



City and County of Swansea

Notice of Meeting

You are invited to attend a Meeting of the

Cabinet

At: Multi-Location Meeting - Gloucester Room, Guildhall / MS Teams

On: Thursday, 15 December 2022

Time: 10.00 am

Chair: Councillor Rob Stewart

Membership:

Councillors: C Anderson, R Francis-Davies, L S Gibbard, H J Gwilliam, D H Hopkins, E J King, A S Lewis, A Pugh, R V Smith and A H Stevens

Watch Online: <http://bit.ly/3XBUt4O>

Webcasting: This meeting may be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's Internet Site. By participating you are consenting to be filmed and the possible use of those images and sound recordings for webcasting and / or training purposes.

You are welcome to speak Welsh in the meeting.

Please inform us by noon, two working days before the meeting.

Agenda

Page No.

1. **Apologies for Absence.**

2. **Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.**

www.swansea.gov.uk/disclosuresofinterests

3. **Minutes.**

To approve & sign the Minutes of the previous meeting(s) as a correct record.

1 - 6

4. **Announcements of the Leader of the Council.**

5. **Public Question Time.**

Questions can be submitted in writing to Democratic Services democracy@swansea.gov.uk up until noon on the working day prior to the meeting. Written questions take precedence. Public may attend and ask questions in person if time allows. Questions must relate to items on the open part of the agenda and will be dealt within a 10 minute period.

6.	Councillors' Question Time.	
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15.	Financial Procedure Rule 7 - Additional Capital Allocation to Highways Works Programme 2022-23 .	232 - 239

Next Meeting: Thursday, 19 January 2023 at 10.00 am

Huw Evans

Huw Evans
Head of Democratic Services
Tuesday, 6 December 2022

Contact: Democratic Services - Tel: (01792) 636923

Agenda Item 3.



City and County of Swansea

Minutes of the **Cabinet**

Multi-Location Meeting - Gloucester Room, Guildhall / MS

Teams

Thursday, 17 November 2022 at 10.00 am

Present: Councillor R C Stewart (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)

C Anderson
D H Hopkins
R V Smith

Councillor(s)

L S Gibbard
A S Lewis
A H Stevens

Councillor(s)

H J Gwilliam
A Pugh

Officer(s)

Huw Evans
Tracey Meredith
Martin Nicholls
Ben Smith

Head of Democratic Services
Chief Legal Officer / Monitoring Officer
Interim Chief Executive
Director of Finance / Section 151 Officer

Also present

Councillor(s): -

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): R Francis-Davies and E J King

79. Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea, the following interests were declared:

- 1) Councillor R V Smith declared a Personal & Prejudicial Interest in Minute 84 "Local Authority Governor Appointments" and stated that he had dispensation from the Standards Committee to Stay, Speak but Not Vote on matters relating to the Appointment of Local Authority Governors.
- 2) Councillors H J Gwilliam & A Pugh declared a Personal & Prejudicial Interest in Minute 84 "Local Authority Governor Appointments" and withdrew from the meeting prior to its consideration.
- 3) Councillors C Anderson, D H Hopkins, A S Lewis & R C Stewart declared a Personal Interest in Minute 88 "Disposal of Sports and Leisure Facilities under the Community Asset Transfer Policy".

- 4) Councillors R V Smith declared a Personal & Prejudicial Interest in Minute 91 “Leisure Partnerships Financial Support 2022-2023 – Wales national Pool Swansea” and withdrew from the meeting prior to its consideration.

80. Minutes.

Resolved that the Minutes of the meeting(s) listed below be approved and signed as a correct record:

- 1) Cabinet held on 20 October 2022.

81. Announcements of the Leader of the Council.

a) Budget

The Leader of the Council referred to the Budget which was scheduled for later that day. He outlined the fragile financial position facing Local Government.

82. Public Question Time.

No questions were asked.

83. Councillors' Question Time.

No questions were asked.

84. Local Authority Governor Appointments.

The Local Authority Governors Appointment Group submitted a report, which sought approval of the nominations submitted to fill Local Authority (LA) Governor vacancies on School Governing Bodies.

Resolved that:

- 1) The following nominations recommended by the Director of Education in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Education & Learning be approved:

1)	Bishopston Primary School	Lisa Boat
2)	Cwmglas Primary School	Jonathan Hughes
3)	Danygraig Primary School	Cllr Hayley Gwilliam
4)	Glais Primary School	Cllr Alyson Pugh David Tyler
5)	Gorseinon Primary School	Caroline Pierlejewska
6)	Gowerton Primary School	Lyndon Mably Cllr Susan Jones
7)	Llangyfelach Primary School	Keith Brown
8)	Parkland Primary School	Stephen Gallagher
9)	Pentrechwyth Primary School	John Winchester

10)	Pontlliw Primary School	Cllr Victoria Holland
11)	St. Josephs Roman Catholic (Clydach) Primary School	Lucy Thomas
12)	Terrace Road Primary School	Cllr Fiona Gordon
13)	Trallwn Primary School	Cllr Penny Matthews
14)	Bishop Gore Comprehensive School	Julia Pridmore
15)	Cefn Hengoed Comprehensive School	Theresa Ogbekhiulu
16)	Morrison Comprehensive School	Alison Harding
17)	Pentrefafod Comprehensive School	Cllr Chris Holley
18)	Seaview Primary School	Craig Wade
19)	Ysgol Gyfun Gŵyr	Dr Adrian Morgan
20)	Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) Management Committee	Debra Treharne

85. Digital Strategy 2022-2027.

The Cabinet Member for Service Transformation submitted a report that sought approval of the new Digital Strategy 2022-2027.

Resolved that:

- 1) The draft Digital Strategy 2022-2027 attached at Appendix A of the report be approved for public consultation and engagement.
- 2) A further report be brought back to Cabinet following the consultation process.

86. Transformation Goals & Strategy.

The Cabinet Member for Service Transformation submitted a report that reviewed the Council's Transformation Strategy and goals and sought approval of the Council's Transformation Vision and Goals for 2022-2027.

Resolved that:

- 3) The transformation vision, goals and governance arrangements as set out in Sections 4 and 5 of the report be approved.
- 4) A further report be presented to Cabinet in March 2023 seeking endorsement of a detailed Transformation Plan for 2023-2027.

87. Annual Equality Review 2021/22.

The Cabinet Member for Culture & Equalities submitted a report that sought approval to publish the Council's Annual Equality Review for 2021/22 in line with the Public Sector Equality Duty and reporting regulations for Wales

Resolved that:

- 5) The Annual Equality Review 2021/2022 report content be approved for publication.

88. Disposal of Sports and Leisure Facilities under the Community Asset Transfer Policy.

The Cabinet Member for Investment, Regeneration & Tourism and the Cabinet Member for Corporate Service & Performance jointly submitted a report that sought to approve in principle the transfer of assets of Sporting and Leisure facilities, including more broadly any recreational land and associated buildings to community organisations, clubs and associations in accordance with the Councils Community Asset Transfer Policy, at less than best value in order to enable investment, improvement and long-term sustainability.

Resolved that:

- 6) The proposed transfers of the plots listed in Section 2.4 (Table 1) of the report be approved in principle.
- 7) Authority be delegated to the Director of Place to grant leases of up to a maximum of 125 years in relation to the plots listed in Section 2.4 (Table 1) of the report to the proposed leaseholders for the intended reasons as indicated in the table, providing that the Head of Property Services has considered each of the proposed transfers under the Council's Land Transaction Procedure Rules and recommends approval of each transfer. The leases to be granted at less than best consideration in accordance with the Councils Community Asset Transfer Policy.
- 8) Authority be delegated to the Head of Property Services to negotiate and settle the terms of the proposed leases (and thereafter any required Deeds of Variation) and authority be delegated to the Chief Legal Officer to finalise and enter into the legal documentation on behalf of the Council.

89. Communities Renewal Fund.

The Cabinet Member for Investment, Regeneration & Tourism submitted a report that outlined the successful outcome of a grant submission by the Council to the UK Community Renewal Fund for the sum of £2,471,029 in revenue grant for the period November 2021 to December 2022. To comply with Financial Procedure Rule No.5 (Budgetary Control) - to monitor and control revenue budgets effectively.

Resolved that:

- 9) The grant application as detailed together with the financial implications that have been submitted and approved by the UK Government be noted. Approval is given to accept Communities Renewal Fund Grant Award Letter which is revenue grant November 2021 – December 2022 for £2,471,029.

90. Leisure Partnerships Financial Support 22/23 - Freedom Leisure.

The Cabinet Member for Economy, Finance & Strategy submitted a report that sought approval for the levels of financial support needed for the financial year 2022/23 for our leisure partnership (Freedom Leisure) due to losses and a financial recovery plan related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The report also provided an update and informed of current and future energy cost increases and the option of spend to save investments in order to mitigate rising costs across the Freedom Leisure contract.

Resolved that:

- 1) The extension of financial relief to Freedom Leisure until 31 March 2023 be approved to include the Council underwriting an operating deficit of up to £800k in addition to the payment of the contractual monthly management fee for the financial year 2022/2023, with all relief payments reconciled under an open book approach.
- 2) Authority be delegated to the Director of Place to agree any changes to service specification, the terms and conditions attached to any offer of underwriting or other support measures including authority to vary the level and period of financial relief providing that the total of all such variations are within the scope of the budget approval for financial relief within recommendation 1.
- 3) Authority be delegated to the Chief Legal Officer to enter into any documentation necessary to implement any of the recommendations in this report and to protect the Council's interests.

91. Leisure Partnerships Financial Support 22/23 - Wales National Pool Swansea.

The Cabinet Member for Economy, Finance & Strategy submitted a report that sought approval for the levels of financial support needed for the financial year 2022/23 for our leisure partnership (Wales National Pool) due to losses and a financial recovery plan related to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Resolved that:

- 4) The extension of financial relief to Wales National Pool Swansea (WNPS) be approved to include the Council underwriting of an additional deficit of up to £200k for financial year 2022/2023.
- 2) Authority be delegated to the Director of Place to agree any changes to service specification, the terms and conditions attached to any offer of underwriting or other support measures including authority to vary the level and period of financial relief providing that the total of all such variations are within the scope of the budget approval for the financial relief within recommendation 1.
- 3) Authority be delegated to the Chief Legal Officer to enter into any documentation necessary to implement any of the recommendations in this report and to protect the Council's interests.

92. Exclusion of the Public.

Cabinet were requested to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of the item(s) of business identified in the recommendations to the report(s) on the grounds that it / they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as set out in the exclusion paragraph of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007 relevant to the items of business set out in the report(s).

Cabinet considered the Public Interest Test in deciding whether to exclude the public from the meeting for the item of business where the Public Interest Test was relevant as set out in the report.

Resolved that the public be excluded for the following item(s) of business.

(Closed Session)

93. Leisure Partnerships Financial Support 22/23 - Freedom Leisure.

The Cabinet Member for Economy, Finance & Strategy submitted a report that sought approval for the levels of financial support needed for the financial year 2022/23 for our leisure partnership (Freedom Leisure) due to losses and a financial recovery plan related to the Covid-19 pandemic. The report also provided an update and informed of current and future energy cost increases and the option of spend to save investments to mitigate rising costs across the Freedom Leisure contract.

Resolved that the recommendations as detailed in the report be approved.

The meeting ended at 10.40 am

Chair

Call In Procedure – Relevant Dates	
Minutes Published:	17 November 2022
Call In Period Expires (3 Clear Working Days after Publication):	23.59 on 22 November 2022
Decision Comes into force:	23 November 2022

Agenda Item 7.



Report of the Local Authority Governor Appointment Group

Cabinet – 15 December 2022

Local Authority Governor Appointments

Purpose:	To approve the nominations submitted to fill Local Authority Governor vacancies in School Governing Bodies
Policy Framework:	Local Authority (LA) Governor Appointments Procedure (Adopted by Council on 26 October 2017)
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) The nominations recommended by the Director of Education in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Education & Learning be approved.
Report Author:	Gemma Wynne
Finance Officer:	Aimee Dyer
Legal Officers:	Stephanie Williams
Access to Services Officer:	Catherine Window

1.0 The nominations referred for approval

1.1 The nominations are recommended for approval as follows:

1. Blaenymaes Primary School	Mrs Stephani Keys
2. Cwmrhydyceirw Primary School	Ms Helen McLaughlin
3. Bishopston Comprehensive School	Mrs Ruth McNamara

4. Ysgol Gyfun Gwyr	Mr Phillip Morris
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2.0 Financial Implications

2.1 There are no financial implications for the appointments; all costs will be met from existing budgets.

3.0 Legal Implications

3.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

4.0 Integrated Assessment Implications

4.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

4.1.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.

4.1.2 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.

4.2 Following the completion of the IIA process it has been identified there are no negative impacts and a full IIA is not required.

4.3 There is no need for mitigation as impacts that have been identified are not negative impacts. The panel choose Governors, no public consultation is required. In order for schools to run effectively they need to have effective Governing Bodies, this appointment supports this.

Background papers: None

Appendices:

Appendix A - Integrated Impact Assessment Form

Appendix A - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Achievement and Partnership

Directorate: Education

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Appointing Local Authority governors to schools in Swansea

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further investigation
	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Children/young people (0-18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix A - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

- Q3** What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches?
Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

This activity does not require consultation

- Q4** Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?
Yes No
- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
Yes No
- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
Yes No
- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
Yes No

-
- Q5** What is the potential risk of the initiative? (*Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...*)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

-
- Q6** Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes No If yes, please provide details below

-
- Q7** What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?
(*You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.*)

In order for schools to run effectively they need to have effective Governing Bodies.

Appendix A - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Outcome of Screening

Q8 Please describe the outcome of your screening below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)**
- **Summary of involvement (Q3)**
- **WFG considerations (Q4)**
- **Any risks identified (Q5)**
- **Cumulative impact (Q7)**

We have identified high impact on children and young people because it is in school environment and Governors are appointed to those school. Race, Religion and Welsh language have been also identified as high impact because we have some religious and welsh language schools. There is no need for mitigation as impacts that have been identified are not negative impacts The panel choose Governors ,no public consultation required. In order for schools to run effectively they need to have effective Governing Bodies, this appointment supports this..

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the relevant section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Gemma Wynne
Job title: Governor Support Officer
Date: 22/08/22
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Rhodri Jones
Position: Head of Achievement and Partnership
Date: 22/08/22

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 8.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Economy, Finance & Strategy

Cabinet – 15 December 2022

Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring 2nd Quarter 2022/23

Purpose:	To report on financial monitoring of the 2022/23 revenue and capital budgets, including the delivery of budget savings.
Policy Framework:	Budget 2022/23. Transformation and Future Council
Consultation:	Cabinet Members, Corporate Management Team, Legal Services and Access to Services.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that Cabinet: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Notes the comments and variations, including the material uncertainties, set out in the report and the actions in hand to seek to address these.2) Approves the virements set out in paragraph 2.7 and the use of the Contingency fund as set out in 3.2 subject to any further advice from the S.151 officer during the year.3) Reinforces the need for all Directors to continue to minimise service spending in year, recognising that the budget overall is currently balanced only by relying on future likely (but far from wholly assured) reimbursement from Welsh Government, centrally held contingency budgets and reserves.4) Recognises that cost overspends can now only reasonably be sought to be minimised, rather than eliminated, in current year by some targeted recovery action with a clear expectation of 'tough' rebasing choices to achieve a balanced budget for the 2023-24 budget round.5) Notes the indicative overspend in 4.1 with further action to be confirmed in subsequent quarters once it is clearer as to level of residual Covid reimbursement, the likely final cost of the local government pay award which will be paid in third quarter and the ongoing uncertainty over the teachers' pay award.
Report Author:	Ben Smith
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith

Legal Officer: Tracey Meredith

Access to Services Officer: Rhian Millar

1. Background and Introduction

- 1.1 This report details forecast variations from the agreed budget for 2022/23.
- 1.2 In respect of Revenue Budgets, this report provides a consolidated forecast, which combines:
- projected variations in relation to budget savings agreed by Council in March 2022
 - Variations arising from other service pressures not directly linked to specific savings plans (e.g. increased service demand, price and pay inflation, increased, but most often unfunded, regulatory obligations and burdens from both UK and Welsh governments)
- 1.3 The report includes comments from Directors in relation to the variations highlighted and the action that is in hand or proposed as appropriate.

2. Revenue Outturn Forecast Based on 2nd Quarter position

- 2.1 Appendix 'A' to this report details the approved Revenue Budget for 2022/23 and the forecast variation at this time.
- 2.2 Other than projected variations on Directorate expenditure, it is still too soon to confidently forecast final variations that may arise on some significant Corporate items, including the level of Council Tax collection (which posted a deficit in 2021-22 of £4m). However, given the ongoing impact of COVID and based on the 2021-22 final position on collection an optimistic forecast is that there will be a shortfall in the region of £2.0m in 2022-23. This could possibly be subject to some form of grant underpin support in due course from the Welsh Government, but is far from assured, and is certainly not at all presumed.
- 2.3 The overall Directorate position is summarised below:-

DIRECTORATE

	FORECAST VARIATION 2022/23 £000	COVID VARIATION 2022/23 £000	OTHER VARIATION 2022/23 £000
CORPORATE SERVICES	4,347	3,856	491
FINANCE	-2,342	0	-2,342
SOCIAL SERVICES	2,274	0	2,274
EDUCATION	5,511	0	5,511
PLACE	3,500	0	3,500
NET SERVICE EXPENDITURE	13,290	3,856	9,434

- 2.4 Directors' comments on the above variations are shown at Appendix B.

- 2.5 Within the *Recovery Plan Service Transformation* Programme, work continues to develop service delivery plans linked to savings targets and prioritisation of services. This includes the cross cutting nature of new reviews as well as the completion of current in-flight reviews.
- 2.6 The table above shows an estimated overspend for the year of £13.290million. Bar some COVID 19 pandemic fluctuations, this amount is in effect entirely because of the recently approved 2022/23 pay award. There is only a 3% pay award budgeted for. There will be in excess of £12 million additional payroll costs that are unfunded by the UK/Welsh Governments. The only funding announced as being available from Welsh Government in relation to COVID related costs in 2022-23 is, for the period up to the end of September 2023, Statutory Sick Pay support and Self Isolation payments plus a longer timescale to the end of the March 2023 for certain Free School Meals costs. Those amounts received at this stage have been included in the figures above. Section 2.7 below shows the level of the currently eligible expenditure that has been deemed as eligible and paid by WG to date.
- 2.7 Currently, monthly claims against additional COVID expenditure for the above specific currently eligible areas for April to September have been submitted to WG. The summary of claims submitted to date and claims WG have agreed to date are set out below:

Summary of claims submitted and approvals received to date in 2022/23

	Claim £000's	Paid £000's	
April to September 2022	3,526	3,109	(September claim submitted in October. WG response awaited)

To ensure as accurate forecast position as possible these grants have been vired to services as they are received and the impact included within the relevant service forecasts in section 2.3 and in Appendix A.

Grant claims to Welsh Government in relation to TTP/MVCS costs are ongoing currently but are expected to cease later in the year when the service is scaled back considerably with a new set up in conjunction with public health. As such it is expected that there will be total costs in the region of £3.9m arising. Costs (after grants received) are included under Corporate Service. An assumption regarding 100% funding of this cost is included in the table below and in Appendix A.

In addition to the specific additional service costs regarding Free School Meals in relation to COVID the authority has once again continued to act as an “Agent” on behalf of the Welsh Government in relation to Self-Isolation payments, Statutory Sick Pay and Cost of Living national scheme. All of these costs are anticipated to be funded 100% by the Welsh Government and as such costs incurred and grants received will be reported later in the year once the most recent announcements/schemes have been implemented.

- 2.8 Service budgets currently only assume a 3% pay award, however the recently accepted pay offer from the Employers (for local government services) is significantly higher than this – with a minimum offer of £1,925 per spinal point. This equates to an overall average of around 7-8% on base pay and on-costs for pensions and employers’ national insurance. The cost of this is likely to be in

excess of £18m for Council staff with a further £2m estimated for Teachers (£3m full year effect) if the existing 5% offer is accepted (still subject to much uncertainty as to likelihood of being agreed). This exceeds the amount budgeted by a sum in the region of £12m and no additional government funding is likely forthcoming for any services. **This means particularly for schools, for this year, they will have to fund own pay awards from within existing budgets.** This is entirely consistent in treatment with other council services, which are also not funded, but means these costs will eat directly into schools delegated reserves, given the way schools delegated budgets operate, rather than Council's reserves due to their enforced staff overspending. Vehicle fuel costs are already feeding into reported forecast overspends in some areas and these are reflected where known, but remain volatile. Whilst in year energy costs are being closely monitored, and assessed to remain afforded within reasonable tolerance of the overall budgets set for the current year, with some offsetting savings elsewhere, but predominantly because of the advance buying of energy, the position remains extremely volatile and challenging for new energy forward purchases and will undoubtedly be a very significant burden on future year budgets (£15million increase, a threefold increase, remains a still very likely scenario).

2.9 Corporate Management Team has re-enforced the current arrangements for budget monitoring in particular:

- focus on a range of corrective actions, particularly for services overspent even before allowing for the unfunded pay award;
- targeted immediate spend minimisation and deferral action;
- spending control on all vacancies and contracts;
- a continued reminder that **no Responsible Officer is authorised to overspend their budget in line with Financial Procedure Rules;**
- and consequently that Directors must work closely with Cabinet Members and the Corporate Management Team to contain, reduce, defer and delay spending as far as possible, having due regard, to existing agreed budget and political priorities to nonetheless seek to limit service spending especially given the substantially higher than expected national pay awards;
- but recognising that the overall spend pressures are near wholly Covid or pay award related and that reserves were bolstered to temporarily assist with such pressures in the short term.

2.10 Offsetting opportunities do exist to temporarily ameliorate the currently identified service demand and price pressures as follows.

- £1m was set aside in the budget for the potential costs relating to the impact of the Apprenticeship Levy. The final costs relating to this levy will only be known once final employee related costs are calculated at the year-end. Should the full allocation not be required then any saving will be proposed to be used to mitigate service pressures at year end.
- £3.13m was set aside to meet any specific and significant inflationary increases arising in year. Given the overall financial projection at this stage, it is proposed by the S151 officer that this be earmarked as a compensating funding mechanism for likely higher than expected pay awards.
- Use of the Contingency Fund as detailed below.

3. Contingency Fund Provision for 2022/23

3.1 The contingency fund budgeted contribution was set at £3.731m contribution for 2022/23 as set out in the budget report approved by Council in March 2022. As a result of the favourable outturn position in 2021/22 there was a balance of £4.554m carried forward, to bring the total available in 2022/23 to £8.285m.

3.2 The current potential calls on the contingency fund for 2022/23 are:

Contingency Fund 2022/23	2022/23 (£m)
Budgeted contribution for year	3.731
Increase from 2021/22 carry forward	4.554
Increase from Central Inflation transfer	3.130
Coroner Court rooms	-0.026
Freedom of City Merchant Navy event	-0.002
Payroll temporary support	-0.075
Interim Director Corporate Services (up to)	-0.075
Potential for higher than budgeted national pay awards teaching and local government staff	-8.587
Ashlands Sports Centre	-0.150
Creation of IT Development Fund Reserve this was agreed as part of budget setting for 2022-23 and ongoing savings in future	-2.500
Balance 31st March 2023	0.0

The above table lists current potential calls on the budgeted contingency fund. All (apart from the pay award) are anticipated to be one off costs. The final amounts will be dependent on a number of factors during the year including speed of implementation, actual costs/commitments incurred and final Directorate outturn position. Spend approvals will be deliberately limited to seek to maximise underspend here as part of mitigating budget savings action.

As at 1st April 2022 some £3m remained within the Restructure Reserve to contribute toward ER/VR or other cost risks that may arise in 2021/22. The S151 officer remains satisfied that this is sufficient for 2022/23 and that there should be no call on contingency this year to fund such costs. The final costs of ER/VR will only be known towards the end of the year once all management actions re savings proposals etc are implemented. At this stage it is assumed that all ER/VR costs will be able to be contained within the sum left in the Restructure Reserve.

Based on current forecast the S151 officer proposes to utilise the current year forecast underspend on the Contingency Fund of up to £5.457m to provide additional mitigation, together with the forecast unused element of the inflation provision of £3.130m (some £8.587m in total) toward the potential unfunded element of the 2022/23 pay award.

The one off nature of the funding sources cannot be understated, the excess unbudgeted base costs will impact directly and significantly on the base budget pressures for 2023/24 and do not solve the inflationary pressures, merely defer most of the problem a year.

However, the S151 officer proposes to reserve his final position on the recommended levels of use of the restructure reserve and contingency fund until the absolute success or otherwise of reducing the forecast overspend is known at year-end.

3.3 The current indication is that, for 2022/23, there needs to be continued targeted mitigating action and delivery of savings proposals to help reduce the overall overspend. It looks inevitable at this early stage that some draws from contingency and earmarked reserves will be needed to achieve a fully balanced budget for the year but this was somewhat anticipated and led to the material bolstering of earmarked reserves at outturn. Any inroads to net spending will reduce the necessary draw from reserves and increase the amount of reserves available to carry into 2023/24.

3.4 The action being taken includes working through existing plans on an accelerated delivery basis:

- Management and Business Support Review: ongoing review of the management structure across the Council and future requirements given the Council's priorities, future challenges and the changing nature of the role of managers
- Managing the Pay Bill: review of options to contain or reduce employee costs across the Council as part of our overall future workforce strategy (subject to trade union consultation at the appropriate time)
- Commercialism through third party Procurement Savings and Income Generation: review of further options to increase income from fees and charges, trading etc, in addition to the targets already set.
- Progressing implementation of residual phases Commissioning Reviews and Cross Cutting Themes.
- Further implementation of the Social Services Saving Plan through which we have identified mechanisms for bringing down overall costs.
- On the basis that these are existing agreed actions fully set out in the agreed budget set by Council in March, whilst wholly recognising the ability to progress any of the above have been seriously impacted by Covid 19.
- Continuing the extant spending restrictions which have been agreed as necessary by Corporate Management Team.
- Directors detailed action plans as summarised in their Appendix B commentary.
- The Interim Director of Corporate Services leading the Recovery Plan implementation as agreed by Cabinet to agree alternative mitigating actions and future steps, taking into account post Covid 19 and Brexit.

3.5 It should be noted that at this time, although the Council continues to pursue a number of VAT related claims, some are more advanced than others, there is NO certainty of windfalls from VAT refunds or any other external source being received in the current year.

4. Revenue Budget Summary

4.1 The position reported above reflects the best known current position and shows a net £13.290m of shortfall in service revenue budgets, almost entirely in relation to the recently accepted 2022/23 pay award together with anticipated costs/loss of income as a result of COVID19 which when combined with a forecast £2.0m

shortfall in Council Tax collection leads to a total shortfall of £15.290m. To date the amount actually approved by WG in relation to COVID related additional costs/loss of income is set out as per 2.7 above. It is assumed that all the TTP costs will also be recovered and for 2022/23 some additional grant is shown below in the overall summary table of £3.9m. It is also possible that Council tax losses, or part of them at least, will be met by future WG grant support, but this is yet to be assured. In addition as identified above further mitigation is anticipated from the Apprenticeship/Inflation provision of £3.13m and Contingency fund of £5.457m. Taking account all of these mitigations and including the shortfall in Council Tax collection this results in a net forecast overspend for the council of £2.847m.

Summary

	£'m
Service Forecast overspend	13.290
Council Tax shortfall	2.000
Less Mitigating	
Assumed TTP/WVCS costs recovered	-3.856
Inflation provision assumed to be fully utilised for potential pay offer	-3.130
Contingency Fund balance after assumed use, to be utilised for agreed pay offer.	-5.457
Net overspend forecast	2.847

Note that the above includes unfunded schools pressures which will ultimately fall to schools budgets. In line with historic reporting conventions we do not directly reflect schools spending or reserves movements in year (assume neutral overall) but given the scale of the movement due to unfunded pay costs alone it is important to include this explanatory note. Actual individual and then collated, schools reserves movements will not be known until year end.

At present an anticipated £3.4m of this cost pressure will ultimately fall to schools delegated budgets and schools reserves, not Council reserves for pay alone. (Schools face additional local pressures including unfunded energy cost rises and local circumstances and it would be perfectly reasonable at this stage to assume that total draws from reserves across all schools are at least treble this figure). In that sense the residual overspend above will be fully covered by extra draws from schools reserves. It remains the case as highlighted by the S151 Officer in first quarter reporting to Cabinet that the scale of draws from reserves (both council and now schools reserves) are temporary expediency measures and are simply not sustainable going into 2023/24.

NB Further claims for re-imburement of expenditure in relation to the currently eligible expenditure areas will be submitted to Welsh Government in accordance with their relevant announcements and terms and conditions. Any decision re the nature of and subsequent success or otherwise of any further claims to Welsh Government is unknown at that this stage.

- a. Currently, all revenue grant income from WG in relation to COVID claims for the services has been allocated “back” to departments.
- b. Corporate Management Team have reinforced the expectation that both service and overall net expenditure **must** be, as far as practicable, contained within the relevant limits of the current year budget as set by Council, and certainly within any agreed level of tolerance set by Cabinet on the advice of the S151 Officer, recognising the extreme nature of the covid 19 impact.
- c. As previously mentioned, an early forecast as to the potential outturn on corporate items such as Council Tax collection is estimated to result in a shortfall in collection of £2m.
- d. Included in the projected budget for 2022/23 for other corporate items are capital finance charges. At this stage there is a likely at least a further £5m underspend on capital finance charges, but this will be formally reported at third quarter and any underspending will be transferred at year end to the capital equalisation reserve, a strategy previously agreed by Council. This will be reviewed and updated during the year as emerging capital demands arise (Levelling Up bids etc). The implemented capital financing strategy was formulated to smooth the impact of the implementation of the revised MRP policy whilst also taking advantage of drawing down long term borrowing at historically low interest rates. Any future borrowing will clearly be at materially higher rates and in the short term will need to be supported by draws from the capital equalisation reserve to smooth cost pressures. New borrowing can currently be temporarily deferred as the council has significant cash backed reserve balances and continued material slippage on its capital programme
- e. There continue to be risks around general inflationary pay and price pressures this year, including increases to the National Living Wage which will significantly impact contractors to the Council in some service areas. It will also put further pressure on the lower end of the current local government pay spine in future years. There has recently been agreement on the 2022/23 national local government pay award (3% budgeted). No agreement on teachers’ pay as yet. As previously mentioned the agreed offer is a flat rate offer of £1,925 to every spinal point, which equates, to an approximate overall average of 7-8% (higher for the lower spinal points). Current mitigation for the shortfall in funding over this budgeted amount is proposed as utilising the currently un-allocated elements of both the Inflation and Contingency provision totalling some £8.5m (see section 3.2 above).
- f. Detailed monitoring of budgets will continue and will be reported to the monthly Departmental Performance and Financial Management meetings.
- g. It remains imperative that sustainable, but sensitive in the ongoing unusual circumstances of Covid 19, base budget savings are found to replace in year one off actions to stabilise the 2022/23 budget ahead of the 2023/24 budget round.

4.2 Additional total costs in the delivery and implementation of the Oracle Fusion ICT project estimated arising directly as a result of delays related to the pandemic will need to be funded over 2022/23 and 2023/24. The Section 151 officer proposes to meet these costs from the Capital Equalisation Reserve and the ICT Development Fund Reserve in both years. A separate update report was considered at Cabinet on 20 January 2022 and appropriate budgetary provisions made. A further update to Cabinet on 20 October 2022 confirmed the use of the ICT Development Fund Reserve.

5. Capital Budget

5.1 Expenditure to 30th September 2022 is £42.266 million, summarised as follows:

Directorate	Budget 2022/23	Actual to 30/09/22	% spend
	£'000	£'000	
Corporate Services	1,610	1,280	79.5%
Finance	1,835	0	0.0%
Education	12,117	4,910	40.5%
Social Services	863	656	76.0%
Place (General Fund)	107,385	19,087	17.8%
Place (HRA)	48,613	16,333	33.6%
Total	172,423	42,266	24.5%

Expenditure on major capital schemes is detailed in Appendix C.

It should be noted that the actual spend to 30 September may only have 1 or 2 months costs relating to external invoices. The impacts of substantial price inflation on supplies and materials for schemes is continuing to lead to cost increases across the capital programme. This is under constant review with scheme cost re-engineering, however any material cost increases on individual schemes shall need to be agreed through FPR7 procedures.

This will have an impact on the revenue Capital Financing Charges in 2022/23 and future years.

6. Housing Revenue Account

- 6.1 During this Quarter, rent arrears and the number of households in rent arrears has risen however it is projected they will continue to increase due to the impacts of the cost of living crisis and energy bill increases. It is too early in the year to forecast the full impact on rent arrears and the budgeted Bad Debt Provision.
- 6.2 Revenue repairs overspent in 21/22 resulting in a budget increase of £1.32m for 22/23 in this area. Spend has been monitored and it is forecasted there will be an overspend of £0.250m for day to day repairs as a result of higher than anticipated building inflation and dealing with the backlog of repairs due to Covid. Day to day voids are forecast to overspend by £0.7m and an additional resource in the form of a new contractor has been sourced, in an attempt to reduce the number of void properties. A further £1.150m increase in 22/23 will be required due to the decreased period in electrical testing (currently every 10 years, new legislation reduces this to every 5 years).
- 6.3 Employee budgets will be overspent by £0.465m once the flat rate pay award is implemented. In addition to this, there will be a transfer to reserves of £0.3m to bolster them back to the agreed minimum level. All of the above anticipated overspends will be offset by a reduction in the Revenue Contribution to Capital transfer as a result of slippage in the Capital programme.

7. Legal Issues

7.1 There are no legal issues contained within this report.

8. Integrated Assessment Implications

8.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English. Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

8.2 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.

8.3 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.

8.4 The Revenue budget of the Council was approved following the application of the corporate Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) process throughout the Budget setting process (now replaced by IIA's). It is essential where service levels are affected by changes to the Revenue Budgets (including savings options) that the IIA process (alongside consultation and engagement as appropriate) is applied to ensure due regard is paid to the potential equality impacts of any proposals prior to decision making.

Background papers: - None

Appendices:

Appendix A – Revenue Budget forecast 2022/23

Appendix B – Directors comments on variances and action plans

Appendix C – Expenditure on major Capital Schemes

Appendix D - IIA

REVENUE BUDGET PROJECTION QUARTER 1 2022/23

<u>DIRECTORATE</u>	BUDGET 2022/23 £000	PROJECTED 2022/23 £000	VARIATION 2022/23 £000
CORPORATE SERVICES	25,003	29,350	4,347
FINANCE	32,922	30,580	-2,342
SOCIAL SERVICES	145,394	147,668	2,274
EDUCATION	202,157	207,668	5,511
PLACE	80,188	83,688	3,500
<i>NET DIRECTORATE EXPENDITURE</i>	485,664	498,954	13,290
SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR APPRENTICESHIP LEVY/INFLATION	4,130	1,000	-3,130
CONTINGENCY FUND	8,107	2,650	-5,457
<i>Assumed additional TTP grant to cover costs</i>	0	-3,856	-3,856
<i>OTHER ITEMS</i>			
LEVIES			
SWANSEA BAY PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY	88	88	0
CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE	200	200	0
CONTRIBUTIONS			
MID & WEST WALES COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY	14,692	14,692	0
<i>CAPITAL FINANCING CHARGES</i>			
PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS	16,868	16,868	0
NET INTEREST CHARGES	20,510	20,510	0
<i>NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE</i>	550,259	551,106	847
<i>MOVEMENT IN RESERVES</i>			
GENERAL RESERVES	0	0	0
EARMARKED RESERVES	-27,943	-30,790	-2,847
<i>TOTAL BUDGET REQUIREMENT</i>	522,316	520,316	-2,000
DISCRETIONARY RATE RELIEF	418	418	0
<i>TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA REQUIREMENT</i>	522,734	520,734	-2,000
COMMUNITY COUNCIL PRECEPTS	1,697	1,697	0
<i>TOTAL REQUIREMENT</i>	524,431	522,431	-2,000
<i>FINANCING OF TOTAL REQUIREMENT</i>			
REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT	297,425	297,425	0
NATIONAL NON-DOMESTIC RATES	89,167	89,167	0
COUNCIL TAX - CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA	136,142	134,142	2,000
COUNCIL TAX - COMMUNITY COUNCILS	1,697	1,697	0
<i>TOTAL FINANCING</i>	524,431	522,431	2,000

Director's comments on budget variances

Interim Director of Corporate Services

The budget position in the second quarter reports that the Corporate Services directorate is overspending. The TTP service has been extended for the rest of the year and the WVCS programme has been extended to at least December 2022. Both programmes will recover all costs from Welsh Government funding.

Variance (under -)/over spend	£000	Explanation and Action
COVID-19 Variation:		
Test Trace & Protect Programme (TTP)/Wales Vaccination Certificate Service(WVCS)	3,856	This forecast is based on the latest position which includes the extension to the WVCS service. The expenditure is expected to be fully recoverable from Welsh Government Grant.
Net COVID-19 variation	3,856	
Other Variations:		
Design Print	-100	Loss of trading income which relates mainly to internal recharges to Council departments, however, this has been offset by additional base budget allocated for the year.
Net variations	-568	Net Employee, Supplies & Services underspend.
Pay Award	1,159	Estimated cost.
Total Other Variations	491	
Total Forecast Variation	4,347	

Director of Finance

The budget position in the first quarter shows the Finance directorate underspending.

Variance (under -)/over spend	£000	Explanation and Action
Council Tax Reduction Scheme CTRS)	-2,000	Demand led spending which continues to be carefully managed to contain costs and which help ameliorate the unrelated losses on council tax collection.

Other variations	-342	Modest underspending across a range of employee and supplies and services costs netted off by an estimated pay award of £610k.
Total Forecast Variation	-2,342	

Director of Social Services

Variance (under -)/over spend	£000	Explanation and Action
Adult Services, Prevention and Tackling Poverty	2,716	Forecast overspends within Mental Health and Learning Disability and External Domiciliary Care. The pending pay award has eliminated the ability of staffing savings to offset this.
Child & Family Services	1,506	There are financial pressures due to service growth within Direct Payments and a forecast increased cost for Special Guardianship Orders. There are also pressures caused by the pending pay award.
Grants Commissioning and Partnerships	526	The forecast overspend is primarily attributable to pending pay award.
Integrated Services for Older People	-2,626	We are currently forecasting underspends within the external residential sector and within our own staffing establishment.
Resources Hub	152	An underspend on staffing is currently forecast.
Total Social Services	2,274	

Director's Comments

The overall forecast has deteriorated from that projected at quarter one. The expectation that the pending pay award will cost the Directorate significantly more than we have been funded is the primary reason for this.

Other than those variances attributable to the pending pay award, we are seeing pressures within Adult Services, Prevention and Tackling Poverty; where we are forecasting an overspend within Mental Health and Learning Disability Services. The pressures within Child and Family Services are due to the increased cost of Direct Payments and Special Guardianship Orders.

Overspends are partially offset by significant underspends in Integrated Services for Older People where we continue to forecast underspends around External Residential Care and in our workforce. We are very conscious of the negative impact of staffing vacancies and actions to fill front line vacant posts are a business priority.

Director of Education

Variance	£000	Explanation and Action
Covid 19 Variations		
FSM Support - Holiday BACS Payments	1,594	Cash Payments to those pupils eligible for FSM Holiday BACS payments.
FSM Support - BACS Payments	75	Cash Payments to those pupils eligible for FSM Study and Post-Exam Leave BACS payments.
FSM Support - Holiday Food Bags	14	Food Bags issued to those pupils eligible for FSM Holiday support.
Paid to Date	-1683	Reimbursement Received from WG - Paid up to August 22 so far.
Total Covid 19 variations	0	
Non Covid Variations		
FSM Support - BACS Payments – Bank Holiday (Unfunded)	31	Cash Payments to those pupils eligible for FSM Bank Holiday BACS payment - Royal Funeral – Not Reimbursable.
ALN - more costly out of County provision mitigated by further enhanced in County provision (so impact dependent on resourcing to deliver enhanced provision)	150	Indications are that savings will be made but the position will be clearer with September admissions/pupil placements. Since the addition of more specialist places in Swansea, out of County provision is starting to decline.
Catering and Cleaning services - Continuing work towards full cost recovery through SLAs where schools are receiving additional funding to reflect such cost pressures	100	Although full cost recovery was established from school SLAs, the real living wage and the introduction of universal free school meals are likely to add cost pressures.
Home to School Transport - further underlying cost pressures and undeliverable savings target re-creation of additional walking routes, allocated from Place	200	MTFP reflects robust management action to mitigate scale of demand and cost pressures, but underlying pressures continue to grow. The overall shortfall in delivery of the MTFP savings targets transferred to Education would be at least £200,000 for 2022-23 and £143,300 thereafter, until the third walking route is delivered.
Home to School Transport - Additional cost pressures of additional transport costs for Education - Summer Term.	137	Agreement to pay suppliers above contracted rates due to the risk on service contracts failing. Other LAs already acted forcing a response from Swansea. Backdated to March 22. Calculated using increases in average

		fuel price. ALN Contracts £76K, Mainstream Contracts £61K. No further payments to suppliers will be made.
Home to School Transport - Additional cost pressures of additional transport costs for Education from September 2022.	572	Forecasts estimate a 9.80% increase overall in value of the school transport contracts from September. This is from the most recent indices published. Until finally agreed this is up for constant review. Suppliers will increase charges due to the hike in the price of fuel.
Differences in Support Staff Pay Award - Schools Salaries.	2,748	LA Funded at 3%. £1,925 (+oncosts) per FTE Proposed.
Differences in Teachers Pay Award - Schools Salaries	652	LA Funded at 3%. Current Proposed 5%. Difference of 2%. Full year £1,118K. Part year impact for 22/23 is £652K
Differences in Education Staff Pay Award	1,110	LA Funded at 3%. £1,925 (+oncosts) per FTE Proposed.
Differences in Education Teachers Pay Award	62	LA Funded at 3%. Current Proposed 5%. Difference of 2%. Full year £106K. Part year impact for 22/23 is £62K.
Other continuing pressures (Primarily Historic Pension Costs, Maternity etc)	377	Will continue to mitigate as far as possible and contain such costs.
One-off managed savings identified in year in addition to those already reflected in MTFP	-627	Challenging to identify significant further savings in addition to MTFP requirements.
Net non-Covid 19 projected overspend	5,511	Continuing robust management action will seek to identify further savings in addition to MTFP requirements but the remaining projected overspend reflects the scale of externally driven and uncontrollable cost pressures
TOTAL PROJECTED PRESSURES	5,511	Reflects impact of decisions preventing the delivery of current year MTFP savings assumptions and unrecovered additional Covid-19 costs

The Council response to Covid-19 continues to impact the first and second quarters of 22/23. The Council's response is in line with Welsh Government Guidance and has required significant resource directed at Education. Payments for FSM support are now expected to continue only for the three remaining School Holiday Periods remaining of the 22/23 financial year, namely, the Christmas Break and Two Half Terms.

It was the LA's decision to make an FSM payment to cover the September Bank Holiday for the Royal Funeral. These costs (£31K) are not recoverable from Welsh Government.

It is expected that remaining costs considered Covid related will be recovered from available WG grant funding but there is always a risk that a few costs may not be fully reclaimable.

The most significant cost pressure to Education comes from 22/23 Pay Awards. In previous years there would have been an expectation that pay awards would be fully funded. There can be no such assumption this year. The variance between the budgeted increase and the proposed awards for Schools and Education Staff (inc. Teachers) is currently forecast at £4.57m, with the potential to increase further until an agreement is made.

In addition, the overspend forecasts have increased due to escalating cost pressures in school transport. Current forecasts estimate an indexation increase of 9.80% to contracts which will be implemented and backdated to September 22.

Due to the increase in fuel pricing during Q1 was a decision to offer backdated top-up payments to retain our current school transport providers. This has since prevented further suppliers from handing back their contracted services for Swansea schools. These payments we calculated based on the monthly average increases in fuel pricing and backdated to March 22.

The remaining projected overspend can be accounted for by the impact of WG or local decision which has increased the uncontrollable and statutory cost pressures, prevented the delivery of significant elements of current year MTFP savings assumptions.

There are other areas of identified demand and cost pressures, despite the continuing delivery of the Education strategy, but these are anticipated to be offset by further one-off managed savings in addition to those already reflected in the MTFP. However, the underlying base budget shortfall facing the Education portfolio budget, potentially being over £5.5m, is clearly of concern even though it directly reflects the full year impact of national or local decisions.

Director of Place

The directorate is currently projecting an overspend of £4.5m for the year ahead which includes an unbudgeted pay award of £2.6m for 22/23. This is however based on assumed use of budgeted contingency allocated to the Directorate in response to the ending of Welsh Government funding for loss of income and other impacts associated with Covid. It is still early in the year, however there is a current estimated £6.1m overspend of which £1.6m has already been mitigated by the use of contingency and a further £1.2m call on contingency by year end will reduce the overspend to £3.3m-3.5m. The aim for the next 2 quarters will be to mitigate the remaining £3.3m-3.5m overspend. Whilst income is recovering in some key areas, the rate of recovery remains slow and is impacting a range of services, fees and charges. Recovery of car park income is a significant unknown and remains supported in year by the Economic Recovery fund. Once ERF ends, this key area of income will be monitored closely. In addition inflationary pressures are being experienced across all areas of the

Directorate and we are mindful of likely implications from the annual pay award currently being negotiated nationally.

As is the case with any large directorate there are some other non Covid related projected overspends, including costs associated with rising price of Utilities, but will to mitigate where possible.

Appendix C

Capital expenditure on major schemes to 30 September 2022 (where spend greater than £250k)	£000's
Education	
Bishopston Comprehensive School Refurbishment	2,224
YG Gwyr Extension	1,127
YGG Tan y Lan new build	479
Free School Meals scheme - infrastructure / equipment	763
Social Services	
Child & Family in-house residential scheme	399
Digital Services	
IT equipment	563
Data Centre relocation	380
Place	
City Deal - Arena	644
City Deal - 71-72 Kingsway Offices	3,868
Palace Theatre Redevelopment	1,316
Redevelopment of Former BHS Building	1,518
Hafod Copper Powerhouse scheme	1,153
Corporate Building Services (Including Schools)	3,762
Disability Facility Grants	1,562
Mini Adaptation Grants	368
Local Transport Fund Schemes	613
Highways Carriageway Resurfacing	629
Marina Lock-Inner Gate Refurbishment	397
Bridge Repair/Retainment Walls	520
Community Play Schemes	694
HRA	
HRA Capital Programme (More Homes Schemes)	4,855
Wind and Weatherproofing	3,499
External Facilities	2,527
Adaptations	1,089
Boiler and Heating Upgrades	614
Chimney repairs	425
Fire and other safety measures	1,076
HRA Kitchens & Bathrooms	1,361
Total scheme value where spend greater than £250k	38,425

Appendix D - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Accountancy

Directorate: Finance

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services
- Other

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Second quarter review of performance against annually set revenue and capital budgets

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further Investigation	No Impact
	+	-	+	-	+	-		
Children/young people (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix D - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

- Q3** What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches?
Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

There is no consultation undertaken on the review of second quarter performance against budget – this is a task for Directors and the Section 151 officer only, as it is just a position statement. Allocation of the budget is decided as part of the budget process, which follows all requirements for consultation

-
- Q4** Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?
Yes No
- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
Yes No
- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
Yes No
- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
Yes No

-
- Q5** What is the potential risk of the initiative? (*Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...*)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

-
- Q6** Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?
 Yes No If yes, please provide details below

-
- Q7** Will this initiative result in any changes needed to the external or internal website?
 Yes No If yes, please provide details below

-
- Q8** What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

Appendix D - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

(You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.)

Outcome of Screening

Q9 Please describe the outcome of your screening using the headings below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)**
- **Summary of involvement (Q3)**
- **WFG considerations (Q4)**
- **Any risks identified (Q5)**
- **Cumulative impact (Q7)**

As this report is a review of performance against budget allocated by this authority there is no impact on anyone with a protected characteristic. The review is the duty of Directors and the Section 151 Officer only, there is no wider involvement.

Any consideration of the Well-being of Future Generations Act would take place as part of any proposal to set or change budgets, and risks and impacts would be assessed as part of any proposal.

The Revenue budget of the Council was approved following the application of the corporate Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process throughout the Budget setting process. It is essential where service levels are affected by changes to the Revenue Budgets (including savings options) that the IIA process (alongside consultation and engagement as appropriate) is applied to ensure due regard is paid to the potential equality impacts of any proposals prior to decision making.

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the 'Integrated Assessment Implications' section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Amanda Thomas
Job title: Chief Accountant
Date: 07/11/2022
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Ben Smith
Position: Director of Finance/S151 Officer
Date: 07/11/2022

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 9.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Corporate Service & Performance

Cabinet - 15 December 2022

Quarter 2 2022/23 Performance Monitoring Report

Purpose:	To report corporate performance for quarter 2 2022/23.
Policy Framework:	<i>Delivering a Successful & Sustainable Swansea Corporate Plan 2022/23</i> <i>Achieving Better Together Programme.</i>
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that Cabinet: 1) Notes the Council's performance in respect of managing the pandemic and its aftermath and achieving the Council's wellbeing objectives for quarter 2 of 2022-23; 2) Endorses the use of this information to inform executive decisions on resource allocation and, where relevant, corrective actions to manage and improve performance and efficiency in delivering national and local priorities.
Report Author:	Richard Rowlands
Finance Officer:	Paul Roach
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents an update on the Council's response to the pandemic and its quarter 2 performance in respect of delivering the Council's Well-being Objectives (priorities) set out in the Corporate Plan 2022/23 *Delivering a Successful & Sustainable Swansea*:

- Safeguarding people from harm.
- Improving Education & Skills.
- Transforming our Economy & Infrastructure.
- Tackling Poverty.
- Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change.
- Transformation & Future Council development.

2.0 Council Performance: Corporate Plan Delivery Performance 2022/23 Quarter 2

- 2.1 In 2021 managing the pandemic was the single most important priority for the Council and, as can be seen from the achievements above, resources were diverted to focus on protecting individuals, communities, and businesses from its ongoing effects. As such, in September 2021 Cabinet recognised that delivery of many aspects of the corporate plan would be delayed and agreed that it would not be appropriate to set targets for corporate plan performance in 2021/22.
- 2.2 Annual targets have now been developed across the indicators for 2022/23. In the meantime, quarter 2 performance is presented at Appendix A giving the actual performance as well as the performance trajectory comparing current performance to previous years. A narrative is also provided highlighting the key achievements, issues and actions over the last quarter.
- 2.3 Despite the ongoing impacts of the pandemic, in quarter 2 fourteen indicators show an improving or maintaining performance trend. These include among others: more apprenticeships or trainees starting in the Council in Q2 compared to the same periods in both 2020/21 and 2021/22; improvements in the timely recording of statutory visits to children on the Child Protection Register, when compared with the same time period last year; an increase in the number of projects with social benefit clauses and Beyond Bricks & Mortar in their contracts when compared to Q2 on 2021/22, and; an increase in the numbers of accredited qualifications being achieved by adults with Council support.
- 2.4 Of the other 13 comparable indicators:
- Two show a declining performance trend, which can be directly attributed to the impact the pandemic. For example, Covid continues to have both an indirect and direct impact on staff sickness levels.
 - Four show declining performance, which is within 5% of the previous comparable result. For example, there was a slight drop in the number of online payments made via the Councils websites in Q2, although the value of the online transactions grew by almost 11%.
 - Seven show declining performance trend, which cannot be attributed to the pandemic. For example, one planning application that had an economic imperative was refused by Planning Committee as the

proposal failed to comply with adopted planning policies for the area. Approval of the application would have resulted in unacceptable development.

2.5 Finally, there are six new performance indicators for quarter 2 2022/23 mainly the result of a new national social services performance framework introduced by Welsh Government. There is no previous years' data for these indicators, so 2022/23 will be the baseline year.

3.0 Performance Indicators

3.1 Performance indicators are assessed each year to ensure that they remain appropriate, although the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown disrupted this process in 2020/21 and 2021/22. The current indicators and how the Council can better measure progress towards its objectives were reviewed prior to quarter 2 reporting. A fuller review will take place during the development of a new Corporate Plan to cover the period 2023/27.

4.0 Integrated Assessment Implications

4.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

4.2 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales by acting, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals.

4.3 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also considers other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.

- 4.4 This report is on performance during Q2 2022/23 in delivering the Council's key priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan, so there is no direct impact on people or communities.

5.0 Financial Implications

- 5.1 In the current and anticipated financial environment further discussion and consideration will be required around priorities and target setting for performance improvement as part of *Achieving Better Together*.

6.0 Legal Implications

- 6.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices:

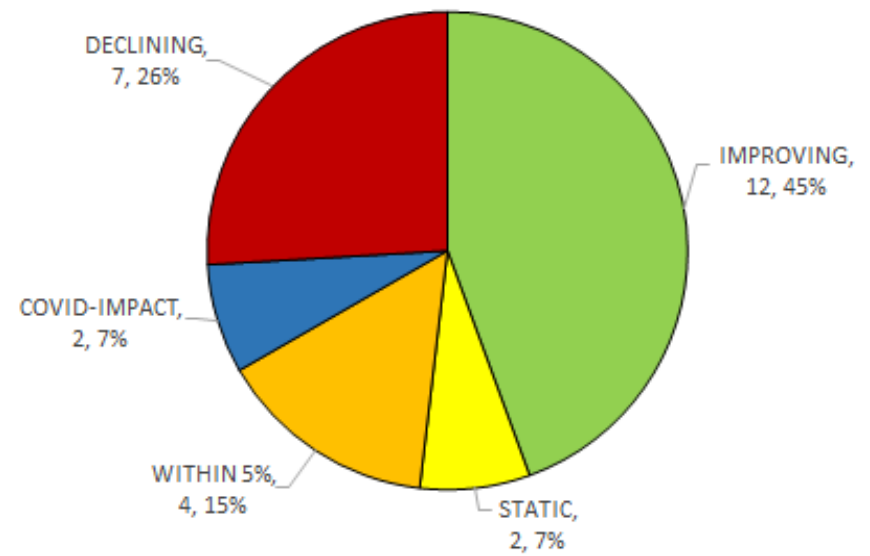
Appendix A	Q2 2022/23 Performance Monitoring Report
Appendix B	IIA

Corporate Performance Management Report Q2 2022/2023

Performance compared to same Period of previous year

2022/2023 Quarter 2

Overall Council position



We have significantly refined the performance indicators associated with this priority taking into account changes to Welsh Government's performance framework for social services and to focus on a smaller number of more easily understood measures that together provide a proxy indicator of the overall health of social services and progress or not against our transformation activity.

The effectiveness of the Council's delivery of its social services functions remains the best overall indicator of how well or not it is delivering against its corporate safeguarding priority.

There are many hundreds of social services performance indicators that continue to be reported to Welsh Government and are monitored on a monthly basis within the social services directorate, quarterly by the corporate management team and bi-monthly by the dedicated performance scrutiny panels.

Whilst including all of these measures in the corporate performance report would be impractical, we need to remain flexible about making some further additions as the new Welsh Government performance framework becomes embedded and we get a better sense of which indicators provide the best overall measure of the health of the social care system.

There is also a need to develop some measures to reflect the wider Council contribution to corporate safeguarding. It is anticipated that improved corporate reporting capability linked to the implementation of Oracle Fusion will provide that development opportunity.

In terms this quarter, performance remains remarkably strong despite the considerable ongoing pressures linked to increased complexity of need for our population across all cohorts and significant deficits in workforce capacity across the whole of health and social care.

The rate of looked after children is approaching 100 per 10000 children.

Ten years ago the rate was 125 per 10000.

This demonstrates that our long term strategy to invest in more preventative, family support services better integrated with highly specialist statutory children services continues to be effective in enabling more children to remain living safely within their families and communities.

Demand for early help services is high and recourse to statutory services remains at a reduced level.

However our capacity to continue meeting post pandemic demand for early help support is challenged.

There is a concern that if early help services become overwhelmed then the longstanding positive trend we have seen will begin to reverse.

In those circumstances the numbers of children requiring statutory intervention will rise, looked after children numbers will likely increase, workforce pressures in statutory children services will be exacerbated and performance across the range of statutory indicators deteriorate.

The performance indicators we have chosen to focus on in this report allow us to monitor those key trends to ensure consideration of the need for any urgent remedial action can be considered.

In adult services, we don't yet have the equivalent levels of investment in or associated range of prevention and well being, services that would be required to make

the more fundamental shift to a prudent health and social care approach envisaged in the Social Services and Well Being Act and in Welsh Governments Policy for a Healthy Wales.

The Council's capacity to invest in that fundamental shift is limited as the bulk of the funding of the health and social care system is directed towards health boards and is predominantly invested in secondary care services.

Nevertheless the Council has committed to shifting investment away from traditional models of more institutionalised care to models that prevent or delay recourse to care or where that care is needed to provide it in a way that enables individuals to remain living in their own homes and communities.

The biggest shift in investment has been in developing integrated reablement services and to focus on identifying and better supporting informal carers.

Therefore these have been chosen as areas to focus on within the corporate plan alongside the more traditional measures of statutory social services performance particularly in relation to statutory safeguarding.

Current performance of our reablement services demonstrate higher than expected effectiveness of bedded reablement and below expected performance of reablement delivered in a person's own home.

This probably indicates that the overall health and care system continues to be under considerable strain and patients and residents are ending up with the available service rather than the optimal service particular at point of hospital discharge ie some patients/ residents with less complex needs are receiving a bedded service due to lack of capacity for community reablement at point of discharge whilst other individuals are becoming stuck in a community reablement service due to lack of long term domiciliary care capacity and deficits in primary and community health care provision.

These deficits in health and care capacity is leading to greater reliance on informal care arrangements.

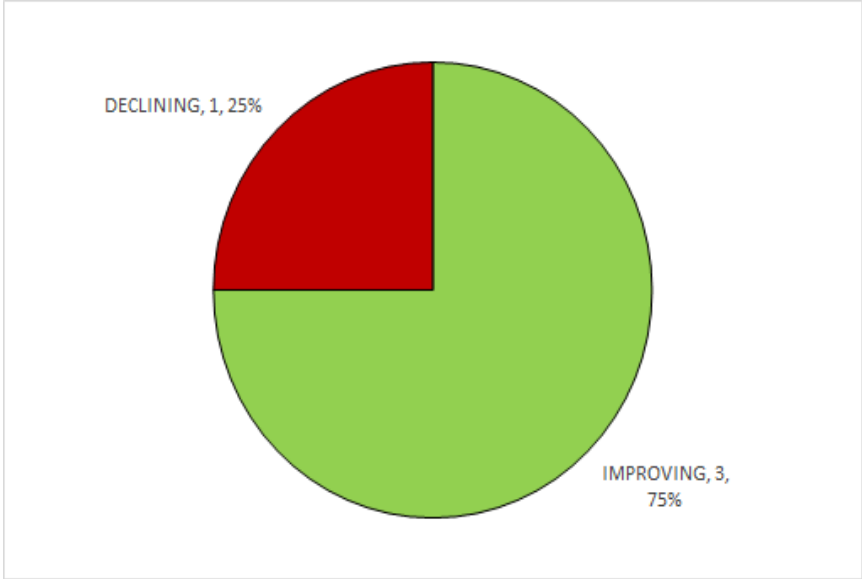
In that context, it is very necessary that we continue to see that the numbers of informal carers being identified and offered an assessment in their own right is increasing.

The Council continues to work with partners and carers through the regional partnership board arrangements to expand the range of approaches to supporting carers once they have been identified.

We will need to develop a proxy measure (or measures) that captures the overall deficit in care capacity at any given time as this is the ultimate measure of how well we are supporting and safeguarding the well being of our population with care and support needs.

Performance compared to same Period of previous year

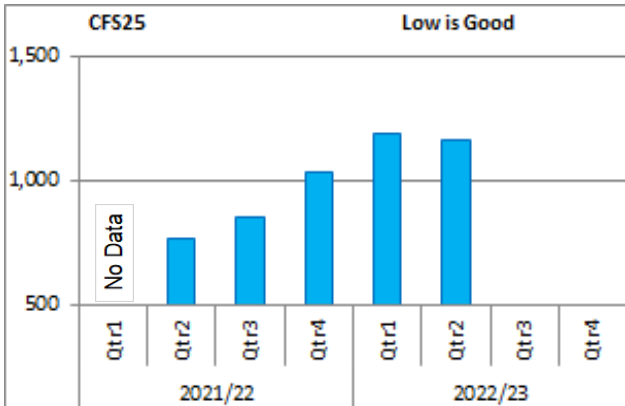
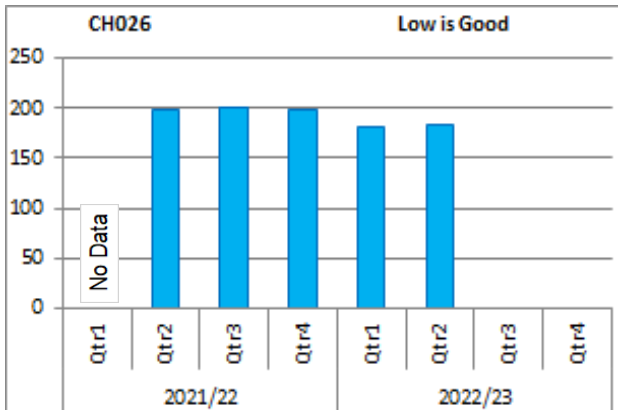
2022/2023 Quarter 2



Safeguarding 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
<p>CFS19a ↑</p> <p>The percentage of visits to children on the Child Protection Register (CPR) which were not overdue.</p>	RAG				<p>We have seen improvements in the timely recording of statutory visits to children on the Child Protection Register, when compared with the same time period last year. Although this is positive, we still want to improve our performance in timely recording of visits. Manager oversight provides a manual assurance mechanism that the visits have taken place.</p>
Result	93.03%	72.73%	81.50%		
Target					
Trend	IMPROVING	DECLINING	IMPROVING		
Num	227	152	163		
Den	244	209	200		
<p>CFS24 ↓</p> <p>The number of Children / Young People Supported by Child and Family Services at the end of the period</p>	RAG				<p>The reduction in the number of children and young people supported by Child and Family Services social work teams, compared with the same period last year (1333), continues to evidence the positive impact of our early help model - with more children, young people and their families receiving the right level of support, at the right time.</p>
Result	1436	1333	1250		
Target					
Trend	IMPROVING	IMPROVING	IMPROVING		
Num	1436	1333	1250		
Den					

Safeguarding 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
<p>CFS25 ↓</p> <p>The number of Children / Young People supported by the Early Help Hubs at the end of the period</p> 	<p>RAG</p> <p>Result</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Trend</p> <p>Num</p> <p>Den</p>		771	1164	<p>Recent changes to the way this information is recorded on the IT system has contributed in part to the increase, along with the higher number of referrals that are being received for early help support. There has and continues to be a steady increase in requests for earlier help now that the early help hubs are all open and able to work face to face with families.</p>
			No Data	DECLINING	
			771	1164	
<p>CH026 ↓</p> <p>The number of children on the Local Authority's Child Protection Register (CPR) at end of the period.</p> 	<p>RAG</p> <p>Result</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Trend</p> <p>Num</p> <p>Den</p>		199	184	<p>The number of children on the Child Protection Register has reduced compared with the same period last year (199). Weekly safeguarding audits review the decisions made throughout the child protection process to ensure there is consistency in the application of thresholds when considering if children are suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm.</p>
			No Data	IMPROVING	
			199	184	

Attendance in Swansea remains lower than usual because of Covid. During the second quarter, although Swansea schools have faced less disruption compared to the same reporting period last year, attendance remains a top priority. The negative effect on school attendance remains significant during a period where between one in forty and one in twenty-five of the general population have Covid. In addition, the first month of the academic year has seen an upsurge in other common viruses causing pupils to stay at home, within the reporting period.

Schools in challenging contexts still appear to have lower attendance compared to schools in less deprived areas of Swansea. Each school in Swansea has been asked to share key messages with parents on the importance of attendance, schools' data on attendance has been shared with headteachers so that they can compare and a new flow chart of key steps to support and improve attendance has been developed while an inclusion strategy is being finalised. The numbers of learners being permanently excluded has halved in comparison to the same reporting period, last year. Implementation of Swansea's positive behaviour policy in schools is now embedded. Close monitoring of secondary schools' plans to support learners at risk of disaffection indicates dedicated support to prevent exclusion rates being even higher.

Authority wide attainment measures at foundation phase, key stage 2 and key stage 3 are no longer collected by Welsh Government. In key stage 4 and A Level year groups the return to externally verified examinations saw above national average performance in Swansea. However, Welsh Government no longer collect aggregated local authority data to make comparisons with other local authorities.

Preparation for the new Curriculum for Wales (underpinned by a strong emphasis on well-being) is in place and remains a focus area for the new regional education consortium - Partneriaeth. The importance of listening to learners remains a priority to ensure that the new pupil manifesto is considered carefully.

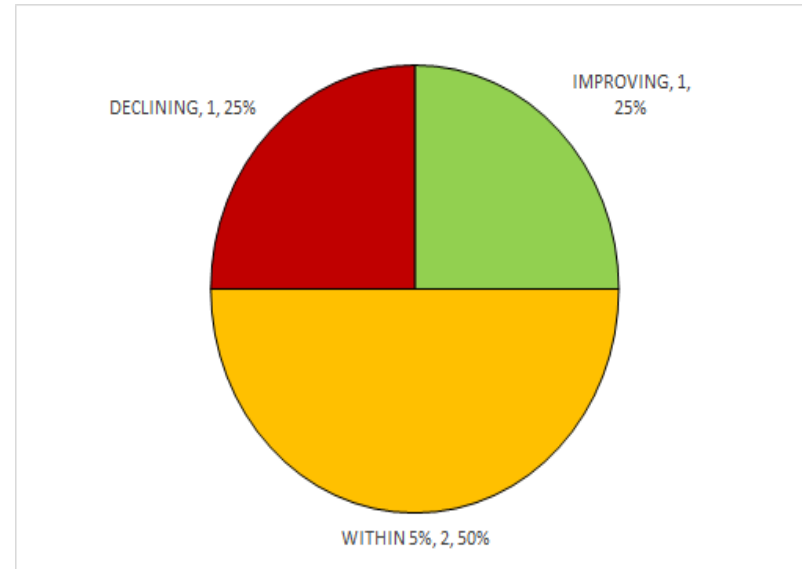
The implementation of the additional learning needs Act has progressed well. Pilot work has commenced to re-design specialist support for ALN provision within clusters of schools. More additional needs specialist places are well established. New performance indicators will emerge as transition from old special educational needs legislation to new ALN completes.

The new ten-year strategic plan for Welsh in Education is now ready for implementation with a draft five-year action plan in development. Improvements to the school estate as part of the Sustainable Communities for Learning continue to develop well.


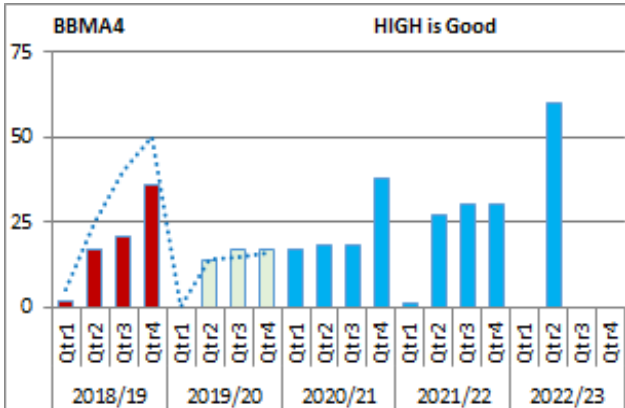

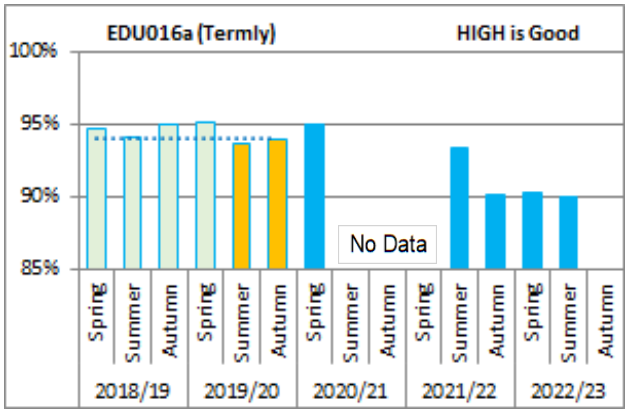
All reception aged children in Swansea receive a free school meal and paid school meal prices remain frozen during this reporting period.

Performance compared to same Period of previous year


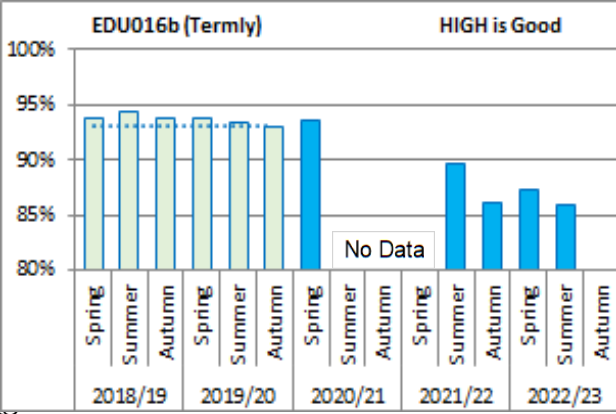

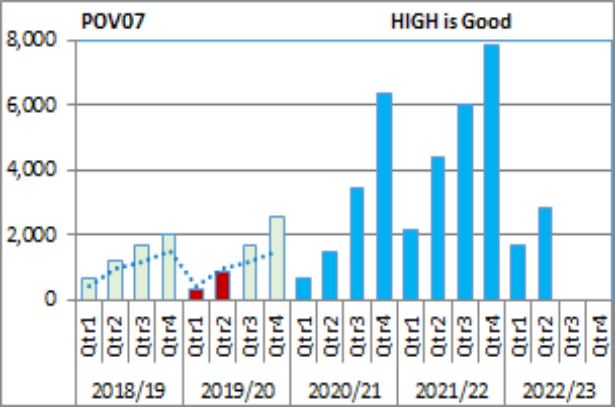
2022/2023 Quarter 2



Education & Skills 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
BBMA4  The number of apprenticeships or trainee starts in the Council	RAG				Increase in apprentice recruitment from both Building Service and Waste Management.
Result	18	27	60		
Target					
Trend	IMPROVING	IMPROVING	IMPROVING		
Num	18	27	60		
Den					
 <p>BBMA4 HIGH is Good</p>					
EDU016a  Percentage of pupil attendance in primary schools	RAG				Attendance levels remain lower than pre-pandemic levels. Improving attendance through the use of whole school and targeted approaches is a priority. Guidance has been updated and shared with schools. A new policy and strategy to support this work are in development.
Result		93.28%	89.95%		
Target					
Trend	No Data	No Data	WITHIN 5%		
Num		1765348	1586672		
Den		1892575	1763997		
 <p>EDU016a (Termly) HIGH is Good</p>					

Education & Skills 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023																														
EDU016b  Percentage of pupil attendance in secondary schools	RAG				Attendance levels remain lower than pre-pandemic levels. Improving attendance through the use of whole school and targeted approaches is a priority. Guidance has been updated and shared with schools. A new policy and strategy to support this work are in development.																														
	Result		89.60%	85.80%																															
	Target																																		
	Trend	No Data	No Data	WITHIN 5%																															
	Num		734402	505273																															
	Den		819622	588907																															
 <p>EDU016b (Termly) HIGH is Good</p> <table border="1"> <caption>EDU016b (Termly) Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Spring</th> <th>Summer</th> <th>Autumn</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>94%</td> <td>94%</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>94%</td> <td>93%</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>No Data</td> <td>No Data</td> <td>No Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>90%</td> <td>86%</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>86%</td> <td>86%</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Spring	Summer	Autumn	2018/19	94%	94%	94%	2019/20	94%	93%	93%	2020/21	No Data	No Data	No Data	2021/22	90%	86%	87%	2022/23	86%	86%	86%											
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POV07  The number of training and employment person weeks created by BBM for unemployed and economically inactive.	RAG				Continued Targeted and Recruitment opportunities secured through on-going regeneration projects/improvements across Swansea.																														
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	Target																																		
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The second quarter performance for 2022 is largely positive, with a significant number of PIs being met. Some indicators are showing downward trends when compared against results for last year, or against the last monitoring period. Explanatory comments have been provided based on the specific circumstances prevailing. The recent effects of cost price inflation on the construction sector is now having an impact on our regeneration programme delivery. This is in addition to the previous challenges of skilled and unskilled labour shortages, together with supply issues for some construction materials, which also continue to affect programme and construction costs.

The delivery of actions within the Swansea Economic Recovery Action continues. The action plan, that was prepared in partnership with key stakeholders, and that is supported by deployment of the Council's economic recovery fund, includes a range of initiatives to stimulate economic activity and resilience within Swansea's local economy. The Regional Economic Delivery Plan, led by this Council and produced in collaboration with other authorities in the region and with Welsh Government, is now the platform for the production of the Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Strategy. The regional Investment Strategy has now been prepared and submitted to UK Government and a decision is awaited. In addition, four Round 2 Levelling Up funding bids have also been submitted for consideration.

The strategic regeneration partnership with Urban Splash continues to make good progress. This new partnership had been announced on signing of the Strategic Partnership Agreement and Stage 1 design work has commenced on the initial three schemes and delivery strategy. These include Copr Bay Phase 2, the Civic Centre site and St Thomas site. We are also working towards securing a major new tenant for the Debenhams unit in the Quadrant Shopping Centre. Productive discussions continue, with a focus on securing the use of this unit for the future. Progress also continues on the new Castle Square Gardens project. A planning application was submitted in July 2022, and work continues on the procurement and construction aspects of the project which plans for a new Water fountain/jets, the addition of green space and a range of new cafes and restaurants overlooking the square. The design stage is now complete, as well as pre-application consultation.

The new Public Sector Hub Central project at the former BHS building has had planning permission approved and RIBA stage 3 is complete. A contractor has also been successfully appointed. Works have also progressed on site at the Kingsway Employment Hub building to construct a major new high-tech office development, totalling 114,000 square feet of commercial floor space, providing flexible co-working and office opportunities for innovative tech, digital and creative businesses.

We are also nearing completion at the Hafod Copperworks Powerhouse project which will see the building handed over to Penderyn for fit out in Quarter 3. Refurbishment works continue at the historic and derelict Palace Theatre, which was acquired by the Council both saving a part of Swansea's heritage and acting as a regeneration catalyst for the Upper High Street. The innovative digital workspace will offer a home for growing businesses in the tech, digital and creative sectors. 1544m² of floor space will be refurbished to create a quality office space that offers the prospect of providing accommodation for multiple SMEs. Work has also continued with Skyline Enterprises who aim to create a gondola attraction with luge tracks, zip lines and visitor facilities on Kilvey Hill. Land assembly discussions to facilitate the scheme are now well advanced and technical survey work is underway.

The Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS) is a long term programme to improve the condition, thermal performance, security and affordability of social housing owned by the Council in Swansea. On completion of the original WHQS on 31st December 2021, the Council had invested more than £546m over 18 years to make its housing stock compliant with the Standard.

From the beginning of this current financial year 2022/23, WHQS passed from a compliance target stage to a maintenance phase. The capital investment for this year's programme is £37.4m out of a total HRA Capital Programme of £48.6m, which includes £11.2m for the More Homes new build programme.

The WHQS outturn expenditure at the end of quarter 2 is £11.5m which is around 31% of budget allocation while More Homes is £4.9m which represents 43% of the budget. Programme delivery is proving to be challenging as a consequence of inability to recruit key technical staff to design and procure projects, together with lack of contractor capacity and shortages of core materials delaying the overall programme. Officers are carefully managing and monitoring programme progress but is likely that some of the capital budget will be slipped into the next financial year's programme.

Welsh Government has consulted with social housing providers in Wales about a new standard they intend to introduce on 1st April 2023. The new Standard, WHQS2023, will build on the achievements of the earlier standard with a major policy objective of making all social housing in Wales net zero carbon by the mid 2030's. Large scale investment programmes will be required to meet the future statutory duties that will also increase fire and safety standards and environmental improvements and water saving measures.

The Council's More Homes Programme, focussed on providing new build Council housing, is looking to a 10 year delivery ambition of 1000 new affordable homes. Following the completion 60 homes in 2021/22 work has now completed on 25 homes on Hill View Crescent in Clase. This scheme was awarded £1.5m of Innovative Housing Programme (IHP) funding to fund the renewable technologies to continue the Homes as Power Stations theme. Work is underway at West Cross to develop a scheme of 6 bungalows, which was also awarded IHP and built to HAPS standard. These are due to be completed in December 2022.

The Council has successfully bid for Welsh Government Transitional Accommodation Capital Programme (TACP) funding for works to 34 void properties, increasing the overall number of properties being prepared for letting over the next 6 months, this approach would also lead to normal voids being turned around more quickly; as the in-house team would not be undertaking major capital work. The bid also included a request to fund the remodelling and conversion of 2 ex-District Housing Offices and the Sparks Centre. The former Penlan DHO will be converted into 6 x 2 bedroom flats, with 2 ground floor flats will be wheelchair accessible. The former Eastside DHO will be converted into 4 x 1 bed flats, and again the 2 ground floor flats will be accessible. Design work has been completed and work is due to start in February.

Work is ongoing to convert a former social services property in Gorseinon into 2 x 3 bedroom homes, and will be completed in February 2023. The former Education site at Brondeg House has also been acquired to develop for affordable housing, and the existing building has now been demolished to make way for new affordable housing. Concept plans are now being developed for all the HRA sites in conjunction with planning and placemaking colleagues. The demolition of the former Clase DHO has now been completed, as part of the Creswell Road development of 9 new homes, and planning is due to be submitted in December. Detailed design is also underway for Heol Dynys, which will accommodate 20 homes. A masterplan is being developed with a multi-disciplinary team for 4 x sites in Bonymaen, with a planning application expected to be submitted in January 2023.

The Council is also progressing the procurement of a development partner or partners to deliver mixed tenure housing on 2 Council owned sites in Penderry, whilst maximising the delivery of affordable housing to meet local need. The Council has also procured a multi-disciplinary team to deliver a masterplan for the enhanced refurbishment of a large Housing owned site which also contains an element of new build. Public consultation events have been held with the residents to gauge their views on the proposals. Plans are now being developed to deliver the improvements, starting with the internal improvements to the council owned properties, starting with a programme to deliver kitchen and bathroom replacements. As part of the ongoing acquisitions programme to rapidly increase housing supply, the council has also purchased 23 properties, which will be let as social rented accommodation.

Quarter 2 was one of the busiest and most challenging events seasons the team has experienced in several years, as the outdoor events sector continues its journey to the 'new normal', set against a background of human resource and infrastructure supply issues.

The quarter started with the return of the popular Wales Airshow on Swansea Bay, following the 2 year break. The popular Red Arrows closed the weekend's displays on the Sunday afternoon, to a bumper crowd. Several major live music events were staged in Singleton Park, including Anne-Marie, Nile Rogers and Paul Weller, along with outdoor cinema, charity runs and fairs; whilst Oystermouth Castle provided the back drop to a sell-out performance of Shakespeare's A Mid-Summer Night's Dream.

Three new events came to Swansea in August - creating a 'summer of sport' launched with a week-long Para Sports Festival, which introduced many of our younger citizens to the world of para-sport. Over 15 national governing bodies took part, leading up to us hosting Britain's first-ever standalone World Triathlon Para Series event, with over 120 Paralympic, World and European champions competing on the Saturday. This was followed by the inaugural Ironman 70.3 Swansea on the Sunday (selling out in under 48hours), when 2000 athletes undertook the gruelling swim, bike and run challenge. These events took place against the backdrop of the Bay and showcased Swansea and the Gower landscape lending a further economic boost to our tourist economy.

September started with the popular street food festival, later followed by the Admiral Swansea Bay 10k, where 3000 runners participated, free from Covid restrictions.

These events are underpinned by community and commercial hires, which were supported via the Council's Economic Recovery Fund allocation, to secure free use as an incentive and enabler to recovery in the sector, as audiences have been slow to return in some cases. The return of major and minor events provided an essential boost for the local resident and visitor economy and thanks to strong campaigns and marketing strategies for these and other cultural activities, visitswanseabay.com is on track for its 2nd most successful year in terms of number of visitors, and most successful year in terms of income generated.

Overall page views for the quarter are 675,067, the 2nd highest amount for our second quarter. This is up 16% on 2019 (our last full year of activity unaffected by COVID). This takes the total for the year so far to 1,673,996 million page views. During the quarter the website also brought in £30,143 via ticket sales, taking the 2022 total so far to £120,441, a 343% increase on last year.

As with support for hires and event organisers, ERF was utilised to support the tourism sector by offering a free-entry level marketing partner package. This includes a page on the visitswanseabay.com (our destination website) and has resulted in a total of 204 businesses being supported, an increase of 67% prior to the pandemic. This has added significantly to the choice available for visitors and residents and improved the search engine optimisation, resulting in increased 'organic traffic' where the site shows up more frequently in search engines.

Our marketing strategy continues to be flexible to account for the evolving economic challenges. Continuing with the 'Make Swansea Bay your Happy Place' theme, the focus of the first two months of the quarter was on online activity, with updates to the website and social media campaigns highlighting the attractions, activities and events for a fun-packed family holiday or day out in Swansea Bay. As a result, social media following increased to over 85k on Facebook and over 19k on Twitter.

In September, the team launched the Autumn Campaign with a new destination video, which to date has received over 257k impressions, over 67k views, a reach of over 75k, almost 350 reactions/shares, and has generated almost 1400 'click throughs' to visitswanseabay.com. The video was also sent to our customer email database to over 11,500 contacts, generating an open rate of 37% (significantly higher than the industry average).

In addition, a partner video featuring the Welsh Surfing Federation, showcasing Llangennith and Rhossili Bay was released. This video has also received significant engagement with almost 165k impressions, a reach of over 65k, almost 59k views, almost 1000 reactions/shares and 1800 click through's to the website.

The Economic Recovery Fund also provided the resource for high profile activity during this key shoulder period, to extend the visitor season. This has included an Outdoor Media Campaign which was live from late August until late September across high footfall sites on the London Underground, London Paddington and at key Railway stations, including Reading and Birmingham New Street. This Outdoor Media Campaign has so far achieved over 25m impacts (at 32% more than forecast) and will also run again in Feb 2023. All videos display the visitswanseabay.com web address throughout, directing potential visitors to the website (where local tourism business Partners are featured) to plan their next holiday or short break in Swansea Bay, Mumbles and Gower.

This is augmented by the localised Enjoy Swansea integrated marketing campaign 'Yours to Enjoy' which we promoted heavily during this busy quarter promoting the national events, cultural venues and activities in the community, the different outdoor attractions in Swansea and events at Oystermouth Castle. This is managed via all online channels including web content, emails, blogs, and social media. Offline media was also used and consisted of PR, billboards, bus and bridge advertising, digital screens and targeted magazines, ensuring the brand was visible across Swansea.

Raising awareness of the Enjoy brand in Swansea to residents and event organisers was an important objective that was set as part of the campaign, it helps customer confidence and access to up to date information. Our ability to invest in this resulted in external event organisers wanting to buy into the reach, with over £20,000 worth of income achieved from organisers purchasing an Enjoy Event Marketing Package (with many returning to pay for further support during Quarter 3).

Engagement and growth of the database is also key and fresh creative content was commissioned, with a photographer and videographer capturing moments at the major events. On the ground, competitions, presence at events and activities to encourage 'sign up' were also to thank for a further 3.4k people now receiving event details. Enjoy Facebook followers have also continued to rise and the Enjoy event page had an increase of 33.2% page views during this quarter.

Promoting Swansea as a location for film and television is also a key part of the service's remit, and a strong income generator to offset our costs. Cultural Services facilitates enquiries through to end to end production support, resulting in major film location management, alongside smaller arts based productions. For example, during this quarter, we hosted Collective Cymru's production of GALWAD, as part of the UK wide 'Unboxed Festival'. GALWAD is a story told in real-time over seven days online, and on Sky TV, live from Wales. The story commenced in Swansea before moving to locations in Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Ffestiniog. Other smaller productions during the quarter included: Hungry Bear's Bargain Holidays, featuring Katherine Ryan and Joe Wilkinson cycling along Mumbles Prom and orienteering in the grounds of Oystermouth Castle; true-crime docudrama from the team at Monster Films; and Telesgop filming a feature on Gower Seafood Hut for Food Nation (BBC Wales/TWO).

This work is reflected in positive impacts for the hotel sector, with hotel occupancy levels for July and August 2022 almost returning to 2019 figures and September's bed occupancy figures exceeding pre pandemic occupancy rates. We continue to liaise with the sector directly and to capture data in support of inward investment through Visitor Surveys. The 2022 Visitor Survey's findings will be available later this year. Accommodation providers also benefited from Economic Recovery Funding, with a capital grant scheme made available to small accommodation operators in rural or semi-rural areas who want to improve their offer or star grading. Over 30 applications were received and thanks to an further ERF being made available, 15 different projects were made possible across the destination all to be completed by March 2023 ready for the summer season.

The cultural sector also benefited from ERF support with small grants made available to artists, freelancers and creative companies who had struggled to survive as the leisure and cultural sector shut down. Recovery has been slow with audiences still being hesitant so monies were available to aid and to boost new ways of working. At the Grand theatre for example a new company was established, Grand Ambition, with ERF funding, to develop new audiences, youth theatre and 'home grown' talent. A Gala performance showcased aspects of this to mark the theatres 125th anniversary, with a celebration of local talent to a sell out auditorium. Investment in the theatre's branding and box office systems, Foyer, bar and cafe, in partnership with Gower Brewery is also starting to aid much needed recovery, as audiences and touring theatre remain lower than pre pandemic. Further works are progressing in the Malthouse area to encourage customers back into these space.

Several new public arts projects were also created to encourage alternative, creative attractions for the city centre that are engaging and connected to our commitment to diversity and inclusion. Arts Arkade was established as a meanwhile use of the former Cranes music store, linking with local artists and the Universities to develop links between the venues, communities and emerging public spaces and digital infrastructure. Developing digital inclusion and understanding 'digital citizenship' is a key part of the ambition for this programme of work and we hope to secure skills in the local sector to develop programming for the new Arena skin and digital screens in the city. The World Reimagined was also installed, as a public arts trail in the city centre, following months of work with schools and community group to explore the unknown histories and stories of Swansea and its residents in relation to the way we understand the

Transatlantic Trade of Enslaved peoples. This work is still on display and will be auctioned later in the year, to generate funds for communities to promote racial and social justice. Celebrating the achievements of all our communities, and better representing our diversity was a pledge made in 2020, and continues to inform the work of all our venues. Promoting this is also a key agenda in a new commission for street arts infrastructure - where ERF monies have been utilised to create several permanent sites for large scale artworks that create an attraction and help launch a new, better coordinated strategy for arts in the public realm and positive presentation of the city centre, on an international stage.

Regeneration of the city centre also informs the plans for the new Community Hub in the former BHS/ What Store and Miss Selfridge. This last quarter saw the completion of RIBA stage 3 and new contractors Keir, appointed to deliver Stage 4, and the detailed designs for a new library, archive and community learning/ recreation space (alongside several other council and community services). Work is underway to develop a new brand, and name, alongside operational requirements that can inform a wider plan for the libraries, community access to services and secure a sustainable Hub model more widely.

Improvements to our Leisure infrastructure also picked up pace, with the appointment of Morganstone Ltd as main contractor for the 7M scheme at Cefn Hengoed, to include a 3G Barn and improved Community Leisure and PE facilities. A turf cutting event was held in September for key stakeholders, funding partners and the school to celebrate the start of these works as a follow on from improvements to many of the school areas as planned with our Leisure contractor. This included corridors and foyers being transformed during school holidays period, with further work progressing to transform the old gymnasium into a modern fit for purpose reception and fitness suite commencing also. Freedom Leisure in partnership with Morriston Comprehensive School also delivered a 200k improvement to their school gymnasium with a new sportshall floor, new LED lighting and full redecoration. The area is used jointly by the school and community and was supported significantly by Sport Wales, with the remaining funds from Freedom and the School as a match.

The vision to deliver a Swansea Bay Sports Park offer in partnership with the University also progressed, with planning permission approved for a new 3G pitch at the Sports Park. The scheme is being funded by the University, with support from the Council in assessing the best future operating model, subject to tender costs and legal implications. This work will further inform assessment and discussion with Swansea University to assess the wider ambition for an international sports village.

Whilst the Leisure portfolio performed well across the summer period, particularly the LC and holiday based programmes and clubs; the energy impacts and cost of living crisis have become a major challenge for the sector, particularly those facilities with pools and high energy consumption. Work has been undertaken to highlight the risks associated with energy in particular, with a detailed costed option for mitigation strategies and opportunities to invest into renewable solutions, due to be reported to Cabinet in Q3.

Whilst the facilities are managed via contract, their viability is critical to the Council's overall engagement and health and wellbeing strategy. Cultural Services deliver a significant element of this, including the ParkLives programme, which offers free and low-cost activities in parks, outdoor spaces and community buildings encouraging people to become more active, and during the school holidays, added a significant timetable of activities for the community with 112 sessions for 1200 participants. Activities included Tai Chi, Nordic Walking, Pilates and Low Impact Fitness which enhances the mental and physical benefits of being physically active in our older population as well as more traditional activities for young people.

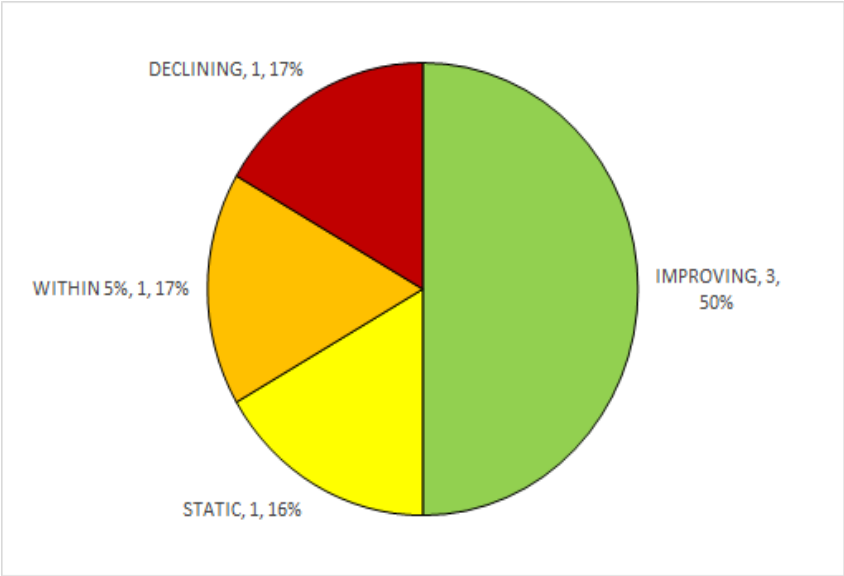
Income, usage and overall participation in the foreshore attractions including the Bay Rider, Crazy Golf and Rec car parks, showed the highest demand in recent times, even prior to the pandemic and with mobile contactless payment being well received. The good weather and demand for affordable outdoor activities was also strong, and will enable the Council to review its offering, opening times and investment options moving forward. Local demand for Langland Bay beach huts also remained high, with 1,000 applications against 80 beach huts available to let under a licence agreement, for periods of 10; 3 and 4 months. The winter lets that were also introduced recorded 100% occupancy. With all the 10 year leased huts now having been returned to the Council to form part of the seasonal offer, we can report the model is working well and allows financial forecasting that enables planned maintenance and improvements on a rolling programme.


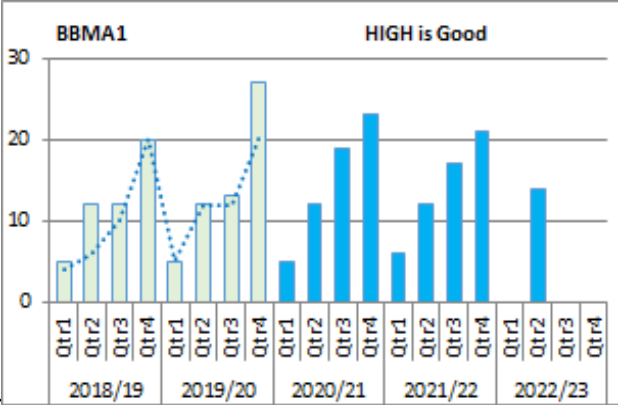

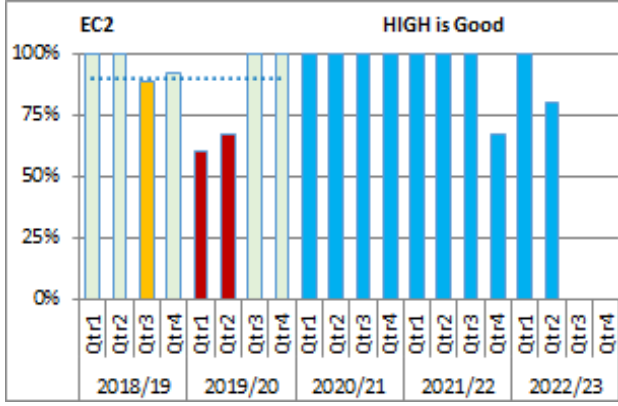
Our beaches were well used during this last quarter and improvements to facilities such as at Caswell Bay, also mean visitors with physical disabilities have

opportunities to enjoy and participate equally. For example, a partnership with Surability provides beach and floating wheelchairs, which were used on 50 occasions, with the trained and qualified surfability team on hand to support people getting in and out as required. 40 registration forms recorded almost half of users coming from outside Wales, demonstrating the impact of these improvements on our tourism offer and further grants have been achieved to replicate this in other destinations, including Rhossili and Port Eynon.

Performance compared to same Period of previous year

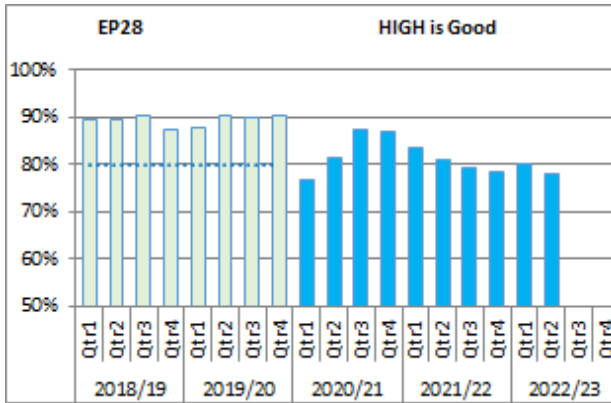
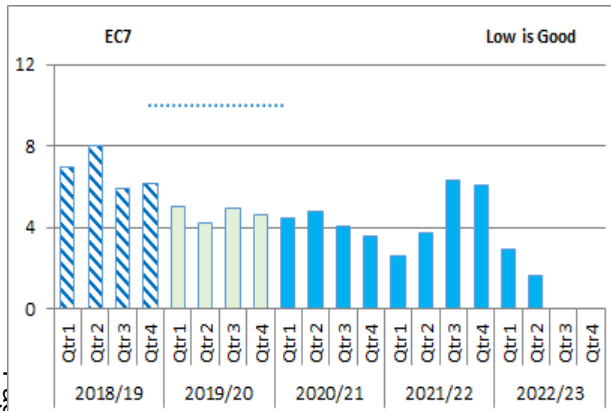
2022/2023 Quarter 2



Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
BBMA1  The number of projects with social benefit clauses and Beyond Bricks & Mortar in their contracts	RAG				Good response from Project Mangers around projects starting on site that include Community Benefit clauses.
	Result	12	12	14	
	Target				
	Trend	STATIC	STATIC	IMPROVING	
	Num	12	12	14	
	Den				
					
EC2  The Percentage of all major applications with an economic imperative that are approved	RAG				One application was refused by Planning Committee as the proposal failed to comply with adopted planning policies for the area. Approval of the application would have resulted in unacceptable development.
	Result	100.00%	100.00%	80.00%	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	STATIC	DECLINING	
	Num	7	6	4	
	Den	7	6	5	
					

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
<p>EC5 </p> <p>Amount of commercial floorspace (measured by sq m) created within the Transforming Towns Programme target areas to accommodate job creation</p>	<p>RAG</p> <p>Result</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Trend</p> <p>Num</p> <p>Den</p>	<p>0</p> <p>DECLINING</p> <p>0</p>	<p>0</p> <p>STATIC</p> <p>0</p>	<p>460</p> <p>IMPROVING</p> <p>460</p>	<p>6 schemes are progressing on site, the quarterly output for this measure relative to the same period last year is improved from nil output.</p>
<p>EC6 </p> <p>Number of new housing units created in Transforming Towns target areas as a result of Transforming Towns Programme funding.</p>	<p>RAG</p> <p>Result</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Trend</p> <p>Num</p> <p>Den</p>	<p>0</p> <p>DECLINING</p> <p>0</p>	<p>0</p> <p>STATIC</p> <p>0</p>	<p>0</p> <p>STATIC</p> <p>0</p>	<p>4 schemes are progressing on site currently. The quarterly output for Q2 relative to the same period last year shows no change from a nil base.</p>

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
EC7 ↓ Average Turnaround Time for Land Charge Searches completed in the period	RAG				Following completion of the Land Registry project, staff are able to concentrate fully on responding to searches which has seen an improvement in performance.
	Result	3.60	3.73	1.63	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	DECLINING	IMPROVING	
	Num	3.60	3.73	1.63	
	Den				
EP28 ↑ The percentage of all planning applications determined within 8 weeks.	RAG				There has been a planning officer vacancy within the team throughout this quarter and a Team Leader vacancy since early September which is impacting on performance.
	Result	81.51%	80.81%	78.09%	
	Target				
	Trend	DECLINING	DECLINING	WITHIN 5%	
	Num	357	480	442	
	Den	438	594	566	



Tackling Poverty Q2 22-23

The corporate plan sets out the council's commitment to tackle poverty to ensure that every person in Swansea can achieve their potential. To meet this commitment, the corporate Tackling Poverty Strategy ensures that tackling poverty is everybody's business.

Cost of Living Impact

The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the cost of living crisis continues to have a significant impact on those already experiencing poverty and is driving those at risk of poverty, into poverty.

The Bevan Foundation 'Snapshot of Poverty' Summer 2022 report highlights that more than 1 in 8 Welsh Households either sometimes or often struggle to afford everyday items and that the majority of people (57%) are now cutting back on essential items such as heating, electricity and/or water.

There is also a clear link between the cost of living crisis and people's health, with 43% of people in Wales reporting that their mental health as deteriorated as a result of their financial position. The above report also stated that 11% of people were worried about the prospect of losing their home over the next three months. A Cost of Living webpage was launched in September www.swansea.gov.uk/costoflivinghelp with almost 35,000 page views by the end of the month.

Welfare Benefits

The number of people on Universal Credit in Swansea (Swansea East, Swansea West and Gower) is 23,045 (DWP, March 2022). The number of people on legacy benefits in Swansea is 12,805 (DWP November 2021).

From early May 2022, people on legacy benefits (Child Tax Credit / Housing Benefit / Income Support / Income-based Jobseekers Allowance / Income-related Employment and Support Allowance / Working Tax Credit) will migrate to Universal Credit by the end of 2024.

Welfare Benefit Entitlements

The step to help address the impacts of Welfare Reform, including supporting people to claim the full benefits they are entitled to so that they are able to maximise their income is reported through the amount of welfare benefits raised through securing rights and entitlements by the Welfare Rights Team.

The amount of benefits secured during the second quarter of 22/23 was £245,274.99, a slight decrease on the same quarter in 21/22. The ongoing impact of Welfare Reform means that the amount of benefit income is reduced. The team responded to 262 benefit enquires and trained 31 support workers this quarter.

Employability Support

The number of people gaining employment through Employability Support by the end of this quarter is 298 (April - September 2022). This covers the outcomes achieved by the following programmes; Swansea Working; Communities for Work; Communities for Work Plus; Workways STU; and Workways Plus.

Support through these programmes results in help for young people to access employment, education and training after reaching the age of 16, as well as help for people to overcome their barriers to employment through co-ordinated, person-centred employability support.

Council Tax Reduction (CTR) and Housing Benefit (HB)

The performance indicators of CTR and HB average time for processing new claims has decreased compared to the same period last year. The increase in time taken to process new applications for HB/CTR claims reflects a number of issues including the shift of more straightforward applications for financial assistance to help with rent over to Universal Credit. Those applications remaining in Housing Benefit being the more complex cases, particularly those for supported accommodation where in depth consideration of the rent charges must be carried out.

The Revenues and Benefits Service continues to manage additional grants on behalf of Welsh Government which is also having a significant impact on processing times as staff are diverted away from core functions to deal with those. In addition, a number of staff have left the Benefits Service to work elsewhere in the authority and to date, replacements are not yet in post. Although recruitment is underway, there will as always be a need for a lengthy period of training for the new staff on complex benefit schemes.

Housing

The Council, along with partners in the housing sector and support charities, have continued to address homelessness in Swansea. Many people have been supported to find a place to live and move on from emergency temporary accommodation into longer-term homes. The average number of days spent by homeless families with children in Bed and Breakfast accommodation increased from this time last year due to the continued pressure on temporary accommodation, and families have moved into suitable accommodation as soon as possible. Pressure on temporary accommodation is continuing to increase due to a lack of suitable move-on accommodation solutions, particularly for single person households.

Skills & Qualifications

The number of accredited qualifications achieved by adults with Local Authority support remains the same as the previous quarter (as this quarter covers the seasonal break in the academic year). Figures for the new academic year will be available in the next quarter report. This includes accredited and non-accredited Lifelong Learning courses such as digital literacy, Essential Skills and Learning for Life courses (languages, wellbeing and arts).

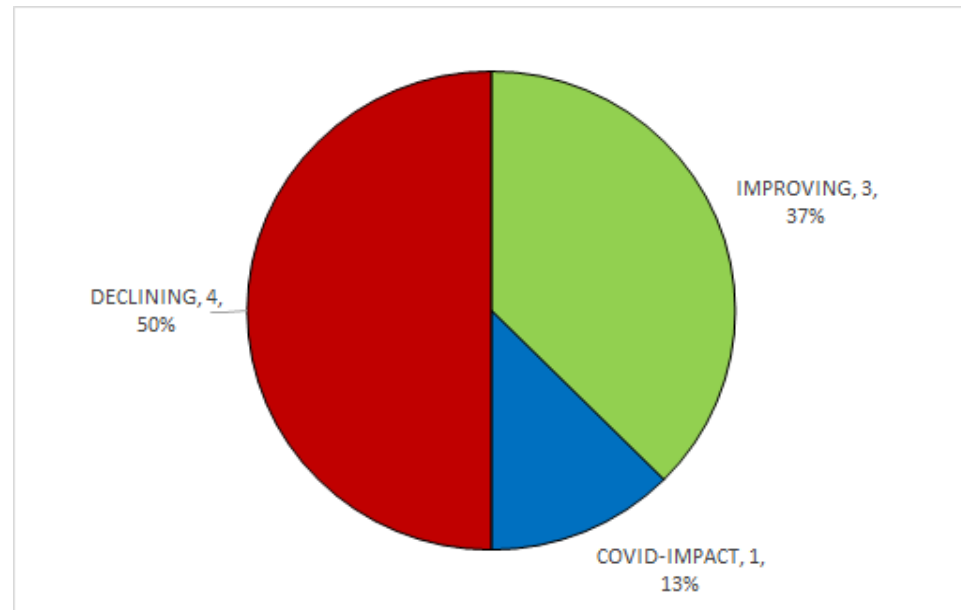
Partnership working between Swansea Working, Lifelong Learning, Employability programmes and partners continues to offer participants accredited training and qualifications to meet employment opportunities. There have been 411 employability-based training outcomes via Swansea Working.

Partnership Working

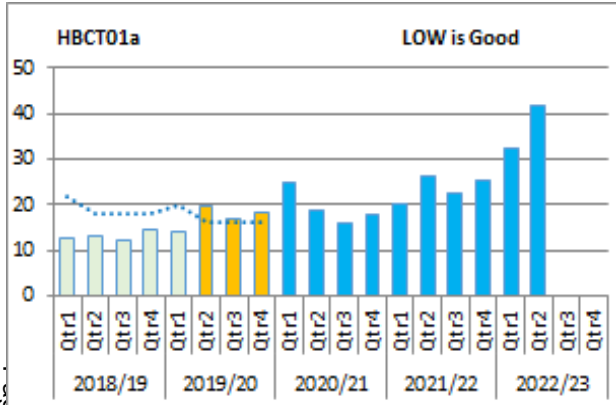
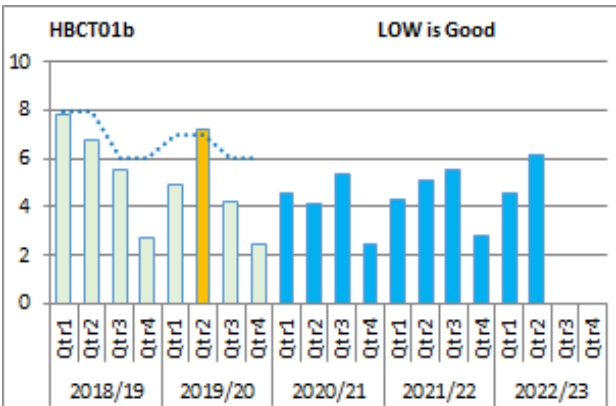
The Swansea Council Poverty Forum, Swansea Poverty Partnership Forum, Financial Inclusion Steering Group and Swansea Food Poverty Network have continued to meet regularly. The planned launch of the Swansea Poverty Truth Commission in September was rescheduled for October. These networks provide opportunities for sharing good practice, information, trends, changes to services and new opportunities, encouraging collaboration and partnership working. £52,500 of Welsh Government's Cost of Living Grant has been allocated to a Fuel Costs Support Fund and plans are being made to target vulnerable residents in Swansea via front line support services, launching in October. Applications for the remaining £22,454.17 Household Support Fund was received via 36 applications (the funding panel is scheduled to meet in October). Total funding of £64,204 Period Dignity in Communities funding is being awarded to 34 successful applicants.

Performance compared to same Period of previous year

2022/2023 Quarter 2



Tackling Poverty 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
HBCT01a ⬇ Housing Benefit Speed of Processing: Average time for processing new claims.	RAG				The service continues to be seriously impacted by the requirement to administer grants for Welsh Gov and more recently by the loss of a significant number of staff to other services. Replacement staff have not yet been appointed and when they are they will require significant support and training over a lengthy period until they can work as quickly as the staff who have moved on.
	Result	18.60	26.00	41.80	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	DECLINING	DECLINING	
	Num	10693	11952	18098	
	Den	575	459	433	
					
HBCT01b ⬇ Housing Benefit Speed of Processing: Average time for processing notifications of change in circumstances.	RAG				The service continues to be seriously impacted by the requirement to administer grants for Welsh Gov and more recently by the loss of a significant number of staff to other services. Replacement staff have not yet been appointed and when they are they will require significant support and training over a lengthy period until they can work as quickly as the staff who have moved on.
	Result	4.12	5.10	6.13	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	DECLINING	DECLINING	
	Num	16214	21816	27256	
	Den	3931	4284	4446	
					

Tackling Poverty 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
HBCT02a <p>Council Tax Reduction Speed of Processing: Average time for processing new claims.</p>	RAG Result Target Trend Num Den	24.18 46477 1922.	27.40 51579. 1880.	38.76 50620 1306	The service continues to be seriously impacted by the requirement to administer grants for Welsh Gov and more recently by the loss of a significant number of staff to other services. Replacement staff have not yet been appointed and when they are they will require significant support and training over a lengthy period until they can work as quickly as the staff who have moved on.
HBCT02b <p>Council Tax Reduction Speed of Processing: Average time for processing notifications of change in circumstances.</p>	RAG Result Target Trend Num Den	4.81 62798 13049	3.90 60724. 15723	2.95 38481 13064	Further introduction of automation continues to improve performance but the functionality requires further work before the benefits of automation related to both new claims / changes in circs is equalised.

Tackling Poverty 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
POV05 ↑ The amount of welfare benefits raised through securing rights and entitlements by the Welfare Rights Team (£)	RAG				The ongoing impact of welfare reform means that the amount of benefit income is reduced. The team focus on maintaining income and ensuring people are claiming all that they are entitled to and avoiding sanctions. Appeal representation has increased this quarter in comparison to this time last year.
Result	438951.45	245274.99	219891.89		
Target					
Trend	DECLINING	DECLINING	DECLINING		
Num	438951.45	245274.99	219891.89		
Den					
<p>POV05 HIGH is Good</p>					
POV06 ↓ The average number of days all homeless families with children spent in Bed and Breakfast accommodation	RAG				Covid continues to have an impact on the availability of temporary accommodation; move on is slower due to wider pressures on the availability of affordable housing, and households continue to present at a time of crisis where little/no prevention work is possible prior to temporary accommodation being needed. We have also seen a number of Ukrainian families present needing emergency accommodation which has placed added pressure on stock levels.
Result	2.00	5.00	19.33		
Target					
Trend	STATIC	DECLINING	COVID IMPACT		
Num	6	10	174		
Den	3	2	9		
<p>POV06 LOW is Good</p>					

Tackling Poverty 17-22

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023																														
POV10 ↑ Number of people gaining employment through Employability Support	RAG				The enhanced engagement and employer engagement work and planning had led to access to more employers and outcomes. The delivery of a central employment hub and working with employers to change ways of recruitment has led to increased job entries on last quarter and on this time last year																														
	Result		135	176																															
	Target																																		
	Trend	DECLINING	IMPROVING	IMPROVING																															
	Num	46	135	176																															
	Den																																		
<p>POV10 High is Good</p> <table border="1"> <caption>POV10 Quarterly Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>125</td> <td>85</td> <td>90</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>70</td> <td>80</td> <td>110</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>80</td> <td>45</td> <td>100</td> <td>225</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>130</td> <td>135</td> <td>105</td> <td>105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>120</td> <td>170</td> <td>175</td> <td>175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2018/19	125	85	90	90	2019/20	70	80	110	85	2020/21	80	45	100	225	2021/22	130	135	105	105	2022/23	120	170	175	175					
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																															
2018/19	125	85	90	90																															
2019/20	70	80	110	85																															
2020/21	80	45	100	225																															
2021/22	130	135	105	105																															
2022/23	120	170	175	175																															
POV11 ↑ Number of accredited qualifications achieved by adults with local Authority support	RAG				Whilst the attendance at Swansea Working courses has improved and this shows on comparison to this time last year. There was a slight reduction on the first quarter due to less courses running in the school holidays and parents not being able to attend due to childcare. The Swansea Working training course offer has expanded meaning more clients can access the courses																														
	Result	71	178	201																															
	Target																																		
	Trend	DECLINING	IMPROVING	IMPROVING																															
	Num	71	178	201																															
	Den																																		
<p>POV11 HIGH is Good</p> <table border="1"> <caption>POV11 Quarterly Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>115</td> <td>180</td> <td>100</td> <td>255</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>85</td> <td>350</td> <td>330</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>80</td> <td>70</td> <td>160</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>180</td> <td>175</td> <td>115</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>205</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2018/19	115	180	100	255	2019/20	85	350	330	180	2020/21	80	70	160	140	2021/22	180	175	115	150	2022/23	205	200	200	200					
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																															
2018/19	115	180	100	255																															
2019/20	85	350	330	180																															
2020/21	80	70	160	140																															
2021/22	180	175	115	150																															
2022/23	205	200	200	200																															

During Quarter 2 we began a review of the council's transformation strategy and goals with a view to developing the next phase of the council's transformation journey. As part of this work, we started a lessons learned review of the council's Sustainable Swansea Programme (2015-19) and the first two phases of the Achieving Better Together programme which ran from 2020-22. This review will be concluded by the end of the calendar year and will inform the content of the new transformation programme for 2023-27.

At the end of September 2022, £2.29 million (48%) of the savings required to balance the budget for 2022-23 are being delivered, while 52% are still to be delivered before the end of the financial year. Against a backdrop of increasing inflation, energy prices and staff pay awards, in September, spending instructions were issued to all services and all employees, including the Housing Revenue Account.

During the pandemic, the council suspended corporate performance targets as council activities were redirected to respond to its effects. In the second quarter we developed targets for the Key Performance Indicators contained in the council's corporate plan for 2022-23. We also started work on developing the 2023-27 corporate plan and Medium-Term Financial Plan. The Public Services Joint Committee also met to begin the process of updating our 2040 wellbeing plan.

In terms of the council's digital agenda, progress continued on upgrading the council's back-office systems with the formal completion of user acceptance testing. In the second quarter we saw an increase in the number of online payments received via our websites compared to the previous quarter, although they were slightly lower than the number of transactions when compared to the same quarter last year. Payment kiosks in the council's reception have been upgraded and are working well. There has been the usual seasonal rise in automated reporting around waste management for Quarter 2 compared with Quarter 1, which has exceeded the same period last year slightly. There has also been an increase in parking permits issued. There were no serious data breaches during the quarter. However, there were twenty-one breaches that did not meet threshold for referral to the Information Commissioner's Office with no more than two people affected in any breach.

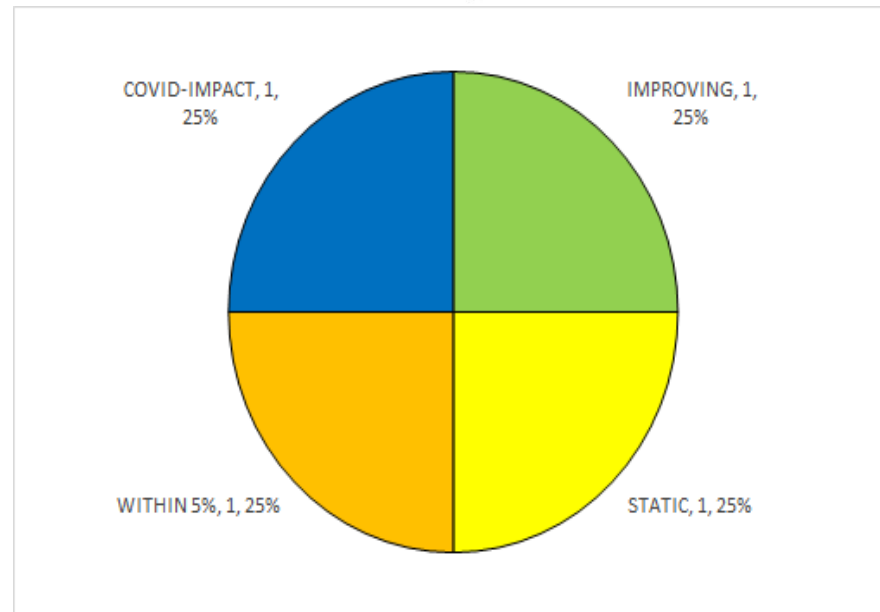
In the council's corporate contact centre, Quarter 2 saw a fall in the number of calls compared to the same quarter last year, although call numbers in both years remain significantly higher than they were pre-pandemic. This increased demand can be attributed in part to grants that have been made available (e.g., cost of living and fuel payments). Despite the fall in call numbers this year, the contact centre continues to struggle to keep up with demand due to the higher overall call levels and some staff absences over the quarter. The year-to-date call abandonment rate at the end of September stood at 22%, although performance in September was 19% showing some improvement.


Consultation on the council's workforce strategy concluded in this quarter, with the draft being considered by the Governance and Audit Committee and the recognised Trade Unions. The strategy was presented to Cabinet in October for approval. The number of working days/shifts per full time equivalent lost due to sickness absence reduced in quarter 2 compared to quarter 1 but is still higher than the same time last year. There are several possible reasons for this including, continuing COVID illness, NHS treatment delays impacting on those with long-term/chronic illnesses and stress arising from work-related stress in some areas. The no-detriment sickness policy that was put in place during the pandemic came to an end on 30 September, which may lead to further improvement in sickness rates in quarter 3.

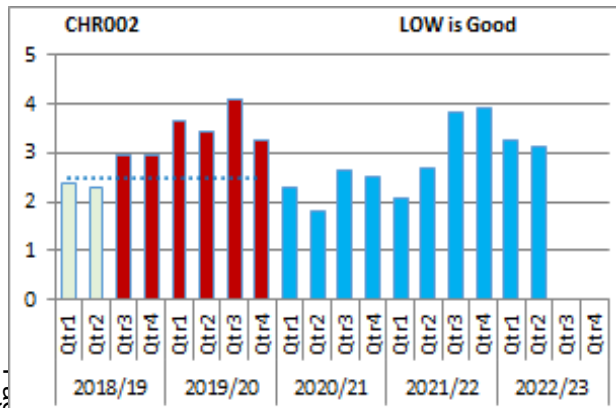
By the end of Quarter 2, we had developed the council's draft public participation strategy which will be consulted upon during quarter 3. We also appointed Co-production Network for Wales (Co-pro Lab) to help the council develop its co-production capability through upskilling and embedding co-production behaviours into everything that we do.

Performance compared to same Period of previous year

2022/2023 Quarter 2

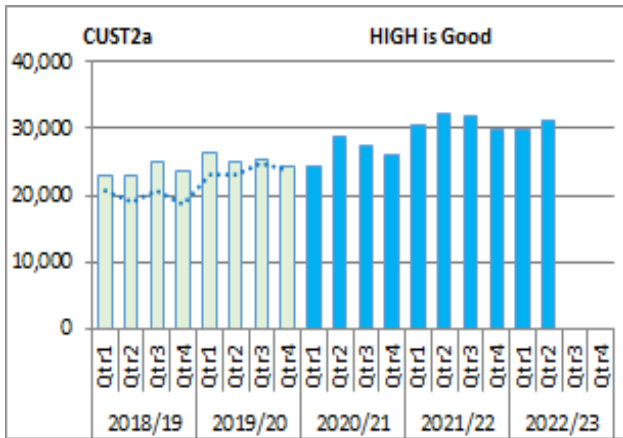


Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
CHR002  The number of working days/shifts per full time equivalent lost due to sickness absence	RAG				COVID continues to have a direct and indirect impact on sickness absence. The no-detriment principle to Covid related absence has given rise to increased sickness, but with the protocol having ended at the beginning of October, Q3 will show whether any improvement is evident. The delays in people waiting for health treatment has impacted long term absence levels. We believe that this is reflective in the number of critical illness/condition cases that have emerged in all areas over the last 12 months and continue to do so. Personal Stress is another identified key factor especially amongst the front-line services, for example, compounded by the impact of COVID on Social Care from working right through the pandemic in unprecedented circumstances, but also as a result of the pressures within a very challenged labour market.
	Result	1.82	2.71	3.12	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	DECLINING	COVID IMPACT	
	Num	16118.96	25109.62	29505.40	
	Den	8872.99	9272.42	9471.37	

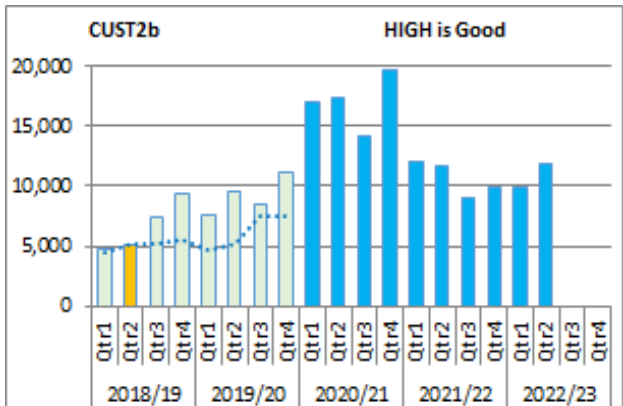



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Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
CUST2a ↑ Number of online payments received via City and County of Swansea websites	RAG				The number of transactions is following the seasonal pattern and growing compared with Q1 2022. Although the number of transactions has fallen slightly compared with Q2 last year, the value of the online transactions has grown by almost 11%
	Result	28677	32167	31273	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	IMPROVING	WITHIN 5%	
	Num	28677	32167	31273	
	Den				
CUST2b ↑ Number of forms completed online for fully automated processes.	RAG				There has been the usual seasonal rise in automated reporting around waste management for Q2 compared with Q1, which has exceeded the same period last year slightly. There has also been an increase in parking permits issued
	Result	17373	11609	11887	
	Target				
	Trend	IMPROVING	DECLINING	IMPROVING	
	Num	17373	11609	11887	
	Den				



88



Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
PROC12  Number of data breaches which has resulted in an enforcement or monetary penalty notice being issued by the Information Commissioners Office (ICO)	RAG				There were 21 data breaches during the quarter. None of these data breaches reached the threshold for referral to the ICO. No serious breach occurred and the maximum number of people affected in any breach was 2 (the vast majority affecting only one person).
	Result	0	0	0	
	Target				
	Trend	STATIC	STATIC	STATIC	
	Num	0	0	0	
	Den				
NO GRAPH DISPLAYED All results are zero					


Importantly the new 'Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change' corporate well-being objective was approved at July 7th 2022 Council meeting. Beyond that Governance has advanced and continues to adapt to ensure we keep a clear focus on:

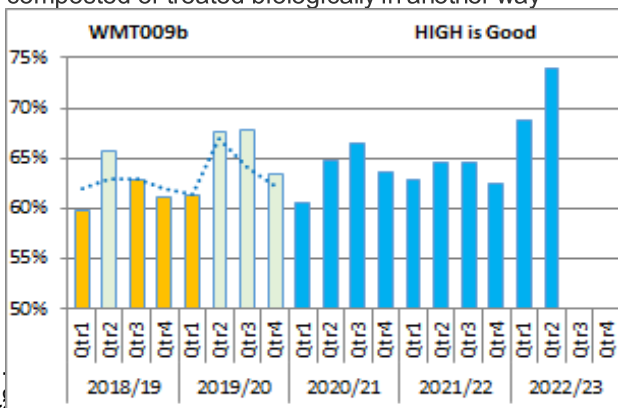
- Swansea Council Achieving net zero carbon by 2030
- Swansea achieving net zero carbon by 2050
- Delivering on Nature Recovery

The majority of strategies under this new well-being objective have been approved or are imminent with both the Street Lighting and Sustainable Transport Strategies and the Council's Biodiversity Plan due for approval in coming months. Our focus is now on delivery, monitored within the structure of the governance arrangements that have been put in place. The presentation of the report on delivery of Net Zero to Cabinet in December will propose actions that then be monitored up to 2030 and beyond. Performance measures and targets will be developed subject to the adoption of recommendations within that report.



NO GRAPH DISPLAYED

Only 1 indicator reported - trend IMPROVING



Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
WMT009b  The percentage of municipal waste collected by local authorities and prepared for reuse and/or recycled, including source segregated biowastes that are composted or treated biologically in another way	RAG				Please note this data is for Quarter 1 2022/2023 due to reporting timescales in waste return portal. Performance has increased relative to previous annual period as the council is now using EFW (energy from waste) rather than landfill for disposal of black bags.
	Result	64.70%	64.57%	74.02%	
	Target				
	Trend	DECLINING	DECLINING	IMPROVING	
	Num	16447.61	18984.79	20019.02	
	Den	25422.30	29402.28	27044.37	



NEW PI's FOR 2022/23 - no graphs displayed

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
AD011e  The percentage of residential reablement stays completed during the year where the need for support was mitigated or reduced	RAG				In comparison to Q2 in 21/22, the performance has dropped. However, the service is still performing above the expected level for the year. The performance will be influenced by the residents' level of need.
	Result			68.00%	
	Target				
	Trend			No Data	
	Num			34	
	Den			50	
AD011f  The percentage of community reablement packages of care completed during the year where the need for support was mitigated or reduced	RAG				New KPI (separating out residential from community reablement and combining the number of individuals who end a period of reablement with no or reduced need). This figure reflects the complexity of individuals being referred into the service, and our ability to screen out inappropriate referrals in the face of hospital pressure to discharge with limited alternative support at home within the domiciliary care sector.
	Result			48.00%	
	Target				
	Trend			No Data	
	Num			36	
	Den			75	

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
AD024i ↑ The percentage of enquiries completed within 7 working days from the receipt of the reported alleged abuse.	RAG				No comment submitted
	Result			79.03%	
	Target				
	Trend			No Data	
	Num			98	
	Den			124	
AS13b ↑ The percentage of identified carers who have been offered an assessment at the point of assessment of the 'cared for'	RAG				No comment submitted
	Result			86.07%	
	Target				
	Trend			No Data	
	Num			414	
	Den			481	

Performance Indicator	KEY	2020/2021 Quarter 2	2021/2022 Quarter 2	2022/2023 Quarter 2	Comment-2022/2023
CFS14a  The percentage of contacts received by statutory children's social services during the period where a decision was made by the end of the next working day	RAG				As anticipated report development for this measure is ongoing - we hope to provide values for Quarter 3.
	Result				
	Target				
	Trend				
	Num				
	Den				
CFS18a  The rate of looked after children (LAC) per 10,000 of the 0-17 Swansea population at end of the period (excluding asylum seekers)	RAG				This is a new indicator for 2022/23. The data here represents the looked after children who are aged under 18 years. Overall, the number of children who are looked after by Swansea Council has been decreasing over the last year. This is in line with our strategy to support children and young people to remain living at home with their family or wider family network, where it is safe to do so.
	Result			102.69	
	Target				
	Trend			No Data	
	Num			481	
	Den			46840	

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: SDU

Directorate: Corporate Services

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services
- Other

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Q2 2022/23 Performance Monitoring Report – this reports on performance during Q2 2022/23 delivering the Council’s key priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan.

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further Investigation	No Impact
	+	-	+	-	+	-		
Children/young people (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Human Rights

**Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches?
Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement**

This reports on performance during Q2 2022/23 delivering the Council's key priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan, so no consultation or engagement is required.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?
Yes No
- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
Yes No
- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
Yes No
- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
Yes No

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

Q7 Will this initiative result in any changes needed to the external or internal website?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

Q8 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

(You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.)

Outcome of Screening – This reports on performance during 2021/22 delivering the Council’s key priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan, so there is no direct impact on people or communities.

Q9 Please describe the outcome of your screening using the headings below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)**
- **Summary of involvement (Q3)**
- **WFG considerations (Q4)**
- **Any risks identified (Q5)**
- **Cumulative impact (Q7)**

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the ‘**Integrated Assessment Implications**’ section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: R Rowlands
Job title: Strategic Delivery & Performance Manager
Date: 14/11/22
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Lee Wenham
Position: Head of Communications & marketing
Date: 14/11/22

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 10.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Service Transformation

Cabinet - 15 December 2022

Swansea Council – Net Zero 2030.

Purpose:	The report seeks to gain approval for a Swansea Council Net Zero 2030 delivery plan. To also acknowledge the work on Nature Recovery and Swansea Net Zero 2050 programmes.
Policy Framework:	Corporate Plan – Delivering on Nature Recovery & Climate Change
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal. All service areas with responsibilities within the action plan
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that Cabinet: 1) Approves the proposed Swansea Council Net Zero 2030 delivery plan, attached as Appendix 1. 2) Acknowledges the continuing work on Nature Recovery and Swansea Net Zero 2050 programmes which will require separate reports to Cabinet at a future date.
Report Author:	Geoff Bacon
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Debbie Smith
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report is the third in a series presented to Cabinet on the Climate Change and Nature Recovery agenda and will focus in the main, on how Swansea Council proposes to deliver its Net Zero 2030 commitment.
- 1.2 Since the last report in November 2021, the Council has submitted three years of emissions data under the new Welsh Government 'Welsh Net

Zero' reporting guidelines for public sector bodies. The aim is to monitor progress towards meeting the collective ambition of a carbon neutral public sector by 2030. It is worth noting there are 60 plus public bodies reporting to in this manner.

- 1.3 The new reporting method covers six categories within the operational boundary. Two categories align with the previous Carbon Reduction Commitment data we have collated and reported on 2010. Data in these two areas is proven and robust.
- 1.4 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 places a duty on Welsh Ministers to report consumption emissions, given the aim of the policy is to reduce emissions in a globally responsible way.
- 1.5 Swansea Council has reviewed its proposed approach with regional colleagues and the delivery plan recommended in this report aligns with all three regional councils (Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Neath Port Talbot).
- 1.6 To note the wider Net Zero Wales agenda, Welsh Government is embedding legislative foundations for a cleaner, fairer, stronger Wales, including through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.
- 1.7 Audit Wales, have also recommended that Swansea Council publishes a costed delivery plan saying:

Overall, we found that:

The Council has a strong grasp of the scale and complexity of the challenge to achieve net zero by 2030 and has ambitions for all public sector bodies in the county of Swansea to become net zero by 2050, but these plans are not costed and do not identify the funding and resources required to deliver all the identified activity

In July 2022, the Auditor General published Public Sector readiness for Net Zero Carbon by 2030, which looked at decarbonisation actions in 48 public bodies, including all councils. This report found uncertainty that the collective ambition for a net zero public sector by 2030 will be met. Our work identified significant, common barriers to progress that public bodies must collectively address to meet the collective ambition. We found that while public bodies are demonstrating commitment to carbon reduction, they must now significantly ramp up their activities, increase collaboration and place decarbonisation at the heart of their day-to-day operations and decisions.

In the report, the Auditor General makes the following five calls for action from Public Bodies:

- *Strengthen your leadership and demonstrate your collective responsibility through effective collaboration;*

- Clarify your strategic direction and increase your pace of implementation;
- Get to grips with the finances you need;
- Know your skills gaps and increase your capacity; and
- Improve data quality and monitoring to support your decision making

2. Emissions reporting

2.1 A reminder of the Public Body route map set out by Welsh Government is as below:

The Journey to net zero

Moving up a gear 2021–2022

Where understanding the context and what needs to be done is vital, and where action needs to accelerate.

Well on our way 2022–2026

Where there is an expectation that low carbon is becoming the norm and we are definitely on the way to a net zero Welsh public sector.

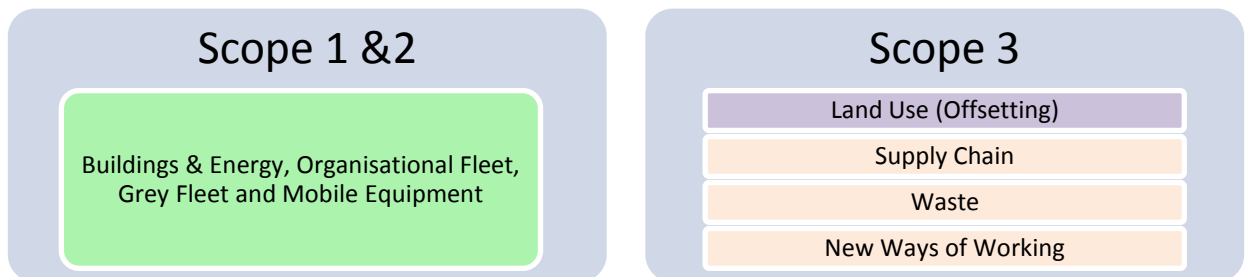
Achieving our goal 2026–2030

Where choosing zero carbon has become routine, culturally embedded, and self regulating.

2.2 For the new reporting regime, there are six emissions categories within the operational boundary:

Buildings & Energy	Fleet & Other Mobile Equipment	Land Use (Offsetting)
Waste – Operational	New Ways of Working	Supply Chain

2.3 For the purposes of the new Welsh Net Zero reporting, the scope concept has continued to be used to support the operational boundary setting process.



Previously for the Carbon Reduction Commitment only scope 1&2 emissions were reported i.e. those under direct control.

Now all three scopes are being reported, and rightly so, as Swansea Council's organisational behaviour and policy will undoubtedly impact on them all. Whilst the Council can help influence scope 3 emissions reduction, we need to be mindful that they are causal and not directly within the Council's control.

Whilst measuring and reporting scope 3 emissions should be seen as good practice and the right move to demonstrate public bodies are leading by example, some of the data is currently not particularly accurate and likely inconsistent across public bodies. The '*Welsh Public Sector Net Zero: Baseline and Recommendations for Improvements Report*' (April 2022) which followed the first two years of reporting notes data accuracy is affected by emissions sources, classification, proxy activity data (e.g. Supply chain based on cost), emissions factors and the tier system.

The reporting templates were amended for 2021-22 data, and portray improved accuracy and more consistent information across the Public Sector.

Reporting data on the six categories within the organisational boundary will unquestionably help the Council move forward on all agendas, but the areas where the most significant impacts can be made by 2030 lie within scopes 1&2.

2.4 Renewables/Generation

In order to help the Welsh Government track the generation of renewable electricity and heat by public sector organisations, reporting on renewable generation is required within the Public Sector Net Zero report. Swansea Council provides this information under two reporting formats – Purchased Renewables and On Site Renewables Generation:

- **Purchased Renewables:** Swansea Council purchase 100% of their electricity supply through 'renewable for business' Crown Commercial Services procurement contract with EDF Energy, certified with an annual Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificate.
- **On Site Renewables Generation:** Total renewable electricity generated from Solar PV systems installed across Swansea Council corporate buildings and schools.

However, Welsh Governments current position from a net zero reporting strategy perspective, is that public sector organisations are unable to off-set any renewable generation from their carbon emissions footprint. Their ambition of being a net zero public sector organisation by 2030 is to decarbonise each building by reducing energy demand through energy efficiency and conservation measures, maximise opportunities to generate and use renewable energy on a small scale where it is a cost effective investment.

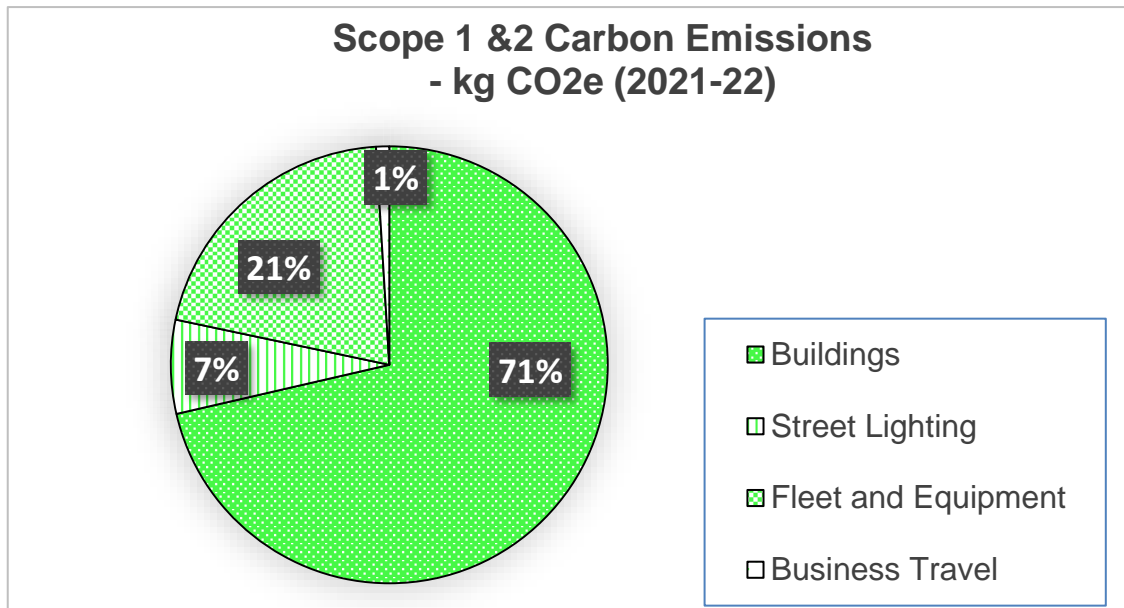
2.5 Natural Gas

Swansea Council currently purchase 100% natural gas through the Crown Commercial Services procurement contract with Total Gas and Power. There is the option to purchase 'green gas' or biomethane, produced from the recycling of natural waste, such as plant material and organic waste. There is a cost premium on top of the normal natural gas unit rate charged. 'Green Gas' certificates are issued annually as certification of its renewable nature. However, Swansea Council would not be able to off-set its carbon emissions footprint from purchasing 'Green Gas' unless Welsh Government change their current position on this issue.

3. Swansea Council Carbon Footprint

3.1 Scope 1 & 2

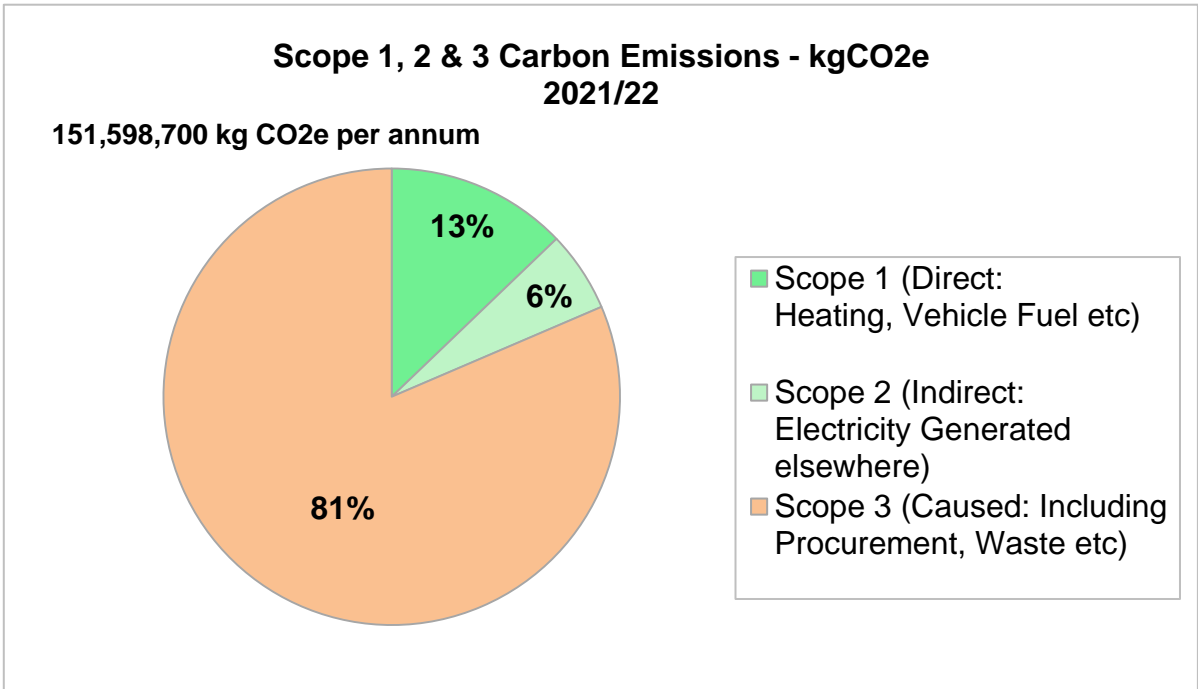
Scope 1&2 Emissions	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	kg CO2e	kg CO2e	kg CO2e
Buildings & Energy	22,086,463	19,229,106	21,031,594
Street Lighting	2,245,610	2,038,372	2,041,774
Fleet and Equipment	6,071,863	5,016,347	6,100,463
Business Travel	575,168	129,319	285,794
Sub Total Carbon Emissions	30,979,104	26,413,144	29,459,625
Land Based Emissions	-5,849,311	-5,849,311	-5,594,070
Carbon Emissions	25,129,793	20,563,833	23,865,555



To note, data fluctuations can be attributed to the Pandemic and improved data accuracy in 2021-22.

3.2 Scope 1, 2 & 3

Scope 1,2&3	2021-22
	KgCO ₂ e
Scope 1 – Fleet, Grey Fleet, Street Lighting and Mobile Equipment	8,992,547
Scope 2 – Buildings & Energy	21,031,594
Scope 3 –Waste, Supply Chain, New Ways of Working	128,018,939
Sub Total Carbon Emissions	157,192,770
Land Based Emissions	-5,594,070
Total Carbon Emissions kgCO₂e	151,598,700



To note, Scope 3 figures include municipal waste, new ways of working and supply chain. As a council currently supporting large redevelopment and investment programmes, along with a programme to build new homes, the supply chain figures are to be expected, and show parity with similar Welsh city's eg Cardiff.

4. Swansea Council Net Zero 2030 - Proposed Delivery Plan

4.1 Swansea Council is committed to reducing emissions in all six categories within the reporting organisational boundary. There is already much work being undertaken with the following plan indicating 30 key actions by 2030. See **Appendix 1**

Swansea Council Net Zero – 30 Actions by 2030

Buildings & Energy	Fleet & Mobile Equipment	Land Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonise our public estate by reviewing our asset management strategy. Reduce the energy consumed across the council's buildings and estate. Encourage employee behaviour change through training and process improvement Decarbonise street lighting with more LED's Ensure all new buildings are constructed to the highest possible sustainability standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition the Council's fleet to zero emission equivalents in accordance with the Welsh Government's expectation of light commercial vehicles by 2025 and other vehicles by 2030 Establish a fleet vehicle charge point infrastructure that supports this transition Optimise fleet vehicle use and efficiency Establish integrated data systems for GHG measurement Revise and approve the appropriate supporting policies, procedures and working practices Decarbonise Grey Fleet travel Decarbonise mobile plant equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDP policy reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon Increase terrestrial Central Area GI to 26% Tree planting areas mapped county wide 1000s new trees planted 30% of protected sites (local nature reserves, etc.) in positive management for biodiversity
Waste	New Ways of Working	Supply Chain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage circular economy values within Swansea Council – to minimise and prevent - reduce, reuse, recycle, wherever possible Reduce operational single use plastics wherever possible Reduce operational waste e.g. food, paper Encourage operational recycle and repair. Reduce Construction Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop emissions data monitoring processes Reduce commuting miles Deliver agile working policy Develop staff active travel plan Implement Healthy Travel Charter in Swansea Council Develop an Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to Net Carbon Zero in our supply chain by 2050 Through forward planning and innovation develop new specifications for our contracts that deliver Net Carbon Zero Map and monitor our progress, with appropriate prioritisation and target setting

4.2 However, it is proposed that Buildings & Energy and Fleet & Mobile Equipment continue to be the Council's key delivery commitment data for achieving Net Zero by 2030. (GREEN)

4.3 It is proposed that we continue to develop an understanding of our land use and that sequestration is used to offset. (LILAC)

4.4 It is proposed that we follow the 'Team Wales' approach to support emissions reductions in scope 3 categories in line with targets required of the Net Zero Wales Carbon Budget 2 (2021-2025) (ORANGE).

4.5 Please note the actions in RED are policy commitments

5. Delivering on Nature Recovery and Net Zero Swansea 2050

5.1 The Carbon Budget 2 (2021-25) sets out its ambition under the following headings. It will be Swansea Council's intention to not only lead by example on all these categories, but to work with citizens, climate charter signatories, PSB, businesses, community groups, schools etc. on the journey to Swansea becoming Net Zero by 2050.

It is everyone's business.

5.2 Please note the actions in RED are policy commitments.

**EXAMPLE Net Zero Wales
Swansea 2050**

Electricity & Heat Generation	Transport	Residential Buildings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete first phase of Blue Eden • Develop Energy Parks e.g. Tir John Solar Farm • Support delivery of Regional Energy Plan • Support delivery of Local Area Energy Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated and affordable public transport system • Safe active travel networks across the county to recognise work and leisure hubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More EV charging points • Residents aware of and able to access advice and funding for home improvements to cut carbon emissions • More Homes built to Swansea Standard • Decarbonisation of Housing Stock • Create an Energy awareness hub • Aim for 30% of (non-residential) Council buildings with wildlife features
Industry & Business	Agriculture	Waste & Circular Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement across the county using Swansea Project Zero branding with a strong support network that instils pride and creates a critical mass of businesses actively cutting carbon emissions and participating in the circular economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More opportunity for healthy, local food production and sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve Welsh Government recycling targets • Promote the waste hierarchy and prevent, reduce, or reuse materials wherever feasible • Continue to monitor technologies and engagement with partners to recycle a wider range of waste material types • Plastic Free Swansea County to be promoted
Education and Engagement	Enriching our Natural Resources	LULUCF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement across the county using Swansea Project Zero branding to instil pride and create a critical mass. • All schools actively reducing their carbon and saving energy through behaviour change and educational initiatives • Collaboration with Youth Groups to enable the 'youth voice' to be heard • Environmental Project Partners successfully running projects on behalf of SC and actively engaging with citizens and community groups to increase community climate resilience and reduce community carbon emissions • All SC staff to be given training on CC&NR as part of induction with service area/job role specific training available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver Local Area Nature Recovery Action Plan • Deliver Biodiversity/Section 6 Plan • Deliver county wide green infrastructure strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More land available for CSA and allotment use • More community orchards

5.3 The Council is already collaborating with PSB, environmental partners, community groups, citizens, business, schools and climate signatories on the wider agenda and lots of good work is already being undertaken. It is therefore proposed that further reports are brought to Cabinet next year on both the Nature Recovery and Swansea Net Zero 2050 agendas.

5.4 Please note the additions of the new plans are now included in the Climate Change and Nature Recovery overarching Strategy. See **Appendix 2**.

- Section 3 - Additional Nature Recovery note (pg 4)
- Section 5 - Updated Governance graphic (pg 6)
- Section 7 – New 2030 action plan graphic (pg 10)
- Section 8 – New 2050 action plan infographic (pg 15)

All amends have been accepted via the delegated powers of the Cabinet Member for Service Transformation and the Director of Place, as per the approved process (Cabinet 18 Nov 2021).

6. Challenges

- 6.1 What is evident is that the picture is still incomplete in relation to the scale of the challenge facing Swansea Council. Welsh Government have recently set out a new Social Care route map which will undoubtedly lead to an increased requirement for more detailed carbon reduction reporting. There are likely to be future additions and amendments to the reporting requirements too. A good example here is, that currently supply chain emissions are recorded based on spend value, which does not give a true reflection of emissions. Welsh Government will be working with the Public Sector to improve reporting in this particular category.
- 6.2 In terms of capital investment to meet the Net Zero challenge they can be simply categorised within the scope 1&2 emissions heading. Those within scope 3 will undoubtedly need further funding but until reporting is deemed completely robust then the best approach will be to support reduction in line with the carbon budget 2.
- 6.3 To note the Waste team already have an approved and costed strategy.
- 6.4 Beyond all of the above, revenue resource will be required to properly and effectively manage the programme. Compared to neighbouring authorities Swansea has limited dedicated resource and those leading on the initiative are doing so in addition to their existing full time roles. This is not sustainable and if it is decided to progress with this delivery plan, then it needs to be accepted that the resource will need to be found.
- 6.5 The project must be recognised as a behaviour change initiative. Small wins can be achieved by officers simply acting differently, whether that's something big like adjusting premise heating systems by the business managers or something more simplistic like turning off lights when officers leave a room, or not photocopying.
- 6.6 Incentives will be required to encourage behaviour change and must be intrinsically linked to the new and emerging Transformation Strategy, Workforce Development Strategy and the Digital Service Strategy in particular.
- 6.7 Clashes of Policy will continue to present themselves, and will need to be addressed on a case by case basis.eg warm places and increased energy bills.

7. Costed plan

The full delivery plan can be seen in **Appendix 1**, but in summary for scopes 1 &2 emissions:

Scope 1&2

Category	Current t CO2e (21-22)	Spend already allocated	Projected t CO2 based on spend already allocated	Investment option A	Projected t CO2e Based on Inv A – Future Funding Ops	Investment Option B	Projected t CO2e Based on Inv B – further funds required.	Balance of t CO2e	Cost
Buildings & Energy	21,031	£1.3m retrofit, £26,400 ERF (Energy Sparks)	379 103 (1% of bills)	£7m retrofit (Salix Finance/WG Funding Programme) – 8 years payback on investment	4,438	£93m investment on building decarbonisation programmes	12,889	3,222	£101.5m million investment excluding cost of offsetting
Street Lighting	2,041	£1m approved	159	£800,000 required to complete.	118			1,764	£1.8million
Fleet & Mobile Equipment	6,100	£484,000 assigned to EV £300,000 grant for charging points. £40,000 plus annual fee for data base mgt – internal budget		£7m to 2027 only for light commercial vehicles. EV fleet charging points - £700,000 - £1m.		150 HGVs x price differential of £200k each +£30m Further 200 light commercial @ +£8m 450 mixed coming around again @ before 2030 @ +£10m	Average of 760 t reduction per year	0	+£55m to 2030
Grey Fleet	285	£1.5m social care.					Average of 36 t reduction per year	0	£1.5m
Total	29,457								£159.8m
Land Use	-5,594							-5,000	£27.5m
Total	23,863								£187.3m

If all of the above can be funded and if the expected reductions could actually be achieved and accepted by WG has being allowable, this would leave net emissions for Swansea Council of approximately 5000 tonnes of CO2.

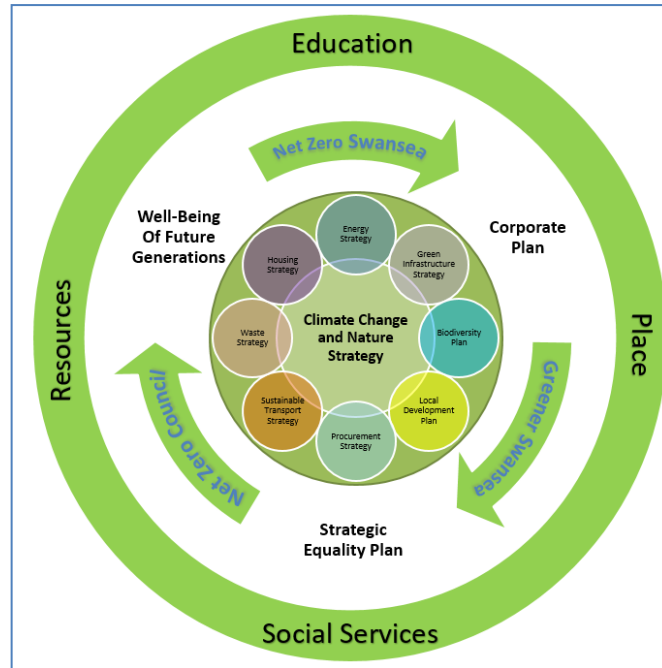
In order to establish the financial cost of offsetting this figure two scenarios are presented for information. The Council either assume that land could be identified and purchased in the Swansea boundary and, if allowable, be accounted for in its return to WG.

This could equate to circa 1,100 hectares of established forest ie for more than 20 years, or 4,166 hectares of grassland. Even if either could be identified this could be established as a likely capital cost of £27,500,000 based on current woodland values of approximately £25,000 per hectare.

Alternatively, in theory, carbon credits could be purchased at the current market rate of circa £78 per tonne per annum which generates an approximate revenue cost of £400,000 pa.

8. Integrated Assessment Implications

- 8.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
 - Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
 - Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
 - Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 8.2 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.
- 8.3 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.
- 8.4 This agenda does not present any negative impacts.
- 8.5 If we move in the right direction as a council aiming for net zero by 2030 , we can lead by example bringing citizens along with us on the 2050 journey, then all benefits could and should be very positive, eg reduction in fuel poverty, local food supply, improved health and well-being, reduced fire and flooding to name but a few.
- 8.6 Internal governance and multidisciplinary involvement is strong and has recently be ratified by the awarding of the Bronze One Planet Standard. Between the programme board and the communication group, every single service area of the Council is involved.
- 8.7 To note the Well-being of Future Generations is a pivot part of our project governance structure.



- 8.8 Risks are medium – We have the plan, but financially we will need to continue to lobby WG to ensure funding is available to make such changes – e.g. decarbonisation of homes and public buildings, transportation, active travel.
- 8.9 A brilliant and exciting opportunity to maximise the wellbeing of future generations and equality plan principles to make for a Greener Council by 2030 and a Greener Swansea by 2050.
- 8.10 The IIA screening form is included as **Appendix 3**

9. Financial Implications

- 9.1 The full financial cost of achieving Net Zero can only be considered an estimate at this stage and broad financial implications are noted in section 7 of this report.
- 9.2 The report sets out initial estimates of the costs of legal duties upon the Council. It remains unclear whether any financial assistance will be forthcoming from Welsh or UK governments to meet all or any of the costs given this Council like all others faces a plethora of other legal obligations and a stark outlook in real terms for public finances for the foreseeable future of the decade.
- 9.3 No meaningful future budgets have been provided for any of these indicative future costs to date to be met by the Council. This reflects the explicit presumption that the Council will not be expected to fund costs out of core spending, but that alternative external sources of finance will be

provided by national governments. However, consideration should be given to spend to save initiatives, for example future phases of the ReFit programme.

- 9.4 By way of potential context and scale only, if capital budgets were to be provided from now onwards over the forthcoming 7 years to 2030 it would be prudent to assume £25m per annum of additional capital obligations each year growing cumulatively to £175m This would be the most prudent, assuming zero support from government. It is likely to overstate the cost and risk as neither UK nor Welsh government could reasonably expect individual councils to meet the costs in isolation.
- 9.5 If this Council were expected to have to fully fund itself then at current likely rates and MRP this would cost coming on £2m per annum rising cumulatively to £12m by 2030 in capital financing costs. This broad estimate at today's prices and interest rate outlook and could vary significantly in practice.
- 9.6 Cabinet and Council will have to have due regard to this in all future budget setting and MTFP decision rounds. Its appetite for revenue versus capital spending decisions, the timing of those decisions and it's prioritisation of competing legislative obligations will be an undiluted challenge as the Audit Wales report acknowledges .The longer uncertainty persists over funding support or lack of support and the longer Council does not explicitly provide for any future costs the bigger the risk of inevitable end loaded costs if no external support is obtained.
- 9.7 It is clear in any scenario residual carbon emissions will remain even after action and, subject to the views of WG in terms of their carbon emissions reporting guidance, there could be planned for costs of offsetting in either the revenue budgets from 2030 onwards (minimum £0.5m at current prices) or before that further capital (£27.5m at current prices)
- 9.8 At present the budget presumption is repeated that this Council is assuming that 100% of all costs are met externally as they materially transcend its ability to afford them itself.

10. Legal Implications

- 10.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

Background Papers: None

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 – Swansea Council Net Zero 2030 Delivery Plan
- Appendix 2 – Climate Change & Nature Strategy 2022-30
- Appendix 3 – IIA Screening Form

Swansea Council Net Zero Delivery Plan 2030

Buildings and Energy

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23- 2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO₂e savings
Page 93	NZ30/1 Decarbonise our public estate by reviewing our asset management strategy.	To ensure that any decisions relating to the Council's operational asset base are fully informed by energy efficiency data. This will enable maximised occupancy and co-sharing opportunities in the most appropriate assets. A reduction in assets will bring an immediate reduction in emissions. Will be informed by budget and service planning.	Short term then continuous	Within existing budgets initially but likely capital investment required	Within existing staff resources initially buy will likely require project management and technical input.	Further work needed to measure carbon savings
	NZ30/2 Reduce the energy consumed across the council's buildings and estate. Long term investment planning for a renewable future addressing the challenges of Welsh Government commitments and the Authorities 'Climate Emergency' motion	Building Heat Decarbonisation assessments of Swansea Council public sector buildings estate (Solar PV, ASHP, all electric and combined technologies in conjunction with conventional energy efficiency, and building fabric improvements); complete financial cost modelling for each building, financial savings /payback and carbon emission savings	Short term then continuous	Further work needed to measure financial costs and savings but initial estimate of £7M to target poorly performing assets. Full decarbonisation, if possible, would total many £100Ms as it require demolitions and rebuilds	Local Partnerships doing benchmark calculations – data submitted	Local Partnership benchmark report expected Nov 22

	Carbon Reduction Retrofit Investment Programme – Welsh Government Funding Programme / Salix Finance	Investment in Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) to improve the building fabric of council owned buildings delivering energy and carbon reductions, reducing maintenance costs. Phase 1 completed.	Short term then continuous	Further work needed to measure financial costs and savings. (Phase 1 - £1.3million; 7.5 yrs payback)	Phase 2 in progress towards High Level Assessment (HLA) being undertaken. Education Services to appoint schools Project Manager. Corporate buildings with Energy Manager.	Further work needed to measure carbon savings (Phase 1 - 379 tonnes of CO2 saved per year)
	Collaborate with Welsh Government and South West Wales (SWW) regions to establish a Local Area Energy Plan	Improving the energy infrastructure in Swansea and SSW in order to support low carbon energy and transport systems	Medium to Long term, then continuous	Welsh Government	Lead Contractor and Technical Advisor funded by Welsh Government. Swansea Council to appoint internal Project Manager	Local Area Energy Plan Report to be produced in 2024.
	Capital Maintenance Budget - Ensure investment in energy saving products with replacement of mechanical and electrical equipment as a result of nearing the end of their life expectancy; statutory compliances and business continuity concerns.	This will ensure energy efficient equipment is being installed reducing our carbon emissions which will in turn assist in maintaining a sustainable asset portfolio in line with the overarching asset management plan	Short term, then continuous	No additional Cost	Corporate Building Service	Dependent on total sum of equipment purchased/installed.
	Decarbonise the council's energy supply	Investigate viability and cost impact for all the council's buildings to move onto a 'green energy' gas contract. 'green energy' comes from renewable energy sources.	Short time	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings (increase of £500k on natural gas costs before COVID and price increases)	Energy team	Further work needed to measure carbon savings in accordance with WG – Welsh Public Sector Net Zero Carbon Reporting
	Electrification of heating systems in buildings to reduce carbon emissions	Investigate the feasibility of installing electrification systems – or heat pumps – in buildings; prioritising buildings/schools still on	Medium to long term	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	Contractor to provide cost	Further work needed to measure carbon savings

Page 95		heating oil. Since substantial financial investment is needed for installation, further work needs to be done before choosing if they will be installed and which sites will benefit most.		(Air Source Heat Pump installed in Central Block, CBS replacing oil boiler - £70K)		
	Display Energy Certificates (DECs) and Advisory Reports (ARs)	DECs and ARs provide an energy rating of the building from A to G, where A is very efficient and G is the least efficient. The information contained in the Display Energy Certificates and Advisory Reports will be used to prioritise buildings towards improving its energy efficiency, well-being of occupants and financial return on investment.	Short term and continuous	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	Energy team	Further work needed to measure carbon savings
	Energy Champions	Appoint and provide continuing support to energy champions to advocate energy efficiency throughout their buildings to encourage their co-workers to adopt energy efficient practices in both the workplace and their everyday lives.	Short term and continuous	Nil Cost	Energy team	Further work needed to measure carbon savings
NZ30/3	Encourage employee behaviour change through training and process improvement	Premise Manager training and support package to be developed	Short term	£5,000	Resource assigned to task	
		Pilot launch Energy Sparks programme across Educational estate.	Short term	£26,400 (ERF bid) One year pilot	Energy Sparks driving delivery. Most schools can expect to achieve savings of around 10% in their first year of engagement, resulting in cost savings of between £2,500 to £6,000 (depending on	

					tariffs) and 8 tonnes of CO2 based on an average 2 form entry primary school.	
NZ30/4	Decarbonise street lighting with further investment in LED's	Procure LED materials to deliver programme	Medium term	£1m approved	Resource and finance in place to deliver 3400 street lighting lanterns. A further £800k required to complete, funding gap leaves a shortfall of 2512 lanterns and savings of 118,149 kg per kWh per annum.	159,902 kg per kWh per annum based on 3400.
NZ30/5	Ensure all new buildings are constructed to the highest possible sustainability standards.	Net Zero for all new build schools WG instruction	Short	TBC	Building Services Architectural Design Group	TBC upon completion of each project

Fleet and Mobile Equipment

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO ₂ e savings
NZ30/6	Transition the Council's fleet to zero emission equivalents in accordance with the Welsh Government's expectation of light commercial vehicles by 2025 and other vehicles by 2030	Continue to implement the Council's Green Fleet Policy and Ultra Low Emission Vehicle Strategy 2022-2030, review and re-profile Fleet Renewal programme to meet (known/expected) financial impacts, trial emerging technologies and ultra low fuel alternatives for interim and longer term decarbonisation solutions	Light Commercial vehicles (up to 3500kg) – Medium Term in line with 2025 expectation Heavy Commercial and specialist vehicles – Long Term in line with 2030 expectation	Estimated total increased (net) revenue costs of @ 450 light commercial vehicles to 2027 is £7m £9.3m vehicle acquisition costs (partly inflationary, partly ULEV) less	Net increases on the @ 450 Light Commercials to 2027 have already had fuel savings taken into account £484,000 EV capital funding (C03591) assigned to EVs (& Infrastructure) Revenue increases (known and tbc), as	To be scoped

				<p>£2.3m fuel saving costs</p> <p>Additional costing needed on all non-light Commercials and post 2027 renewals when greater range of vehicles and pricing known.</p> <p>Capital programmes for vehicle renewals also require review and re-profiling</p>	<p>well as increased capital costs (tbc) funding streams unknown.</p> <p>Expectation of stretching asset life to accommodate for increased costs.</p> <p>Some potential 'short term' Welsh Govt. supporting grants bridging increased capital costs, particularly for Waste related vehicles.</p>	
NZ30/7 Page 97	Establish a fleet vehicle charge point infrastructure that supports this transition	<p>Continue to scope, design and install supporting charging infrastructure for fleet vehicles at depots in conjunction with fleet renewal progress.</p> <p>Impact of home to work travel and subsequent vehicle recharging to be assessed.</p>	Medium Term	<p>WGES ULEV Fleet Review (2021) projected £750,000 minimum for infrastructure, expectation likely to closer to £1m now</p>	<p>£300,000 WGES grant received for current phase of 60 charge points</p> <p>Future internal funding stream unknown (see capital funding C03591 above)</p> <p>Potential 'short term' infrastructure Welsh Govt grants and resource support</p>	n/a but supports above
NZ30/8	Optimise fleet vehicle use and efficiency	Undertake cyclical fleet performance reviews to maximise utilisation, downsize vehicles and/or reduce fleet	Short Term	Potential cost reductions tbc	Potential cost reductions tbc	Scoped as review outcomes known
NZ30/9	Establish integrated data systems for GHG measurement	Scope, design/acquire integrated data systems for Fleet Management for improved reporting/monitoring	Medium Term	£40,000 and annual support fees	Fleet Management budgets (26001/26003)	n/a but supports above

NZ30/10	Revise and approve the appropriate supporting policies, procedures and working practices	Review impacted policies (Home to Work for example) and working practices affected by transition to ULEV (fuel, maintenance, driver training etc)	Short Term	To be scoped as reviewed		n/a but impacted by above
NZ30/11	Decarbonise Grey Fleet Travel	Scope impact of new hybrid working on Grey Fleet mileage and identify ULEV options for remaining	Medium Term	Potential cost reductions tbc (£1.5m)	Potential cost reductions tbc	Scoped as review outcomes known (cf 429 tCO2e in 2019/20)
NZ30/12	Decarbonise mobile plant equipment	Limit the use of petrol or diesel powered portable plant items wherever possible to limit emissions.	Medium	TBC	Plant sections in individual sections to review availability of alternative plant items that do not require petrol or diesel to operate.	TBC

Land Use

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO ₂ e gains
NZ30/13	Local Development Plan (LDP) policy reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon	Establish a baseline and map opportunity for increasing carbon rich soils and habitats LDP policy review including public consultation and balancing needs of growth- v -protection of land Designation of more protected sites- Local Nature Reserves etc.	Medium term Medium term	£5,000 Staff time	LDP budget or grant funding (unless data already obtained through nature conservation ecosystem mapping) LDP budget There is currently no budget for managing	Unknown Unknown

		<p>Review Management plans for existing protected sites</p> <p>Protect land and habitats rich in carbon, keeping wet sites wet and grasslands/meadows scrub free, change grazing regimes/stock on Council grazing sites in order to benefit biodiversity</p> <p>GI Assessment to inform future Replacement LDP to identify areas important as Carbon SINCS.</p> <p>Future Replacement LDP will revisit all Ecosystem and Resilience policies. Policy criteria to protect important Carbon Sinks will be considered.</p>	<p>Medium term</p> <p>Short-medium term</p> <p>Medium term</p> <p>Short to medium term</p> <p>Short to medium</p>	<p>Staff time</p> <p>Current project</p> <p>Staff time</p> <p>Staff time</p> <p>Staff time</p>	<p>any of the Council's nature reserves – wholly reliant on grant funding. Potential for developer contributions</p> <p>Grant funded</p> <p>Grant funding</p> <p>Staff resource</p> <p>Staff resource</p>	<p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p>
NZ30/14	Increase terrestrial Central Area GI to 26%	Establish a baseline and map opportunity for increasing biodiversity in the Swansea Central Area (SCA)	Short	£5,000	ENRAW Grant (current Welsh Government funding for 22/23)	Unknown

		<p>Deliver biodiversity /nature recovery enhancement schemes i.e. green roofs / walls/ rain gardens, wildflower planting etc.;</p> <p>Establish baseline and map opportunities for increasing canopy cover in the SCA.</p> <p>Multifunctional GI to be designed into appropriate development schemes as part of strategic place making agenda</p>	<p>Short, Medium and Long</p> <p>Short, medium and long term</p> <p>Short to medium term</p>	<p>£20,000 to £300,000</p> <p>£20,000 to £300,000</p>	<p>Capital funding and grants including from Section 106 agreements and also conditions of planning permissions for new development</p> <p>Capital funding and grants</p> <p>Staff time/cost</p>	<p>Unknown</p> <p>Unknown</p>
NZ30/15	<p>Tree planting opportunity areas mapped county wide</p> <p>1000s new trees planted</p>	<p>Ground truthing and mapping potential locations for tree planting on both Council land and ward by ward basis</p> <p>Maintenance of trees for up to 5 years following planting (longer for whips) including watering weeding, etc</p> <p>Tree planting sites linked to wider GI Strategy to facilitate enhanced GI connectivity</p>	<p>Short, medium and long term</p> <p>Short, medium and long term</p> <p>Short to medium term</p>	<p>Staff time. Work being taken forward by project group</p> <p>Estimated £1000 per tree</p>	<p>Grant funding , donations, developer contributions and tree nursery stock</p> <p>Grant funding , developer contributions, staff time</p> <p>Staff time/cost</p>	<p>Will depend on type , size, species and location</p> <p>Will depend on survival of tree</p>
NZ30/16	<p>Minimum 30% of protected sites in positive management for biodiversity</p>	<p>Management Plans adopted and implemented for all Council Local Nature Reserves.</p>	<p>Short term</p>	<p>Current project</p>	<p>Grant funding and staff resource</p>	

		Management plans prepared and implemented for other Council owned protected sites	Medium term	Staff time	Staff resource	
		Identify opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase sequestration through the sustainable management of land and sea assets	Medium term	Staff time	Staff resource	

Waste - Operational

Page 101	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO ₂ e savings
NZ30/17	Encourage circular economy values within Swansea Council – to minimise and prevent - reduce, reuse, recycle.	Write and implement a revised Waste Strategy which further promotes the circular economy for residents	Medium	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	Within Waste Management service	Further research needs to be undertaken to measure carbon savings
		Review processes within the Council to ensure the circular economy is considered as part of any purchase, process review, or disposal	Medium	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	PM resource	Further research needs to be undertaken to measure carbon savings
NZ30/18	Reduce operational single use plastics wherever possible	Review sources of single use plastic and consider feasibility of alternatives	Medium	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	Each HoS to undertake review within their Service	Further research needs to be undertaken to measure carbon savings
NZ30/19	Reduce operational waste eg food, construction materials	Review sources operational waste and consider methods of reduction	Medium	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	Each HoS to undertake review within their Service	Further research needs to be undertaken to

						measure carbon savings
NZ30/20	Encourage operational recycle and repair.	Update Council website and literature to promote donation of items to charities or the Tip Treasures re-use shop	Short	No additional costs	Within Waste Management service	Further research needs to be undertaken to measure carbon savings
		Review opportunities to transform town centres so they include opportunities to swap, share and repair, shop at local businesses and zero waste shops	Long	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings		Further research needs to be undertaken to measure carbon savings
NZ30/21	Reduce construction waste	Building Services Reuse and recycle wherever possible, through procurement focus on recyclable and sustainable products.	Short	No additional costs	Building Services Architectural Design Group and Procurement team	Further research needs to be undertaken to measure the carbon savings
		Highways Reuse and recycle wherever possible, through procurement focus on recyclable and sustainable products.	Short	No additional costs	Highways team	Further research needs to be undertaken to measure the carbon savings

New Ways of Working

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO²e savings
NZ30/22	Develop emissions data monitoring processes	Work with HR team to improve data collation	Medium Term		Existing PM resource	
NZ30/23	Reduce commuting miles	Work with HR and Facilities Management teams on agile working strategy	Medium Term		Existing PM Resource	
NZ30/24	Deliver agile working policy	Work with HR and Facilities Management teams on agile working strategy	Medium Term	Nil	Existing resource in Facilities Management and Human Resources team	
NZ30/25	Develop an staff active travel plan	Commission travel plan project	Medium Term – 3 year programme	£30,000	Existing resource in Facilities Management Team	
NZ30/26	Implement Healthy Travel Charter in Swansea Council	Commitment already made	Short – Medium Term	Nil	Existing resource in Facilities Management and Human Resources and Place Project team	
NZ30/27	Develop an electric vehicle charging strategy	Commitment already made	Short to Medium Term	Nil	Active Travel team	

Supply Chain

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO₂e savings
NZ30/28	Commit to Net Carbon Zero in our supply chain by 2050	Communications / Change / Transformation plan to be developed with appropriate support including procurement toolkit for use by Services	Medium	Staff resource	To be identified / at this time there is no staff resource in the Commercial Services area to support this work.	N/A
NZ30/29	Through forward planning and innovation develop new specifications for our contracts that deliver Net Carbon Zero	Linked to the above and working with partners including the Welsh Government and WLGA undertake research & development focusing on high spend / high impact service areas	Medium to long term / as contracts are renewed	As above	As above	TBD – this is the stand of activity which will provide the CO₂ savings
NZ30/30	Map and monitor our progress, with appropriate prioritisation and target setting	Interlinked with both points above – the development of appropriate governance framework to manage this work and ensure the required outcome of Net Carbon Zero.	Medium	As above	As above	N/A

Additional ambitions:

Council Renewable Energy

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO₂e savings
Page 105	NZ30/31 Increase our carbon 'credit' by creating Solar farms (ground mounted solar PV / Wind farms/ hydrogenerator to the Tawe Barrage) to create renewable energy that the council can use in their buildings or income generation.	Further investigate the sites already identified for potential solar farms, and draw up business plans based on the best carbon and financial benefits.	Medium to long term	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings	Contractors to provide costs	Further work needed to measure carbon savings
	NZ30/32 Reduce our carbon emissions by expanding our use of Solar PV to generate renewable energy	Expand our current programme for installing Solar PV systems to more of the council's assets - include corporate buildings, depots, offices, schools, care homes, community centres, libraries (leisure centres) and car parks. Further investigate sites.	Medium to long term	Further work needed to measure financial costs or savings External investment with EGNU Co-Operative installing Solar PV on school roofs and Retrofit Energy conservation measure	Contractors to provide costs	Further work needed to measure carbon savings

Council Behaviour Change

	Ambition	Activity	Timeline Short 2022/23 -2023/24 Medium 2022/23-2026/27 Long term 2022/23-2029/30	Projected Costs	Resource	tCO₂e savings
NZ30/33	To achieve One Planet Standard accreditation	Work towards Bronze accreditation	Short Term	Nil	Officer time allocated	
NZ30/34	To develop on line and front line training packages	Develop tool box talks and e-learning packages for all employees	Short term	Nil	Officer time allocated	
NZ30/35	To undertake Welsh Government training where appropriate	Undertake Welsh Government training sessions as appropriate	Short Term	Nil	Officers and members assigned	
NZ30/36	To develop supplier training	Commission and deliver supplier training support	Short term	£8,000 grant funded	Funded and externally delivery	
NZ30/37	Work collaboratively with Unions to deliver just transition	Provide regular updates and engagement	Short – medium term	Nil	Key officers	
NZ30/38	Support retraining of new and emerging technologies	Training delivery for operational staff working on new equipment	Short - Medium	Nil	Existing staff and Gower College supporting retraining.	



Climate Change & Nature Strategy 2022-2030

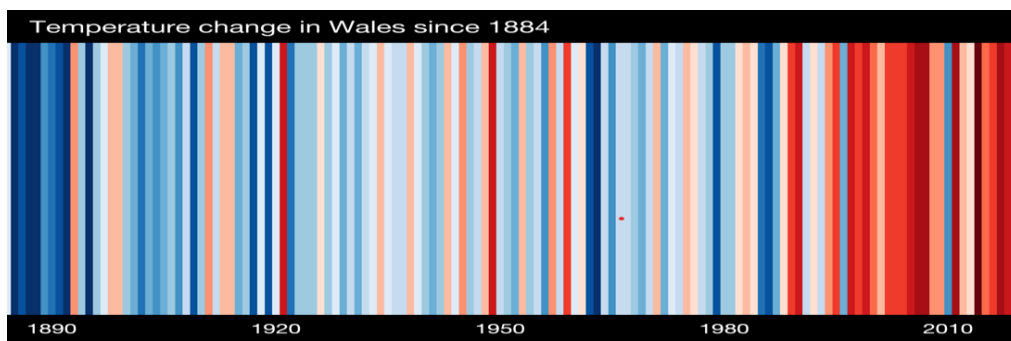


1. Introduction

Climate change is the long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns largely caused by human activity, like burning fossil fuels, like natural gas, oil, and coal. Burning these materials releases what are known as greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Human health and well-being is vulnerable to such change. This shift is expected to cause fluctuating weather-heat and fire, drought and flood, an increase in waterborne diseases, poor air quality, threats to wildlife and loss of food sources.

The image below shows how the temperatures across Wales are already increasing year on year, setting a clear trend towards a hotter climate which will bring significant consequences.

Wales Warming Stripes – 1884 -2020 (Professor Ed Hawkins MBE, University of Reading)
[#ShowYourStripes](#).



We all have a responsibility to act now. A public sector target of 2030, ahead of the Welsh Government's target of 2050 for the whole of Wales, will give us our best chance of keeping global warming below 1.5°C.

This is the tipping point at which the climate impacts we're already experiencing will go from bad to potentially catastrophic. We'll see natural systems cross danger points, triggering lasting changes such as extreme storms, heatwaves, mass loss of natural habitats and species.

It is also recognised that our wellbeing and that of future generations are dependent upon the state of the natural environment. Our natural environment in Wales is under considerable pressure from over exploitation, habitat loss, pollution, climate change as well as invasive non-native species.

2. So what are Swansea Council doing about it?

Legislation, Regulation and Policy

There is a range of well publicised legislation and policy helping to drive this change:

Globally

The international Paris Accord 2015 which seeks to keep global temperature increases well below 2 degrees.

The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) - In their Climate Change 2021 report, conclude that:

- there is still time to limit the worst effects of climate change
- stabilising the climate will require the globe to reach net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050
- human activities have already caused around 1.1°C warming
- the planet's climate is warming faster than anything experienced
- every part of our planet is already seeing multiple and increasing changes in their climate systems
- global warming is very likely to reach 1.5°C by 2040
- climate change is intensifying the water cycle affecting rainfall patterns
- coastal areas will see continued sea-level rise throughout the 21st century
- further warming will amplify impacts on frozen regions
- the ocean is warming and acidifying.

Nationally

In 2019 the UK Government amended the Climate Change Act 2008 by increasing the target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the UK to at least 100% lower than 1990 levels by 2050. This is otherwise known as the Net Zero target.

The Welsh Government Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 which requires accountability for the impacts of long term decision making.

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 supports finding ways to secure healthy, resilient and productive ecosystems for the future whilst still meeting the challenges of creating jobs, housing and infrastructure.

Welsh Government has set out its legal commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, but is pushing to “get there sooner”. It recognises that climate change will impact us all, but the stark reality remains our most vulnerable communities will be hit the hardest. Welsh Government recognises that transition towards a Net Zero Wales must be fair and just, in order to achieve a green and clean future with good quality jobs and leaves no communities behind.

Swansea will strive to align with the Net Zero Wales Carbon Budget 2 (2021-2025), embracing the Team Wales approach.

The Welsh Government in recent years has developed a forward-looking legislative framework to encourage environmental improvements, including for the preparation of Nature Recovery Plans at national and local level. These plans which, are currently under preparation and continual review, are aimed at addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by putting nature at the heart of decision-making and increasing the resilience of our natural systems (ecosystems). The Welsh Government became one of the first parliaments in the world to declare a Nature Emergency in June 2021.

Regionally

As part of the regional agenda the 4 local authorities – Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Neath Port Talbot and Swansea have progressed a new regional energy strategy. Further work is also progressing as part of the new CJC work programme.

Locally

Following the Notice of Motion on Climate Change Emergency presented to Council on 27th June 2019, the Authority reaffirms its commitment to:

- Call upon the UK and Welsh governments to provide us with the necessary powers and resources to ensure Swansea Council becomes net zero by 2030.
- Publicise climate emergency and promote a greater awareness of the truth of climate change amongst the local population aiming for a county wide target of net zero by 2050
- Work with relevant experts in research and development to:
 - Review our current strategies and action plans for addressing climate change.
 - Identify any further policy changes or actions which we could undertake, within the scope of our powers and resources, to meet the challenge of climate emergency.
 - Seek the help of local partners such as Swansea University and other research bodies to, within one year, produce a report to share with the community, explaining work already underway and achievements already made, as well as targets for the future.
 - Update on further work undertaken by the Council in this area on an annual basis through the Council Annual Review of Performance Report section on corporate objective - Maintaining and enhancing Swansea's natural resources and biodiversity.
- The Council undertook a citizen's survey in March 2021, with excellent response, but the key message taken on board is 'Go Faster, Go Further'.



Climate Change Survey 2021

Overall survey results told us

"Go Faster! Go Further!"

967 people were surveyed

93%

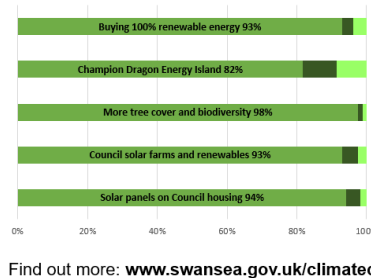
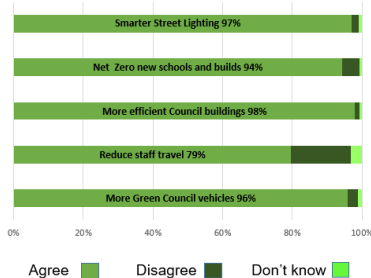
were concerned about climate change

A Twitter check of 396 people found

66%

were concerned about climate change

Percentage of agreement that these Council actions will help us reach a Net Zero Swansea



Agree Disagree Don't know

Find out more: www.swansea.gov.uk/climatechange

3. Nature Recovery

Swansea Council declared a Nature Emergency in November 2021. A Swansea Nature Recovery Action Plan is currently being prepared in collaboration with the Swansea Nature Partnership, a core ambition of which will be to reverse the current decline of nature within the City & County of Swansea and to increase the resilience of ecosystems. The aim is for Swansea to be nature positive by 2030, i.e., that current decline in nature is beginning to reverse. By 2050 the hope is that nature is thriving in Swansea, that nature is in recovery, valued, restored, sustainably managed, and wisely used.

4. The Vision

Swansea Council’s commitment to addressing climate change is broken down into clearly defined work streams alongside its commitment to nature recovery. Nature recovery proposals will be set out in a separate action plan that sits alongside this strategy

The council will lead by example and be the focal point for response to climate and nature action across the whole city and county.

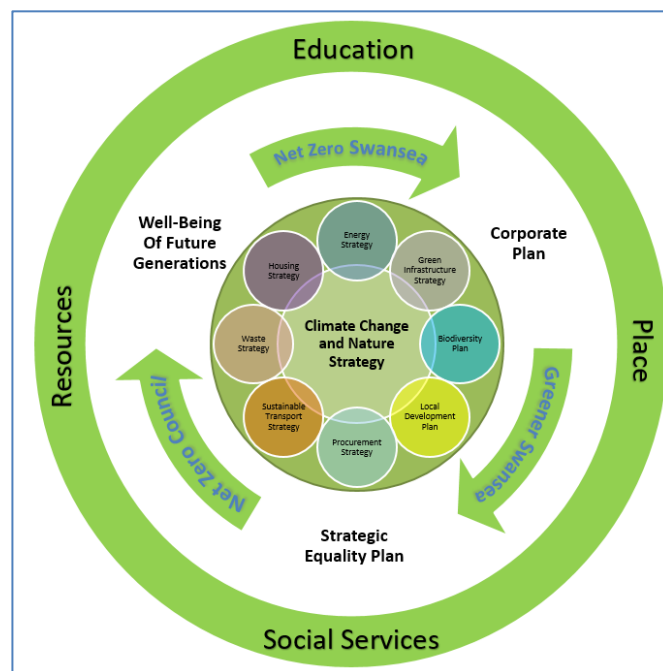
The council business will strive for net zero carbon by 2030, establishing monitoring processes for emissions and developing a robust action plan in order to achieve the target.

Working with partners, the council will call on the whole City and County of Swansea, its major employers, its citizens, community groups and businesses to contribute to achieving net zero carbon by 2050. There will be a need for collective leadership and a shared ambition.

5. Governance

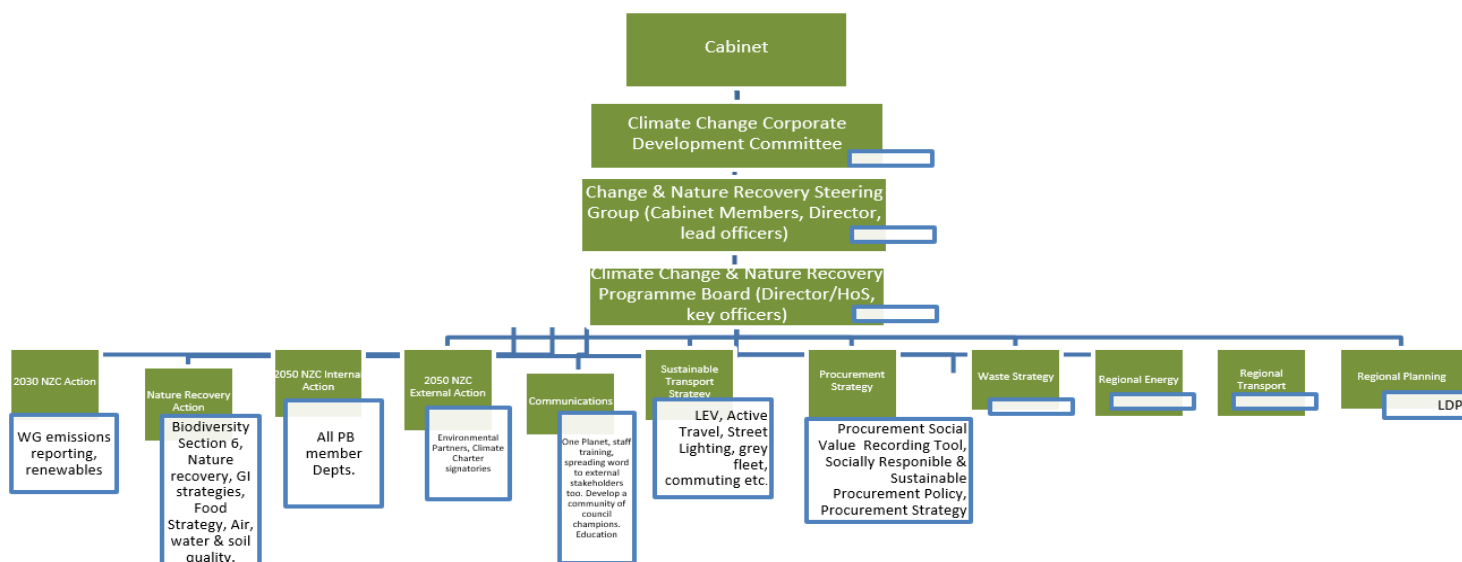
To enable the Council to continue to make progress one of the key actions from the NoM was to review the current policy framework and how this could contribute to the achievement of net zero carbon and climate emergency response.

Therefore it has been necessary to review over 100 Council policies that contribute to this agenda and distil these down to 8 key themes as outlined below.



The infographic demonstrates that these policies overlap to firstly feed into the core short term target of net zero carbon for the council emissions by 2030 and the longer term goal of achieving a similar aim for the whole of the city by 2050. These policies are then intrinsically wrapped up in the overarching requirements of the Corporate Plan, Strategic Equality Plan and Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

Climate Change & Nature Recovery Governance



The governance structure represents a golden thread not only through the organisation, but externally with partners.

6. The journey so far

Swansea Council have achieved a great deal over several years to mitigate the impacts of Climate Change such as:

- Swansea Council procures its energy using Crown Commercial Services Framework Agreements, via the National Procurement Service (NPS), for its energy supplies. All electricity procured via the NPS framework is from 100% renewable energy sources; 41% sourced from Wales (Apr 20 – Mar 21); Gas – Total Gas and Power (TGP) procured as new gas supplier (from Apr 21), registered interest in purchasing 'Green Gas'- dependant on viability and cost impact.
- Refit Low Carbon Programme - Swansea Council is participating in the Welsh Government supported Re:fit Low Carbon Programme to implement energy efficiency saving opportunities in non-domestic buildings. A £1.3 million interest free loan has been secured from Welsh Government Wales Funding Programme (Salix) to deliver a Re:fit Cymru (Energy Efficiency) Phase 1 project comprising over 18 buildings which is projected to save an estimated 400 tCO₂e every year. Quantifying the energy savings delivered by the Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) will be validated using the Measurement and Verification (M&V) process.
- Carbon Reduction Retrofit (phase 2): Working towards developing a business case to implement Energy Conservation Measures for Education Services - Schools.
- Swansea Council with the support of Welsh Government Energy Services are progressing towards the development of a 3MW Ground Mounted Solar PV farm located on a capped waste land filled area. It is predicted over the asset lifespan (35 years) that 101,302,731 kWh of renewable energy will be generated equating 28,454 t/CO₂. Part of this capital expenditure cost could be recovered as it would create revenue for the Authority, in the form of either Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) or private wire connection. There

is the potential opportunity of extending the Solar PV site in future years as current additional waste land is capped.

- Public Sector Hub: Cabinet are considering moving from the Civic Centre to a new public sector hub in the heart of the city centre as part of Swansea Bay Central Phase 2, the £1bn project to revitalise the St David's area of the city centre. This is an opportunity for the Authority to show its commitment towards meeting its net zero carbon aspirations by 2030 incorporating renewable technologies into the design specifications.
- Progressing work towards a world-leading Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon, estimated electricity generation of 504,854 MWh, equating to carbon emission savings of 94,913 mT CO_{2e}.

6.1 Community Energy

Community energy covers aspects of collective action to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy. Community energy projects have an emphasis on local engagement, local leadership and control and the local community benefiting collectively from the outcomes.

6.2 Homes as Power Stations

Since the first development at Colliers Way, the More Homes development team, in partnership with Corporate Building Services (CBS) have developed the Swansea Standard which has incorporated Homes as Power Stations (HAPS) owing to Welsh Government (WG) Innovative Housing Programme (IHP) funding enabling Swansea Council to build exemplar homes, combining the latest innovative renewable technologies such as Solar PV, Tesla Batteries, Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery (MVHR) and Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP).

With a building fabric first approach integrating the Swansea Standard; Swansea Council has been able to build homes that are super energy efficient; achieving the EPC rating of A and which are almost self-efficient in producing their own energy to decrease energy demand and tackle fuel poverty typically generating around 60% - 80% of the energy consumed.

The HAPS properties are being monitored in collaboration with Welsh School of Architecture (WSA) at Cardiff University. The research team will work in collaboration with industry, government, academia and the public on built environment projects and evaluate renewable energy supply, energy storage and energy demand reduction technologies to create a low carbon-built environment that is both replicable and affordable.

The HAPS developments have now been completed at The Parc Yr Helyg development in Birchgrove (September 2020) and Phase 2 of the Colliers Way, Penplas development (April 2021). The Hill View Crescent/Beacons View Road HAPS development is scheduled to be completed by early 2022. The latest HAPS standard development is due to start in West Cross.

In addition, Swansea Council have retrofitted to HAPS standard several bungalows at Ffordd Ellen, Craig Cefn Parc which are also being monitored by WSA.

6.3 District Heating System

The latest consultant study from 2018 showed that there is an opportunity for Swansea Council to deliver a viable city centre District Heating System network, but this would not be without cost or risk. The options for delivery include a wholly Swansea Council owned and operated model through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), or a joint venture partnership with the private sector to reduce the risk (and return). Assumptions were made that certain city centre buildings would connect to the network and the construction costs of £11.5m (excluding inflation and fees but including contingency at 30%) could attract a return of 8.2% over a 20-year period. The risks revolve around lower than forecasted energy demand, lower

heat payments/tariffs, lower additional revenues and higher capital and operating costs, all of which would affect the Internal Rate Return (IRR) negatively. Since the biggest of these risks is demand, it should be noted that 55% of the energy demand came from three of our development sites (Copr Bay Phase 1, Sailbridge, Civic Centre), to date only Copr Bay has been developed, the other two are yet to come online.

The timescales of the District Heating System network proposal and the Copr Bay development weren't aligned with one another sufficiently enough for the heat network to be included within the Copr Bay scheme. Consideration was given to installing ductwork across Oystermouth Road during the Copr Bay construction which could be used in the future for district network pipework. Unfortunately the nature of the road construction, location of existing underground services and the additional complexities due to trench sizes and logistic issues with highway closures and noise considerations, there was no benefit in installing the ductwork during the Copr bay construction. That does not preclude the development from connecting to a heat network in the future, however. The heating solutions installed in Copr Bay could connect to such a heat network if one was established.

6.4 **Solar PV Schemes - Swansea Community Energy & Enterprise Scheme (SCEES) and Egni/AWEL Co-Operative**

These are schemes exploring how local people in some of Swansea's most economically deprived areas can benefit from community renewable energy projects. They have installed Solar PV systems on a number of Swansea schools with a total estimated renewable generation of electricity amounting to 946,211 kWh/year (assuming 85% Solar PV generation used by schools, this equates to 804,279kWh/yr at electricity corporate rates (£0.13/kWh), estimated financial savings of £104K).

As part of the Egni Co-operative's Solar PV proposal offer to Swansea Council, they have partnered with charity 'Energy Sparks' to provide educational and energy data visualisation programmes to several Swansea schools. Working in collaboration with Education Services and School ECO Clubs, Energy Sparks will provide access to their online energy analysis software to monitor the schools smart meter data to identify energy and financial savings, along with carbon emission reductions. The software will also show the Solar PV data generation from the Egni Co-op PV System. The programme is supported with an extensive list of built-in energy related activities and lesson plans categorised by education level (key stage); subject (Science) and topic (Climate Change).

6.5. **Swansea City Deal**

The Swansea Bay City Deal is a £1.3bn investment in 9 major projects across the Swansea Bay City Region – which is made up of Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea together with the Abertawe Bro Morgannwg and Hywel Dda University Health Boards, Swansea University, the University of Wales Trinity Saint David, and private sector partners. The City Deal is being funded, subject to the approval of project business cases, by the UK Government, the Welsh Government, the public sector, and the private sector. Over the next 15 years, the City Deal will boost the regional economy by £1.8bn and generate almost 10,000 new, high-quality jobs. The new Swansea arena is part of the council's £135m Swansea Central Phase One transformation scheme which includes almost 1,000 parking spaces. The arena's external skin will be covered in tens of thousands of LED lights. It is due to open in 2021/22.

6.6. In addition, Swansea Council have been in collaboration with Welsh Government and Swansea Bay City Region partners to 'draft' a Regional Energy Strategy plan for South West Wales which will be completed towards by the end of 2021.

- 6.7 Promoting Welsh & UK Government campaigns and programmes to increase energy efficiency amongst private tenants and home owners, reducing fuel poverty and reducing emissions.
- 6.8 The Blue Eden Tidal Lagoon formally launch in October 2021, along with other community owned renewable energy schemes, like SCEES, to deliver clean energy and benefit local schools and community buildings. The lagoon alone has an estimated electricity generation of 504,854 MWh, equating to carbon emission savings of 94,913 mT CO₂e.
- 6.9 Working with others nationally to urge Welsh Government to develop electric car charging infrastructure.
- 6.10 Being leaders of good practice in Wales through having Sustainable Development policies and approaches pre-dating the Well-Being of Future Generations Act.
- 6.11 Building the first council housing in a generation here in Swansea to a super-energy-efficient “Swansea Standard” that will enable all components to be procured locally and reducing emissions using solar battery storage and air source heat pumps.
- 6.12 Using innovation in construction for flagship projects such as Pentrehafod School, showcasing waste minimisation and sustainability.
- 6.13 Winning investment for innovative green technology, such as “Homes as Power Stations”, as part of the City Region Deal.
- 6.14 Securing funding for a vast increase in Active Travel (walking and cycling) routes throughout the county and supported Swansea University’s community cycle scheme.
- 6.15 Implementing agile working so that the workforce may reduce unnecessary travel.
- 6.16 Developing local procurement practices to reduce carbon footprint.
- 6.17 In Education, Swansea is an early joiner of the international EcoSchools programmes which encourages schools to promote recycling and reduce energy and water consumption.
- 6.18 Encouragement of Foundation Phase pupils to learn outdoors ensuring a respect for nature, biodiversity and eco-systems.
- 6.19 At KS4, developing partnerships with Universities to establish STEM workshops including the impact of climate change.
- 6.20 Recently incorporating care for the natural environment into the corporate plan as a new priority, recognising the hugely important contribution made by the extensive work of our Nature Conservation Team.
- 6.21 Working with Swansea Public Services Board to improve local services. The four statutory members of the Board are Swansea Bay University Health Board, Natural Resources Wales, the Fire and Rescue Service and the council who will continue to work collectively to improve local social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015. For this part the focus will be on a Greener Wales.
- 6.22 Street lighting have upgraded 21,053 street lights to LED, along with the installation of City Touch, Central Management System commissioned to control the street light output around Swansea ring road (financial and carbon savings).

6.23 Council car parks have had electric vehicle charge points installed. A total of 16 dual-headed charge points have been installed, serving 32 recharging bays. With the exception of the two Park & Ride sites, the charge points provide 22kW 'fast' charging capabilities. The Park & Ride sites feature 7-22kW charge points (load balancing depending on how many vehicles are plugged-in at the same time). All charge points provide 100% renewable electricity to users. Users can access the charge points through an App or by calling a 24/7 customer service line (bi-lingual).

6.24 Active Travel. The total network has increased in length by 25% in the past three years, with over £12million of investment made in active travel infrastructure. Of the 72,000 households in Swansea, 60% now live within 500m of a dedicated off-road cycle route.

7.0 Swansea Council Net Zero Carbon by 2030

Swansea Council is monitoring its emissions and reporting annually to Welsh Government. It is taking all possible action to achieve net zero as demonstrated in the action plan:

Swansea Council Net Zero – 30 Actions by 2030

Buildings & Energy	Fleet & Mobile Equipment	Land Use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarbonise our public estate by reviewing our asset management strategy. Reduce the energy consumed across the council's buildings and estate. Encourage employee behaviour change through training and process improvement Decarbonise street lighting with more LED's Ensure all new buildings are constructed to the highest possible sustainability standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition the Council's fleet to zero emission equivalents in accordance with the Welsh Government's expectation of light commercial vehicles by 2025 and other vehicles by 2030 Establish a fleet vehicle charge point infrastructure that supports this transition Optimise fleet vehicle use and efficiency Establish integrated data systems for GHG measurement Revise and approve the appropriate supporting policies, procedures and working practices Decarbonise Grey Fleet travel Decarbonise mobile plant equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDP policy reviewed to protect land soils and habitats rich in carbon Increase terrestrial Central Area GI to 26% Tree planting areas mapped county wide 1000s new trees planted 30% of protected sites (local nature reserves, etc.) in positive management for biodiversity
Waste	New Ways of Working	Supply Chain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage circular economy values within Swansea Council – to minimise and prevent - reduce, reuse, recycle, wherever possible Reduce operational single use plastics wherever possible Reduce operational waste e.g. food, paper Encourage operational recycle and repair. Reduce Construction Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop data monitoring processes Reduce commuting miles Deliver agile working policy Develop staff active travel plan Implement Healthy Travel Charter in Swansea Council Increase electric charging points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to Net Carbon Zero in our supply chain by 2050 Through forward planning and innovation develop new specifications for our contracts that deliver Net Carbon Zero Map and monitor our progress, with appropriate prioritisation and target setting

As the governance structure implies, 8 critical areas of the authority are working on their action plans in order to deliver the 2030 & 2050 targets.

i. Energy Strategy

Swansea Council recognise and understand the importance of effective energy and carbon management and the implications and risks of climate change, rising energy costs and the preservation of finite energy sources. The preservation of our natural environment on a regional and national level and safeguarding of the wellbeing of our communities for current and future generations is a vital aim of the Authority.

It is within this context that the Energy and Carbon Management Strategic Plan was developed. The Energy and Carbon Management Plan provides a co-ordinated approach which will identify and analyse energy and carbon emissions from the delivery of the Authority's operational service deliveries and will:

- Provide an overarching programme that will align and integrate all legislations and policies that relate to energy, carbon management and climate change
- Clearly define Swansea Council's strategic ambition and intent for addressing energy and carbon management
- Quantify the Authority's baseline carbon emissions from its service property activities.
- Identify and evaluate energy saving projects towards reducing energy costs.
- Adaptable to the new Welsh Government Net Zero Carbon Reporting requirements.
- Adapt a low carbon / renewable technology way of working, reducing the dependency on conventional energy supplies.

ii. Green Infrastructure Strategy

This strategy, which was adopted in Feb 2021, considers how green infrastructure can be increased in area and quality in the central area of Swansea in order to make it better adapted to climate change and better for people and wildlife. Green infrastructure is a term used to describe all the greenspace, soil, vegetation and water (ranging from parks to roof gardens) that provide the ecosystem services that make our cities liveable.

The strategy sets out a vision for the central area in Swansea to be much greener, creating green spaces and using a combination of street-level features like street trees and rain gardens as well as vegetation on buildings, including green roofs and green walls. The intention is to double the amount of green infrastructure (with the exception of open water) within 10 years.

The focus is to create a green infrastructure network, centred on a Green Artery that will connect Swansea Station in the north, with the beach and marina in the south and the wider area, via existing, improved greenspaces including churchyards and Castle Square. Green infrastructure will be planned and designed to be multi-functional and will involve a partnership approach, using innovative solutions, including Supplementary Planning Guidance for green infrastructure and a Green Space Factor tool (GSF). Swansea Council is committed to using the GSF tool, designed for the Swansea Central Area, as a measure for the quantity and functionality of green space in development.

Work is now progressing on developing a countywide Green Infrastructure Strategy.

iii. Local Biodiversity Plan

Promoting Swansea's Natural Environment is a strategy and action plan for the protection, management, enhancement and promotion of Swansea's outstanding natural environment and biodiversity. It outlines a number of strategic actions required for the conservation of the wider biodiversity resource together with a set of detailed actions for the protection of priority habitats and species.

The Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBAP) has three key parts:

Part 1 Strategy This part provides a background to the biodiversity action planning process, identifies key issues affecting biodiversity in Swansea and priorities for future work. It proposes a number of broad actions to meet these priorities, and outlines procedures for measuring progress.

Part 2 Audit This part provides an overview of Swansea's biodiversity resource and contains information on protected habitats and species present in the County, together with draft proposals for the identification of a network of non-statutory Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation or candidate SINC.s.

Part 3 Habitat and species action plans This part provides detailed action plans for priority habitats and species which occur in the County in accordance with UK and Welsh Assembly Government Guidance. At the time of printing 23 Habitat Action Plans (HAP.s) and 98 Species Action Plans (SAP's) have been included. There are plans to add additional HAP's and SAP's in due course.

The Local Biodiversity Plan will be replaced by the Local Nature Recovery Plan once it is adopted. The Council's Section 6 Action Plan for 2023-2025 will form part of the Local Nature Recovery Plan. In complying with the Section 6 (Biodiversity Duty) under the provisions of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, the Council is required to prepare and submit to Welsh Government, every 3 years, a report (Section 6 Monitoring Report) outlining what it has done to comply with the Biodiversity Duty. The Council's latest report is due to be submitted Dec 2022.

In addition, 'Biodiversity and Development' Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) was adopted in February 2021. The SPG specifically focusses on how the Council will follow a "stepwise approach" to implementing the biodiversity duty through its own planning decision making process. It will integrate greater obligations around biodiversity with some major developments approved subject to Section 106 agreements providing financial contributions towards practical on/off site mitigation and/or compensation measures against biodiversity loss and in support of maintenance agreements.

iv. **Local Development Plan**

The 2010-2025 Plan provides a clear planning framework to address key issues facing the County, providing certainty and the basis for efficient planning decisions. Its policies and proposals will enable the delivery of sustainable development, and ensure that social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being goals are all suitably balanced in the decision making process so that the right development occurs in the right place.

The Plan is underpinned by an extensive and up to date evidence base which, in combination with extensive public and stakeholder engagement undertaken during Plan preparation, has been used to identify the key opportunities, land use requirements, and issues for the County over the Plan period.

A Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands SPG was adopted in October 2021. This document provides guidance on how the relevant policies of the Local Development Plan should be applied to planning applications with respect to all existing, retained and newly planted trees, hedgerows, and woodland on development sites. The requirement for biodiversity conservation and enhancement has also been included in the following SPGs which were adopted in 2021:

- Gower AONB Design Guide
- Placemaking Guidance for Residential Development

- Placemaking Guidance for Infill and Backland Developments
- Placemaking Guidance for Householder Developments

All available to view here: <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/spg>

v. Procurement Strategy

Swansea Council procurement is underpinned by maximising the economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits that may be obtained from buying power. Best value can be viewed as the optimum combination of whole-life costs in terms of not only generating savings and good quality outcomes for the organisation, but also benefit to society and the economy.

Procurement activity strives to deliver the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act through a holistic approach to procurement processes and including where relevant specific provisions within the procurement documents. There is commitment to strive to ensure that carbon reduction ambitions that underpin the sustainable development principle are integrated within procurement practice as appropriate.

vi. Sustainable Transport Strategy

A great deal of positive work has been carried out in this area to date with all activity becoming part of this overarching strategy. This includes how the council deals with its Council fleet, the grey fleet (personal mileage by employees), its emissions from street lighting, the continued promotion of active travel and the development of a local and regional sustainable public transport system.

Some specifics include:

- Continuation of planning for, and improving the active travel network. Refresh of the current Active Travel maps and consult on potential new routes for development, though a new Active Travel Network Map in 2021.
- Increase levels of active travel through promotion, engagement and encouragement of active travel with the general public, businesses, communities and educational establishments, through a behaviour change campaign, Swansea Bayways.
- Further roll out of EV charging infrastructure.
- Continue to deliver a 5 % year on year reduction in council fleet emission via its green fleet strategy.
- The development of the ULEV strategy will support further emissions reductions. Targets will gradually increase over time up to 10% per annum to align with technological advances in coming years.
- Seek to embed the reductions in grey fleet mileage which achieved 50% and 1 million miles less in 2020/21 to date.
- South West Wales Metro - Continue the development of business cases for investment in active travel, bus and rail projects across the region.
- Investigate low-emission public transport alternatives through work with partners, such as Transport for Wales and First Cymru to establish how vehicle emissions could be reduced in the future.

vii. Waste Strategy

The Council's existing strategy aligns to Welsh Government's recycling targets which aimed to achieve 64% recycling levels by 19/20 and this was achieved by Swansea. This target increases to 70% by 24/25 and the council is reviewing its option to achieve these increased levels.

In the meantime as part of the overall Climate change plan it will develop a new Waste Strategy which it will seek to align with the overarching Welsh Government plans over the coming 12 to 18 months.

viii. Housing Strategy (Decarbonisation)

Following the publication of the report, Better Homes, Better Wales, Better World (BHBWBW), Welsh Government set up a working group made up of the Welsh School of Architecture (WSA) and selected social landlords to further develop decarbonisation targets and prepare guidance for social landlords on decarbonising their housing stock.

Officers from the Housing Service have participated in the development of the study document and so are included in regular update meetings with Welsh Government's Decarbonisation Team and academics from WSA on latest developments.

Welsh Government has taken a view that a retrofit decarbonisation programme can be delivered as an extension to the existing Welsh Housing Quality Programme due for completion at the end of 2020. The revised WHQS programme that will commence in April 2021 will set a target achieving EPC A/SAP 92 to 231,000 socially owned properties by 2030, which represents almost 17% of the entire housing stock in Wales.

The next stage for Swansea will be to develop a long term Decarbonisation Strategy alongside the excellent work that is already being undertaken. Examples include:

New Homes 'Swansea Standard' are currently being developed as HAPS at Parc y Helyg, Birchgrove, Colliers Ways, Penplas development 1 and 2 and Hillview Crescent, Clase. The properties will not have a traditional gas supply, but will generate, store and then release their own electricity.

Homes as Power Stations (HAPS): The Council has retrofitted and transformed into HAPS 6 bungalows at Ffordd Ellen, Craig Cefn Parc which include external wall insulation, Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP), Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery unit (MVHRs), PV solar roofs and Tesla battery storage.

8. City & County wide Net Zero Carbon by 2050

All activity will be underpinned by the Well-being of Future Generations Act goals and ways of working, the Corporate Plan Priorities and the Strategic Equality Plan actions.

i. The Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 This legislation places a duty on the Council to carry out sustainable development improving social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being. It sets out the sustainable development principle's five ways of working and seven national well-being goals.

ii. Strategic Equality Plan This sets out how the Council makes every effort to respect children's rights, promotes healthy lives, helps tackle poverty and

play its part in treating people and communities are treated with fairness, dignity and respect. It promotes equal opportunities for all, making a real difference to the lives of those living and working in Swansea.

iii. Corporate Plan- This details how the Council will improve well-being in practice. It lays out priorities for action in six well-being objectives and the steps to achieve them in line with the sustainable development principle.

Swansea Council is taking all possible action alongside Climate Charter signatories, PSB, citizens, schools, businesses, community groups and environmental partners to help deliver the Welsh Government ambition of Net Zero Wales by 2050.

**EXAMPLE Net Zero Wales
Swansea 2050**

Electricity & Heat Generation	Transport	Residential Buildings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete first phase of Blue Eden • Develop Energy Parks e.g. Tir John Solar Farm • Support delivery of Regional Energy Plan • Support delivery of Local Area Energy Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated and affordable public transport system • Safe active travel networks across the county to recognise work and leisure hubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More EV charging points • Residents aware of and able to access advice and funding for home improvements to cut carbon emissions • More Homes built to Swansea Standard • Decarbonisation of Housing Stock • Create an Energy awareness hub • Aim for 30% of (non –residential) Council buildings with wildlife features
Industry & Business	Agriculture	Waste & Circular Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement across the county using Swansea Project Zero branding with a strong support network that instils pride and creates a critical mass of businesses actively cutting carbon emissions and participating in the circular economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More opportunity for healthy, local food production and sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve Welsh Government recycling targets • Promote the waste hierarchy and prevent, reduce, or reuse materials wherever feasible • Continue to monitor technologies and engagement with partners to recycle a wider range of waste material types • Plastic Free Swansea County to be promoted
Education and Engagement	Enriching our Natural Resources	LULUCF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement across the county using Swansea Project Zero branding to instil pride and create a critical mass. • All schools actively reducing their carbon and saving energy through behaviour change and educational initiatives • Collaboration with Youth Groups to enable the ‘youth voice’ to be heard • Environmental Project Partners successfully running projects on behalf of SC and actively engaging with citizens and community groups to increase community climate resilience and reduce community carbon emissions • All SC staff to be given training on CC&NR as part of induction with service area/job role specific training available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver Local Area Nature Recovery Action Plan • Deliver Biodiversity/Section 6 Plan • Deliver county wide green infrastructure strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More land available for CSA and allotment use • More community orchards

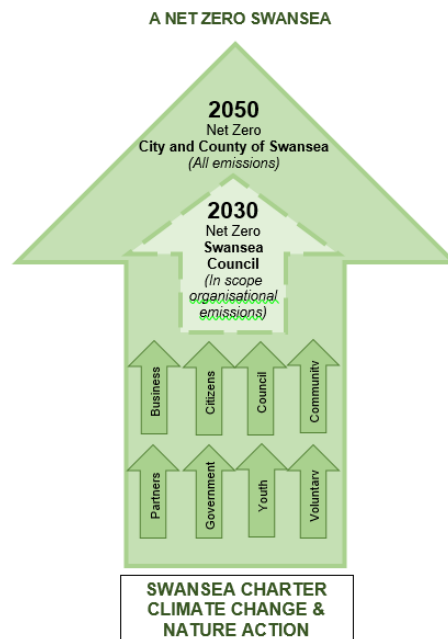
All activities must align to create a long term Climate Change and Nature Strategy and demonstrate the commitment asked of the Notice of Motions.

Governance accounts for Regional, Welsh, National and European directive alongside the additional policies and strategies sitting at Council level that will support delivery.

This approach aligns with the council’s pledged to “Act in Response to the Climate Emergency” within its Corporate Plan 2020-23, aiming for carbon neutrality by 2030

9. Wider communication and engagement.

This will be established through a variety of routes as per below.



There will be a continued commitment to engage with **local people, groups and businesses** and help them be smarter and better prepared for the impacts of climate change and nature recovery. This will be enhanced via the Climate and Nature Charter and online pledge wall.

Swansea Council recognises that it must lead by example and use its 'Sphere of Influence' to reach out to as many citizens and businesses as possible. The Leader and Cabinet Members have signed the charter, and a more generic version for Swansea Citizens and public sector, business, charities, schools, groups etc. will be used, alongside the more simplistic pledge wall as mechanisms to seek wider buy in across the whole city and county.

Involving partners will be paramount to success, and will help support Swansea Council's ambition to lead by example. Agreed strategies will provide structure and governance to ensure delivery.

Listening to and acting on community groups, school groups ideas will help shape the strategy.

Swansea council will commit to making long term and embedded behaviour change via training and support not only within its own authority but also across the City and County, for all citizens. We want everyone to shape Swansea's vision for reaching net zero carbon.

We can make changes on a huge scale if we all make small changes to how we move, shop, eat, think and live, together.

Reducing emissions and recovering nature needs businesses and households to change. We must use more renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and geothermal. We also have to change how we use energy, by cutting down on the power we use. We need

to be more mindful of food sources, the nature surrounding us, its recovery and how our communities need to adapt for the future.

Swansea Council cannot make Swansea net zero carbon on its own. We need everyone in Swansea to act now and consider what they can do to reduce their impact on the planet. We all need to take action at home, in the workplace, and across the county as a whole.

The Council is well placed to work with others. We can make the most of Swansea's collective potential and create solutions together. There will need to be major investments. We will have to make changes to existing systems of how we use and interact with energy. We must change how we live our lives. We will have to redefine how we manage and interact with our environment.

Above all, to meet this challenge, we need collective leadership and shared ambition.

Appendix 3 - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Property Services

Directorate: Place

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Swansea Council Net Zero by 2030

1.1 Welsh Government have set guidelines for public bodies to lead by example and aim collectively for net zero by 2030. The report provides an overview of what categories are required for reporting and respective emissions data. It also provides a plan of 30 proposed actions requiring delivery by 2030. A more detailed costed delivery plan, is also included providing more information on each activity. The report also briefly reflects on the wider Swansea collective ambition to be net zero by 2050 and the Nature Recovery agenda. Both will require separate reports in 2023.

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further investigation
	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Children/young people (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 3 - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches? Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement.

As a council, strong governance has been established from Cabinet, CDC, steering group with cabinet members and a programme board of multi-disciplined officers have been working on the agenda, along with a communications team. SME's in all related service areas have been engaged in the WG reporting and have helped develop the information presented to WG and in this report. This integrated and collaborative approach has worked particularly well. Prior to approval of the report, the team has consulted with leadership, CMT and Cabinet.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?
 Yes No

- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
 Yes No

- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
 Yes No

- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
 Yes No

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

All key policies drivers that influence our emissions and nature recovery are now working as an established programme board, part of the governance structure is to ensure priority is given

Appendix 3 - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

to meeting targets. The aim is that the actions become part of business as usual, with the majority already underway.

Q7 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

(You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.)

Swansea Council recognises that it must lead by example on the net zero agenda. If the council is seen to be achieving the targets then the wider Swansea audience will follow. There is a strong political drive from Welsh Government, linked in to the ambitions of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, and all public bodies across Wales are walking the same path.

In the context of this report, which focuses on the councils internal ambition to be net zero by 2030, then in the first instance Swansea Council will follow the principles of the Welsh Government public body reporting on six organisational categories:

- Buildings & Energy
- Fleet and Mobile Equipment
- Land Use
- Waste
- New Ways of Working
- Supply Chain

Examples:

- Actions could result in healthier travel routes to work e.g. less vehicle emissions and the encouragement of walking, cycling, and use of public transport.
- Greening our council fleet will mean less county wide air pollution.
- Hybrid working where appropriate will reduce emissions and support a better work life balance.
- The planting of more trees and plants will improve air quality and carbon absorptions.
- New technologies such as solar panelling and air source heat pumps will generate greener jobs in new technologies.
- Working with local suppliers to reduce carbon footprint miles will also support the local economy as well as reduce emissions.

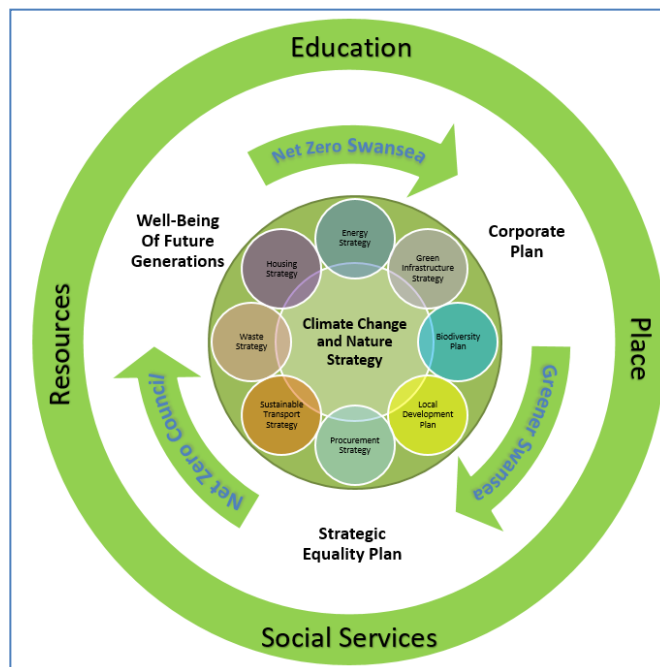
A key principle in all net zero route maps from welsh government support a fair transition, which Swansea Council fully embraces.

Appendix 3 - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Outcome of Screening

Q8 Please describe the outcome of your screening below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)** – If we move in the right direction as a council aiming for net zero by 2030 , we can lead by example bringing citizens along with us on the 2050 journey, then all benefits could and should be very positive, eg reduction in fuel poverty, local food supply, improved health and well-being, reduced fire, flooding to name but a few.
- **Summary of involvement (Q3)** Internal governance and multidisciplinary involvement is strong and has recently be ratified by the awarding of the Bronze One Planet Standard. Between the programme board and the communication group, every single service area of the council is involved.
- **WFG considerations (Q4)**
- To note the Well-being of Future Generations is a pivot part of our project governance structure.



- **Any risks identified (Q5)** – Risks are medium – We have the plan, but financially we will need to continue to lobby WG to ensure funding is available to make such changes – eg decarbonisation of homes and public buildings, transportation, active travel.
- **Cumulative impact (Q7)** – A brilliant and exciting opportunity to maximise the wellbeing of future generation and equality plan principles to make for a Greener Council by 2030 and a Greener Swansea by 2050.

Appendix 3 - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the relevant section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Rachel Lewis
Job title: Directorate Project Manager
Date: 10th November 22

Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Mark Wade
Position: Interim Director of Place
Date: 12th November 22

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 11.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Corporate Service & Performance

Cabinet – 15 December 2022

Swansea Council Section 6 Biodiversity Duty Monitoring Report to Welsh Government December 2022

Purpose:	To approve the Council's Environment (Wales) Act Biodiversity Duty Section 6 Monitoring Report for the period January 2020 – December 2022 prior to submission to Welsh Government.
Policy Framework:	Environment (Wales) Act 2016 - Biodiversity Duty. Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015 - Resilient Wales Goal. Corporate priority for 'Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change'. Swansea Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2005). Emerging Local Nature Recovery Action Plan (2022). Central Area Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal, Climate Change CDC.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) The report be approved, published on the Council's web site and forwarded to Welsh Government.
Report Authors:	Mark Barber & Deb Hill
Finance Officer:	Aimee Dyer
Legal Officer:	Jonathan Wills
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A requirement of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is that the Council must submit regular reports (every 3 years) to Welsh Government outlining what it has done to comply with its Section 6 Biodiversity Duty, this is termed the Section 6 Biodiversity Duty Monitoring Report. The first report was submitted in December 2019, and the next is due in December 2022.
- 1.2 The Council's second Section 6 Biodiversity Duty Monitoring Report to Welsh Government is attached (Appendix1). It outlines the processes we have put in place and the activities we have undertaken at both a strategic and operational level over the past 3 years to meet our Section 6 Biodiversity Duty.
- 1.3 Following information provided by colleagues across the Council, the report incorporates actions undertaken by a wide range of service areas.
- 1.4 In accordance with Welsh Government guidance, the format of the Section 6 report shows how the Council has contributed to the six objectives of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales which are:
- Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels
 - Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management
 - Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation
 - Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats
 - Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring
 - Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery.
- 1.5 An overview of some of the key actions included in the report is given below.

2. Key Progress made, and Outcomes achieved over the last 3 years

- 2.1 Following the declaration of a Climate Emergency in 2019, the Council declared a Nature Emergency in November 2021. External partners and community organisations are now being encouraged to sign up to a Climate and Nature Charter.
- 2.2 The previous corporate objective for 'Maintaining and enhancing Swansea's Natural Resources and Biodiversity' was recently updated to 'Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change'. It outlines a number of key actions including the preparation of a Section 6 Action Plan for the next 3 years (Jan 2023-Dec 2025) and the planting of more trees.

- 2.3 An enhanced governance structure has been put in place to drive forward and monitor progress in delivering the new Corporate Objective. This includes the establishment of a new Steering Group for Climate and Nature chaired jointly by the Cabinet members for Climate Change and Nature Recovery respectively.
- 2.4 Following the 2022 local government elections, a new Biodiversity Champion has been appointed
- 2.5 Work has commenced on the preparation of the Local Nature Recovery Action Plan for Swansea in collaboration with the Swansea Local Nature Partnership
- 2.6 Following extensive engagement activity, the Swansea Central Area Green Infrastructure Strategy: 'Regenerating our City for Wellbeing and Wildlife' was formally adopted in February 2021. Work is now progressing on a Countywide Green Infrastructure Strategy.
- 2.7 Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) was adopted in February 2021. This SPG specifically focuses on how the Council will follow a "stepwise approach" to implementing the biodiversity duty through its own planning decision making process. This has been complemented by a Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands SPG adopted in October 2021.
- 2.8 The requirement for biodiversity conservation and enhancement has also been included in the following SPGs which have been adopted over the past year:
- Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Design Guide
 - Placemaking Guidance for Residential Development
 - Placemaking Guidance for Infill and Backland Developments
 - Placemaking Guidance for Householder Developments
- 2.9 Since 2020 the Council has committed to increasing staff capacity for Nature Recovery in the following ways:
- In June 2021 a part-time permanent Biodiversity Officer was employed based in the Nature Conservation Team to help implement the Section 6 duty.
 - Also in June 2021, an additional full time permanent Planning Ecologist was employed based in the Nature Conservation Team.
 - In July 2021 The Gower AONB Team employed a full time Communities and Nature Project Officer and this role was made permanent in Feb 2022.
 - In April 2022 two part-time Local Nature Partnership Coordinators were made permanent on a job share arrangement within the Nature Conservation Team.
 - In May 2022 two full-time Community Greenspace Officers; a full-time Volunteer Co-ordinator; and a Woodland Officer (shared part

time with Neath Port Talbot Council) were appointed to the Nature Conservation Team through Welsh Government grant funding on fixed term until June 2023.

- In May 2022 a permanent full time Strategic Climate Change Project Manager was employed based in the Property Services Team

2.10 Partnership and collaborative working, volunteering and positive actions for biodiversity have been greatly increased since the appointment of these new staff. Combined with external funding, primarily through Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales, this has enabled the delivery of many practical nature recovery actions including:

- New ways of managing and improving wildlife sites and green spaces
- Increased community engagement and volunteering in nature recovery
- Purchase of cut and collect machinery to enable the management and enhancement of amenity grassland and highway verges to increase create species rich wildflowers for pollinators
- New tree planting
- New Green Infrastructure interventions such as green roofs and green walls, and
- A swift conservation project

3. Integrated Impact Assessment Implications

3.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

3.1.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in

accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.

- 3.1.2 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.
- 3.2 In order to comply with the relevant regulations an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process has been applied to the report's subject.
- 3.3 An IIA Screening Form has been completed with the agreed outcome that a full IIA report was not required:
 - The Section 6 Biodiversity duty is still in its early stages of implementation in the Council and actions to date over the last three years of its implementation have had primarily low positive impact. However, as the duty becomes more embedded in decision making and the exercise of functions, the positive impact will increase for the benefit of all individuals and communities in Swansea.
 - Many Service areas have contributed to meeting this Duty in a way that is proportional to their normal exercise of functions and have provided feedback on the actions that they have been able to deliver.
 - Activities delivered under his Duty have also helped to contribute to the Well-being of Future Generations goals, in particular the Resilient Wales Goal which envisages "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)".
 - There are no risks associated with this report – the only risk would be failing to submit it to Welsh Government within the reporting period.
 - The cumulative impact of the Council's actions on people and communities in meeting its Section 6 Biodiversity Duty over the past 3 years have been positive and will become increasingly so over time.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Council must comply with the statutory obligations for nature recovery, biodiversity and natural resource management contained in the Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Background Papers: Swansea Council Corporate Plan. Objective -Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change-
<https://www.swansea.gov.uk/corporateimprovementplan>

Appendices:

Appendix 1 - Section 6 Biodiversity Duty Monitoring Report 2022 for Welsh Government

Appendix 2 - IIA Screening Form

Appendix 1

Swansea Council's Second Monitoring Report on progress towards delivering the Environment (Wales) Act Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty for the period January 2020 – December 2022.

1. Introduction and Context

Since 2015, Swansea Council (together with all other public bodies) has been given increased responsibilities and legal duties to maintain and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity in order to comply with the following:

- The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Resilient Wales Goal: *'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)'*
- The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Part 1) Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty which requires that: *'A public authority must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions'*

In complying with the Section 6 Biodiversity Duty, the Council is required to prepare and submit to Welsh Government, every 3 years, a report (Section 6 monitoring Report) outlining what it has done to comply with the Biodiversity Duty. The Council's first report was submitted in 2019 covering the period from Jan 2016 to December 2019.

This report is Swansea Council's second Section 6 Biodiversity Duty monitoring Report to Welsh Government. It provides an overview of the key Biodiversity Duty actions and initiatives that the Council has undertaken between January 2020 to December 2022. It shows how this work has contributed to the six objectives of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales which are:

- Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels
- Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management
- Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation
- Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats
- Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring
- Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery.

2. Highlights, Key Outcomes, and Issues

A selection of key outcomes achieved throughout this reporting period are detailed below.

2.1. Nature Emergency

Following the declaration of a Climate Emergency in 2019, the Council declared a Nature Emergency in November 2021. External partners and community organisations are now being encouraged to sign up to a Climate and Nature Charter.

2.2. Section 6 plan included in new corporate well-being objective

The previous corporate objective for 'Maintaining and enhancing Swansea's Natural Resources and Biodiversity' was recently updated to '[Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change](#)'. It outlines several key actions including the preparation of a Section 6 Action Plan for the next 3 years (Jan 2023-Dec 2025) and the planting of more trees.

An enhanced governance structure has been put in place to drive forward and monitor progress in delivering the new Corporate Objective. This includes the establishment of a new Steering Group for Climate and Nature chaired jointly by the Cabinet members for Climate Change and Nature Recovery, respectively. Following the 2022 local elections, a new Biodiversity Champion has been appointed

2.3. Local Nature Recovery Action Plan (LNRAP) for Swansea

Work has commenced on the preparation of the Local Nature Recovery Action Plan for Swansea in collaboration with the Swansea Local Nature Partnership.

2.4. Green Infrastructure Strategy for the City Centre adopted

Following extensive engagement activity, the Swansea Central Area Green Infrastructure strategy, 'Regenerating our City for Wellbeing and Wildlife' was formally adopted in February 2021. Work is now progressing on developing a Countywide Green Infrastructure Strategy.

2.5. 'Biodiversity and Development', and 'Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands' Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) adopted.

A Biodiversity and Development SPG was adopted in February 2021. The SPG specifically focusses on how the Council will follow a "stepwise approach" to implementing the biodiversity duty through its own planning decision making process. It will integrate greater obligations around biodiversity with some major developments approved subject to Section 106 agreements providing financial contributions towards practical on/off site mitigation and/or compensation measures against biodiversity loss and in support of maintenance agreements.

A Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands SPG was adopted in October 2021. This document provides guidance on how the relevant policies of the Local Development Plan should be applied to planning applications with respect to all existing, retained and newly planted trees, hedgerows, and woodland on development sites.

The requirement for biodiversity conservation and enhancement has also been included in the following SPGs which have been adopted over the past year:

- Gower AONB Design Guide
- Placemaking Guidance for Residential Development
- Placemaking Guidance for Infill and Backland Developments
- Placemaking Guidance for Householder Developments

All available to view here: <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/spg>

2.6. Staff capacity improvements

Since 2020 the Council has committed to increasing staff capacity as follows:

- In June 2021, a part-time permanent Biodiversity Officer was employed based in the Nature Conservation Team to help implement the Section 6 duty.
- Also in June 2021, an additional full time permanent Planning Ecologist was employed based in the Nature Conservation Team.
- In July 2021, the Gower AONB Team employed a full time Communities and Nature Project Officer, and this role was made permanent in Feb 2022.
- In April 2022, two part-time Local Nature Partnership Coordinators were appointed and made permanent on a job share arrangement within the Nature Conservation Team.
- In May 2022, two full-time Community Greenspace Officers; a full-time Volunteer Co-ordinator; and a Woodland Officer (shared part time with Neath Port Talbot Council) were appointed to the Nature Conservation Team through Welsh Government grant funding on fixed term until June 2023.
- In May 2022, a permanent full time Strategic Climate Change Project Manager was employed based in the Property Services Team

Partnership and collaborative working, volunteering and positive actions for biodiversity have been significantly increased since the appointment of these new staff. Combined with external funding, primarily through Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales, this has enabled the delivery of many practical nature recovery actions including:

- New ways of managing and improving wildlife sites and green spaces
- Increased community engagement and volunteering in nature recovery
- Purchase of cut and collect machinery to enable the management and enhancement of amenity grassland and highway verges to increase create species rich wildflowers for pollinators
- New tree planting
- New Green Infrastructure interventions such as green roofs and green walls, and
- A swift conservation initiative.

2.7. Key enablers to biodiversity action

The Welsh Government ENRAW and Local Places for Nature (LP4N) grants have enabled many nature recovery actions and increased staff capacity to deliver them. This has included new ways of managing wildlife sites and green spaces, tree and wildflower planting and green infrastructure enhancements.

2.8. Barriers to action

Notwithstanding the above increases in staff, capacity is still stretched as capital grant funding often surpasses the revenue funding to employ staff to manage projects. This is compounded by short-term revenue funding cycles necessitating staff time applying for other grants to maintain staff contracts. As such more full-time permanent roles are required to secure skilled staff and deliver capital nature recovery action. Indeed, all service areas across the council need increased resources and capacity to increase nature recovery actions. There is also a lack of long-term funding for maintaining capital works, such as tree maintenance and watering.

Increased education is required in all service areas to empower staff to take further action for nature recovery without needing to rely heavily on support from the Nature Conservation team. A programme of nature recovery education and awareness raising is being developed but there will be a time lag between education and empowerment of staff.

The UK and Welsh Governments tree planting targets do not consider each county 's specific situation to ensure that they follow 'right tree, right place' guidance. These targets also reinforce in the public eye that tree planting is the most important task for the climate and nature emergencies, when a whole suite of nature-based solutions are required, including the importance of healthy species rich grasslands.

2.9. Case study – Amenity grassland and verge management trial

The Council has been undertaking a trial in 12 sites covering approximately 15.2 ha of parks, amenity grasslands and on road verges to manage them as species rich wildflower meadows. Through LP4N funding five 'cut and collect' machines were purchased in 2020/21 to enable this work. The twelve trial sites are in their first year of cut and collect management, so it is too early to assess outcomes, but they are being monitored for changes in wildflower composition using rapid grassland assessment surveys. Sites are also being planted up with native local provenance perennial plugs and yellow rattle to aid wildflower establishment.

Additionally, as part of this project, native perennial seed was planted in 2021 in at least 14 flower beds, verges, roundabouts etc. that were previously sprayed with glyphosate, with the aims of improving the diversity of the flowering plants and providing a higher quality resource for pollinators. These seeds were from the National Botanical Garden of Wales SSSI meadow. Monitoring surveys on a selection of the beds carried out in the summer of 2022 indicated that native perennial wildflowers were present in all five beds surveyed.

3. Action Report

The following section provides an overview of the more significant actions that Swansea Council has undertaken over the past 3 years to comply with the Biodiversity Duty. They are grouped under the six Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales Objectives in accordance with Welsh Government guidance.

3.1. NRAP OBJECTIVE 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision making at all levels.

3.1.1. The Climate Change and Nature Scrutiny Performance Panel

The Climate Change and Nature Scrutiny Performance Panel is responsible for ongoing monitoring of Council performance in relation to climate change and the natural environment. It monitors delivery of the Council's work, commitments, and implementation of agreed plans, and assess progress. In accordance with the agreed Scrutiny Work Programme, the Panel meets every two months. The development of this Panel followed a scrutiny inquiry, which looked at how the Council manages its responsibilities in relation to the natural environment in Swansea, including statutory requirements under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, and subsequent introduction of a new Corporate Priority of Maintaining and Enhancing Swansea's Natural Resources and Biodiversity. This also links with the Climate Emergency, declared by the Council in June 2019, and the recent declaration by the Council in November 2021 of a Nature Emergency.

The Panel was established in July 2019 as the Natural Environment Panel and was renamed the Climate Change and Nature Panel in July 2022. The Panel has been focused on contributing to the ongoing development and enhancement of Swansea's natural resources and biodiversity, acting as a critical friend for the Cabinet, and helping to ensure accountability for performance. To support regular monitoring of key activities the Panel has received a 'Nature Conservation - Project Updates' report annually, providing an overview of all projects and assessment of progress. The Panel has then, where necessary, drilled down on specific work, to provide a more in-depth level of scrutiny. For example, during 2021/22 this included discussion on: Ash Dieback, Water Pollution, Local Flood Risk and the Climate Emergency Declaration Action Plan.

3.1.2. Heads of Service Questionnaire

A questionnaire was sent around to all council Heads of Service in September 2022 to gather information on any biodiversity actions that had been undertaken during the past three years and actions planned to be implemented in the coming three years.

3.1.3. Green Infrastructure Strategy for the City Centre adopted

Following extensive engagement activity, the Swansea Central Area Green Infrastructure strategy, 'Regenerating our City for Wellbeing and Wildlife' was formally adopted in February 2021. Green Infrastructure describes all the green space, soil, vegetation, and water that provide the ecosystem services that make places more liveable and resilient. This includes, for example, street trees, green roofs and walls, natural play spaces, wildlife / nature gardens, pollinator corridors, landscaping, drainage, and air quality management solutions. The strategy sets out a vision for the central area of Swansea to be much greener, creating spaces which deliver resilience, prosperity, health, and well-being.

It identifies the benefits and cost-effectiveness of Green Infrastructure (GI) i.e., reduced flood risk, summer cooling, winter shelter, cleaner air and water, reductions in noise, better mental and physical health, gains in biodiversity, reduced CO2 emissions and energy costs and a strengthened

economy. The aim is to double the amount of GI (except for open water) within 10 years to create a distinctive destination city with a high-quality environment that is more liveable, better adapted to climate change and better for people and wildlife.

The Strategy also includes a Green Space Factor Tool. This practical tool is designed to increase the quantity and quality of green infrastructure and maximise compliance to the Welsh Government's statutory Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Standard 2019. The tool is not mandatory, but developers will be encouraged and expected to use it as part of the pre-application planning process for the central area.

This work is already helping to guide developers on how nature can be integrated into their designs including vertical wall gardens, urban allotments, and more trees. This strategy has influenced several projects including the following:

- Coastal Housing Group Offices, High Street – green roof
- Environment Centre, Pier Street, - green roof, green wall, planters in the public realm,
- Potter's Wheel, Dillwyn Street - green wall
- Coastal Park – green wall and green roof bin storage
- St Helen's public realm – green roofed bin shelters
- Mumbles to Margam pollinator corridor
- Public Realm Swansea Central North – Pop up Park
- Swansea Train Station – public realm improvements for people and nature (biodiverse planters and seating)

Plus, others in development including (but not exclusive to):

- 71-72 the Kingsway
- Biophilic Living
- Pilot of green roof bus shelters

The inclusion of biodiverse green space is now an expectation in both the planning of new developments and the refurbishment of existing buildings and public spaces in the City Centre. This best practice approach developed in Swansea has inspired and is referenced within a new national assessment framework and has led to a Wales-wide programme of investment.

Additionally, work has commenced on a County-wide GI strategy in collaboration with Natural Resources Wales.

3.1.4. Local Planning Authority Supplementary Planning Guidance and Tree Guidance

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has successfully delivered the Biodiversity and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) which was adopted by the Council in February 2021. This SPG supports the delivery of adopted LDP Policies ER6, ER8 and ER9. It sets out how the Council will seek to ensure that development within Swansea maintains and enhances the County's biodiversity and delivers long term ecosystem resilience. The Biodiversity SPG aims to embed the Environment Act's key principles of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources into decision making into the Development Management process. In addition, the Trees Hedgerows and Woodlands SPG was also

adopted in February 2021. This SPG provides guidance as to how trees, hedgerows and woodlands will be managed in the planning system.

In addition, a number of other of tree policies/protocols have been adopted during 2021/22 including: the Swansea Tree Replacement Standard, Tree Planting Guidance, and a Management Strategy for trees on Council owned land.

The aims of the Swansea Council Tree Management Strategy 2021 in relation to Council owned land are to:

- Ensure risks from and to trees are managed.
- Ensure the Council meets its biodiversity duties in respect of trees.
- Conserve trees of value.
- Maintain and expand tree canopy cover.

As of 2021, around 43,000 individual trees in Council ownership had been surveyed with more than 1439 woodlands and tree groupings plotted and surveyed containing an estimated 100k additional trees. However, significant areas of Council land ownership remain to be surveyed.

The Council has continued to implement an Ash dieback management strategy to tackle Ash trees affected by Ash Dieback. A cross cutting Ash Dieback Action Plan is in place. Over 3,000 Ash trees have been surveyed on public land, many of which show varying signs of Ash Dieback. Council resources are focussed on dealing with diseased trees on public land to reduce the risk that diseased trees will fall on people, property, power lines and roads in future. Online advice has been provided for landowners, householders, and businesses with Ash trees on their land.

The documents are available here: [Biodiversity and Development](#) & [Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands SPG](#)

3.1.5. Public Services Board

The council has been actively engaged in the delivery of the 'Working with Nature' objective in the Swansea Public Services Board Well-being Plan.

3.1.6. Toolbox talk

An online toolbox talk has been produced for all staff and councillors to give examples of simple actions they can undertake at home to contribute to Nature Recovery and Climate emergencies.

3.1.7. Climate Change and Nature Recovery Training Modules

At the end of 2022, the council released the first in a series of non-mandatory Climate Change and Nature Recovery introductory modules through the staff net electronic Learning Pool web site. More modules will follow, including a more detailed Nature Recovery specific module. These are designed for all officers and councillors.

3.1.8. Building Services Training and awareness

The council's building services department has established and undertaken training and awareness with design and construction officers. As well as maintaining regular dialogue with internal and externally appointed ecologists to continue to develop knowledge and understanding.

3.1.9. Green Infrastructure Training

One of the Strategic objectives of the Swansea Central Area Green Infrastructure strategy is to 'create a skilled and knowledgeable local economy to deliver and maintain Green Infrastructure'. As part of the delivery of this objective several staff training sessions have been delivered to services who are directly involved in the delivery of the strategy including Planning, Highway, Parks services, and Regeneration. Training seminars and workshops have covered sustainable urban drainage (SuDS) in the highway, an introduction to Swansea Central Area Green Infrastructure strategy, 'Regenerating our City for Wellbeing and Wildlife', and an Introduction to the Green Space Factor tool. These sessions have been designed and delivered in collaboration with Natural Resources Wales by Council staff with leading industry experts.

Training has also been designed to help provide local businesses with the skills to build a local GI economy in Swansea. Using Central Government Community Renewal Funding for Green Recovery a GI training programme for Swansea business and Social Enterprises is currently being delivered (September to December 2022). Working in collaboration, and delivered by industry experts, the Council, Natural Resources Wales, and Urban Foundry, have designed and delivered five seminars on living roofs, green roofs (LANTRA accredited), rain planters and tree planting along with two practical workshops on tree planting and green roofs. A further two seminars on SuDs and grounds maintenance for wildlife, along with two practical workshops on rain planters and maintenance for wildlife are due to be delivered by the middle of December 2022.

Additionally, bespoke support is offered to both internal staff and external stakeholders, and GI typology information sheets have been produced on green roof and green walls and are available on the Council's webpages.

3.1.10. Beaches Management Group (BMG) (Cultural Services)

As part of Blue Flag Criteria, all Blue Flag beaches display an environmental code of conduct relating to conservation and biodiversity. Blue Flag beaches promote a minimum of five educational activities per year that are aimed at raising awareness and strengthen biodiversity around our coastline. The Beaches management group are represented by colleagues in Nature Conservation, and the AONB. Visit Swansea Bay run campaigns aimed at responsible [tourism](#), which is strengthened with onsite signage that encourages two-minute beach cleans, leaving only footprints and responsible BBQ use.

3.1.11. Queens Green Canopy

In 2022 the council was awarded Champion City Status under the Queen's Green Canopy initiative to celebrate the Platinum Jubilee. This was in recognition of the significant work being undertaken by the Council together with a wide range of local community groups to increase tree cover throughout the City and County.

3.2. NRAP OBJECTIVE 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management

3.2.1. Using the planning system to maintain and enhance species and habitats

The Local Planning Authority promotes implementation of biodiversity policy regarding Section 7 priority species and habitats, including DECCA principles (Diversity, Extent, Connectivity, Condition and Adaptability), during pre-app/planning consultations. This includes highlighting the importance of non-statutory Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) designations in improving connectivity.

Planning applications are assessed against these Local Development Plan policies relevant to biodiversity:

- ER 6: Designated Sites of Ecological Importance;
- ER 8: Habitats and Species;
- ER 9: Ecological Networks and Features of Importance for Biodiversity;
- ER 1: Climate Change;
- ER 2: Strategic Green Infrastructure Network; and
- ER 11: Trees, Hedgerows and Development.

The full policy wording can be viewed online: <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/ldp>

Applicants are also encouraged to provide proposals for ecological enhancements upfront with planning applications. Where this is not the case, a pre-commencement condition is added to any permission to secure enhancements.

3.2.2. Local Nature Reserve Management Plan Updates

Management plan reviews have been commissioned from the Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales for the Council's six Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) that the council owns and manages. These are being developed with input from the council and NRW and will include suggestions for management actions aimed at conserving priority species and habitats within the LNRs.

3.2.3. Special Site Habitat Management for Priority Species and Habitats

Practical habitat management and restoration works have been carried out across Council owned LNRs, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and other sites that the council owns and manages to address/manage threats to priority habitats/species. This includes the following examples:

- Targeted conifer (0.65 ha), fire breaks, and scrub removal was carried out in areas of calaminarian grassland (priority habitat) in Kilvey Hill SINC between 2020 and 2021.
- Bracken rolling was carried out across areas of Pwll-Du SSSI between 2020 and 2022(15,000m²), to prevent the bracken overtaking and encroaching coastal grassland which contain several rare and priority plant species e.g., red-hemp nettle which is a special feature of the site.

- Scrub treatment and clearance was carried out in Swansea Vale Nature Reserve SINC to manage scrub encroachment onto wetland habitats within the site, some of which are priority habitats (e.g., reedbeds, purple moor grass and rush pastures etc.)

3.2.4. Bat and Bird Box Provision

Through building services, swift-bricks and bat boxes are being included in the design of new-build properties built by More Homes for the council, where appropriate. This initiative is also being incorporated into roof repair and improvements schemes (subject to preliminary ecology surveys) through the Council Housing Maintenance Planning & Delivery programme funded by the Housing and Public Health Service. Additionally building services are continuing to commission ecological surveys and assessments pre-design to identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancement in new developments.

Similarly, through planning applications and advice from the planning ecologists, residential developments are expected to include bird and bat boxes on new build houses. Householders are also encouraged to add these enhancements and since January 2022, 90 swift boxes have been conditioned through this mechanism.

The Nature Conservation Team have been working with Building services on their external wall insulation of council houses scheme. A trial is underway to offer residents bird (swift) and bat box installation while scaffolding is in place. This is funded through the Welsh Government Local Places for Nature grant scheme and there is the potential for thousands of nesting opportunities to be installed

3.2.5. City Centre Biodiversity Audit

A biodiversity audit of the Swansea City Centre was commissioned by the Council in 2022 using Welsh Government ENRAW funding. The audit includes vascular plants, selected invertebrates (e.g., butterflies and moths), invasive non-native species, and birds. The audit will be completed in 2023 and will give a baseline assessment of biodiversity in the city centre as well as a method for repeating surveys. This can be used in future years to monitor changes in biodiversity/nature recovery in the city centre over time.

3.2.6. Gower Commons SAC (Special Area of Conservation) management

Works have been undertaken across Gower Commons SAC to improve its management and conservation of habitats and species of principle importance. This includes,

- Works to restrict car parking on Cefn Bryn summit to reduce erosion and habitat damage.
- Provision of a water supply, collars for livestock, and firebreaks to facilitate conservation grazing on Fairwood common.
- Installation of a bat grille on a known roost cave at Bishops Wood to protect the long-term viability of the roost, reducing disturbance and making the area safer for the public.

3.2.7. Bat roosts in Gower AONB

Seven pill boxes have had grills/doors installed in Clyne Valley Woodland to secure their use as bat roosts. Additionally, the Gower Places of Worship project has commenced with the aims of

improving management of church buildings and grounds for biodiversity with a focus on species such as bats, swifts, and barn owls. This is funded by the Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes, Sustainable Places Programme for Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and National Parks. So far baseline surveys have been conducted in 11 churches to assess the species currently present and management interventions. This project is to continue to 2025.

3.3. NRAP OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation

3.3.1. Saving Swansea's Swifts

In 2021 the council established a Swift conservation project in collaboration with the Gower Ornithological Society. The aims of the project are to assess the presence and extent of swifts throughout Swansea through spatially targeted swift surveys and analysis of baseline data, as well as increasing nesting opportunities through the provision and installation of nest boxes at suitable locations. So far 29 nest boxes have been deployed. Additionally, nine community swift surveys were carried out across Uplands, Brynmill, Gorseinon, Tycoch, Mount Pleasant and Dunvant in the 2022 survey season. A total of 14 confirmed nests were identified because of these surveys which adds to the current knowledge of the presence of swifts across Swansea.

3.3.2. Special Site Habitat Restoration

Targeted habitat restoration, management, and enhancement work has been undertaken in selected Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and other special sites around Swansea with the aims of improving functional ecosystem services. Dunvant Brickworks SINC had approximately 0.49ha area of grassland subject to new cut and collect meadow management. Mumbles Hill LNR had small areas of grassland, around 0.31ha, subject to new cut and collect meadow management.

3.3.3. Tree Planting Schemes

Over the last three years, the impact of repeated lockdowns reduced the extent to which it was possible to involve local communities in participating in tree-planting initiatives. Opportunities to involve citizens and local groups were taken forward where possible, this included providing support for several community tree planting schemes on Council owned sites including Rosehill Quarry, Primrose Park, the Three-Cornered field, Cockett Park, and the Ganges. The Council continues to work closely with partners such as the Community Green Space project, the Orchard Project and Coeden Fach, a local and not-for-profit tree nursery, where volunteers help nurture indigenous trees.

100 large heavy standards were planted in parks/wards requiring re-stocking in 2021. The parks selected were Cwmbwrla, Dunvant, Hafod and Ravenhill. This was a Low maintenance scheme with community consultation and educational tree planting for two local primary schools. Pupils lent a hand and learned more about the multiple benefits associated with trees, such as habitat creation and carbon capture. 300 native whips were planted at Tir John on an old grazing site, in 2021 to

restore some of the woodland habitat. 300 native whips were also planted to fill in an existing hedgerow at Leadfield.

Visitors to two Swansea parks are enjoying the spectacular sight of 100 new cherry blossom trees. They are gifts to the city from a project linked with the 2019-20 Japan-UK Seasons of Culture. Half have been planted by Swansea Council tree specialists in Cwmdonkin Park, Uplands; the other 50 have been planted in Jersey Park, St Thomas. The trees will be particularly attractive when they blossom each spring. Ceremonies were held at each park to celebrate the initiative.

Around the city centre we are creating new parkland, new green areas, planting many more trees and a delivering a huge re-greening programme. The £12 million Kingsway development has resulted in 170 new trees being planted in the adjacent areas. The total number of trees in the Kingsway area - more than 220 – is now more than double the number previously there and is boosting biodiversity alongside large areas of grass and scores of new shrubs and plants.

This investment not only helps combat the Climate and Nature Emergencies but makes Swansea a pleasant place to live in, work and visit and the growing greenery is creating a positive environment, which is helping to attract visitors and business back to the city centre supporting the economic recovery." Green cover in the city is currently estimated at 13% but the Council's aim is to increase this to 26% by 2030.

Despite the pandemic, further extensive tree planting has been undertaken on Council land throughout the County, including over 230 heavy standard trees and 2800 whips. The total number of trees planted by Nature Conservation Team in parks and greenspaces since Oct 2020 numbered 3400 whips and 100 heavy standards funded by a variety of sources including Glastir, Local places for Nature, and Trees for Cities.

3.3.4. Places for Pollinators Project

The council has been undertaking a trial in 12 sites covering approximately 15.2 ha of parks, amenity grasslands and on road verges to manage them as species rich wildflower meadows. Through LP4N funding five 'cut and collect' machines were purchased in 2020/21 to enable this work. The twelve

trial sites are in their first year of cut and collect management, so it is too early to assess outcomes, but they are being monitored for changes in wildflower composition using rapid grassland assessment surveys. A planting programme is also currently underway with native perennial seeds/plugs (e.g., yellow rattle) being planted in the trail sites this winter (November to December 2022) to aid wildflower meadow establishment.

Additionally, as part of this project native perennial seed was planted in 2021 in at least 14 flower beds, verges, roundabouts etc. that were previously sprayed with glyphosate, with the aims of improving the diversity of the flowering plants and providing a higher quality resource for pollinators. Monitoring surveys on a selection of the beds carried out in the summer of 2022 indicated that native perennial wildflowers were present in all five beds surveyed.

3.3.5. Mumbles to Margam Pollinator Corridor Scheme

As a part of the wider multi-county wide Mumbles to Margam Pollinator Scheme a total of approximately 1.5ha of native sand dune plug planting was undertaken in 13 enrichment units across Swansea Bay in 2020 and 2021.

3.3.6. Plantasia Rain Pool Habitat Restoration

Native wetland plants of local provenance have been planted in the rain pools around Plantasia to increase species diversity in 2021. Species were planted with the help of children from Leonard Cheshire and Admiral volunteers. Monitoring surveys in 2022 identified that some species had begun to establish.

3.3.7. Schools Making Space for Nature Project

Various wildlife friendly greenspace improvements (including wildflower/tree planting, bat, and bird boxes) were undertaken within five school grounds in Swansea. These were Dunvant Primary, Plasmarl Primary, Seaview Primary, Townhill Primary and Waunarwydd Primary School. School children and teachers helped with the planting, as there was a strong focus on engagement and education around wildlife issues and well-being benefits of nature.

3.3.8. Urban Green Infrastructure

Some local examples of urban green infrastructure projects influenced by the City Centre GI Strategy are detailed below. These provide habitat and resources for invertebrates, including pollinators, plus other wildlife in the more urban areas of Swansea.

Swansea Environment Centre - A green roof was installed at the Environment Centre in March 2021 by The Urban Greening Company, funded by a Welsh Government Local Places for Nature grant. The green roof was planted and sown with 48 locally grown native wildflowers by Celtic Wildflowers and Environment Centre staff. A new green wall has also been installed with LP4N Funding. Technical advice was provided by the Green Infrastructure Company and Celtic Wildflowers who supplied the plants.

Coastal Offices High Street - A semi-intensive green roof was installed by The Urban Greening Company on the Coastal Office building High Street in March 2021, funded by the Welsh Government's Transforming Towns Green Infrastructure Grant. Designed to bring coastal habitat into the city the green roof is a good example of creating a city centre space for people and nature.

Coastal Housing, Potter's Wheel: Designed and installed by Scotscape, using Welsh Government's Transforming Towns Green Infrastructure Grant. The green wall was part of the refurbishment of 85-86 the Kingsway. The planting and breathable soil pouches filter particulates and vegetation provides food and shelter for birds and insects along with amenity value.

Coastal Park: Copr Bay's 1.1 acre coastal park is an intensive green roof, currently Wales largest living roof, including a green façade living wall running along the Oystermouth Road side of the new car park. The living wall provides year-round colour and amenity value, offers shelter and food for birds and insects, absorbs pollution and surface water run off providing summer cooling.

Swansea Train Station, Public Realm: Enhancements for nature and wildlife, using Welsh Government Local Places for Nature grant funding, local social enterprise Ways of Working and

Network Rail collaborated to improve the public realm outside Swansea Station. This excellent example of 'place making' has used the talents of local artists to create a space for people and wildlife with raised planters and seating and has made a real difference to the feel of the area.

Biodiverse Pop-up Parklet: This temporary parklet funded by Welsh Government's Local Places for Nature Challenge Fund was designed to bring more biodiversity in to the city centre by celebrating the county's natural habitats. These stylised planters include native hedgerows and wildflowers, Calcareous grass lands and Gower sand dunes and cliffs. The planters have been designed to be moveable to respond to development opportunities across the city, meaning the parklet will 'go on tour' indefinitely.

GI enhancements Pier Street: Streetscape enhancements to help develop a green corridor to connect green spaces within the Maritime Quarter. Funded by Welsh Government's Local Places for Nature Challenge Fund, The Environment Centre working in collaboration with Pobl Group and volunteers have built planters to green a significant section of wall with vegetation and wildlife friendly features. Another excellent example of 'place making' using the talents and skills of the local community members and businesses to create a space for people and wildlife.

Green roof bin shelters St Helens Road: Instillation of green roofed bin shelters forming part of wider improvements work to St Helens Road area. The green roof is planted with a mix of sedum and wildflowers and will help develop wildlife steppingstones across this part of the city. The wildflowers will provide food and shelter for insects and butterflies and the mixture of species will provide all year-round interest and amenity continuing the placemaking theme for people and wildlife.

New 'green' bus shelters: Swansea Council is in the process of replacing more than 100 ageing bus shelters across the city, with many having been installed 30 years ago. The new shelters are being provided by Bus Shelters Ltd. Part of the city-wide upgrade will include 10 new 'green roof' bus shelters which will help filter out dust particles and contribute to better air quality. The 'green' bus shelters will be installed along the roadside at Mumbles Road, Oystermouth Road Quay Parade, Walter Road, and St Helen's Road.

As a part of the councils 'More Homes Strategy', rain gardens and SuDS features were installed as part of the Hillview Crescent development, which contains 25 energy-efficient homes.

3.3.9. Green Infrastructure Secured Through Local Planning Authority

The Local Planning Authority has continued to ensure planning permissions granted require the implementation of biodiversity enhancements and green infrastructure measures that provide/create habitat on strategic sites, in accordance with the Biodiversity SPG. This has been secured through net biodiversity enhancement conditions included on householder schemes through to major development proposals.

3.3.10. Housing & Public Health Service – Council Housing Maintenance Planning & Delivery

An extensive tree planting programme has been undertaken on communal estate land as well as wildflower planting. Additionally, to encourage the retention of garden hedges on rented properties

the service has delivered a programme to cut overgrown hedges, and thus make them easier for tenants to maintain and discourage removal.

3.4. NRAP OBJECTIVE 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats

3.4.1. Reducing pesticides

The Council's Parks service has already reduced to absolute minimum the use of herbicide and pesticides. Highways weed spraying is now strictly by hand or using scanner technology to minimise chemical use. Trials of native perennial flower beds are being undertaken that do not require the use of pesticides. Furthermore, grazing farm business tenancy agreements for council owned land are being amended to consider biodiversity and remove old fashioned practices, such as 'grandfather rights' for using herbicides.

3.4.2. Tackling invasive species

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) have been mapped and sites are subject to an ongoing programme of treatment. The removal of INNS from Nature Reserves and Council owned housing land has continued, supported by grant funding. Species subject to control include Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam and Rhododendron

A Japanese Knotweed advice leaflet has been produced and guidance and advice are provided on the Council's website. There is now a planning condition for knotweed and other schedule 9 species. Commercial Services are supporting the marketing, promotion and sale of services that tackle invasive species, such as the Japanese Knotweed control service.

Advice is provided to landowners in various formats to raise awareness of the problem to help control the spread of INNS. Annual treatment programmes to mitigate spread and control Japanese Knotweed are ongoing on all communal Housing land and within the curtilage of individual properties

The Council's Cemeteries/Bereavement/Registrar team now have a clause that no animal releases (e.g., butterflies, doves) are allowed at funerals. This is to prevent release of potential INNS and protect animal welfare.

Targeted treatment and/or removal of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) has been carried out across several nature sites including:

- Hendrefoilan Woods – Rhododendron control across approximately 1.9 ha of woodland.
- Hillside Corridor – Himalayan knotweed removal/control in a small patch (less than 0.01ha).
- Mumbles Hill LNR – Cotoneaster removal across approximately 0.37ha of the Local Nature Reserve.
- Rosehill Quarry – Bamboo and knotweed control/removal across approximately 0.16ha of the site.

- Clyne Valley Community Woodland – A three-year Japanese knotweed treatment programme is underway across the site, as well as targeted rhododendron control.
- Ilston Valley/Gower Ash woods SAC - A three-year Japanese knotweed treatment programme is underway across the area.
- Bishops Wood LNR – Targeted removal of Wilson’s honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*) during nature conservation volunteer task days.
- Swansea Bay dunes - Italian Alder and Japanese Rose are being removed to protect the dunes by stopping them establishing themselves and spreading.

3.4.3. Work towards creating a low carbon economy, which promotes renewable energy and takes actions to reduce our carbon footprint.

Climate change is already having and will increasingly have an impact on biodiversity and therefore actions taken to mitigate for and adapt to climate change will make a direct and /or indirect contribution to nature recovery. The Council’s current governance structure and reporting mechanisms for delivering on Climate and nature emergencies are linked. In taking action to reduce our carbon footprint, streams of work have been divided into a 2030 target of Net Zero emissions for Swansea Council and 2050 for Swansea as a whole. A Climate and Nature Charter and Pledge Wall have been developed to encourage Swansea groups, public bodies, businesses, schools, and individuals to make a commitment to nature recovery and get to Net Zero by 2050.

Training and awareness campaigns for Nature Recovery and Climate have commenced with internal staff and work is underway to develop an awareness programme for the business sector.

Swansea Council is seeking to receive accreditation for the work it's doing to reduce its overall ecological footprint. As well as decarbonisation, this covers buildings, travel, land use and waste as well as biodiversity and the impact on natural resources. The *One Planet Standard* recognises organisations who seek to respect Planet Earth’s natural boundaries and capacities by adjusting the impacts of their activities to a level commensurate with what the planet can provide. At the same time, it can help to combat climate change and re-introduce more biodiversity and nature into our environment.

3.4.4. Act in response to the Climate Emergency.

Following on from the Council declaring a Climate Emergency in June 2019, a Nature Emergency was declared in 2021 and an Energy Crisis in February 2022. A Climate Change and Nature Recovery Strategy was approved in November 2021 and an Action Plan is currently being developed.

The Council’s Climate Survey, aimed at all residents of all ages and organisations of all types, represented the start a conversation as the council aims to create a strategic city-wide approach to achieving a net zero carbon Swansea. Results from the survey were published in November 2021

3.4.5. Continue to participate in and support the Low Carbon Swansea Initiative.

The Council has maintained its membership of and commitment to the Low Carbon Swansea Bay (LCSB) network. Activities and events were once again disrupted by the pandemic this year, but

online webinars took place and the key focus for LCSB partners this year was the preparation of a Swansea Bay Healthy Travel Charter in collaboration with Public Health Wales and Swansea Environmental Forum.

3.4.6. Review the Council's approach to procurement to secure local economic, environmental and community benefits, in line with sustainable development principles.

During 2021/22, we have continued to build upon our approach to sustainable procurement and the incorporation of sustainable procurement principles based on revised Wales Procurement Policy issued in 2021. Our approach enables our Procurement Officers to engage with services at the very earliest stages of procurement and to consider value from every stage of a project from planning, inception and to completion. In addition, our approach to procurement considers wider social values such as safeguarding, equalities and environmental issues, in addition to financial costs and traditional value for money criteria. This year we initiated a pilot project to further review enhanced Social Value based on the 2021 report into public procurement produced by the Future Generations Commissioner. The pilot programme aims to test several tools / methodologies of analysis (e.g., the Themes and Outcomes model developed by the independent 'Social Value Portal' with input from the WLGA) and consider if there is further best practice that can then be integrated into our procurement model e.g. to take more account of biodiversity. Some examples include the Landscape Team purchasing materials from sustainable certified sources (e.g., FSC timber, Peat Free Compost where possible), and where practical materials are locally sources and/or re-used.

3.4.7. Tree removal avoided

Mitigation hierarchy is applied to trees on highways such that they will only be removed if necessary. Other interventions such as root cutting, ramping and protective measures will always be considered prior to removal.

3.4.8. Waste Management Plan and Pollution prevention Plan Obligations

All internal and external contractors are required to develop waste management and pollution-prevention plans for all development projects prior to their commencement to avoid, minimise and prevent pollution. For example, to prevent surface-water run-off from sites which could leach into watercourses.

3.4.9. More Homes Initiative - Green Infrastructure and materials

The SuDs and rain gardens installed with 25 homes at Hillview Crescent will aid with pollution control through the absorption of surface water run-off. Additionally, efforts were made to reduce the amount of plastic used in the construction of the homes. As such timber cladding was used instead of plastic, to reduce microplastic pollution from water run-off on the properties.

3.4.11. Light Pollution Reduction

Highways now use LED lights in all new streetlights installed.

The Council has worked to be able to submit an application to the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) to gain Gower Dark Sky Community status. A pre-requisite for this is the review and adoption of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) relating to lighting within the Area of Outstanding

Natural Beauty (AONB); this has now been incorporated within the revised AONB Design Guide, which was consulted on in 2020. As part of Gower AONB's pending application for Dark Sky Community Award with the International Dark Sky Association (IDA), we are required to undertake annual monitoring of sky quality within the AONB; the latest of these was undertaken on the evening of 9 January 2022.

3.4.12. Minimise our use of non-recyclable products and materials and recycle more waste.

Despite the challenges of the pandemic, Swansea Council met its reuse and recycling target of 64% for 2020/21. The Council is also keen to encourage reuse rather than recycling where possible. As a result, our services avoid sourcing virgin materials where possible, reuse parts and offer surplus materials at cost to the public or our partners. Collaborative work has focused on seeking long-term recycling improvements and improving the circular economy potential.

3.4.13. Actions to Improve Air and Water Quality

The council has continued to carry out several actions to monitor and improve air and water quality around Swansea, to improve the health and well-being of residents and minimise the effects of pollution on habitats and species.

The Pollution Control & Private Sector Housing Team continues to monitor air quality across the authority, working with other Council departments. Collaboration with the Council's Highways Service takes place to provide input and assessment of air quality impacts for highway schemes. As part of a collaboration with the Nature Conservation Team, a 'Green Screen' has been installed along Fabian Way.

Bathing water quality is monitored by Natural Resources Wales and Gower beaches easily surpass standards; however, Swansea Bay is more complex and changeable throughout the day. The Council therefore [post information](#) up to 3 times a day on site and also broadcast on social media.

3.5. NRAP OBJECTIVE 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring

3.5.1. Ecosystem Resilience Mapping

The Swansea Ecosystem Resilience Mapping Project (2022) was commissioned by the council's Nature Conservation Team and delivered by South East Wales Biological Records Centre (SEWBRc). It produced a 'heat map' identifying areas of higher and lower resilience within the county of Swansea which can be used to measure existing levels of ecosystem resilience and identify areas to be targeted for nature recovery interventions.

3.5.2. Access to up-to-date species records

The council has a Service Level Agreement with our Local Environmental Records Centre (SEWBREC), allowing the council to utilise important species records to inform our work.

3.5.3. Planning

Data collected as part of consultations on planning applications includes: the number of European protected species licences required, the number of Environmental Impact Assessments required/undertaken, the number of Habitats Regulations Assessments undertaken, and numbers of swift boxes proposed on new developments.

Planning officers and planning ecologists have access to SEWBReC desk study data for all planning applications, and SEWBReC produce a weekly risk rating for new applications to aid the officers in decision-making. The Biodiversity & Development SPG encourages ecological consultants and developers to take biodiversity into account at the earliest stages of a project/development design and to submit any records from their surveys to SEWBReC.

3.5.4. Species surveying and monitoring

Biological data recorded as a part of community engagement events and monitoring projects are submitted to the local records centre (SEWBReC) and/or national monitoring schemes. Some examples are included below:

- Plant species recorded in the cut and collect trial sites were submitted to SEWBReC.
- Two community butterfly surveys were conducted in the summer of 2022. All species recorded at the sites were submitted to the Great British Butterfly Count, which is a national butterfly monitoring scheme.
- Swifts recorded during community swift surveys in spring and summer 2022 were submitted to the Swift Mapper app. This data will then be shared with the relevant records centre.
- Data from a Bio-blitz event at Cadle Heath Local Nature Reserve in summer 2021

3.5.5. Local Nature Partnership Quarterly Meetings and Workshops

Swansea Council is a lead member of the Local Nature Partnership (LNP) and hosts the two part-time Local Nature Partnership Co-ordinators. Quarterly meetings have been held every year for the LNP during the reporting period, which facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience between members and provide a platform to share evidence and results of projects. Current membership of the Swansea LNP includes 50 organisations and over 80 individuals. Additionally, two workshops with LNP members were held in 2022 to identify objectives and priorities for the Swansea Local Nature Recovery Plan which is currently in draft. These workshops were attended by 24 LNP members from 16 different organisations.

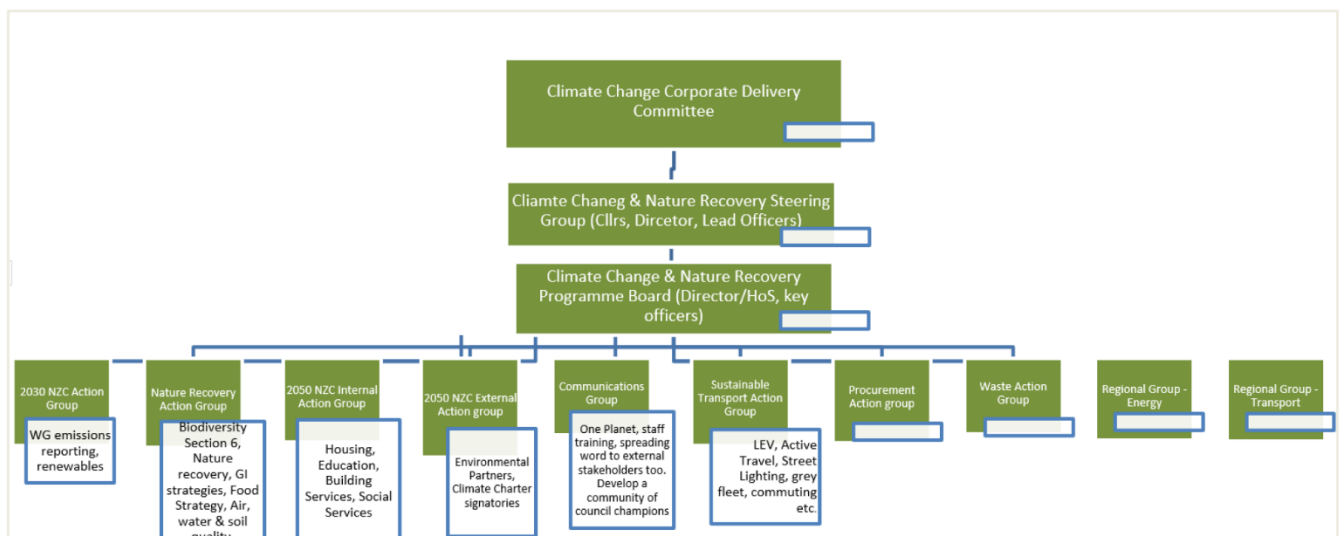
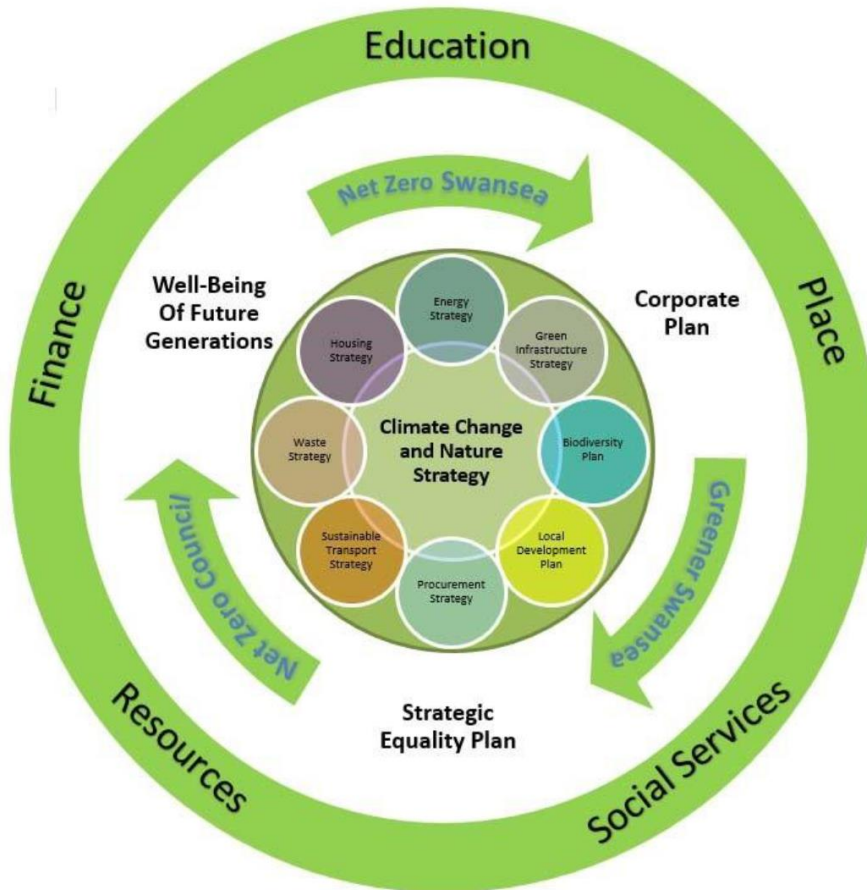
3.5.6. Wild About Your Ward – Mapping Swansea’s Ecological Resources

Through ENRAW funding the council has an ongoing programme of ward level GIS mapping of ecological and environmental assets and opportunities for improvement. The ‘Wild About your Ward’ project is in its initial stages, but the aim is to first map existing ecological and environmental features and data (some examples include, species records, habitat data, flood risk, and ecological resilience) within each ward in Swansea and make this accessible to the communities within the wards. This data will also be used to engage communities in identifying opportunities for green Infrastructure and biodiversity interventions/improvements that will benefit both nature and communities within the wards. Subject to funding this programme will continue in 2023-2026.

3.6. NRAP OBJECTIVE 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

As outlined above the council’s corporate (Well-Being) objective for Biodiversity has been expanded to include Climate Change and a new governance structure has been developed to drive and monitor progress as outlined below.

Governance structure Diagrams:



3.6.1. Section 6 Biodiversity duty monitored and reviewed

The increase in staff capacity since June 2021, when a part-time permanent Biodiversity (Section 6) Officer was employed, has allowed the Nature Conservation Team to more effectively monitor and review the section 6 duty and to identify and support the delivery of actions for nature recovery across all council services. Going forward we hope to have mechanisms in place to do this on a more regular basis and in a more inclusive and user-friendly way.

3.6.2. Staff capacity improvements - ecological expertise

The council has committed to increasing staff capacity as follows:

- In June 2021, a part-time permanent Biodiversity Officer was employed by the council within the Nature Conservation team to help implement the Section 6 duty.
- A second full time permanent Planning Ecologist was employed in June 2021 based in the Nature Conservation Team. The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Team employed a full time Communities and Nature Project Officer, and this role was made permanent subject to funding.
- In April 2022, two part-time Local Nature Partnership Coordinators were made permanent on a job share arrangement within the Nature Conservation Team, subject to funding.
- Two full-time Community Greenspace Officers, one full-time Volunteer Co-ordinator and a Woodland Officer (Shared part time with Neath Port Talbot Council) were appointed to the Nature Conservation team in May 2022 through Welsh Government ENRAW funding on fixed term until June 2023.
- In May 2022, a permanent full time Strategic Climate Change Project Manager was employed based in the Property Services Team
- Partnership and collaborative working have been greatly increased since the appointment of these new staff.

3.6.3. Grant funding (List of funding sources directed towards biodiversity)

The Welsh Government ENRAW and LP4N grants have enabled many nature recovery actions and increased staff capacity to deliver them. Grant aid through Natural Resources Wales and others has supported several biodiversity projects such as Rivers of Gower, Gower Meadows, and Hedges and Coeden Fach.

3.6.4 Local Nature Partnership Quarterly Meetings and Workshops

Swansea Council is a lead member of the Local Nature Partnership (LNP) and hosts the two part-time Local Nature Partnership Co-ordinators. The Swansea Local Nature Partnership (LNP) is an active group with representatives from many organisations and individuals united by an interest in conserving, enhancing, and raising awareness of Swansea's biodiversity. These include relevant local authority departments, the charitable conservation sector, landowners, and professional and amateur naturalists. Quarterly meetings have been held every year for the LNP during the reporting period, which facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience between members and provide a platform to share evidence and results of projects. Current membership of the Swansea LNP includes 50 organisations and over 80 individuals.

3.6.5. Local Nature Recovery Action plan for Swansea

The Local Nature Recovery Action Plan (LNRAP) for Swansea is currently being drafted. The LNRAP will set out the priorities for nature recovery in Swansea (aligning with the six objectives identified in the NRAP for Wales) and will act as a high-level plan with common goals to guide the actions and other plans produced by LNP members, including the council's section 6 plan. To date an initial draft framework was written and sent out to LNP members (July-Sept 2022). Written feedback from at least 17 members from 7 different organisations were received. Two workshops were held (September – October 2022) to further advance the LNRAP and these were attended by around 24 individual LNP members from 16 different organisations. The outcomes of the workshop and the written feedback will feed into the LNRAP re-draft which will continue into 2023.

3.6.6. Supporting other environmental organisations and projects (List of local/national environmental groups actively or substantially engaged and/or supported)

Through the local places for nature (LP4N) grant the council has engaged with and supported several local NGOs including the following:

- The Orchard Project: LP4N funding was provided in 2020, 2021 and 2022. Thus far this has enabled the creation of 7 new orchards on council owned land in Swansea.
- Penllergaer Trust: LP4N funding provided in 2021 allowed the Trust to purchase equipment for woodland management, which has enabled staff and volunteers to carry out habitat restoration works in Penllergaer Valley Woods.
- Grant funding through LP4N also enabled the Environment Centre to create a new Green Roof and Green Wall and new planter beds on the street outside their building at Pier Street
- It is also enabling the construction of a green wall at Swansea Community Farm

3.6.7. Encouraging and supporting volunteer participation in action for biodiversity

An annual programme of environmental events (Wild about Swansea) is published [online](#) to improve awareness and understanding of the local natural environment. Wales Environment Week is an annual celebration of Wales' magnificent wildlife with a host of local, national, and online events which highlight different habitats and species and encourages people to get actively involved in looking after the wildlife on their doorstep.

3.6.8. Seed Planting Events with Libraries

Libraries have delivered several events with local event providers, funded by grants for Summer of Fun, to provide children with an opportunity to plant seeds and encourage an interest in nature in 2022.

3.6.9. AONB and Nature Conservation Teams Encouraging Access to Nature

A series of actions undertaken by the AONB team have enabled communities to access and participate in nature. These include refreshing the nature trail at Clyne Valley Country Park, installing

biodiversity interpretation panels at Penclawdd, educational/awareness raising stalls at the Gower Show 2022, and conducting education events in Bishops Wood LNR. There have also been many school visits and support for Forest School activities.

3.6.10. Seashore Safaris

Seashore safaris were delivered in the reporting period. These are education tours of various beaches including Port Eynon and Swansea Bay. Designed to instruct participants about coastal biodiversity.

3.6.11. ENRAW funded volunteer/community events programme

A comprehensive series of volunteer task days and environmental events were organised throughout Spring to Autumn 2022 by the Nature Conservation Team's Volunteer Coordinator. This included 44 different days with events such as guided bat walks, litter picks, swift walks, bird guided bird walks, and moth trapping events, with a total of 413 participants/volunteers.

3.6.12. Schools

Our education service area provides a key role in creating nature recovery informed children. Some examples of work they have undertaken include encouraging their pupils outside and interacting with nature after the covid lockdowns, creating, insect hotels, hedgehog houses, dead hedging, planting sapling trees, sowing native local wildflower seed, feeding birds, using recycled materials, den building, sensory garden, and wellbeing in nature sessions. The Service also supports participation in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme – volunteering for RSPB, coppicing, bird boxes, brush piles, planting, Forest School, food growing projects, composting, working with Cae Tan CSA, planting fruit trees etc. Some schools have eco committees. Nearly all Swansea schools have developed their own eco code to support sustainability and the theme of developing 'ethical citizens' features strongly in the new Curriculum for Wales (2022).

Swansea Rural Development Partnership have supported the development of a Nature Area for Outdoor Learning delivered by Bishopston Primary. The Partnership has successfully allocated £5,000 of funding through the Welsh Government Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, which is funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. The Nature Area for Outdoor Learning project is a response to pupils of Bishopston Primary and local community who want to encourage Outdoor Learning, through the creation of a dedicated nature area, which can be used every day as a working area for children.

3.6.13. Engaging and Supporting Local Community Action

The Council has continued to encourage greater community ownership of parks, nature reserves and wildlife sites and have worked with 'friends of parks' organisations to ensure long-term sustainability of parks and public spaces. We currently have more than 30 active Friends of Parks/Open Spaces with several groups undertaking leases and considering a Community Asset Transfer. This year, Swansea Council was able to support Swansea Community Farm, the only City Farm in Wales by granting it a new 35-year lease at a peppercorn rent. The volunteer run farm not only hosts a range

of animals, growing spaces and a cafe but improves health and wellbeing, builds skills, produces local food and cares for the natural environment. It helps to manage one of the Council's Local Nature Reserves (Cadle Heath LNR) which adjoins the farm. The Nature Conservation Team have appointed two Communities and Nature Project Officers and a Volunteer Co-ordinator to work with local communities and individuals at a Ward Level and to encourage and support their involvement in nature recovery activities.

Several roles across Council services and partner organisations now include volunteer coordination. This involves liaison with all relevant Service Areas, Ward members and external organisations such as Community Councils to encourage and provide volunteering opportunities for adults and children. Co-ordinators also recruit, train, and engage with new volunteers. Since the pandemic, requests for help and information from partners and groups have increased relating to environmental volunteering.

4. Review of s6 duty

The above evidence shows that over the last three years the Council has made considerable progress towards meeting its biodiversity duty both through practical action and, at a strategic level with its declaration of climate and nature emergencies the establishment of a related corporate programme board and member steering group and a scrutiny committee which oversees progress in relation to addressing climate and nature issues. There is greater tie in with the work of the Public Service Board and other organisations with responsibility for climate and nature matters. Additional staff resources and grant funding have been made available to help deliver projects and support partnership working, community engagement and volunteering to deliver nature recovery at a local level. There is now greater support for the Local Nature Partnership and the development of a Local Nature Recovery Action Plan.

During the next few months we will be reviewing our existing actions and preparing our Section 6 Action Plan for the next 3 years (Jan 2023- Dec 2025). This will involve ongoing engagement and awareness raising across all service areas and with elected members and the provision of advice and practical support where needed.

Appendix 2 - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Planning and City Regeneration

Directorate: Place

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services
- Other

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Section 6 Biodiversity Duty Monitoring Report 2022

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Part 1) Section 6 Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (commonly referred to as the Section 6 Biodiversity Duty) requires that : ‘A public authority must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions’

In complying with the Section 6 Biodiversity Duty, the Council is required to prepare and submit to Welsh Government, every 3 years, a report outlining what it has done to satisfy this Duty. This report accordingly summarises all actions that have been achieved for nature recovery over the period 2020-2022. All of these actions benefit individuals and/or communities directly or indirectly.

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further Investigation	No Impact
	+	-	+	-	+	-		
Children/young people (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches? Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

This is a report to summarise the actions undertaken across the Council to satisfy its Biodiversity duty over the past 3 years. It is not a document requiring public consultation, but the results are submitted to Welsh Government and are to be published. There has been engagement with all directorates through questionnaires sent to all heads of service via the chief executive. This required details of all Section 6 Biodiversity Duty actions that have been undertaken over the past 3 years. The feedback received has formed the basis of this report.

Progress on meeting this Duty was reported to the Climate Change and Nature Recovery CDC on 17.10.2022 and preparation of this report was agreed as part of the proposed forward plan of activity for Nature Recovery in 2022-23 to align with the steps identified for delivery of the new Corporate Well Being Objective “Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change”

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan’s Well-being Objectives when considered together?
 Yes No

- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
 Yes No

- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
 Yes No

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?

Yes

No

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (*Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...*)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

It is not an initiative – it is a statutory duty for all Services throughout the Council to have regard to the Section 6 Biodiversity duty in the exercise of their functions

Q7 Will this initiative result in any changes needed to the external or internal website?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

A copy of or link to the final report will need to be added to the website in due course following submission to Welsh Government

Q8 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

This is a summary of Section 6 Biodiversity Duty actions undertaken by Council services over the past 3 years, not a proposal. It forms a basis for the Council's forward plan of activity for Nature Recovery for the next 3 years and aligns with the steps identified for delivery of the new Corporate Well Being Objective "Delivering on Nature Recovery and Climate Change". The cumulative impacts of the Council's actions in this regard on people and communities are positive and will become increasingly so over time.

Outcome of Screening

Q9 Please describe the outcome of your screening using the headings below:

- The Section 6 Biodiversity duty is still in its early stages of implementation in the Council and actions to date over the last three years of its implementation have had primarily low positive impact. However, as the duty becomes more embedded in decision making and the exercise of functions, the positive impact will increase for the benefit of all individuals and communities in Swansea.
- Many Service areas have contributed to meeting this Duty in a way that is proportional to their normal exercise of functions and have provided feedback on the actions that they have been able to deliver.

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

- Activities delivered under his Duty have also helped to contribute to the WFG goals, in particular the Resilient Wales Goal which envisages “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)”.
- There are no risks associated with this report – the only risk would be failing to submit it to Welsh Government within the reporting period.
- The cumulative impact of the Council’s actions on people and communities in meeting its Section 6 Biodiversity Duty over the past 3 years have been positive and will become increasingly so over time.

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the ‘**Integrated Assessment Implications**’ section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Mark Barber
Job title: Biodiversity Officer
Date: 01/11/2022

Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Philip Holmes
Position: Head of Planning and Regeneration
Date: 2/11/2022

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 12.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Corporate Service & Performance

Cabinet – 15 December 2022

Update on Statutory Compliance in the Council's Operational Portfolio

Purpose:	To update on progress following adoption of the Statutory Compliance Strategy for buildings under the control of Swansea Council.
Policy Framework:	Statutory Compliance Strategy
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) Cabinet notes progress and actions
Report Author:	Geoff Bacon
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1. Introduction

1.1 The basis of UK Health and Safety Law is the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA), this Act sets out the broad principles for managing health and safety legislation in most workplaces. The act which came into force on 1st April 1975 still remains the main health and safety legislation in existence today.

1.2 Local Authorities (LA) have a duty to ensure that buildings and land under their control comply with all relevant statutory, regulatory and corporate standards.

2. Background

- 2.1 As a result of the duty set out on in 1.2, in 2019 the Statutory Compliance Strategy (**Appendix A**) was adopted by Cabinet. This applies to all stakeholders utilising Swansea Council's owned building assets.

Summary of Compliance Strategy

- 2.2 Swansea Council (SC) has a large and varied portfolio of land and property assets. Principal areas of the portfolio include:

- Civic Buildings
- Operational assets including parks, depots, sports pavilions, car parks, travellers' site
- Community Buildings – such as youth centres and Residential centres (Borfa & Rhossili)
- Social Care Buildings – day centres and residential homes
- Libraries and Museums
- Cemeteries and Crematoria
- Marina
- Sports stadium - St Helens Rugby Ground

In some areas, responsibilities for the delivery of services and the management of assets have passed to third parties, where the relationship between the Council and school governors is in line with Corporate Landlord/operational tenant model. More specifically the following asset categories are managed through this process: -

- Community Buildings – youth and community centres, occupied via “yellow licence” arrangements
- School Buildings- as defined by Division of responsibility and therefore not forming part of this report
- Leisure Buildings – Leisure centres managed by Freedom Leisure
- Over 13,000 housing properties – responsibility of ring fenced HRA
- Commercial investment Portfolio –responsibilities governed by lease arrangements

- 2.3 Given the importance of ensuring that the LA adheres to the appropriate guidelines and to protect the Authority's interest, the following are identified as core areas in relation to Statutory Compliance and as such form the basis of the strategy:

1. *Asbestos Management*
2. *Electrical Testing*
3. *Water Hygiene and Safety (Legionella RA's)*
4. *Gas Safety*

- 5. *Fire Safety*
- 6. *Glazing Safety*
- 7. *Grounds/Play Equipment*
- 8. *Kitchens*
- 9. *Lifting equipment*
- 10. *Pressure Vessels*
- 11. *Local Exhaust Ventilation*

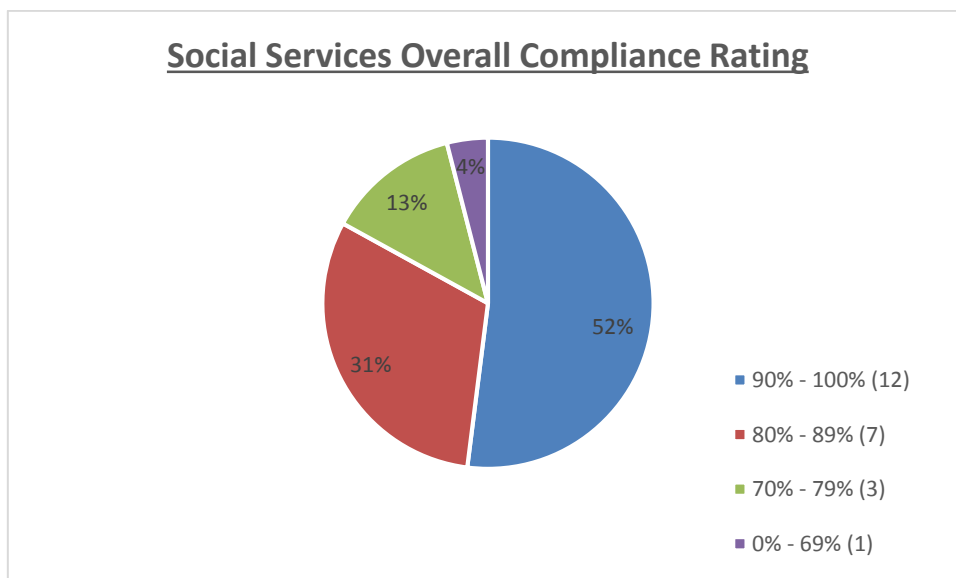
2.4 A series of specific performance indicators have been developed, covering each of the areas and against which the entire programme is monitored accordingly. The programme is monitored on a monthly basis by specialist officers, with the overall programme being reviewed on a quarterly basis.

In order to monitor that performance against the entire portfolio and bearing in mind the limited resources available a programme of inspections has been implemented, starting with the “higher risk” properties within the Social Services and Education portfolios.

The attached Appendices demonstrate the progress made following the programmed inspections of Social Services Premises 2020/21 (**Appendix B**) and Education Premises 21/22 (**Appendix C**)

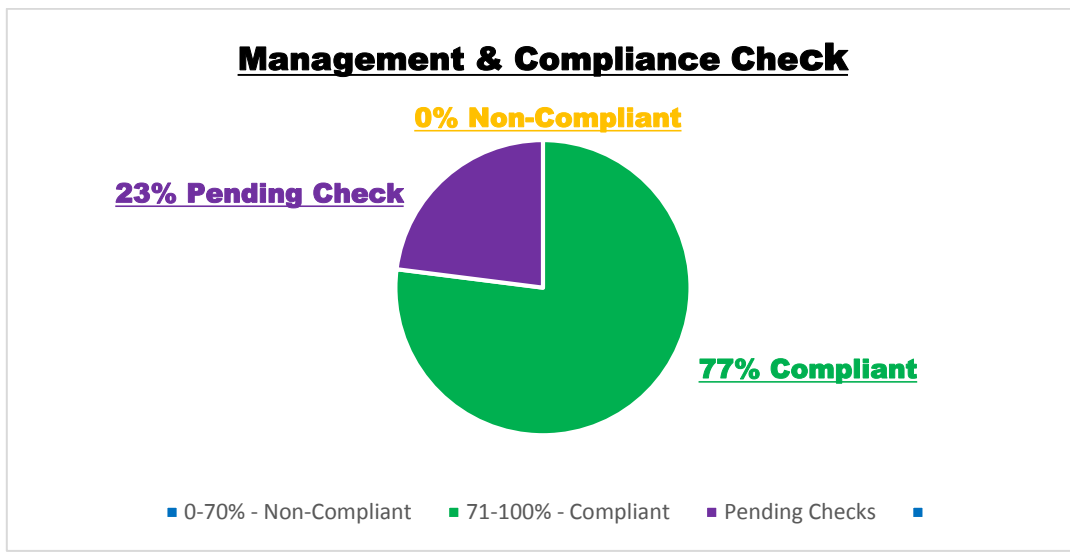
Social Services

COVID 19 has placed significant pressures on Social Services and has tested the resilience of staff. The Management and Compliance officers were made aware of services that were closed due to restrictions imposed by Welsh Government and staff redeployed to other critical services to maintain business continuity as a front-line service. Despite these challenges, the managers of each service area have demonstrated high levels of compliance with their statutory obligations.



Education 21/22

COVID 19 continued to place significant pressures on education as a whole and this provision remained operational throughout the pandemic and thus disrupted the undertaking of the management and compliance checks. It is recognised that these pressures have tested the resilience of staff. Despite these significant challenges, the Head teacher's and all staff within each school have demonstrated high levels of compliance where possible with our statutory obligations.



The exercise with Social Services and Education has highlighted high levels of competency and where gaps in testing, servicing or documentation have been identified they have been quickly remedied.

Going forward, for 2022/3 those corporate assets where there are visiting members of the public accessing the premises have been prioritised for the next phase of inspections. **Appendix D.**

There is however an area of concern when it comes to the role of the Premises Manager. The intention of the compliance inspection programme is to assist identified premises managers with their designated roles and responsibilities. There are however, a number of matters that require attention and will be actioned: -

- The current schedule of premises managers requires constant attention and updating. A request to check and update the schedule is made half yearly. Heads of Services will be reminded that they need to ensure that the schedule is accurate.
- Training for premises managers to be monitored and reviewed

- A Corporate reminder will be given that all messages and instructions from H&S colleagues on key matters must be responded to and actioned.

3. Integrated Assessment Implications

3.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

3.1.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.

3.2 The Integrated Impact Assessment process IIA Processes ensures that we have paid due regard to the above.

3.3 An IIA Screening form was completed (**Appendix E**) with an outcome indicating a full IIA was not required. Whilst the reputational and legal risk of any non-compliance is high, the report and the strategy cover day to day operational issues as to how this risk is managed and therefore, whilst important, is not an equalities issue.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report. Any specific aspects arising as a result of the development of the actions, which would affect Council budgets, would be subject to separate decisions in line with financial procedure rules as and when they arise.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report at present. Any specific aspects with implications that require changes will be dealt with, including any amendments to the Council's Constitution and Contract Procedure Rules.

Background Papers: None

Appendices:

- Appendix A: Swansea Council's Statutory Compliance Strategy
- Appendix B: Social Services Overview 20/21
- Appendix C: Education Overview and Appendices 21/22
- Appendix D: Compliance Schedule 22/23
- Appendix E: IIA Screening Form



APPENDIX A
Building and Property Services
Statutory Compliance Strategy

Number:	Building Services & Property Services	Status:	Issue 1	Issue Date:	August 2019
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Document Owner:	Building Services & Property Services				
Document Author:	Geoff Bacon / Nigel Williams	Post:	Head of Property & Head of Building		

Approved by:	Martin Nicholls	Post:	Chief Executive		
Primary Contact:	Geoff Bacon / Nigel Williams	Tel:	637516		

Purpose:	To ensure that all building assets under the control of the Swansea Council comply with appropriate statutory, regulatory and corporate standards				
Scope:	This Strategy applies to all stakeholders utilising Swansea Council's owned building assets				

If you have any queries relating to the content of this document, or suggestions for improvements, please contact the Document Owner named above.

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1.0 Introduction

Local Authorities (LA) have a duty to ensure that buildings and land under their control comply with all relevant statutory, regulatory and corporate standards.

The basis of UK Health and Safety Law is the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA), this Act sets out the broad principles for managing health and safety legislation in most workplaces. The act which came into force on 1st April 1975 still remains the main health and safety legislation in existence today.

Section 2 of the Act places a general duty on employers to *"ensure so far as is reasonably practicable the health, safety and welfare at work of all their employees"*. This H&S duty is designed to give protection to employees and extends to:

- a) The Provision and maintenance of plant and system of work
- b) H&S risks from use, handling, storage and transport of goods and substances
- c) Provision of training, information, instruction and supervision
- d) Workplace – maintenance of its condition so that it is safe and no risks to health; provision and maintenance of access and egress from it is safe and without risks

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Ref	PS / BS	Status:	Issue 1	Issue Date:	1/6/2019
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- e) Provision and maintenance of a working environment for his employees that is safe and without risks to health; adequate welfare facilities.

Section 3 of the Act, *General Duty to Others* requires employers to conduct their undertaking in a way that does not pose risk to the Health and Safety of non-employees. This section is designed to give protection to the general public and other non-employees, such as children at school, clients in residential care homes and contractors.

A Local Authority's activities are ones to which the HSWA is likely to be particularly relevant as the majority of premises occupied by Local Authorities are open to the general public. Section 3 of the HSWA sets out a clear duty on Local Authorities to conduct their undertakings in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable the safety of the public using the premises.

Councils regularly face challenges in terms of their ability to control and manage what goes on within the buildings they have legal responsibility for and which buildings are used by staff or clients.

Councils are faced with a wide range of Health and Safety responsibilities that fall on building occupiers. Even where rigid policies and procedures are set out at a corporate level, responsibilities for their implementation are frequently delegated to premises managers who do not always appreciate the importance of ensuring that regular checks and control measures are carried out and recorded.

Authorities are faced with the situation where day to day responsibility and the majority of available resources are delegated to premises level but with the ultimate accountability remaining at corporate level within the Council.

In an attempt to ensure that the Council's property portfolio is as compliant as it can be, the Council has adopted a Corporate Landlord model in an attempt to place budgets and responsibilities in the most appropriate specialist areas. Where there are responsibilities that have to reside with service areas and their designated premises managers, this roles and responsibilities are more specifically identified as part of an overarching Service Tenancy agreement between the Council as Corporate Landlord and the Service Area as occupational tenant. This will be monitored by regular inspections by Property Services officers utilising the survey forms attached as **Appendix 1**.

Given the importance of ensuring that the LA adheres to the appropriate guidelines, the following are identified as core areas in relation to Statutory Compliance:

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To protect the Authority's interest in relation to statutory compliance, to include:

1. Asbestos Management
2. Electrical Testing
3. Water Hygiene and Safety (Legionella RA's)
4. Gas Safety
5. Fire Safety
6. Glazing Safety
7. Grounds/Play Equipment
8. Kitchens
9. Lifting equipment
10. Pressure Vessels
11. Local Exhaust Ventilation

2.0 The Council's Property Assets

Swansea Council (SC) has a large and varied portfolio of land and property assets. Principal areas of the portfolio include:

- Civic Buildings
- Environment Buildings – including parks, depots, sports pavilions, car parks, travellers site
- Community Buildings – youth centres; Residential centres (Borfa & Rhossili)
- Social Care Buildings – day centres and residential homes
- Libraries and Museums
- Cemeteries and Crematoria
- Marina
- Sports stadium - St Helens Rugby Ground

Due to a number of recent changes throughout the operational arrangements of the Council responsibilities, for the delivery of services and the management of assets has passed to third parties. Consequently the existing or proposed leases, and the relationship between the Council and school governors will be in line with Corporate Landlord/operational tenant model being adopted. More specifically the following asset categories are managed through this process:-

- Community Buildings – youth and community centres, occupied via “yellow licence” arrangements
- School Buildings- as defined by Division of responsibility and therefore not forming part of this report
- Leisure Buildings – Leisure centres now managed by Freedom Leisure
- Over 13,000 housing properties – responsibility of ring fenced HRA
- Commercial investment Portfolio –responsibilities govern by lease arrangements

Title	Statutory Compliance Strategy				
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3.0 Corporate Landlord

In order to ensure clarity of roles and responsibilities between the corporate landlord and service “tenants” an over arching agreement has been developed for all service areas, an example of which is shown in **Appendix 2**.

These agreements set out the properties that were utilised operationally by the individual service areas and also specify actions required by the Corporate Landlord and Service Tenant. The identified specific actions required by Premises Managers, coupled with the continuation of premises manager training provided by the Corporate H&S team will mitigate the risk of confusion on day to day and planned activities. Monitoring of compliance will be undertaken by the Property Team in accordance with the attached templates. These new arrangements will ensure clarity of responsibility.

It is expected that as this is a new regime that it will take a number of years before the process is imbedded and greater certainty of compliance is achieved. To ensure mitigation of potential lack of compliance, higher risk areas Social Services establishments, will be targeted first.

The AMP provides a strategic overview of the Authority’s property and land assets and describes the systems, processes and policies already in place or being progressed to manage and maintain them.

The AMP is intended to be used as a tool to help maximise the deployment of these assets to support service delivery and deliver the Authority’s corporate priorities and objectives.

4.0 Revenue Maintenance Budget [RMB]

At present, approximately 50% of the overall RMB is allocated to statutory compliance and a further commitment is allocated from the annual Capital Maintenance Budget [CMB] for more significant works in relation to Asbestos removal, Legionella, Glazing and Fire Risk Assessment.

To ensure compliance is maintained, it is recommended that any proposed reduction in the budget would automatically trigger a review of the policy.

5.0 Asset Management Database [AMD]

Currently the statutory compliance programme is monitored/recorded on a number of different spreadsheets. There is a need to migrate the data across to the AMD. This strategy will be revised accordingly once the data is migrated and the timeline for data migration will be dictated

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with available resources. By maintaining all the property data in one system we can ensure that an acquisitions or disposals can be recorded and a full and accurate picture maintained of the Council's property portfolio.

The ability to amend/upgrade the current AMD – Technology Forge facility is currently under investigation. If this is achievable this will convert the existing system into a cloud based system that will enable better mobile working, aid resilience and save money in the long run.

6.0 Management of Asbestos

The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 requires employers to prevent the exposure of their employees and others e.g. contractors to asbestos as far as is reasonably practicable. If this cannot be achieved then employers must take measures to reduce the employee's exposure to asbestos to the lowest level reasonably practicable.

Under Regulation 4 of the Control of Asbestos Regulations the “*duty holder*” must ensure that a suitable and sufficient assessment is undertaken to determine whether asbestos is present on the premises, the type of asbestos present and the condition of any asbestos identified in the property.

All SC building assets have been surveyed with an appropriate report being developed. The report identifies type and condition of any asbestos detected, all survey reports are available for perusal on the Intranet.

Once the assessment has been completed, conclusions from the assessment and any subsequent reviews are recorded. In addition to this, the duty holder must also consider building plans, other relevant information and the age of the premises, and inspect reasonably accessible parts of the premises.

As previously mentioned all relevant information is retained within the report. A copy of the report is retained on site by the nominated premises manager. For ease of reference an electronic copy is also available on the corporate website.

Where asbestos is identified or suspected, the duty holder must:

- Determine the risk from asbestos
- Prepare a written plan identifying the areas of the premises concerned and the measures necessary for managing the asbestos risk
- Implement the measures within the plan
- Record the measures taken to implement the plan

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These measures should include means for:

- Monitoring the condition of any asbestos or suspected asbestos
- Maintaining the asbestos or safely removing it
- Providing information which identifies the location and condition of identified asbestos to any person likely to disturb it. This would include caretakers and contractors working on the premises but this list is not exhaustive

The assessment and written plans must both be reviewed if they become invalid or if there have been significant changes to the premises.

Following consultation with The Health and Safety Executive all building assets are periodically re-visited, the frequency of any revisit will be based upon a suitable risk assessment, which will consider age, condition of asbestos etc. These revisits take place on a frequency of three months, six months, 1 year or two years, dependant on the outcome of the risk assessment carried out on individual properties. The risk assessment is based on the type of asbestos material identified, quantity of material present and the potential for this material to deteriorate.

The purpose of any revisit will be to determine the condition of the Asbestos and whether there has been any fundamental change in the building. Revisit documentation will be completed at the time of the revisit, this will also be signed by the premises manager. A copy of the retest documentation will then be added to the premises manager's file. The master copy [retained centrally] will also be updated.

Building Services (BS) will monitor the agreed programme of revisits and this will form the basis of its PI under this compliance strategy with a target of 100% of all visits being carried out in the relevant financial year. In 2018/19, the target of 100% was met with 546 revisits having been carried out.

7.0 Electrical Testing

The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 state that all electrical systems and equipment used in the working environment should be in a safe condition. The installations should be maintained to prevent danger. The Health & Safety Executive recommend that to comply with the regulations, an appropriate system of periodic visual inspection and testing by a competent person should be implemented at all places of work.

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The frequency of inspection must be determined taking into account:

- The type of installation
- Usage and operation
- The frequency and quality of maintenance
- The external influences to which it is subjected

Fixed Electrical Testing is a requirement in accordance with BS7671:2008 (IEE Wiring Regulations 17th Edition) and the guidance provided in Inspection and Testing Guidance Note 3 (Issued by the IEE). All Council owned building assets will require the appropriate testing.

This work involves the inspection and testing of the fixed electrical wiring within building assets. There is a statutory requirement to undertake this work under the Health and Safety at work Act 1974, The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989, Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992. There is also a link to Assets that are utilised for 'Public Entertainment' may be subject to other specific legislation.

Periodic inspection is necessary as all electrical installations deteriorate due to a number of factors such as damage, wear and tear, corrosion, excessive electrical loading, ageing and environmental influences.

Consequently, legislation requires that certain electrical installations are maintained in a safe condition and therefore must be periodically inspected and tested.

Licensing Authorities, Public Bodies, Insurance Companies, Mortgagers and others may require periodic inspection and testing of electrical installations.

Additionally, periodic inspection and testing should be considered:

- To assess compliance with B7671
- On a change of ownership/tenancy
- On a change of use
- Following amendments to the original installation
- Due to any significant change in the electrical loading of the installation
- Where there is reason to believe that damage may have been caused to the installation

BS has set the frequency of the testing which generally ranges from one to five years depending on the type of establishment and usage. If an installation is considered as unsatisfactory, a risk assessment is carried out and the installation is either recommended for isolation or for further precautions to be taken, including a six monthly retest.

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BS will monitor the agreed programme of testing and this will form the basis of its PI under this compliance strategy with a target of 100% of all visits being carried out in the relevant financial year. In 2018/19 the target of 100% was met with 229 tests having being carried out.

8.0 Water Hygiene and Safety (Legionella RA's)

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 states employers, so far as is reasonably, practicable, have to ensure the health, safety and welfare at work of all employees.

The risk assessment of work activities and premises required under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 is of particular relevance when considering the health and safety risks from disease.

Under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) pathogenic bacteria, including legionella are deemed to be “*substance hazardous to health*” and therefore are subject to the assessment, prevention/control and monitoring, provision of these Regulations.

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 covers the risk from legionella bacteria which may arise from work activities. In addition to the legislation mentioned above, the “Control of Legionella bacteria in water systems Approved Code of Practice” apply to the control of legionella bacteria in water systems.

An employer or a person in control of the premises (i.e. landlord), must identify and assess the sources of risk, prepare a scheme (or course of action) for preventing or controlling the risk and implementing and managing the scheme. A person must be appointed to be managerially responsible, sometimes referred to as the ‘*responsible person*’. This responsible person must keep records and check that what has been done is effective and if appropriate, notify the LA that there is a cooling tower(s) on site. In order to carry out the risk assessment, an employer should find out if the water systems (including the equipment associated with the system such as pumps, heat exchangers, showers etc) are likely to create a risk.

If, after carrying out the risk assessment it is considered that the risks are insignificant then no further action is needed other than to review the assessment periodically in case anything changes in the system. If a risk is identified which cannot be prevented then proper controls must be introduced.

In order to control the risks it will be necessary to implement a successful management policy, have competent staff and ensure that proper control strategies are put in place.

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As part of the strategy suitable procedures are in place which set out how it is intended to control the risk from legionella. This includes:

- A Description of the system
- Identification of the responsible person
- What control methods and other precautions will be used and provide details of the checks that will be carried out on the control scheme and how often they will be carried out

It is important to appoint someone to take responsibility for managing the control scheme that has been put in place. The '*responsible person*' needs to be competent, this means that they need to have sufficient knowledge and experience of the system to enable them to manage and control the scheme effectively.

Where contractors are employed to carry out water treatment or other work, it is still the responsibility of the appointed responsible person to ensure that the treatment is carried out to the required standards. Before appointing a contractor it is necessary to be satisfied that they are capable of doing the work to the required standard.

The findings from the risk assessment should be kept in writing along with details of any monitoring or checking that is carried out. A written record should also be kept of the written scheme and who is responsible for managing the scheme prepared, the results of the routine monitoring should also be recorded and all of these records need to be kept for a minimum of five years. Risk assessments should be updated every two years or earlier, if circumstances change i.e. when any changes are made to the system.

BS arrange to carry out Legionella Risk Assessments for all substantial commercial water systems in line with the Authority's Health and Safety procedures.

The Risk Assessments are reviewed on a bi-annual basis or on substantial change of use of the installation. The risk assessment will highlight any alterations or remedial works necessary to the installation and identify recommended maintenance and monitoring procedures.

BS will monitor the agreed programme of Legionella monitoring and this will form the basis of its PI under this compliance strategy with a target of 100% of all visits being carried out in the relevant financial year. In 2018/19, the target of 100% was met, with 284 visits having being carried out.

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9.0 Gas Safety

The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 place duties on gas consumers, installer, suppliers and landlords. It is the duty of the employer to ensure any gas appliance associated pipe work and flues in the work places are maintained in a safe condition. These regulations link with other safety controls on combustion equipment, such as the Building Regulations, which provide standards for ventilation and flues.

By law, anyone carrying out work on gas appliance or fittings as part of their business must be competent and registered with Gas Safe.

The aim of this strategy is to define the operational procedures to be undertaken by Building Services to ensure that the Authority conforms to the relevant sections of the Gas Safety (Installations & Use) Regulations 1998.

The strategy will:

- Ensure gas inspections and services are completed in accordance with current law and best practice
- Ensure compliance with HSE Codes of Practice and Guidelines.

The Approved Code of Practice and Guidance 'Safety in the installation and use of gas systems and appliances' Gas Safety (installation and Use) Regs 1998 place responsibilities on persons servicing and repairing gas appliances and landlords as follows:

- Ensure persons doing gas work are 'Gas Safe' Registered
- Not to use or permit the use of unsafe appliances
- Ensure safe maintenance of gas appliances, flues and installation pipe-work.
- Ensure an Annual Gas safety check is carried out and to record, maintain records Gas Safety Checks

BS are responsible for carrying out an annual gas safety check within all Council owned properties and must provide evidence of this by issuing a Landlord Gas Safety Certificate.

BS will also carry out a Gas Safety Check every time the status of a property or its tenancy changes. This is usually when a property becomes empty or when a mutual exchange takes place.

BS will monitor the agreed programme of safety checks and this will form the basis of its PI under this compliance strategy with a target of 100% of all visits being carried out in the relevant financial year. In

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2018/19 the target of 100% was met, with 235 commercial services having being carried out.

10.0 Glazing

To ensure compliance with The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992, specifically Regulation 14, the Authority has a duty to undertake a risk assessment of their glazing in critical locations to identify any glass that could create a risk of injury to the buildings users or visitors.

If this identified glass is determined not to be of a sufficient safety standard then appropriate action should be taken to upgrade the glazing and to reduce the risk of such injury, the Authority has formulated its own glazing risk assessment and has acted upon the findings by fitting safety film to the necessary glazing.

The majority of the Authority's assets have been fitted with safety film which offers the same level of protection as safety glass. Due to the lifespan on the film there is an ongoing regime of surveying existing buildings as well as adding existing sites on a risk assessed basis.

On existing rough surface glass that the film will not adhere to, arrangements are made to replace the existing glazing.

All schools were issued with a glazing schedule report which provides a list of all glazing within the establishment confirming the location and type of glazing, details of the film application and also glazing that due to its location falls outside the scope of the Regulations. It is intended to electronically update all sites recently filmed with their own glazing register and also send updated glazing registers to schools where existing film has had to be replaced.

This is an ongoing annual programme and the condition of existing film is evaluated and tested to ensure it performs to the necessary level.

Schools are self governing, having their own maintenance budgets and have been notified that they must adhere to the authority's glazing risk criteria when replacing damaged glazing units and update their records accordingly.

11.0 Fire Safety

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, places the responsibility on the duty holders in Public, Commercial and Housing assets to undertake formal fire risk assessments.

The previous fire management strategy has been revised to ensure a more efficient process. Corporate Health and Safety will support

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premises managers in the drafting and finalisation of fire risk assessments and operating procedures. BS hold the capital budget for undertaking any works required as result of findings of any risk assessment and discussions with M&WWFR&RS.

12.0 Safety of Lifting Equipment (LOLER)

Swansea Council has a duty placed on it by the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) to undertake periodic examinations of its lifts and lifting equipment. The HSE define lifting equipment as any work equipment for lifting and lowering loads, and includes any accessories used in doing so (such as attachments to support, fix or anchor the equipment).

Examples of lifting equipment used within the Council include:

- Patient hoists and slings
- Motor vehicle lifts
- Vehicle tail lifts and cranes fitted to vehicles
- A building cleaning cradle and its suspension equipment
- Goods Lifts
- Passenger lifts
- Tele handlers and fork lifts
- Lifting accessories

Lifting accessories are pieces of equipment that are used to attach the load to lifting equipment, providing a link between the two. Examples of lifting accessories include fibre or rope slings, chains (single or multiple leg), hooks, eyebolts, spreader beams etc.

Unless there is a specific 'examination scheme' specifying other intervals, thorough examination inspection frequencies for lifting machinery are conducted every:

- 6 months for lifting equipment and any associated accessories used to lift people
- 6 months for all lifting accessories such as slings, chains, 'D' shackles
- 12 months for all lifting equipment i.e. overhead cranes, chain blocks, lift trucks
- The contract administrators shall ensure monitoring of all thorough examination reports, to ensure quality assurance against maintenance contracts and prevent the potential escalation of B category notifications to A category notifiable.
- Corporate Health & Safety will monitor all category A notifications to ensure equipment is isolated where required and advise premises managers on amendments for continued safe operation of the site.

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- Corporate Landlord Services, will monitor where plant is not available and 3rd party inspections pertinent to the Authorities buildings portfolio and periodically audit compliance in partnership with Corporate Health & safety.
- Managers shall ensure that all equipment requiring examination is made available. Receive a copy of the thorough examinations via BES (British Engineering Services) or alternative contractor, for their premises which must be retained on site and isolate any equipment upon notification of any category A defect notice.

BS provides the administration function of the 3rd party thorough examination scheme contract.

All lifting equipment must be maintained to ensure it remains safe for use is a requirement under PUWER. Visual and user checks on lifting equipment should be undertaken between inspections. The nature, need for and frequency of such checks should be determined through risk assessment, taking full account of any manufacturer's recommendations.

BS provides the administration function of the various maintenance and services contracts relating to lifts and lifting equipment.

BS manages the Councils lifts/lifting equipment asset list

13.0 Pressure vessels

The main regulations covering pressure equipment and pressure systems are the Pressure Equipment Regulations 2016 (PER) and the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (PSSR).

Examples of pressure systems and equipment are:

- boilers and steam heating systems
- pressurised process plant and piping
- compressed air systems (fixed and portable)
- pressure cookers, autoclaves and retorts
- heat exchangers and refrigeration plant
- valves, steam traps and filters
- pipework and hoses
- pressure gauges and level indicators

Under the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (PSSR), all users and owners of pressure systems need to be able to demonstrate that their equipment is safe to use and that they are firmly aware of its safe operating limits.

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This is achieved by having a Written Scheme of Examination (WSE) completed by a 'Competent Person' with associated thorough examination reports. The WSE needs to be in place before the system or equipment is launched for operation, ensuring that any mandatory examinations within the Scheme are completed. A written scheme of examination is required for most pressure systems. Generally only very small systems are exempted.

The following pressurised systems are likely to require a written scheme of examination:

- a compressed air receiver and the associated pipework, where the product of the pressure in bars multiplied by the internal capacity in litres of the receiver is equal to or greater than 250 bar litres;
- a steam sterilising autoclave and associated pipework and protective devices; a steam boiler and associated pipework and protective devices;
- a pressure cooker;
- a gas-loaded hydraulic accumulator;
- a vapour compression refrigeration system where the installed power exceeds 25 kW;
- a narrow-gauge steam locomotive;
- the components of self-contained breathing apparatus sets (excluding the gas container); and
- a fixed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) storage system, supplying fuel for heating in a workplace.

The WSE must be maintained throughout the lifetime of the equipment.

All authority pressure systems are covered by the definition of 'work equipment', and therefore, the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) will also apply.

Where an asset is found to be operational and requiring a WSE and a WSE is not in place, the asset must be taken out of service immediately.

The responsible person / asset owner must advise immediately in writing any change or modification to a pressure system which has a written scheme of examination.

BS are responsible for undertaking a programme of maintenance and servicing of pressure equipment and systems within Council premises.

BS provides the administration function of the 3rd party thorough examination scheme contract "*The pressure system must be examined in accordance with the written scheme by a competent person*".

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14.0 Local Exhaust Ventilation

Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) systems use extract ventilation to prevent or reduce the level of airborne hazardous substances entering the breathing zone of people in the workplace. For these systems, the purpose of the inspection is to assess the performance of the system as a whole, demonstrating that the plant and associated ducting is performing in a manner consistent with the design specification.

Swansea Council is required to undertake thorough examinations of LEV such as fume hoods, spray booths, etc at least every 14 months to comply with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) (as amended), Regulation 9. This requirement extends to all mechanical equipment installed to reduce or control exposure to airborne contaminants.

BS provides the administration function of the 3rd party thorough examination scheme contract and maintenance and services contracts.

15.0 Grounds/Play Equipment

BS provides the monitoring function of the Contractor for the grounds maintenance Contract and ensures that the specifications meet current and proposed legislative requirements.

All Outdoor Play Equipment must be manufactured, installed and maintained in strict accordance with BSEN 1176 & 1177 and this statutory requirement places a duty on the asset manager to ensure the periodic maintenance and inspection regime is undertaken. This places a duty on the Authority to ensure that PS provides competent advice and guidance and also assist in the independent inspection process of the equipment, on a regular basis.

As part of the Service Level Agreement, PS will coordinate Tree Surveys, Emergency works and tree pruning following storm damage, in order to mitigate the Health and Safety risks.

16.0 Schools

As referred to in paragraph 2 above, school buildings and the day to day responsibility for property maintenance are all covered within the Division of Responsibility document which is part of ongoing discussions between the Council/LEA and representatives of schools at the Premises Working Group. This will form part of a separate report when agreement has been reached to clarify areas of responsibility.

However, in general, all of the areas contained within this report fall within the responsibility of the School Governors. If there is ultimately a

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situation of lack of compliance or one that falls to be the subject of an HSE investigation then responsibility resides with the Chief Executive.

Schools have the opportunity to buy into the SLA's offered by Building services to cover the majority of the physical aspects of compliance. However, fire safety remains the responsibility of individual Head Teachers and Governors.

The situation specifically relating to kitchens is that BS will ensure that they comply with current Food Hygiene/Health and Safety legislation ensuring that any remedial work is work is undertaken. The management and organisation of the kitchen planned maintenance programme, to include the following:

- Annual inspection, servicing and associated repairs
- Annual inspection, cleaning inspection cleaning of duct work
- Portable appliance testing

This will support the Premises Manager in ensuring compliance is met for all commercial kitchens. In 2018/19, 100% compliance was achieved, with 98 inspections having being carried out.

17.0 Performance Indicators (PI's)

BS have recognised the significant importance of the aforementioned statutory legislation. To that end, BS have developed a series of specific performance indicators covering each of the areas and against which the entire programme is monitored accordingly. The programme is monitored on a monthly basis by specialist officers, with the overall programme being reviewed on a quarterly basis.

The PI has been introduced as a performance measurement of the actual Number of revisits/inspections/tests completed against the programmed Number of tests to be carried out within a given timeframe to ensure compliance, expressed as a percentage. This PI is consistent, should the inspection/testing frequency be monthly, 3 monthly, 6 monthly, annual or 5 yearly.

The PI is recorded and updated where applicable on a quarterly basis by relevant technical officers with year end data being collated as part of the business planning and performance management process.

In simple terms only the achievement of 100% compliance will satisfy the requirements of the performance indicator and this overarching strategy.

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Any identified risks will be managed immediately as they occur through existing lines of management reporting, via the Heads of Service, Director and CMT.

18.0 Audit of compliance programme

The objective of the audit is to carry out an independent appraisal of risk control mechanisms and by making recommendations to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the activities and operating procedures.

The achievement of this objective involves:

- Reviewing and appraising the soundness, adequacy and application of the procedures adopted in fulfilling all areas of the compliance programme
- Ascertaining the level of compliance at a given point in time. This will involve analysis of the proposed programme against the actual compliance programme
- During the course of an audit the auditor will consider whether risk management, control and governance arrangements are adequate to manage risk relative to the programme.

Periodic spot check sample Inspections will be facilitated by Corporate Landlord Service CLS, however, as the requirements within each area of compliance varies it is difficult to set any firm figures for random auditing but the relevant manger i.e. Group Leader, Technical Services, will ensure that suitable and random audits are carried out to verify the achievements of compliance with this strategy. However it is not expected that the number of audits would exceed 10% of the total stock for any of the activities listed.

In addition to the year end performance indicators, a brief summary of what audits have been carried out and any recommendations will be summarised for the year end report

Under the HASAWA74, duty holders such as owners and employers have an obligation to ensure every item of equipment provided to, or used by, their employees is safe.

The type and nature of engineering inspection required varies depending on the equipment and which other regulations it falls under. However, as a rule, the more hazardous the equipment, the more regular and thorough any inspection must be. The main groups of plant that need statutory inspections by 'Competent Persons' are:

- Boiler plant/pressure systems
- Lifting equipment
- COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) Regulations, usually known as Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV)

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- Power presses;
- Electrical equipment.

Even if your workplace equipment does not fall under any of the above legislation then it will fall under the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER), which has its own requirements for inspections to be conducted.

Using an independent 'competent person' is highly recommended for any statutory inspections, as it rules out any suggestion of a conflict of interest when it comes to service and repairs. To this end, Swansea Council has a 3-year contract with BES (British Engineering Services) for the three groups that mainly affect Council business

- Boiler plant/pressure systems
- Lifting equipment
- COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) Regulations, usually known as Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV)

This has been agreed in conjunction with our Insurers Travellers and Marsh our brokers and currently satisfies their / our insurance requirements.

19.0 Period for review

The strategy will be reviewed on a 3 year basis, with the exception of any significant change in legislation or budget which will be initiate a review at the appropriate time.

20.0 Table of Legislation

Below is a list of relevant pieces of legislation that impact upon the compliance programme:

- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998
- The Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996
- The Gas Safety (Rights of Entry) Regulations 1996
- Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

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- Approved Code of Practice and guidance *Legionnaires' disease: The control of legionella bacteria in water systems. Approved Code of Practice and guidance L8*
- Water Regulation and Water Byelaws 2000
- BS EN 806-5 2012 (was BS6700)
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
- 17th Edition IEE Regulations BS 7671:2008 + amendments
- Electricity Supply Regulations 1990
- The Landlord and Tenant Act 1985.
- The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998.
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
- Occupiers Liability Act 1957
- Occupiers Liability Act 1984
- Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996 No.551
- Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995 No 1629
- Gas Safety (right of Entry) Regulations 1996 No 5235
- HSE Leaflet – LANDLORDS. A Guide to Landlords' Duties: Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998.
- HSE Leaflet – NEW INFORMATION. It Could Save Your Life.
- HSE Leaflet - GAS APPLIANCES. Get Them Checked. Keep Them Safe
- The Approved Code of Practice and Guidance 'Safety in the installation and use of gas systems and appliances' Gas Safety (installation and Use) Regs 1998.
- Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005
- The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992, specifically Regulation 14.
- Outdoor Play Equipment must be manufactured, installed and maintained in strict accordance with BSEN 1176 & 1177.

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- Intruder alarm upgrades comply with EN 50131 (PD6662)
- GDPR 2018
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
- Pressure Equipment Regulations 2016 (PER)
- Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (PSSR).
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2002

Authority H&S policies

- Corporate Health and Safety Policy
- Electrical Safety Policy
- Management of Fire Safety Policy & Corporate Strategy
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
- Management of Asbestos Policy
- Legionella Policy (Final draft)

Authority Guidance

- Portable Appliance Testing

21.0 Abbreviations

SC	Swansea Council
RMB	Revenue Maintenance Budget
CMB	Capital Maintenance Budget
BS	Building Services
PS	Property Services
AMP	Asset Management Plan
AMD	Asset Management Database
LEA	Local Education Authority
LA	Local Authority

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PI	Performance Indicator
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
HSE	Health and Safety Executive

22.0 References & Further Information

The following HSE publications give further general guidance:

BS7671:2008 (IEE Wiring Regulations 17th Edition)

Approved Code of Practice and guidance *Legionnaires' disease: The control of legionella bacteria in water systems. Approved Code of Practice and guidance L8* (Fourth edition) HSE Books ISBN 978 0 7176 66157 . Part 1

Legionnaires disease – Technical Guidance (2014); HSE books ISBN 978 0 7176 6635 5

Health and safety in care homes HSG220 HSE Books 2001 ISBN 978 0 7176 2082 1

IET Wiring Regulations 17th Edition (BS 7671:2008 incorporating amendment number 1:2011) Guidance note 3

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/632/contents/made>

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1998/2451/contents/made>

Appendix 1 – Survey Forms

Appendix 2 – Example Agreement Document

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Appendix B Corporate Landlords Service

Management and Compliance Audit – Social Services 2021

1.0 Audit Summary

Corporate Landlords Services are undertaking Management and Compliance Audits and actively monitoring activities and business operations within our assets, and every premises within the Local Authority’s asset portfolio will be subject to a Management and Compliance Audit.

During April 2021, the audit schedule commenced within the Social Services provision due to the sleeping risk and its maintained operation through the pandemic. Given the pressures on the service areas and staff, the audits were completed through site visits, and a supportive and empathetic approach was applied, offering a high-level of flexibility.

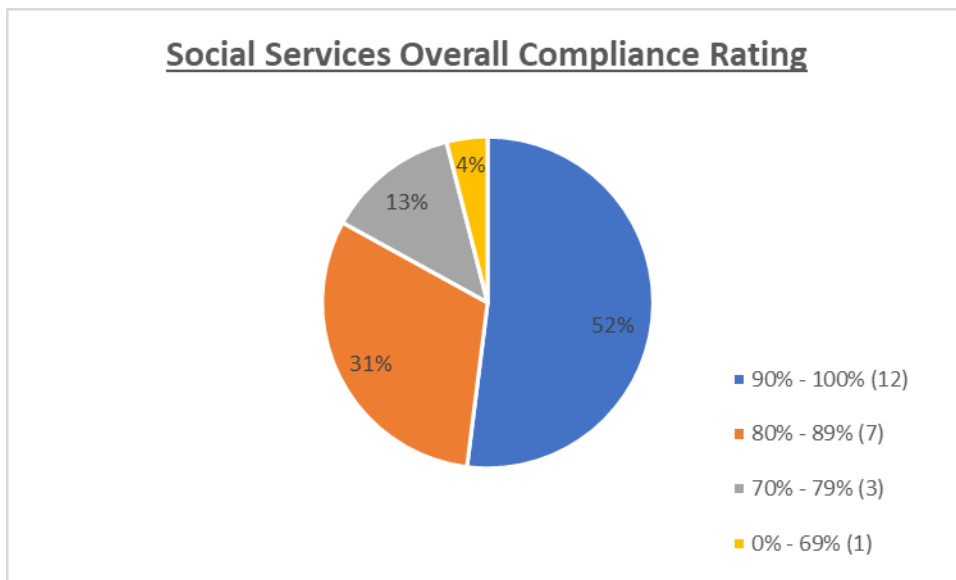
The Management and Compliance process examines 14 key areas and these are as follows:

➤ Fire Safety Order 2005	➤ Lifting Equipment: LOLER 98 & Pressure Vessels Thorough examinations	➤ Workplace transport – Road Traffic Act
➤ Asbestos Control		➤ Traffic Management
➤ Electricity at Work Regulations	➤ Local Exhausts Ventilation Systems - COSHH	➤ Outdoor equipment and Provisions
➤ Gas Safety and Installation and Use regulations	➤ Commercial Kitchens	➤ Security Systems and arrangements
➤ Legionella	➤ Glazing – regulation 14/ EN12600	➤ Smoke Free legislation

The management and Compliance Audits for the Social Services provision have now be completed and the schedule of dates and overall compliance rating have been highlighted in Appendix 1. To ensure that the premises were assessed based on risk, these were RAG rated to offer a prioritised work stream, with sleeping risk prioritised.

2.0 Findings

COVID 19 has placed significant pressures on Social Services and has tested the resilience of staff over the last 18 months. The Management and Compliance officers were made aware of services that were closed due to restrictions imposed by Welsh Government and staff redeployed to other critical services to maintain business continuity as a front line service. Despite these challenges, the managers of each service area have demonstrated high levels of compliance with our statutory obligations. These are highlighted within *Fig 1* and Appendix 1



Glazing- Regulation 4

Glazing and the premises risk assessments highlighted non-compliance due to the expiry of safety film applied to glazed units across the portfolio of Social Services. This was escalated at the earliest opportunity for managers to discuss a programme of work with Corporate Building Services.

LEV Systems – COSHH Regulations

Thorough examinations of LEV systems has been overlooked in one high-risk area. This was quickly addressed and measures put into place to ensure that the facility was safe and all LEV systems are now included onto the corporate inspection schedule undertaken with independent and thorough examination currently with BES (British Engineering Services).

Cleaning and Maintenance of commercial extractor systems

The Management and Compliance Audits have highlighted areas for improvement in relation to the ongoing cleaning of commercial extractor systems in regards to the hood filters. Additional cleaning of hood filters should be based on usage of equipment/ cooking processes that permit airborne grease contaminants, visual inspections highlighting any obvious grease contaminants, and any recommendations made by EVH or the enforcing authority (MWWFRS). Premises Managers must evidence compliance with DW172, “*guide to good practice internal cleanliness of ventilation systems*” and consult with Building Services to agree and adopt an acceptable safe cleaning system that is reasonably practicable and proportionate to the risk.

Any cleaning schedule of hood filters and supporting components of the extractor units should be noted within the buildings Fire Risk Assessments, cleaning schedules agreed and communicated to all appropriate staff to ensure compliance is maintained.

Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment (LOLER 98)

LOLER is integral to the safe operation of lifting and handling of service users in both day services and residential care provisions. It has been highlighted that there are anomalies with the frequency of inspections in two provisions and this has now been escalated to the authority’s assistant mechanical engineer and Corporate Health Safety and Wellbeing Services.

Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005/ BS9999 Requirements

The Management and Compliance Audit has highlighted inconsistencies in the testing and inspection of fire alarms systems including emergency lighting and any other devices provided in respect of the premises under the Fire Safety Order. Article 17 of the order identifies the responsible person to ensure that there is a system of maintenance and are maintained in an efficient state and in efficient working order and good repair.

It was evident that through the pandemic, limited testing of fire break glass call points, emergency lighting and inspections of firefighting media had not been undertaken in some residential care provisions that were operational. In addition to this, the frequency of inspections were inconsistent and consideration should be given to a review of some services “Normal Operating Procedure” (NOP) and to implement a standardised and consistent approach in the testing and inspection of fire alarms systems and supporting equipment.

Sharing of documentation.

Servicing and maintenance records are essential for all Premises Managers to confirm that the testing and inspection of mechanical and gas/ electrical installations are undertaken within a time schedule. In addition to this, maintenance records for fire hydrants and pressure vessels are critical to support the sites fire risk assessment and managing any foreseeable risk. During the schedule of audits, close communication has been maintained between the management and compliance officers and key stakeholders within Corporate Building Services to gain

assurances that key service documents are provided to premises managers following their inspection schedule and this has been disseminated to all service and maintenance staff.

3.0 Best Practice

As part of the Management and Compliance Audit, a range of best practice has been highlighted and this has been documented within individual premises audit reports. It is essential to capture this information to support continuous improvement and the sharing of best practice is fundamental in the process. Areas of best practice that should be considered to strengthen existing arrangements and will also support a quality assurance and standardised approach.

Storage of documentation:

It was noted that all sites have fully embedded the fire management file that was introduced by Corporate Health Safety Emergency Management and Wellbeing Service in recent years. Thus allowing managers to source key documents timely, and to provide historic information to confirm authenticity and currency of risk assessment, PEEPS and management arrangements.

Some site provisions have developed management portfolios that in line with the Management and Compliance Audit document. Thus allowing managers to monitor their own levels of compliance with statutory obligations.

Staff communications/ dissemination of information

Where staff have been provided information on key documents that include the buildings fire risk assessment, emergency action plans, asbestos register and building risk assessments, COVID 19 information, these have been supported with signatory lists that are dated and signed by the individual staff member.

Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment (LOLER 98)

A number of provisions have adopted daily check systems that are service user specific or room specific. Documentation demonstrated robust visual inspections and should be shared and a standardised system be adopted that offers quality assurance with LOLER requirements. Good examples have been highlighted in St Johns and The Hollies.

COVID 19

Most sites were supported with a COVID 19 management file that contained key information and risk assessments for their service provision. All staff and service users were following COVID secure arrangements and where this was challenging due to individuals behaviours and lack of awareness of personal space, staff were supported with appropriate PPE/C. Cleaning schedules were in place and good practice was highlighted in Forrestfach DS along with additional COVID secure measures that included coloured zone areas and visual plans of

usage by service users, phased/ timed movement around the facility and timetables lunchtime/ break times and all arraignments closely monitored.

4.0 Further Considerations

In support of developing and improving compliance, consideration should be given to the delivery of training for managers and key staff representatives to undertaken testing and inspection of all controls in line with the Fire Reform Fire Safety Order and BS9999. Having managers trained in this undertaking, will ensure that compliance is maintained and will support business continuity in the future.

Quality Assurance can become integral to any improvement strategy with regards to compliance. Due consideration should be given to sampling documentation at planned intervals to ensure that all testing and inspections are undertaken in line with British standards and contract requirements. This will also provide reassurance for operation managers and to highlight any shortcomings at the earliest opportunity.

Consideration should be given to a service review in regards to the ICT provision within each premises, thus allowing staff to access a range of eLearning courses that are available through the authorities online portal and access to mandatory training delivered by the Corporate Health Safety and Wellbeing Service. During the site visits, observations were made of staff sharing ICT devices to maximise attendance with mandatory training. This is potentially compromising COVID secure measures on site and not providing a conducive learning experience for the participant. Competency must be maintained and appropriate access to ICT equipment is essential to allow this to take place, and will assist with reducing pressures on operational delivery due to limited provisions on site. It is anticipated that training will continue to be delivered through teams for the near future.

Hollies DC, Alex Road and Flexible support have not been included as part of the Social Services (2021) Management and Compliance Audit due to the facilities being closed as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic, staff have been repurposed to support front line services. It must be noted, if/ when services return within these provisions, the Premises Manager must make every effort to secure a Management and Compliance Audit, this allowing a reflective and accurate assessment of the asset within this directorate. Corporate Landlords Services will full support this when services resume.

Appendix 1

Compliance parameter – RAG rating	71 – 100% = Green - Compliant	41 – 70% = Amber – Remedial work required and action plan in place	0 – 40% = Red - Immediate action required	
Establishment	Management Team	Management and Compliance officer	Audit Date	Overall Compliance Rating
Alex Road	Manager: Lee Esqulant	Peter Webster		CLOSED
Abergelli DS	Manager: Sandra Watson	Nic Overton	21.6.21	84%
Birchgrove SNS	Manager: Lorraine Howells	Nic Overton	09.6.21	94%
Bonymaen House HFA	Manager: Donna Cuke	Nic Overton	18.05.21	86%
CREST	Manager: Steve Williams	Nic Overton	05.05.21	42%
Flexible Support Service	Manager: Alison Leggett	Peter Webster	N/A	
Forrestfach DS	Manager: Georgina Davies	Nic Overton	08.06.21	92%
Glandwr DC	Manager: Carol Sheara	Nic Overton	25.06.21	80%
Gorseinon DS	Manager: Lloyd Jones	Nic Overton	07.06.21	95%
Hollies HFA	Manager: Helen Davies	Nic Overton	19.05.21	85%
Hollies DC	Manager: Helen Davies	Peter Webster	Closed	
Llanfair House RC	Manager: Cerys Margetson	Nic Overton	26.04.21	90%
Maesglas CSU Maesglas SNS	Manager: Emma Forrester Manager: Sheridan Evans	Nic Overton	14 th & 22 nd June 2021	92%
Norton Lodge DC	Manager: Amanda Gallivan	Peter Webster	09.06.21	96%
Parkway SNS	Manager: Berwyn Jones	Nic Overton/ Peter Webster	29.04.21	94%

Rose Cross House	Manager: Gayle Brown	Peter Webster	21.07.21	93%
St Johns D	Manager: Amanda Gallivan	Peter Webster	22.6.21 2	91%

Establishment	Management Team	Management and Compliance officer	Audit Date	Overall Compliance Rating
St Johns House	Manager: Cory Carra	Nic Overton	13.04.21	76%
Ty Waunarlyydd HFA	Manager: Jo Masurier	Nic Overton	10.05.21	78%
Ty Waunarlyydd DC	Manager: Sandra Watson	Peter Webster	13.07.21	
West Cross DC	Manager: Berwyn Jones	Peter Webster	04.08.21	91%
Whitethorns DS	Manager: Lee Esqulant	Nic Overton	11.05.21	97%
Ty Cila/Alex Road RC	Manager: Christine Williams	Peter Webster	28.06.21	76%
Ty Lafant DC	Manager: Lee Esqulant	Peter Webster	22.07.21	96%
Trewarren SNS	Manager: Sheridan Evans	Peter Webster	19.07.21	88%
Toronto Place DC	Manager: Lloyd Jones	Nic Overton	28.06.21	84%
SVRC	Manager: Lorraine Howells	Nic Overton	17.05.21	88%

Appendix C Corporate Landlords Service

Management and Compliance Summary Report – Education 2021-2022

Audit Summary

Corporate Landlords Services are undertaking Management and Compliance Checks and actively monitoring business operations within our asset and every premises within the Local Authority’s asset portfolio will be subject to a Management and Compliance Check.

During July 2021, the compliance officers commenced a schedule of compliance checks within secondary schools. Given the pressures on the service areas and staff, the checks were completed through site visits and a supportive and empathetic approach was applied, offering a high-level of flexibility.

The Management and Compliance process examines 14 key areas and these are as follows:

➤ Fire Safety Order 2005	➤ Lifting Equipment: LOLER 98 & Pressure Vessels Thorough examinations	➤ Workplace transport – Road Traffic Act
➤ Asbestos Control		➤ Traffic Management
➤ Electricity at Work Regulations	➤ Local Exhausts Ventilation Systems - COSHH	➤ Outdoor equipment and Provisions
➤ Gas Safety and Installation and Use regulations	➤ Commercial Kitchens	➤ Security Systems and arrangements
➤ Legionella	➤ Glazing – regulation 14/ EN12600	➤ Smoke Free legislation

Due to some levels of non-compliance with the formal submission and management of 3rd party lettings and the landlords consent process, the scope of the compliance check was extended in September to include these critical areas.

The Management and Compliance Checks for secondary education including PRU’s and Special schools have now been completed and the schedule of dates and overall compliance rating have been highlighted in Appendix 1. To ensure that the premises were assessed based on risk, these were RAG rated to offer a prioritised work stream, with STF and PRU’S being prioritised with support. However, due to significant challenges around COVID and maintaining education operation, these dates changed following a request by the schools.

Findings

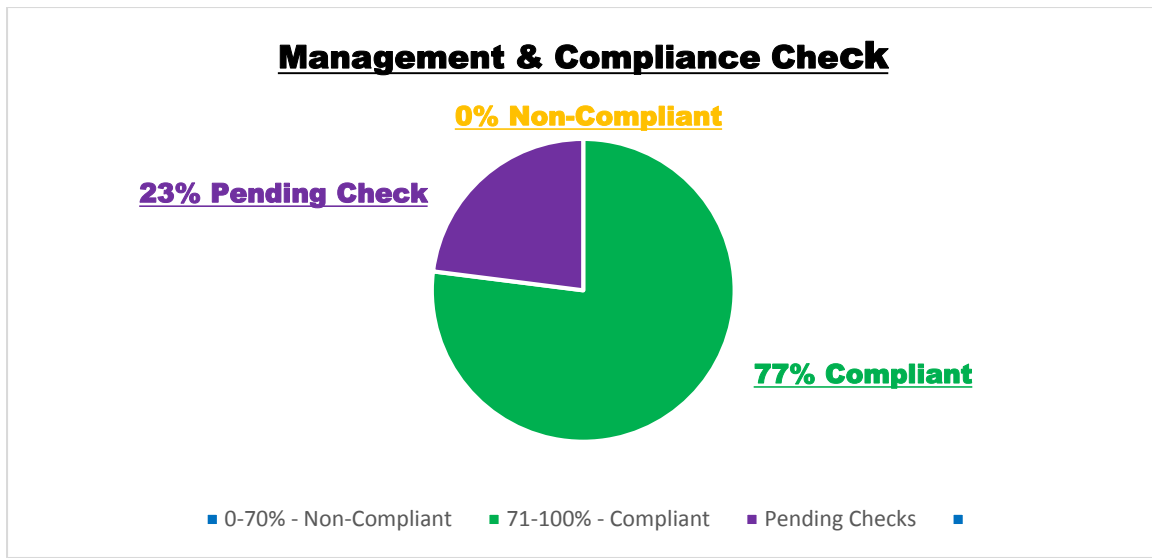
Compliance Parameter – RAG Rating	71-100% = Compliant (Green)	41-70% = Remedial work required, action plan in place (Amber)	0-40% = Non-Compliant, immediate action required (Red)
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Establishment	School Representative	Management & Compliance Officer	Date of Compliance Check	Overall Compliance Rating %
Crug Glas Special School	Jo Watkins	Nic Overton	Cancelled due to Covid-19, TBC	
Ysgol Pen Y Bryn	Sian Hodge	Nic Overton	Cancelled due to Covid-19, TBC	
Pontarddulais Comprehensive School	Dylan Jenkins	Peter Webster	11 AUG 2021	96%
Bishopston Comprehensive School	Michelle Box	Nic Overton	Planned 22 OCT 2021, Cancelled due to ongoing Band B works, TBC	
Birchgrove Comprehensive School	Jo Jones	Nic Overton	15 JUL 2021	86%
Dylan Thomas Community School	Rosina Frew	Nic Overton	14 SEP 2021	77%
Penyrheol Comprehensive School	Verna Jeffreys	Nic Overton	27 JUL 2021	88%

COVID 19 has placed significant pressures on education as a whole and this provision remained operational throughout the pandemic and thus disrupted the undertaking of the management and compliance checks. It is recognised that these pressures have tested the resilience of staff over the last 2 years. Despite these significant challenges, the Head teacher's and all staff within each school have demonstrated high levels of compliance where possible with our statutory obligations. These are highlighted within *Fig 1* and Appendix

Fig 1

Olechfa Comprehensive School	Wayne Tompkins	Peter Webster	23 Jun 2022	96%
Cefn Hengoed Comprehensive School	Gemma Price	Andrew Beale	15 MAR 2022	94%
Pentrefafod Comprehensive School	Andrew Barrett	Nic Overton	29 SEP 2021	97%
Gowerton Comprehensive School	Sarah Hunt	Nic Overton	11 OCT 2021	96%
Bishop Gore Comprehensive School	Steve Thomas	Peter Webster	28 SEP 2021	92%
Bishop Vaughn Comprehensive School	Kath Jones	Nic Overton	24 SEP 2021	85%
Maes Derw PRU	Amanda Masters	Peter Webster	24 NOV 2021 / 15 JUL 2022	88%
YGG Gwyr	Mari Jones	Nic Overton	Planned 29 OCT 2021, Cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances, TBC	
Morrison Comprehensive School	Angela Wellington	Nic Overton	27 OCT 2021	100%
Ysgol Bryntawe	Eirian Leonard	Nic Overton	6 OCT 2021	94%



Glazing - Regulation 4

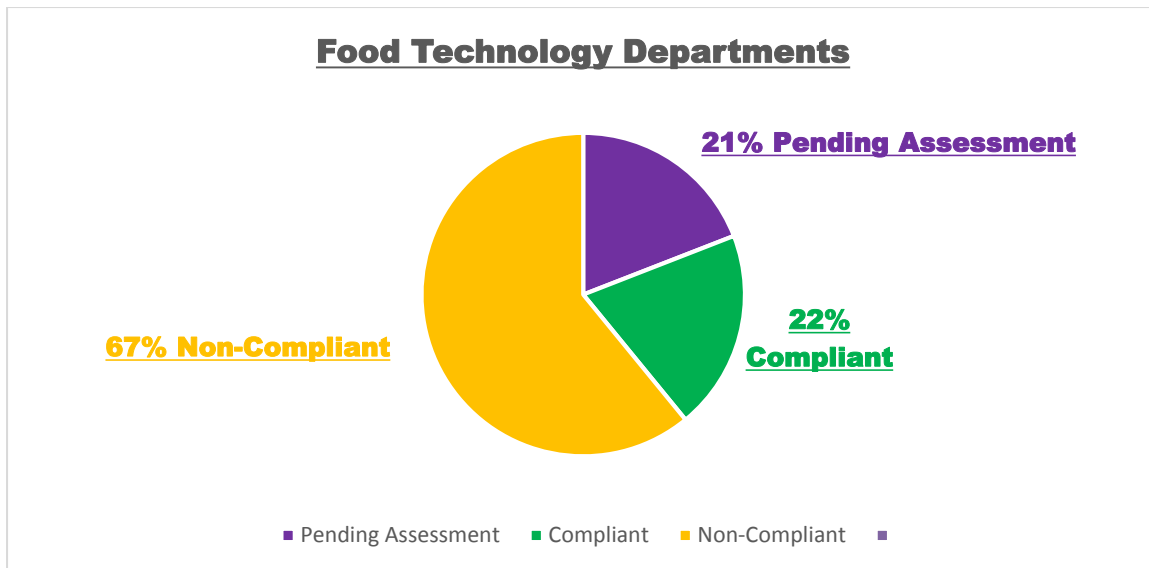
Glazing and the premises risk assessments highlighted non-compliance due to the expiry of warranty to safety film applied to glazed units across a number of sites within the education stock to which Building Services have been notified as they hold and manage the budget. It was also noted that the on-site glazing risk assessments required a detailed review to highlight where additional remedial work has been completed.

Food Technology Departments / AQT, cleaning and maintenance of systems

Concerns were highlighted during the Compliance Check schedule, highlighting a potential risk around the Food Technology provisions concerning the servicing and maintenance of equipment that include a range of gas and electric appliances along with Air Quality Testing (AQT).

Early discussions with colleagues in education and Building Services, resulted in a strategy around planned servicing and maintenance being agreed to identify all schools and PRU's with a dedicated food technology suite have to ensure that it meets the requirements of AQT and all appliances are maintained to the relevant regulations and standards and communicated to all relevant sites. Consideration should be given to a review of the SLA provision that are offered to all schools and PRU's. Thus allowing compliance to be maintained across the stock of the authority.

The overall compliance within Food Technology Departments where planned and preventative maintenance was being undertaken as part of an SLA agreement has been highlighted below.



As part of school investment and internal refurbishment, it is essential that all Head Teachers are provided with detailed information regarding the requirements of the servicing and maintenance of the equipment. Ensuring suitable and appropriate SLA's to be secured at the earliest opportunity and prior to the expiry of any equipment's warranty.

Given the change in regulation around Food Technology and the need to approach such facilities as a commercial kitchen, it is essential that all extractor and ventilation systems comply with DW172, RRO and Gas regulations.

Schools must evidence compliance with DW172, "Guide to good practice internal cleanliness of ventilation systems" and consult with Building Services to agree and adopt an acceptable safe cleaning system that is reasonably practicable and proportionate to the risk.

Any cleaning schedule of hood filters and supporting components of the extractor units should be noted within the buildings Fire Risk Assessments, cleaning schedules agreed and communicated to all appropriate staff to ensure compliance is maintained.

Safety Pre User Checks – D&T and LEV equipment

Non-compliance has been highlighted as part of the on-site pre user checks and it is advised that a review of all schools supporting documentation is reviewed. It is noted that some schools have a varied approach in this and are reminded of the importance of visual inspections. Good practice was noted in Gowerton Comprehensive School where safety pre user checks were undertaken on all D&T equipment and independent LEV systems. This placing confidence with over all compliance in both COSHH and PUWER regulations.

The management and Control of Legionella

Overall compliance of the management of Legionella across schools have raised some concern in regards to the method of recording testing and inspections of water systems and Thermostatic Mixing Valves (TMV's). It is noted that documentation has been missing from files and inconsistency with the testing frequency. As these anomalies were highlighted, key representatives within Building Services were notified and remedial work undertaken to ensure all documents were updated where required.

It should be noted that there is a responsibility on all schools to closely monitor the frequency of testing and inspection of water sources and where there appears to be any inconsistencies, must be reported at the earliest opportunity to Building Services.

Standardisation of key documents within the Legionella portfolio should be undertaken along with an updated management structures to be included within section 2.2 of the legionella risk management pack. Given remote working and some constraints within the team, placing updated documents onto staff net, allowing easy access by schools will promote a standardised and consistent approach in documenting water quality and temperature testing.

Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment (LOLER 98)

Areas of non-compliance were identified with the planned inspection of LOLER equipment with regards to hoists and slings.

Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005/ BS9999 Requirements

It was reassuring to see that most schools have adopted the fire management folder that supports all risk assessment and servicing and maintenance records. It is essential that all council facilities apply a standardised and consistent approach in document storage and control where possible. This also assists in any regulatory audit visits. All testing and inspection of fire alarms systems were compliant with legislative requirements, however the process of documenting these will require close monitoring.

As part of the 3rd party letting process, a review of the all-weather pitch EAP has been completed to support schools that are hosting letting on grass, artificial and all-weather pitches, thus simplifying the emergency evacuation process.

Sharing of documentation

Servicing and maintenance records are essential for all Premises Managers to confirm that the testing and inspection of mechanical, gas and electrical installations are undertaken within a time schedule. In addition to this, maintenance records for fire hydrants and pressure vessels are critical to support the sites fire risk assessment and managing any foreseeable risk. During the schedule of compliance checks, close communication has been maintained between the management and compliance officers and key stakeholders within Building Services to gain assurances that key service documents are provided to premises managers following

their inspection schedule and this has been disseminated to all service and maintenance staff.

Best Practice

As part of the Management and Compliance Check, a range of best practices has been highlighted and this has been documented within individual premises compliance check reports. It is essential to capture this information to support continuous improvement and the sharing of best practice is fundamental in the process. Areas of best practice that should be considered to strengthen existing arrangements and will also support a quality assurance and standardised approach.

Documentation

Gowerton Comprehensive school have developed excellent safety pre user checks for all D&T and LEV equipment. The nature of the document allows any competent staff member to undertake a detailed and comprehensive safety inspection of all equipment, highlighting the key components. In the interest of operational continuity and best safety practice, it is advised that these are shared with other schools and CHSEMWS with the aim of further develop, i.e. pictorial diagrams and implemented across all D&T provisions.

Pentrehafod Comprehensive School have developed a 3rd party letting package that offers a range of documents to support the lettings at the school. This included a detailed safety presentation and hand out, room hire agreements that are reflective of use and the site emergency arrangements highlighting a pictorial map clearly identifying the safe evacuation routes from the site. These should be promoted as good exemplars for other school's documentation

The management and compliance culture within Morriston Comprehensive School was outstanding. Both the business manager and site manager have maintained robust systems and procedures including servicing and maintenance of equipment in line with all statutory requirements. The school have been proactive in their approach in the development of new documentation that include legionella testing for site staff and fire testing arrangements. Thus providing reassurance and confidence in how they are managing a complex building, utilising a shared facility with Freedom Leisure.

Further Considerations

Quality Assurance can become integral to any improve strategy in regards to compliance. Due consideration should be given to sampling documentation at planned intervals to ensure that all testing and inspections are undertaken in line with British standards and contract requirements. This will also provide reassurance for operation managers and to highlight any shortcomings are the earliest opportunity.

Appendix D
Corporate Property Services

Management and Compliance Audit Check Schedule
2022-2023

Premises	Address	Premises Manager	Contact No	Email	Audit Date
Bus Depot	Swansea, SA1 3QX	Richard Stafford	01792 636079	richard.strafford@swansea.gov.uk	
Civic Centre	Oystermouth Road, Maritime Quarter, Swansea, SA1 3SN	Nerys Williams	07971 137893	nerys.williams@swansea.gov.uk	
Dylan Thomas Centre	6 Somerset Place, Swansea, SA1 1RR	Jo Furber	01792 463980	jo.furber@swansea.gov.uk	
Glyn Vivian Art Gallery	Alexandra Road, Swansea, SA1 5DZ	Karen Mackinnon	01792 516900	karen.mackinnon@swansea.gov.uk	
Grand Theatre	Singleton Street, Swansea, SA1 3QJ	Paul Hopkins	01792 478503	paul.hopkins2@swansea.gov.uk	
Guildhall / Brangwyn Hall	St Helens Road, Swansea, SA1 4PE	Nerys Williams	07971 137893	nerys.williams@swansea.gov.uk	
Swansea Mobility Hire	2 Plymouth St, Swansea, SA1 3QP	Gerwyn Thomas	01792 461785	gerwyn.thomas@swansea.gov.uk	
Swansea Museum Store (Collection Centre)	Plasmarl, Swansea, SA1 2NJ	Barry Hughes	07881 269210	barry.hughes@swansea.gov.uk	
Swansea Market	Oxford St, Swansea, SA1 3PQ	Darren Cox	07825 98196	darren.cox@swansea.gov.uk	
Swansea Museum	Victoria Road, Maritime Quarter, Swansea, SA1 1SN	Barry Hughes	07881 269210	barry.hughes@swansea.gov.uk	
Tram Museum	Gloucetseser Place, Dylan Thomas Square, Marina, Swansea, SA1 1SW	Barry Hughes	07881 269210	barry.hughes@swansea.gov.uk	
Bonymaen Library	Bonymaen Community Centre, Bonymaen Road, Swansea, SA17 7AW	Chris Skudra	01792 469203	chris.skudra@swansea.gov.uk	
Brynhafryd Library	Llangyfelach Road, Swansea	Sarah Williams	01792 650953	sarah.williams@swansea.gov.uk	
Clydach Library	High Street, Clydach, Swansea, SA6 5LN	Aimee Williams	01792 843300	aimee.timm@swansea.gov.uk	
Fforestfach Library	Kings Head Road, Gendros, Swansea, SA5 8DA	Jane Walters	01792 586978	jane.walters@swansea.gov.uk	
Gorseinon Library	15, West Street, Gorseinon, Swansea, SA4 4AA	Tracy Nicholas	01792 516780	tracy.nicholas@swansea.gov.uk	
Gowerton Library	Mansel Street, Gowerton, Swansea, SA4 3BU	Patricia Perkins	01792 873572	patricia.perkins@swansea.gov.uk	
Killay Library	The Ridgeway, Killay, Swansea, SA2 7QS	Steven Jeacock	01792 516820	steven.jeacock@swansea.gov.uk	
Llansamlet Library	242, Penial Green Road, Llansamlet, Swansea, SA7 9BD	Chris Skudra	01792 469203	chris.skudra@swansea.gov.uk	
Morrleston Library	Treharne Road, Morrleston, Swansea, SA6 7AA	Ellen Duncan	01792 516770	eleen.duncan@swansea.gov.uk	
Oystermouth Library	Dunns Lane, Mumbles, Swansea, SA3 4AA	Judy Knight	01792 368380	judy.knight@swansea.gov.uk	
Penlan Library	Heol Frank, Penlan, Swansea, SA5 7AH	Jodie Jones	01792 584674	jodi.jones@swansea.gov.uk	
Pennard Library	Pennard Road, Southgate, Pennard, Swansea, SA3 2AD	Joanna Fee	01792 233277	joanna.fee@swansea.gov.uk	
Pontarddulais Library	St Michael's Av, Pontarddulais, Swansea, SA4 8TE	Phil Hovvels	01792 882822	phil.hovvels@swansea.gov.uk	
St Thomas Library	St Thomas Community Primary School, St Thomas, Swansea, SA1 8EZ	Caroline Mason	01792 655570	caroline.mason@swansea.gov.uk	
Swansea Central Library	Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Maritime Quarter, Swansea, SA1 3SN	Kerry Pillai	01792 637197	kerry.pillai@swansea.gov.uk	
Sketty Library	Vivian Road, Sketty, Swansea, SA2 0N	Anthony Ball (Acting)	01792 202024	anthony.ball@swansea.gov.uk	
Townhill Library	The Pheonix Centre , Paradise Park, Powys Av, Townhill, Swansea,	Susan Millward	01792 512370	susan.milward@swansea.gov.uk	
Forge Fach Resource Centre	Hebron Road, Clydach, Swansea, SA6 5BX	Matthew Baily	01792 845566	matthew.baily@swansea.gov.uk	

Appendix E - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Corporate Property

Directorate: Place

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services
- Other

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Local Authorities (LA) have a duty to ensure that buildings and land under their control comply with all relevant statutory, regulatory and corporate standards. As such, Swansea Council's Building Services and Property Services have devised a Statutory Compliance Strategy which applies to all stakeholders utilising Swansea Council's owned building assets. The report updates on implementation of the strategy and progress to date.

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further Investigation	No Impact
	+	-	+	-	+	-		
Children/young people (0-18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix E - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches? Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

As the process is a statutory/procedural one, there is limited opportunity for co-production. Implementation will require assistance from partners- schools, service managers and premises managers.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan’s Well-being Objectives when considered together?
 Yes No

- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
 Yes No

- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
 Yes No

- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
 Yes No

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes No **If yes, please provide details below**

Programme relates to Building Capital Maintenance Works in Authority buildings and the role that premises managers and heads of service have to play in the day to day management of operational premises.

Q7 Will this initiative result in any changes needed to the external or internal website?

Yes No **If yes, please provide details below**

Appendix E - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Q8 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

Will ensure safe and compliant premises

Outcome of Screening

Q9 Please describe the outcome of your screening using the headings below:

- Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)
- Summary of involvement (Q3)
- WFG considerations (Q4)
- Any risks identified (Q5)
- Cumulative impact (Q7)

Whilst the reputational and legal risk of any non-compliance is high, the report and the strategy cover day to day operational issues as to how this risk is managed and therefore, whilst important, is not an equalities issue.

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Geoff Bacon
Job title: Head of Corporate Property
Date: 09/11/2022
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Geoff Bacon
Position: Head of Corporate Property
Date: 09/11/2022

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 13.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Education & Learning

Cabinet – 15 December 2022

Capital Programme Authorisation for the Commitment of Funding to Support the Rollout of Universal Primary Free School Meals

Purpose:	To comply with Financial Procedure Rule No 7(Capital Programming and Appraisals) to commit and authorise a second capital grant award in the sum of £2,526,996 for the upgrade of school meal infrastructure, in the Capital programme.
Policy Framework:	Financial Procedure Rules
Consultation:	Education, Finance, Legal Services, Corporate Building Services, Corporate Property Services, Access to Services
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that Cabinet: 1) Approves the second capital grant award for the upgrade of school meal infrastructure in the sum of £2,526,996, resulting in a total commitment of £4,331,993, and it be included in the capital programme for 2022/23.
Report Author:	Louise Herbert-Evans
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Caritas Adere
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Welsh Government (WG) announced in December 2021 its intention to extend free school meals to all primary school pupils. The expectation is that the roll out will be phased and complete in 2024, and to date all reception pupils in Swansea are now able to have a free school meal.

- 1.2 To extend the roll out to all pupils it is necessary to upgrade the majority of kitchen and dining facilities.
- 1.3 WG has provided the authority with two capital grants now totalling £4,331,993 to enable the authority to achieve this.
- 1.4 On 24 February 2022, WG awarded funding to the Council of £1,804,997 for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure during the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, which was paid in full in March 2022. This was offset against the local authority QEd/Sustainable Communities for Learning Band B spend in the same year, with the 2021-22 displaced funding applied to the 2022-23 programme for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure.
- 1.5 On the 21 July 2022 Cabinet resolved that the capital scheme in the sum of £1,804,997, as detailed in the report together with the financial implications be approved and included in the Capital Programme 2022/23.
- 1.6 On 30 August 2022, WG awarded a second tranche of funding to the Council of £2,526,996 for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, which was paid in full in September 2022.
- 1.7 This second grant has to be used in the 2022-23 financial year for eligible expenditure or displaced against other education capital expenditure. Any displaced funding must be used during the 2023-24 financial year for eligible expenditure.
- 1.8 The allocation of £2,526,996 capital expenditure provided in 2022-23 has therefore been offset against the local authority QEd/Sustainable Communities for Learning Band B spend in the same year, with the 2022-23 displaced funding applied to the 2023-24 programme for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure.
- 1.9 The aim of the second grant is also to support the rollout of universal primary free school meals. Eligible expenditure for this funding will include the following capital costs:
 - Purchasing new equipment;
 - Upgrading existing equipment;
 - Upgrading existing kitchen/dining facilities; and
 - Works to increase the capacity of school meal infrastructure.

2. Description of programme

- 2.1 There are a number of strands to this programme to enhance and upgrade the existing dining and kitchen infrastructure to support the roll out of universal primary free school meals, with a very tight delivery timescale to ensure that the infrastructure is ready for the increased

number of meals, and that the grant funding is spent within the 2022-23 and 2023-24 financial years.

- 2.2 All schools have now been surveyed by the equipment supplier and most of the additional equipment has been ordered. Work is in progress to undertake necessary mechanical and electrical works and install the equipment.
- 2.3 However, five schools require additional kitchen and/or dining space, and 15 schools require extraction and/or electrical upgrades. The number of schools requiring more substantial works could increase as the remaining electrical surveys are completed. This work is currently being specified and will take longer to complete.
- 2.4 At this stage the budget monitoring indicates that the required works can be delivered within the available budget provided by the two grants totalling £4,331,993. This forecast will be subject to change and is dependent on the outcomes of the final electrical surveys and the cost of the more substantial works described in paragraph 2.3 above once tendered.
- 2.5 Officers will work closely with WG officers regarding the spend profile and delivery within the required financial years. Completion of all the works by the 31 March 2024 is potentially achievable, however this will be subject to no significant issues being encountered and contractor capacity.
- 2.6 It should be noted that both the equipment and infrastructure upgrades will consider the council's carbon reduction aims where possible.

3. Integrated Assessment Implications

The Council is subject to the Equality Act 2010 (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- 3.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.
- 3.2 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.
- 3.3 An IIA screening has been undertaken and it has been determined that the programme does not require a full IIA report.
- 3.4 The extension of free school meals to all primary school pupils is a WG commitment, and below is an extract from the written statement of Jeremy Miles, Minister for Education and Welsh Language on the policy:
- “Our ambitions are informed by our understanding that younger children are more likely to be living in relative income poverty and, in taking this action, an additional 196,000 children will become eligible to take up the offer of a Free School Meal in Wales. Our commitment, therefore, represents a transformational intervention and an important further step to reaching our shared ambitions of tackling child poverty and ensuring that no child goes hungry.”*
- “Evidence also points toward the wider benefits of Free School Meals, including raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school, increasing the range of food pupils eat, improving social skills at meal times, as well as improvements to behaviour and attainment. More widely, in rolling out this commitment we will be working with partners to increase the supply of Welsh food onto the school plate. This will shorten supply chains and reduce carbon emissions, support local food producers and distributors, and strengthen the Foundational Economy.”*
- 3.5 This programme supports the delivery of that statement.
- 3.6 The programme supports in every respect the WFG Act, including supporting a sustainable Swansea, and carbon reduction.
- 3.7 All key stakeholders will be communicated with throughout the programme's delivery.

4. Financial Implications

Capital

- 4.1 On 24 February 2022, WG awarded funding to the Council of £1,804,997 for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure during the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, which was paid in full in March 2022. This was offset against the local authority QEd/Sustainable Communities for Learning Band B spend in the same year, with the 2021-22 displaced funding applied to the 2022-23 programme for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure.
- 4.2 On the 21 July 2022 Cabinet resolved that the capital scheme in the sum of £1,804,997, as detailed in the report together with the financial implications be approved and included in the Capital Programme 2022/23.
- 4.3 On 30 August 2022, WG awarded a second tranche of funding to the Council of £2,526,996 for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, which was paid in full in September 2022.
- 4.4 This second grant has to be used in the 2022-23 financial year for eligible expenditure or displaced against other education capital expenditure. Any displaced funding must be used during the 2023-24 financial year for eligible expenditure.
- 4.5 The allocation of £2,526,996 capital expenditure provided in 2022-23 has therefore been offset against the local authority QEd/Sustainable Communities for Learning Band B spend in the same year, with the 2022-23 displaced funding applied to the 2023-24 programme for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure.
- 4.6 This report is seeking authorisation to commit the second grant being £2,526,996 to the capital programme, bringing the total capital allocation for the Universal Free School meals programme to £4,331,993
- 4.7 The total funding requested has been profiled as set out in Appendix A.

Revenue

- 4.8 Where capital funding is used to add additional square meterage to the size of a school, this would lead to an increase in the rates bill for the school and also an increase in the delegated budget share, as premises funding is based on gross floor area. In both cases, the increased funding would be found from within the overall delegated schools' budget.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Council will need to comply with the terms and conditions attached to any grant funding referred to in this report.
- 5.2 All contracts for works, goods and services necessary to deliver the programme must be procured in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and the relevant EU Regulations as appropriate. The contractual liabilities/obligations of the Council and any appointed contractors will be covered by the individual contracts entered into.
- 5.3 Delivering this programme will assist the Council in meeting its obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Background Papers:

17/03/2022 Delegated Powers Report Capital programme authorisation for the purchase and storage of equipment to support the rollout of universal primary free school meals

21/07/2022 Report of the Director of Education Capital programme authorisation for the commitment of funding to support the rollout of universal primary free school meals

Appendices:

Appendix A - Financial Implications Summary

Appendix B – IIA screening form

Appendix A

Financial Procedure Rule 7

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS : SUMMARY

Portfolio: EDUCATION
 Service : PRIMARY PROVISION
 Second Funding Grant to Support the Rollout of
 Scheme : Universal Primary Free School Meals

<u>1.1. CAPITAL COSTS</u>	2022/23 £'000		TOTAL £'000
<u>Expenditure</u>	2,526		2,526
EXPENDITURE	2,526		2,526
<u>Financing</u>			
Welsh Government Capital Funding Grant to Support the Rollout of Universal Primary Free School Meals	2,526		2,526
FINANCING	2,526		2,526
<u>1.2. REVENUE COSTS</u>	2022/23 £'000		FULL YEAR £'000
<u>Service Controlled - Expenditure</u>			
Employees)			0
		Unknown will be met from existing budgets	0
Maintenance)			0
Vehicle running costs)			0
NET EXPENDITURE	0		0
<u>Financing</u>			
FINANCING	0		0

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form – Appendix B

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Planning and Resources

Directorate: Education

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Purchase and storage of equipment to support the rollout of Universal Primary Free School Meals

Welsh Government (WG) announced in December 2022 its intention to extend free school meals to all primary school pupils. The expectation is that this will be introduced for the youngest (infant) pupils, in September 2022, and older (junior) pupils phased from September 2023.

Audits of school infrastructure (including kitchen and dining facilities), workforce and contractual arrangements, have since commenced to better understand existing capacity and where these need further development / investment.

On the 24 February 2022, WG awarded funding to the Council of £1,804,997 for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure during the period 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 which was paid in full in March 2022.

The grant must be used in the 2021-22 financial year for eligible expenditure or displaced against other education capital expenditure. Any displaced funding must be used during the 2022-23 financial year for eligible expenditure.

The allocation of £1,804,997 capital expenditure provided in 2021-22 is therefore offset against the local authority 21st Century Schools Band B spend in the same year. With the 2021-22 displaced funding applied to the 2022-23 programme for capital expenditure on the school meal infrastructure.

The aim of the grant is to support the rollout of universal primary free school meals. Eligible expenditure for this funding will include the following capital costs:

- Purchasing new equipment;

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form – Appendix B

- Upgrading existing equipment;
- Upgrading existing kitchen/dining facilities; and
- Works to increase the capacity of school meal infrastructure.

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further investigation
	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Children/young people (0-18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches? Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

At this stage engagement has been undertaken with the catering and cleaning and school surveys have commenced along with engagement on a school-by-school basis.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?
 Yes No
- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
 Yes No
- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
 Yes No
- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
 Yes No

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form – Appendix B

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (*Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...*)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

Q7 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

(You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.)

This project is to enhance the existing kitchen and dining infrastructure to support the delivery of free school meals for all primary pupils.

This is a WG commitment, and below is an extract from the written statement of the Jeremy Miles, Minister for Education and Welsh Language on the policy;

Our ambitions are informed by our understanding that younger children are more likely to be living in relative income poverty and, in taking this action, an additional 196,000 children will become eligible to take up the offer of a Free School Meal in Wales. Our commitment, therefore, represents a transformational intervention and an important further step to reaching our shared ambitions of tackling child poverty and ensuring that no child goes hungry.

Evidence also points toward the wider benefits of Free School Meals, including raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school, increasing the range of food pupils eat, improving social skills at meal times, as well as improvements to behaviour and attainment. More widely, in rolling out this commitment we will be working with partners to increase the supply of Welsh food onto the school plate. This will shorten supply chains and reduce carbon emissions, support local food producers and distributors, and strengthen the Foundational Economy.

Outcome of Screening

Q8 Please describe the outcome of your screening below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)**

The project will have a positive impact on children, parents and poverty / exclusion, ensuring all pupils have access to have a healthy hot meal each day in all our schools (including Welsh-medium).

- **Summary of involvement (Q3)**

At this stage engagement has been undertaken with the catering and cleaning and school surveys have commenced along with engagement on a school by school basis. Engagement with schools and catering staff will continue and develop as the project progresses.

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form – Appendix B

- **WFG considerations (Q4)**

The project supports in every respect the WFG Act, including supporting a sustainable Swansea, and carbon reduction.

- **Any risks identified (Q5)**

There will be some schools that will have limited capability for infrastructure upgrades; in these cases innovative means of addressing requirements will be considered for example through the use of pods.

The immediate risk is given the current risk to supply chains, which will be exacerbated by increased demand for equipment as this is a national initiative, that it will not be possible to procure the equipment in 2022-23 and in time for the start of the roll out of universal free school meals.

- **Cumulative impact (Q7)**

This project is to enhance the existing kitchen and dining infrastructure to support the delivery of free school meals for all primary pupils.

This is a WG commitment, and below is an extract from the written statement of the Jeremy Miles, Minister for Education and Welsh Language on the policy;

Our ambitions are informed by our understanding that younger children are more likely to be living in relative income poverty and, in taking this action, an additional 196,000 children will become eligible to take up the offer of a Free School Meal in Wales. Our commitment, therefore, represents a transformational intervention and an important further step to reaching our shared ambitions of tackling child poverty and ensuring that no child goes hungry.

Evidence also points toward the wider benefits of Free School Meals, including raising the profile of healthy eating across the whole school, increasing the range of food pupils eat, improving social skills at meal times, as well as improvements to behaviour and attainment. More widely, in rolling out this commitment we will be working with partners to increase the supply of Welsh food onto the school plate. This will shorten supply chains and reduce carbon emissions, support local food producers and distributors, and strengthen the Foundational Economy.

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the relevant section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Louise Herbert-Evans
Job title: Head of Capital Team
Date: 08/03/2022
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Brian Roles
Position: Head of Education Planning and Resources
Date: 09/03/2022

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 14.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Education & Learning

Cabinet – 15 December 2022

Capital Programme Authorisation for the Commitment of Capital Grant Funding Awarded to Support Learners with Additional Learning Needs

Purpose:	To comply with Financial Procedure Rule No 7 (Capital Programming and Appraisals) to commit and authorise schemes in the Capital programme.
Policy Framework:	Financial Procedure Rules
Consultation:	Education, Finance, Legal Services, Corporate Building Services, Access to Services
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) The capital scheme in the sum of £1,443,998 to support learners with additional learning needs is approved and included in the capital programme for 2022/23.
Report Author:	Louise Herbert-Evans
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Caritas Adere
Access to Services Officer:	Catherine Window

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Welsh Government has made an award of capital funding to Swansea Council of £1,443,998 to support learners with additional learning needs.
- 1.2 The aim of the grant is to optimise pre-16 learning environments for those with Additional learning Needs (ALN) and increase accessibility to promote inclusive practice, support learning and pupil wellbeing. This will support the implementation of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018, and Curriculum for Wales. Eligible expenditure includes the following capital costs:

- Upgrading facilities, learning environments, equipment, and physical resources,
- Purchasing new equipment or physical resources,
- Works to improve inclusivity of facilities and learning environments

2. Description of project

Overview

- 2.1 The grant must be spent by the 31 March 2023.
- 2.2 A review has been undertaken to identify options deliverable within the tight timescale, that are a strategic fit, eligible and which provide the greatest benefit.
- 2.3 These are summarised below;
- ALN equipment expenditure
 - Funding to those schools that have undertaken social communication training to develop sensory / breakout areas and buy equipment;
 - The development of further Social, emotional and behavioural difficulties (SEBD) provision, and specifically to fund the capital project at Clwyd Primary School for new provision
 - Support any works for the pilot Specialist Teaching Facility (STF) project

ALN equipment expenditure - £120,000

- 2.4 This can be used to offset current and planned spend that will provide a revenue saving.

Social communication - £1,031,976

- 2.5 It is proposed that those schools that have had social communication training will be offered £11,727 each to enable them to enhance facilities to enable them support pupils with autism and other needs, for example with nurture/sensory rooms. This will benefit 14 secondary and 74 primary schools, and would promote inclusive practice, support learning and pupil wellbeing, and is wholly aligned with the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018.
- 2.6 Aims:
- Improving the educational experience of learners with social communication needs across all educational settings.
 - Increase attendance, decrease exclusions and need for personal education plans for children with social communication needs in a mainstream setting.

- Improve outcomes for learners with social communication needs in a mainstream setting.

2.7 Expectations:

- To further develop the provision of support of learners with Social Communication Needs (SCN) /Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD).
- Promote enabling environments in schools across Swansea
- Develop SCN/ASD friendly classrooms and withdrawal spaces to further support learners with SCN/ASD within the mainstream environment

2.8 Examples of provision that could support SCN/ASD

- Developing and equipping quiet spaces/ nurture/ quiet/ sensory rooms
- Resources to support social communication and managing emotional intelligence
- Sensory equipment
- Resources to support therapies such as Lego therapy etc.

Social, emotional and behavioural difficulties (SEBD) - £92,000

2.9 It is proposed to develop further SEBD provision which will enhance the offer for primary age pupils, particularly those with neurodiverse conditions who are not able to access our PRU as the curriculum offer at Maes Derw does not meet their needs.

2.10 Two schools were identified as possible options Clwyd and Clase primary schools.

2.11 A memorandum of understanding will be agreed with the schools that will ensure the new facilities are available as and when required.

2.12 The estimated breakdown of spend for those two schools is below, However this is based on budget costs and deliverability by calendar year end and so is subject to change.

Clwyd / Clase build up	
£27,000	Clwyd remodelling
£10,000	Clwyd decoration and flooring
£45,000	Clwyd canopy
£10,000	Clase
£92,000	Total

Pilot STF project - £200,000

- 2.13 Four clusters have agreed to be part of the design phase for the project to support sufficient specialist places in Swansea. This is complex work and there is no additional funding so the opportunity provided by this grant is welcomed to support the development clusters. The development process will focus on putting in to practice the vision of the STF review working party. It is likely that some capital investment will be required to make improvements within existing facilities to allow for the flexible approach advocated. This work is identified as a key priority and allocating funding to these clusters will increase the pace of change. If clusters are not able to spend the money in the time frames, then it can be allocated as an addition to the social communication provision.
- 2.14 The project is likely to include minor enhancements of spaces and equipment across the clusters.

3. Integrated Assessment Implications

- 3.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the Socio-Economic Duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
 - Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
 - Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
 - Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 3.2 The Well-being of Future Generations (WFG) (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development.
- 3.3 Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.

- 3.4 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.
- 3.5 An IIA screening has been undertaken and it has been determined that the project does not require a full IIA report. The project will have a positive impact on children, parents and poverty / exclusion with both Welsh-medium, English-medium and faith schools benefitting from the funding.
- 3.6 All key stakeholders will be communicated with throughout the project's delivery.

4. Financial Implications

Capital

- 4.1 Welsh Government awarded £1,443,998 capital grant to the Council on 5 September 2022 to support learners with additional learning needs. The funding relates to eligible capital expenditure during the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 and was paid in October 2022.
- 4.2 The Council will be required to report at the end of the 2022-23 financial year on how the funding has been used in line with the terms of grant. A sustainability impact assessment may also need to be completed to demonstrate how sustainability has been considered as part of this grant.
- 4.3 A breakdown of planned expenditure is below;

	Total	Allocation per school/project	Capital / Revenue treatment	Number
ALN equipment	£120,022	£120,000	Revenue	
Social communication	£164,178	£11,727	Revenue	14 Secondary
	£867,798	£11,727	Revenue	74 Primary
SEBD provision at Clwyd and Clase primary schools	£92,000	£82,000/£10,000	Capital	2 Primary
Support for pilot STF projects	£200,000	£50,000	Revenue	4 Pilot STF clusters
TOTAL	£1,443,998			

- 4.4 The authority is required to submit a monitoring form by the 30 May 2023 explaining the details of the expenditure.

- 4.5 It is therefore proposed that for the social communication element, eligible schools will be offered the grant allocation and payments made, on return of information detailing the planned spend.
- 4.6 That will need to detail;
- Equipment / Physical Resource Purchase
 - Equipment Upgrade
 - Upgrading existing ALN facilities
 - Works to improve inclusivity of facilities and learning environments
- 4.7 Those schools that have received the grant will then be requested to review and confirm the information at the end of the financial year.
- 4.8 The authority will work with the two schools identified for SEBD provision and the four STF pilot clusters to refine the required scope of works and costs plans. If there is any risk to expenditure within the financial year, then any forecast underspend will be reallocated for social communication provision. There is the possibility that as the allocation of funding will vary slightly the capital revenue mix may similarly vary, however it is all funded from the grant.

Revenue

- 4.9 Schools are funded from an overall delegated budget – the Individual Schools Budget (ISB). There is a funding formula that allocates a budget share to each individual school from the ISB.
- 4.10 Any ongoing revenue costs, such as staffing costs, to support the SEBD and STF provision will be funded from within the overall delegated budget share.
- 4.11 The revenue elements of the projects estimated to be £1,351,998 and detailed in 4.3 will all be funded from the grant.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Council will need to comply with the terms and conditions attached to any grant funding referred to in this report.
- 5.2 All contracts for works, goods and services necessary to deliver the projects must be procured in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and the relevant EU Regulations as appropriate. The contractual liabilities/obligations of the Council and any appointed contractors will be covered by the individual contracts entered into.
- 5.3 Delivering this project will assist the Council in complying with its duties under the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 and the Well-being of Future Generations (WFG) (Wales) Act 2015.

Background Papers: None

Appendices:

Appendix A Financial Implications Summary

Appendix B - IIA

Appendix A

Financial Procedure Rule 7

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS SUMMARY

Portfolio: EDUCATION

Service: PRIMARY PROVISION

Capital Programme authorisation to support learners with additional learning needs capital grant.

<u>1.1. CAPITAL COSTS</u>	2022/23 £'000		TOTAL £'000
<u>Expenditure</u>	92		92
EXPENDITURE	92		92
<u>Financing</u>			
Welsh Government Capital Funding Grant learners with additional learning needs	92		92
FINANCING	92		92
<u>1.2. REVENUE COSTS</u>	2022/23 £'000		FULL YEAR £'000
<u>Service Controlled - Expenditure</u>			0
Employees)			0
Maintenance)	1,352		1,352
Vehicle running costs)			0
			0
NET EXPENDITURE	1,352		1,352
<u>Financing</u>			
Welsh Government Capital Funding Grant learners with additional learning needs	1,352		1,352
FINANCING	1,352		1,352

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Planning and Resources

Directorate: Education

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Capital grant funding awarded to support learners with additional learning needs

Welsh Government has made an award of capital funding to Swansea Council of £1,443,998 to support learners with additional learning needs.

The aim of the grant is to optimise pre-16 learning environments for those with Additional Learning Needs (ALN) and increase accessibility to promote inclusive practice, support learning and pupil wellbeing. This will support the implementation of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018, and Curriculum for Wales. Eligible expenditure includes the following capital costs:

- Upgrading facilities, learning environments, equipment, and physical resources,
- Purchasing new equipment or physical resources,
- Works to improve inclusivity of facilities and learning environments

The grant must be spent by the 31 March 2023.

A review has been undertaken to identify options deliverable within the tight timescale, that are a strategic fit, eligible and which provide the greatest benefit.

These are summarised below;

ALN equipment expenditure

- Funding to those schools that have undertaken social communication training to develop sensory / breakout areas and buy equipment;

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

- The development of further Social, emotional and behavioural difficulties (SEBD) provision, and specifically to fund the capital project at Clwyd Primary School for new provision
- Support any works for the pilot STF project

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further investigation
	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Children/young people (0-18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches?

Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

It is proposed that those schools that have had social communication training will be offered £14,000 each to enable them to enhance facilities to enable them support pupils with autism and other needs, for example with nurture/sensory rooms. This will benefit 14 secondary and 74 primary schools, and would promote inclusive practice, support learning and pupil wellbeing, and is wholly aligned with the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018.

Schools will therefore be able to target the funding as each considers appropriate.

Clwyd Primary School has and will continue to be fully engaged.

The strategy is underpinned by the STF review that has been developed in consultation with all clusters.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?

Yes No

b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?

Yes No

c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?

Yes No

d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?

Yes No

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (*Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...*)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

Q7 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

(You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.)

The project should have a positive impact on schools, and their communities.

Outcome of Screening

Q8 Please describe the outcome of your screening below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)**

The project will have a positive impact on children, parents and poverty / exclusion with both Welsh-medium, English-medium and faith schools benefitting from the funding.

- **Summary of involvement (Q3)**

The strategy is underpinned by the STF review that has been developed in consultation with all clusters.

- **WFG considerations (Q4)**

The project supports in every respect the WFG Act.

- **Any risks identified (Q5)**

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

The funding has to be spent this financial year and therefore the main risk is delivery within the time constraints considering resource constraints.

- **Cumulative impact (Q7)**

The project in the sum of £1,443,998 will support learners with additional learning needs.

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the relevant section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Louise Herbert-Evans
Job title: Head of Capital Team
Date: 14/11/2022
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Kelly Small
Position: Head of Education Planning and Resources (Interim)
Date: 14/11/2022

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 15.



Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment & Infrastructure

Cabinet - 15 December 2022

Financial Procedural Rule 7 Additional Capital Allocation to Highways Works Programme 2022-23

Purpose:	To confirm the Additional Capital Allocation to the Highways Work Programme 2022 23 and to comply with Financial Procedure Rule 7 to commit and authorise schemes.
Policy Framework:	The Revenue and Capital budget as reported to and approved by Council on 3 rd March 2022. Financial Procedure Rule 7.3
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that Cabinet: 1) Approves the additional allocation of £1m for Highways Maintenance to be included in the Capital Programme for 2022-2023. 2) Approves the additional allocation of £2m for Highways Maintenance to be included in the Capital Programme for 2023-2024. 3) Approves the additional allocation of £2m for Highways Maintenance to be included in the Capital Programme for 2024-2025. 4) Delegates authority to the Head of Service for Highways and Transportation with the agreement of the Cabinet Member for Environment and Infrastructure to prioritise, finalise and allocate funding to the appropriate schemes in line with the prioritisation approach detailed in this report.
Report Authors:	Bob Fenwick/Stuart Davies
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Debbie Smith

1. Introduction

- 1.1. At its meeting of 3rd March 2022, Council approved the Revenue and Capital Budget for 2022/23. The Capital budget included an allocation of **£3.468m** for highway and infrastructure assets.
- 1.2. This report is seeking to approve an additional capital allocation of **£5m** for additional Highways capital maintenance. This is to be funded as follows, 2022-23, £1m from the Economic Recovery Fund, £2m in 2023-24 to be funded as £1m from insurance reserve plus £1m from Capital Equalisation Reserve. £2m in 2023-24 to be funded as £2m from insurance reserve. This has been allocated to help tackle the highways maintenance backlog.

2. Capital Programme

The City and County of Swansea's infrastructure is in need of continued investment and there is a significant backlog of works. The Authority is continuing to develop programmes of work based on the principles agreed as part of the all Wales Asset Management Project. This will ensure spending is targeted based on a whole life cost approach which will minimise financial and service demands.

- 2.1. The scheme prioritisation approach provides a framework whereby any additional funding will enable schemes to be brought forward for completion. These will be selected using the same asset management approach used to produce the forward works programme. Carriageway and footway schemes will be selected based on a review of factors such as network importance, condition, network use and likely deterioration. A score for each assessed road will be calculated and the highest scoring schemes will be prioritised. This programme is short in timescale and resource intensive so the prioritisation will be balanced by the need to focus on simple to deliver schemes and works that are straightforward to deliver. The majority of works will be reactive resurfacing however some proactive preventative works may be included.
- 2.2. Longstanding works to reduce flooding on the highway will be implemented across the Authority. This will include specific works on several culverted watercourses. This element of the budget will also be used as match funding where Welsh Government funding streams are available.
- 2.3. The initial year of funding has a condensed programme. Any unspent funds will be carried forward to future years if unforeseen circumstances for instance poor weather, cause delay.

3. Allocation of the £1m Additional for 2022 23.

The Infrastructure funds will be allocated as follows:

Carriageway Resurfacing	£600k
Footway Renewals	£200k
Drainage/Flooding Works	£200k
Total	£1m

3.1. Allocation of the £2m Additional for 2023 24

The Infrastructure funds will be allocated as follows:

Carriageway Resurfacing	£1500k
Footway Renewals	£200k
Drainage/Flooding Works	£300k
Total	£2m

3.2. Allocation of the £2m Additional for 2024 25

The Infrastructure funds will be allocated as follows:

Carriageway Resurfacing	£1500k
Footway Renewals	£200k
Drainage/Flooding Works	£300k
Total	£2m

4. Integrated Assessment Implications

4.1. The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.
- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

4.1.1. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in

accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.

- 4.1.2. Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process has been carried out and indicates a full IIA is not needed.
- 4.2. The Capital investment in Highway and related Infrastructure will assist all road users. Individual projects will be subject to the IIA process on an individual basis where required.

5. Financial Implications

- 5.1. **Capital** - The cost of the Highways and Other Infrastructure works for 2022/23 funded by the Authority's own annual Capital programme in March amounts to **£3.468m**.
- 5.2. The additional funding for 2022-23 of £1m will be funded from the Economic Recovery Fund.
- 5.3. The additional funding for 2023-24 of £2m will be funded from reserves (£1m from insurance reserve plus £1m from Capital Equalisation Reserve).
- 5.4. The additional funding for 2024-25 of £2m will be funded from reserves. (£2m from insurance reserve).
- 5.5. **Revenue** - Future maintenance expenditure will be met from respective Revenue Service budgets. An effective capital investment programme will help reduce future revenue pressures.

6. Legal Implications

- 6.1. This investment will assist the Authority in discharging its statutory duty to maintain the Highway. All procurement activity and contracts intended to be let in respect of the above Schemes must comply with current UK Legislation and the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices:

Appendix A – Financial Implications

Appendix B - IIA

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS : SUMMARY

Portfolio: PLACE
Service : HIGHWAYS AND OTHER SERVICES
Scheme : HIGHWAYS AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS CAPITAL MAINTENANCE

		Memo											
1.1. CAPITAL COSTS		2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	Financial Codes for 2022/23							2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	TOTAL £'000
	<u>Expenditure</u>												
21/22	Additional Funding - Carriageways	780	600	01	701	70001	xxxxxx	00000	C03009	1,500	1,500	3,600	
21/22	Additional Funding - Footways	100	200	01	701	70001	xxxxxx	00000	C03013	200	200	600	
21/22	Additional Funding - Drainage	440	200	01	701	70001	xxxxxx	00000	C03515	300	300	800	
	EXPENDITURE	1,320	1,000							2,000	2,000	5,000	
	<u>Financing</u>												
	Economic Recovery Fund		1,000							0	0	1,000	
	Insurance Reserve		0							1,000	2,000	3,000	
	Capital Equalisation Reserve		0							1,000	0	1,000	
		0	1,000							2,000	2,000	5,000	
	FINANCING												
1.2. REVENUE COSTS		2021/22 £'000	2022/23	£'000							2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	FULL YEAR £'000
	<u>Service Controlled - Expenditure</u>												
	Employees)												
	Maintenance)												
	Equipment)												
	Administration)												
	NET EXPENDITURE	0	0									0	

to be met from existing budgets

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Highways

Directorate: Place

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Highways Additional Capital Works Programme: To carry out additional resurfacing and drainage works on the Highway network

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further investigation
	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Children/young people (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches?
Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement

NA – Capital replacement work on damage or poor condition infrastructure.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan's Well-being Objectives when considered together?
Yes No
- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
Yes No
- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
Yes No
- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
Yes No

Vital Maintenance Works

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (*Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...*)

High risk

Medium risk

Low risk

Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details below

Minor Traffic delays likely.

Q7 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

Positive effects on maintaining highway and networks for all. Reduction of Flooding

Appendix B - Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form

Outcome of Screening

Q8 Please describe the outcome of your screening below:

- Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)
- Summary of involvement (Q3)
- WFG considerations (Q4)
- Any risks identified (Q5)
- Cumulative impact (Q7)

No effect or risk to any user group within the community. Maintenance of existing infrastructure only.

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the relevant section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Screening completed by:
Name: Bob Fenwick
Job title: Group Leader Highway Maintenance
Date: 15/11/22
Approval by Head of Service:
Name: S Davies
Position: Head of Service Highways and Transportation
Date: 15/11/22

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk