedance days from happening.</p>
A2	Dust reduction programme at Tata site	<p><b>General</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Tata Steel, Harsco Metals and Cambrian Stone permits reviewed to implement Iron &amp; Steel BAT Conclusions (BATc) requirements</li> <li>· Permit emission limit values (ELVs) have been tightened to meet the I&amp;S BATc and reduce releases from the steelworks</li> <li>· Tata KPI for nuisance dust fallout: operator intervention threshold lowered from 40ug/m<sup>3</sup> to 30ug/m<sup>3</sup> of monitored PM<sub>10</sub></li> <li>· Ongoing review/rationalisation of Tata's on-site ambient PM<sub>10</sub> monitor network</li> <li>· Tata Drive to Minimise Dust campaign – focusing on fugitive dust from vehicle movements and un-sheeted loads</li> <li>· Overarching steelworks Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) revised and agreed as Revision 8 (Feb 2016)</li> <li>· New AQMP audit template developed and rolled out by Tata</li> </ul> <p><b>Coke ovens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing Coke Ovens improvements to meet the I&amp;S BAT Conclusions requirements</li> <li>· ELVs tightened to implement BATc for door, oven and associated equipment fume leakage</li> </ul>

No.	Measure	Progress in Last 12 Months
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Major ongoing works to renew seals for coke oven doors, charge holes, ascension pipes, spigots and caps</li> <li>· Rate of renewal is limited by difficult working environment (live coke ovens) and need to maintain thermal balance and integrity of batteries</li> <li>· New methods now approved and in place for monitoring coke ovens fugitive releases. More frequent monitoring and performance data</li> </ul> <p><b>Raw materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Stockyards surfacing work on hold during Tata UK sale process</li> <li>· Impact of Tata UK sale process on raw material supply and homogeneity in 2016</li> <li>· Introduction of 'plume index score' to stockyards shift reports</li> <li>· Inspection of fugitive dust control and suppression measures</li> <li>· Review of Stockyards works area AQMP</li> <li>· Review of road sweeping and bowsering routes</li> </ul> <p><b>Sinter Plant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing Sinter plant improvements to meet the I&amp;S BAT Conclusions requirements</li> <li>· ELVs tightened to implement BATc for main stack and secondary de-dust stack emissions</li> <li>· Major repair and refurbishment of the main waste gas system (ESPs, wind mains, ducting)</li> <li>· Optimisation of ESP electrical fields to improve dust capture performance</li> <li>· Refurbishment and replacement of ESP chain conveyor systems (ESP dust)</li> <li>· Review of sinter conveyor dust suppression system (foam) performance</li> <li>· Ongoing replacement of foam system metal pipework with plastic components to reduce biological fouling</li> <li>· Installation of biocide dosing system</li> </ul>

No.	Measure	Progress in Last 12 Months
		<p><b>Ironmaking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· ELVs tightened to implement BATc for casting house emissions</li> <li>· Scrutiny and review of blast furnace bleeder valve releases in 2016</li> <li>· Adjustments to blending and charging processes to mitigate the impact of variable raw materials</li> <li>· Review of stockhouse screens and dust suppression system performance</li> </ul> <p><b>Steel &amp; Slab</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing BOS plant improvements to meet the I&amp;S BAT Conclusions requirements</li> <li>· ELVs tightened to implement BATc for secondary fume extraction emissions</li> <li>· Upgrade and optimisation of the BOS Plant Secondary Fume Extraction Plant (FEP) – Fans 4, 5 &amp; 6</li> <li>· Upgrade and optimisation of the BOS Plant Hot Metal Pouring Bay FEP – Fans 3 &amp; 3A</li> <li>· Investment in a new travelling hood at the Hot Metal Pouring Bay</li> <li>· BOS converter slop detection improvements including cameras</li> <li>· Further development of the BOS converter slop risk/prediction model (ELVIS)</li> <li>· Optimising converter charging practices e.g. coarse sinter instead of lump ore, oxygen lance height analysis</li> <li>· Review of Steel &amp; Slab works area AQMP</li> </ul> <p><b>Contractors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Review of contractor AQMPs (Harsco, Cambrian Stone, Hargreaves)</li> <li>· Review of factors that could influence emissions from iron pouring and plating activities</li> <li>· Inspection of slag and granulate storage areas and volumes</li> </ul>
A3	Planning Policies	LDP issued.
A4	Tree Planting	Urban Trees Project is now complete.

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

No.	Measure	Progress in Last 12 Months
A5	Transport infrastructure (PDR)	Project now complete.
A6	Train haulage emissions	There were no complaints about dusty trains in Port Talbot during 2016.
A7	NPT permitting in vicinity of steel works	NPT continues to regulate Civil & Marine Slag Cement in accordance with the permit and BAT.
A8	Travel Plans	NPT CBC are in the process of implementing their reviewed Travel Plan across their sites, reflecting progress made towards sustainable travel planning. Although plans are still in place to set up a Travel Forum in the Baglan Bay area, NPT CBC liaise with representatives from businesses, organisations and transport operators within the area to ensure sustainable, accessible and active travel opportunities are in place to meet the requirements of the area. This is being monitored to reflect ongoing growth and development.
A9	School Travel Plans	A total of 57 schools in the County Borough have travel plans, with the recent addition of Ysgol Bae Baglan and Eastern Primary School.
A10	Domestic Bonfires	Engagement with the public on air quality issues continues.
A11	Industrial Fires	Natural Resources Wales keeps a list of permitted sites with combustible wastes, which are risk categorised. NRW also investigates illegal sites. NPTCBC has taken proactive measures together with other agencies to prevent tyre fires.
A12	Hill Fires	A fire safety education program is in place with a named officer for the Neath Port Talbot area of Mid and West Wales Fire Service.
A13	Increased street sweeping	The service is still available, but there has been no cause to call upon it in 2016.
A14	Public and industrial air alerts	The industrial air alerts system is used by 147 subscribers. The trial of the public system is complete and there are currently no plans to continue with the service.

## **9 Conclusions and Proposed Actions**

### **9.1 Conclusions from New Monitoring Data**

The long-term Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide were not breached at any locations in Neath Port Talbot. Decreasing concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> measured by the continuous analyser at Pontardawe were enough to justify removal of the analyser from this location. This decrease in NO<sub>2</sub> levels is probably directly related to the closure of the Post Office some time ago.

Continuous measurements of NO<sub>2</sub> at Victoria Gardens also show a decreasing trend, but there are currently no plans to stop monitoring there.

Neither the long-term nor the short-term Air Quality Objectives for PM<sub>10</sub> were breached in Port Talbot. However, the Taibach/Margam AQMA will continue to remain in force.

There were no exceedances of Air Quality Objectives for sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), lead (Pb) or carbon monoxide (CO).

### **9.2 Conclusions relating to New Local Developments**

No new local developments have been identified that require more detailed consideration in the next Updating and Screening Assessment.

### **9.3 Other Conclusions**

Fine particulates of less than 2.5 microns in size (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) easily complied with the EU Target which was to be complied with by 2015.

Ozone is not covered by Local Air Quality Management because trans-boundary pollution can have a significant effect upon local results. Neath Port Talbot, like other parts of the country, experiences significant numbers of exceedances of the UK air quality standard. The trend is one of gradual improvement over time.

Concentrations of polyaromatic hydrocarbons exceed the UK Air Quality Objective of 0.25 ng/m<sup>3</sup> and are only marginally less than the EU Target value of 1 ng/m<sup>3</sup>. It is likely that the EU Target value will be breached if the concentrations continue to increase at the present rate.

Arsenic and cadmium easily comply with the EU Target, both in Port Talbot and Pontardawe.

Nickel concentrations comply with the EU Target at all locations in Neath, Port Talbot and Pontardawe, except Tawe Terrace and Pontardawe Leisure Centre. The maintenance of abatement equipment will be made a priority for regulation of Wall Colmonoy during 2017.

The highest rates of fallout of large particles (nuisance dust) were measured in Port Talbot at Port Talbot Fire Station and Prince Street. However, fallout rates at these locations were about 30% lower than the previous year.

None of the 21 planning applications considered on grounds of air quality were considered to pose a risk to compliance with air quality objectives.

## **9.4 Proposed Actions**

There are no plans to revoke or modify the Taibach/Margam AQMA, given the breach of the short-term objective for PM<sub>10</sub>.

The next actions to be taken will be to:

- Submit a LAQM Updating and Screening Assessment report for the calendar year of 2017.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: QA/QC Data

### Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes are sourced from the Environmental Scientifics Group and are prepared using 50% TEA in acetone. The bias adjustment factor of 0.71 was used for 2016, as derived from a co-location study at two locations.

