



Dinas a Sir Abertawe

Cofnodion Cyfarfod y Panel Craffu Perfformiad – Yr Amgylchedd Naturiol

O bell drwy Microsoft Teams

Dydd Mercher, 6 Hydref 2021 am 10.00 am

Yn Bresennol: Y Cyngorydd P K Jones (Cadeirydd) oedd yn llywyddu

Y Cyngorydd(wyr)

E W Fitzgerald
O G James
I E Mann

Y Cyngorydd(wyr)

S J Gallagher
M H Jones
H M Morris

Y Cyngorydd(wyr)

M Sherwood
H Lawson
C Richards

Hefyd yn bresennol:

Y Cyng. David Hopkins
Mark Wade
Tom Price
Paula Livingstone
Sam Naylor
Y Cyng. Mark Thomas

Aelod y Cabinet dros Gyflawni a Gweithrediadau
Pennaeth Tai ac Iechyd y Cyhoedd
Arweinydd Tîm Rheoli Llygredd
Swyddog Adrannol Iechyd yr Amgylchedd
Swyddog Rheoli Llygredd
Aelod y Cabinet dros Wella'r Amgylchedd a Rheoli
Isadeiledd
Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Chludiant
Arweinydd Tîm, Priffyrdd a Chludiant
Swyddog Craffu
Arweinydd y Tîm Cadwraeth Natur
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Stuart Davies
Mike Sweeney
Emily Davies
Deborah Hill
Sarah Bennett
Hamish Osborn

Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb

Y Cyngorydd(wy): J A Hale, B J Rowlands, W G Thomas a/ac L J Tyler-Lloyd

59 Datgeliadau o fuddiannau personol a rhagfarnol

Yn unol â'r Côd Ymddygiad a fabwysiadwyd gan Ddinas a Sir Abertawe, ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau.

60 Gwahardd pleidleisiau Chwip a Datgan Chwipiau'r Pleidiau

Yn unol â Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011, ni ddatganwyd pleidleisiau chwip na chwipiau'r pleidiau.

61 Cofnodion y Cyfarfod(ydd) Blaenorol

Cytunwyd bod cofnodion cyfarfodydd Panel Craffu Perfformiad yr Amgylchedd Naturiol, a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Awst 2021, yn gofnodion cywir.

62 Cwestiynau gan y Cyhoedd

Ni chafwyd cwestiynau gan y cyhoedd.

63 Llygredd dwr

Derbyniodd y panel ddiweddiad gan y Cynghorydd David Hopkins, Aelod y Cabinet dros Gyflawni a Gweithrediadau, a Tom Price, Arweinydd Tîm Rheoli Llygredd, ynghylch sut mae'r cyngor yn rheoli llygredd dŵr. Roedd Mark Wade, Pennaeth Tai ac Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Paula Livingstone, Swyddog Adrannol Iechyd yr Amgylchedd, a Sam Naylor, Swyddog Rheoli Llygredd, hefyd yn bresennol i gynorthwyo trafodaethau ar y pwnc hwn.

Yn ogystal â hyn, roedd Sarah Bennett a Hamish Osborn yn bresennol ar ran Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth i'r panel.

Canolbwyntiwyd ar y canlynol yn ystod y drafodaeth:

