



**Dinas a Sir Abertawe**

**Hysbysiad o Gyfarfod**

Fe'ch gwahoddir i gyfarfod

## **Panel Perfformiad Craffu - Gwella Gwasanaethau a Chyllid**

**Lleoliad:** Cyfarfod Aml-Leoliad - Ystafell Gloucester, Neuadd y Ddinas / MS Teams

**Dyddiad:** Dydd Mawrth, 27 Mehefin 2023

**Amser:** 10.00 am

**Cynullydd:** Y Cynghorydd Chris Holley OBE

**Aelodaeth:**

Cynghorwyr: P M Black, P R Hood-Williams, L James, D H Jenkins, M Jones, J W Jones, M W Locke a/ac B J Rowlands

---

### **Agenda**

**Rhif y Dudalen.**

**1 Cadarnhau Cynullydd**

**2 Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb**

**3 Datgeliadau o fuddiannau personol a rhagfarnol.**  
[www.abertawe.gov.uk/DatgeliadauBuddiannau](http://www.abertawe.gov.uk/DatgeliadauBuddiannau)

**4 Gwahardd Pleidleisiau Chwip a Datgan Chwipiau'r Pleidiau**

**5 Cofnodion**

Derbyn nodiadau'r cyfarfod(ydd) blaenorol a chytuno eu bod yn gofnod cywir.

**1 - 3**

**6 Cwestiynau gan y Cyhoedd**

Gellir cyflwyno cwestiynau'n ysgrifenedig i'r adran graffu [craffu@abertawe.gov.uk](mailto:craffu@abertawe.gov.uk) tan ganol dydd ar y diwrnod gwaith cyn y cyfarfod. Cwestiynau ysgrifenedig sy'n cael blaenoriaeth. Gall y cyhoedd ddod i'r cyfarfod a gofyn cwestiynau'n bersonol os oes digon o amser. Mae'n rhaid bod cwestiynau'n berthnasol i eitemau ar ran agored yr agenda a byddwn yn ymdrin â hwy o fewn cyfnod o 10 munud.

**7 Atgyweirio Ffyrdd**

*Gwahoddwyd:*

Cllr Andrew Stevens – Aleod y Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd a Rheoli

**4 - 10**

Isadeiledd  
Stuart Davies – Pennaeth Priffyrdd a Chludiant  
Bob Fenwick – Arweinydd Grŵp Cynnal a Chadw Priffyrdd

**8 Llythyrau**

**11 - 15**

**Cyfarfod nesaf:** Dydd Mawrth, 5 Medi 2023 am 10.00 am



**Huw Evans**  
**Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd**  
**Dydd Mawrth, 20 Mehefin 2023**

---

**Cyswllt: Swyddog Craffu - 01792 636292**

# Agenda Item 5



City and County of Swansea

## Minutes of the **Scrutiny Performance Panel – Service Improvement & Finance**

**Multi-Location Meeting - Gloucester Room, Guildhall / MS**

**Teams**

**Tuesday, 9 May 2023 at 10.00 am**

**Present:** Councillor C A Holley (Chair) Presided

**Councillor(s)**

P M Black  
L James  
J W Jones

**Councillor(s)**

R Fogarty  
D H Jenkins  
M W Locke

**Councillor(s)**

P R Hood-Williams  
M Jones  
B J Rowlands

**Officer(s)**

Sarah Lackenby  
Richard Rowlands  
Steve King  
Lisa DeBenedictis  
Rachel Percival

Head of Digital and Customer Services  
Strategic Delivery and Performance Manager  
Research and Information GIS Team Leader  
Standards Officer  
Scrutiny Officer

**Apologies for Absence**

Councillor(s): none

---

**69 Disclosure of Personal and Prejudicial Interests**

There were no disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.

**70 Prohibition of Whipped Votes and Declaration of Party Whips**

None.

**71 Minutes**

Minutes of the previous meeting were agreed.

**72 Public Questions**

There were no public questions received.