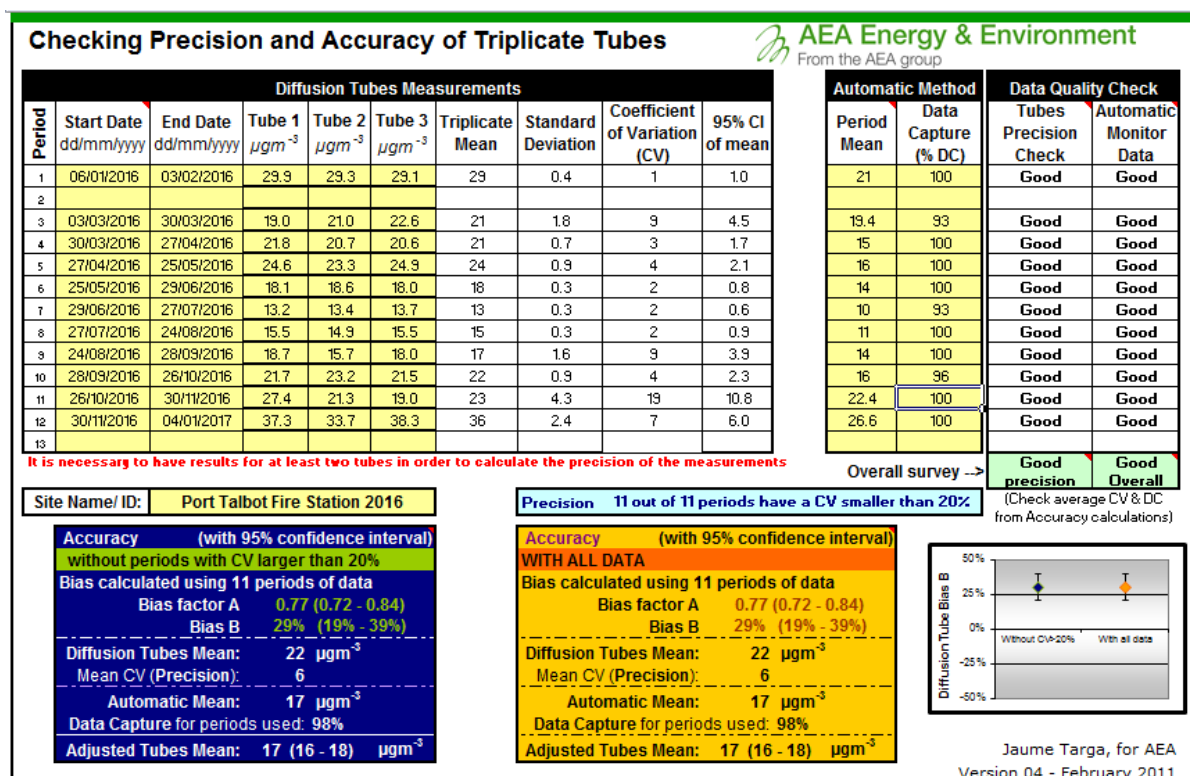
### Factor from Local Co-location Studies (if available)

Continuous analysers were co-located with triplicate diffusion tubes at Port Talbot Fire Station and Victoria Gardens.

Defra has provided a spreadsheet to facilitate the calculation of local bias adjustment factors. The spreadsheet used can be found at this location:

<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/bias-adjustment-factors/local-bias.html>

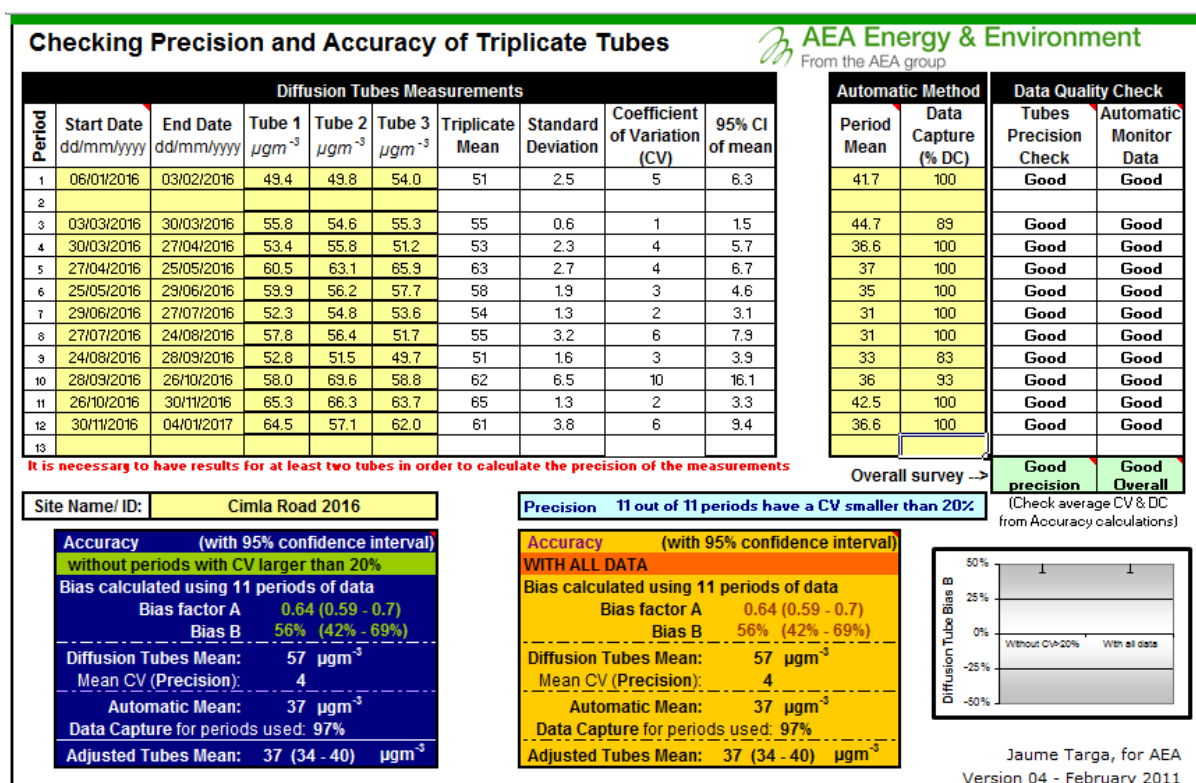
Figure A1 – Port Talbot Fire Station - Bias adjustment spreadsheet -



If you have any enquiries about this spreadsheet please contact the LAQM Helpdesk at: [LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com](mailto:LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com)



Figure A2 – Cimla Road - Bias adjustment spreadsheet -



If you have any enquiries about this spreadsheet please contact the LAQM Helpdesk at: [LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com](mailto:LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com)

The locally derived bias adjustment factor of 0.71 is derived from the average of the two sites e.g.  $(0.64 + 0.77) / 2$ .

### PM Monitoring Adjustment

No PM adjustment was required for PM<sub>10</sub> analysers operated by Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council as FDMS TEOMs were used in all cases.

### Short-term to Long-term Data adjustment

No NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube monitoring sites experienced data capture rates lower than 75% during 2016. Consequently, no long-term data adjustment was necessary.

### QA/QC of automatic monitoring

The AURN site is subject to the quality control procedures of the network. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council staff act as Local Site Operator, carrying out calibrations on an approximately fortnightly basis. There are regular site audits and validation and ratification are carried out by AURN staff prior to dissemination of the data via <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/>.

All PM<sub>10</sub> analysers are FDMS/TEOMs with C/B driers. No factors are applied to this data during the collection process. All equipment is covered by service and maintenance contracts with suppliers. These contracts provide for 6 monthly servicing and emergency callouts.

Monitoring stations are covered by a QA/QC contract with Ricardo which provides for two site audits per year and QA/QC of the data which is polled by AEAT and disseminated on the Welsh Air Quality Forum website. Data is subject to a similar QA/QC standard as the AURN.