- Ymagwedd ar y cyd a pherthynas waith dda rhwng Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) a Chyngor Dinas Abertawe (SCC).
- Mae wyth ardal dŵr ymdrochi ddynodedig yn Abertawe. Cymerir samplau drwy gydol y tymor ymdrochi (Mai-Medi) gan roi canlyniadau i alluogi dosbarthiad rhagorol, da, annigonol a gwael.
- Cyngor Abertawe yw perchennog Bae Abertawe ac felly Rheolwr y Traeth. Mae Bae Abertawe wedi'i ddynodi'n *dda*, a'r saith ardal arall wedi'u dynodi'n *rhagorol*.
- Tynnwyd sylw'n ddiweddar yn y cyfryngau at sefyllfa anarferol ar Afon Tawe pan aeth carthion i mewn i'r afon. Roedd y lefelau'n ddigon sylweddol i gymryd ymagwedd ragofalus, ac argymhellwyd na ddylid ymdrochi yno ar yr adeg honno. Dechreuodd Dŵr Cymru olrhain y llygredd i garthffos a oedd wedi dymchwel a oedd yn mynd i mewn i ddraen dŵr wyneb. Mae'r broblem bellach wedi'i datrys.
- Mae darpariaeth mewn rheoliadau sy'n caniatáu ymateb i amgylchiadau a allai effeithio ar ansawdd dŵr, er enghraifft hysbysu'r cyhoedd am argymhellion i beidio ag ymdrochi yn ystod cyfnodau o lygredd.
- Mae rhywfaint o bryder ynghylch defnydd hamdden o afon Tawe yn ystod digwyddiadau o'r fath - codwyd arwyddion i hysbysu'r cyhoedd i osgoi defnydd hamdden.
- Prosiect cydweithredol 2011: Cynhaliodd CDA arolwg samplu dŵr dwys. Y canlyniad oedd model cyfrifiadurol i ragweld ansawdd dŵr bob awr ym Mae Abertawe. I ddechrau, roedd y model hwn yn rhedeg fel system mewnbysu â llaw; mae bellach yn broses roboteiddio awtomataidd sy'n gysylltiedig ag arwyddion a Twitter.
- CDA – Samplwyd traethau heb eu dynodi hefyd ym Mae Rhosili a Bae Broughton. Y prif ddylanwad yma yw'r dŵr ffo o'r aber a'r da byw.
- Mae sylw yn y cyfryngau'n ddiweddar wedi tynnu sylw at garthion yn cael eu rhyddhau i draethau, h.y. digwyddiadau rhyddhau brys. Mae'r system wedi'i

chynllunio i gael gorlif argyfwng, gan ganiatáu ar gyfer dŵr ffo wyneb/gorlif stormydd.

