



Dinas a Sir Abertawe

Hysbysiad o Gyfarfod

Fe'ch gwahoddir i gyfarfod

Panel Craffu Perfformiad – Yr Amgylchedd Naturiol

Lleoliad: O bell drwy Microsoft Teams

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 6 Hydref 2021

Amser: 10.00 am

Cynullydd: Y Cynghorydd Peter K Jones

Aelodaeth:

Cynghorwyr: E W Fitzgerald, S J Gallagher, J A Hale, O G James, M H Jones, H Lawson, I E Mann, H M Morris, C Richards, B J Rowlands, M Sherwood, W G Thomas a/ac L J Tyler-Lloyd

Agenda

Rhif y Dudalen.

- 1 Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb**
- 2 Datgeliadau o fuddiannau personol a rhagfarnol**
www.abertawe.gov.uk/DatgeluCysylltiadau
- 3 Gwahardd pleidleisiau Chwip a Datgan Chwipiau'r Pleidiau**
- 4 Cofnodion y Cyfarfod(ydd) Blaenorol** **1 - 3**
Derbyn nodiadau'r cyfarfod(ydd) blaenorol a chytuno eu bod yn gofnod cywir.
- 5 Cwestiynau gan y Cyhoedd**
Rhaid cyflwyno cwestiynau'n ysgrifenedig, cyn hanner dydd ar y diwrnod gwaith cyn y cyfarfod fan bellaf. Rhaid i gwestiynau ymwneud ag eitemau ar yr agenda. Ymdrinnir â chwestiynau o fewn cyfnod 10 munud.
- 6 Llygredd dwr** **4 - 7**
Cllr David Hopkins – Aelod y Cabinet Cyflawni a Gweithrediadau (Y Ddirprwy Arweinydd)
Tom Price – Arweinydd Tîm Rheoli Llygredd a Thai Sector Preifat
Paula Livingstone – Swyddog Adrannol Iechyd yr Amgylchedd
Hamish Osborn – Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Sarah Bennett - Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
- 7 Rheoli Perygl Llifogydd Lleol** **8 - 19**

Mark Thomas – Aelod y Cabinet Gwella'r Amgylchedd a Rheoli
Isadeiledd Stuart Davies – Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Chludiant
Bob Fenwick – Arweinydd Grŵp, Cynnal a Chadw Priffyrdd
Mike Sweeney – Arweinydd Tîm, Priffyrdd a Chludiant

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 8 | Cynllun Gwaith 2021-22 | 20 - 21 |
| 9 | Lithyrau | 22 - 24 |

Cyfarfod nesaf: Dydd Mercher, 12 Ionawr 2022 ar 10.00 am

Huw Evans

Huw Evans
Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Democraidd
Dydd Iau, 30 Medi 2021

Cyswllt: Swyddog Craffu - 07980757686

Agenda Item 4



City and County of Swansea

Minutes of the **Scrutiny Performance Panel - Natural Environment**

Remotely via Microsoft Teams

Thursday, 26 August 2021 at 2.00 pm

Present: Councillor P K Jones (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)
E W Fitzgerald
M H Jones
B J Rowlands

Councillor(s)
S J Gallagher
H Lawson
W G Thomas

Councillor(s)
O G James
H M Morris

Other Attendees

Mark Thomas

Cabinet Member – Environment Enhancement & Infrastructure Management

Emily Davies

Scrutiny Officer

Jeremy Davies

Group Leader Parks and Cleansing

Chris Howell

Head of Waste, Parks and Cleansing

Deborah Hill

Nature Conservation Team Leader

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): J A Hale, I E Mann, C Richards, M Sherwood and L J Tyler-Lloyd

52 Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

53 Prohibition of Whipped Votes and Declaration of Party Whips

In accordance with the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011, no declarations of Whipped Votes or Party Whips were declared.

54 Minutes of Previous Meeting(s)

The minutes of the Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel meeting, held on 29 June 2021, were agreed as an accurate record.

55 Public Questions

There were no public questions.

56 Ash Dieback

The Panel received an update from Cllr Mark Thomas, Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement & Infrastructure Management and Jeremy Davies, Group Leader Parks and Cleansing.