**QA/QC of diffusion tube monitoring**

ESG have been shown to have good performance in respect of recent Wasp scheme analyses. Details of the most recent Wasp results can be viewed at the following Internet location:

<https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/diffusion-tubes/qa-qc-framework.html>

## Appendix B: Raw NO<sub>2</sub> Data

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
1	Mar-16	42.6
1	Apr-16	47.0
1	May-16	56.8
1	Jun-16	49.7
1	Jul-16	45.5
1	Aug-16	41.7
1	Sep-16	48.6
1	Oct-16	44.5
1	Nov-16	61.2
1	Dec-16	65.1
3	Mar-16	20.2
3	Apr-16	16.9
3	May-16	21.9
3	Jul-16	12.5
3	Aug-16	15.0
3	Sep-16	17.5
3	Oct-16	19.8
3	Nov-16	23.4
3	Dec-16	31.1
4	Jan-16	36.3
4	Mar-16	40.7
4	Apr-16	36.1
4	May-16	39.2
4	Jun-16	34.0
4	Jul-16	28.6
4	Aug-16	31.3
4	Sep-16	36.1
4	Oct-16	40.5
4	Nov-16	43.8
4	Dec-16	52.2
5	Jan-16	42.2
5	Mar-16	49.9
5	Apr-16	42.0
5	May-16	35.9
5	Jun-16	38.8
5	Jul-16	33.4
5	Aug-16	29.6
5	Sep-16	33.4
5	Oct-16	39.7
5	Nov-16	52.0
5	Dec-16	43.8
7	Jan-16	46.3

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
7	Mar-16	38.2
7	Apr-16	39.0
7	May-16	41.1
7	Jun-16	34.8
7	Jul-16	33.0
7	Aug-16	32.8
7	Sep-16	35.3
7	Oct-16	37.2
7	Dec-16	53.0
8	Jan-16	40.5
8	Mar-16	39.6
8	Apr-16	38.8
8	May-16	44.4
8	Jun-16	31.7
8	Aug-16	30.5
8	Sep-16	33.8
8	Oct-16	36.7
8	Nov-16	46.5
8	Dec-16	47.0
9	Jan-16	45.5
9	Mar-16	30.1
9	Apr-16	37.6
9	May-16	41.3
9	Jun-16	33.6
9	Jul-16	30.3
9	Aug-16	30.9
9	Sep-16	34.2
9	Oct-16	38.2
9	Dec-16	51.1
10	Jan-16	40.5
10	Mar-16	38.6
10	Apr-16	27.1
10	May-16	44.2
10	Jun-16	36.1
10	Jul-16	32.3
10	Aug-16	32.8
10	Sep-16	32.8
10	Oct-16	38.2
10	Dec-16	47.6
11	Jan-16	42.2
11	Mar-16	40.9
11	Apr-16	38.2
11	May-16	42.0
11	Jun-16	32.6

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
11	Jul-16	32.3
11	Aug-16	26.9
11	Sep-16	31.7
11	Oct-16	37.1
11	Nov-16	47.0
11	Dec-16	53.6
12	Jan-16	41.3
12	Mar-16	43.8
12	Apr-16	37.8
12	May-16	34.9
12	Jun-16	29.6
12	Jul-16	27.6
12	Aug-16	28.6
12	Sep-16	31.9
12	Oct-16	32.6
12	Nov-16	50.3
12	Dec-16	48.4
13	Jan-16	39.9
13	Mar-16	39.0
13	Apr-16	39.9
13	May-16	40.7
13	Jun-16	36.7
13	Jul-16	32.3
13	Aug-16	30.9
13	Sep-16	31.7
13	Oct-16	33.6
13	Nov-16	55.1
13	Dec-16	54.9
14	Jan-16	43.6
14	Mar-16	45.7
14	Apr-16	44.4
14	Jul-16	32.1
14	Aug-16	32.8
14	Sep-16	33.6
14	Oct-16	39.0
14	Nov-16	53.6
14	Dec-16	52.8
15	Jan-16	50.7
15	Mar-16	47.6
15	Apr-16	41.7
15	May-16	39.2
15	Jul-16	32.3
15	Aug-16	31.1
15	Sep-16	36.5

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
15	Oct-16	37.8
15	Nov-16	47.6
15	Dec-16	51.8
16	Jan-16	48.0
16	Mar-16	50.3
16	Apr-16	39.4
16	May-16	47.0
16	Jun-16	32.4
16	Jul-16	27.3
16	Aug-16	29.2
16	Sep-16	33.6
16	Oct-16	38.8
16	Nov-16	47.4
16	Dec-16	45.5
17	Jan-16	50.9
17	Apr-16	53.4
17	May-16	55.7
17	Jun-16	50.7
17	Jul-16	48.2
17	Aug-16	49.0
17	Sep-16	48.0
17	Oct-16	50.3
17	Nov-16	50.7
17	Dec-16	64.9
18	Jan-16	51.6
18	Mar-16	46.5
18	Apr-16	45.3
18	May-16	56.8
18	Jun-16	49.5
18	Jul-16	47.0
18	Aug-16	41.9
18	Sep-16	44.9
18	Oct-16	46.7
18	Nov-16	49.3
18	Dec-16	48.6
19	Jan-16	29.4
19	Mar-16	20.7
19	Apr-16	21.1
19	May-16	24.2
19	Jun-16	18.2
19	Jul-16	13.4
19	Aug-16	15.2
19	Sep-16	17.5
19	Oct-16	42.4

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
19	Nov-16	22.7
19	Dec-16	36.3
20	Jan-16	49.3
20	Mar-16	48.0
20	Apr-16	39.9
20	May-16	45.3
20	Jun-16	44.5
20	Jul-16	42.0
20	Aug-16	39.2
20	Sep-16	42.2
20	Oct-16	36.3
20	Nov-16	51.8
20	Dec-16	56.1
21	Mar-16	59.5
21	Apr-16	45.3
21	May-16	47.0
21	Jun-16	36.1
21	Jul-16	32.4
21	Aug-16	35.1
21	Sep-16	40.3
21	Oct-16	45.7
21	Nov-16	59.1
21	Dec-16	65.9
22	Jan-16	34.9
22	Mar-16	35.5
22	Apr-16	29.2
22	May-16	30.9
22	Jun-16	29.2
22	Jul-16	24.2
22	Aug-16	22.3
22	Sep-16	27.6
22	Oct-16	29.8
22	Nov-16	42.8
22	Dec-16	46.3
23	Jan-16	39.7
23	Mar-16	37.2
23	Apr-16	43.4
23	May-16	46.5
23	Jun-16	36.3
23	Jul-16	41.3
23	Aug-16	40.3
23	Sep-16	41.3
23	Oct-16	38.8
23	Nov-16	50.1

## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
23	Dec-16	45.9
24	Jan-16	49.2
24	Mar-16	40.7
24	Apr-16	38.6
24	May-16	42.0
24	Jun-16	36.7
24	Jul-16	34.4
24	Aug-16	35.3
24	Sep-16	32.8
24	Oct-16	35.5
24	Nov-16	40.1
24	Dec-16	49.2
25	Jan-16	34.8
25	Mar-16	31.3
25	May-16	41.1
25	Jun-16	36.5
25	Jul-16	27.8
25	Aug-16	30.7
25	Sep-16	36.9
25	Oct-16	36.7
25	Nov-16	45.5
25	Dec-16	57.6
26	Jan-16	51.8
26	Mar-16	44.9
26	Apr-16	35.7
26	May-16	47.8
26	Jun-16	47.4
26	Jul-16	42.4
26	Aug-16	33.8
26	Sep-16	40.7
26	Oct-16	42.6
26	Nov-16	44.9
26	Dec-16	48.8
27	Jan-16	62.0
27	Mar-16	48.4
27	Apr-16	55.5
27	May-16	55.3
27	Jun-16	39.2
27	Jul-16	46.8
27	Aug-16	45.3
27	Oct-16	50.1
27	Dec-16	63.7
28	Jan-16	42.6
28	Mar-16	38.2



## Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Site Id	MonthYear	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
28	Apr-16	36.3
28	May-16	38.2
28	Jun-16	35.7
28	Jul-16	34.9
28	Aug-16	31.9
28	Sep-16	34.9
28	Oct-16	31.9
28	Nov-16	39.7
28	Dec-16	41.5
33	Jan-16	24.6
33	Mar-16	24.4
33	Apr-16	26.9
33	May-16	26.9
33	Jun-16	21.5
33	Jul-16	15.4
33	Aug-16	16.9
34	Jan-16	50.9
34	Mar-16	55.1
34	Apr-16	53.4
34	May-16	61.1
34	Jun-16	61.8
34	Jul-16	57.8
34	Aug-16	53.6
34	Sep-16	55.3
34	Oct-16	51.3
34	Nov-16	62.0
34	Dec-16	64.9

This page is intentionally left blank

## APPENDIX 2



### Part IV Environment Act 1995

### Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide – (July 2017)

In fulfillment of Part IV of the  
Environment Act 1995  
Local Air Quality Management

Date (July 2017)

<b>Local Authority Officer</b>	Martin Hooper
<b>Department</b>	Environment
<b>Address</b>	Quays Brunel Way Baglan Energy Park Neath SA11 2GG
<b>Telephone</b>	01639 686517
<b>e-mail</b>	m.hooper@npt.gov.uk
<b>Report Reference number</b>	E2/16/9/2017 DA
<b>Date</b>	July 2017

## Air Quality

### DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE – (xx 2016)

#### CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	4
INTRODUCTION .....	5
SUMMARY OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS .....	5
MONITORING SITES .....	7
<i>Automatic monitoring sites</i> .....	7
<i>Diffusion tube monitoring sites</i> .....	10
COMPARISON OF MONITORING RESULTS WITH AIR QUALITY OBJECTIVES .....	15
CONCLUSION.....	24
APPENDIX A: QA:QC DATA.....	25

## SUMMARY

This document has been produced in response to the requirements of the Welsh Government for review and assessment of air quality. The 2016 Detailed Assessment of air quality concluded that a Detailed Assessment was necessary at Victoria Gardens, Neath.