- Bydd effaith newid yn yr hinsawdd ar ddigwyddiadau glaw cynyddol yn effeithio ar ddigwyddiadau gorlifo yn sgîl stormydd. Mae CNC wedi gweithio i leihau nifer y digwyddiadau o'r math yn sylweddol, er bod hon yn her barhaus.
- Dull gweithredu ar y cyd CNC/CDA – mae'r cyngor yn gweithredu gwasanaeth 24 awr ar gyfer argyfyngau galw allan, megis digwyddiad Rheilffordd Llangennech yn 2020, gan gynnal presenoldeb mewn grŵp trefn reoli tactegol, ac ymatebion fel samplu pysgod cregyn a chynlluniau adfer.
- Tanciau carthion/carthbyllau - proses a reoleiddir gan CNC. Mae angen hawlen neu eithriad ar gyfer gollyngiadau carthion preifat. Mae gan Abertawe nifer sylweddol o danciau septig. Mae CNC yn ymdrin ag effeithiau amgylcheddol, ac mae CDA yn ymdrin ag agwedd iechyd y cyhoedd.
- Holodd y panel ynghylch caniatáu i eiddo newydd gael tanciau septig, yn enwedig o fewn pridd clai ac felly'n effeithio ar y broses o drylifiad sy'n arwain at lefelau uwch o ddŵr ffo.
- Tynnodd swyddogion sylw at y system awyru ar afon Tawe, sy'n weithredol yn ystod misoedd yr haf, lle mae'r dŵr halen yn uwch na'r morglawdd. Gall y lletem halwynog gael effaith ar fywyd yr afon, felly mae'r system yn gweithredu i gymysgu swigod mân o aer i'r golofn ddŵr. Mae CDA yn monitro halltedd ac unwaith bob dwy flynedd yn mynd ati i garthu'r sianel fordwyadwy.
- Rheoliadau Cyflenwadau Dŵr Preifat – mae dros 125 o gyflenwyr yn Abertawe, y mae wyth - naw ohonynt yn 'Gategori 9', yn cael eu profi'n amlach. Mae ymagwedd asesu risgiau ar waith, gan alluogi cymryd camau os effeithir ar ddŵr yfed yn y man lle caiff ei yfed.
- Mae CDA hefyd yn monitro dŵr pyllau nofio.
- Holodd Aelodau'r Panel pa mor aml y mae digwyddiadau draeniau llifogydd yn effeithio ar afon Tawe.
- Holodd yr aelodau am hyd y tymor ymdrochi (Mai-Medi) ac a ddylid ymestyn hyd y tymor hwn. Tynnodd swyddogion sylw at y ffaith bod y tymor hwn wedi'i ddynodi o dan reoliadau statudol.
- Diwygiodd yr UE y rheoliadau dŵr ymdrochi - bu'n rhaid i CNC a Dŵr Cymru weithio i wella ansawdd dŵr ym Mae Abertawe, gan leihau gollyngiadau dŵr storm
- Nid oes gan Afon Tawe unrhyw ddynodiad cyfredol fel 'dŵr ymdrochi' ac felly ni chymerir unrhyw ystyriaeth o safonau bacteriol yn y dŵr. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes safon 'dŵr hamdden' ar gyfer dŵr nad yw'n ddŵr ymdrochi.
- Soniodd yr aelodau am yr arogl o amgylch gwaith trin Port Tennant. Cadarnhaodd swyddogion fod trafodaethau'n parhau o ran bwriadau'r dyfodol. Ymgwymerodd swyddogion i ddsbarthu'r ddolen i e-ddyddiadur i gofnodi sylwadau o'r fath.
- Cododd y panel hefyd y mater o droi gerddi blaen preswyl yn ardaloedd llawr caled, sy'n cynyddu'r dŵr ffo ar yr wyneb. Dywedodd swyddogion fod angen rhoi systemau draenio cynaliadwy ar waith mewn unrhyw adeiladau newydd dros 100 metr sgwâr. Mae nodweddion newydd yn aml yn cael eu hymgorffori i gynorthwyo draenio drwy arwynebau athraidd.
- Cododd yr aelodau bryderon ynghylch ardaloedd trefol a dŵr ffo, gan gyfeirio at ardal Sandfields fel enghraifft. Tynnodd swyddogion sylw hefyd at y ffaith bod yr ardal benodol hon yn derbyn dŵr ffo o dir uwch. Esboniodd swyddogion y byddai cynnal a chadw gyliau'n dda yn helpu i liniaru'r mater hwn.

- Mae'r pwyntiau hyn am ddŵr ffo a'r effaith ar lygredd dŵr/systemau draenio hefyd yn berthnasol yng nghyd-destun yr eitem ganlynol – Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd.
- Soniodd swyddogion am y berthynas waith ragorol rhwng CNC a CDA gan ganmol y timau sy'n ymwneud â'r maes gwaith hwn.

64 **Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd Lleol**

Derbyniodd y panel ddiweddiariad gan y Cynghorydd Mark Thomas, Aelod y Cabinet dros Wella'r Amgylchedd a Rheoli Isadeiledd, a Mike Sweeney, Arweinydd Tîm, Priffyrdd a Chludiant. Roedd Stuart Davies, Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Chludiant hefyd yn bresennol i gynorthwyo trafodaethau ar y pwnc hwn.

Canolbwyntiwyd ar y canlynol yn ystod y drafodaeth:

- Cydnabu'r Cynghorydd Thomas y gall y mater hwn effeithio ar bob ward ar ryw adeg, gan dynnu sylw at y ffaith bod y cyngor yn dibynnu'n drwm ar gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i reoli'r mater hwn.
- Bagiau tywod – weithiau mae'n anodd defnyddio adnoddau i ddsbarthu bagiau tywod i ardaloedd yr effeithir arnynt yn ystod cyfnodau o argyfwng/llifogydd brys, pan fydd adnoddau'n cael eu cyfeirio i ymdrin yn syth â'r sefyllfaoedd llifogydd
- Mae proses gaffael yn parhau i ychwanegu cerbydau cynnal a chadw gylïau newydd.
- Mae dulliau ataliol yn parhau i gael eu datblygu i liniaru perygl llifogydd.
- Mae swyddogion yn creu menter newydd ar gyfer criw gylïau ymatebol gyda'r nod o ymateb yn gyflym i ddigwyddiadau llifogydd unigol.
- Gall staff ychwanegol hefyd fod wrth law i ddarparu bagiau tywod ac i gynnal cwlferei hanfodol.
- Gwnaeth yr aelodau sylwadau ar baragraff 4.1 o'r adroddiad, ynghylch dwy swydd wag amser llawn ac effaith y swyddi gwag hyn. Cydnabu swyddogion fod recriwtio staff technegol yn her.
- Ailadroddodd swyddogion fod dwysedd y glaw a chawodydd trwm o law yn golygu y byddai achlysuron lle bydd y system draenio bresennol yn cael ei llethu. Bydd darparu ar gyfer cyfnodau o law eithafol yn her.
- Soniodd yr aelodau am ddefnyddio'u cyllideb amgylcheddol o fewn wardiau unigol i gaffael timau gylïau ar sail ad-hoc.
- Esboniodd swyddogion y bydd y ffigur presennol o 5 eiddo, fel trothwy ar gyfer digwyddiadau o bwys lleol, o bosibl yn cael ei godi i 20 eiddo yn unol ag Awdurdodau eraill ledled Cymru.
- Cyfeiriodd y Cynghorydd Mark Thomas at Crofty fel enghraifft o ymyriad enfawr i atal llifogydd gan CNC, gan nodi, fodd bynnag, y gall ffactorau fel glaw trwm hirfaith, llanwau uchel a gwyntoedd cryf orlifo systemau draenio ni waeth yr holl ymyriadau sydd ar waith.
- Y Rhaglen Rheoli Risgiau Arfordirol – yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am raglen amddiffyn rhag llifogydd y Mwmbwls: mae'r cyhoedd yn ymddangos fel pe baent yn gefnogol, a derbynnir yn gyffredinol fod angen y cynllun. Buddsoddiad o tua £12M gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae tystiolaeth fod perygl llifogydd yn cael ei leihau ar gyfer dros 120 eiddo dros 100 oed.

- Mapiâu Cyngor Datblygu – TAN 15: Esboniodd swyddogion y bydd angen i'r cyngor ddarparu amddiffyniad o amgylch rhai safleoedd yng Nghanol y Ddinas, a fydd bellach yn cynnwys risg dŵr wyneb.
- Tynnodd swyddogion sylw at berthnasedd atebion sy'n seiliedig ar natur megis y twyni tywod a grëwyd ar safle'r Ganolfan Ddinesig, ar ôl cael effaith gadarnhaol ar leihau ynni tonnau a llifogydd dilynol yn sgîl stormydd.
- Clywodd y panel fod lle i liniaru perygl llifogydd drwy isadeiledd gwyrdd ac atebion sy'n seiliedig ar natur, megis plannu mwy o goed i helpu i arafu llif y dŵr.

Ystyriodd aelodau'r panel yr wybodaeth a ddarparwyd, gan ofyn cwestiynau, a mynegi'u barn am y ffordd ymlaen. Diolchodd y Cadeirydd iddynt am eu mewnbwn

CYTUNWYD y byddai'r Panel yn ysgrifennu at Aelodau'r Cabinet gyda'i farn a'i argymhellion.

65 **Cynllun Gwaith 2021-22**

- Trafododd y panel bynciau arfaethedig ar gyfer cyfarfodydd sydd ar ddod.
- Rheoli Mannau Gwyrdd/Chwyn wedi'i drefnu o hyd ar gyfer mis Ionawr, gan fwydo i mewn i unrhyw drafodaethau'r PDP.
- Y diweddaraf gan y Tîm Cadwraeth Natur (Ionawr/Mawrth i'w gadarnhau)
- Cynllun Gweithredu Hinsawdd a Natur (Mawrth i'w gadarnhau)

66 **Lithyrau**

Derbyniodd y Panel yr ohebiaeth a anfonwyd yn dilyn cyfarfod y panel a gynhaliwyd ar 26 Awst 2021.



To:
Councillor Mark Thomas
Cabinet Member for
Environment Enhancement &
Infrastructure Management

Please ask for:
Gofynnwch am:

Direct Line:
Llinell Uniongyrochol:

e-Mail
e-Bost:

Date
Dyddiad:

Overview & Scrutiny

01792 637732

scrutiny@swansea.gov.uk

27 October 2021

BY EMAIL

Summary: This is a letter from the Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel to the Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement & Infrastructure Management. The letter concerns the meeting held on 6 October 2021 and the updates received regarding Flood Risk Management.

Dear Councillor Thomas,

On 6 October, the Panel met to hold discussions around Flood Risk Management. The Panel were grateful to all who attended to provide information and answer questions. We are writing to you to reflect on what we learnt from the discussions and to share the observations of the Panel.

You acknowledged that the issue of flooding could affect all wards at some point, highlighting that the Council is heavily reliant on Welsh Government funding to manage this issue.

You explained to us that the demand for delivery of sandbags cannot always be met, and it is especially difficult to utilise resources to deliver sandbags during times of crisis/emergency flooding, when resources are being directed to immediately deal with the flooding situation.

The Panel heard that the procurement process is underway to add new gully maintenance vehicles. Officers also explained to us that they are creating a new initiative for a reactive gully crew, aiming to quickly respond to individual flood incidents. Officers outlined aspirations to have extra staff on hand to deliver sandbags and to support critical culverts during flood incidents.

Panel Members commented on Paragraph 4.1 of the update report, regarding two full time vacancies, and queried the impact of these vacant positions. Officers acknowledged that recruitment of technical staff is an on-going challenge.

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SWANSEA COUNCIL / CYNGOR ABERTAWE

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Officers explained to us that that the increasing intensity of rainfall and downpours means there will be occasions where the current drainage system will become overwhelmed. We heard that accommodating extreme rainfall periods will be a challenge, and that preventative measures continue to be developed to mitigate flood risk.

Members commented on recent use of environmental budget allowances within individual wards to procure gully teams on an ad-hoc basis, suggesting that this become wider practice when needed.

The Panel heard that currently, the flooding of five properties is the threshold for a 'locally significant incident'. Officers explained that this figure will possibly be raised to twenty properties in line with some other authorities across Wales.

You cited the North Gower village of Crofty as an example of vast flood prevention intervention by Natural Resources Wales (NRW), explaining to us, however, that factors such as prolonged heavy rainfall, high tides and strong winds can overtop drainage systems regardless of all interventions in place. The Panel acknowledged and understood that it will not always be possible to overcome flooding events in particular circumstances.

Members questioned the latest update on the Coastal Risk Management Programme in relation to the Mumbles flood defence wall. You explained to us that public perception appears to be supportive, and that there is a general acceptance that this scheme is needed. We heard that circa £12million will be invested from Welsh Government and that evidence suggests flood risk will be reduced for over 120 properties.

Officers highlighted the relevance of nature-based solutions such as the sand dunes created at the Civic Centre site, having had a positive impact on reducing wave energy and subsequent storm flooding. The Panel heard that there is scope to mitigate flood risk through green infrastructure and nature-based solutions, such as increased tree planting to help slow water flow.

The Panel queried the Development Advice Maps in relation to Technical Advice Note 15 (TAN 15). Officers explained that the Council would need to provide defence around certain City Centre sites, with the additional requirement to take account of surface run-off risk.

Overall, the Panel were pleased to hear about the on-going work of the teams involved in all aspects of Council Flood Risk Management. We thanked all involved for their input and contributions.

We are interested in any thoughts you may have on the contents of this letter but, in this instance, we require no formal written response.

Yours sincerely,

Councillor Peter Jones
Convener, Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel
✉ cllr.peter.jones@swansea.gov.uk



To:
Councillor David Hopkins
Cabinet Member for Delivery and
Operations

BY EMAIL

Please ask for:
Gofynnwch am:

Direct Line:
Llinell Uniongyrochol:

e-Mail
e-Bost:

Date
Dyddiad:

Overview & Scrutiny

01792 637732

scrutiny@swansea.gov.uk

27 October 2021

Summary: This is a letter from the Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel to the Cabinet Member for Delivery and Operations. The letter concerns the meeting held on 6 October 2021 and the updates received regarding Water Pollution.

Dear Councillor Hopkins,

On 6 October 2021, the Panel met to discuss the update regarding the Council's management of Water Pollution. The Panel were grateful to all who attended to provide information and answer questions. We are writing to you to reflect on what we learnt from the discussion and to share the observations of the Panel.

The Panel heard about the joint approach to this area of work, and the good working relationship between Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Swansea City Council (SCC).

Officers explained to us that there are eight designated bathing water areas in Swansea. We understand that water samples are taken throughout the bathing season (May-September) giving results to enable classification within one of the four categories; being excellent, good, insufficient and poor.

Members queried the bathing season duration (May-September) and whether the duration of this season should be extended. Officers highlighted that this seasonal period was designated under statutory regulations.

We heard that the Council is the owner of Swansea Bay and therefore responsible as Beach Manager. Officers highlighted to us that Swansea Bay has been designated as 'good', the remaining seven bathing areas designated as 'excellent'.

We discussed the River Tawe water quality situation, recently highlighted in the media, which came about via sewage entering the River further upstream. Officers explained to us that pollutant levels were significant enough to take a precautionary approach, recommending against bathing at that time. We also heard how Welsh Water started

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tracing the pollution to a collapsed sewer entering a surface water drain; a problem which has since been rectified.

We discussed general concerns over recreational use of the River Tawe during such abnormal incidents, and how signage is erected to inform the public and advise against recreational use.

Officers explained that the River Tawe has no current designation as a 'bathing water' area and therefore no account is currently taken of bacterial standards in the water. The Panel heard that there is currently no 'recreational water' standard for non-bathing water.

The Panel also discussed other recent media coverage relating to discharge into beaches during emergency discharge events. Officers explained to us that the drainage system is designed to have an emergency overflow, allowing for surface water run-off and storm discharge during such events.

The Panel raised concerns over the effect of climate change on intensifying rainfall and how such events will impact upon storm overflow incidents. We heard that NRW have worked to significantly reduce the number of such events, although officers acknowledged that this is an ongoing challenge.

The Panel heard about the 2011 collaborative project between SCC and NRW, when officers undertook an intensive water sampling survey, resulting in a computational model to predict water quality on an hourly basis at Swansea Bay. We understand that this model is now an automated process, enabling fast and effective information sharing via signage and Twitter.

The Panel heard that installation of septic tanks / cesspits is an NRW regulated process, requiring a permit or exemption. The Panel was told that Swansea has a significant number of septic tanks; NRW dealing with the environmental impacts, and SCC dealing with the public health aspects.

Panel Members queried allowing new build properties to have septic tanks, especially located within clay soil and therefore affecting the process of percolation and resulting in increased levels of run-off.

Officers drew our attention to the aeration system on the River Tawe, active during summer months, in place to deal with situations where the salt water overtops the barrage. Officers explained that the saline wedge can have an effect on river life and the system acts to mix fine bubbles of air into the water column. SCC monitors salinity and once every two years carries out a dredge of the navigable channel.

Members commented on the odour around the Port-Tennant treatment works. Officers confirmed that discussions are on-going with regard to future intentions at that site, however, in the meantime an e-diary is available online to log such comments or complaints.

The Panel raised the issue of residential front gardens being converted into hard standings, acting to increase surface water run-off. Officers commented that any new builds over 100 sq/m require sustainable drainage systems to be implemented, explaining that new features are often incorporated to aid drainage through permeable surfaces.

Members raised concerns over urban areas and surface water run-off, citing the Sandfields area as an example. Officers also highlighted that this particular area accepts run-off from higher ground. Officers explained that good gully maintenance would help alleviate this issue.

Panel Members commented on the excellent working relationship between NRW and SCC and praised the teams involved in this collaborative area of work.

We are interested in any thoughts you may have on the contents of this letter but, in this instance, we require no formal written response.

Yours sincerely,

Councillor Peter Jones

Convener, Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel

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