Discussion focussed on:

- Context and outline of Ash Dieback disease. The disease affects Ash trees by blocking the water transport systems. If they are not dealt with, trees are at risk of collapsing, presenting an immediate danger to the surrounding area.
- Wider regional and UK issues. This is a significant, complex and expensive problem. Europe-wide problem and 90% of Ash trees are expected to be effected.
- Cabinet and Councillors received briefings in May 2019, the council website now has an FAQ section.
- Considered and recorded as a corporate risk - this has a significant impact on the environment, but also significant financial impacts to bear, surveying all trees on all council land.
- The Parks Department Tree Services Unit has prioritised category 3 and 4 trees in its highest level of response. This does affect the capacity to carry out less urgent and some income related arboriculture works.
- Difficulty in tackling category 3 and 4 trees as logistically challenging and time consuming.
- Public highways, parks and cemeteries have been prioritised in terms of removal of dangerous trees.
- The wood from felled trees that is in a re-usable condition is recovered for the Waste Wood Re-Use Project and utilised to manufacture products, such as benches, which are then installed in Swansea's parks.
- Replacement of felled trees remains a challenge. In some cases, the replanting of trees may not be necessary, allowing nature to take over naturally.
- Direct financial costs in the region of £150,000 per year. Indirect cost to other works being unavoidably side-lined.
- Contractors are used to fell when large numbers of trees occupy a single location and generally adjacent to the highway.
- Funding has been secured from Welsh Government to purchase machinery and equipment.
- Members queried the replanting strategies being used and what trees are to replace the felled Ash. Officers explained that any new Ash trees are likely to be affected by the disease, whatever their age.
- Early indicators show 5-10% of trees may have a genetic resistance. Annual surveys completed to confirm condition of trees.
- Single Ash trees felled are not necessarily replanted at the location felled, but nature is allowed to replace the areas naturally with flora and fauna.
- Wider Green Infrastructure strategy – trees planted are of native and mixed species, to ensure any new diseases will not affect all.
- Biodiversity – a number of species are wholly dependent on Ash. Localised guidance available to deal with this. Circa 50 species of trees to provide hosts for lichen dependant on Ash.

- Regarding regeneration of saplings, they will be same genetic stock, although will provide an immediate habitat for some species. Leaving stumps may also provide habitat for lichen.
- Invasive species of sycamore may take over if not managed.
- Members queried what the Council has done to ensure awareness of this topic amongst private landowners. Officers explained that extensive communication and publication had been undertaken.
- Members queried the extent of research being done into genetic resistance. Officers are involved in wider projects to provide samples for wider research across the UK. National research projects are ongoing.
- Members raised queries of signage and permanent information boards in areas where a larger percentage of woodland is affected. Officers explained that signage is provided before and during felling, also leaving bio-degradable signs following completion of larger scale work. Permanent signs were suggested.
- Officers undertook to better inform members of planned felling in wards.
- Members suggested a programme of tree sponsorship, allowing members of the public to engage with replanting.

The Panel considered the information provided, asked questions, and gave views on the way forward. The Chair thanked all for their input.

AGREED that the Panel write to the Cabinet Members with its views and recommendations.

57 Work Plan 2021-22

58 Letters

The Panel received the correspondence sent following the meeting of the Panel held on 29 June 2021.

The meeting ended at 2.55 pm

Agenda Item 6



Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement and Infrastructure Management The Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel 6th October 2021 @ 10am

Pollution Control & Private Sector Housing - Water Pollution

Purpose	To brief the Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel Wednesday 6 th October 2021 at 10am
Content	An overview on water pollution actions undertaken by the Pollution Control & Private Sector Housing Division
Councillors are being asked to	Consider the information provided and give views
Lead Councillor(s)	Councillor Mark Thomas, Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement and Infrastructure Management Councillor David Hopkins, Cabinet Member for Delivery and Operations.
Lead Officer & Report Author	Tom Price – Senior Environmental Health Officer. Team Leader Sam Naylor – Pollution Control Officer Pollution Control and Private Sector Housing Tel: 01792 635600 E-mail: pollution@swansea.gov.uk

1. Bathing Water In Swansea Council

- 1.1 Natural Resources Wales (NRW) collects detailed scientific data on the cleanliness of our bathing waters (mostly beaches) every year between May and September. Detailed reports are available for bathing water quality data on the NRW website
<https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/water-management-and-quality/water-quality/bathing-water-quality/?lang=en>
- 1.2 Our coastal waters are hugely improved by large and sophisticated treatment schemes. We monitor water quality to protect public health using standards set in a European Directive transposed to the Bathing Water Regulations 2013.
- 1.3 The standards protect public health but recognise that seawater is a natural variable environment. Bad weather will result in higher numbers of bacteria.