Measurements have shown that there were no locations with relevant exposure in Neath Port Talbot where the long-term air quality objective for NO<sub>2</sub> was breached.

A decrease in NO<sub>2</sub> levels has also been observed in continuous measurements made at the junction at Victoria Gardens in recent years.

### Introduction

The Government and Devolved Administrations have adopted two Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide. An annual mean concentration of  $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and a 1-hour mean concentration of  $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year. Both objectives were to be achieved by the end of 2005.

In addition, the first Air Quality Daughter Directive also sets limit values for nitrogen dioxide, which have been translated into UK legislation. A 1-hour limit of  $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  applies, not to be exceeded by more than 18 times per year. An annual mean limit value of  $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  also applies, both were to be achieved by the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010.

### Summary of recent investigations and developments

The 2010 Air Quality Progress Report identified that a detailed assessment was required for nitrogen dioxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) at Pontardawe Post Office and at Victoria Gardens, Neath.

The 2011 detailed assessment was carried out using more diffusion tubes and this confirmed a potential problem at both locations. As a consequence of these findings it was decided that continuous analysers would be deployed to provide more reliable data for a decision on whether a declaration of AQMAs needed to be made. Both analysers were deployed in July 2012.

It was not possible to site the continuous analyser at the frontage of the Post Office due to a lack of space and health & safety considerations. The nearest location where this could be located was the nearby old bus stop, which is less than 5 metres from the diffusion tube on the frontage of the Post Office. It became clear that results at the continuous monitor were significantly lower than those at the frontage of the Post Office. Consequently, diffusion tubes were deployed in triplicate on the monitor.

It was also impossible to locate the analyser at the frontage of 1, Victoria Gardens, given the very narrow pavement. An attempt was therefore made to set up the instrument in the front garden of No. 3 next door. However the owner of the property withdrew permission for use of the garden shortly after the equipment was deployed, so another site had to be found. The location on the pavement near the lights had sufficient room and had no safety issues.

In order to try to avoid the need for declaration of an AQMA at Pontardawe, steps were taken to try to reduce pollution levels at the Post Office. The bus stop was relocated approximately 55 metres further up the hill beyond the houses at 10 & 12 Swansea Road. Pollution from buses can be considerable and there were also reports of buses idling so relocation of the bus stop was aimed at reducing pollution levels at the Post Office.

At the same time, double yellow lines were extended outside the Post Office. The aim was to discourage parking outside, which tends to cause tailbacks and congestion as the road is not wide enough for vehicles to pass parked cars if there is queuing at the lights.

## Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

An extra two parking spaces were provided off road at the new bus stop with the further goal of reducing congestion. All of these works were completed in March 2013.

In addition, the sequencing of the traffic lights was reviewed in October 2011 in order to try to reduce queuing up Swansea Road past the Post Office.

The Council has not used modelling to determine pollution levels as it is less accurate than monitoring. Instead diffusion tubes have been deployed at relevant locations and a local bias adjustment factor has been employed based upon three continuous analysers co-located with diffusion tubes.

The interim 2012 detailed assessment showed that neither the annual averaged Air Quality Objective ( $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) nor the hourly averaged AQO ( $200\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for nitrogen dioxide were exceeded at sites near Pontardawe Post Office.

Continuous measurements of  $\text{NO}_2$  at Victoria Gardens, Neath, showed that the hourly averaged AQO was complied with. The annual averaged AQO was also complied with at all sites where diffusion tubes were deployed. However, a single property at 1 Victoria Gardens ( $41.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) was predicted to exceed the annual averaged AQO when  $\text{NO}_2$  levels were calculated with the "distance from roads spreadsheet". This exceedance was considered to be quite marginal and was based upon less than a year's worth of data. It was therefore considered that bias adjustment factors would have been less reliable than would have been the case for a full year of data. Consequently an AQMA was not declared at that stage. Rather, a detailed assessment would be repeated with a full year's worth of data.

A detailed assessment for the calendar year of 2014 showed that neither the annual averaged Air Quality Objective ( $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) nor the hourly averaged AQO ( $200\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for nitrogen dioxide were exceeded at sites near Victoria Gardens, Neath. Although, a single property at 1 Victoria Gardens ( $39.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) was close to, but did not exceed the annual averaged AQO when  $\text{NO}_2$  levels when calculated with the "distance from roads spreadsheet".

An Updating and Screening Assessment was reported in 2015. This identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide at Swansea Road, Pontardawe and Victoria Gardens, Neath.

A Detailed Assessment of  $\text{PM}_{10}$  was reported in 2015. This examined data from 8 sites in Port Talbot, but none were found to breach air quality objectives. Results at Prince Street were more in line with those at Port Talbot Fire Station.

An Updating and Screening Assessment was reported in 2016. This identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment of nitrogen dioxide at Victoria Gardens, Neath.



## Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

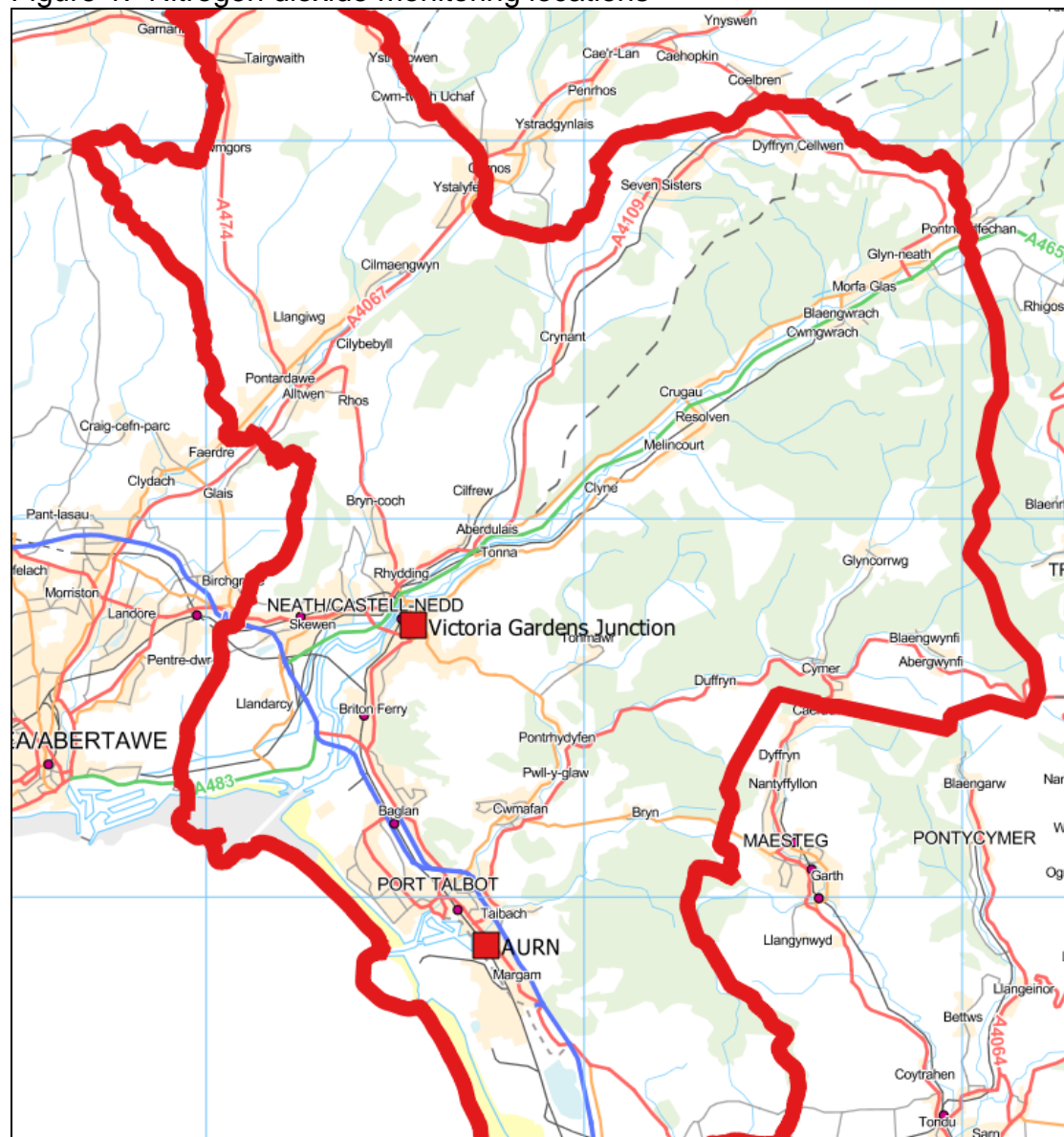
A Detailed Assessment of NO<sub>2</sub> was reported in 2016. This recommended the deployment of diffusion tubes in triplicate at 1, Victoria Gardens, using circular clips. In this way monitoring could be conducted at the location of greatest relevant exposure whilst minimising health and safety risks.