**73 Progress update on the Local Government Use of Data Action Plan**

Cllr Andrea Lewis and Sarah Lackenby talked through the following:

- The Local Government Use of Data Action Plan resulted from the All Wales study by the Welsh Audit Office into how councils were making use of data. The original report was published in December 2018.
- Significant progress has been made and all 11 specific recommendations are considered closed. The new digital strategy 2023-28 was approved by Cabinet in April 2023, which has a specific goal relating to data and this work will be part of the digital transformation programme over the coming years.
- Continuous work on the 11 recommendations includes the promotion and use of the Local and National Land and Property Gazetteer and the Information Asset Register. The Swansea Account for customers has also been launched and significantly developed.
- Mandatory training on data protection and cyber security is available online. Training for Councillors would also be of benefit.
- The Council uses the Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal Information (WASPI) framework and protocols around sharing data with partners.
- New tools in Oracle Fusion will support the annual workforce planning process and existing established systems will continue to work with services to review, approve and improve data reporting standards.
- Personal data is protected under the Data Protection Act. The WASPI framework sets out protocols for sharing data for specific purposes with agreement, or open data that is anonymised and not sensitive which can be shared without agreement.

#### **74 Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2021/2022**

Cllr Elliot King, Cllr Robert Smith and Lisa DeBenedictis attended. They reported the following:

- There are 163 Welsh language standards which local authorities are required to adhere to.
- Recent developments include the implementation of Cwtsh- Ysgrifennu yn Cymraeg, a virtual space for staff and fully embedding the Welsh language into Integrated impact Assessments.
- Six Welsh language complaints were received during this reported year however two relate to Welsh language requirements for car parking machines and one relates to a street sign on an unadopted road which is not within the Councils remit to provide.
- The number of complaints compare similarly with Neath Port Talbot Council.
- There has been a significant increase in Welsh language calls and work continues to develop on the new complaints system.
- Through “More Than Just Words” the Council has extended its offer to social care and housing staff to learn Welsh through work.
- Of the 2,000,000 total page views on Staffnet in 2021-22 over 19,000 related to Welsh and the Welsh language.
- 20% of translation was carried out by external providers during this period due to an increase in workload.

- Work with the communications team has been carried out to highlight changes and improvements to out of office messages.
- Signage mistakes can be picked up by the media but this is a small percentage of signage produced.
- The percentage of Welsh skills within the Council has gone up from 6.8% in the previous year to 10.2%
- Recent census information indicates that the number of Welsh speakers in Neath Port Talbot and Swansea has decreased however there is still a critical mass of Welsh speakers in Swansea.

## **75 Annual Review**

The Panel considered the Annual Review documents and the following was noted:

- More training may be required particularly around understanding the budget.
- The Welsh Public Library Standards Annual Performance Report helped to increase Panel knowledge on where library services are struggling and where investment may be required,
- The Welsh Housing Quality Standards Annual Update may require more depth and is a large piece of work.
- Next year's annual reports and data will be less affected by the pandemic than 2021-22.
- Regarding the Planning Annual Performance Report, the Panel would be interested in efficiencies, operations and public perception as well as performance statistics.
- Oracle Fusion was raised for consideration however this has already been brought to the Scrutiny Programme Committee.
- In addition there was a request for signposting of information to Councillors on using MI Permit now that this will be used for car passes.

## **76 Letters**

The meeting ended at 10.38 am

**Chair**

# Agenda Item 7



## Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment and Infrastructure

Scrutiny Improvement and Finance Panel 27th June 2023

### Road Repairs

<b>Purpose</b>	To provide a briefing to the Scrutiny Improvement and Finance Panel on Road Repairs.
<b>Content</b>	This report sets out the functions, standards and operational activities of the Highways Maintenance Group in relation to its work on repairing the Highway
<b>Councillors are being asked to</b>	Consider the report, to give their views and make recommendations to Cabinet Member as necessary
<b>Lead Councillor(s)</b>	Councillor Andrew Stephens, Cabinet Member for Environment and Infrastructure
<b>Lead Officer(s)</b>	Stuart Davies Head of Highways and Transportation
<b>Report Author</b>	Bob Fenwick Group Leader Highways Maintenance

#### 1. Introduction

1.1 The Repair of the Highway is managed by the Highways Maintenance Group within Highways and Transportation. This report will focus on the management of carriageway repairs from pot holes to full resurfacing schemes.

#### 2. The Highway Carriageway Asset

2.1 The extent of the highway asset is defined by the adopted roads network, in other words all highways that are maintainable at public expense.

2.2 The highway covers approximately 1100km of carriageway, The Highway Asset is ageing, with many parts exceeding their residual life. There is currently a backlog of over £70m of work on carriageways alone. This figure is recalculated every 5 years.

- 2.3 The local highway network is Swansea's largest, most visible and most valuable publically owned asset with a replacement value in excess of £2,000,000,000.
- 2.4 To maintain a steady state condition and avoid further deterioration to the highways, it is estimated that an annual capital spend on carriageways of between £7m to £8m per year would be required.
- 2.5 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 optimise the impact of the investment and minimise financial and service demands.

### **3. Why We Do This**

- 3.1 There are a number of statutory requirements relating directly to this service however the main one is:-

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

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

In addition to the statutory responsibility the maintenance of the highways and the functions and activities or 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 and reputational consequences.

### **4. Routine Repairs**

- 4.1 Routine repairs include pot holes, small area resurfacing, surface striping, voids and sink holes.
- 4.2 Routine Repairs deal with day to day issues, the priority being given to those issues that have a statutory obligation. Any pot holes or other defects picked up on inspection are categorised and added to works programmes. Only problems that meet the Council investigatory levels are recorded. These defects generally have a 28 day window from inspection to liability.
- 4.3 In addition and over and above statutory duty the Council has the pot hole initiative, this began in 2018 and since its establishment over

30,000 pot holes reported by the public have been filled. The initiative won a national award in 2019 and Swansea Council were asked to speak at the Department of Transport to a national roads group. This initiative replaced a system of inspection and rejection where public reported defects, they were assessed and if they did not meet intervention levels (90%) they would not be repaired. It is important to note this is for single defects not for whole streets.

4.4 In 2021/22 6700 pot holes were repaired, with a 93% 48 hours response being the worst weekly figure for the year. In 2022/23 9200 pot holes were repaired, one week in January had a 77% response as the number of pot holes reported was huge and materials were difficult to purchase, other than this the worst performance of 92% was recorded. To date in this financial year 2500 pot holes have been fixed with a worst performance of 92%. Again, it is important to note that the pot hole pledge does have exemptions agreed at the outset, as a road cannot be resurfaced by two men and a bag of repair material.

4.5 There are three main repair methods for routine defects

- Pot hole repair using a propriety system design to be used without cutting out the edge of the hole, needs no compaction and is very quick to use. Under testing the product has a 95% pass rate on durability checks. It is regarded as a permeant repair. It will work in wet weather and can be used in very shallow defects that would require additional excavation with other methods. Minimal traffic management is required and there is little network interference. Up to 20 bags per day can be used in up to 20-25 locations per team. This method does not give a 'neat' finish.
- Hot bitumen repairs of a few square meters. Carried out by a traditional tarmac gang using traffic management. The repairs need to be cut out to a square edge and to a minimum depth. The repair will need compaction in layers. Permanent and neat, this method can be carried out in damp conditions. Typically 5 tonnes of asphalt per day in 1-3 locations.
- Jet Patching – hot jetted bitumen emulsion with added chippings which is spray applied. The process is good for dealing with shallow defects, edge & joint deterioration, and surface stripping. The quality of finish varies dependant on location and it cannot be used in the wet. This method is often used for medium term repairs on failed top surfaces.

4.6 The choice of which repair system to use will depend on the nature of the defect and whilst a traditional repair will give a better finish the pot hole repair material is versatile and allows the pot holes team to cover very large numbers of repairs. This is a balance but with the emphasis on safety and cost rather than aesthetics the use of the quick fix is essential.



4.7 The main issue facing the teams at present is one of expectation, partly due to the success of the pot hole project. The winter period caused major issues in surface deterioration. A prime example would be the Mumbles Road near Blackpill, where the surface layer stripped over the period of a week. These types of defect are very noticeable and give an uncomfortable ride. These types of defects generate hundreds of request for pot holes to be dealt with along whole streets. These defects are not statutory, have been successfully defended in court and have no liability due to the shallow depth. They are too large an area to pot hole so they are added to the work list for the jetpatcher, this is currently under heavy demand and working extra days.

## **5. Planned Maintenance Repairs**

5.1 Planned maintenance or structural repairs, include both reactive and preventative treatments such as plane and resurface, surface dressing, micro asphalt, joint repairs and surface friction repairs.

5.2 The Authority considers a variety of different methods of repair and uses assessment approaches agreed across Wales, both visual and data based. This enables decisions on the most efficient and effective approaches for managing the network based on a mix of preventative, reactive and planned maintenance works.

5.3 The whole network is assessed on a routine basis every 5 years and the condition recoded this is a visual inspection by accredited engineers. There is also an annual survey undertaken by a Welsh Government contractor using data collection equipment to look at issues like ride quality and more importantly surface friction. Where deterioration in a street is noted it will be added to the maintenance pool for scoring, Around 30% of the network, some 2,000 streets are included in the maintenance pool. Any streets referred by safety inspections, staff, councillors and the public are given an adhoc assessment and if needed their status will be updated.

5.4 All streets of concern are scored using a risk based prioritisation method. Carriageway schemes will be selected based on a review of factors such as network importance, condition, network use, accident statistics, main bus route, single point of access and likely deterioration. A score for each assessed road will be calculated and the highest scoring schemes will be programmed. This prioritisation will be balanced by the need to give cost effective packages of work of similar types (for instance, surface dressing requires a minimum quantity of work to be cost effective when considering site set up costs). In normal circumstances there will be a split of approximately 60/40 between corrective work (e.g. resurfacing a road in poor condition) and preventative work (e.g. extending the life of a road in average condition).

5.5 The 5 year programme is based upon the scoring system as are any additional programmes of work from additional funding. Programming

work in this manner is best practice and has been highlighted as such by the all Wales Highway Asset management project. The current programme runs from 2020 to 2025 but is approximately 1 year ahead of schedule due to the additional funding received during the pandemic. The detail of the proposed schemes can be accessed at <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/highways>.

5.6 Once a road is identified as a priority there are different method of repair available depending on materials in place and condition. This includes

- Plane and resurface, a process used on poor condition roads where the top surface of the road is removed to be recycled and a new layer laid to existing levels.
- Surface dressing, a spray applied emulsion with chippings locked in, used where water penetration has damaged the road but overall the road is structurally sound. Improved surface friction. A much improved process with reduced amounts of loose chipping over historic methods, not used where there are heavy junctions, tight bends or in heavy residential areas. A preventive treatment use don roads starting to show signs of cracking.
- Micro-asphalt, a slurry applied process, thicker than surface dressing, a very resilient process and cost effective however initial aesthetics following application are poor as the materials needs time to be tracked prior to sweeping. A follow up visit need to deal with ironwork due to the slurry nature of the product. Can lead to complaints early on as aesthetically inferior to “proper” resurfacing.

5.7 The materials used can also affect the outcomes and cost for example Ynysforgan roundabout was planed out and resurfaced a few years ago using a superior fibre reinforced asphalt at a cost of around £250k. A preference here due to high traffic intensity would have been to use hot rolled asphalt which typically gives 10 years longer lifespan but at double the cost. Again a balance is needed between individual schemes and network need/budget. The different treatments used can have an expected lifespan from 8 years and up 25 years with costs ranging from £7.50/m<sup>2</sup> to £40/m<sup>2</sup>. Our main product is £25/m<sup>2</sup> with a life expectancy before defect of 10-15 years.

5.8 The PATCH programme of minor resurfacing works is complimentary to the main carriageway resurfacing programme and is run on a ward by ward basis. The budget has been increased to allow additional works but is also is under pressure due to material cost rises, with tarmac prices rising by excessively. This programme relies heavily on ward member participation in scheme selection and is designed to tackle roads that failed in part rather than along the whole length.

5.9 The different treatment programmes aim to provide the best solution for each particular road to ensure the most cost effective management of the network. Historically maintenance was carried out on a worst first basis and whilst this deals with the immediate issue, long terms this is not the most efficient approach. The higher the proportion of preventative maintenance that be undertaken the less the overall cost of maintenance in the long term. This is often the explanation given to why we are working on one road (carrying out preventative maintenance) when the neighbouring street is in a visibly worse condition.

## **6. Asset Management**

6.1 As mentioned above Swansea Council is a member of the all Wales Asset Management Project. This project has been running over 10 years and is a collaboration between all Welsh councils. This has provided several standard tools used across Wales. Including the approach used to calculate the backlog figure and steady state maintenance requirements. It has also agreed best practice and given comparisons on systems of work. The Authorities work complies with all the recommendations of best practice.

6.2 The Authority prepares an annual status and options report which gives detailed information on current trends, predictions on spend profile compared to network condition.

6.3 There is a new project as part of the national work stream, which is the CSS(Wales) Carbon Project. The aim is to develop an agreed format for collecting carbon emission data and looking at new practices for carbon reduction. An example is the use of a warm mix tarmac with a lower production temperature which has significant savings and addition benefits to workability. This comes with a cost and again where budgets are tight, a balance needs to be made.

6.4 Highway Maintenance has been reviewed by the Scrutiny programme as follows:

Scrutiny has reviewed this service in:

- 2010 Winter Maintenance
- 2012 Highway Maintenance
- 2015 Street scene (incorporating Highway Maintenance)
- 2018 Roads and Footway Maintenance
- 2021 Highways and Engineering, Infrastructure and Maintenance

## **7. Future Challenges & Opportunities**

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

- The need to ensure continuity of service against a backdrop of resource pressures

- Increasing demand and expectations from stakeholders, especially in relation to non-safety defects.
- Climate change with regard to both settlement due to ground water flow and freeze thaw damage during marginal winters.

## **8. Risks**

8.1 No corporate risks are recorded, whilst deterioration of the network and associated effects is a risk it is managed through good asset management procedures and regular reporting.

## **9. Legal Implications**

9.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

## **10. Financial Implications**

10.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

## **11. Integrated Assessment Implications**

11.1 This is an information only report, with no implications, therefore no IIA required.

**Background papers:** None

**Appendices:** None.

Contact: Bob Fenwick  
Date: 16/06/23

# Agenda Item 8



To:  
**Councillor Andrea Lewis**  
**Cabinet Member for Service Transformation**

*Please ask for:*  
*Gofynnwch am:*

Overview & Scrutiny

*Direct Line:*  
*Llinell Uniongyrchol:*

01792 636292

*e-Mail*  
*e-Bost:*

scrutiny@swansea.gov.uk

BY EMAIL

*Date*  
*Dyddiad:*

23 May 2023

Summary: This is a letter from the Service Improvement and Finance Scrutiny Performance Panel to the Cabinet Member for Service Transformation. The letter concerns the meeting held on 9 May 2023 and the update on the Local Government Use of Data Action Plan. A response is not required.

Dear Councillor Lewis,

On the 9 May, the Service Improvement and Finance Scrutiny Performance Panel met to discuss the Local Government Use of Data Action Plan. The Panel are grateful to you and officers for attending to discuss and answer our questions.

We were reminded that this action plan resulted from the All Wales study by the Welsh Audit Office into how councils were making use of data in a report originally published in December 2018. The pandemic had a profound impact on this work and delayed an update. We noted the significant progress in all the 11 specific recommendations which are now considered closed and the new digital strategy 2023-28 was approved by Cabinet in April.

We noted the work on continuous projects including the promotion and use of the Local and National Land and Property Gazetteer and the Information Asset Register. The Swansea Account for customers has also been launched and significantly developed during the pandemic and work will continue in coming years to add additional services. We heard that the Council uses the Wales Accord on the Sharing of Personal Information, (WASPI) framework and protocols for sharing data with partners.

Work force planning happens annually with appraisals and role profiles used to identify skills and capacity to analyse and manage data within the workforce. This has potential to be enhanced further with new tools in Oracle Fusion. Ongoing development will continue with existing established systems in place to work with services to review and improve data reporting standards.

We discussed staff training and were informed that mandatory training on data protection and cyber security is available online. We feel that although Councillors do

**OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY / TROSOLWG A CHRAFFU**

**SWANSEA COUNCIL / CYNGOR ABERTAWE**

**GUILDHALL, SWANSEA, SA1 4PE / NEUADD Y DDINAS, ABERTAWE, SA1 4PE**

[www.swansea.gov.uk](http://www.swansea.gov.uk) / [www.abertawe.gov.uk](http://www.abertawe.gov.uk)

I dderbyn yr wybodaeth hon mewn fformat arall neu yn Gymraeg, cysylltwch â'r person uchod  
To receive this information in alternative format, or in Welsh please contact the above

not need the same level of training as staff there is a need for more training for Councillors on understanding what data is available and how data is used. This would support the Councillors carrying out performance related scrutiny but also in other areas of the Councillor role. The officer noted this request.

We also noted that for Councillors it can be time consuming looking for data or for who the right person may be to ask for data. We appreciate that the Council is a vast organisation and there is no one solution to this issue and any queries may need to be dealt with individually.

We asked about the benefits for residents in sharing information with partners and were informed further about the limits to what can be shared within the WASPI protocols with agreement from residents. Anonymised data can be shared if it is open/not sensitive data and doesn't relate to individuals but may provide insight which would then help the Council and its operations.

### **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 Chris Holley**

Convener, Service Improvement and Finance Scrutiny Performance Panel

✉ [cllr.chris.holley@swansea.gov.uk](mailto:cllr.chris.holley@swansea.gov.uk)



**To:**  
**Councillor Elliott King**  
**Cabinet Member for Equalities**  
**and Culture**

**Councillor Robert Smith**  
**Cabinet Member for Education and**  
**Learning**

*Please ask for:*  
*Gofynnwch am:*

*Direct Line:*  
*Llinell Uniongyrochol:*

*e-Mail*  
*e-Bost:*

*Date*  
*Dyddiad:*

Scrutiny

01792 636292

scrutiny@swansea.gov.uk

23 May 2023

## **BY EMAIL**

Summary: This is a letter from the Service Improvement and Finance Scrutiny Performance Panel to the Cabinet Members for Equalities and Culture and Education and Learning. The letter concerns the meeting held on 9 May 2023 and the Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2021/2022. A response is required by 13 June.

Dear Councillors King and Smith,

On the 9 May, the Service Improvement and Finance Scrutiny Performance Panel met to discuss the Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2021/22. The Panel are grateful to yourselves and relevant officers for attending.

Overall you informed us that progress is being made in implementing the Welsh Language Standards. You informed us that there are over 160 standards which local authorities are required to adhere to and highlighted a few areas including the implementation of the Cwtsh- Ysgrifennu yn Cymraeg ' a virtual space for staff and the full embedding of the Welsh language into Integrated Impact Assessments.

The report informed us of the six Welsh language complaints received during this reported year. We noted that two complaints relate to Welsh language requirements for car parking machines and one relates to a street sign on a non-adopted road which is not within the Councils remit to provide, in affect reducing the number to three. We asked how Swansea's complaints compare with the rest of Wales and were informed this number compares equally with Neath Port Talbot.

The increase in Welsh language calls was raised by the officer and work continues on the new system for public complaints in regards to complying with the Welsh language standards. The Welsh language standards have strengthened the provision of bilingual services in health and social care across the Council as part of the "more than just words" offer. The Council has extended the offer to social care and housing staff to learn Welsh through work. There have been over 2,000,000 total page views

**OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY / TROSOLWG A CHRAFFU**

**SWANSEA COUNCIL / CYNGOR ABERTAWE**

**GUILDHALL, SWANSEA, SA1 4PE / NEUADD Y DDINAS, ABERTAWE, SA1 4PE**

[www.swansea.gov.uk](http://www.swansea.gov.uk) / [www.abertawe.gov.uk](http://www.abertawe.gov.uk)

I dderbyn yr wybodaeth hon mewn fformat arall neu yn Gymraeg, cysylltwch â'r person uchod  
To receive this information in alternative format, or in Welsh please contact the above

on Staffnet in 2021 to 2022 and over 19,000 of these were related to Welsh and the Welsh language.

We noted that roughly 20% of translated words are being carried out by external providers, which was due to an increase in service demand, we wondered if it would be cheaper to increase internal staff rather than paying for external translators. The officer informed us they will look into this.

In addition we asked for some figures from the previous 3/4 years on how much translation has been carried out and how much of this was given to external translators in comparison to the 2021-22 figures given in paragraph 3.1.3 of the report. We would also be interested in the cost of external translators in comparison to the cost of in house translators so we can compare and consider value for money.

In discussing the complaints we commented on the challenge with signage which can occur when translations are not checked with the Welsh translation department and the keenness of the media to pick up on the small amount of errors. We are interested to know if there were any other breaches of standards other than the ones picked up in the complaints and would appreciate a response to this.

We were also made aware that out of office messages continues to be an issue throughout the Council but work with the communications team is ongoing to highlight this.

We were pleased to see the percentage of Welsh skills of Council staff going up from 6.8% to 10.2% and queried what standard of Welsh is considered under the term "Welsh skills" as labelled in the report. The officer informed that this was unknown and therefore could mean anything from learner to fluent Welsh speaker.

Regarding the school statistics in the report, we asked if there is an increase in Welsh skills in children due to the Welsh content in the syllabus as this will help to increase the number of Welsh speakers. Data on this was not available however the recent census information reports that overall the number of Welsh speakers in Neath Port Talbot and Swansea has decreased. But this is still a critical mass that needs to build and develop. Also the report does not cover that Welsh is an integral part of all schools in Wales, not just the Welsh medium schools.

### **Your Response**

We welcome your comments on any of the issues raised and request a formal response by 13 June in regards to the following –

- Equivalent historic data to paragraph 3.1.3 regarding total words translated and how many were externally translated going back 3-4 years.
- The cost of external translation against the cost of in house translation.
- Details of any other breaches of the Welsh Language Standards other than those recorded as a formal complaint.



Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Holley', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Councillor Chris Holley**

Convener, Service Improvement and Finance Scrutiny Performance Panel

✉ [cllr.chris.holley@swansea.gov.uk](mailto:cllr.chris.holley@swansea.gov.uk)