- 1.4** Gower beaches easily pass the standards but Swansea Bay is a little more complex.
- 1.5** In order to protect public health and avoid a detrimental effect on tourism, the Pollution Control team participated in a multi-agency, EU-funded project called 'Smart Coasts' which was a Wales/Ireland cross border programme.
- 1.6** In 2011, intensive sampling of seawater from the Designated Sample Point (opposite the Guildhall Slip) on Swansea Bay and various inputs into the Bay and monitoring of other environmental parameters, such as solar radiation, was carried out. This data enabled the development of a prediction model for Swansea Bay in real time. The model predicts the mean bacterial concentration, which determines the water quality in health terms. This information can be passed to the public so an informed decision can be made about whether to swim.
- 1.7** This approach protects public health and improves compliance with the standards.
- 1.8** During the summer we display water quality information for Swansea Bay on signs by the Slip. Results are updated hourly between 8am and 8pm. The water quality can change throughout the day depending on sunlight, wind direction, river flows and the tide.
- 1.9** The results are also broadcast via our Twitter account. To get up to date information simply follow us @SwanseaBayWater.
- 1.10** This season we have carried out a pilot trial using Robotic Process Automation technology. The 'Robot' is trained to use the same rules a human would follow if they were doing the process manually which means the system can run with minimal manual intervention. This method of running a Bathing Water Prediction model is the first in Wales and could be rolled out to other areas in the future.
- 1.11** The Pollution Control team carries out weekly sampling at Rhossili and Broughton Bay, two non-designated bathing waters (surface waters that have not been identified by Welsh Government, for example, as not having large number of bathers) throughout the bathing season, this data is shared with NRW.

2. Water Pollution - Incidents

2.1 The Pollution Control & Private Sector Housing Team provides a 24-hour response for water related incidents.

2.2 Incidents can include:

- Oil spills at sea
- Fuel oil spills on land
- Sewage issues relating to cesspits/septic tanks
- Drainage misconnection issues
- Construction sites.

2.3 Officers have developed a very good working relationship with colleagues in the local NRW Team over many years and collaborative approaches are taken during investigations where regulatory cross over may occur.

3. Water Quality

3.1 River Tawe - The Team operates and maintains the aeration system, within the river due to the Barrage, during the summer months to assist mixing within the water column for dissolved oxygen and salinity concentrations. Sampling is also undertaken at other locations on the Tawe for events and at the request of other internal departments.

3.2 Private Drinking Water Supplies - The Team carries out risk assessments and monitoring of private water supplies (supply of water not from a water undertaker or licensed supplier) in line with The Private Water Supplies (Wales) Regulations 2017. There are approximately 125 known private water supplies in the Local Authority area.

3.3 Swimming Pool samples - The Team monitors the water quality of the Council-managed pools and a few private quarterley.

4. Legal Implications

4.1 None

5. Financial Implications

5.1 Revenue to fund the existing monitoring set out in this report is contained within existing budgets. Additional interventions would require additional funding opportunities and would need to be assessed individually.

Agenda Item 7



Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement and Infrastructure Management

Scrutiny Performance Panel 6th October 2021

Local Flood Risk Management

Purpose	To provide an update on the policy/service area
Content	Update on Flood Risk Management in the City and County of Swansea
Councillors are being asked to	Consider the report, to give their views and make recommendations to Cabinet Member as necessary
Lead Councillor(s)	Councillor Mark Thomas, Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement and Infrastructure Management
Lead Officer(s)	Stuart Davies Head of Highways and Transportation
Report Author	Mike Sweeney Team Leader Highways Planned Maintenance, Drainage and Coastal Management

1.0 General Description

- 1.1 The Drainage team is part of the Highways and Transportation service. It covers a wide range of services within Flood Risk Management with the main role for overseeing compliance to the Statutory Duties and National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. This report will focus on the current work which is currently ongoing to comply with the requirements to the national objectives which include;
- Reducing the consequences to individuals
 - Raising awareness of and engaging people in the response to flood and coastal erosion risk
 - Providing an effective and sustained response to flood and coastal erosion events
 - Prioritising investment in the most 'at risk' communities

1.2 To implement these objectives will be the responsibility of everyone involved in or affected by Flood and Coastal erosion risk management. From Welsh Government to the Welsh risk management Authorities in Wales, including Natural Resources Wales, Swansea Council as Lead Local Flood Authority and Welsh Water. The Authority continues to work closely with these organisations to ensure that best practice is achieved with opportunities to share information and joint funding is continuously ongoing.

2.0 The key activities which are ongoing include:-

2.1 Undertaking the actions and measures as set out in the Flood Risk Management Plan. The Authority has produced the FRMP for the cycle 2015 to 2021 which outlines the actions and measures for reducing flood risk in our most at risk communities.

Work has been somewhat disrupted by Covid restrictions and the series of storm events which the Drainage team had to deal with last year when approximately 100 properties were affected by flooding.

Progress on the 89 actions and measures as identified in the FRMP is as follows.

81% of actions have been progressed with 37% of actions fully completed. 44% Partial completion with ongoing maintenance activities and current studies ongoing.

18% Outstanding to low flood risk areas will require further investigation .

The success of the actions contain within the FRMP is subject to available resource and funding which has been highlighted within the flood risk management plan.

2.2 Critical Culvert Assessments

Following previous studies which assessed at the most significant critical culverts prone to high flood risk in Swansea which is part of the FRMP work. Further assessments have been carried out to two sites which had experienced flooding incidents namely Graig Y Pal Glais and Birchtree Close Sketty. This work will help inform further actions for the Authority to consider works at these sites.

2.3 Asset Data Collection

The Authority will continue to undertake asset data surveys involving CCTV work, with the data held on a GIS Mapping database. The work also coincides with investigations following flood events in order to understand the cause of such flooding

2.4 **S19 Flood Investigation Reports**

S19 Investigation reports have been commissioned to those areas which incurred severe flooding and exceeded the Authority's thresholds of number of properties(five) affected by significant flooding where there is statutory duty placed on the Authority to deliver and publish Section 19 Flood investigation reports. The areas where S19 reports will be publish for are namely:-

Lower Gorseinon
Beryl Road Clydach

Whilst no threshold is set in statute, the Welsh Government set out in the new National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy Risk Management in Wales expects Section 19 reports to be undertaken where 20 or more homes in one area experience internal flooding.

Local Authorities can choose a lower threshold and assess this in relation to each event, noting that floods affecting fewer homes can still cause considerable damage and/or loss of life.

2.5 **Welsh Government grant funding**

Opportunities for external funding is continually being explored. Welsh Government FCERM Grant awards have been given to the following flood affected areas which have incurred significant and repeated flooding from local sources/surface water flooding.

Brockhole Stream Blackpill - to undertake detailed design
400 Birchgrove Road to undertake a Business Justification Case
Llys Ddol Morryston BJC
Capel Road Clydach BJC
Kingrosia Park Clydach BJC
Killay Square Killay BJC
West Street Gorseinon BJC

Total value of grant awards – 414k

With the exception of Brockhole Stream grant funding , Welsh Government have awarded 100% grant funding to undertake BJC's to examine the flood risk in these areas and to develop a business case to provide a steer to Welsh Government with an evidence based report on potential costs on any preferred solution.

A Business Justification Case provides a steer to Welsh Government to inform them with an understanding of flood risk, and provides an assessment of options and costs for potential solutions to alleviate flooding at a particular location.

2.6 **Coastal Risk Management Programme**

Detailed design on flood defence walls at Mumbles is currently ongoing with the expectation that the scheme will commence construction next year. Initial consultation on the outline proposals has taken place with detail proposal requiring further consultation. The scheme will not only provide a sustainable flood defence in mumbles but will seeking to maximise multiple benefits i.e. increase tourism, green infrastructure and other benefits.

2.7 **Small scale works grant 21/22**

An application was made to Welsh Government to apply for small works grant to improve access and grid arrangements at 4 sites.

Gwalia Close, Gorseinon
Waverley Park, Clydach
Cockett Allotments, Cockett
Moorside Road, Westcross

Works at Waverly Park Clydach and Cockett Allotments have been completed. Grids for the other two locations are in the process of being fabricated and will be fitted shortly.

In addition to these works, under the same grant the Authority had applied for monies to construct a flood bund behind properties on Llys Ael y Bryn. The works will prevent flooding to a number of properties on the Parc Brynheulog estate and will be completed by October 2021.

2.8 **Highway Capital Budget**

The team is responsible for works required to improve highway drainage systems for the purpose of preventing flooding to the highway and risk to road users.

With collaboration with the operational highways team works are identified to capture works which need to be undertaken to prevent flooding to the highway. In addition works are identified via complaints received from members and members of the public should flooding on the highway be reported which is over and above routine maintenance requirements.

Particular examples of works completed include ditching works, gabion works , introduction of new improved drainage systems, rodding eyes to gullies, sink holes or any other works where the condition of the drainage asset needs to be investigated for improvements. Thirty five Highways Drainage Schemes have been completed to date this year.

Good collaborative works between Welsh Water and the Authority is also being achieved. Works have recently been completed at Caswell Bay by the Authority which will reduce surface water entering Welsh Water's sewerage system. Hence this will help reduce pollution incidents to the foreshore and flooding to holiday chalets in Caswell.

2.9 **Reservoir Act 1975 compliance**

The team is responsible with safety measures for the two raised reservoirs we have in Swansea, namely Brynmill and Lower Swansea Valley reservoirs to ensure that in the interest of safety the reservoirs comply to the Reservoir Act 1975. There is ongoing annual works to be carried out to satisfy the recommendations of the inspection reports carried out by independent Panel Reservoirs' engineers. Design works have been completed to install a flood relief chamber in Brynmill Park and will be completed in October in order to comply with the statutory deadline for completing works by November 2021.

2.10 **SAB function**

Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 came into effect on 7 January 2019. It requires new developments with more than one dwelling, or a construction area of at least 100 square meters, to include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). SuDS must be designed and built in accordance with the Statutory Standards and construction must not commence until proposals are approved by the SuDS Approving Bodies (SABs). SABs are required by the legislation to adopt and maintain SuDS under certain conditions.

The SAB function is currently being carried out by 2 officers who approve drainage strategies to ensure compliance to the National Standards. The current trend that since the start of 2021 the Authority has seen a large increase in the number of applications being received from developers since the start of the year. New developments will now incorporate good suds design within their drainage strategies to ensure that the wider benefits to the environment are achieved whilst ensuring that flood risk is not increased as the result of the development.

Good collaboration with internal stakeholders through working groups has been essential in order to ensure that projects consider suds components at an early stage so that timelines and project deliveries are achieved. This is the case for many project such as the More Home Homes Projects , Active travel schemes 21st Century Schools programme and City Centre Regen developments where SAB officers have been attending

stakeholder meetings at an early stage to ensure that submitted drainage schemes comply with National Standards. All new projects are delivering good suds systems which does not only manage the flood risk from proposed development but provide more wider benefits to improve the environment..

All developers have access to a pre-application service which offers early engagement in the smooth delivery of drainage strategies to meet the suds standards

Links between Planning and SAB process are currently being discussed to see how both processes can more closely be aligned.

2.11 **Operational Update – Additional Drainage teams**

2.11.1 Recent update, economic recovery funding has allowed an additional drainage and flooding response team to be set up. This will include three teams of tankers for the highway and a water course team to look after all council flood risk culverts. This will be a reactive service similar to the pothole team. - £350k this year and £600k next year. This initiative is in the process of being established.

2.11.2 Sandbags – The Authority has additional funding to assist with private flooding to deliver sandbags to flood affected properties. However, it is to be noted that there is no statutory duty to provide or distribute sandbags to residents, and unfortunately would not be able to respond quickly in an emergency to all the requests it receives. In general sandbags will only be delivered where flooding is imminent and if the council has available resources. Consequently, the delivery of sandbags should not be relied upon and the Authority will not deliver in advance of severe weather warnings unless there is a liability to do so.

2.11.3 Road Sweeping - Additional funding is provided for leaf clearance during the Autumn months over and above regular maintenance regimes, when cleansing staff will work overtime on the road sweepers where flood risk areas are targeted in accordance to priority. i.e. combination of high leaf area with known flooding issues and slip hazards. This is in addition to the regular cleansing works when clearing of leaf fall to prevent flooding in high priority areas is undertaken.

In addition to this all cleansing operatives as part of their street cleaning duties will inspect gullies and if covered in leaves or general detritus they are instructed to clean to ensure that the drain works effectively. If gullies need further work then this is reported to Highways for further investigation. This ensures good collaboration between Highways and Cleansing department.

Project teams who undertake deep cleansing works on our streets, cutting overhangs , weeds removal etc will also remove any leaf cover/detritus so far as reasonable practicable as part of their remit.

Service request are also dealt with should reports be received from either colleagues in Highways or members of the public who request for road sweeping for a particular area in order to prevent flooding.

3.0 Why We Do This

3.1 There are a number of statutory requirements relating directly to this service. The main ones are:-

Flood and Water Management Act 2010 - to assert and protect the rights of the public for the use and enjoyment of any highway

Flood Risk Regulations 2009 - Selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas

Land Drainage Act 1991 – Ordinary water course consents and permissive powers to ensure flows in watercourses are maintained

Coastal Protection Act 1949 – To manage coastal flood and erosion risks

Highways Act 1980 - To assert and protect the rights of the public for the use and enjoyment of any highway

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy – Strategy to reduce risk of flooding with Swansea

Shoreline Management Plan 2 – Policies to manage the threat of Coastal change

Reservoir Act 1975 – to manage then safety requirements of the two raised reservoirs under the ownership of the Authority.

3.2 Three of the five corporate priorities are particularly relevant :-

- **Safeguarding** people from harm – The Safety of the Highway
- **Transforming our economy and infrastructure** – Sustainable maintenance of the Highway and works co-ordination.
- **Transformation and future council development-** Sustainable development of the Highway

3.3 The consequences of the Council not fulfilling its statutory duties may lead to:

- Damage to property or injury to people.
- Claims for personal and property injury/loss.
- Negative impact on the health and safety and quality of life for residents
- Detrimental affect on the reputation and prosperity of Swansea

The functions and activities of the service have an impact on quality of life issues, perceptions of the city centre and the areas people live in. These have both social and economic consequences.

4.0 Management and Support

4.1 Flood risk management and SAB function is currently being delivered by 3.5FTE members of office staff in the Authority's Drainage team.

Local Flood Risk management is currently undertaken by 1.5 FTE.

Team leader 0.5FTE

Drainage technician 1FTE

There are 2 vacant posts, which have been advertised.

1FTE Drainage Technician

1FTE Senior Drainage Engineer

The team works closely with the Authority's Highway operational team who are responsible for operation duties. The operational team consists of two area managers, 3 supervisors, 3 gully crews. Additional crews can be called upon during times of severe weather for watercourse maintenance activities.

SAB function

2FTE are assigned to undertake the Sustainable Drainage approving body role to ensure that developments comply to Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act - Suds Legislation.

1 Senior SAB Engineer

1 SAB Engineer

5.0 Stakeholders

5.1 The main key stakeholders for flood risk management include Welsh Government, WLGA, Natural Resources Wales and Welsh Water who have a shared interest in complying with the FAWMA

2010 and the National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales and the flood affected communities in Swansea

6.0 Finance

6.1 The Budget for Drainage staff

Local Flood Risk Management staff is £188k
SAB Drainage staff circa. £94k

£35k Maintenance Budget for Coastal Defences

The Authority has received FCERM grant monies to support production of Business Justification Cases and Full Business Cases in the sum £415K.

The Authority has received WG revenue grant monies in the sum of 105k for year 21/22 which will assist in flood risk management activities

Small scales works grant – The Authority has received a small works grant in the sum of 87K to undertake minor flood prevention works.

Budget provision for highways capital works has been increased by 440k this year resulting in an increase budget figure to the sum of 993k. The additional 440k was allocated to allow for an increase in drainage improvement works to prevent flooding.

7.0 Current Performance and Trends

7.1 The service has a responsibility to deliver statutory duties expected as lead local Flood Authority. Current performance is set against external directives and standards. The target has been consistently met and include:-

To comply with the requirements of the flood risk regulations 2009, by producing the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Flood Risk Management Plan in accordance to the externally set delivery dates.

7.2 Planning consultations to be completed within 21 days or otherwise agreed with Planning officers. This is continually achieved.

7.3 Issuing of Consents to Works on ordinary watercourse to be completed within 2 months determination period. 100% success rate.

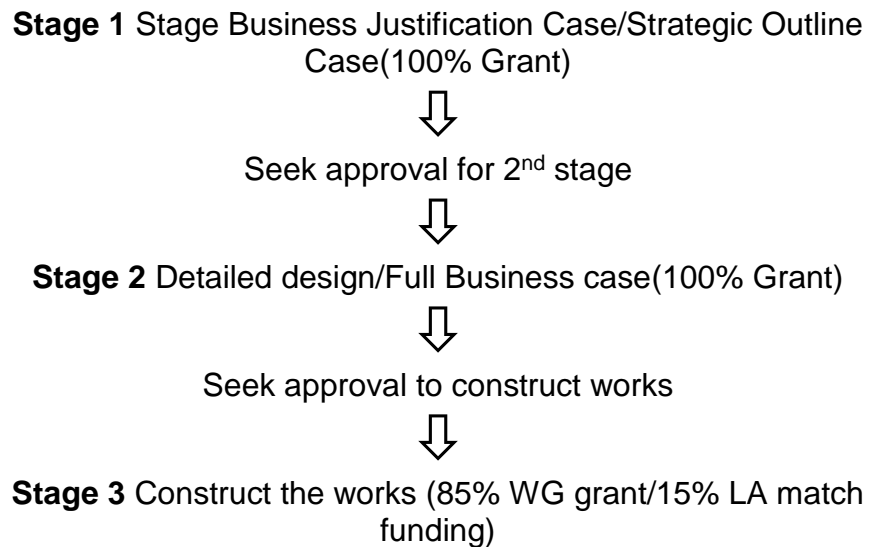
7.4 SAB applications 7-12 week determination period depending on whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is required. If so, the latter determination period applies. Current trend is that most applications are taking longer to process, and this is a National trend due to the fact that suds implementation is an evolving process and generally there are delays being met across the industry.

7.5 **FCERM Grant supported work.**

The expectation is that the above FCERM grant support schemes will be completed by March 2022.

Grant support and key points to note

Once successful with the grant application there are 3 stages of the grant process and gateways which will need further approval to take a scheme forward through to a construction phase.



Current trend is that once the Authority applies for grant monies to support a flood alleviation scheme, it is to be recognised that the path to construction will take a number of approval steps and will need to compete against other schemes in Wales. Whilst Welsh Government will provide 100% grant funding to support local concerns for stage one there is no guarantee that the schemes will be taken forward to the second or third stage.

8.0 Future Challenges & Opportunities

8.1 The main challenges for the service in relation to this report are:-

- The need to ensure long term resilience of service against a

backdrop of resource pressures

- Increasing demand and expectations from stakeholders
- Increasing challenges due to climate change.
- Opportunities for future funding will be continually explored. The expectation for future years is for Welsh Government to continue to support the Authority for flood alleviation schemes to the value of less than £100k. Welsh Government are also developing a 5 year programme for a pipeline of schemes which grant funding can be considered to support the larger flood alleviation schemes.
- The Authority will need to produce a new Local Flood Risk Management Strategy which will incorporate an action plan to manage the Local Authority's expectations for managing flood risk from local sources for another cycle of 6 years . The action plan will replace the Flood Risk Management Plan with the likelihood that the new LFRMS will need be produced by October 2023 Further guidance for Local Authority's to use will be provided in due course. It will be necessary to report on this following receipt of the new guidance.
- Future challenge for the Authority will be to secure funding to continue with the actions and measure as outlined in the Flood Risk Management Plan and the need to ensure continuity of the service against a backdrop of resource pressures
- To secure additional resource to support the SAB function as demand increases. Staff resource is dependent on incoming fees so that unit is cost neutral.

9.0 Risks

9.1 Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Swansea Council became a lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and was given a series of new responsibilities to co-ordinate the management of local flood risk for surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. Failure to fulfil this statutory duty will result in increased flood risk within the administrative boundary of Swansea Council and non-compliance to the expectations of Welsh Government.

9.2 This may lead to increased risk to life and property and critical infrastructure with the Authority being subjected to claims and public criticism

9.3 Shortage of Drainage Engineers is being felt across the water industry where appointments of suitable candidates for drainage roles are being found difficult to fill in across many Authorities and other sectors.

10.0 Assessment

10.1 The Authority has continued to deliver Flood Risk Management duties to ensure that compliance to the expectations of Welsh Government and statutory duties are met. The service will be delivered in accordance to best practice with continued collaboration with other Flood Risk Management Authorities to ensure that opportunities for joint working are explored through regional working groups.

11.0 Legal Implications

11.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report other than those set out in the body of the report.

12.0. Financial Implications

12.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Contact: Mike Sweeney
Date: 17/09/21

Agenda Item 8

Natural Environment Scrutiny Performance Panel

Work Plan 2021-22

Meeting 1 22 nd March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Confirmation of Convener• Nature Conservation – Project updates <i>Invited to attend:</i> Deborah Hill – Nature Conservation Team Leader Paul Meller – Natural Environment Section Manager Cllr David Hopkins – Cabinet Member for Delivery and Operations• Agree Work Plan topics 2021-22• For information only - Climate Change Action Plan consultation (link to papers)
Meeting 2 Wednesday May 19 th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Change Action Plan consultation feedback• Climate Emergency Declaration – Council Action Plan Progress <i>Invited to attend:</i> Cllr Andrea Lewis - Cabinet Member for Homes, Energy and Service Transformation Martin Nicholls – Director of Place Rachel Lewis – Directorate Project Manager Suzy Richards – Sustainable Policy Officer
Meeting 3 Tuesday 29 th June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air Quality Management <i>Invited to attend:</i> Cllr Mark Thomas – Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement & Infrastructure Management Tom Price – Team Leader, Pollution Control Victoria Seller - Swansea University, Research Officer
Meeting 2 26 th August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ash Dieback Jeremy Davies – Group Leader Parks and Cleansing Cllr Mark Thomas – Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement & Infrastructure Management
Meeting 3 Wednesday 6 th October 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Flood Risk Management Stuart Davies – Head of Highways and Transportation Bob Fenwick – Group Leader Highways Maintenance Mike Sweeney – Team Leader, Highways and Transportation Cllr Mark Thomas – Cabinet Member for Environment Enhancement & Infrastructure Management• Water Pollution Tom Price – Team Leader, Pollution Control Paula Livingstone – Divisional EHO Cllr David Hopkins – Cabinet Member for Delivery & Operations

Meeting 4 Wednesday 12 th January 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management of Green Space / Weed & Verge Management
Meeting 5 Tuesday 15 th March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBC

Agenda Item 9



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

Please ask for:
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Overview & Scrutiny

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16th September 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 26 August 2021 and the updates received regarding Ash Dieback.

Dear Councillor Thomas,

On 26 August 2021 the Panel met to discuss the Council management of Ash Dieback. 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.

Ash Dieback

Officers provided information outlining and highlighting the nature of Ash Dieback. We heard that this disease affects Ash trees by blocking the water transport systems, and, if not dealt with, trees are at risk of collapsing, presenting an immediate danger to the surrounding area.

You explained to us that this is a wider regional and UK issue posing a significant, complex and expensive problem, adversely affecting 90% of Ash trees.

Council Management

You explained to Panel Members that the Council has considered and recorded this issue as a corporate risk – having significant impact on the environment, but also significant financial impacts to bear. We heard that Cabinet and Councillors received briefings in May 2019, and also that the Council website now has an FAQ section to promote information and share resources.

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Officers explained that in managing this issue, the Parks Department Tree Services Unit has prioritised category 3 and 4 trees as the highest level of response. The Panel understood that there is some difficulty in tackling category 3 and 4 trees as the poor condition of such trees means operations are logistically challenging and time consuming. You explained to us that this does hinder the capacity to carry out less urgent work as well as some income-generating arboricultural work.

Officers assured us that public highways, parks and cemeteries have been prioritised in terms of removal of dangerous trees, highlighting the importance of public safety. Officers explained that external contractors are used where large numbers of trees occupy a single location and are generally adjacent to the highway.

We heard that funding has been secured from the Welsh Government to purchase machinery and equipment. You explained that some wood from felled trees is able to be recovered for the Waste Wood Re-Use Project, and utilised to manufacture products, such as benches, which can then be installed around Swansea's parks and open spaces.

The Panel queried what measures the Council has taken to ensure awareness of this disease amongst private landowners. Officers explained that extensive communication and publication had been undertaken, in line with the guidance under The Ash Dieback Action Plan [Toolkit](#), as prepared by The Tree Council.

Members raised queries surrounding lack of signage and permanent information boards in areas where a larger percentage of woodland is affected. Officers explained that signage is provided before and during felling, leaving bio-degradable signs following completion of larger scale work. Members suggested more permanent signage after works are completed to better inform the public about Ash Dieback management. Officers took this suggestion on board and undertook to provide better signs and information boards where applicable.

Panel Members questioned the availability of information regarding planned felling. Officers undertook to inform individual ward members of approaching felling projects in applicable areas.

Panel Members also suggested a programme of tree sponsorship, allowing members of the public to engage with the re-planting programme. Officers undertook to look into this idea and acknowledged this could provide positive outcomes.

Biodiversity

Members queried the replanting strategies being utilised and the types of trees being used to replace the felled Ash. Officers explained that replacement of felled trees remains a challenge and, in some cases, the replanting of trees may not be necessary. We heard that single Ash trees felled are not necessarily replanted at the location felled, but nature is allowed to replace the areas naturally with flora and fauna.

It was pleasing to hear that under the wider Green Infrastructure strategy, trees planted are of both native and mixed species, to ensure any new diseases will not affect all trees.

The Panel were interested to hear about early research, indicating that between 5-10% of trees may have a genetic resistance to Ash Dieback disease. Officers explained that annual surveys are completed by the Council to confirm and review the on-going condition of trees on council-owned land, thereby avoiding the need to fell trees if recovery is at all possible.

Members queried the extent of research being done into this possible genetic resistance. Officers explained that some of the Swansea Council team are involved in wider national projects to provide samples for broader research across the UK.

Officers highlighted other aspects of general biodiversity issues, such as some species which are wholly dependent on Ash trees. We heard that circa 50 species of trees can provide alternative hosts for lichen dependant on Ash, and that there is localised guidance available to deal with this issue.

Officers also explained that leaving Ash tree stumps may provide an immediate habitat for lichen to thrive. It was pleasing to hear that the Council's Tree management team are working so closely with the Nature Conservation team to manage this issue.

Your response

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