### Monitoring sites

#### *Automatic monitoring sites*

Nitrogen dioxide is continuously measured at Pontardawe Post Office, at Victoria Gardens in Neath and at Margam Fire Station (AURN).

Figure 1. Nitrogen dioxide monitoring locations



However, this detailed assessment deals only with data from Neath as NO<sub>2</sub> levels at Port Talbot have not necessitated a detailed assessment.

Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Table 1. NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring station details

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Inlet Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Monitoring Technique	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
VG2	Victoria Gardens	Roadside	275471	197183	1.4	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	Chemiluminescence	Y (21)	1	N

# Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Figure 2 - NOx analyser on Cimla Road



NOx  
analyser

Figure 3 – View across junction to Victoria Gardens



3 Victoria  
Gardens

1 Victoria  
Gardens

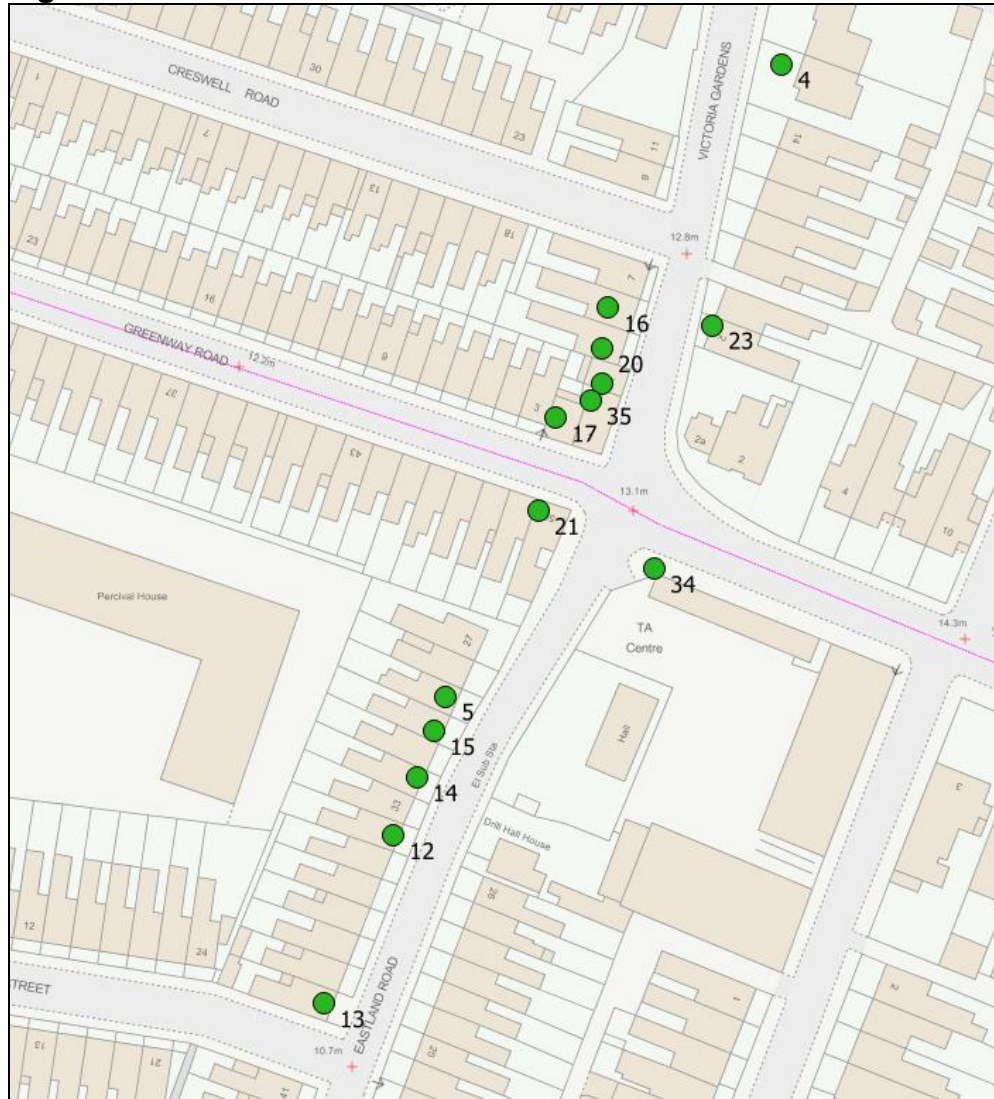
# Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

## Diffusion tube monitoring sites

Nitrogen dioxide is measured at a variety of locations using passive diffusion tubes. The tubes are exposed for one month and are provided and analysed by ESG at Didcot. The tubes are prepared using acetone:triethanolamine (50:50) and are subject to intercomparison quality assurance tests as part of the Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (WASP).

This report deals only the sites in the vicinity of Victoria Gardens, Neath.

**Figure 4** Location of NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes in Neath



Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

**Table 2. Details of Non- Automatic Monitoring Sites**

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
Page 3454	1 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275463	197217	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y(0m)	1m	Y
	8 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275494	197272	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (2m)	4.5 m	N
5	28 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275420	197161	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
12	34 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275427	197139	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N

Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
13	40 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275415	197110	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
14	32 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275431	197149	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
15	30 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	275434	197157	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	4 m	N
16	5 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275464	197230	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3.5 m	Y

Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
17	1 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	275455	197211	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y
347	3 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275463	197223	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3.5 m	Y
21	50 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	275452	197195	2.0	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	1 m	Y

Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type	X OS Grid Reference	Y OS Grid Reference	Site Height (m)	Pollutants Monitored	In AQMA?	Is Monitoring Co-located with a Continuous Analyser (Y/N)	Relevant Exposure? (Y/N with distance (m) from monitoring site to relevant exposure)	Distance to Kerb of Nearest Road (m) (N/A if not applicable)	Does this Location Represent Worst-Case Exposure?
23 Page 348	4 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	275482	197227	1.5	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	N	Y (0m)	3.5 m	Y
	Lights at Cimla Junction	Roadside	275472	197185	1.4	NO <sub>2</sub>	N	Y	Y (20m)	1.5 m	N



## Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

**Table 3 Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO<sub>2</sub>: Comparison with Annual Mean Objective**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2015 % <sup>b</sup>	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
					2012* <sup>c</sup>	2013* <sup>c</sup>	2014* <sup>c</sup>	2015 <sup>c</sup>	2016 <sup>c</sup>
VG2	Roadside	N	99	99	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	40	37

**In bold**, exceedance of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>

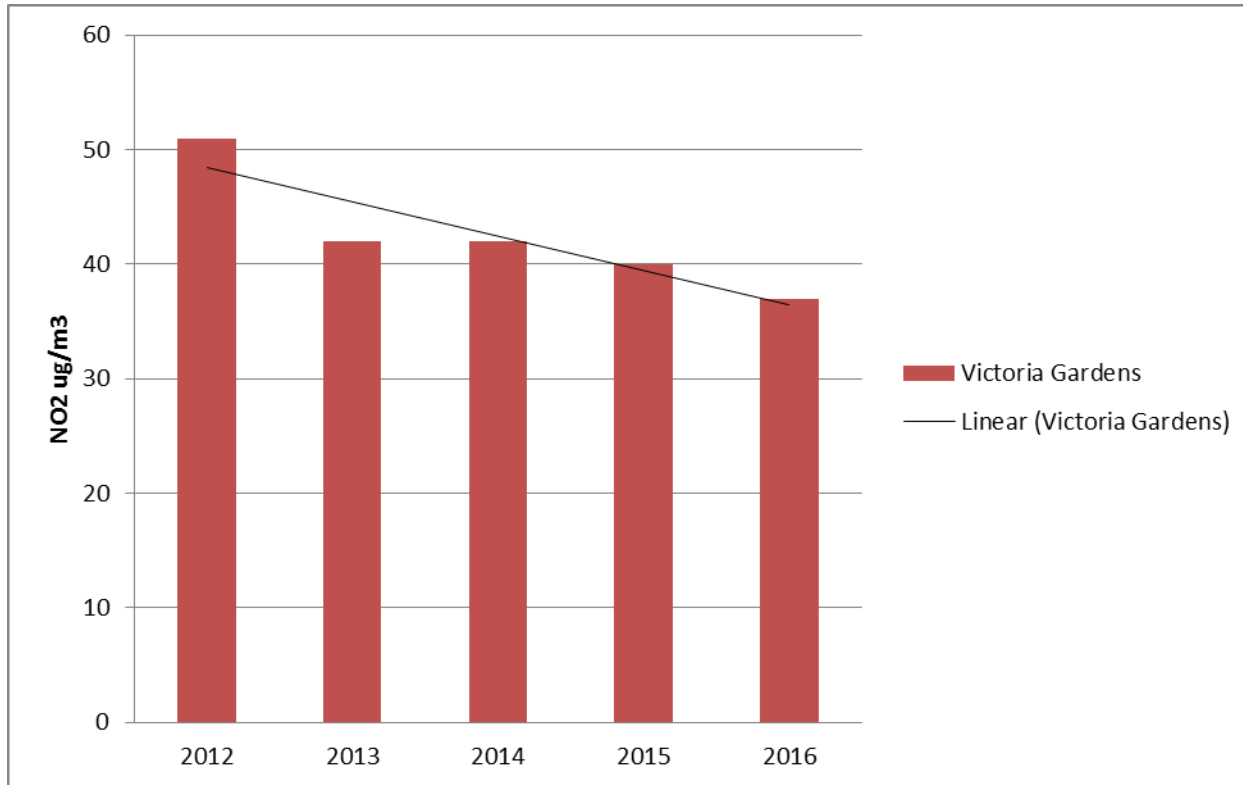
<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if valid data capture is less than 75%

\* Annual mean concentrations for previous years are optional

Figure 5 – Trends in Annual Mean NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations Measured at Victoria Gardens Monitoring Site



**Table 4 Results of Automatic Monitoring for NO<sub>2</sub>: Comparison with 1-hour Mean Objective**

Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period % <sup>a</sup>	Valid Data Capture 2015 % <sup>b</sup>	Number of Hourly Means > 200µg/m <sup>3</sup>				
					2012* <sup>c</sup>	2013* <sup>c</sup>	2014* <sup>c</sup>	2015 <sup>c</sup>	2016 <sup>c</sup>
VG2	Roadside	N	99	99	0 (142)	0	0	0	0

**In bold**, exceedence of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly mean AQS objective (200µg/m<sup>3</sup> – not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year)

<sup>a</sup> i.e. data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year

<sup>b</sup> i.e. data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for six months the maximum data capture for the full calendar year would be 50%)

<sup>c</sup> If the data capture for full calendar year is less than 90%, include the 99.8<sup>th</sup> percentile of hourly means in brackets

\* Number of exceedences for previous years is optional

Table 5 Results of NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes 2016

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
1	1 Victoria Gardens	Roadside	N	Triplicate	10	35.5
4	8 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	26.9
5	28 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	28.3
12	34 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	26.1
13	40 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	27.9
14	32 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	9	29.6

Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
15	30 Eastland Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	10	29.4
16	5 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	28.2
17	1 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	10	36.8
20	3 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	Triplicate	11	31.8
21	50 Greenway Road, Neath	Roadside	N	N	10	33

Site ID	Location	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Triplicate or Co-located Tube	Full Calendar Year Data Capture 2016 (Number of Months or %) <sup>a</sup>	2016 Annual Mean Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) - Bias Adjustment factor = 0.71 <sup>b</sup>
23	4 Victoria Gardens, Neath	Roadside	N	N	11	29.6
34	Lights at Cimla Junction	Roadside	N	Triplicate and Co-located	11	<b>40.3</b>

**In bold**, exceedence of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underlined, annual mean > 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , indicating a potential exceedence of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly mean AQS objective

<sup>a</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

<sup>b</sup> If an exceedence is measured at a monitoring site not representative of public exposure, NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at the nearest relevant exposure should be estimated based on the “[NO<sub>2</sub> fall-off with distance](http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2-falloff.html)” calculator (<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2-falloff.html>), and results should be discussed in a specific section. The procedure is also explained in paragraphs 7.77 to 7.79 of LAQM.TG16.

Table 6 Results of NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes (2012 to 2016)

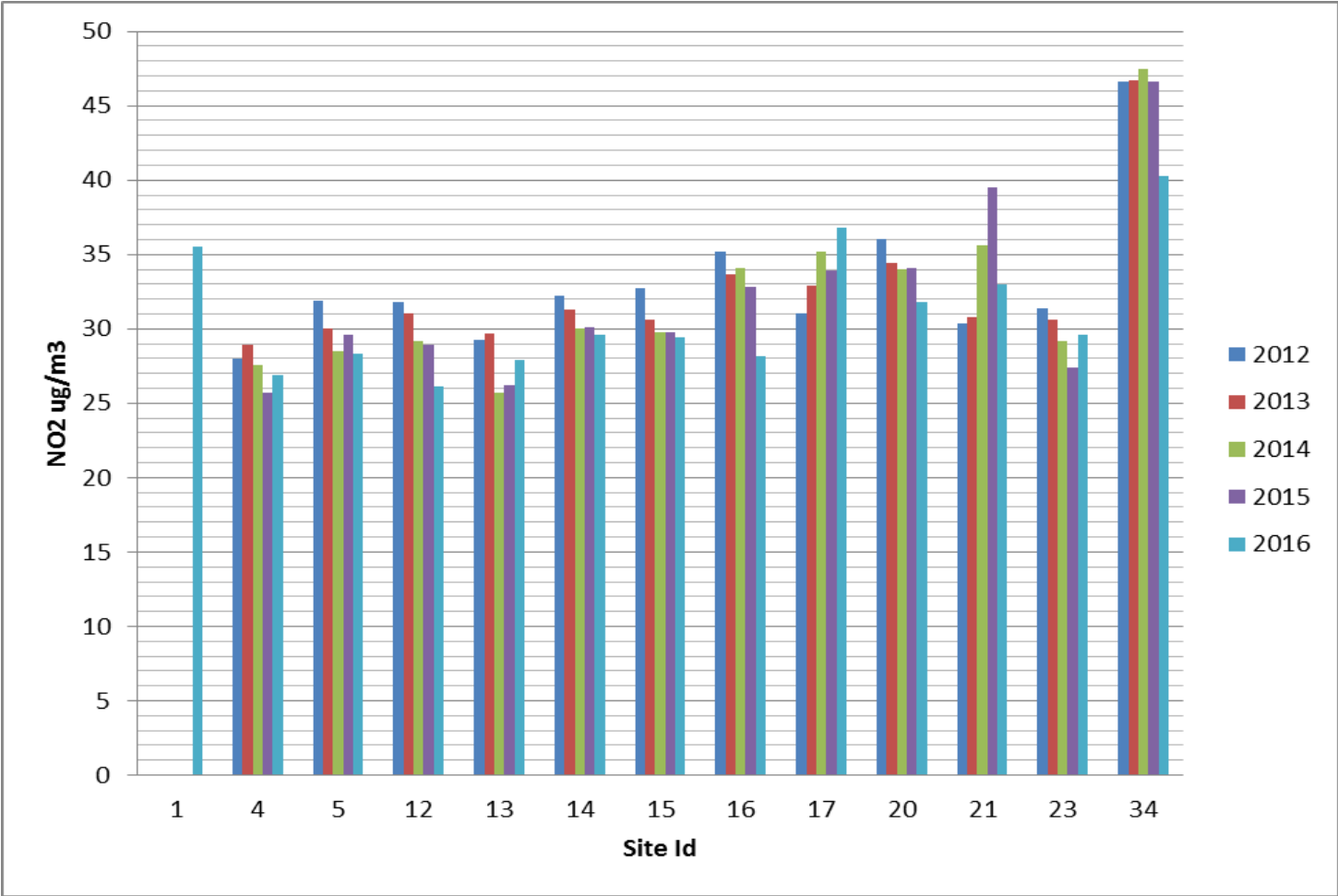
Site ID	Site Type	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) - Adjusted for Bias <sup>a</sup>				
			2012 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.79)	2013 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.75)	2014 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.78)	2015 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.80)	2016 (Bias Adjustment Factor = 0.71)
1	Roadside	N	-	-	-	-	35.5
4	Roadside	N	28.0	28.9	27.6	25.7	26.9
5	Roadside	N	31.9	30.0	28.5	29.6	28.3
12	Roadside	N	31.8	31.0	29.2	28.9	26.1
13	Roadside	N	29.3	29.7	25.7	26.2	27.9
14	Roadside	N	32.2	31.3	30.0	30.1	29.6
15	Roadside	N	32.7	30.6	29.8	29.8	29.4
16	Roadside	N	35.2	33.7	34.1	32.8	28.2
17	Roadside	N	31.0	32.9	35.2	33.9	36.8
20	Roadside	N	36.0	34.4	34.0	34.1	31.8
21	Roadside	N	30.4	30.8	35.6	39.5	33
23	Roadside	N	31.4	30.6	29.2	27.4	29.6
34	Roadside	N	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>

**In bold**, exceedence of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean AQS objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>

Underlined, annual mean > 60µg/m<sup>3</sup>, indicating a potential exceedence of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly mean AQS objective

<sup>a</sup> Means should be “annualised” as in Boxes 7.9 and 7.10 of LAQM.TG16, if full calendar year data capture is less than 75%

Figure 6 – Trends in Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations Measured at Diffusion Tube Monitoring Sites





## Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

The continuous monitor located at the junction of Victoria Gardens and Cimla Road has consistently failed to comply with the long-term Air Quality Objective for NO<sub>2</sub>. However this site does not have relevant exposure and has helped to clarify the situation at No. 1 Victoria Gardens, where the deployment of diffusion tubes was previously considered problematic.

The use of the NO<sub>2</sub> with distance calculator spreadsheet was previously used to estimate the NO<sub>2</sub> impact at this location and was typically close to the Air Quality Objective. Indeed, a figure of 40.7 ug/m<sup>3</sup> was calculated for this site for monitoring which took place during 2015.

Diffusion tubes were deployed at 1, Victoria Gardens during 2016 using circular clips which did not necessitate the use of a ladder to exchange them. The data showed that NO<sub>2</sub> results complied (35.5 ug/m<sup>3</sup>) with the long-term Air Quality Objective during 2016. Results at 1, Greenway Road (also at the junction) were very similar (36.8 ug/m<sup>3</sup>).

The trends in NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations as measured by the continuous analyser at the junction are encouraging as they show a decreasing trend, which was also reflected at Pontardawe Post Office site in the 2017 Progress Report. However, NO<sub>2</sub> levels remain quite high at Victoria Gardens, so monitoring will need to continue at this location for some time.

## **Conclusion**

NO<sub>2</sub> levels appear to be on a decreasing trend as measured by the continuous analyser at Victoria Gardens.

No diffusion tube sites with relevant exposure breached the long-term air quality objective.

## Appendix A: QA/QC Data

### Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes are sourced from the Environmental Scientifics Group and are prepared using 50% TEA in acetone. The bias adjustment factor of 0.71 was used for 2016, as derived from a co-location study at two locations.

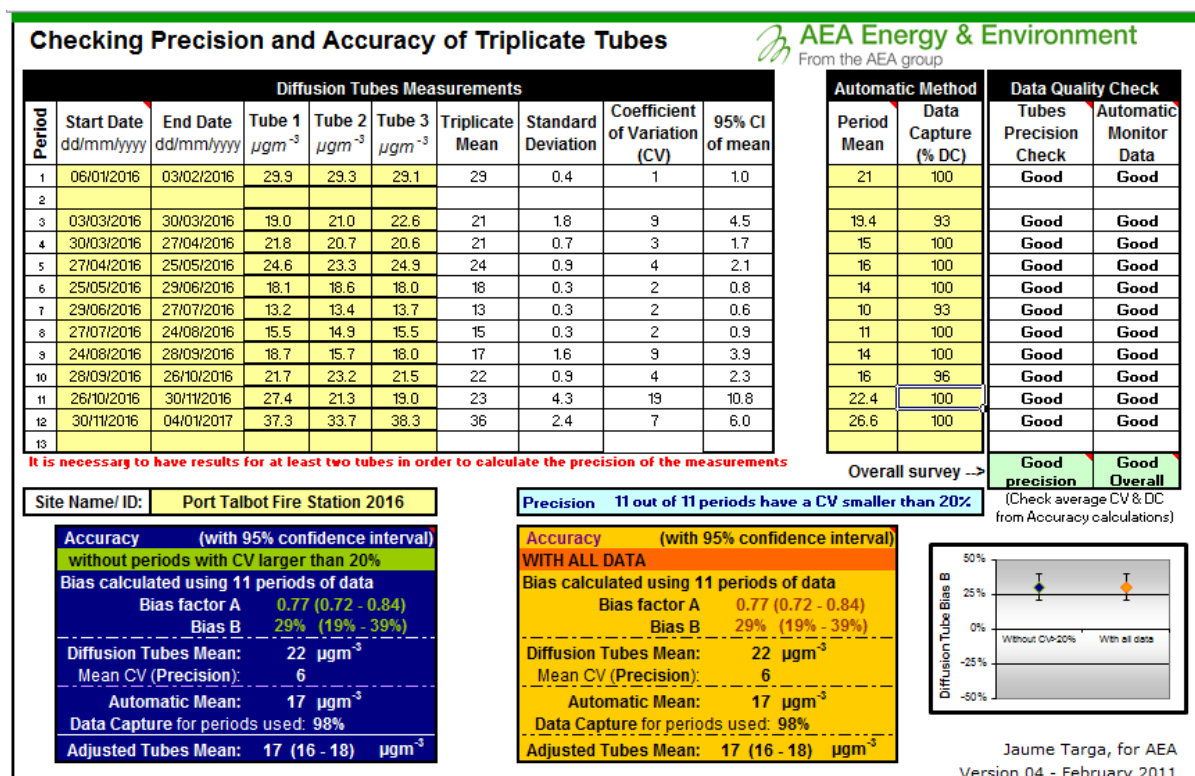
### Factor from Local Co-location Studies (if available)

Continuous analysers were co-located with triplicate diffusion tubes at Port Talbot Fire Station and Victoria Gardens.

Defra has provided a spreadsheet to facilitate the calculation of local bias adjustment factors. The spreadsheet used can be found at this location:

<http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/bias-adjustment-factors/local-bias.html>

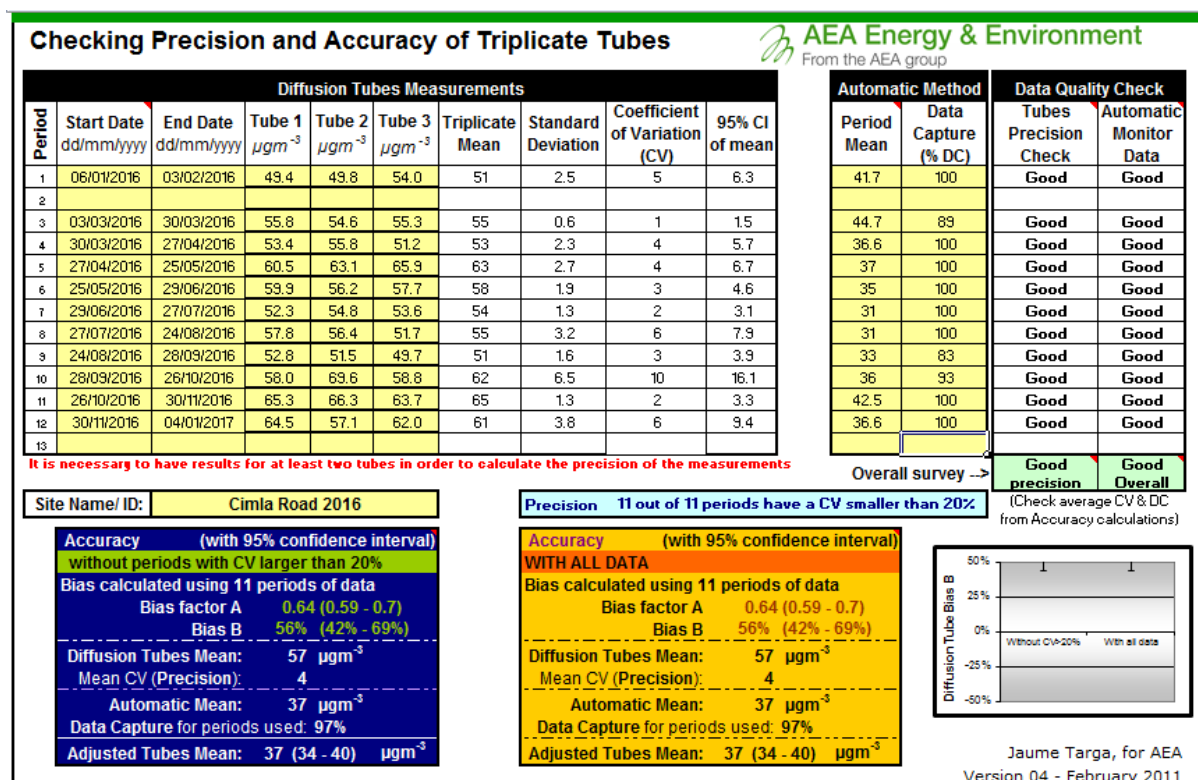
Figure A1 – Port Talbot Fire Station - Bias adjustment spreadsheet -



If you have any enquiries about this spreadsheet please contact the LAQM Helpdesk at: [LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com](mailto:LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com)

# Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Figure A2 – Cimla Road - Bias adjustment spreadsheet -



If you have any enquiries about this spreadsheet please contact the LAQM Helpdesk at: [LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com](mailto:LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com)

The locally derived bias adjustment factor of 0.71 is derived from the average of the two sites e.g.  $(0.64 + 0.77) / 2$ .

## QA/QC of automatic monitoring

The AURN site is subject to the quality control procedures of the network. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council staff act as Local Site Operator, carrying out calibrations on an approximately fortnightly basis. There are regular site audits and validation and ratification are carried out by AURN staff prior to dissemination of the data via <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/>.

Monitoring stations are covered by a QA/QC contract with Ricardo-AEA which provides for two site audits per year and QA/QC of the data which is polled by AEAT and disseminated on the Welsh Air Quality Forum website. Data is subject to a similar QA/QC standard as the AURN.

## QA/QC of diffusion tube monitoring

Harwell Scientifics have been shown to have good performance in respect of recent Wasp scheme analyses. Details of the most recent Wasp results can be viewed at the following Internet location:

<https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/diffusion-tubes/qa-qc-framework.html>

**Appendix B: Raw NO<sub>2</sub> Data**

Site Id	Month-Year	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
1	Mar-16	42.6
1	Apr-16	47.0
1	May-16	56.8
1	Jun-16	49.7
1	Jul-16	45.5
1	Aug-16	41.7
1	Sep-16	48.6
1	Oct-16	44.5
1	Nov-16	61.2
1	Dec-16	65.1
4	Jan-16	36.3
4	Mar-16	40.7
4	Apr-16	36.1
4	May-16	39.2
4	Jun-16	34.0
4	Jul-16	28.6
4	Aug-16	31.3
4	Sep-16	36.1
4	Oct-16	40.5
4	Nov-16	43.8
4	Dec-16	52.2
5	Jan-16	42.2
5	Mar-16	49.9
5	Apr-16	42.0
5	May-16	35.9
5	Jun-16	38.8
5	Jul-16	33.4
5	Aug-16	29.6
5	Sep-16	33.4
5	Oct-16	39.7
5	Nov-16	52.0
5	Dec-16	43.8
12	Jan-16	41.3
12	Mar-16	43.8
12	Apr-16	37.8
12	May-16	34.9
12	Jun-16	29.6
12	Jul-16	27.6
12	Aug-16	28.6
12	Sep-16	31.9
12	Oct-16	32.6

## Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site Id	Month-Year	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
12	Nov-16	50.3
12	Dec-16	48.4
13	Jan-16	39.9
13	Mar-16	39.0
13	Apr-16	39.9
13	May-16	40.7
13	Jun-16	36.7
13	Jul-16	32.3
13	Aug-16	30.9
13	Sep-16	31.7
13	Oct-16	33.6
13	Nov-16	55.1
13	Dec-16	54.9
14	Jan-16	43.6
14	Mar-16	45.7
14	Apr-16	44.4
14	Jul-16	32.1
14	Aug-16	32.8
14	Sep-16	33.6
14	Oct-16	39.0
14	Nov-16	53.6
14	Dec-16	52.8
15	Jan-16	50.7
15	Mar-16	47.6
15	Apr-16	41.7
15	May-16	39.2
15	Jul-16	32.3
15	Aug-16	31.1
15	Sep-16	36.5
15	Oct-16	37.8
15	Nov-16	47.6
15	Dec-16	51.8
16	Jan-16	48.0
16	Mar-16	50.3
16	Apr-16	39.4
16	May-16	47.0
16	Jun-16	32.4
16	Jul-16	27.3
16	Aug-16	29.2
16	Sep-16	33.6
16	Oct-16	38.8
16	Nov-16	47.4
16	Dec-16	45.5

Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site Id	Month-Year	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
17	Jan-16	50.9
17	Apr-16	53.4
17	May-16	55.7
17	Jun-16	50.7
17	Jul-16	48.2
17	Aug-16	49.0
17	Sep-16	48.0
17	Oct-16	50.3
17	Nov-16	50.7
17	Dec-16	64.9
20	Jan-16	49.3
20	Mar-16	48.0
20	Apr-16	39.9
20	May-16	45.3
20	Jun-16	44.5
20	Jul-16	42.0
20	Aug-16	39.2
20	Sep-16	42.2
20	Oct-16	36.3
20	Nov-16	51.8
20	Dec-16	56.1
21	Mar-16	59.5
21	Apr-16	45.3
21	May-16	47.0
21	Jun-16	36.1
21	Jul-16	32.4
21	Aug-16	35.1
21	Sep-16	40.3
21	Oct-16	45.7
21	Nov-16	59.1
21	Dec-16	65.9
22	Jan-16	34.9
22	Mar-16	35.5
22	Apr-16	29.2
22	May-16	30.9
22	Jun-16	29.2
22	Jul-16	24.2
22	Aug-16	22.3
22	Sep-16	27.6
22	Oct-16	29.8
22	Nov-16	42.8
22	Dec-16	46.3
23	Jan-16	39.7

## Detailed assessment of nitrogen dioxide

Site Id	Month-Year	NO <sub>2</sub> Conc ug
23	Mar-16	37.2
23	Apr-16	43.4
23	May-16	46.5
23	Jun-16	36.3
23	Jul-16	41.3
23	Aug-16	40.3
23	Sep-16	41.3
23	Oct-16	38.8
23	Nov-16	50.1
23	Dec-16	45.9
34	Jan-16	50.9
34	Mar-16	55.1
34	Apr-16	53.4
34	May-16	61.1
34	Jun-16	61.8
34	Jul-16	57.8
34	Aug-16	53.6
34	Sep-16	55.3
34	Oct-16	51.3
34	Nov-16	62.0
34	Dec-16	64.9



# REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

## 2017/2018 FORWARD WORK PLAN

### REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

DATE	Agenda Items	Type (Decision, Monitoring or Information)	Rotation (Topical, Annual, Biannual, Quarterly, Monthly)	Community Safety & Public Protection Scrutiny Sub Committee	Contact Officer/ Head of Service
27 Oct 2017	PREVENT Plan	Decision	Topical	19 Oct 2017	Karen Jones
	Integrated Network Map (INM) (Post Consultation)	Decision	Topical	-	Nicola Pearce/ Lana Beynon
	Food and Feed Law Enforcement Performance	Info	Annual	19 Oct 2017	Nicola Pearce/ Mark Thomas
	Business Plans (Community Safety & Public Protection Elements to Sub)	Decision	Annual	19 Oct 2017	All
	LDP Annual Monitoring Report	Decision	Annual	-	Nicola Pearce
	Community Cohesion Plan	Decision	Topical	19 Oct 2017	Karen Jones/ Sian Morris
	SPG: Fabian Way Innovation Corridor (Post Consultation)	Decision	Topical	-	Nicola Pearce
	Biodiversity Duty Plan	Decision	Topical	-	Nicola Pearce

## REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

	Housing Renewal and Adaptation Service (HRAS) Financial Allocations 17/18	Decision	Annual	-	Angela Thomas/ Rob Davies
--	---	----------	--------	---	------------------------------

DATE	Agenda Items	Type (Decision, Monitoring or Information)	Rotation (Topical, Annual, Biannual, Quarterly, Monthly)	Community Safety & Public Protection Scrutiny Sub Committee	Contact Officer/ Head of Service
<b>8 Dec 2017</b>	Minutes of Community Safety & Public Protection Scrutiny Sub Committee from 19 Oct 2017	Monitor	Quarterly	-	Scrutiny Officer/ Scrutiny Chair
	Quarter 2 Performance Monitoring (17/18) (Community Safety & Public Protection Data to Sub)	Monitor	Quarterly	17 Jan 2018	Shaun Davies
	Neath Town Centre Regeneration Report	Decision/Info	Topical	-	Simon Brennan
	SPG (x2) (Pre Consultation): Biodiversity and Geodiversity; Landscape and Seascape	Decision	Topical	-	Nicola Pearce

## REGENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CABINET BOARD

DATE	Agenda Items	Type (Decision, Monitoring or Information)	Rotation (Topical, Annual, Biannual, Quarterly, Monthly)	Community Safety & Public Protection Scrutiny Sub Committee	Contact Officer/ Head of Service
<b>26 Jan 2017</b>	Energy Performance Report	Info	Annual	-	Simon Brennan /Chris Jones
	Property Performance Report	Info	Annual	-	Simon Brennan
	Aberavon Seafront	Info	Topical	-	Simon Brennan
	Rights of Way Improvement Plan	Decision	Topical	-	Nicola Pearce

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank



By virtue of paragraph(s) 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank